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UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS^{1/}

The postwar Five-Year Plan for the rehabilitation and development of the national economy of the USSR for 1946-1950, adopted by the Supreme Soviet of the USSR in March, 1946, has been successfully fulfilled, while the major assignments of the plan were exceeded by a big margin.

Fulfillment of the Five-Year Plan in Industry

Big achievements in the rehabilitation and development of industry of the USSR were attained in the past Five-Year Plan period. The Five-Year Plan envisaged that in 1950 - the last year of the Five-Year Plan period - the volume of output of all USSR industry was to increase 48 per cent compared with the prewar year 1940. Actually in 1950, the industrial output was 73 per cent above 1940. USSR industry fulfilled the Five-Year Plan ahead of time - in four years and three months. The target for the volume of industrial output fixed by the Five-Year Plan for 1950 was exceeded by 17 per cent. The introduction of the latest achievements of modern technique served as a basis for ensuring further advance in the technical level of all branches of socialist industry.

The assignments of the Five-Year Plan in iron and steel industry as regards the production of steel and rolled metal were overfulfilled. The level of production for the rolled ferrous metals set by the Five-Year Plan for 1950 was reached ahead of time - in the third quarter of 1949, and the level of steel production in the second quarter of 1950. The Ministry of the Iron and Steel

^{1/} Statement of the State Planning Committee of the USSR and the Central Statistical Administration of the USSR. Results of Fulfillment of First Postwar Five-Year Plan of the USSR for 1946-1950.

Industry fulfilled the Five-Year Plan for the production of pig iron. In 1950, the output of ferrous metals as a whole exceeded the prewar level by 45 per cent, the Five-Year Plan assignment being 35 per cent; the production of pig iron increased 29 per cent compared with the prewar level; steel, 49 per cent; and rolled metal, 59 per cent. The iron and steel industry of the South, completely destroyed during the war, was restored on a new technical basis and it produces more metal than before the war. The further development of the iron and steel industry was continued in the Eastern districts of the country. The production of pig iron in the Urals in 1950 increased 2.6 times compared with 1940, steel 2.7 times, and rolled metal 2.8 times. In Siberia the production of pig iron increased 1.2 times, steel 1.7 times and rolled metal 2 times. The production of ferrous metals was organized in Central Asia and Transcaucasia. Notwithstanding the overfulfillment of the plan for steel and rolled metal, the production of ferrous metals and especially of certain types of rolled metal lags behind the enhanced requirements of the national economy.

The technology of production was perfected in the iron and steel industry. The use of oxygen was mastered in steel manufacturing. The production of special shapes of rolled metal and brands of steel for the manufacture of new types of machines and instruments was mastered. The mechanization of labor-consuming and arduous jobs and the automatization of production processes were effected on a large scale. The utilization of equipment improved considerably. Thus, by the end of 1950, the utilization of useful volume of blast furnaces at mills of the Ministry of Iron and Steel Industry increased 25 per cent compared with 1940 and the production of steel per square meter of furnace bottom in open hearth furnaces by 33 per cent.

In non-ferrous metals industry the production of copper, aluminum, nickel, lead, zinc and other non-ferrous and rare metals greatly exceeded the prewar level as the result of building of new mines, concentration factories and plants, as well as improvement in the work of operating enterprises. However, the growing requirements of the national economy demand a still more rapid rise in the production of non-ferrous metals.

The Five-Year Plan for coal production was overfulfilled. The production of coal in 1950 comprised 104 per cent of the Five-Year Plan assignment and increased 57 per cent compared with the prewar level. The level of coal

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production at mines of the Ministry of Coal Industry set by the Five-Year Plan for 1950 was reached ahead of time - in the fourth quarter of 1949. Coal mines in districts which suffered from the war were restored. Collieries of the Donets Basin produce more coal than before the war and more than envisaged by the Five-Year Plan. The Donets Basin is once again the country's biggest and most mechanized coal area. The coal production in the Moscow Basin increased three times over compared with the prewar level. Simultaneously with the rehabilitation of the Donets and Moscow Basins, the development of the coal industry was continued in the Urals, the Kuznetsk and Karaganda Basins and other districts of the country. In 1950, the coal production in the East was more than twice above prewar. The new coal center - the Pechora Basin - was considerably expanded. The prewar level of peat production was surpassed.

