

THE FIFTEEN SOVIET REPUBLICS
TODAY AND TOMORROW

KAZAKHSTAN

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Seven-Year Plan for Prosperity



Kazakh Soviet Socialist Republic

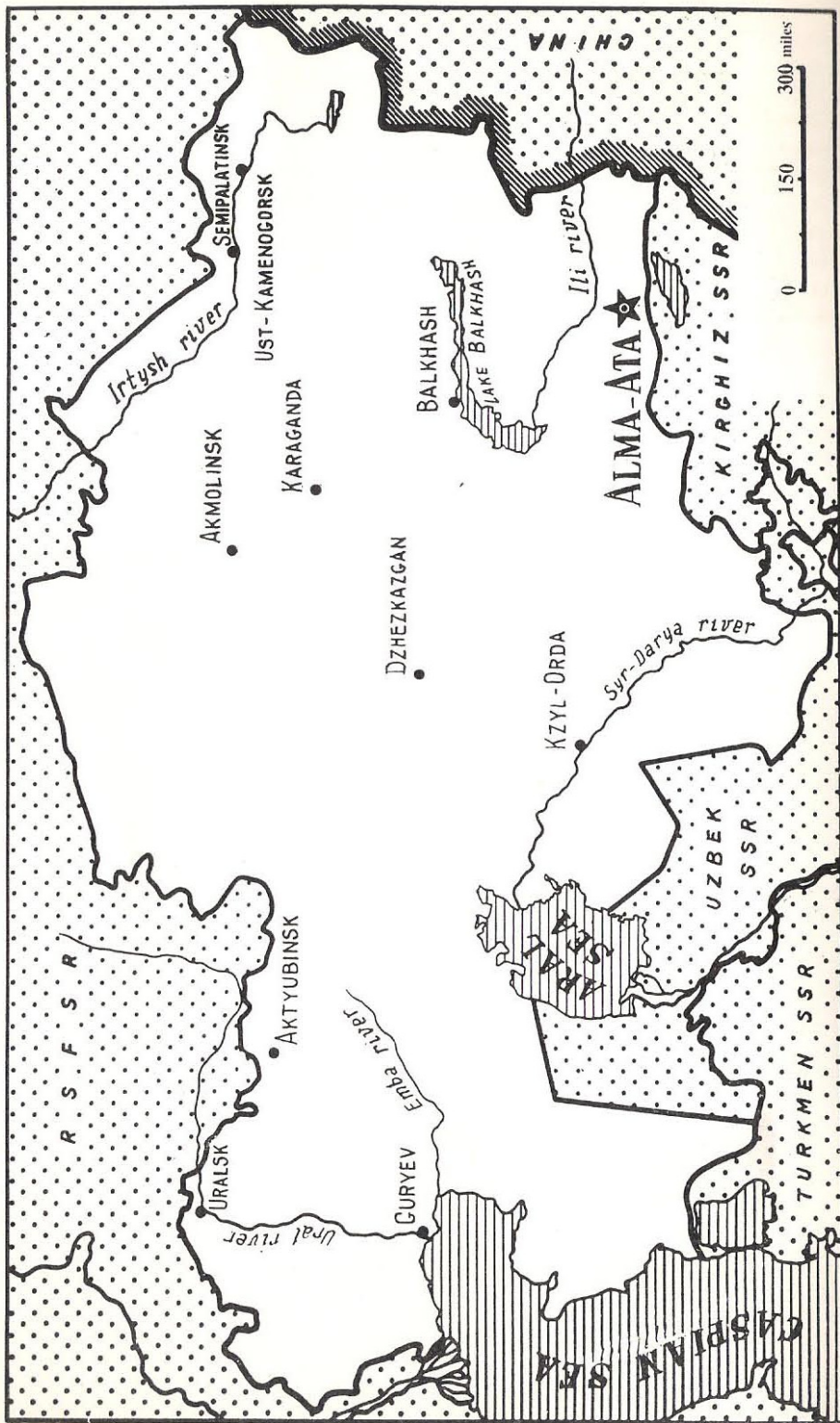
by

Dinmohammed Kunayev

Chairman of the Kazakh SSR
Council of Ministers

Soviet
Booklet
No. 60/E

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DINMOHAMMED KUNAYEV

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PUBLISHER'S NOTE

Since this booklet was printed it has been announced that its author, Dinmohammed Kunayev, has been elected First Secretary of the Kazakh Communist Party. The new Chairman of the Kazakh S.S.R. Council of Ministers is Z. A. Tashenev.



DINMOHAMMED KUNAYEV

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A Note on the Author

D. A. KUNAYEV, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Kazakh S.S.R., comes from the family of an ordinary Kazakh office employee. He was born in the city of Verny, now Alma-Ata, forty-seven years ago.

After finishing secondary school, D. A. Kunayev joined the Moscow Institute of Non-Ferrous Metals and Gold in the faculty of mining. He graduated as a mining engineer in 1936, and then returned to his native region to work in the Kounrad Pit, where he rose from a drill operator to chief engineer, and then to director of the pit.

Subsequently, he held a number of leading posts in the ore-mining industry of the republic.

D. A. Kunayev held the post of Vice-Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars of the Kazakh S.S.R. for ten years.

In 1955 he was elected Chairman of the Council of Ministers by the Supreme Soviet of the Republic.

He is a deputy to the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. and to the Supreme Soviet of the Republic.

While engaged in important state and public activities, D. A. Kunayev has found the time to carry on scientific work. He has published a number of research works on mineralogy in Kazakhstan, receiving the degree of Master of Sciences (Technology) in 1948, and being elected Member and President of the Academy of Sciences of the Kazakh S.S.R. in 1952.

Kazakh Soviet Socialist Republic

A Page from History

KAZAKHSTAN extends from the Altai Mountains to the lower reaches of the Volga and the shores of the Caspian, from the plains of Siberia to the sub-tropical regions of Central Asia.

Its area of 1,100,000 square miles could hold five countries the size of France, seven of Japan or eleven of Britain.

To the north and west the Kazakh Republic borders on the Russian Federation, to the south on the Turkmen, Uzbek and Kirghiz Soviet Republics and to the east on the People's Republic of China.

To travel along the republic's borders you would have to cover more than 9,000 miles.

It has a population of 9,301,000. More than 4 million or 44 per cent are urbanised.

Before the revolution Kazakhstan's "industry" comprised some primitive power plants, Urquhart's coal mines, and some small factories near its very rich copper deposits.

Agriculture, too, was poorly developed. Kazakhstan accounted for only 2.8 per cent of Russia's total grain crop.

In Karaganda, the centre of Kazakhstan's coal-mining industry, ore-mining Leninogorsk, Karsakpai and Pavlodar, and other towns and industrial communities in the republic there still live old men who well remember the time when Leslie Urquhart and other British capitalists who had concessions in Kazakhstan lorded it in their country.

Before the October Revolution the concessionaires owned the lion's share of Kazakhstan's national wealth, which yielded them no small income.

Working as a foreman in one of the Karaganda coal mines is Sundedbai Bapeyev. He and his father worked here when the mines belonged to the British.

Sundedbai cut the coal with a pick in the stuffy drift, after which he hauled it on a sled through the narrow working, crawling on all fours. There were no machines and cave-ins occurred every day, resulting in casualties.

People lived in want, in yourtas* full of holes, and many who escaped a fall of rock died as a result of beatings, which the British supervisors were not slow in giving. Disease, too, mowed the people down.

The people were no less brutally exploited by the Russian merchants and manufacturers, and by their own beys (feudal landlords).

The Socialist Revolution in 1917 freed the people from their exploiters.

Urquhart's manager fled, blowing up and flooding the mines and

* Rounded tents made of skin.

ruining the factories beforehand. The Russian manufacturers and beys, who batted on the sweat and blood of the people, also fled.

But even after that, Urquhart repeatedly wrote to Lenin and the Soviet government requesting that he be given back the concessions in Kazakhstan.

In one of his letters he wrote: "You'll never manage yourselves. To mine and dress ore at Ridder is so difficult that the Bolsheviks will never be able to do it."

And in 1928 he wrote to Moscow:

"Won't you give me the opportunity of digging in the Kazakh steppe in the vicinity of Balkhash and beyond? You will never get around to those places before fifty years and perhaps even 100, and I will search for and find something."

Of course, the Soviet government rejected this "aid". The people had their own plans of rehabilitating and developing the Kazakh Republic's economy.

