



THE USSR AND DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

(economic cooperation)



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(ECONOMIC COOPERATION)

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CHAPTER I

FOR THE SAKE OF CONSOLIDATING INDEPENDENCE

Close cooperation with the developing countries seeking to consolidate their independence and surmount economic backwardness inherited from colonialism is one of the cornerstones of Soviet foreign policy. This policy seeks to eradicate imperialist exploitation and establish equal friendly cooperation between all peoples and states. The policy of assistance to oppressed peoples and newly-free countries is a direct consequence of the socialist nature of the country. It is in keeping with the principles solemnly proclaimed in the very first acts promulgated by the Soviet Government and persistently adhered to in the Soviet people's half century struggle against imperialism. Before the Revolution of October 1917, Lenin, founder of the Soviet Union and great friend of the peoples of the East, exhorted revolutionaries: "We must to bend every effort to draw close and merge with the Mongols, Per-

sians, Indians, and Egyptians, we regard it as our duty and in our interests to do this... We shall try to give these peoples, who are more backward and oppressed than us, disinterested cultural aid... i. e., help them to go over to the use of machines, to lightened work, to democracy, to socialism."

One of the very first decrees of the Soviet Government, namely, the Decree on Peace, drawn up by Lenin and passed the day after the October Revolution, demands that the seizure of foreign territory and the forcible incorporation of other peoples should be renounced. The Declaration of Rights of the Working and Exploited People, adopted soon afterwards, which was also drawn up by Lenin, solemnly proclaims Soviet Russia's complete rupture with the "barbarous policy of bourgeois civilisation, which has built the prosperity of the exploiters belonging to a few chosen nations on the enslavement of hundreds of millions of working people in Asia, in the colonies in general and in the small countries."

The principles which to this day underlie Soviet foreign policy with regard to the developing countries were first formulated in keeping with these programme documents in the instructions of the Soviet Government to its ambassadors in Afghanistan and Iran back in 1921-22: "Our foreign policy is not aggressive; it is a policy of peace and friendship. We say to the Afghan Government: You have one system, we have another; your ideals are different from ours; however, we are bound together by a common striving for the complete independence... of our peoples. We do not interfere in your internal affairs, we do not infringe upon the independ-

ence of your people; we cooperate in everything that plays a progressive role in the development of your people. We have no thought whatever of imposing upon your people a programme that would be alien to them at the present stage of their development." The Soviet Ambassador in Iran received the following instructions: "Our Eastern policy remains diametrically opposite to that of the imperialist countries. In our Eastern policy we strive to promote the independent economic and political development of the Eastern peoples and shall do everything in our power to support them in this. Our role and our mission is to be natural and disinterested friends and allies of the peoples struggling for completely independent economic and political development."

More than 40 years have passed since then. Looking back over these years the Soviet Union can declare with satisfaction and just pride that it has consistently and steadfastly implemented the principles laid down by Lenin. Because of this, our country has won great prestige among the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America.

Soon after the triumph of the Revolution, the secret inter-imperialist agreements, entered into by the tsarism and the bourgeois Provisional Government, were made public and revoked. In 1921, after the Civil War ended, the Russian Federation abrogated the fettering treaties tsarist Russia had imposed upon China, Turkey and Iran. The concessions and property held by old Russia were returned to Iran, and her debts to the tsarist government were annulled. Soviet Russia freed Turkey of all debts and enslaving dependence on tsarism. At the same time, the

Soviet Government granted Turkey, which was engaged in an anti-imperialist struggle, financial aid, arms and equipment amounting to 10 million gold roubles.

The declarations and practical steps taken by young Soviet Russia with regard to the Eastern countries played a tremendously important historical role. The predatory principles of imperialism in international relations suffered a telling blow and imperialist rule in the East, until then unshakable, was undermined. The policy of supporting the liberation movement of the peoples for genuine independence and the implementation, in theory and practice, of principles of equality and unselfish aid laid the foundations for new, unparalleled, and just international relations. The Great October Revolution thus shattered the old world of coercion, ushering in the dawn of a new free life for the peoples oppressed by imperialism, paving their way to independence and liberty. A new state emerged, which from the very beginning showed that it was a true friend and champion of all oppressed and economically backward peoples.

The Soviet Union voluntarily undertook the noble mission of helping oppressed peoples in their struggle against imperialism and colonialism, as its internationalist duty. The peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America wholeheartedly approve of the USSR's anti-imperialist policy. The friendship between the Soviet Union and the developing countries rests on the granite foundation of common interests in the struggle for peace, national independence, security, democracy and social progress.

The Soviet Union began giving the develop-

ing countries economic aid right after the October Revolution. True, in those days the country was economically weak and its possibilities were extremely limited. Moreover, in Asia and Africa there were only a few independent states. Most of the countries that have now become independent suffered from the colonial yoke. In 1932 the USSR granted Turkey a long-term interest-free loan of 8,000,000 dollars on extraordinarily easy terms: to be repaid by deliveries of Turkish goods to the USSR. The money was used to build the textile mills at Kayseri and Nazilli, which to this day are among the largest industrial enterprises in Turkey. In the thirties Afghanistan used Soviet aid to build cotton ginneries and other enterprises. True, a lot of time has elapsed since then and the extent of that aid appears very modest compared to what it is today. Nonetheless, Soviet aid to Turkey and Afghanistan played a fundamentally important role: it was the first time in the history of international relations that a more developed country rendered voluntary, unselfish assistance to economically backward countries.

Further Soviet economic aid was cut short by the Nazi invasion of the country, with the colossal destruction and enormous sacrifices it entailed. Soviet people bore the incredible burden of wartime privations. Millions of the best sons and daughters of the Soviet Union gave their lives to smash Hitlerism and defend the gains of the world's first socialist state, and in doing so, to defend the right of the millions in Europe oppressed by Nazism, and the millions of colonial peoples in Asia and Africa to freedom and independence. By entering the war in the Pacific

and smashing Japanese militarism in Asia, the Soviet Union rendered invaluable assistance to the national-liberation movement in a number of Asian countries.

Victory over the forces of reaction and fascism during World War II cost mankind a colossal number of lives. The Soviet Union suffered the most—twenty million people lost their lives. Soviet men, women and children fought heroically on the field of battle; they perished tragically in Nazi prisons and concentration camps; they died of hunger and frost in besieged Leningrad. Displaying unheard-of heroism, they fulfilled their lofty patriotic and, at the same time, internationalist duty. The Soviet Union suffered huge material losses in the war. In their retreat the Nazis destroyed whole towns and tens of thousands of villages; millions of people were left homeless; tens of thousands of factories and mills were reduced to ruins; thousands of kilometres of railway track were wrecked; collective and state farms and machine-and-tractor stations were pillaged.

The total loss suffered by the Soviet Union, including direct material losses, military expenditures and temporary loss of revenue from industry and agriculture in the occupied areas, is many times the pre-war annual national income of the USSR.

Reaction was jubilant. Many imperialist leaders hoped to see the world's first socialist state smashed and unable to play a considerable part in world affairs. But these calculations were built on sand. The Soviet Union emerged from the war politically stronger and with greater international prestige.

The victory of the Soviet Union assisted in the formation of new socialist states in Europe and Asia. Relations of a new type emerged, the relations of a socialist community of free and equal peoples. Immediately after the war, while faced with the complex task of economic rehabilitation, the Soviet Union played an active part in economic cooperation between the socialist states of Europe and Asia, granting credits amounting to over 10,700 million roubles.

Representatives of the socialist countries have repeatedly spoken of the important role that deliveries of Soviet machines, equipment and raw materials played in promoting the industrialisation of the young socialist states; these deliveries made it possible for them to plan the development of various branches of industry and agriculture.

The USSR helped the Chinese People's Republic to build more than 200 large industrial enterprises, workshops and projects equipped with up-to-date plant. With Soviet assistance China was able to build new industries: aircraft, automobile and tractor, power engineering, heavy and precision machine-building, instrument-making, radio engineering and some branches of the chemical industry. The Soviet Union granted China easy-term credits amounting to 1,606 million roubles.

The Soviet Union maintains large-scale economic and technical cooperation with the Korean People's Democratic Republic, the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, the Mongolian People's Republic and other socialist countries. In turn these countries send the Soviet Union mineral and agricultural raw materials, machinery, in-

dustrial plant and consumer goods to repay credits and in payment for plant received from the Soviet Union.

Within the socialist community the conditions were thus created for the speedy development of economically backward countries and the prerequisites appeared for bringing the countries of the socialist system to a common level of development.

Fraternal cooperation enabled the socialist countries to concentrate their efforts on expanding those branches of industry and agriculture that yield the quickest and biggest profits. Such business-like cooperation really helps to accelerate the rate of growth of labour productivity in the economically less developed socialist countries.

While promoting economic cooperation with the socialist countries, the Soviet Union kept increasing its aid to the national-liberation movement. And the Soviet Union has enjoyed constant support on the part of the oppressed peoples of colonial and semi-colonial countries fighting for their liberation. The Soviet people have highly valued the Chinese people's liberation struggle against the imperialists, the Indian people's struggle against the two-century British rule, the resistance of the people of Indonesia, who many times rose arms in hand against the Dutch colonialists, the heroic fight of the peoples of the Arab East in Morocco, Algeria, Egypt, Syria and Iraq against foreign oppressors.

The merging of the national-liberation movement in South-East Asia and the Far East with the Soviet Union's military efforts was of major significance for the rout of Japanese militarism

in 1945. These joint actions were highly effective and were marked by unity, solidarity and mutual assistance of forces of social and national liberation.

The Soviet Union is using the UNO and other international bodies in the interests of the national-liberation struggle while persistently working for the mobilisation of the progressive forces and the isolation of the colonialists.

It was largely due to the Soviet Union that the United Nations Organisation recognised and confirmed the right of peoples to self-determination and approved the principles of economic aid to the developing countries. The Soviet draft served as the basis for the Declaration on Granting Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples drawn up by members of the Afro-Asian bloc and adopted by the Fifteenth UN General Assembly. Back in 1949 the Soviet delegation at the UN session set forth the Soviet stand on the question of defending the national interests of the economically less developed countries. The USSR came out in favour of granting economic aid to these countries on terms which, in conformity with the UN Charter, would promote their national development towards independence and develop their domestic resources, national industry and agriculture. Economic aid, the Soviet delegation declared, should not depend on political and economic privileges for the countries rendering that aid, which is counter to the principles of the UN. Due to Soviet insistence, the resolution adopted by the Ninth Session of the UN Economic and Social Council stated that the basic guiding principle of rendering technical aid to the economically less

developed countries must be the desire to help them achieve economic independence by developing their industry and agriculture and ensuring a higher standard of living for their population without infringing upon their national sovereignty, and that no distinctions should be made between countries due to their political system, race or religion.

The Soviet Union also showed its readiness to provide economic and technical aid for the developing countries by annually contributing money for the UN Extended Programme of Technical Aid and the UN Special Fund.

By the mid-fifties the international situation changed radically in favour of the world revolutionary forces—socialism, the national-liberation movement and international workers' movement—to the detriment of imperialism. The world socialist system grew stronger and the balance between the two world systems changed in favour of socialism, creating a more favourable situation for the national-liberation movement. Under these conditions the heroic struggle of the oppressed peoples received a new and powerful stimulus and further effective aid from the socialist countries. The crisis of the colonial system led to its rapid disintegration. Following the wake of Asia almost the whole of Africa shook off the yoke of the colonial powers. New countries were admitted to the United Nations. The First Bandung Conference, an outstanding milestone on the road to the final collapse of colonialism, was held in 1955.