The mechanization of the processes of hewing, breaking and delivering coal as well as the mechanization of underground transport and loading of coal into railway cars was completed. New machines for the mechanization of coal loading in working faces as well as for loading coal and rock in preparatory workings were developed and introduced. Switching of pits to comprehensive mechanization has started and remote control and automatic direction of operation of machinery and equipment is being introduced.

The Five-Year Plan assignment for the rehabilitation and development of the oil industry was overfulfilled. In 1950 oil output comprised 107 per cent of the Five-Year Plan target and was 22 per cent above prewar. The oil industry of Maikop and Grozny Districts and of Western Ukraine, destroyed during the war, was fully restored and re-equipped technically. Substantial industrial reserves of oil and gas were brought to light and prepared for exploitation as a result of successful geological prospecting. New technique in oil extraction, drilling of wells and processing of oil is being widely introduced. The production of high-octane aviation fuel and aviation oils was expanded and the quality of oil products improved. New oil processing plants and installations fitted out with modern Soviet equipment were built and large trunk oil pipe lines were constructed. At the same time, the swift rise in oil production demands a still more accelerated building of new oil processing plants.

The significance of new oil districts in the East increased considerably. New big oil fields and oil processing plants were set up in the Bashkir Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic. The production and processing of oil is

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swiftly developing in the Kuibyshev Region, in the Turkmen, Uzbek and Kazakh Soviet Socialist Republics. New big oil deposits were discovered in the Tatar Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic. The share of Eastern districts in the total oil output of the USSR increased to 44 per cent as against 12 per cent in 1940.

The gas industry was further developed. The Saratov-Moscow, Dashava-Kiev and Kohtla-Jarve-Leningrad gas pipe lines were built and put in operation. The construction of plants to produce synthetic liquid fuel was developed.

The Five-Year Plan assignment for the production of electric power was exceeded. The level of electric power production set by the Five-Year Plan for 1950 was attained ahead of time - in the fourth quarter of 1949. The production of electric power in 1950 comprised 110 per cent of the Five-Year Plan target and was 87 per cent above the 1940 level. Considerably more electric power than in 1940 was produced in the war-ravaged districts.

Power stations destroyed during the war were restored in the Donets Basin, Dnieper Area, Kiev, Kharkov, Lvov, Odessa, Nikolayev, Sevastopol, Novorossiisk, Krasnodar, Grozny, Stalingrad, Voronezh, Bryansk, Kalinin, Minsk, Vilnius, Riga, Tallinn, Petrozavodsk and other cities. All hydroelectric stations were restored including six big hydroelectric stations envisaged by the Five-Year Plan. The Dnieper Hydroelectric Station named after Lenin was rehabilitated. New hydroelectric stations - Shcherbakov, Niva No. 3, Parkhad, Khrami, Sukhumi, Krasnopolyansk, Shirokov and others - were built and fully put in operation. Large-scale construction work was carried out on Verkhne Svir, Ust-Kamenogorsk, Gyumush, Tsimlyanskaya, Niva No. 1, Matkozhnen and other hydroelectric stations which ensures their exploitation in 1951-1952. The construction of the Gorky Hydroelectric Station on the Volga and the Molotov Hydroelectric Station on the Kama has developed on a big scale. The building of new heat and power plants, electric and heat grids has been carried out.