"We'll Develop This Region"

In December 1919 the Seventh All-Russian Congress of Soviets was held in Moscow, and delegates from our republic attended it, too.

It was a difficult time. The country was broken up into battlefronts and exhausted by hunger and devastation. It would seem that this was not the time to think of the future of Kazakhstan, which was separated from Moscow by battlefronts.

But the leaders did not think of this future. In a conversation with a group of delegates Lenin made the following remarks about Kazakhstan:

"It's a rich region, offering great possibilities. The region should be developed, and we certainly shall develop it."

But this couldn't be done straight away. The Civil War was still going on, and interventionist armies from fourteen countries were beleaguering the first Soviet state.

The conditions under which the people struggled to establish Soviet government in Kazakhstan were not easy. Internal enemies, supported by the foreign imperialists, tried to throttle the young Soviet Republic.

However, fighting heroically for the freedom of Kazakhstan as a member of the fraternal family of the Soviet peoples were Kazakhs and Russians, Uzbeks and Ukrainians, Kirghiz and Byelorussians, and by the end of 1920 Soviet power had been established over all of Kazakhstan.

On August 26, 1920, Lenin and Kalinin signed the decree establishing the Kazakh Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic.

Industry was nationalised, and in February 1921 the Kazakh government adopted a decree under which all the land was given to those working it.

In April 1924 a decree was issued providing land for the Kazakh nomads who were taking up a settled life.

Somewhat earlier Kazakhstan adopted its first constitution, which embodied the Kazakh people's gains.

With the possibility of rehabilitating and developing their national economy, aided by the Russian and other fraternal Soviet peoples, the republic's national economy began to progress.

During the early five-year plan periods the fuel and power, metallurgical, chemical and engineering industries were developed. Capital investments by the state increased from year to year.

Among the big enterprises built were the Balkhash copper-smelting works, the Kounrad copper mine, the Leninogorsk polymetal works, new coal mines at Karaganda, the Chimkent lead works, and hundreds of other enterprises and electric stations.

In 1958, on the threshold of the seven-year plan for the comprehensive building of Communism, production of iron ore was more than two million tons, coal 31,325,000 tons, and oil 1,510,000 tons.

Electric power output at state electric power stations was 4,249 million kwh. Output of cement was 830,300 tons; of woollen and cotton fabrics more than 20 million yards; procurement of butter was 27,700 tons, and of meat 173,800 tons.

Today you will find steel-mill equipment made by the Alma-Ata heavy machinery works, mining equipment manufactured by Karaganda factories, and automatic presses made at the Chimkent works known not only in the Soviet Union, but also in India, China, Mongolia, Korea, Afghanistan, and other countries.

The same holds true for steel, rolled metal, pig iron and non-ferrous metals. Kazakhstan's products have been given a high rating at international exhibitions and fairs.

It did not take us 100 years or even 50 to get around to developing Kazakhstan's resources. In three decades we not only got around to it, but also managed to place it fully at the service of the country and people.

Why is it that the people of our republic work so devotedly, as, for that matter, is the case with all working people of the Soviet Union?

The answer is simple. They know very well that 75 per cent of the national income goes to satisfy the people's needs and requirements, both public and personal, and 25 per cent to expand social production.

In other words, they know that the better they work the more their material and cultural requirements will be satisfied.

It is not only new mills, factories and electric stations that have been built in recent years in Kazakhstan—whole new towns have gone up.

For instance, Karaganda, the republic's biggest industrial town and centre of the coal and mining machinery industries; Temir-Tau, founded late in 1945 and known as a centre of ferrous metallurgy, power, power machinery and chemical industries; Rudny, the chief city of the Sokolovsko-Sarbai iron-ore fields.

Though less than two years old, Rudny already can compete with Balkhash, Temir-Tau, and Saran, founded near Karaganda five years ago, or with Jezkazgan, founded about the same time, or the older Tekeli and Kentau, or even Leninogorsk, formerly called Ridder.

I mention the new towns because they are the centres of new industrial districts, and because when building factories we provide simultaneously, and sometimes even earlier, the conditions required for a normal life for those employed in those factories.

"Now I Press a Button!"

The republic has 26,000 enterprises in operation today, and their number is increasing from day to day.

Kazakhstan's working class has topped the 2 million mark—yet in 1913 there were less than 20,000.

However, the worker of today works in quite different conditions than those of thirty years ago.

"Then I worked in the drift with a pick and spade," says Yerkeshtau, an old miner now employed at one of the Karaganda mines, "but today I go down to the face by underground tram, take over the cutter-loader from the man in the earlier shift and then all I do is press a button and the machine itself cuts the coal and loads it on to the conveyor."

While it has become a republic with an extensively developed industry, Kazakhstan has also continued to develop its agriculture.

Today Kazakhstan is called the Soviet Union's second granary. It has 71 million acres under crops. Formerly it had boundless expanses of arable land which for centuries had not been touched by the plough.

Answering the call of the Communist Party to help the people of Kazakhstan put the virgin land under cultivation, people from every part of the Soviet Union came to the republic in 1955-56, and it received a vast quantity of machinery.

The movement for the cultivation of virgin land became truly nationwide. A great role in this was played by young people and, in particular, by the Young Communist League.

Virgin land was brought under the plough not only in our republic, but all over the country, wherever it existed. Altogether, 90 million acres of virgin and long-fallow land were cultivated, 50 million of them in our republic.

In 1956 Kazakhstan furnished the country with more than 16 million tons of grain, and close to the same figure in 1958. That's virgin land!

Of course, it could not have been done without plenty of farm machinery, and this machinery, 237,000 tractors and close to 100,000 harvesters combines, was provided by the U.S.S.R. government.

250,000 Specialists

Today the Kazakhs are justly proud of their science and culture.

The names of Kazakh scientists are known far beyond the Soviet Union, among them President Kanysh Satpayev of the republic's Academy of Sciences and winner of a Lenin Prize, discoverer and surveyor of the unique Jezkazgan deposits of non-ferrous and rare metals and compiler of a map of mineral deposits in the republic. It is a magic map, with the aid of which geologists are finding more deposits of ores and minerals all the time.

Other scientists with international reputations are Academician Zhauken Takebayev, the first Kazakh to penetrate the secret of the atomic world, and Gavriil Tikhov, an astrobotanist, who has been studying the secrets of Mars.

Kazakhstan today has its own Academy of Sciences, an Academy

of Agricultural Sciences and 107 scientific research institutes, among them its own research centre in the field of nuclear physics.

A quarter of a million specialists who have graduated from an academy, institute or specialised secondary school are employed in the republic's industry, agriculture or in the cultural field, among them 75,000 teachers.

If the great Kazakh scholars, Chokan Valikhanov and Ibrai Altynsarin, who once dreamt of leading their people out of darkness and ignorance, could know it!

Today not only young people come to study in Kazakhstan's institutes and research institutions, but also mature people from China and Mongolia, Viet Nam and the Korean People's Democratic Republic.

Studying in our higher educational establishments are also people from Bulgaria.

And we have plenty of institutions for study; a university, twenty-seven higher educational establishments, 143 specialised secondary schools, and about 10,000 schools.

Further, the Karaganda synthetic rubber works, the Ust-Kamenogorsk lead and zinc works, the Balkhash mining and metallurgical works, and many other enterprises, have long since become in their way laboratories of advanced production experience that is of interest to foreign engineers and workers, with whom we gladly share our knowledge.

In 1913 there were less than 100 medical institutions in the whole of Kazakhstan, and only 196 doctors were employed by them.

Today there are 10,000 doctors specialising in the various fields, 37,000 doctors' assistants, and more than 2,000 pharmacutists.

We also have our own medical instruments industry. The Aktyubinsk Roentgen works makes scores of types of X-ray apparatus, and all kinds of drugs are put out in Chimkent, Alma-Ata and other centres of the pharmaceutical industry.

We also have fine health resorts, among them Alma-Arasan, Borovoye, and Yany Kurgan, which according to experts are not inferior to Sochi, Matsesta, the Riviera, and Karlovy Vary.

Late last year, a festival of Kazakh art and literature, held in Moscow, attracted great interest and received high praise. Everybody admired the splendid Abai Opera and Ballet Theatre, and Galina Ulanova was especially enthusiastic about the art of our republic's ballet.

Yermek Serkebayev, one of the country's best soloists, and Rosa Baglanova, Kazakhstan's nightingale, are known in many other countries.

Academician Mukhtar Auezov, the writer, has been awarded a Lenin prize for his epic work *Abai*. His novels have been translated and published in many countries.