Once a number of countries had won political independence, the national-liberation movement was confronted with the problem of fight-

ing for economic independence and surmounting colonialism's grim legacy of backwardness, poverty, starvation, disease and illiteracy. The imperialist countries had drained the wealth of the colonies during their centuries-old domination. To this day Western monopolies control key branches of the economy of new, developing countries, and derive profits running into many thousands of millions of dollars. The developing countries lose huge sums as a result of the price gap between imported manufactured goods and exports of raw materials and foodstuffs. Small wonder that in most of the Asian and African countries the per capita national income does not exceed 50-100 dollars a year, i.e., is 20-30 times less than in the highly industrialised capitalist countries. As a result the developing countries find themselves with extremely limited domestic resources for financing their economy. If economic development of the liberated countries were limited to available financial resources, it would take centuries.

Of course, it would only be right for the imperialist countries, after their long history of exploiting the peoples and national wealth of their former colonial and dependent territories, which they are still continuing to do, to return the wealth that they had unlawfully seized. However, it would no longer be imperialism if such were the case.

In the late forties, however, the imperialist states began granting credits and subsidies to the new sovereign countries, claiming it was voluntary and friendly aid to promote the economy of these countries. However, one has every reason for asking why they had not done so before?

If imperialism sincerely wants to help the developing countries surmount their economic backwardness, why does it continue to keep them in the vices of economic dependence, to rob them, why are most of the credits and subsidies from the West granted on shackling political terms, and why does it help mostly the unpopular puppet regimes? The imperialist powers and their ideologists are unable to give an intelligent answer to these questions.

Imperialist "aid" to the developing countries is a necessity forced on the West in its desire to strengthen its political and economic positions in the former colonies and semicolonies, to hinder the newly-free countries from cooperating with the socialist countries and going over to progressive social development. As the collapse of the colonial system drew ever nearer under the onslaught of the popular struggle, the policy of neutralism and non-alignment took root and became widespread, friendly relations and solidarity between the socialist states and the developing countries grew stronger and more and more of the liberated countries began to take the road of progressive social reforms, the Western powers had to make more concessions in granting "aid." At the same time, the role of this "aid" as the weapon of neo-colonialism grew steadily. Today imperialism has turned "aid" into its principal weapon in the struggle to retain the developing countries in the world capitalist system of economy. The ruling circles of the Western powers regard "aid" as the main means which can help imperialism keep liberated countries in line with capitalism and prevent them from taking the road of socialism.

Under these conditions, the step taken by the Soviet Union and other socialist states to render extensive, unselfish voluntary assistance to the developing countries in their struggle for economic independence has played a truly epoch-making role for these countries. Had it not been for all-round political, economic and military assistance from the socialist countries, the imperialists would most certainly have again enmeshed the liberated countries in a tenacious web of dependence and reduced their state sovereignty to a mere formality.

A characteristic feature of the present-day world revolutionary process is the invincible unity of its three main components: the world socialist forces, the national-liberation movement and the revolutionary struggle of the working class in the capitalist countries.

World socialism helps the national emancipation of the oppressed peoples while their liberation struggle contributes to the struggle for socialism and strengthens its positions. The national-liberation movement deals heavy blows at the common enemy—imperialism. The national-liberation movement bolsters up the socialist and democratic forces in the world arena, opens up new opportunities for launching an active struggle against the imperialist policy of plunder and conquest. Of paramount significance is the fact that after gaining national independence the former colonies and semi-colonies are now moving in the direction of socialism adding to and making more universal its experience.

In helping the peoples of Asia and Africa, the Soviet Union is fraternally sharing with them the fruits of its labour. The USSR had never had co-

lonies, never participated in the exploitation of economically backward countries and never contributed to its own welfare by robbing other peoples. The entire national wealth of our country has been created by the great and selfless effort of the Soviet people. Despite the fact that the Soviet Union still has many unsolved problems in economics and culture, the Soviet people carry out their internationalist duty with regard to our brothers in the struggle against imperialism, for peace, national independence and social progress.

The Soviet Union has been rendering the developing countries extensive and systematic aid since 1954. In 1954-55 it had economic aid agreements with only two developing countries (Afghanistan and India). Today, the USSR has such agreements with 28 countries in Asia and Africa.

Since 1954 the volume of Soviet credits and loans granted to the developing countries has increased 25 times.

The jump in the number of countries with whom the USSR has agreements on economic cooperation and the increase in the volume of credits and loans the Soviet Union grants the developing countries show that this economic cooperation fully accords with the national interests of these countries. Moreover, it indicates the growth of the Soviet Union's economic might and its truly internationalist policy.

The decade of economic cooperation between the USSR and the developing countries makes it possible to draw a number of conclusions about the principles underlying this cooperation, the role it plays and its significance both

for the newly-independent countries and the Soviet Union.

The Soviet Union's economic relations with the developing countries of Asia and Africa are based on equality, respect for national sovereignty and non-interference in the internal affairs of other states. These relations have nothing in common with exploitation, with attempts to interpenetrate the economy of the developing countries, to seize property or gain control (economic or political) over the economy of these countries. It is well known that the Soviet Union has never striven to gain property on the territory of the developing countries and to derive profits and super-profits from it. All projects built with Soviet assistance remain the full possession of the developing countries. They are managed by national cadres.

This cooperation aims at promoting the national economy of the liberated countries of Asia and Africa and takes the interests of both sides into consideration. The USSR takes into account the need and desire of the developing countries to enlarge and strengthen the state sector, introduce planning in their economy and carry out their programme of industrialisation and economic diversification.

The purpose of Soviet cooperation with the developing countries of Asia and Africa is to give the latter effective aid in overcoming economic backwardness inherited from colonialism, doing away with the colonial pattern of economy and diminishing the dependence of these countries on the imperialist states, who are exploiting the labour and material resources of the new states.

In rendering the newly-independent countries of Asia and Africa all possible assistance the USSR bases itself on the principle that the economic and social progress of any country depends primarily on the efforts of its own people in this field, and that outside aid can only be an additional means of accelerating the achievement of economic independence.

Firmly adhering to the principles of equality and mutual advantage, the USSR grants the newly-liberated countries credits on favourable terms. All profits from enterprises built with Soviet assistance belong to the developing countries themselves. The Soviet Union receives no profits or dividends (nor does it seek to receive such) that would become a heavy burden on these countries' balance of payments, create economic difficulties and, in the end, retard their economic development. The USSR, naturally, is not responsible for the present-day money drain from these countries, which is characteristic of relations between the imperialist states and the developing countries.

The promotion and strengthening of economic cooperation between the socialist and the developing countries has been beneficial for the latter's position in the world market and enhanced their political independence. This cooperation has affected the monopoly of the well-developed capitalist countries on deliveries of industrial equipment and the granting of credits and loans to the newly-emerged countries of Asia and Africa.

Increased cooperation with the USSR and other socialist countries has become an important factor for the developing countries in con-

solidating their independence from the imperialist powers.

The new principles of economic and technical cooperation have brought about a new kind of international economic relations between the socialist and developing countries. These relations are antipodal to imperialist economic relations, which are founded on exploitation and political dictate.

CHAPTER II

ECONOMIC RELATIONS BASED ON EQUALITY

The geography and scale of Soviet economic cooperation with sovereign states of Asia and Africa have expanded as one bastion of foreign rule after another fell before the national-liberation movement. The need for this cooperation was particularly acute in countries where the economy had been disrupted by colonial aggressors. That is why in Algeria the Soviet tanks, which cleared minefields were followed by Soviet tractors to restore life to the liberated land.

Countries that have attained liberation by peaceful means also urgently need economic cooperation with their socialist friends. The Soviet Union readily cooperates with the liberated peoples. This has been particularly evident since 1960, the year that marked the beginning of the end of colonial regimes in Africa, from the growing list of countries enjoying Soviet cooperation. In 1960, the Soviet Union cooperated with nine

African and Asian states. Today, as has been already stated, it has agreements on economic and technical cooperation with 28 developing countries, including India, Afghanistan, Burma, Indonesia, Ceylon, Cambodia, Nepal, Iraq, Iran, Syria, Yemen, Kuwait, Pakistan, and Laos in Asia, and the UAR, Algeria, Ghana, Guinea, Mali, Senegal, Somali, Sudan, Ethiopia, Tunisia, Kenya, the Congo (Brazzaville), the Cameroons and Uganda in Africa.

Let us examine the volume and pattern of Soviet economic cooperation with Asian and African countries.

basic
trends
of cooperation

Of the total Soviet economic and technical aid commitments undertaken in agreements signed up to January 1, 1965, amounting to nearly 4,000 million roubles (including credits, free assistance, deliveries and services paid for by return deliveries), over 2,800 million roubles or approximately 70 per cent of the funds provided for by these agreements is to be invested in the development of industry.

It is planned to use this money to build (including projects that have already been commissioned) nearly 30 iron and steel and non-ferrous metal extraction plants, 45 engineering and metal-working plants, 16 building materials factories, over 20 chemical plants and oil refineries, 20 power stations and nearly 80 consumer goods and foodstuff enterprises, nearly 100 farm enter-

prises and 90 educational establishments. Altogether, the Soviet Union has undertaken to help build and enlarge 600 industrial enterprises and other projects in diverse branches of the economy.

Despite the relatively short period that has elapsed since the agreements on economic and technical cooperation have been signed with the new national states, many projects built with Soviet assistance are already in operation.

By the beginning of 1965 a total of 167 enterprises and other projects built with Soviet technical cooperation were functioning in the developing countries. The largest of them are: in India—the Bhilai Iron and Steel Works with an annual output of 1,000,000 tons of steel, and the first section of the 250,000 kw thermal power station at Neiveli; in the UAR—the first section of the Aswan High Dam, the coke and by-products plant at Helwan (capacity of first section—280,000 tons of coke a year), a refinery with a daily output of 1,000 tons of iron-ore, a moulding-box manufacturing plant, and atomic reactor and an antibiotics factory; in Afghanistan—an automobile repair plant, a bakery, the Jela'abad Irrigation Canal and a highway across the Hindu Kush; in Iraq—a cannery and a plant manufacturing reinforced-concrete railway sleepers and a large radio centre; in Yemen—the deep-water port at Hodeida; in Guinea—a cannery, a timber mill, a polytechnical institute; a hospital in Cambodia, etc.

At present the Soviet Union is providing technical assistance in building heavy engineering, mine equipment and heavy electrical engineering plants, a power station and two oil

refineries in India; an iron and steel plant and a superphosphate works in Indonesia; a hydropower station in Cambodia; an iron and steel plant and a tyre factory in Ceylon; a hydropower station, a highway and a polytechnical institute in Afghanistan; an electrical engineering plant, an antibiotics and pharmaceutical works, and the Bagdad-Basra Railway in Iraq; the Aswan High Dam, an oil refinery and a thermal power station in the UAR; a factory for building prefabricated housing units and a fish industry complex in Ghana; an oil refinery in Ethiopia; and food industry plants in Sudan and Somali.

The enterprises that are under construction or have been built with Soviet technical assistance are ensuring the developing countries an increase of 6,000,000 tons in output of steel, 4,300,000 tons of iron ore, 8,600,000 tons of refined oil, 2,700,000 tons of coal, 4,700,000 kw of electric power, 186,000 tons of metallurgical, mine, forge and press, hoisting and transport equipment and machines, 3,200,000 kw worth of electric power equipment, 432,000 tons of mineral fertilizer and 320,000 tons of cement.

Such is the first actual contribution the Soviet Union has made in building the foundations for modern industry in the developing countries. Cooperation with individual countries is dealt with in greater detail later on. But the facts and figures already cited make it possible to draw important conclusions. First and foremost, more than half the Soviet Union's commitments are for cooperation in the building of heavy industry projects: iron and steel plants, engineering works and power stations. The national economy of the

liberated peoples must have steel muscles and a powerful electric heart.

That can well be understood. In signing agreements with the developing countries, the Soviet Union first and foremost takes the desires of its Asian and African partners into account. The leaders of the liberated countries are fully aware that economic backwardness and dependence on imperialism can only be overcome by building up the nation's processing industry, going over to an ever higher level of processing industrial and agricultural raw materials and steadily increasing labour productivity. Of tremendous importance in this respect is that the Soviet Union was able to eliminate economic backwardness within the span of one generation.