The latest power technique was introduced at electric stations during 1946-1950. Soviet-made steam turbines and boilers of high pressure were installed at heat and power plants, including new types of high pressure steam turbines of 25,000 kilowatts, drum boilers with a pressure of 100 atmospheres and a steam temperature of 510 degrees as well as uniflow boilers with the same steam parameters. Hydrogen-cooled generators, high tension air switches, high frequency and other modern types of protective devices as well as automatization

/of processes

of processes of combustion and stoking of boilers at electric stations were introduced. The operation of equipment at two-thirds of the district hydroelectric stations is automatized.

In machine-building, the Five-Year Plan assignment for the production of machine tools, machinery, equipment and instruments was exceeded on the whole by 17 per cent. The production of the machine-building industry in 1950 was 2.3 times above 1940. The level of production of machinery, equipment and instruments fixed by the Five-Year Plan for 1950 was attained ahead of time - in the first quarter of 1950.

The increase in the production of machinery and equipment proceeded on a new technical foundation. Highly efficient methods of production and technological processes became widespread at machine-building plants; these include direct-production and automatic lines for machining, welding by automatic and semi-automatic machinery under a layer of flux, tempering of parts by high frequency currents, centrifugal casting and casting in iron moulds, stamping and fast methods of metal-cutting.

During the Five-Year Plan period branches of the machine-building industry in the main renewed the nomenclature of their output. Newly mastered equipment includes about 250 types of metal-cutting general purpose machine tools, more than 1,000 types of special and multiple machine tools, 23 types of automatic and semi-automatic machines, 34 types of founding and stamping automatic machines, powerful pneumatic molding machines, machines for casting under pressure and centrifugal casting. Twenty-six automatic machine-tool lines and an automatic plant for manufacturing automobile parts were established.

In 1940 the production of metallurgical equipment increased 4.8 times compared with 1950, steam turbines 2.6 times and electrical equipment threefold. Coal combines, rock-loading and coal-loading machines, oil drilling installations for deep drilling, powerful mud pumps and many other types of highly productive equipment were produced for the fuel industry. The output of oil equipment in 1950 was three times above 1940.

The production of new trunk line freight locomotives, electric locomotives, diesel locomotives, dump cars, all-metal gondolas and isothermic cars and all-metal passenger coaches was mastered and organized for the needs of the railways.

/The output of

The output of tractors in 1950 increased 3.8 times compared with 1940, combines 3.6 times, tractor-drawn plows 3.1 times, tractor-drawn seed drills 5.5 times, and tractor-drawn cultivators 3.1 times. The manufacture of more than 150 new highly efficient agricultural machines was mastered and their mass production undertaken.

However, the attained level of output of power equipment, heavy metal-cutting and founding and stamping equipment, the intricate equipment for the oil industry and certain types of instruments does not meet the enhanced requirements of the national economy.

In the chemical industry, the Five-Year Plan set the target of exceeding in 1950 the prewar level of production 1.5 times. Actually, the production of the chemical industry topped the prewar level 1.8 times. In 1950 the pre-war level of the output of nitrate fertilizers was exceeded 2.2 times and potash fertilizers 1.4 times, that is, more than called for by the Five-Year Plan. The production of phosphate fertilizers in 1950 was 1.9 times above 1940. The output of synthetic rubber increased compared with the prewar level.

The production for the synthetic fiber industry, plastics, paint and lacquer, pharmaceutical and other branches of the chemical industry was considerably expanded and the manufacture of new articles mastered. The Five-Year Plan for the production of dyes was overfulfilled. The number of manufactured brands of dyes increased to 320 in 1950 compared with 186 in 1940. The production of high quality and fast dyes increased. The manufacture of multicolor film was mastered.

The output of building materials surpassed the prewar level. The production of cement in 1950 increased 1.8 times compared with 1940 and window glass 1.9 times. The Five-Year Plan target for the production of cement in 1950 was fulfilled 101 per cent by the Ministry of the Building Materials Industry of the USSR, and for the USSR as a whole by 97 per cent. The Five-Year Plan target for the production of brick and tile was not fully met. The output of building materials and their quality still lag behind the growing requirements of the national economy.