The works of Sabit Mukanov, Gabit Musrepov and Gabiden Mustafin and other writers demonstrate the high standard of Kazakh literature.

This is Kazakhstan today. This is the foundation on which we have entered the period of the seven-year plan.

No Longer a Problem

In many countries the national question still remains a difficult problem. We know that in the United States Negroes are discriminated against,

and we know other facts testifying to the inequality of races and nationalities.

In Kazakhstan the national question has long ceased to be a problem. No nation in the Soviet Union oppresses another, nor can there be such oppression. Kazakhstan is one of the equal Union Republics making up the U.S.S.R.

Like every other of these republics we, too, are guaranteed by the U.S.S.R. Constitution the right to self-determination, including secession.

Like every other Union Republic we have twenty-five deputies representing us in the Soviet of Nationalities of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R.

Let us take state administration.

Under the Constitution of the Kazakh S.S.R. the highest organ of state power is the Supreme Soviet of the Republic, elected for a term of four years.

It appoints the government—the Council of Ministers of the Republic—and passes laws and decisions effective on the territory of Kazakhstan.

Kazakhstan will soon celebrate the fortieth anniversary of the establishment of Soviet government. This will correspond with the fortieth anniversary of our independent statehood, when our country became an Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic of the Russian Federation.

Kazakhstan became a Union Republic on December 5th, 1936, the day on which the Constitution of the U.S.S.R. was adopted.

We enjoy full rights in deciding the most important problems of state. Soviet democracy is developing along the lines of steadily extending the rights of the Union Republics in all fields of activity.

What does state independence mean for us?

Our legislative bodies pass laws based on our Kazakh conditions, customs and specific features, and our executive bodies enforce them. All the laws are aimed at improving the life of the people and strengthening the republic, its economy and culture.

There is no space, of course, to enumerate all the laws and decisions adopted in our republic, but I want to touch on a few more recent ones.

For many years the Taldy-Kurgan Region existed in Kazakhstan next to the Alma-Ata Region.

Once it was a purely livestock-breeding region. But we developed many industries there and introduced crop growing extensively.

However, though the region grew economically stronger, when we reorganised the management of industry we placed the mills and factories, electric stations and ore mines of the Taldy-Kurgan Region under the jurisdiction of the Alma-Ata Economic Council.

We had come to the conclusion that there was no need for this regional administrative link, that it only increased the cost of administration. After consulting with the people of that region we decided to abolish the Taldy-Kurgan Region and merge it with the Alma-Ata Region. The Presidium of the republic's Supreme Soviet passed a decree to this effect.

Not long ago we passed a law providing for turning over a part of the Hungry Steppe to Uzbekistan, after deciding that the Uzbek S.S.R.

could put that land under cultivation more rapidly than we. That part of the Hungry Steppe is adjacent to well-irrigated land in Uzbekistan.

I know that some people will find it hard to understand why the Kazakh government took this step.

Whoever heard of a country voluntarily giving up a part of its territory without compensation and for all time?

We, however, proceeded from the following consideration: Uzbekistan could place this part of the Hungry Steppe more rapidly at the service of the whole Soviet people.

Not a Colony

Many a time I have come across assertions by foreign spokesmen that Kazakhstan is a colony of Russia and that all her wealth is taken out of the republic. These assertions are completely groundless.

Let us take, for instance, the steel, coal and engineering industries. Since we produce more coal than we can use, we ship Karaganda coking coal to the Urals and other parts of the R.S.F.S.R.

Kazakhstan is the Soviet Union's chief supplier of copper and other non-ferrous metals, and machinery manufactured by the engineering industries goes to the other Union Republics and other countries, too.

However, we get much more in exchange. The Ukraine and Russia supply us with mining combines, walking excavators and hundreds of kinds of machines without which we could not mine coal, smelt copper or build new factories.

Last year Kazakhstan raised close to 16 million tons of grain. Obviously the republic could not possibly eat all that grain, and so much of the wheat went to Moscow, Leningrad, Stalingrad, Chelyabinsk and other towns and districts.

And in exchange Kazakhstan received from other republics train-loads of tractors, combines, motor lorries, cultivators, and so on. Obviously without this machinery we could not put our virgin land to the plough and harvest the crop.

Kazakhstan is a multi-national republic. Living in it, besides the native population, are Russians, Ukrainians, Uigurs, Byelorussians, Uzbeks, Tajiks and people of other nationalities.

However, the expression "national minority" has long been absent from official documents or ordinary conversation. All are equal and all work to the best of their ability and enjoy the fruits of their labour in equal measure.

Let us take the Supreme Soviet of the republic. While, naturally, most of the deputies are Kazakhs, representatives of practically all nationalities inhabiting Kazakhstan take part in deciding the affairs of the state. Among the deputies are many Russians, Ukrainians, Byelorussians, and so on.

If we take our present Government we will find that the Council of Ministers as a whole is made up of ten Kazakhs, four Russians and one Ukrainian.

The reins of government in the republic are thus held by Kazakhs.

There is another important question I should like to dwell on: the relations between the Kazakh and the Russian people.

Abai Kunanbayev, Ibrai Altynsarin and Chokan Valikhanov, Kazakh scholars of former times, always said that the Kazakhs should associate with Russians as much as possible, and learn their language in order to master their culture.

Even before the revolution, much of progressive Russian culture had become available to the Kazakh people, though the government did everything it could to hinder the Kazakhs' cultural development. It was easier to oppress an illiterate and downtrodden people.

It was only after the Russian people had become masters of their destiny, that is, under Soviet government, that they were able to fully open to us their treasure-house of culture.

I have already mentioned what Kazakhstan has accomplished in the forty years of its state independence. And all these achievements have been possible largely due to the all-round selfless assistance from the other Soviet peoples, and primarily from the Russian people.

Let us take industrial development, for instance in Karaganda, the Soviet Union's third largest coal mining centre. When the Union Government had decided to develop coal mining in Karaganda, hundreds of experienced mining engineers and skilled miners came to it from the country's other coal basins.

The Moscow coal basin shared with Karaganda its coal-cutting machines and electric locomotives, which were rare at the time, and mining institutes and secondary schools in Russian towns admitted Kazakh youths, who now are well-known specialists in this field.

In prospecting for Jezkazgan's minerals it was Russian geologists from Moscow and Leningrad who guided the work of the Kazakh, Kanysh Satpayev, then a young geologist and now an academician of world fame.

We built hundreds of industrial enterprises with the aid of Russian specialists from designs by Russian engineers.

During the war many enterprises were evacuated from European parts of the U.S.S.R. to our republic, and when the war ended not a single machine was taken back to Russia from Kazakhstan. On the contrary, machinery came to our republic in an even greater stream.

Such relations between Kazakhs and Russians are the result of the consistent implementation of the Leninist national policy by the Communist Party.

Worker's Daughter—a Member of Government

Our republic is vast, and I have to visit many places. It therefore happens sometimes that I am unable to attend meetings of the Council of Ministers when important problems are taken up.

In such cases the meetings are presided over by one of the vice-chairmen of the Council of Ministers, and not infrequently by Zaura Omarova, a young Kazakh woman.

A woman at the head of the government is something unprecedented in the history of the Kazakh people.

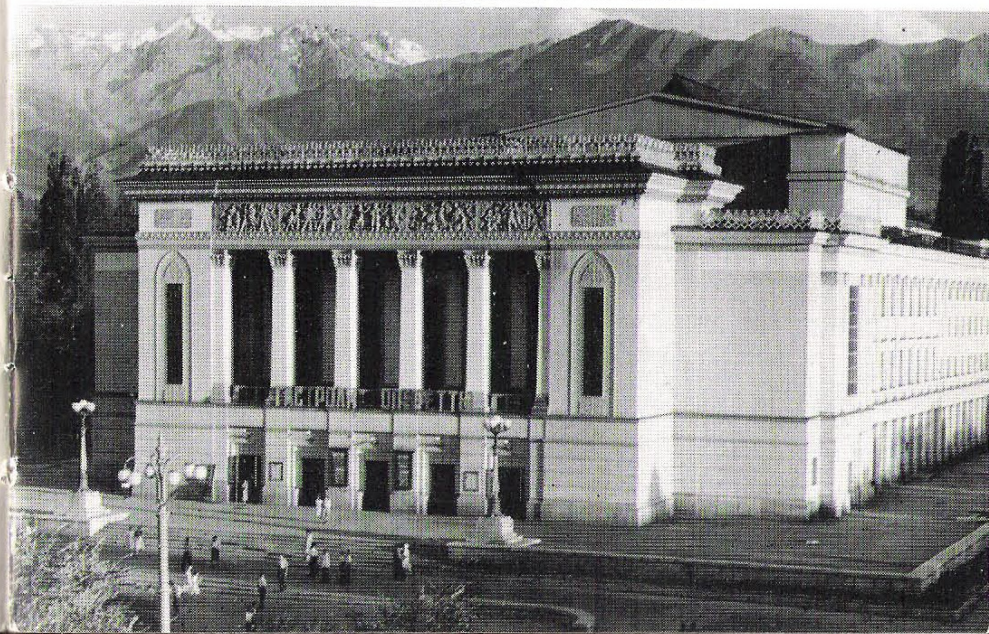
Kazakh legends have endowed women with wonderful beauty, devotion and a true and loving heart, and sometimes with a strong character.

