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VOLUME VII

NUMBER 1

Healthy childhood. Dr. Nadezhda
Gudryavtseva and a nurse make
a routine examination of a Soviet
Orphan child. Good care for all
children is a basic Soviet principle.



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NIKOLAI NEKRASOV

(1821—1877)

The Soviet people last month celebrated the 125th anniversary of the birth of Nikolai Alexeyevich Nekrasov, the great Russian poet whose poems, though he lived in an age of tsarist tyranny, breathed freedom and hope for the future of his people.

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Text of Molotov's Speech on Troops In Foreign Territories

Following is the text of the speech on "Troops in Foreign Territories" made by V. M. Molotov, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the USSR and head of the Soviet Delegation to the United Nations General Assembly, at its plenary session in New York City December 8, 1946.

Mr. President, Delegates:

WE are now considering a question raised upon the initiative of the Soviet Government—that of the presence of troops of members of the United Nations on territories of other United Nations and non-enemy states. We proposed that all states represented in the General Assembly should present information on their troops stationed in foreign territories belonging to other United Nations. We also proposed that information be presented on the military bases, including naval and air bases, set up by various United Nations outside

their own states. Thus we proposed that all our states give an account to the United Nations Organization of their armed forces stationed for various reasons outside their home countries despite the fact that the war came to an end long ago.

The presentation of this information is of great importance to the Security Council and its Military Staff Committee at a time when they are working on a plan for the organization of the armed forces which are to be subordinated to the Security Council for the purpose of safeguarding universal peace.

The presentation of this information concerns in the first place the Great Powers, such as the United States of America, Great Britain and the Soviet Union, which during the war were compelled to send their troops abroad for the struggle against our common enemy. According to the proposal of the Soviet Government, all states, and the Great

Powers primarily, should give an account of the armed forces and military bases which they still maintain in territories of other United Nations. Naturally, the presentation of this information would contribute to the earliest possible termination of this abnormal situation. Indeed, since the war came to an end long ago, how can one justify the presence of troops in foreign territories, except in individual cases which all of us know and understand?

It is known that the presence of foreign troops in the territory of one of the United Nations can be utilized by another state for bringing impermissible pressure to bear upon the former's internal affairs. It can serve not only as a means of pressure on the internal affairs of a given country, but also as a means of influencing the relations of that country with neighboring states. It is perfectly obvious that such a situation cannot be tolerated.



MOLOTOV SPEAKS—The Minister for Foreign Affairs of the USSR and head of the Soviet Delegation to the General Assembly of the United Nations, second part of the first session, addresses a plenary session.

As could have been expected, the proposal of the Soviet Government met with great sympathy, especially among the small countries. It is they who not infrequently feel outside pressure acutely, especially when it is backed by the presence of armed forces on their territories. It is well known that certain small countries are unable to free themselves to this day from the pressure of foreign troops which invaded their territories as far back as the times of imperialist seizures in the 19th century, and which do not want to return home even now. In other cases foreign troops appeared in the territories of some states after the First World War and up to the present have tried by hook or by crook to remain in foreign lands. Lastly, after the Second World War, we are faced with similar facts. Troops of certain powers turned up in states belonging to the United Nations and they do not withdraw from them. We cannot pass by these latter cases, all the more so because all this is being done before our eyes, contrary to the normal relations which should exist among the United Nations and in violation of the elementary rules which all governments should observe.

In moving its proposal, the Soviet Government stated that it was prepared to present full information on its troops still stationed in territories of other United Nations. The Soviet Union has nothing to conceal with respect to this situation. It seemed to us that not one of us need have any reason to fear presenting information on troops stationed in territories of other United Nations. This would greatly help the work of the Military Staff Committee. It should be apparent that this would also help to end the detention of the troops of certain states in foreign territories now that the war is over and the circumstances which had necessitated the presence of Allied troops in these territories have ceased to exist.