In the timber industry, the haulage of timber in 1950 was 36 per cent above 1940; however, the Five-Year Plan assignment was not fully met. The Five-Year Plan assignment as regards the supply of machinery and equipment to the timber industry was overfulfilled, but owing to the unsatisfactory utilization of equipment, the

pace of increase in labor productivity in the timber industry during the Five-Year Plan period was inadequate. The production of paper in 1950 was 47 per cent above 1940.

The rehabilitation and development of textile, clothing, knit goods, footwear and other branches of the light industry proceeded at a fast pace during 1946-1950. The output of these branches of industry in 1950 increased 17 per cent compared with 1940. The production of the chief articles of the light industry increased during the five-year period as follows: cotton goods 2.4 times, woolen fabrics 2.9 times, hosiery 5.2 times, leather footwear 3.2 times, rubber footwear sevenfold. However, the Five-Year Plan assignment for the production of cotton goods and footwear was not fully met. The assortment of fabrics, clothing, knit goods and footwear was substantially improved and expanded.

The output of the main products of the food industry rose substantially during the five years. In 1950, the prewar level of butter production was exceeded by 57 per cent, of vegetable oil and other fats 10 per cent, meat 7 per cent, catch of fish 27 per cent, sausage products 20 per cent, canned goods 48 per cent, sugar 17 per cent, confectionery products 23 per cent and soap 16 per cent. The assortment of food products was enlarged and their quality improved. In 1950, the production of higher grades comprised 75 per cent of the entire butter production and 42 per cent of the cheese production. The output of dietetic products increased five times over compared with the prewar level, baby foods 5.7 times and vitamins 10.4 times.

The gross output of the local industry and producers' co-operatives in 1950 was 1.5 times above the prewar level. However, local raw materials are still insufficiently utilized for increasing the manufacture of consumer goods. The assortment and quality of the output of the local industry and producers' co-operatives lag behind the enhanced demands of the population.

The fixed production funds of the entire industry of the USSR as a result of the rehabilitation, construction and reconstruction of enterprises, equipped with the latest Soviet technique, increased 58 per cent in 1950 as against 1940. The total number of machine tools, replenished by new, more productive units, more than doubled toward the end of the Five-Year Plan period as compared with 1940. The amount of electric power per worker in industry in 1950 was one and one-half times above 1940.

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The successful introduction of new technique made possible the further large-scale technical re-equipping of the national economy and raising the level of the mechanization of labor-consuming and arduous work. At the same time, the technical progress, the higher skill and creative initiative of the workers, engineers and technicians ensured a substantial rise in labor productivity. The labor productivity of workers in industry in 1950 was 37 per cent above the prewar year of 1940, instead of 36 per cent envisaged by the Five-Year Plan. The labor productivity in construction in 1950 topped the 1940 level by 23 per cent.

The assignment for lowering the production cost of industrial output set by the Five-Year Plan for 1950 was fulfilled as a result of better utilization of equipment in industry, more economical expenditure of raw material, fuel and electric power, reduction in losses and waste of materials, higher labor productivity and accelerated turn-over of working funds.

The Five-Year Plan target for reducing the cost of construction work was not fully met. The cost of construction, despite the substantial increase in capital development work, still remains high. In this connection in 1950, the Government took measures to lower the cost of construction and improve projecting, to increase the production of building materials, as well as to eliminate shortcomings in planning and supply in capital construction.

Fulfillment of the Five-Year Plan in Agriculture

As a result of the successful fulfillment of the Five-Year Plan, agriculture attained a new powerful advance. During the Five-Year Plan period the commonly-owned economy of the collective farms grew and became still stronger, the material and technical facilities of agriculture increased, the role of machine-and-tractor stations in collective farm production was enhanced and new skilled personnel of organizers in agricultural production, experts in farming, livestock raising and mechanization were trained.