But I have never heard legends in which a woman was endowed with



The Kirov State University of Kazakhstan, in the capital, Alma-Ata.

The Abai Theatre of Opera and Ballet, Alma-Ata. Alma-Ata, a name which in Kazakh means "father of apples", is a real garden city and lays claim to being one of the most beautiful in the U.S.S.R.





The building on the right is a children's shop — "The Children's World", in Alma-Ata.

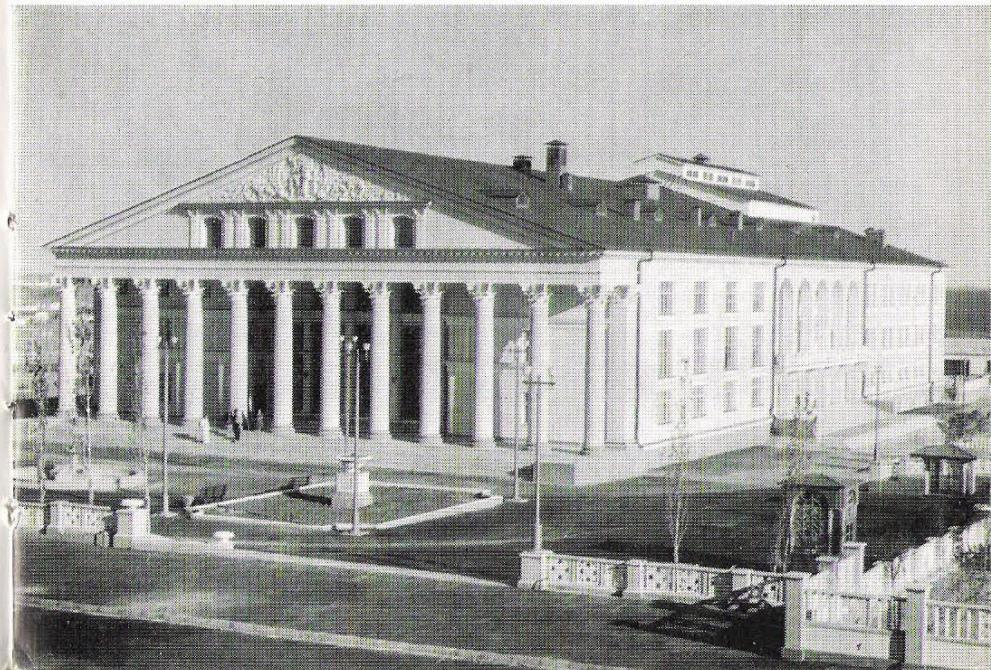


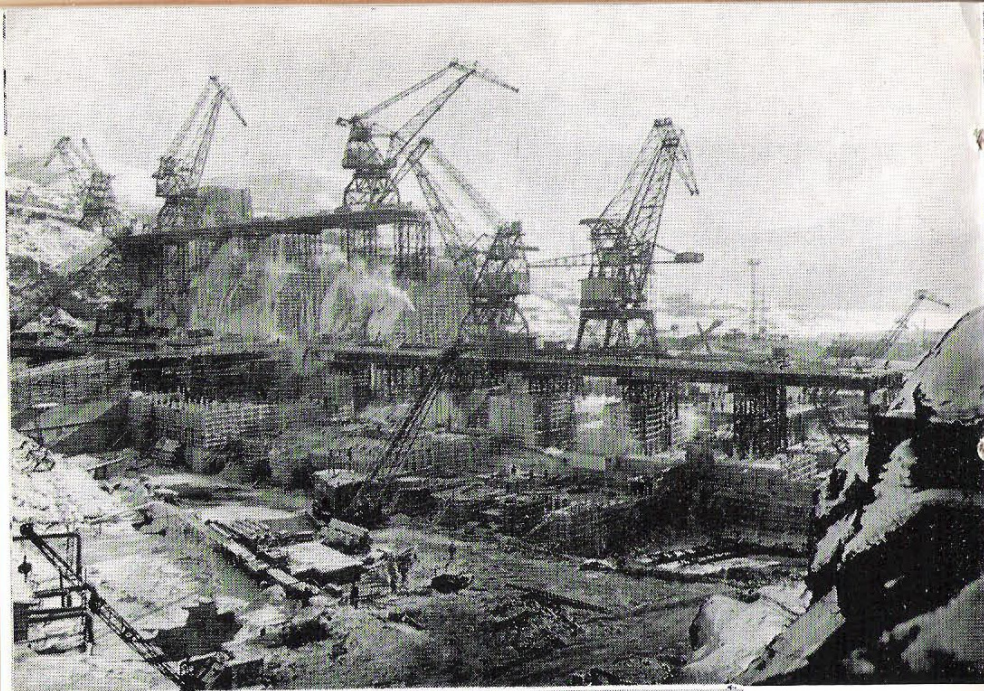
The Iron and Steel Workers' Palace of Culture in Balkhash.



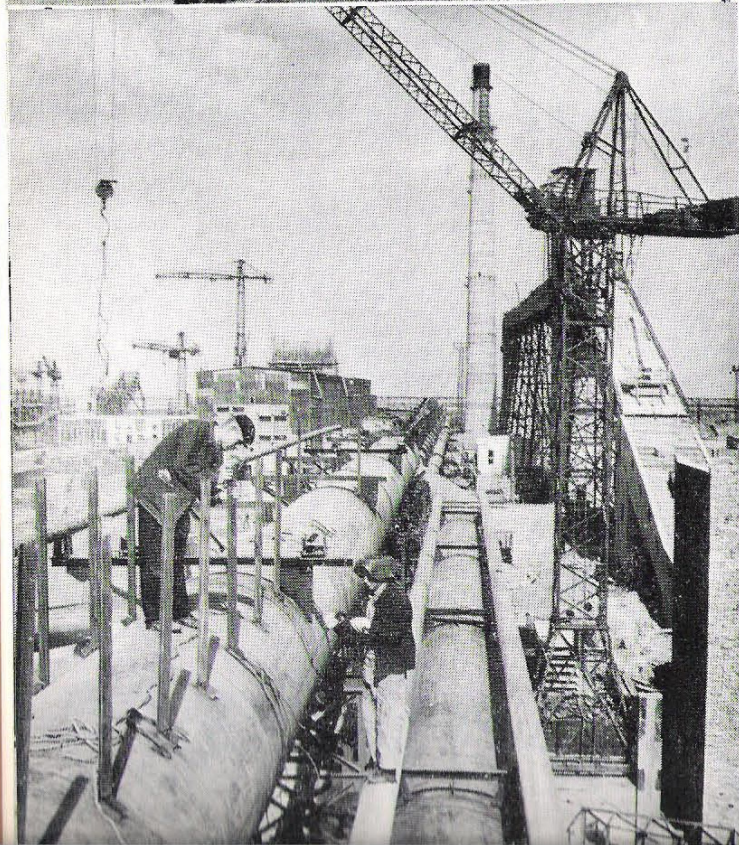
Gogol Street in the steel workers' district of Ust-Kamenogorsk.

The building of the Academy of Sciences in Alma-Ata.