However, not all states treated the proposal of the Soviet Government objectively and calmly. The discussion on this question has revealed that this demand is not to the liking of the representatives of certain states. They would evidently like in some way to avoid presenting this information. This is the

only possible explanation of the fact that so many complications arose during the discussion of the simple question raised by the Soviet Government.

You know that the Government of the United States moved two proposals to supplement the Soviet proposal. The first of these provided for the demanding of information about troops stationed not only in territories of the United Nations but in the territories of former enemy states as well. The Soviet Delegation could see no reason for presenting such a demand. The fact is that the Allied troops occupying territories of former enemy states are stationed there in perfect accordance with the armistice terms which have been published and are known to everyone. Besides, they are to stay there only until the peace treaties are signed, and the signing of these treaties in the nearest future for most of these countries has already been ensured.

Nevertheless, the Soviet Delegation did not object to this American demand. We sought to eliminate obstacles preventing a decision on the question of the presentation of information on troops stationed in foreign territories.

MOREOVER, the Government of the United States, supported by Great Britain, proposed that information be presented also on troops at home. Paragraph 4 of the draft resolution deals with this question. The Soviet Delegation tried to convince the American and British representatives that this proposal was out of place in the given resolution. It pointed out that this question would be decided in connection with the proposal on a general reduction of armaments now under consideration. In the given resolution, this addition would only complicate the question—that of troops stationed in foreign territories. The Soviet Delegation proposed that the two different questions should not be mixed up: one concerning troops abroad, and the other concerning troops at home. But they did not agree with our opinion.

Paragraph 4 of the resolution submitted to the General Assembly says that the United Nations should present information on "the total of their military personnel in active service, wherever stationed, at home or abroad, including also para-military formations."

The Soviet Delegation regards this paragraph as unacceptable for the following reasons:

The proposal on the presentation of information on troops at home, along with the information on troops abroad only tends to divert attention from the question raised before the General Assembly. Is it in our interests to divert attention from the problem of troops staying in foreign territories? Why divert attention from this important problem? Why complicate this problem by additional proposals which would hinder our attempts to clear up the situation with regard to troops in foreign territories? If we wish to know the truth about the situation with regard to troops of members of the United Nations stationed in foreign territories, we should not hamper the presentation of such information, we should not hinder the clarification of this situation by diverting attention to other and no less complicated problems.

For this reason the Soviet Delegation proposes that Paragraph 4 be deleted from the resolution. Then the resolution will contain only the demand for information on troops stationed in foreign territories.

If the United Nations Organization secures the presentation of this information without further delay, this will constitute an important achievement of the Organization.

Paragraph 4 of the resolution is unacceptable for other reasons as well. This paragraph provides only for the presentation of information concerning "military personnel" but says nothing about the presentation of information concerning armaments. It is well known, however, that one does not wage war with bare hands. Consequently, in order to obtain a correct idea of the armed forces one should demand not only information on military personnel but on armaments as well, naturally including all kinds of armaments.

The Soviet Delegation objected to Paragraph 4. When this paragraph was nevertheless adopted, we proposed that it should mention not only military personnel but armaments, too. This proposal was, however, rejected upon the insistence of the British delegate, Sir

Hartley Shawcross, and the American delegate, Senator Connally.

Paragraph 4 remained formulated in such a way that it deals only with information on military personnel and says nothing about information on armaments.

Thus if we accept this paragraph, the information received in accordance with this decision will give a distorted idea of the armed forces, since this information will say nothing about armaments, atom bombs, rocket shells, and so on. All this will be passed over in silence. If such a decision is taken, many people may interpret it in the sense that for some reason it was decided to evade presenting information on the real situation with regard to armed forces. We may be asked why we conceal information about armaments, why we evade presenting this information, when the question of the armed forces inside each of our countries has already been raised.