The area under grain crops increased more than 20 per cent during the five-year period. The gross harvest of grain in 1950 was 345,000,000 poods^{1/} above 1940, with production of wheat being 376,000,000 poods greater than before the war. The Five-Year Plan target for grain yield was surpassed. In 1949 and 1950, the grain yield was 13 per cent above 1940.

^{1/} 1 pood = 16 kg.

The area under industrial crops increased by 59 per cent during the five years, including cotton by 91 per cent, flax 90 per cent, sugar beet 57 per cent and sunflower 23 per cent. The total crop of cotton increased 2.9 times during the five years, flax fiber more than twofold, sugar beet 2.7 times, and sunflower 70 per cent.

Losses that are still big in harvesting, especially in grain, flax and sugar beet, are a serious shortcoming in agricultural production.

The area under vegetables, melon crops and potatoes increased five per cent compared with 1940. The total crop of potatoes in 1950 was 21 per cent above the prewar level.

Considerable work was carried out during the five years for further consolidating and expanding potato and vegetable growing facilities around Moscow, Leningrad, Baku, Kharkov, Kiev, Gorky, the industrial centers of the Urals, the Donets Basin, Kuznetsk Basin, the cities of Siberia and the Far East as well as other big cities.

The area under fodder crops in 1950 increased 15 per cent compared with 1940. However, the Five-Year Plan assignment for increasing the area under perennial grasses was not fully met and the production of fodder lags behind the enhanced requirements of animal husbandry.

In animal husbandry the Five-Year Plan assignments for increasing herds of commonly-owned collective farm livestock were overfulfilled. The prewar number of productive livestock and poultry in collective farms was exceeded by a big margin: beef and dairy cattle by 40 per cent, sheep and goats 63 per cent, hogs 49 per cent and poultry two times. The total head of productive livestock, sharply reduced during the war, was restored and in 1950 increased by four per cent compared with 1940 in all categories of the economy - in collective farms, state farms, of collective farmers and individual farmers, factory and office workers; the number of poultry increased by 14 per cent. During the Five-Year Plan period the collective farms and state farms accomplished considerable work to improve pedigreed stock breeding; the network of pedigree state farms, state pedigree stock centers and pedigree stock sections of collective farms was extended.

The technical facilities of agriculture grew. During the five-year period agriculture received 536,000 tractors (in terms of 15 h.p. units), 93,000 grain combines, including 39,000 self-propelled machines, 341,000 tractor-drawn plows,

254,000 tractor-drawn seed drills, 249,000 tractor-drawn cultivators, and a large quantity of other soil-tilling, sowing and harvesting machinery. At the same time, there is a lag in supplying agriculture with machines for harvesting cotton, flax and hemp, sugar beet, for production of fodder, and mechanization of labor-consuming work in livestock sections of the collective and state farms. Considerable work was accomplished in the electrification of the collective farms, machine-and-tractor stations and state farms. By the end of 1950, the capacity of rural power stations was 2.8 times above 1940.

Big achievements were attained in advancing the efficiency of farming: work was developed to introduce and master the proper field and fodder crop rotations in the collective farms and state farms; in 1950 tractors plowed more than 90 per cent of all the fallow land and all the land plowed in autumn on the collective farms; 87 per cent of all the tractor plowing was done with plows equipped with coulters as against 13 per cent in 1940; in 1950, 63 per cent of the area under spring crops in the collective farms was sown on land plowed in autumn and on clean fallow land, compared with 54 per cent in 1940; in the five years the grain area sown with selected seed increased 64 per cent and wheat by two times; half of the entire grain area on the collective farms was harvested by combines in 1950.

The assignments for shelter belt planting are being successfully realized. Putting into life the Stalin plan for remaking nature, the collective farms, state farms, machine-and-tractor stations, forestry and afforestation organizations planted shelter belts on an area of 1,350,000 hectares, of which 760,000 hectares were planted in 1950.