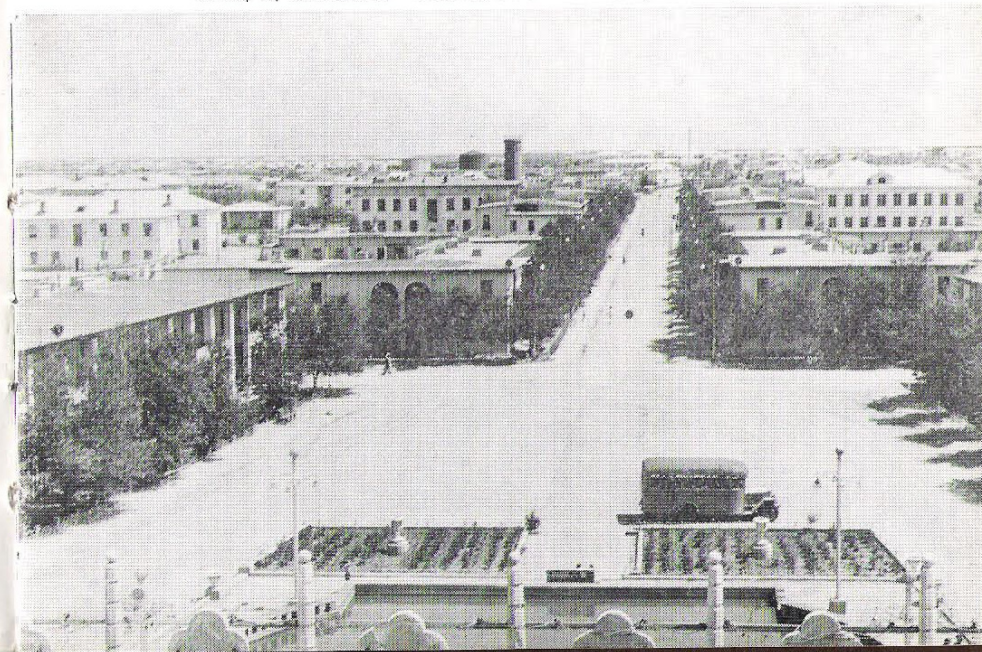




Dinner-time in one of the kindergartens of the new steel town of Temir-Tau.



Building the dam of the Bukhtarmir hydro-electric station on the River Irtysh.



A city of oilworkers—Guryev, on the shores of the Caspian Sea.

Welding the pipes from coking batteries to chemical departments. Karaganda iron and steel works.



Kai Baizanov, people's bard of Kazakhstan.



Akhyk Nurmanbebov, Hero of Socialist Labour, a beet-grower.



Ornkul Tanatarova, Kazakh horsewoman of renown.



Bibezhan Karbozova is a shepherdess near Alma-Ata.

CITIZENS OF KAZAKHSTAN

Mukhtar Auezov, a modern Kazakh writer, author of "Abai".

Argan Zhunusov, senior foreman of the open-hearth furnaces, Kazakh steel works.

Raikhan Ruzieva, a collective farm dairy maid.

Kamilia Utegenova, D.Sc., a doctor of medical science.





Nikolai Constantinov is a house-builder who devotes his spare time to painting—his favourite theme being Kazakh industry. His friend has probably got his version of the scene in his camera.

The arts flourish in Kazakhstan, and below we see a class in the School of Choreography in Alma-Ata.



A pleasant way of learning for pupils of Secondary School No. 4, Alma-Ata, in the Trans-Ali Ala-Tau Mountains.



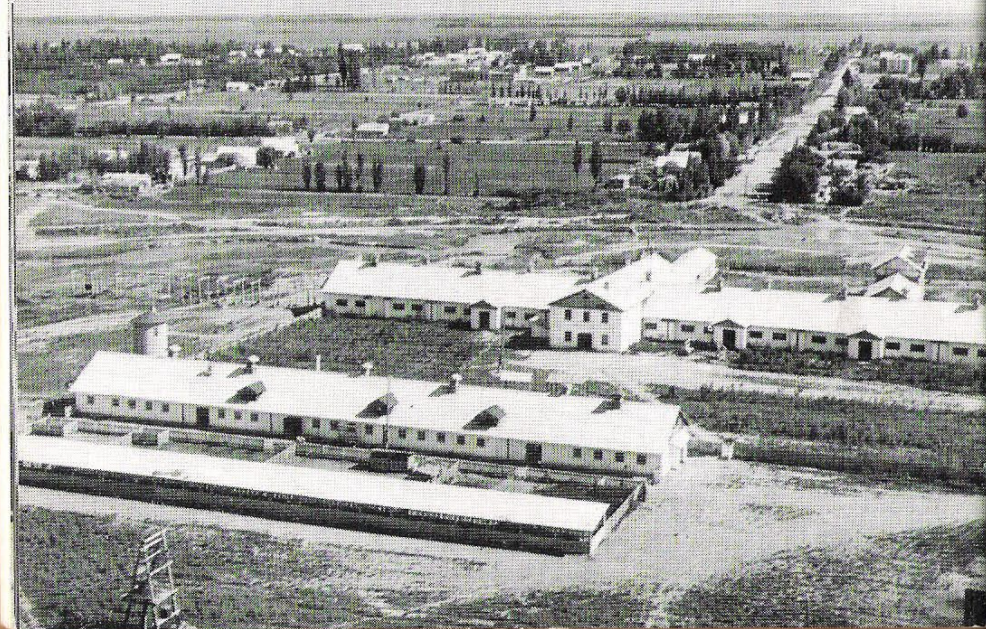
A sewing lesson in progress in the seventh form of Voroshilov School (No. 51) in Alma-Ata.



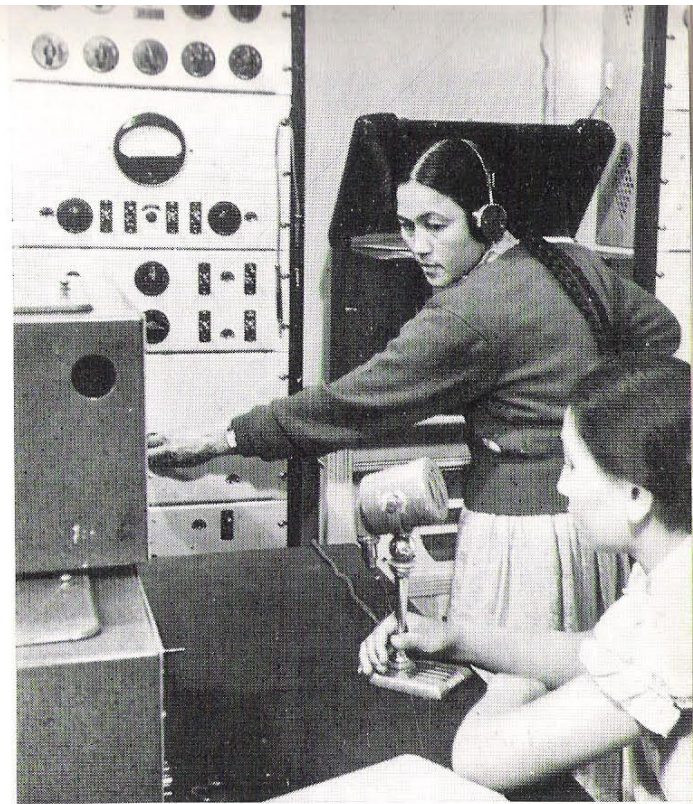


Saken Maimakov, of the Stalin Collective Farm, Alma-Ata, with his family. A samovar in the foreground.

One of the sections of the Stalin Collective Farm, Alma-Ata Region.



The radio-relay station of the Stalin Collective Farm, Taldy-Kurgan Region.



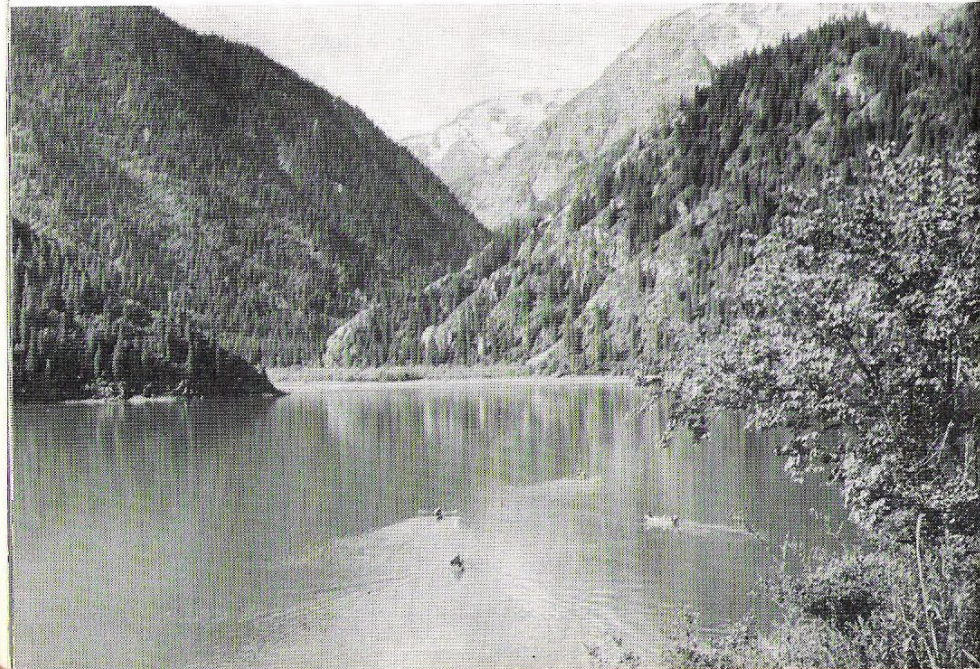
A mid-day break enlivened by native songs and dances performed by members of the Embek Collective Farm's theatre. Behind are the combine-harvesters.





