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SOURCE Newspapers and periodicals as indicated.

POSTWAR CONSTRUCTION IN USSR

[Numbers in parentheses refer to appended sources.]

The 1951-55 Five-Year Plan for municipal construction in the USSR provides for investing 50 percent more capital than in 1946 - 1950. About 105 million square meters of living space will be put into use in the cities and workers' settlements of the USSR.(1)

During 1946 - 1950, 42.3 billion rubles or about three times more than during the third Five-Year Plan were spent for residential construction. Over 100 million square meters of living space were built and restored in cities and workers' settlements. In addition, 2,700,000 dwelling houses were built and restored. During 1951 alone, 27 million square meters of living space were put into operation in towns and settlements(2), while in rural areas, about 400,000 dwelling houses were built.(3)

At the beginning of 1952, the number of hospitals in cities and villages was 30 percent higher than in 1940. The network of sanatoriums has also been increased.(4) In 1952, over 315 million rubles will be spent on construction, capital repairs, and equipping sanatoriums. Labor unions today have over 1,000 sanatoriums and rest homes which can hold over 150,000 persons.(5) During the postwar years, 23,500 schools were built. The number of scientific and research institutes, laboratories, and other scientific institutes in the USSR increased from 1,560 in 1939, to 2,900 at the beginning of 1952. At present, there are 303,000 libraries of all kinds in the country, which is an increase of 120,000 over 1939.(4)

There are now 270 cities in the Soviet Union which have higher educational institutions. During the next few years, several tens of new buildings for higher educational institutions will be built in USSR cities. Buildings for Belorussian and Lithuanian agricultural academies and universities in Rostov and Voronezh are planned and under construction. In Chelyabinsk, a building for the Polytechnical Institute is being erected. It will have well-equipped laboratories, light and airy auditoriums, a library, museum, and experimental workshops.(6)

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During the postwar Five-Year Plan, 16,000 kilometers of hard-surfaced automobile highway were built in the USSR. The highway between Moscow and Simferopol' was put into operation. The length of the hard-surface road network was 2.5 times greater at the end of the fourth Five-Year Plan than it was before the war. Freight turnover for motor transport in 1950 increased 2.3 times over 1940, and was 20 percent more in 1951 than in 1950.(7)

SOURCES

1. Moscow, Izvestiya, 11 Sep 52
2. Moscow, Professional'nyye Soyuzy, No 7, Jul 52
3. Alma Ata, Kazakhstanskaya Pravda, 15 Jun 52
4. Moscow, Arkhitektura SSSR, No 10, Oct 52
5. Moscow, Trud, 5 Sep 52
6. Moscow, Ogonek, No 38, Sep 52
7. Izvestiya, 4 Jun 52

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