The Five-Year Plan assignments for the state farm development were carried out. During the five-year period the state farms considerably expanded sown areas. The grain crop yield in 1950 was 16 per cent above 1940. The mechanization of field work was completed in the main in the state farms of Ministry of State Farms of the USSR. In 1950 more than 95 per cent of plowing, sowing and harvesting of grain crops was done by mechanical traction. By the end of 1950 the state farms of the Ministry of State Farms of the USSR had 20 per cent more of beef and dairy cattle than before the war, 29 per cent more of sheep and goats, and 36 per cent more of hogs. The productivity of livestock increased substantially. In 1950 the average milk yield per cow in the state farms of the Ministry of State Farms of the USSR was 28 per cent above the 1940 level.

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During the Five-Year Plan period much work was accomplished in the further organizational and economic consolidation of the collective farms and the elimination of violations of the Rules of the Agricultural Artel; measures were taken to improve the organization and regulate the remuneration of labor in the collective farms, to consolidate permanent production brigades as the main form of the organization of collective labor; labor discipline was considerably strengthened and labor productivity in the collective farms enhanced. By 1950 indivisible funds of the collective farms rose 1.6 times compared with 1940.

The Soviet Union rendered big help in production to the farm economies of the Lithuanian, Latvian, Estonian and Moldavian Union Republics and the Western regions of the Ukrainian and Byelorussian Republics, which suffered from German occupation, in strengthening the agricultural co-operatives, organizing machine-and-tractor stations, supplying tractors and machinery and mineral fertilizers and by granting credits. By the end of the Five-Year Plan period, the collectivization of farm households on a voluntary basis was in the main completed in those districts.

The development of socialist agricultural production, its big production for the market, made it possible to meet the enhanced demands of the population for bread, meat, milk and other food products and to raise the incomes of the collective farms and the collective farmers. The greater production of grain and industrial crops and the increase in livestock produce created a solid raw material base for the further advance of the light and food industries.

The Fulfillment of the Five-Year Plan in Transport and Communications

During the Five-Year Plan period railway transport ensured the growing requirements of the national economy in freight carriage. The target for rail freight carriage fixed for 1950 was overfulfilled by 13 per cent. The average daily loadings on railways in 1950 comprised 121 per cent of the 1940 level and 103 per cent of the Five-Year Plan assignment.

As a result of the introduction of advanced labor methods and new technical facilities, the utilization of rolling stock of railways improved considerably. In 1950 the load per freight car increased 14 per cent compared with 1940; the average weight of a freight train was 10 per cent above 1940. The average daily run of a freight car exceeded the prewar level by 4.6 per cent. The car turnover was accelerated during the five-year period; however, in 1950 it still did not

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attain the level envisaged in the Five-Year Plan. As a result of the restoration of the national economy in the districts that had suffered from the war and measures carried out to eliminate irrational shipments, the average distance of freight shipments was cut during the five years, but the assignment for reducing the distance of the shipments fixed for 1950 was not fully met.

The repair of the large-scale war destruction on the railways was the decisive task of the postwar Five-Year Plan. The restoration of second tracks, bridges, stations, and junctions accomplished during the Five-Year Plan period ensured the necessary carrying capacity on the main directions of the railways. The stock of locomotives was considerably renewed and replenished by new types of locomotives, diesel and electric locomotives; the stock of cars was likewise renewed and replenished. New railway lines were built, in particular in the North and in Central Asia. A number of railway lines were electrified in the Urals, Transcaucasia, in Krivoi Rog as well as on the suburban sections of the Moscow, Leningrad, Riga, Kiev, Baku and Tallinn railway junctions. However, the Five-Year Plan assignment for the restoration and building of railways, bridges and stations was not fully met.