The pace and scale of creating a multi-sided economy are governed, to a great extent, by such factors as the size of the country, its manpower, natural resources, and financial reserves, the state of its transport facilities and means of communications, and the nature of its foreign economic relations. A policy of setting up a diversified industrial complex in small countries would result in money being scattered among scores and hundreds of small enterprises yielding little profit and not meeting present-day requirements for the optimal size of an industrial enterprise. Naturally, the leaders of such countries prefer to concentrate on developing a few branches, which best suit the possibilities and needs of the country at the given stage of development. Therefore, the Soviet Union helps small, economically backward newly-free countries to set up certain enterprises for the processing mineral and agricultural raw materials. The Soviet

Union assists the biggest Afro-Asian countries (India, the United Arab Republic, Algeria, etc.) in developing a large number of industries, and, above all, a heavy industry.

The Soviet Union not only helps build power stations by supplying these countries with plant, but also assists them to set up their own heavy electrical engineering industry. In India the Soviet Union is taking part (together with Czechoslovakia) in setting up a complex of heavy engineering plants in the Ranchi-Durgapur area. As conditions arise in other countries for the establishment of a heavy industry, more and more such economically self-supporting industrial complexes will appear on the maps of Asia and Africa.

The Soviet Union is interested in expanding firm, mutually-advantageous ties with the developing countries. It is opposed to the idea of making the young industry of the developing countries dependent on deliveries of components and materials, and on technical guidance and control. This new kind of economic dependence is often deliberately imposed on the young countries by Western monopolies through artificially creating disproportion between the industries and an incomplete production cycle.

At times it may seem that assistance, for instance, what has been given by the Soviet Union and the Federal Republic of Germany in building steel plants in Bhilai and Rurkela, India, amounts to the same kind of technical cooperation. True, a good deal has already been written in the world press about the grave miscalculations regarding the West German project, which for a long time turned the Rurkela plant into a "dif-

ficult child" for Indian state-run metallurgy. However, the fundamental difference between Bhilai cooperation and the participation of West German firms in the construction of the Rurkela works is by far not just a matter of technical superiority. The Bhilai plant is already becoming a unit of the mighty industrial and power complex being set up in cooperation with the USSR, whereas the Rurkela enterprise has remained an "industrial oasis". An important part of the economic cooperation between these countries and the Soviet Union is geological prospecting, disclosing the natural riches to their true owners, the liberated people.

An all-round upsurge of productive forces is impossible without a corresponding raw-material base. Although the economy of the Afro-Asian countries specialises in raw materials, their resources do not accord with national needs and requirements. Certain raw materials are produced in vast quantities and shipped out by foreign monopolies, and, the most essential materials and fuel are sometimes brought into the country from other developing countries. Although the abolition of the colonial system has provided possibilities for cooperation between the Afro-Asian countries, it is restricted by the control which foreign capital continues to have over most important raw-material sources. The understandable desire of the young sovereign states to explore their natural resources and use them for national development has met with resistance, and in some cases, with direct sabotage, on the part of the Western capitalist countries. There is, for instance, the story about US oil "prospecting" in India and Pakistan.

The peasantry comprise the bulk of the population in most of the developing countries. The Soviet Union fully understands the intention of the national leadership of these countries to modernise farming along with building a modern industry and helps out in this vital matter.

Soviet economic aid to the newly-free countries differs radically from the distribution of credit provided by the imperialist countries. The Western powers grant the lion's share of their money for building roads, ports, airfields, etc., and buying consumer goods. Only 10 per cent of American economic "aid" and less than 14 per cent of the credit given by the International Bank of Reconstruction and Development, controlled actually by the United States (768 million dollars out of 5,600 million by July 1, 1964) was allocated for the construction of industrial enterprises.

Undoubtedly, the developing countries must build bridges, roads, ports and airfields. But the chief neo-colonialist vice of imperialist "aid" is that the stress solely on the advance of these fields of economy does not lead to a fundamental change in the colonial structure of the economy of the developing countries. It keeps them in the role of suppliers of raw materials. Hence, their unequal exploited position in world capitalist economy. Then too, ports and roads are often built in the interests of the imperialist monopolies, which are exploiting the natural wealth of the developing countries. This is not surprising. The ruling circles of the Western powers have repeatedly admitted that one of the most important objects of their "aid" to the economically-backward countries is to facilitate the export of private

capital, and to strengthen the position of the imperialist monopolies in key branches of the economy in these countries.

Industrial enterprises are sometimes built in the countries of Asia and Africa with Western credits, but they include very few heavy industry projects. Furthermore, Western "aid" for industrial development is merely a concession to the persistent demands of the developing countries, the result of basic changes in the international arena, the result of cooperation of the Soviet Union and other socialist states with these countries.

A typical feature of cooperation between the Soviet Union and the developing countries is that, in conformity with the wishes of the latter, this cooperation is primarily used for the setting up of industrial and other enterprises in the state sector. An essential feature of the struggle of the newly-free countries for their economic independence is that the state plays a big part in their economic advance and that the state sector has become particularly important. There is as yet no national bourgeoisie in a number of developing countries, with substantial sources of accumulation at its disposal, whereas small and middle capitalists are unable to finance the establishment of modern industry, which could check the expansion of foreign monopolies. In these conditions the state alone is capable of mobilising the required capital and investing it in key projects, especially big industrial enterprises, which require a lengthy period for capital turnover. Thus, the state sector has become the main lever in the efforts of the developing countries for industrialisation, for winning economic independence from

imperialism. The imperialist powers are trying in every possible way to prevent the state sector from developing and becoming stronger, because they regard the latter as an obstacle in effecting their neo-colonialist policy and achieving the definite social aims of their "aid." That is why the Western countries invest chiefly in the private sector.

unselfish
nature
of credit

The amount of credit granted by the Soviet Union to the developing countries of Asia and Africa for economic purposes presently adds up to 3,500 million roubles. The biggest sums have been granted to India (917 million roubles), the United Arab Republic (743 million), Indonesia (290 million), Afghanistan (338 million), Algeria (205 million), and Iraq (164 million). Soviet credits constitute a considerable part of the capital investments envisaged by the economic development programmes of many of these countries. For instance, Soviet credits accounted for over 30 per cent of the capital investments in Afghanistan's First Five-Year Plan of economic development (1956-1961), and, according to available estimates, constitutes roughly one-half of the capital investments envisaged in the Second Five-Year Plan (1962-1967). In the course of India's Third Five-Year Plan (1961-1966) considerable capital investments will be made in industry in the state sector of the economy thanks to So-

viet credits. Soviet credits to the United Arab Republic take care of the country's need for foreign currency in the construction of such a giant project as the Aswan High Dam complex, and also a large number of big industrial enterprises.

Credits granted by the Soviet Union cover the developing countries' foreign currency expenditures in connection with the construction of projects, and avoid the necessity of seeking scarce foreign currency. These countries use their own money, local currency, to pay only for domestic expenditures, purchasing local building materials, paying the workers, etc. In certain cases, at the request of the less economically developed countries, the Soviet Union also grants credit to finance internal expenditures.

The Soviet credit is granted without any political or economic string attached which would infringe upon the sovereignty or wound the national pride of the peoples of the developing countries. It is not governed by the character of the socio-economic system of the country obtaining the credit.

It has been already stated that the Soviet Union does not claim any dividends from operating enterprises built with its assistance, nor does it demand partnership rights or participation in running them. No reservations are made in the agreements on technical cooperation and the granting of credit about supranational arbitration, promissory note commitments, posting of securities, property and gold to ensure repayment of credits, or other conditions practiced by the capitalist countries reflecting the dependence of the debtor country. Soviet credit to the developing countries is given at a low rate of inter-

est, which usually amounts to 2.5-3 per cent per annum. Interest is charged only on credit actually used. The Soviet Union does not charge any interest for the period from the conclusion of the agreement to its actual implementation, as practiced by the capitalist countries and their international financial and credit organisations. There is no charge for commissions, expenditures in keeping accounts, payments of administrative expenses, for creating reserves, etc. In delivering equipment under credit the Soviet foreign trade organisations fix prices in agreement with the client in accordance with average world prices, which exclude the influence of speculative factors, and do not include hidden extra charges as often practiced by capitalist firms.

Credit is granted with repayment, as a rule, in the course of 12 years, i. e., a period long enough for the money invested in the construction of corresponding enterprises to be fully recouped. Repayment of credit usually begins after the completion of deliveries of the entire equipment for each enterprise under construction or after its commission. In this connection Soviet credit is actually repaid with dividends gained from enterprises built with Soviet assistance, which means that payment does not entail any economic difficulties for the countries repaying the credit. The Soviet Union does not demand that its credit be repaid in foreign currency, but agrees to repayment in commodities of national production and traditional export. Thus, thanks to the USSR and its planned socialist economy, a stable and ever-expanding commodity market, which does not depend on fluctuating conditions so characteristic of capitalist markets, is being

created for the developing countries. As a result Soviet credit is facilitating the rapid expansion, observed in recent years, of mutually-advantageous trade relations between the Soviet Union and the developing countries.

The picture is quite different when it comes to economic relations of developing countries with the West. If, for instance, you trace the development of India's economic relations with the Soviet Union and the Federal Republic of Germany from the mid-fifties (when agreements on the construction of the iron and steel plants in Bhilai and Rurkela were concluded), you will discover quite essential differences. The delivery of equipment for the Rurkela project marked the beginning of a broad influx of West German engineering firms on the Indian market without a corresponding broadening of export from India. As a result of this lop-sided expansion the export of West German commodities to India exceeded its imports from that country many times over (up to ten times as much). True, for a certain period of time Federal Germany covered this deficit with credits, but in the last two or three years this credit has been shrinking steadily and sharply. Naturally, this is doing great harm to Indian industry, which in previous years began to depend to a certain extent on the import of West German equipment. This is nothing but a policy with a long-term objective of creating a new kind of economic dependence.

India's economic relations with the Soviet Union in the past decade have taken an altogether different direction. Since Soviet credit for the construction of the Bhilai plant is being repaid in Indian commodities, this cooperation was

the start of the "conquest" of the Soviet market by traditional Indian exports, which are discriminated against by Western monopolies in the world market. The cooperation of the USSR and other socialist countries in building other industrial enterprises in India has had a similar effect. The result is that India in recent years has not only acquired a complex of industrial establishments, which is the foundation of her heavy industry, but also has been able to greatly expand her well-balanced trade with the socialist countries, the development being assured by long-term, mutually advantageous agreements.

Whereas all credit granted by the Soviet Union is used for capital construction, a considerable part, and often, the greater part of Western "aid" consists of credit to repay the import debt of the developing countries. This debt arises from the worsening of trade conditions for the developing countries, discrimination against their exports in favour of Western exports. In fact, credit of this kind temporarily compensates for the worsening conditions of trade, and ultimately redoubles the financial and trade dependence of the young states on the Western countries.

The Soviet Union does not restrict its economic aid to credits alone. In a number of cases, the Soviet Union, taking into consideration the difficulties which the developing countries are experiencing in safeguarding the health of the people, and the great need of training engineers, technicians and workers of their own, renders aid gratis. Such assistance was given in the construction of hospitals in Nepal, Somalia, and Cambodia. An African Oil and Gas Institute and a textile centre were recently opened in Algeria,

a polytechnical institute in Ethiopia, a technical higher school in Cambodia, a secondary boarding-school in Somalia, and a higher administrative school for the training of skilled workers for the state administration and a medical school in Mali. The Soviet Union is taking part in equipping an educational centre in Mali for the training of farm specialists. The Soviet Union is spending a good deal of its money on providing free education in Soviet higher schools and free training at Soviet factories, office establishments and research centres for a large number of students, post-graduates, specialists and workers from the developing countries. The Soviet Union is helping out with specialists and advisers and also with deliveries of equipment to the developing countries through the United Nations. The USSR contributes 3 million roubles every year to the UN for these purposes.