A small observatory; a coronal station for solar observation operated by the Kazakh Academy of Sciences in the Tien Shan Mountains.

Lake Issyk-Kul, high in the mountains of Zailiisky Ala-Tau.



the mind of a statesman. Life, our Soviet reality, has proved more striking than the most astonishing legends.

Life has shown that a Kazakh woman can be not only a devoted and loving wife and a good mother, but can also cure people, build factories and work in them, study the most intricate sciences, teach children, direct collective farms, head district or regional Soviets or ministries.

And Zaure Omarova is a plain Kazakh woman. She was born and grew up after the Great October Revolution, when her father was no longer a shepherd for the bey but was working as a copper smelter in Jezkazgan and could afford to give his daughter a higher education.

After finishing her studies at an institute, Zaure worked for several years first as an engineer in a coal mine and later in the Karaganda Institute for Designing Coal Mines.

A capable engineer, the young woman rapidly won the affection and appreciation of her workmates and later of the people of Karaganda.

She is not the only Kazakh woman to hold a governmental office in our country. The Ministry of Social Maintenance is headed by Bultrikova; Bolfanbayeva is Deputy Minister of Communications, and Galimzhanova, a film director, was recently appointed a Deputy Minister of Culture.

And there are any number of women tractor drivers, builders, doctors, teachers, artists, lathe operators and aviators famous all over the republic.

There is, in fact, no branch of industry, agriculture or culture in which women do not take a most active part.

Uken Turmagambetov and the Seven-Year Plan

Uken Turmagambetov, veteran bricklayer of Temir-Tau, was neither a delegate nor a guest at the Twenty-First Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union which adopted the target figures for the economic development of the U.S.S.R. in 1959-1965. But he played a direct part in preparing the seven-year plan, as did hundreds of thousands of the country's other ordinary working people.

How were these plans worked out?

Two years ago every enterprise, state farm and collective farm in Kazakhstan, as in the other republics, began compiling its own long-term plan, and taking part in this work, along with the heads of the enterprises, engineers and economists, were rank-and-file workers.

Later the long-term plans were combined by the State Planning Commissions of the republics into draft target figures for their economic development. And the State Planning Committee of the U.S.S.R., having summed up and generalised these figures, submitted to the central committee of the Party a draft seven-year plan for the country as a whole.

This draft too, after it had been approved by the central committee of the Party, was submitted in the form of theses of N. S. Khrushchov's report to the Twenty-First Congress of the C.P.S.U. for a countrywide discussion.

And once again ordinary people, like Uken Turmagambetov, discussed the draft seven-year plan and sent in amendments and addenda.

In the discussion on the seven-year plan Turmagambetov said:
"In 1965 Kazakhstan's Magnitka will produce nearly as much metal as did all mills in pre-revolutionary Russia. We have every possibility of doing it. We should make the first blow in the first blast furnace in 1959. . . .

"I believe that we have to solve the problem of supplying water to Kazakhstan's Magnitka and all of Central Kazakhstan. Scientists have recommended making the Irtysh waters flow our way. A canal of this kind would be of immense benefit."

Turmagambetov's suggestions were incorporated in the draft seven-year plan, which provides for cutting the schedule of construction of the Karaganda iron and steel works. The suggestion on building a canal was also taken into account.

However, at every enterprise there were people who, like Turmagambetov, a former farmhand, submitted suggestions for the seven-year plan. The leading role here, as indeed, everywhere else too, belonged to the Communists of Kazakhstan who were widely supported by the people.

Karaganda coal miners, for instance, decided to triple the output of coking coal by 1965 and increase labour productivity by 50 per cent. This is for the coal basin as a whole.

Pit Vertikalnaya No. 1 undertook to fulfil the seven-year plan in five years and in the five years to produce 60,000 tons of coking coal over and above the seven-year plan figure.

Collective farmers and workers on state farms of the republic have displayed great initiative in making up their long-range plans. Here, too, Communists were in the lead.

By the time the discussion of the seven-year plan came to a close in the republic, scientists and practical farmers had worked out a method of farming to increase grain output without much expansion of the crop area and regardless of climatic conditions. This method was later approved by the Kazakh government.

Ambitious Programme

In January 1959 the special, Ninth Congress of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan was held in Alma-Ata.

As mentioned above it was preceded by the countrywide discussion of the seven-year plan during which 28,856 meetings attended by 1,969,000 persons were held, and 151,690 concrete proposals were submitted by workers, collective farmers, specialists and heads of enterprises and farms.

After debating the draft the Congress approved the republic's seven-year plan.

The seven-year plan has opened up magnificent prospects for the republic.

Capital investments in the seven-year period are to be 116,000 to 119,000 million roubles, or roughly 130 per cent more than was invested in the preceding seven years. Gross industrial output in 1965 is to increase 170 per cent or practically triple the 1958 output.

As I have said earlier, Kazakhstan is a vast mineral storehouse the resources of which will be fully utilised in the seven-year period.

Let us take iron and steel. The plan provides for an 860 per cent increase in gross output of ferrous metallurgy in the republic. Production of iron ore is to go up 530 per cent, and chrome ore 110 per cent.

Although we are producing plenty of steel even now, we believe that we are not making full use of all the possibilities we have for manufacturing ferrous metals. We are now developing the Sokolovsko-Sarbai mines and ore dressing mills, which will have an annual capacity of 19 million tons of iron ore.

It will be Kazakhstan's Ural. It is planned to build Lisakovskoye and Karacharskoye ore dressing mills and to open up iron ore mines at Atasui and other mines.

The Magnitka plant will be completed in 1964.

On the bank of the Irtysh River near the present small collective-farm village of Yermak will be built the Yermak ferro-alloys plant, and the present Kazakh metallurgical and Aktyubinsk ferro-alloys works will be enlarged.

More than 10,000 million roubles are to be put by the government into the construction of iron and steel works.

Besides these plants, engineering works now in operation or under construction will produce more and more metal to meet their own needs.

In all, then, Kazakhstan will produce in 1965 nearly seventeen times as much steel as the republic produced in 1958.

The coming seven years will witness the further rapid development of the non-ferrous metallurgy. With more than 2,000 deposits of non-ferrous metals prospected in the republic, it will be possible to double the output of copper ore and to increase output of lead and zinc ores by 70 per cent.

Output of unrefined copper will be more than doubled and refined copper will go up 220 per cent. There will also be a considerable increase in the production of lead, zinc, gold, silver and other non-ferrous and rare metals.

On what basis is such a sharp rise in production capacities to be brought about?

We plan to augment lead and zinc smelting capacities by reconstructing and expanding the present Ust-Kamenogorsk and Chimkent plants, putting into operation the Karagaily and Alaigyr works, and adding to the capacities of the Leninogorsk and Irtysh polymetal works, and take other steps to introduce new machinery and to improve technology.

A great deal of attention is being given to developing the copper industry. In Jezkazgan alone the output of copper ore will be tripled.

Besides the expansion of the existing enterprises, new copper refineries will be built in Pavlodar, Jambul and East-Kazakhstan regions.

Kazakhstan will get its own aluminium, too. It is planned to build an aluminium plant in Pavlodar, which will use the Turgai bauxite deposits.

In all, 12,500 million roubles will be spent during the seven-year period to develop the republic's non-ferrous metal industry, or 120 per cent more than in the preceding seven years.

Nearly 5,000 million roubles have been allocated to develop the chemical industry. In particular, a synthetic rubber plant will be built in Temir-

Tau, and a mining and chemical works in Kara Tau. In all, the output of Kazakhstan's chemical industry will be quadrupled.