The cargo carriage by the inland water transport in 1950 was 26 per cent above 1940 but it did not reach the level set by the Five-Year Plan. The utilization of the Volga and its tributaries as well as the Siberian and Northern Rivers for transport purposes was improved. The utilization of the capacities of towing vessels increased in 1950 by 30 per cent compared with 1940 and the utilization of the cargo capacity of barges increased 43 per cent. The river fleet was considerably renewed and replenished. The White Sea-Baltic Canal bearing the name of Stalin and the Dnieper-Bug Waterway as well as the river ports and ship repair enterprises were restored.

The cargo carriage of the merchant marine increased 65 per cent in 1950 compared with 1940; however, the Five Year Plan assignment for marine shipments was not fully met. The restoration of sea ports and shipyards was completed in the main. The capacity of shipyards and shops of the Ministry of the Merchant Marine in 1950 was more than twice above 1940 and the number of structures for raising ships increased by 1.6 times.

The freight carriage by automobile transport in 1950 increased 2.3 times compared with 1940. Sixteen thousand kilometers^{1/} of hard surface motor roads

^{1/} 1 kilometer = .621 of a mile.

/were built.

were built. The Moscow-Simferopol motor highway was put into use. Toward the end of the Five-Year Plan, the network of motor roads with improved surface was 2.5 times larger than before the war.

The means of communication and radio were restored during the Five-Year Plan period and their further development on the basis of new technique ensured. The capacity of telephone exchanges exceeded the prewar level. The plan for the building of radio broadcasting stations during the five-year period was exceeded by 39 per cent. The radio receiving network increased. The plan for restoring and laying trunk cables was topped by 23 per cent during the five-year period. The length of the air mail lines increased 2.3 times compared with 1940.

The Fulfillment of the Five-Year Plan in the Sphere of the
National Income and State Budget

The Five-Year Plan assignment for increasing the national income was overfulfilled by a big margin. The Five-Year Plan set the task of exceeding the prewar level of the national income by 38 per cent. Actually the national income in 1950, in comparable prices, was 64 per cent above 1940. The growth of the national income made it possible to improve substantially the material position of the workers, farmers and intelligentsia, to realize big capital investments in the national economy and accumulate the necessary state material and food reserves.

While in the capitalist countries more than half of the national income is appropriated by the capitalist class, in the Soviet Union the entire national income belongs to the working people. In 1950, the working people of the USSR received 74 per cent of the national income to meet their personal material and cultural requirements, while the other 26 per cent remained at the disposal of the State, the collective farms and co-operative organizations for expanding socialist production and for other needs of the State and society.

As a result of the growth of the national income, the State Budget was executed from year to year with an excess of revenue over expenditures. The share of the outlays for financing the national economy and for the social and cultural upbuilding steadily grew in the State Budget expenditures.

As a result of the growth of the national income and the successful execution of the State Budget, the Five-Year Plan for the capital investments in the national economy was exceeded by 22 per cent. During 1946-1950 more than 6,000

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industrial enterprises were restored, built and put into operation, not counting small state, co-operative and collective farm enterprises.

The same reasons made it possible to effect, in December, 1947, a currency reform and to abolish rationing of all foodstuffs and manufactured goods. During 1947-1950, prices of goods of mass consumption were reduced three times and conditions prepared for another reduction of prices effected as of March 1, 1951. This ensured a considerable increase in the real wages of factory and office workers and intelligentsia and the reduction in the expenditures of the farmers for the purchase of manufactured goods at reduced prices and led to a still greater strengthening of the ruble, the increase in its purchasing power, and the improvement in the exchange rate of the Soviet ruble in respect to foreign currencies.

The Fulfillment of the Five-Year Plan in Raising the
Material and Cultural Standards of the People

There was no unemployment and there is no unemployment in the Soviet Union. After the Great Patriotic War, all the people demobilized from the Soviet Army and Navy were fully provided with work in accord with their skill and vocation. The number of workers and other employees in the national economy of the USSR amounted to 39,200,000 at the end of 1950, an increase of 7,700,000 compared with the figure at the end of 1940.