The participation of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries in the economic relations with the developing countries has radically changed the position of the countries receiving aid. The United States was forced to ease up on the terms of credit granted to the young national states: it extended the period of credit and lowered the rate of interest on separate credits. However, the usual rate of interest for most of the credit granted by the capitalist countries bilaterally and also by international foreign currency and credit organisations remains at the level of 5-6 per cent per annum. As a rule, this credit has to be repaid in the same foreign currency. Therefore, despite the frequent lengthy periods of repayment, such credit does not ease, but, on the contrary, complicates the foreign currency position of the developing countries.

training
of national
personnel

The Soviet Union has a wealth of experience in building an independent economy. This experience helps Soviet people understand the need of developing countries to train their own highly competent personnel: engineers, economists, agronomists, doctors, teachers, technicians and skilled workers. The Soviet Union is generously passing on the experience accumulated during years of socialist construction in building factories, installing equipment and training skilled workers and specialists. At the beginning of 1965, 9,500 Soviet technicians worked in developing countries. Soviet specialists and workers, living far away from their country, often in trying climatic conditions, are doing their best to help the economy of the young national states. They are helping to build industrial enterprises and train skilled national personnel in the process of construction and production. Engineers and workers who studied or received training in the Soviet Union or were taught by Soviet specialists at the construction sites are successfully applying the knowledge and skills they have acquired to master the latest industrial, transport and power equipment received from the USSR. The people of the young states speak with gratitude of the efforts of the Soviet people, and their governments highly value this assistance. This is strikingly revealed by awards bestowed in 1964 by the governments of developing countries on approxi-

mately 1,300 Soviet specialists working in Asian and African countries.

The Soviet Union does not look upon the humane mission of the Soviet people and the all-round technical assistance they are rendering as a source of profit. The countries with whom the Soviet Union is readily sharing its scientific and technological know-how only have to compensate the Soviet organisations which send their specialists for the outlays involved. In the case of countries with a very low economic development level, additional privileges are extended. When Soviet teachers, doctors and other specialists go to developing countries, their services are paid at the rates received by local specialists. The Soviet Government covers the necessary additional expenses. The result is that the developing countries pay much less for the services of Soviet specialists, whose ability is recognised the world over, than for the services of specialists from capitalist countries.

Construction sites and projects, developed with Soviet assistance, become schools for training specialists and skilled workers. More than 5,000 Indian technicians and skilled workers were trained in the course of building the Bhilai Iron and Steel Works in India; over 5,000 skilled workers and foremen were trained during the construction of the Aswan High Dam; about 30,000 Afghans learned various trades from Soviet specialists at construction sites and industrial enterprises in Afghanistan. The Ministry of Planning of Afghanistan has decided to use Soviet methods of personnel training throughout the country. On the whole, in the last five years 100,000 skilled workers and foremen have

been trained individually or in groups in developing countries at projects being built with Soviet assistance in the process of construction, installation of equipment and commissioning of enterprises.

It is difficult to overestimate the importance of training qualified national personnel in the educational centres, institutes and vocational schools set up with Soviet cooperation. There are 40 of them in operation now with more than 12,000 students.

Foreign specialists and workers receive training at more than 150 leading Soviet enterprises in the respective industries.

A number of Soviet factories have opened regular training centres for foreign specialists. The trainees are provided with the necessary study aids, technical literature and films. Highly competent Soviet engineers share valuable know-how with foreign colleagues. More than 700 Indian specialists for the Bhilai Iron and Steel Works have received theoretical and practical training at Soviet plants. Large groups of foreign specialists are undergoing training at the Leningrad Metal Works, the Electrosila Plant, and the Kharkov Electrical Engineering Plant. For 18 months, 27 engineers have studied the theory and gained practical experience in the manufacture of steam and hydraulic turbines, which will enable them to do needed work at the heavy electrical equipment plant being built in India with Soviet assistance.

Soviet workers welcome people from the young states as their friends, teaching them the latest methods in industry and farming, enabling them to see how the Soviet people live, to learn

of their achievements in culture and the arts. Of great importance, of course, is the fact that all study and practical training of foreign specialists at Soviet factories is free. As a rule, the country sending specialists to receive practical training only pays their travelling expenses and maintenance.

Many people from developing countries study at Soviet universities and institutes, including the Patrice Lumumba Friendship University. In 1965 the first group of 150 specialists graduated from the Patrice Lumumba Friendship University and went to work in their respective countries. Tuition, as a rule, is free; moreover, students and post-graduates receive scholarships from the Soviet Union. The Western capitalist powers also provide scholarships, finance some institutes and train a certain number of Afro-Asian specialists. But in many cases the range of professional training given in the West to students from these countries does not conform to the needs of their national economy. What is more, quite a number of specialists from young national states leave their countries for Western Europe and the United States or work for the local branches of Western firms. According to Indian estimates, more than 6,000 highly competent Indian specialists are now working in Western countries and many hundreds are employed by foreign firms in India. Personnel "training" of this type is of little help for the developing countries.

CHAPTER III

SOVIET AID

The Soviet Union cooperates with many developing countries. In compliance with the wishes of these countries, Soviet organisations assist them in constructing industrial and agricultural enterprises, in surveying natural resources, developing power engineering, etc. Yet in spite of the diversity of projects in which the Soviet Union participates, certain features are common to all of them.

Soviet organisations generally take care of all aspects of building projects, including surveying, designing, the delivery of complete plant, training of specialists to operate it, and the supply of all engineering documentation required. At the same time the Soviet Union does not charge the developing countries for the right to use licenses and documentation concerning processing techniques. It shares the many-year ex-

perience of its industry and research institutions gratis.

Soviet organisations assist the developing countries in running the enterprises they have built. They deliver spare plant and parts, train specialists, supply raw materials, etc. While rendering the developing countries extensive help in building and operating enterprises, the Soviet Union takes into account the lack in these countries of national specialists and experience in building and operating modern industrial and other enterprises.

The Soviet Union does not regard the developing countries as competitors on the world market.

In designing various enterprises Soviet organisations determine according to the wishes of the developing countries the optimal economic and technical volume of production, i.e., what is needed to satisfy the country's requirements for that product plus goods for export. The size of the enterprises projected ensure their profitability and the recoupmnt of the invested capital in a relatively short period.

In the course of the construction of projects the Soviet Union gives the developing countries economical and technical help in setting up national designing, building and assembling organisations. Once the enterprises are built with Soviet help the countries are able to take on large-scale building jobs without outside assistance.

Concrete data on economic and technical assistance furnished by the Soviet Union to various Asian and African countries in building their independent national economy is given below.

south
and
south-east
asia

BURMA

In accordance with the agreement between the two countries, the Soviet Union is helping Burma build eight projects. Soviet obligations in respect to five of these projects have already been carried out.

The Technological College in Rangoon has been built with Soviet assistance. According to a decision of the Burmese Government it has been divorced from the University and beginning with the 1964-65 study year, has been functioning as an independent educational institution. In November 1964 an additional 1,000 students were enrolled and at present over 1,600 students are studying at the college. This college is the only higher technical school in Burma.

The hospital built with Soviet assistance in Townji is filling a great need. In 1964 there were 10 Soviet specialists working in the hospital. The Burmese Government has decided to add another 100-bed wing to the main building making it a 500-bed hospital.

A big hotel has also been built with Soviet assistance in the Burmese capital.

At the present the Soviet Union is giving Burma economic and technical assistance in building the irrigation project in Chemoltau. Earth dams 43 metres high and 2.5 kilometres long are

being built in the estuary of the Tanzin and Chokpong rivers, to form a water reservoir holding 88.7 million cubic metres of water. The water will be used to irrigate an area of up to 42,000 acres, growing rice, ground nuts, kum-jut, flax and other crops. Some 300 local specialists will be trained while the dam is being constructed.

C E Y L O N

The Soviet Union has undertaken to provide Ceylon with economic and technical assistance amounting to 30.5 million roubles. The Soviet Union is helping Ceylon build 11 projects. The obligations with regard to one have already been fulfilled.

The Soviet Union helps Ceylon build its first national industrial enterprises—an iron and steel works with a capacity of 100,000 tons of rolled stock a year to take care of 80 per cent of the country's steel requirements and a tyre factory able to turn out 360,000 sets of automobile tubes and tyres a year. This factory will be the country's first enterprise to use local natural rubber and will be able to satisfy most of the requirements for tubes and tyres, now being imported.

The Soviet Union is also helping Burma to build a flour mill with a capacity of 70,000 tons of flour a year and an elevator for 20,000 tons of wheat. The construction of the mill will enable Burma to reduce its wheat flour imports by 25 per cent and use that money to import cheaper grain.

The Soviet Union will build a factory for building prefabricated housing units in Ceylon as a gift to the Ceylon people and Government.

The jungles near Kantalai have been cleared with Soviet equipment, under the guidance of Soviet specialists. The newly-developed areas are being prepared for the cultivation of sugar cane (62,500 acres). A state farm already in operation is supplying a sugar mill built in cooperation with the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.

Soviet specialists have trained over 400 local specialists of various professions at the projects being erected with their assistance.

C A M B O D I A

The Soviet Union has built a 500-bed hospital in Phnompenh and a clinic handling 500 patients a day. The hospital and clinic, a gift to the Cambodian people, have increased the number of hospital beds in the country by 18 per cent. Over 100,000 persons have received medical advice and treatment in the two establishments since 1960. The hospital also serves as a centre for training Cambodian medical workers. 25 Soviet doctors and medical personnel work there.

In the autumn of 1964 studies began at the Higher Technical College, also a gift of the Soviet Government to the Government and people of Cambodia. Three departments are being organised at the college: construction, land reclamation and electrical engineering. Tuition is now given for the preparatory and first-year courses. A technical school has been organised at the

college. Twenty Soviet teachers are employed there.

The Soviet Union is assisting Cambodia in the construction of a 50,000 kw hydropower station on the Kamchai and four substations. This power station will be the largest in the country. The power transmission line will be 272 kilometres long.

The station is of great economic importance to Cambodia, since the total capacity of all power stations now functioning in the country only amounts to 32,000 kw.

The hydropower station on the Kamchai River will supply the regions of Southern Cambodia with electric power.

Cambodia, like other developing countries, receives assistance from the Soviet Union in the training of national specialists.

While the Higher Technical College was built, some 200 local specialists were trained there; during the surveying work in connection with the construction of the station on the Kamchai River, 100 workers and 26 technicians acquired professional skills. In the four-year work at the hospital eight Khmer physicians and 216 medical assistants have been trained.

INDIA

India, one of the largest Asian countries, has mineral deposits, power resources and fertile land, which could supply the population with food and raw materials for industry, provided the appropriate methods were introduced. Yet India is still a country that has a comparatively

poorly developed industry and a level of agricultural development that very often fails to satisfy even the minimum requirements of its nearly 450,000,000 population.

Immediately after the declaration of the country's independence the Indian Government headed by Jawaharlal Nehru began to implement its plan for the economic development of the country.

The Soviet people have always highly respected and esteemed the Indian people, who have exerted a positive influence on the development of human culture. The Soviet people deeply sympathised with the struggle of the Indian peoples to throw off the British colonial yoke and helped them in their national reconstruction.

The total volume of economic and technical assistance the Soviet Union has undertaken to furnish India amounts to over 1,000 million roubles.

The Soviet Union assists India in the building of 41 enterprises and other important economic projects. "The Soviet Union," Prime Minister Shastri declared, "helps create the foundation of the economic structure we intend to build in our country."

The principal objective of Soviet-Indian technical and economic cooperation is the creation in India of a heavy industry—iron-and-steel industry, power production, heavy and electric power engineering, instrument building and oil refining industry—and also the development of coal, chemical and pharmaceutical and other industries.

The building of projects with Soviet assistance in these branches of economy is effected

within the framework of the state sector.