We have not been given any clear information in reply to these legitimate questions. Our proposal, which said that information should be presented not only on military personnel but also on armaments at the disposal of this personnel, was not put to a vote in Committee 1. The demand of the American and British delegates that this Soviet proposal should not be put to a vote rallied 24 votes, while 18 votes were cast against this demand and 10 delegates abstained from voting. Thus this demand was pushed through by a majority which does not constitute even half the members of the United Nations Organization. As a result of the rejection of the Soviet proposal, Paragraph 4 remains one-sided. On the basis of this paragraph we shall not obtain an objective picture of the armed forces. This is why the Soviet Delegation objects to this paragraph.

Gentlemen, we are discussing an important political problem. A correct solution of this problem is in the interests of all nations aspiring to a firm peace and the development of friendly relations among all peace-loving countries.

We are faced with a resolution which in its greater part is acceptable to all of us. We have reached full agreement con-

Nekrasov's Memory Honored

By Professor V. Yevgenyev Maximov

On December 4 the people of the Soviet Union marked the 125th anniversary of the birth of Nikolai Nekrasov with eloquent tributes to the memory of the great Russian poet. Professor V. Yevgenyev Maximov wrote in Izvestia:

THE feeling which unites the Soviet people, elevates their spirit and inspires them to acts of supreme courage is their love for the Soviet country, for the people. Love for his native land was the ideological pivot of Nekrasov's poetry. His fervent, all-absorbing love for the people was the poet's constant subject, conveyed with exceptional force.

Nekrasov's greatness consisted in his ability to discern through the dismal reality of Russia's serfdom period the bright future for his people.

Patriotism, in the noblest sense of this word, pervades Nekrasov's works, whether he speaks of the suffering of his beloved people or sternly and wrathfully

exposes the oppressors and exploiters of the people. Nekrasov's satire was based on his burning hatred of all those who blocked the people's way to a happy and free life.

Thoughts of the people's happiness and future were ever present in the poet's mind. More than this, he passionately believed in this happiness and in the future. *The Sorrow of Old Naum*, from his *True Tales About the Volga*, will forever remain a deathless monument to these thoughts and faith. In his *Grandfather*, which describes how a small group of exiles succeeded, in a brief period of time, in building up the prosperous village of Tarbagatai amid the unpopulated wilds of the Baikal taiga, Nekrasov exclaims:

"Freedom and human labor can work wondrous miracles! . . ."

Equally vivid expressions of Nekrasov's patriotism may be found in his poems about the struggle of his people against foreign invaders. Contemporaries of the Soviet people's battle against the German invaders cannot but feel deeply moved by Nekrasov's verse.

This poet, who had a thorough and profound knowledge of the Russian people, underlines their great love of labor.

In his social and literary work, Nekrasov reflected the ideas of a revolutionary democracy. He showed the development of human dignity in the Russian peasant. Nekrasov sang of the oppressed and downtrodden people, calling them to struggle.

Speaking of the significance of Nekrasov's poetry for our times, we must bear in mind that Nekrasov is one of the greatest representatives of political poetry not only in Russian, but in world literature as well. The distinguishing feature of a very large number of his poems is their political pointedness. Nekrasov was a poet of great social problems.

cerning the first three paragraphs of this resolution. Paragraph 4 of this resolution diverts us from our course, and the information presented in accordance with this paragraph would give a distorted idea of the armed forces in our countries. Therefore Paragraph 4 should be deleted from the resolution. Only if the General Assembly deletes this paragraph will it avoid appearing in an awkward light before public opinion by adopting the present resolution, but on the contrary will facilitate such an important matter as clearing up the situation with regard to troops of members of the United Nations in foreign territories.

In view of all these considerations the Soviet Delegation proposes that Paragraph 4 be deleted from the submitted resolution.

The attitude of the Soviet Delegation toward the amendment proposed by the British Delegation follows from what I have said concerning Paragraph 4 of the resolution.

The Coming Elections in the RSFSR

By S. Zenin

EDICTS on the February elections to the Supreme Soviet of the Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic which have just been published by the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Russian SFSR in the Soviet press drew the attention of the entire Soviet people. Interest in the coming elections can easily be understood if we take into account the importance of, and place held, by the Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic in the Soviet Union. As we know, the USSR is formed on the basis of the voluntary association of sixteen Soviet Socialist Republics having equal rights. Of all the Union Republics, the Russian SFSR is first among its peers.