The material position of the population of the USSR improved, which was expressed in the growth of the monetary and real wages of workers and other employees and in the rise in the incomes of farmers both from the commonly-owned collective farm economy and from subsidiary husbandry and personal economy. In 1950 the total sum of the incomes of workers and employees and the incomes of farmers was 62 per cent above 1940, in comparable prices.

State expenditures for the cultural and welfare services to the working people grew substantially. The population received, at the expense of the State, benefits and payments under the social insurance system which covers workers and other employees, social maintenance pensions, accommodations in sanatoriums, rest homes, and children's institutions free of charge or at reduced rates, allowances to mothers of large families and unmarried mothers, free medical aid, free education and advanced training of working people at the expense of the State, stipends to students and a number of other benefits and privileges. Further

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all workers and other employees annually received paid vacations of not less than two weeks while workers of a number of vocations received longer holidays. In 1950 the population received the above-mentioned payments and benefits at the expense of the State in the sum exceeding 120,000,000,000 rubles, that is three times more than in 1940.

Simultaneously with the advance in the material position of the people, the further progress of culture, science and art was attained in the postwar period.

The number of pupils in the elementary, seven-year and secondary schools, technical schools and other secondary educational establishments increased during the five years by 8,000,000 and reached the figure of 37,000,000 in 1950. The technical and other specialized secondary educational establishments were attended by 1,298,000 students in 1950 compared with 975,000 in 1940. A total of 1,247,000 students was enrolled in the higher educational establishments in 1950 as against 812,000 in 1940.

During the five years the national economy received 652,000 specialists with a higher education and 1,278,000 specialists with a secondary education. Compared with 1940, the number of specialists working in the national economy increased by 84 per cent.

Major discoveries and inventions in the diverse spheres of science and engineering were made in our country during the past five years. More than 6,500 persons were awarded Stalin Prizes for outstanding works, inventions and achievements in science, engineering, literature and art during the Five-Year Plan period. The network of scientific-research institutions in 1950 was 1.5 times above prewar while the number of scientific workers in them almost doubled.

The network of cultural and educational institutions was restored and it surpassed the prewar scale. In 1950 there were 15 per cent more club houses and public libraries in town and countryside than in 1940. The publication of books in the country increased 84 per cent compared with 1940. By the end of 1950 the number of motion picture installations increased 1.5 times compared with 1940.

The further improvement in medical and sanatorium-prophylactic service to the population was attained in the postwar period. The number of hospital beds in

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towns and rural communities increased 25 per cent in 1950 compared with 1940. Sanitoriums destroyed during the war were restored. The number of physicians in the country increased 75 per cent compared with 1940.

Important achievements were registered in the development of Soviet trade. Retail sales of state and co-operative trade considerably surpassed the level of the prewar year 1940. Sales of state and co-operative stores in 1950, not counting the sales of goods available from local resources, increased compared with 1940 as follows: meat and meat products 38 per cent, fish products 51 per cent, butter 59 per cent, vegetable oil and other fats 67 per cent, sugar 33 per cent, confectionery products 34 per cent, footwear 39 per cent, cotton, woolen, silk and linen fabrics 47 per cent, and hosiery 39 per cent. The sale to the population of goods serving cultural requirements and household articles went up. In 1950 the sale of clocks and watches was 3.3 times above the prewar year of 1940, radio sets 6 times, electric household appliances 1.5 times, bicycles 2.9 times, sewing machines almost 3 times, and motorcycles 16 times; the sale of building materials in the countryside increased several times over.

The volume of collective farm trade in 1950 increased substantially above 1940. The prices on the collective farm market dropped since the abolition of rationing and currency reform.

Housing construction developed on a wide scale during the postwar Five-Year Plan period. State enterprises, institutions and local Soviets as well as the population of towns and workers' settlements with the help of state credits built and restored homes with a total floor space of more than 100,000,000 square meters. In addition, 2,700,000 dwellings were built and restored in the rural localities.