The Soviet Union has assisted India in the building of the Bhilai Iron and Steel Works having a capacity of one million tons of steel a year. The Bhilai Works is already working at full capacity. At present the Soviet Union is helping to expand this works, to produce 2.5 million tons of steel a year. A number of new enterprises have already been commissioned: the fourth blast furnace with a capacity of 1,719 cu.m., the fourth coke battery and the seventh and eighth 500-ton open hearth furnaces.

The Bhilai Works at present accounts for 16.5 per cent of the total steel output of the country. It has already produced over 4.7 million tons of steel and 6.0 million tons of pig iron. In the 1963-64 fiscal year the Bhilai Works was the most profitable enterprise in India's state sector yielding, according to official estimates, a net profit of 17 million rupees. The British-built Durgapur Iron and Steel Works yielded a profit of only 0.2 million rupees during the same period, while the Rurkela Works, built with West German assistance, operated at a loss of about 40 million rupees.

A few years ago India announced its intention to build another large iron and steel works in Bokaro. At that time India began negotiating with the USA on financial and technical assistance. The USA insisted on a number of conditions that were unacceptable to India. It demanded, for example, that the Bokaro Works should belong to a private company and not to the state sector. This demand was considered an interference in the internal affairs of India and negotiations with the United States were broken off.

The Indian Government then applied to the Soviet Union for assistance in the construction of the works.

In January 1965, India signed an agreement with the Soviet Union on assistance in the construction of the Bokaro Iron and Steel Works to have a capacity of 1.5 to 2.0 million tons of steel a year. The project provided for an extension of the works to a capacity of 4 million tons a year. This will be the fourth iron and steel works in India's state sector.

Bokaro has been styled "the cousin of Bhilai" or the "second Bhilai." The project provides for equipping the works with most up-to-date metallurgical plant and large blast furnaces with a loading capacity of 2,000 cu. m. and for four converters with a capacity of 100 tons each in the steel-smelting shop. The hot and cold rolling shops will produce sheets from 10 to 0.4 mm thick. This will satisfy most of India's steel requirements and promote the further development of domestic engineering.

The commissioning of the works by 1970 will constitute an important contribution to the fulfilment of India's Fourth Five-Year Plan, which is to bring steel output to 16.5 million tons a year.

India is also building a number of large state power stations with Soviet technical assistance. The total capacity of these stations will be about 30 per cent of all the electric power capacities to be commissioned in the country under the Third Five-Year Plan. These include the 600,000 kw hydropower station at Bhakra and the thermal power stations at Korba (200,000 kw), Obra (250,000 kw) and a number of others.

The first section of the 250,000 kw thermal

power station at Neiveli was put in operation last year. At present it is being expanded to provide 400,000 kw. From the moment the first section was put in operation until the middle of 1965 the Neiveli thermal power station generated over 2,500 million kwh. It is the basis for an industrial complex to be built in the South Arkot region (Madras).

For many years international oil monopolies, which had cornered the market, refused to survey for oil in India, since they derived huge profits from the sale of oil products to that country. At the same time they insisted there was no chance of striking oil there.

Soviet specialists helped discover oil and gas deposits, which became the basis for India's oil refining industry. Work is now in progress on the development of oilfields—the oilfield in Ankleshvar is already yielding about 1 million tons of oil a year. Two large oil refineries are being built in Barauni and Koiyali, each putting out 3,000,000 tons of oil a year. The first section of the Barauni Refinery (for 1 million tons of oil a year) has already been commissioned.

The Soviet Union is assisting India in the field of machine-building too. It helps build the heavy engineering works at Ranchi with an output of 80,000 tons and the mining equipment works in Durgapur with an output of 45,000 tons a year (a number of shops in both works have started production). A heavy power equipment works is now being constructed with Soviet help in Hardwar. This works will produce turbines and turbogenerators of a capacity reaching 200,000 kw. The Hardwar Works will be the largest of its kind in Asia—it will produce power equip-

ment with a total capacity of 2.7 million kw a year. (By cutting the import of turbines and electric motors India will be able to save large sums of foreign currency.)

These works will become the basis for the development of India's national heavy industry. The annual output of the heavy engineering works, for example, will make it possible to supply equipment for the iron and steel works with a capacity of one million tons of steel a year. The products of the heavy engineering plant will go into building new plants.

In addition, India will receive assistance in the construction of two instrument factories (the Precision Instrument Factory in Kota and the Mechanical Instrument Works in Palgata), a compressor and pump works and a steel foundry for 10,000 tons of steel castings a year.

India is also receiving Soviet help in building a number of enterprises for its medical industry: an antibiotics factory in Rishikesh, a pharmaceutical factory in Hyderabad and a surgical instrument factory in Madras.

These factories will produce the most important antibiotics, pharmaceuticals and principal surgical instruments and satisfy most of the country's requirements.

The annual output of the antibiotics factory in Rishikesh will be 300 tons: 85 tons of penicillin, 95 tons of streptomycin, 100 tons of chlor-tetracyclin and 10 tons of nistatin. The pharmaceutical factory in Hyderabad will produce 850 tons of drugs annually. The Surgical Instrument Factory in Madras will begin producing by the end of 1965. Its annual output will be 2.5 million surgical instruments, designed for general sur-

gery, ophtalmology and other fields of medicine.

The Soviet Union is assisting India in training national specialists for these factories.

The Soviet Union is also assisting India to build up its coal mining industry: under construction now are two coal mines (the 600,000-ton-capacity Banki Mine and the Surakachkhar Mine, capacity 1,100,000 tons annually), the quarry in Manikpur, intended to yield one million tons of coal a year and the mechanical repair shops for the overhaul of coal mining equipment.

The Soviet Union has helped India to set up a mechanised state farm on an area of about 35,000 acres in Suratgarh, one of India's arid regions. This farm is the largest in South-East Asia. The Soviet Union has presented the farm with all farm machinery, implements and equipment needed. Soviet specialists have taught Indian technicians how to operate and repair these machines and equipment. The Suratgarh mechanised farm has become a school of advanced farming methods. The building of the technological college in Bombay for 2,000 students and 300 post-graduate students has been financed partly out of Soviet contributions to the UN Technical Assistance Fund, the rest was a gift from the friendly Soviet people.

The college began functioning in 1958. Soviet specialists were invited to do the teaching. At present 256 engineers have graduated from the Bombay Technological College.

Soviet specialists are training local specialists by enlisting them for projecting, geological surveying and research work.

Altogether, over 15,000 local specialists were trained in India. More than 5,000 technicians and

skilled workers were trained during the building of the Bhilai Iron and Steel Works, 7,000 oilmen of diverse specialities were trained during oil surveying work and at the Ankleshvar oilfield and 400 builders and 260 operators—during the building of the Neiveli Thermal Power Station.

INDONESIA

According to the agreement for economic and technical assistance signed between the two countries, the Soviet Union will furnish Indonesia with assistance in building 27 projects. Total Soviet commitments in connection with the building of these projects amounts to 296 million roubles.

The enormous sports centre, built in Jakarta with Soviet help, was opened in 1962. The principal stadium accommodates 100,000. The Soviet Union has presented Indonesia with a 200-bed hospital including a clinic and residence for the medical personnel.

At present the Soviet Union is providing Indonesia with technical assistance in building the Chilegon Iron and Steel Works, the largest in the country, to produce 100,000 tons of steel a year. The works incorporates a heat-and-power station. Other projects being built with Soviet assistance are the Chilachap Superphosphate Factory, annual capacity 100,000 tons, and the Technological Department in Ambon. The Soviet Union also participates in setting up a mechanised rice farm on Kalimantan Island.

The Soviet Union is helping to build three sections of highway on that island. The highway

will help develop the natural resources of the island and populate it.

Over 3,000 local specialists have been trained at Indonesian projects under construction.

NEPAL

The Soviet Union is assisting Nepal in the construction of six projects. The obligations of the Soviet side with respect to three of the projects have already been fully discharged.

The Soviet Union has built a hospital at Katmandu, a cigarette factory in Janakpur and a sugar factory in Birganj as a gift. These enterprises, which form the foundation of this small mountainous country's industry go a long way to satisfy Nepal's requirements for these two products.

The cigarette factory in Janakpur will make 2,000 million cigarettes a year and the sugar factory in Birganj will process 14,000 tons of sugar a year. These two enterprises will step up the employment of workers and technical personnel and create conditions for the increase in highly marketable tobacco and sugar cane output in five of the largest agricultural regions.

With Soviet economic and technical assistance Nepal is building a 2,400 kw hydropower station in Panauti.

The Soviet Union is also rendering Nepal assistance in building the 120-kilometre long section of the "East-West" highway between Janakpur and Simra. This highway, being built free of charge, will link the Western and Eastern regions of the country. At present the route crosses In-

dian territory which involves tremendous expense for Nepal. The building of a factory for the production of simple farm implements is envisaged.

PAKISTAN

In Pakistan, as in India, Western oil companies claimed that the country would not be able to become self-sufficient in oil. The Pakistan Government was told the country's oil resources could not be developed profitably.

The Pakistan Government asked the Soviet Union to assist in geological surveying and prospecting for oil. The required Soviet equipment was dispatched to Pakistan and a large group of Soviet specialists is now working in extremely difficult conditions to assist Pakistan develop its own oil industry. Preliminary data indicate that the efforts will give satisfactory results.

middle-east
countries

AFGHANISTAN

Friendly ties between the Soviet Union and Afghanistan were established long ago. The Soviet Union is helping Afghanistan to set up metal-working, gas, chemical, food and other industries and also develop its power engineering and agriculture. The total commitments assumed by the Soviet Union amount to 433 million roubles.

As many as 58 industrial enterprises and other projects are being built with Soviet assistance in Afghanistan, of which 28 have been completed and put in operation. The latter include the Djangalak Motor Repair Works in Kabul, Afghanistan's first industrial enterprise, able to overhaul 1,350 vehicles a year. The works has a well-equipped foundry and produces a large amount of different metal articles. Asia's largest grain complex has been built and is operating in Kabul. It includes an elevator for 25,000 tons of grain, a mill producing 90 tons of flour per day and a bakery with a daily output of over 50 tons. A 9,000 kw hydropower station and a storage for 25,000 tons of grain have been built in Puli-Khumri. Six new bridges built with Soviet help are spanning the Khanabad, Kabul, Kunar, Salang and Gurbet rivers. The new Shirhan river port is functioning on the Pjandj River. Among the completed projects are three airports, including the Kabul International Airport, and eight oil storages. The Soviet Union has also helped put up a factory in Kabul producing 35,000 sq.m. of prefabricated housing units a year. The output of the factory goes to build modern houses with all conveniences.

Construction of the "Salang" motor highway was completed in 1964. The 107-km long highway crosses the Hindukush high mountain range.

This highway posed many technical problems. It entailed the cutting of a 2.7 kilometre-long and five-metre high tunnel and the building of 27 metal and 40 reinforced concrete bridges.

The motor highway over the Hindukush is of great economic importance to Afghanistan; it links the capital with the port of Shirkhan on the

Pjandj River, the principal transit centre of goods traffic in the country. The centre of the country is now linked with the Northern regions, rich in mineral resources. Afghanistan's Minister of Public Works expressed the opinion that the highway across Salang will save the country up to 285 million afghani a year and that the investments for its construction will be recouped in eight years.

At present Afghanistan is completing the 679-kilometre long concrete-cement Kushka-Herat-Kandahaur highway. This highway will interlink six provinces of the country and connect them with the Soviet Union. The building of the highway involved 11.6 million cu.m. of excavation work, 2.3 million cu. m. of rock blasting, the building of 38 bridges and a lot of pipe-laying for drainage.

In the course of building the highway, Soviet specialists have taught some 4,500 Afghans various building trades (bulldozer operators, crane operators, road-builders).