The largest of them all, it occupies three quarters of the territory of the Soviet Union. The Russian SFSR has a population of 109 million persons—about 56 per cent of the entire population of the Soviet land. This Republic is also the most multi-national in its make-up. In addition to 90 million Russians inhabiting the Russian Federation, it is populated by Bashkirs, Tatars, Buryat-

Mongolians, Ossetians, Evenki, Chuvash, Nenets, Chuckchi, Mari and others.

Most important economically, before the war the Russian SFSR accounted for two thirds of the entire industrial and agricultural production of the USSR. The Russian Federation is also in the vanguard of cultural science and the arts; on the eve of the war, the Republic had 470 higher educational institutions, 438 theaters, and 727 research institutes.

The Russian people are first among their peers in the fraternal family of Soviet peoples. They have won the glory and respect of all of advanced humanity as carriers of the great ideas of democracy, as tireless fighters for the advanced culture of socialism, and as the people who headed the victorious fight of freedom-loving nations against the dark forces of fascism.

In the great war of liberation, the Russian people marched at the head of all the peoples of the USSR, in defending the honor and freedom of their

homeland and the cause of world progress.

Moscow, capital of the Soviet Union and the pride of every Soviet citizen, is in the territory of the Russian SFSR. Among its 55 large cities (each with a population of more than 100 thousand persons), are Leningrad, cradle of the October Revolution, legendary Stalingrad, and Sevastopol, city of naval glory.

With the object of accomplishing mutual economic and political aid and of strengthening the defensive capacity of the country, the Constitution of the Russian Federation states: "The Russian SFSR has voluntarily associated itself with the other Soviet Socialist Republics in forming a Federal State, the USSR."

In view of this, the Russian SFSR, like other members of the Union, has ceded part of its rights to the jurisdiction of the Soviet Union. Outside of these rights set forth in the Constitution of the USSR, the Russian Federative Republic, like every other Union Re-



ELECTION—Voters in the city of Klin, Moscow Region, receiving their ballots.



SUPREME SOVIET—Deputies from the Tula Region at a session of the Supreme Soviet of the RSFSR.

public, exercises state authority independently, fully retaining its sovereign rights.

Freedom of association provides for freedom to remain in, or leave, the Union. "Each Union Republic," states the Stalin Constitution, "has its own constitution, which takes account of the specific features of the Republic. To every Union Republic is reserved the right freely to secede from the USSR. The territory of a Union Republic may not be altered without its consent." Every citizen of a Union Republic is a citizen of the USSR.

The wide jurisdiction which is enjoyed by the supreme organs of state authority and government organs of the Union Republics should be included among the constitutional guarantees of the sovereignty of the Union Republics.

The Supreme Soviet of the Russian SFSR is the highest organ of state authority in the Russian SFSR; it is the sole legislative organ of the Republic.

How are elections to the Soviet parliament held? Soviet democracy has found vivid expression in the Stalin Constitution, the tenth anniversary of which was celebrated by the Soviet people on December 5. In accordance with the principles set forth in the Stalin Constitution, elections of Deputies to the Supreme Soviet of the Russian SFSR are held on the basis of universal direct and equal suffrage by secret ballot. Soviet election law knows no reservations or restrictions.

All Soviet citizens having reached the age of 18 are free to take part in the political life of their country and to express their will. Women enjoy equal rights with men.

Soviet law and Soviet practice do not know any direct or indirect privileges for citizens, or restrictions of their rights on account of their race, the language they speak or the religion they profess.

All peoples and races are equal in the Soviet Union and enjoy equal rights in all spheres of life. In the Soviet Union there are no ruling or subordinated nationalities. A clear example of this is the equality of the rights of the Union Republics. The Russian Republic, which in size of territory and population many times exceeds the other Union Repub-

lics, enjoys the same rights as they do in the USSR. The Russian SFSR includes a number of Autonomous Republics, Autonomous Regions and National Areas, which are formed with a view to the specific features of each of these peoples.