The fuel industry will remain a major branch of the republic's economy.

In 1965 the production of oil will reach 2 million tons and of coal 50 million tons.

New pits and open-cast mines will be opened in Churbai Nur, Tentek, Shikhan, Ekibastuz and Kuu Chek—fields with very rich coal seams.

Oil and gas pipelines will link fuel consumers with the places in which it is produced. Coal mines and oil fields will get the latest improved machinery and automation and mechanisation will be introduced.

The engineering industry, too, will be further developed under the seven-year plan.

The Pavlodar harvester combine plant, the Ust-Kamenogorsk engineering works, the Petropavlovsk factory manufacturing equipment for making rolled metal, the Kentau excavator works, and many other factories will turn out hundreds of kinds of machines and machine tools to meet the country's needs and for export.

Kazakhstan's electric stations today are producing four times as much power as did all of Russia before the revolution. Under the seven-year plan another 4,400,000 kw capacities will be added, making it possible to produce 26,000 million kwh of electric power in 1965.

The Bukhtarma Hydro-electric Station on the Irtysh, the Petropavlovsk heating plant, Karaganda District Electric Station No. 2, Kazakhstan's Magnitka Heat and Power Station, the Chardara Hydro-electric Station, the Ekibastuz District Electric Station, several factory heat and power plants in Pavlodar and other stations will, together with power stations now in operation, be combined into several power systems to meet the needs of the national economy, putting Kazakhstan ahead of the other republics for output of electric power per head of population.

Think of it, in a republic where forty years ago 99 per cent of the population did not know that there was such a thing as electricity!

Provision has been made in the seven-year period for a considerable development of the building materials, timber and woodworking industries, for geological prospecting, communication facilities, and rail, water and, particularly, air transport.

The Kustanai and Pavlodar steppes will come to life. The banks of the Tobol and Irtysh rivers will be lined with granite and concrete and the chimneys of new factories will begin to smoke. And those banks will become as famous for their industry as the Volga at Gorky and Stalin-grad, as the Dnieper at Zaporozhye and Dnepropetrovsk, and as the Don at Rostov.

These are the main features of Kazakhstan's seven-year plan with respect to the production of means of production, the foundation of a further rise in the people's wellbeing.

Let us recall to mind Uken Turmagambetov and his comrades. It was they who, in discussing the prospects of development of Central Kazakhstan, raised the question of building the Irtysh-Karaganda canal to solve the water-supply problem of Kazakhstan's Magnitka and other enterprises.

The Kazakh government included these proposals among its other recommendations to the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R. Khrushchov supported the proposition at the Congress, saying that it deserved serious attention.

I have cited this to show that the country's top leaders listen to the voice of the ordinary people.

In his report at the Congress Khrushchov, in referring to Kazakhstan and the development of its productive forces, said:

"The gigantic scale of the new development, will bring about notable changes in the economic map of the eastern areas. The building up of large industrial areas—Kustanai, Pavlodar-Ekibastuz . . . will give great impetus to the development of the productive forces in the Soviet East."

In the target figures adopted by the congress there is a special section devoted to Kazakhstan (as there is for all the republics) and the section reflects the plans worked out in the republic.

Khrushchov was right in saying that the Leninist national policy which ensures broad opportunities for the all-round economic and cultural progress of all the people, is strikingly expressed "in our plans" and that "Each republic will first develop the branches of economy for which it has the most favourable natural and economic conditions."

New Stage in Agriculture

The seven-year plan calls for a gross grain crop of 22 million tons a year in Kazakhstan, but the tillers of the soil themselves have amended the plan, boosting the figure to 24 million tons, irrespective of weather conditions.

How is this going to be achieved—for it is planned to increase the area under cultivation by only 8¼ million acres? If normal methods were used, this would mean producing a really exceptional amount per acre.

Well, this is what we intend to do. We have divided the republic into six belts—steppe, dry steppe, semi-desert, desert, irrigation farming and Altai mountainous belt—and we will use a method of crop rotation in each belt according to the particular conditions of the climate, the soil and so on.

In this way we plan to increase the grain harvest by two or three cwt. per acre.

The area of bare fallow will be increased to 19 million acres in 1965—and the fallow land will be cultivated by the method developed by Terenty Maltsev, a well-known collective farm scientist, and Honorary Member of the Academy of Agricultural Sciences of the U.S.S.R.

This method consists of ploughing the land only once every four or five years. The land is stirred to a depth of fifteen to twenty inches with a plough which has no mouldboard. The top layer and the lower strata of the soil are not mixed.

In the subsequent years, the grain is sown on unploughed land after the stubble has been pulled up by wide-range paring ploughs and left to rot, thus retaining moisture and creating nutritious materials in the soil.

This system of tilling, under which the soil is only lightly run over

and last year's stubble is used as a combined compost and mulch, is only suitable on certain soils, but has proved very successful in Siberia.

We have also introduced innovations in the matter of growing maize.

This year we put 3,500,000 acres under maize and we expect a good harvest. Where it does not ripen into dry grain we will harvest the unripe cobs in their milky wax stage, and use them for silage.

Kazakhstan is rightly known as one of the country's biggest stock-raising areas, ranking third in the country for meat output.

The number of sheep in the republic will triple by the end of the seven-year period, reaching 75 million.

The number of cattle will increase more than 50 per cent, and by 1965 the republic's collective farms and state farms will have 7,500,000 head of cattle, 2,600,000 pigs, 1,800,000 horses and camels, and 30,000,000 head of poultry.

Kazakhstan intends to catch up in the next few years with the United States in *per capita* output of animal produce. By 1963 output of meat will be brought up to 1,250,000 tons (slaughter weight).

In the seven-year period it is planned practically to triple the production of meat, to double the production of milk, and increase output of eggs by 80 per cent.

Our republic is more and more becoming a country of "white gold"—cotton. By 1965 we are to grow and pick enough cotton to produce more than 1,000 million yards of cotton cloth, 30,000 tons of cotton seed oil, 70,000 tons of waste and lint, in other words, an output worth more than 10,000 million roubles.

Great progress is outlined also for vegetable, fruit and wine growing, and the production of fodder crops. Kazakhstan's agriculture will reach a new, high stage under the seven-year plan and flourish as never before.

Jobs for Everyone

Recently I went over the materials of the conference on unemployment held by the trade union leaders in America.

No one will deny that the standard of American technique is very high, but there the machine is ousting man from the sphere of production, and the worker finds himself thrown overboard without any means of subsistence.

In the Soviet Union, Kazakhstan included, the problem of unemployment can never exist. Of course, we, too, are mechanising labour and are building new machines and introducing them in the economy. Special importance is attached to technical progress in the U.S.S.R. Workers at industrial enterprises and construction sites are paying particular attention to the necessity for further automation and mechanisation of production processes and for replacing obsolete equipment.

In this connection, the movement of inventors and production innovators has spread still more widely throughout the country, becoming truly nationwide.

Nonetheless we have a shortage of labour.

Implementation of the seven-year plan will bring an influx of millions of new workers and specialists into the national economy.

But bearing in mind that in the seven-year period Kazakhstan's enterprises will switch over to a shorter working day and a five-day week, the need for workers of all trades will be even greater.

We are not expecting a natural influx of skilled steel workers, as they are needed at the old plants, and so we are now solving the problem by recruiting several thousand young Kazakhs to work in the iron and steel industry, and training them at mills in the Urals and Siberia.

We have received thousands of applications from young Kazakhs who want to become blast- and open-hearth furnacemen or rolling-mill operators.

If you will glance through any newspaper published in the republic you will find numerous wanted-ads. for engineers, technicians, office employees—in fact, for workers in every trade.

People without any trade, too, are taken on, with the employing enterprise guaranteeing to teach them a trade in a short time and to pay them wages while they are learning their trade.

There is a wide network of technical schools and courses at plants and outside to train workers for every trade.

There is plenty of work in Kazakhstan and everyone who wants to work and work honestly can get a good job.

In his report to the Twenty-First Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, Khrushchov said: "The seven-year plan sets the task of achieving a continuous improvement in the living standards of the people on the basis of the further mighty all-round advance of the economy and priority of heavy industry."

We Shall Live Still Better

The concern shown by the Communist Party for improving the life of the Soviet people is also reflected in the seven-year plan of Kazakhstan's development. Every provision has been made to enable people to live well, eat well, and dress well, to spend their leisure hours in wholesome recreation and to have a good time.