At the beginning of this year the building of the first section of the Jalalabad irrigation system has been completed. This engineering complex includes a 70-kilometre long main canal, the headworks with a dam on the Kabul River, a 11,000 kw hydropower station and other structures. The canal will irrigate 75,000 acres of land. The hydropower station will supply power to the new agricultural areas, to pumping stations for spray irrigation, to the town of Jalalabad, and the villages of Boti-Kot, Samarkel and Darunta. Favourable climatic conditions in the area make it possible to reap 2-3 harvests a year. Four mechanised state farms are to be established there.

More than 14,000 Afghan workers and specialists and over 500 engineers, technicians and experienced operators from the Soviet Union were engaged in building the canal.

Another important project being built with Soviet help is the power station in the "Naglu" ravine on the Kabul River. The station under construction will have a capacity of 67,500 kw which exceeds the total capacity of all power stations now operating in Afghanistan. It will supply power to the Kabul industrial region. Stressing its enormous importance to the country, the Afghans have christened it the "Afghan Aswan."

Much has been done and is being done in the field of geological surveying. Soviet specialists have helped discover a huge reservoir, containing an estimated 68,000 million cu. m. of gas. This reservoir can be developed to yield as much as 1,500 million cu.m. of gas a year.

Deposits of high-quality iron ore, coal, refractories and fluxes and moulding sands have also been discovered.

The Soviet Union will give its neighbour technical assistance in building a gas pipe line, a nitrogen fertilizer factory, a nuclear reactor, a polytechnical college for 1,000 students, two technical schools and an irrigation system for the country's Northern agricultural districts.

IRAN

The Soviet Union has committed itself to providing Iran with economic and technical assistance to the amount of 42.4 million roubles. It will help Iran build 17 projects.

Construction of the 35-40-metre high dam on the Arax River is of enormous importance to the country. The dam will create a reservoir holding 600-800 million cu.m. of water, which will be used to irrigate about 75,000 acres. A 40-60,000 kw hydropower station will be constructed in the Nakhichevan district on the Arax, and also a 10-metre high dam in the Goradiz region.

The Soviet Union will also help Iran build 11 grain storages in various regions of the country, a sturgeon-breeding enterprise producing 3.5 million fry a year, improve Pahlevi Bay in the Caspian Sea and draw up technical and economic reports on replenishing the stock of fish in the Iranian waters of the Caspian Sea.

In addition, the Soviet Union will assist Iran in training national specialists for the fish industry.

arab
countries

THE ALGERIAN PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

The Soviet Union is helping the friendly people of Algeria in the development of 70 projects. Credits to the amount of 205 million roubles were allotted for the purpose.

The biggest project is a steel works with an annual capacity of 300,000-350,000 tons of rolled stock in Annaba. The works will be able to satisfy the country's entire needs for certain types of rolled metal and serve as the basis for developing the iron and steel industry.

The Algerian Government attaches great importance to this construction which will be the first large industrial enterprise to be built after the country's liberation from colonial dependence.

The Soviet Union will also render technical assistance in building 25 small and 3 medium-size irrigation dams, in setting up 10 repair shops for farm machinery and five experimental stations to study the cultivation of crops on irrigated lands. The USSR will also supply equipment for seven cooperative creameries and other projects.

To help mechanise Algeria's agriculture the Soviet Union has delivered 500 tractors, 100 self-propelled combines and other farm machines and has sent Soviet instructors to train Algerian tractor drivers and farm machine operators. Soviet farm machines helped carry out the plan for spring field work in 1964.

The USSR has fulfilled its undertaking to set up an Institute of Petroleum and Gas Technology in Algeria with a student body of 1,000 and an oil technician's school training 1,000 students. The institute and technical school are a gift of the Soviet Union to the Algerian people. Studies started in the Oil and Gas Institute, the Oil Technical School and the Textile Technical School on September 15, 1964; two vocational training centres with a total student body of 500 opened on December 1, 1964. They will train skilled workers for industry and agriculture.

In addition to assistance in organising educational establishments and training centres, the Soviet Union is providing facilities in its universities and institutes for training vocational centre instructors, teachers of technical institutes

and schools, industrial engineers and other specialists for Algeria.

At the request of the Algerian Government, the Soviet Union has sent Algeria specialists to assist in the operation of industrial enterprises. Soviet experts have helped the Algerians to put an idle sugar refinery and paper mill to use and organise production at a large structural steel plant, a textile mill, etc.

At the request of the Algerian Government the Soviet Union will supply equipment for four creameries, three milk collection centres and other projects.

I R A Q

Sixty-nine projects have been or are being built in Iraq with Soviet assistance; 22 of them have already been put into operation.

The commitments of the Soviet Union concerning these projects amount to 220.5 million roubles.

The enterprises being built with Soviet help initiate the country's industrialisation and the development of new industries—electrical engineering, pharmaceutical, glass, etc. They substantially reinforce the state sector in the economy. New large factories will provide jobs for more than 10,000 Iraqis.

A cannery, automatic telephone exchange, a factory producing reinforced concrete railway sleepers, a medium-wave radio station, farm machine renting stations and other projects are already in operation.

Construction of the 570-km long Bagdad-

Basra line has been completed and will be open to commercial traffic early in 1966.

Sleepers for a section of that line were provided by the factory built in 1962, likewise with Soviet help. They are cheaper than the wooden sleepers previously imported, which means a considerable saving of foreign currency for Iraq.

A clothing factory in Bagdad and a radio centre in Daudia were commissioned in 1964. The factory employing more than 500 Iraqi workers puts out suits, dresses, overalls, school clothes, etc.

A radio station, the largest in the Middle East, was put into operation in November 1964.

A farm machinery factory, cotton textile mill, an antibiotic and pharmaceutical factory and other enterprises are now under construction with Soviet assistance. Construction of grain elevators in Kuta and Bagdad and an electrical engineering factory is drawing to a close.

In addition to assisting in the building of industrial, transport and agricultural enterprises, the Soviet Union is also cooperating with the Iraqi Republic in the development of some other projects of great importance to the country. For example, geophysical oil surveys in the Jarrja-Peak area have been carried out and the relevant materials turned over to Iraq; survey and designing work for improving navigation on the Tigris, Euphrates and Shatt al Arab rivers have been carried out; technical economic reports on regulating the flow of the Tigris and Euphrates have been prepared; geological prospecting for minerals has been completed in part, etc. Compilation of a technical and economic reports on

the irrigation and drainage of 675,000 acres in the Shinafiya-Nasiria area is drawing to a close.

A Soviet-Iraqi protocol to the 1959 agreement was signed on March 17, 1965; it specifies in greater detail the list of projects to be built with Soviet assistance. The protocol also provides for the construction of a hydropower project on the Euphrates with credits granted previously and also of a tractor assembly plant as part of the agricultural machinery works. The Iraqis call the Euphrates project their own Aswan. It will be a major source of electric power and water for irrigated intensive farming.

THE UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC

With regard to the scale of economic and technical cooperation with the USSR, the United Arab Republic just about heads the list. The Soviet Union has allotted a total of 920 million roubles for that purpose.

The Soviet Union is taking part in building 127 industrial enterprises and other projects, of which 73 have already been commissioned.

Soviet long-term credits amounting to 743 million roubles cover a considerable part of the investments in foreign exchange made by the Republic under the First Five-Year Economic Development Plan (1960-65).

Of the total Soviet credits about 80 per cent goes for the development of the country's industry and 17 per cent for agriculture.

The building of the Aswan High Dam which is one of the world's largest hydroengineering

installations, is of primary importance for the economy of the UAR. The Aswan project includes:

- a dam, 111 metres high and about 5 km long;
- a hydropower station with a capacity of 2.1 million kw;

- two 500 kv electric transmission lines, each 900 km long, from Aswan to Cairo, with 3-4 substations, and also a 1,000 km line of 132-220 kv, with 10-12 substations;

- irrigation systems and the development of an area totalling 2 million acres, making use of the waters of the Aswan Reservoir.

The huge reservoir holding 130,000 million cu.m. of water will make it possible to regulate the draining of the Nile waters and save the country from disastrous floods and droughts. The dam and irrigation systems will provide year-round irrigation for an additional 30 per cent of the country's sown areas. Egyptian economists have calculated that the new lands will increase total agricultural production by as much as 40 or 50 per cent compared with 1959.

At a meeting of the UAR National Assembly in March 1964, President Nasser said the following about the importance of the Aswan High Dam: "The Aswan hydropower project will contribute annually 234 million Egyptian pounds to the country's national income, that is, about half of the entire national income of pre-revolutionary Egypt.

The dam will save annually about 100 million pounds in foreign exchange. It will generate 10,000 million kwh of electric power annually, that is, twice as much as is produced now by all the power stations of the country."

Construction of the Aswan High Dam is well underway. As much rock will go into building the dam as it would take to erect 16 huge pyramids, like the famous Cheops Pyramid. The Aswan construction site has become the world's largest centre for training national specialists and highly skilled workers. Aswan has already given the UAR more than 8,000 skilled workers and foremen. In mid-May 1964, 30,000 Egyptian workers, together with Soviet specialists, tamed the great African river: the Nile was dammed, thus completing the first stage of the Aswan project.

It has already rendered Egypt a great service. Within one month after its construction was completed the dam prevented a disastrous flood in the lower reaches of the Nile.

The following large projects have been built and put into operation with Soviet assistance:

- an oil refinery with an annual output of one million tons of crude oil;

- the Helwan Coke and Chemical Plant (first section) with an annual capacity of 280,000 tons of coke;

- a sintering factory with a daily capacity of 1,000 tons of iron ore. Using ore fines, it will raise the productivity of the blast furnaces and cut the consumption of coke;

- a forging plant in Helwan with an annual productivity of 15,000 tons. It produces forgings for railway carriages, motor vehicles, tractors, ships, etc., facilitating the development of these branches of industry;

- a shop for the manufacture of metal-cutting machine tools with an annual capacity of 725 units;

- factories for the production of antibiotics and

pharmaceutical preparations, which relieve the country from importing costly sulfa and salicylic drugs, penicillin and streptomycin.

The UAR was the first on the African continent to set up, with the cooperation of the Soviet Union, a 2,000 kw atomic research reactor and a nuclear physics laboratory.

Other commissioned projects include a shop producing 25 million welding electrodes annually; three cotton spinning mills with 45,000 spindles (2,000 tons of yarn annually) in Damietta and Mit Ghamr; a shop for the production of aluminium cables for electric transmission lines in Helwan with an annual capacity of 3,600 tons. The manufacture of surgical instruments and household appliances has been organised at an operating plant in Maida. A factory for the production of abrasive and polishing paper in Cairo and three creameries have been commissioned. Twenty-four centres to train skilled workers for various industries have been opened.

Extensive prospecting by Soviet geologists has brought to light industrial reserves of coal and oil deposits.

The Soviet Union is now furnishing the UAR with technical assistance in:

- building rolling mill shops at the operating Helwan Steel Works, which will produce 200,000 tons of sheet steel annually. The design provides for future expansion to 750,000 tons annually;

- enlarging the Helwan Coke and By-Products Plant to produce 560,000 tons of coke annually;

- building another refinery with an annual output of one million tons of crude oil (the atmospheric-vacuum installation was put into service

in 1964) and a plant for the production of lubricants in Suez with an annual capacity of 60,000 tons;

- a factory in Aswan to produce annually 5,000 tons of calcium carbide and 3,000 tons of 75 per cent ferro-silicon;

- a thermal power station in Suez with a capacity of 100,000 kw;

- erecting shipyards in Alexandria designed to build five ships with a total deadweight of 10,000 tons annually.

A number of other projects are also under construction with Soviet assistance.

The Soviet Union has helped the UAR to develop modern industries which manufacture metal-cutting machine tools, coke, lubricants, antibiotics and other medicines, calcium carbide, welding electrodes, files, etc.

The USSR and Czechoslovakia are assisting in the construction of a radio equipment factory which will produce 100,000 radio sets and 40,000 TV sets annually. This factory will extend the country's exports.