Every citizen of the Russian SFSR who has reached the age of 21 may be elected a Deputy to the Supreme Soviet of his Republic.

No artificial obstacles bar the road of a candidate to the post of Deputy in the Soviet land. The only requirement put to a candidate for Deputy is that he enjoy the respect of his electors, and, in the USSR, this is won on the basis of personal abilities and personal work. These factors, and not social status, not nationality or sex, determine the position of a Soviet citizen in society.

The Electoral Commissions are charged with ensuring and controlling the strict observance of the electoral law. These Commissions are formed on a democratic basis from among the representatives of the trade union, cooperative and communist organizations, youth organizations, cultural, scientific and other societies, and also representatives nominated by general meetings of factory and office workers in enterprises and institutions, and of peasants in collective farms and villages.

THE new Supreme Soviet will be faced with the high honor of exercising supreme authority in the Republic during the years of the postwar Five-Year Plan. The peoples of the Russian Federation, together with all the Soviet peoples, are working enthusiastically and fruitfully toward the fulfillment of this gigantic plan for the restoration and development of the national economy.

As a result of the fulfillment of the new Stalin Five-Year Plan, the Russian SFSR will achieve further prosperity in all branches of the national economy. In 1950, it will account for 63 per cent of the Soviet Union's total steel output, 56.7 per cent of the total coal output and 91.4 per cent of the number of automobiles manufactured.

The following figures serve to illustrate the scope and scale of the capital construction work that is taking place under the Plan: out of a total of 157,500,000,000 rubles assigned for capital

construction throughout the USSR in the five-year period, 145 billion rubles are to be invested in the Russian SFSR.

Fulfillment of the Five-Year Plan will ensure further improvement in the material and cultural standards of the peoples of the Russian SFSR. Wages will rise and the turnover of goods will increase. In the course of one year, the Republic has built 109 thousand houses in rural localities wrecked by the German invaders, and another 75 thousand houses are under construction; altogether, within five years the peasants will receive 1,270,000 new dwelling houses. Science, culture and health protection will continue to progress.

An editorial in *IZVESTIA* comments:

"February 9 will witness elections to the republican Supreme Soviet not only in the Russian Federation. By edicts published by the Presidium of the Supreme Soviets of the Ukrainian and Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republics, elections to the Supreme Soviets of these republics have likewise been fixed for February 9.

"The election campaign will take place in the midst of an all-out effort for the realization and over-fulfillment of the Stalin Five-Year Plan for the Restoration and Development of the National Economy of the USSR. As the plan for the first year of the Five-Year Plan period is being completed, new tasks rise to the fore and new perspectives loom ahead.

"The elections to the Supreme Soviets will add greater zest to the socialist emulation movement in the factories, mills and mines, and the collective and state farms. By their labor, initiative and constructive effort, the Soviet people are strengthening their own State, and furthering its progress.

"In honor of the forthcoming elections, the Soviet people will score new achievements in labor for the good of their country. The present election campaign will bring added confirmation of the moral and political unity of the Soviet people and of their strong solidarity."

The Soviet people, who enjoy the great rights of socialist democracy, are marching toward a still higher level of culture and a still greater prosperity.

New Plans for Child Welfare

By Doctor Maria Ilyina and Professor I. Dukhovny

CARE for women and children, instituted by the Soviet Government on an unprecedented scale in the years since the Great October Revolution, is to be substantially expanded under the Fourth Five-Year Plan.

Widespread damage caused by the war is one of the factors accounting for the tremendous scope of the program. In the current five-year period the Ministry of Health of the USSR has undertaken the task of restoring the health of the country's youngsters, while full provision has been made by the State for the care and education of orphaned children.