Let us take food. In 1965 state enterprises in the republic will produce 441,000 tons of meat, 37,500 tons of butter, 75,000 tons of vegetable oil and some 500,000 tons of dairy products, which is double or triple the 1958 figures. The *per capita* consumption of these products will therefore increase considerably.

New meat packing plants, dairies, bakeries, sugar refineries, confectioneries and other food factories will be built. Appropriations for developing this branch of national economy are 3,000 million roubles, four times as much as was spent in the preceding seven years.

However, this is by no means all that Soviet man needs. He also needs a roomy and comfortable flat. And we have made provision for it in working out our seven-year plan.

Some 175,000 flats will be built in towns and countryside, which means that 200,000 to 250,000 people of Kazakhstan will celebrate housewarmings.

But, you may ask, what about furniture? People, as a rule, do not want to use old furniture to furnish their new home.

We had to do some hard thinking over this problem in the government and decided to allocate part of our funds to build new furniture factories and enlarge old ones.

To meet the growing demand for good clothing and shoes we are building cotton mills in Alma-Ata, a worsted and broad-cloth factory in Semipalatinsk, two shoe factories and many other light industry plants elsewhere.

Our chemical industry will also help here.

The republic will do everything to enable everyone to enjoy all material things, irrespective of where people live—whether in Alma-Ata or in remote ranges.

We are already introducing the seven-hour day in plants, without of course, reducing wages. The Kazakh iron and steel works is one of the first in which the seven-hour day has been instituted.

The people's health is by no means the last thing the Communist Party and the republic's government concern themselves with.

By the end of 1965 the network of therapeutic and preventive medical institutions in the Kazakh S.S.R. will have 100,000 beds, or 25,400 more than we have today. We envisage 7,000 hospital beds to be provided by collective farms from their own funds.

Hospitals and medical research institutions have done a lot to improve health. Tuberculosis, once the scourge of the Kazakh people, has been wiped out in the republic, and cases of goitre have been practically eliminated. Doctors in Alma-Ata, Karaganda, Ust-Kamenogorsk, and other towns are performing heart, brain and other complicated operations.

But the main thing is to prevent disease, and for this purpose many enterprises have established evening and night dispensaries. Their number will increase considerably during the seven-year period.

The Aktyubinsk X-ray equipment works will begin to produce several new kinds of the latest X-ray instruments during the seven-year period, and the Chimkent pharmaceutical factory will manufacture the latest drugs.

Kazakhstan has many fine health resorts. Under the seven-year plan the resorts will be considerably enlarged and new ones opened.

We are to add facilities to accommodate 7,000 more persons in our sanatoriums and 4,000 at our holiday homes.

Many Kazakhs go for their holidays to resorts in the Crimea, the Caucasus, the Baltic republics and to spas in other parts of the country.

It is not at all bad to take a rest or treatment on the Black Sea or on the shore at Riga. And we shall cordially welcome people from Russia, the Ukraine and other republics who will come to spend their holidays at our health resorts.

We shall do everything to ensure that Kazakhstan people are healthy, and that they can enjoy a good holiday.

Education and Culture

People living in socialist society have to have an all-round education and be cultured.

The Supreme Soviet of our republic recently passed a law providing

for the reorganisation of the public education system, a law which marks a new stage in the development of schooling and expresses society's urgent needs.

Today we are switching over from seven-year to eight-year compulsory education, with instruction to be closely linked with productive labour.

By 1965 the number of pupils and students will be roughly 2,200,000 against 1,436,000 in the past school year.

Provision has been made for the further extension and improvement of training specialists with a specialised secondary or higher education.

Kazakhstan's higher educational establishments will graduate 56,100 persons in the seven-year period, which is more than double the number who graduated between 1952 and 1958.

Specialised secondary schools, medical and technical schools will turn out 87,600 specialists.

In this connection I should like to say a few words about the children of Uken Turmagambetov, whom I mentioned earlier. He has five children, and all of them will complete a higher or secondary education during the seven-year period. Three of his daughters are already attending institutes, and his younger children attend secondary school.

Or take another working-class family, the Aliyevs, who live in Balkhash. Today only one member of that family—Shakir—possesses a higher education. His four brothers are students at institutes, and by the end of the seven-year period the family will have two mining engineers, one hydraulic engineer, one doctor and one engineer-designer.

Our children, however, are not restricted to studying in Kazakhstan. The doors of all higher and secondary schools of Russia, the Ukraine, Georgia and other Union republics are open to them.

Metals' Parallel

I suggest the readers take a small trip with me along one of the geographical parallels crossing Kazakhstan, one which may be called the metals parallel.

Let us begin our trip from the mineral-rich Altai, from the spot where Kazakhstan borders on Russia. Under the seven-year plan the output of copper there is to go up 50 per cent, cadmium 100 per cent, zinc 72 per cent, and lead 26 per cent.

The labour of the workers of that region is proof that the seven-year plan will be fulfilled earlier. A condenser plant at Ust-Kamenogorsk was recently put into operation. The Altai's mines and plants are turning out much more ore and producing much more metal.

Going up further west we come to the Karaganda Coal Basin. Recently Pit No. 23, one of the largest in the basin, went into operation. The heat and power station of Kazakhstan's Magnitka has produced its first current, assembly has begun of the coke chemical batteries, and work on the blast furnace is in full swing.

Next we come to Turgai, a storehouse of minerals and ore-supply base of many plants now in operation and under construction in Kazakhstan. Here, too, work is in full swing. Geologists, excavator operators and builders are determined to carry out ahead of time the volume of work planned for the first five years of the seven-year period.

The Aktyubinsk steppes are becoming an important region for metal and chemical plants. Chemical output in the region is to be quadrupled in the seven-year period, and it is already obvious that Aktyubinsk Region workers will cope with this task.

A start has been made, and it is an excellent start. Each new day of the seven-year period brings a victory not only on the fiftieth parallel, but also on all other parallels and meridians crossing Kazakhstan.

Cereals' Meridian

To travel along the grain-producing areas let us pick one of the meridians, and let it be the seventieth meridian, which crosses the North Kazakhstan, Kokchetav, Akmolinsk, Karaganda and Jambul regions.

North Kazakhstan is to harvest more than $1\frac{1}{2}$ million tons of grain this year.

Kokchetav Region is one of Kazakhstan's youngest regions. Grain growers in the region expect to reap not less than 3 million tons this year.

A striking difference is to be seen in the Karaganda Region. It's always been a grain consumer, but the development of virgin land and the organisation of new state grain farms have changed its economy. This year it will grow and reap a harvest of roughly $1\frac{1}{2}$ million tons of grain, and much animal produce.

And lastly, Jambul Region. This is a region that has been settled a long time and which besides wheat raises sugar-beet, maize, and some cotton. The chief crop grown there is sugar beet, which has been planted on an area of some 65,000 acres.

A lot more could be said about the first successes in carrying out Kazakhstan's seven-year plan for agriculture. But it's enough to point out that a harvest of 25 million tons of grain is expected here this year.

Creating the Future

The features of Communism can be seen more and more clearly in our life today. What else can you call the new elements we see today in the life of Kazakhstan if not the sprouts of Communism?

In the struggle for these new elements, the Communists are everywhere to the fore. By their personal example in work and in daily life, they educate the people in the spirit of Communism, preparing them for the Communist future.

Ivan Loginov, a tractor driver at a state farm on the Irtysh River, is not a member of the Communist Party, but he is deeply interested in seeing that the seven-year plan is fulfilled as quickly as possible.

So this ordinary tractor driver invented a device by means of which a tractor works without a driver and without a trailer operator.

Thus Ivan Loginov has helped to bring Communism—a social system in which all heavy work will be done by machines—a step nearer.

Working in one of the Karaganda coal mines is combine operator Mikhail Bondaletov. He heads one of the first Communist work teams in the republic.

All the members of the team, in addition to working splendidly, are studying after working hours to become engineers or technicians, so as

to become more cultured and at the same time are striving to set an example as citizens and in their domestic lives. Thus, in the midst of today, they are becoming like the people of the future.

And each new day sees more Communist work teams springing up.

We can see the characteristics of the future everywhere—in factories with automatic transfer machines, in coal mines where the whole mining process is mechanised, on construction sites where there are more engineers and technicians than unskilled workers, and in institutes where most students have had practical schooling in factories or in agriculture.

We can see the marks of the future, too, in the everyday life of the people.

And each new feature of Communism gladdens us. For Communism is our cherished goal, and all our work and our thoughts are directed to reaching it as rapidly as possible.

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