The agreements concluded with the UAR provide for the construction of a large plant producing about 46,000 tons of heavy machinery annually, extension of the Helwan Steel Works to 1.5 million tons of steel a year, the building of a thermal power station and engineering plants, the establishment of vocational training centres and the development of mineral mining.

The Soviet Union has also agreed to provide technical assistance in the irrigation and cultivation of 210,000 acres of desert lands on which cotton, grain, sugar beet, fruit and vegetables are to be grown.

The Soviet Union will present the UAR with agricultural machinery for the establishment of a large 10,000-acre mechanised farm to grow cotton and other crops.

THE SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC

Total Soviet commitments under economic and technical cooperation agreements with Syria amount to 89 million roubles.

The agreements call for assistance in the development of 14 projects, of which Soviet obligations for four have already been fulfilled.

Work has been completed on bringing water to pastures, the construction of the Rastan Dam, an exploratory study of rational use of the water resources of the Euphrates and El Khabur and prospecting for phosphorites and rock salt. A geological map of country has been compiled.

The Soviet Union is now furnishing technical assistance in building the 770-km long Kamyshly-Latakia Highway, and a nitrogen fertilizer factory, the first of its kind in the country, as well as a factory for the production of reinforced concrete railway sleepers. The USSR is helping to set up agricultural centres for the study of irrigated farming with laboratories and experimental fields. Soviet specialists continue to assist in oil and iron ore prospecting.

THE SUDANESE REPUBLIC

Enterprises for the storage and processing of fruit, vegetables and certain other farm products

are of great economic importance to the Sudanese Republic. They will help to increase its export potential.

In conformity with the desire of the Sudanese Government, the Soviet Union has been helping the country to build 11 projects, including two grain elevators at Gedaref and Port Sudan, with a capacity of 100,000 tons and 50,000 tons respectively; a milk canning plant at Babanus to process 25 tons of milk per shift; two vegetable and fruit canneries at Wau and Kerima with a capacity of 3 million tons annually, each with a packing department capable of handling 250 tons of fresh fruit a year; an onion drying plant able to turn out 50 tons a day.

When all these are built, exports will be expanded and the state sector in the economy fortified. It will also increase employment and raise the purchasing power of the public.

THE TUNISIAN REPUBLIC

An agreement on economic and technical cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Tunisian Republic envisages the construction of seven projects with Soviet assistance.

The development of agriculture, which is the backbone of the country's economy, will take a long stride forward with the construction, with Soviet assistance, of a land improvement complex in the area of Lake Ishkei and dams on the Kasseb, Jumin, Sejenan, Rezala and Duimis, with hydropower stations to be built on the first three. The five dams will help to develop thousands of acres of fallow land.

The Soviet Union is also helping Tunisia build a National Technical Institute, the country's first higher school, which is to have an enrolment of 700.

In 1964, the Tunisian Government invited Soviet specialists to take part in reorganising the country's public health service. Twenty-two Soviet specialists—gynaecologists, obstetricians, pediatricians, ophthalmologists, X-ray specialists, therapists, otolaryngologists and laboratory assistants—went to work in Tunisia. Soviet specialists are working in Tunis, Sus, Sphax, Kairaun, Medenin and Tozer.

As a result of the nationalisation of the key branches of the economy—mining, power engineering, processing, transport and foreign trade—and also foreign-owned land a state sector was set up in Tunisia. Soviet-Tunisian cooperation will help to build up the state sector.

THE YEMENI ARAB REPUBLIC

On January 1, 1965 the total volume of Soviet obligations regarding economic and technical assistance to the Yemeni Arab Republic came to 71 million roubles.

The largest and most important project built in the country with Soviet assistance was the deep-sea port at Hodeida, commissioned in 1961. It is the gateway for Yemen's import and export trade. In 1964, it handled 252,600 tons of cargo and yielded a revenue of 275,000 reals.

In addition, the Soviet Union has helped Yemen to build a water pipeline to the town of

Sokhna. A big residential area is being built up in Hodeida.

As a gift to Yemen, the Soviet Union is to build a hospital with an outpatient department, and three general educational schools.

The Soviet Union is also to help Yemen develop 23,000-25,000 acres of land for cotton in the Tikhama area, build a state farm on the new lands, a fish cannery, a cold storage plant, and organise fisheries and conduct prospecting operations. Soviet help will go into the construction of the Hodeida-Taiz highway, which will draw highly promising areas south of the Tikhama into active economic life, and enhance the economic importance of Hodeida Port.

tropical
africa

THE REPUBLIC OF GHANA

The total volume of Soviet obligations in economic and technical assistance to the Republic of Ghana comes to almost 76 million roubles.

In Ghana, the Soviet Union is helping to build and organise work on 19 projects, including the construction of a 200,000 kw Bui Hydro-power Station on the Black Volta River, with a 250-km power transmission line; an engineering works; a gold refinery with a capacity of 25 tons a year; a plant to turn out large-panel reinforced concrete elements for 70,000 sq.m. of

living space a year; a 30,000-spindle cotton goods mill; a cotton ginnery; an atomic reactor and a fisheries complex.

In agriculture, the Soviet Union is giving Ghana technical assistance in setting up two state rice farms and a state maize farm on an area of about 6,000 acres each. The Soviet Union is helping Ghana to prospect for various minerals, and work on other projects.

The projects and enterprises being built with Soviet assistance are of great importance to the country's developing economy. Thus, the industrial housing plant is to be a base for the development of large-scale production of pre-cast reinforced concrete panels and the industrialisation of housing construction. The gold refinery will handle all the gold mines in the country; the fisheries complex will process up to 16,000 tons of fish a year.

All the enterprises being built with Soviet technical assistance have crash courses to train local personnel. More than 300 machine operators have been trained at the state farm enterprises; Soviet geologists have trained more than 90 collectors and drilling foremen; 40 drillers, laboratory assistants and workers in other trades have been trained in the course of prospecting operations at the Bui Hydropower Plant; 25 Ghanaians have learned various building trades at the industrial housing plant, which is just going up, etc. Besides, Ghana is building, with Soviet assistance, three schools which are to train skilled workers and technicians for industry, building and agriculture, and will have a total student body of 600.

Soviet enterprises have trained 27 specialists to operate the atomic reactor, and 10 to run the industrial housing plant.

THE REPUBLIC OF GUINEA

The Soviet Union's obligations for assistance to Guinea total 60 million roubles. Guinea is using this help to build 31 projects. By early 1965, obligations for 13 of them had been fulfilled, including the reconstruction of the airfield at Conacry with the addition of a 3.3-km airstrip, which puts it in the international class; construction of a cannery with an annual capacity of 5 million tons of vegetables, fruit and meat; a diesel power station at Mamu; a 100-kw radio station; a 300-ton cold storage plant in Port Conacry; delivery of equipment for a 500-bed hospital; completion of the 120-suite Camayenne Hotel; a Polytechnical Institute with an annual enrolment of 300; a stadium to seat 25,000 at Conacry; the first section of a saw mill in N'Zerekore, with a capacity of 35,000 cubic metres of sawn timber a year and a shop to turn out 6,000 cubic metres of plywood and 3 million sq. metres of veneer. A 200-head livestock farm, the Ditin, has been set up, and the meat packing plant at Mamu has been completed.

A large team of Soviet geologists are helping Guinea to prospect minerals, including diamonds. During the last two years, the assistance of Soviet specialists has helped increase the output of diamonds nearly threefold.

Among Soviet gifts to Guinea are a set of agricultural machines and implements, trucks, passenger cutters, mobile projectors, a 10,000-volume library, etc.

The projects built with Soviet technical assistance are being run with the help of Soviet specialists (radio station, airfield, hotel, stadium, cold storage plant, institute, cannery, saw mill, livestock farm). The Soviet Union has also been supplying these enterprises with spare parts and other materials.

ETHIOPIA

Economic and technical cooperation with Ethiopia is being carried on under the Soviet-Ethiopian agreement of June 11, 1959. Under it, the Ethiopian Government was granted a 90-million rouble credit to cover the cost of technical assistance in building an oil refinery with a capacity of 500,000 tons of crude oil a year in the Assab area, and a 13,500-kw thermal power station at the plant.

When commissioned, the refinery will help meet the country's requirements in oil products and provide for exports.

In 1964, the Soviet Union undertook fresh obligations under the said agreement to extend technical assistance to Ethiopia in building a leather and footwear factory, a meat packing plant, a vegetable and fruit cannery and a 150-kw medium wave radio transmitter.

Of the projects being built or to be built with Soviet assistance, the technical school at Bahr Dar built as a gift from the Soviet Govern-

ment to the Government of Ethiopia is already functioning.

The technical school is one of the country's largest and best equipped schools for training laboratory assistants in analytical chemistry; electricians for power stations and other industrial enterprises, technologists for textile production, technicians in wood-working, and farm mechanics. The school has adopted Soviet curricula and textbooks, given to the Ethiopians as a gift.

Soviet consulting teachers and instructors are helping to organise teaching.

At the end of September 1964, the school enrolled the second batch of students, making a total of 350. In June 1964, the Ethiopian Ministry of Education decided to rename the Technical School the Polytechnical Institute.

THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF CAMEROON

The Soviet Government has agreed to help Cameroon to build a physics and mathematics department for 200 students at the Cameroon Federal University, an agricultural school for 200 students and a forestry school for 100 students and to send Soviet teachers, laboratory assistants and specialists to work at these schools.

THE REPUBLIC OF KENYA

In late 1964, the Soviet Union undertook to build a 200-bed hospital in Kenya as a gift, with an outpatients' department to handle 100 patients

a day, and agreed to equip a technical college for 1,000 students. In addition, an agreement was signed on providing technical assistance in the construction of a number of industrial and agricultural projects to be financed by granting a 40-million rouble long-term credit. In particular, it provided for Soviet technical assistance in the irrigation of the Kano Plains Valley, the clearing of an area of 40,000 acres, the construction of a cotton textile mill, a sugar mill with a capacity of 30,000 tons a year, 50-kw radio station, and other projects.

THE CONGO REPUBLIC (BRAZZAVILLE)

The Congo Republic will be given technical assistance in building water-supply system and a hydropower station with a capacity of 1,500-2,000 kw on the Kukuiya Plateau and a hotel in Brazzaville; help is forthcoming in prospecting for phosphorites and bituminous sandstone, in evaluating the copper, zinc and lead content of deposits and searching for gold and diamonds. For these purposes the Congo Republic has been granted an 11-million rouble credit.

THE REPUBLIC OF MALI

The Soviet Union is extending technical assistance to the Republic of Mali in the construction of 11 projects, chiefly the development of the L'Office du Niger state enterprise, and construction of a 100,000-ton Portland Cement Works, a stadium seating 25,000, a number of

schools and prospecting for oil, gold, diamonds, cement raw materials and combustible shales.

As a result of the geological prospecting and search carried out in the country considerable deposits of lime have been discovered in the Bufelabe area, and they will supply the raw materials for the cement plant to be built.

The development, with Soviet assistance, of from 20,000 to 22,500 acres of virgin lands at the L'Office du Niger farm to grow rice and cotton will improve the country's food balance and diversify her exports.

The Soviet Union assists Mali in the training of national personnel.

A school for 300 students, a medical college for 200 students, and a higher administrative school for 250 students have been set up.

Mali is an agricultural country and the training of farm specialists is a key problem. The Soviet Union is giving Mali gratuitous assistance in the construction of a school to train farm specialists with a total enrolment of 600. In addition, 10 Mali agricultural specialists are to be trained in the Soviet Union annually. One group of these specialists completed their course in 1964. A great number of Mali citizens are studying in Soviet technical institutes, and considerable numbers of Malis are being trained by Soviet specialists at plants being built in the country.

THE REPUBLIC OF SENEGAL

In October 1964, talks were held with the Republic of Senegal resulting in an agreement on providing Senegal with economic and techni-

cal assistance in building a fish cannery and the delivery of fishing boats.

THE SOMALI REPUBLIC

Soviet economic and technical assistance to the Somali Republic is worth almost 45 million roubles. The Soviet Union is helping it to build 21 projects of which four have already been commissioned.

Thanks to Soviet aid, Somali has been building a state sector virtually from the ground up, and this is of great importance to the development and strengthening of her economy.

In the Jug-Wajaleh area, in the north of the country, the Soviet Union is helping to build a state grain and livestock farm on an area of 12,500 to 17,500 acres and also a school for training farm specialists. The organisation of this state farm will enable Somali to grow wheat which will allow the country to discontinue its imports of flour.

In the Juba area, state cotton and oil crop growing farms are being built on an irrigated area of 16,000 acres. When the land is developed, the state cotton farm will yield roughly 3,000 tons of ginned cotton a year. This is double the country's present output. The state vegetable oil producing farm will grow about 7,000 tons of oil seeds a year, roughly as much as the country's 1961 output.

The food plants—a milk plant at Mogadishu, a meat plant at Chisimaio and a fish cannery at Las Khorei—being built with Soviet technical

assistance, will play a great part in the development of national industry. The construction, with Soviet assistance, of a deep-water port at Berbera will be of great importance for the development of foreign trade and to promote an economic upsurge of the country.

The two hospitals—at Sheikh and Wajid—a secondary boarding school and a printing works at Mogadishu, built as gifts from the Soviet Union, will have a great part to play in the further development of the culture, education, and public health in the Somali Republic.

The Soviet Union will also render technical assistance to Somali in building a cannery, a milk processing plant, a bakery, two mechanised storehouses and a mill, a hospital, repair workshops for agricultural machinery and a road-building school.

UGANDA

The Soviet Union has undertaken to give Uganda technical assistance under a 14-million rouble long-term credit in the building of a 20,000-spindle textile mill, a milk plant with a capacity of 10 tons of milk and milk products a day, a cold storage plant, a training centre and several other projects.

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The Soviet Government and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union have by their entire practical activity proved their unshakable fidelity to the Leninist policy of giving all-out assistance to the national-liberation movement and of promoting a fraternal alliance with the peoples who have shaken off the yoke of colonialism. This

alliance is founded on the fact that world socialism and the national-liberation movement have the same basic, vital interests. In their struggle against colonialism, the peoples of Asia and Africa have had to exert their spiritual and physical strength to the full. Always, in all cases, the Soviet Union has been on the side of the countries fighting against or liberating themselves from colonial rule. The peoples of these countries well know and highly value the stand of the Soviet Union. Ghanaian President Kwame Nkrumah declared that if it had not been for the Soviet Union the movement for liberation from the colonial yoke would have experienced the full force of ruthless and flagrant suppression. The Soviet Union has rendered and continues to render the national-liberation movement all-sided support and assistance in the economic, technical, foreign policy and military fields. It promotes equal and mutually advantageous trade relations and on the basis of its own experience helps these countries to surmount their economic backwardness and build a progressive society.

All the facts cited in this pamphlet indisputably show that Soviet economic cooperation with the developing countries is helping the latter to surmount their economic backwardness. On their own experience, countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America see that the Soviet Union not only proclaims but also consistently implements principles of cooperation founded on equality, reciprocal benefit and mutual respect. The peoples of the newly-independent states are aware that the purpose of Soviet cooperation is to help their countries win economic independence from imperialism and abolish the grim legacy of colo-

onialism. Asian and African countries with whom the Soviet Union and other socialist states are cooperating are beginning to enjoy the first fruits of the fulfilment by world socialism of its internationalist duty. The age-old dream of the Egyptian peasants is coming true: the High Aswan Dam is already making its contribution towards the economic development of the United Arab Republic. Bhilai steel is being turned by the Indians themselves into machines and into farm implements that are making the work of the Indian peasant lighter. Electricity is flowing to the homes of Asian and African working people from power stations built with Soviet assistance. Young people from India, Ethiopia, Algeria, Ghana, Indonesia and many other countries are receiving an education in the Soviet Union or at educational institutions built in these countries with Soviet help. In Algeria, Soviet young people have courageously cleared the land from mines. Hundreds of Soviet doctors and teachers have won deserved fame and gratitude among the Afro-Asian peoples. Soviet engineers and teachers are doing their utmost to train highly skilled personnel for the African and Asian countries.

The Soviet Union's efforts to help the developing countries abolish the legacy of colonialism and achieve economic independence is not confined solely to economic and technical cooperation. The Soviet Union is steadily expanding its trade relations with Asian and African countries. These relations are founded on agreements, including long-term agreements, signed between governments. This enables the Asian and African countries to plan production for several years ahead. Moreover, the planned nature of

Soviet economy and the absence of crises and production recessions in the Soviet Union make the developing countries firmly confident that there will always be a market for their exports. Through trade as well the Soviet Union pursues its immutable policy of promoting economic progress in Asian and African countries and facilitating their struggle to break down the colonial pattern of their economy. In Soviet exports to these countries there is a steady growth of the quantity of machines, equipment and other items needed by them to promote industrialisation and agriculture. In addition, Soviet trade policy is giving the developing countries considerable assistance in resolving one of the most acute problems of their export, namely, the sale abroad of the output of their incipient processing industry. The Soviet Union imports from these countries not only raw materials but also semi-finished and finished products. In contrast to the imperialist countries, which are erecting all sorts of barriers including high tariffs, to goods made in the developing states, the Soviet Union has as from January 1, 1965 completely cancelled all customs duties on imports from the developing countries. No wonder a growing number of countries are seeking trade agreements with the Soviet Union. Only 10 years ago the Soviet Union traded with 17 Asian and African countries; today this number has risen to 50. In the period since the Bandung Conference the volume of Soviet trade with the developing countries has increased more than 11 times while the overall volume of Soviet foreign trade has grown 2.4 times.

The Soviet Union is consistently giving ener-

getic support to the policy of the developing countries, who seek to put an end to inequality, discrimination and imperialist arbitrary rule in world trade. Together with the Asian and African countries, the Soviet Union advocates the establishment of new principles of international relations, principles founded on equality and reciprocal benefit. This identity of objectives of the world's first socialist state and the new independent countries was demonstrated at the UN Trade and Development Conference in Geneva in 1964. At that conference the Soviet Union submitted constructive proposals to put into effect the new principles of international economic relations and improve trade relations between developing countries and industrialised states. An alliance between the socialist states and the developing countries has great potentialities for promoting a successful struggle against the dictate of the monopolies in the world market.

The Soviet Union has always championed the vital interests of the Asian and African peoples in their struggle against colonialism and neo-colonialism. At the UN and other international organisations, Soviet representatives have time and again branded the policy of the imperialist states with regard to the peoples of Asia and Africa. On the initiative of the Soviet Union the United Nations and its various bodies have on more than one occasion adopted resolutions with the objective of enabling the countries suffering under the colonialist yoke to achieve independence as speedily as possible. Favourable conditions allowing the new Asian and African states to pursue an independent foreign policy and successfully uphold their interests against the neo-

colonialist policy of the imperialist states have been created by the Soviet Union's firm support for the vital interests of the developing countries and by the entire economic and military might of the socialist camp, which has basically changed the world balance of forces. These conditions have made it possible for most of the liberated countries to pursue a policy of non-alignment which fully accords with their national interests. Together, the non-aligned and socialist countries form a vast peace zone. They act jointly against imperialism, for peace, general and controlled disarmament, the complete banning of nuclear tests and the destruction of thermonuclear weapons.

The Soviet Union has time and again given the Asian and African countries direct support in their struggle for freedom and national independence. For example, in 1956-58, the resolute actions of the Soviet Government helped to defend the gains of the Arab East against the threat of imperialist enslavement. The USSR helped the Egyptian people and their army to drive out the interventionists during the Suez aggression. The Soviet Union sided with Syria when the danger of aggression loomed on her frontiers and the Anglo-US fleet threatened her from the sea. The Soviet Union firmly opposed the landing of US troops in the Lebanon and British troops in Jordan.

The Soviet Union's support for the Egyptian people has been highly appraised by UAR President Nasser. In April 1958 he said: "...Your support and your ultimatum were factors which maintained freedom and morale in this region of the world. The peoples began to defend their

rights, feeling that they were not alone in this war, that there are friendly peoples beside them championing their rights and helping them to withstand the political and economic war. The cause of the freedom of the peoples aspiring for independence was thus strengthened."

Today no attempt of the imperialists to restore the old colonial regime forcibly can be made with impunity. The Soviet Union is providing considerable military aid to the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, whose heroic people are courageously resisting US imperialist aggression. The leaders of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam have on many occasions expressed their sincere gratitude for the all-round aid from the Soviet Union and have highly evaluated that aid. The whole world knows that the Soviet Government has declared if US aggression against the Democratic Republic of Vietnam is escalated, it would, if necessary, at the request of the DRV Government grant permission to Soviet citizens who, prompted by their sense of proletarian internationalist duty, have expressed the desire to fight for the just cause of the Vietnamese people and protect the socialist gains of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, to go to Vietnam.

The Soviet Union and other socialist countries are actively helping the new national states to strengthen their defence potential, to form and train armed forces for the purpose of protecting their independence against imperialist threats. Such aid has been or is being given to the UAR, Algeria, Indonesia, Ghana, Mali, Guinea, Cambodia and other countries. Thanks to the existence of socialist states and their support, the new independent countries can successfully with-

stand the attempts of the imperialists to interfere in their internal affairs. This creates the prerequisites for concentrating the attention of the liberated peoples on basic problems of social and economic progress. Thus, Soviet military might is protecting the independence of the liberated Asian and African countries and the peaceful labour of their peoples.

Lastly, the Soviet Union's vast experience in rapidly surmounting economic backwardness is undoubtedly of tremendous assistance in the struggle of the developing countries for economic independence. Despite devastating wars and other difficulties, despite inevitable mistakes along such an unblazed trail, the Soviet Union has within the lifetime of a single generation developed from a country that could boast of nothing but the wooden plough to a country launching spaceships. The new Soviet society, on whose banner are the words "Peace, Labour, Freedom, Equality, Fraternity and Happiness," is blazing the road to the future and making it easier for other countries and peoples to move along that road. The experience of socialist development accumulated by the Soviet Union and other socialist countries is inspiring the peoples of an increasing number of liberated countries. One after another these countries are realising that social, economic and political reforms are the most effective way of rapidly abolishing economic backwardness and achieving genuine independence. More and more people in the Asian and African countries are becoming convinced that only socialism can take them to the highroad of prosperity and happiness.

The all-sided promotion of cooperation be-

tween the Soviet Union and the Asian and African countries is strengthening the anti-imperialist front. All the contingents—the socialist countries, the national-liberation movement and the international working-class and democratic movement—opposing imperialism are vitally interested in strengthening their alliance in the struggle for common objectives, the abolition of imperialism and oppression of some countries by others and the achievement of peace, democracy and social progress. Any attempt to isolate any one of these contingents from the others and undermine the unity of the anti-imperialist forces plays into the hands of our common enemies—the imperialists, colonialists and warmongers.

For its part the Soviet Union is making a large contribution towards the anti-imperialist struggle of the peoples of the whole world. By developing their economy and strengthening their armed forces, the Soviet people are not only consolidating the position of their own country but are also carrying out their internationalist duty to the peoples fighting colonialism. The experience of the Asian and African peoples has shown them that the stronger the economy of the Soviet Union the greater will be its assistance to the developing countries, and the greater its military might the sounder will be the rocket and nuclear shield protecting them against the threat of another world war. On the other hand, the position of imperialism weakens with the growth of the national-liberation movement and the stiffening of the struggle of the Asian and African countries for economic independence. That is why both the Soviet Union and the Afro-Asian countries are interested in combining their

efforts in the struggle for their just cause.

The Soviet Union has rendered and shall continue to render all-sided assistance to the Asian and African countries in their struggle for economic independence and a happy future. The peoples of Asia and Africa can unquestionably depend upon the Soviet Union in this struggle. The Soviet Union will always be on their side.