By 1950, according to the Plan, the number of children accommodated in kindergartens will be 2,260,000—double the number in 1940—while the capacity of permanent creches will increase from 859 thousand to 1,251,000 inmates. Similarly, the number of medical consultation centers for women and children, children's hospitals and milk kitchens will be considerably increased.

During the war the Soviet Union went through immeasurable suffering and hardship. The fascists treacherously attacked the country, ruthlessly destroyed towns and villages, murdering and killing the people, sparing neither women nor children nor the aged; they bombed, burned and blew up children's medical institutions. The roads of the fascists' retreat were strewn with the bodies of old and young.

This description of children in Lenin-grad was given by someone who was there during the blockade: "Hungry, ragged, little old men and women, their arms hanging limply, their eyes expressing mute sorrow, these children were painful to look upon. Many of them could not walk. They sat on low stools, rocking from side to side in silence. No smiles, no cheerful chatter, not even loud conversation. All the laughter, so typical of children, seemed to have gone out of them."

Although straining all its forces in the struggle against the ruthless enemy, the country nevertheless did not forget



CHILDREN PARTICIPATE—Youngsters are always in evidence at Soviet celebrations. Here, two children present Stalin and Molotov with flowers.

the children; these were evacuated en masse to the East, to spots inaccessible to the enemy's bombers. For children who could not be evacuated special boarding schools were opened.

The network of children's establishments grew during the war. In the first year of the war alone more than 100 thousand additional children were admitted to the kindergartens of the Russian SFSR. In 1944 more than 15 hundred kindergartens were opened. The number of kindergartens under the Ministry of Education of the Russian SFSR mounted from 3,802 in 1941 to 7,168 in 1944.

The Government's solicitude during the war years succeeded in limiting the extent of the war's ravages upon the nation's children. In July, 1944, at the height of the war, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR passed a law increasing government aid to expectant mothers, mothers and children.

Concrete measures undertaken by public health bodies succeeded during the war years in considerably reducing the incidence of children's diseases. In spite of war difficulties, the death rate in measles cases was reduced to one fifth what it had been in 1940. Considerable results were also achieved in combating diphtheria. By the war's end, the combined efforts of government agencies had brought the infant mortality rate (among children under one year) to one half the prewar level.

The death of millions of our people and the brutal atrocities of the Nazi occupationists led to an increased number of orphans, homeless and crippled children, as well as those suffering psychological trauma. This called for a further extension of the network of children's homes. In the Russian SFSR their number grew from 1,661 in 1941 to 3,842 in 1945.

In addition to its work on a number



NURSERY—Children of Ivanovo textile workers get the best of care while their mothers work.



YOUNGEST GENERATION—Babies in a nursery at Tashkent, Uzbek SSR.



KINDERGARTEN—The universal childhood game of sand pies interests these children of Moscow Region.



SUMMER CAMP—Picking flowers to decorate rooms at a children's camp near Moscow.

Soviet Children

The children of the Soviet Union are the embodiment of the hopes of the people of the USSR for the recovery of their country from the ravages of war and for its progress to new heights under the postwar Five-Year Plan. Children are the most treasured resources of the Soviet Union, and receive tender and loving care in nurseries, kindergartens, orphanages, schools and rest homes run by the Government. No educational and recreational opportunities are denied to a single Soviet child. The health of every Soviet child is closely guarded, beginning with intensive prenatal care for expectant mothers. Their economic welfare is likewise the concern of the State, which grants allowances to mothers with more than two children, to widows and to unmarried mothers.

of theoretical problems, the Ministry of Health of the USSR has opened a wide network of women's and children's consultation centers all over the country, as well as nurseries and children's homes for orphans and semi-orphans. Children's homes are staffed with pediatricians, competent teachers and nurses to look after the children's health and their physical and emotional development.

The women's and children's consultation centers form the basis of our system of child health, as they are in the most direct contact with the population as a whole. Every expectant mother and every newly-born infant is registered with the district consultation center. The 55 hundred consultation centers throughout the country have a sufficiently large staff of pediatricians, childbirth specialists, gynecologists and trained nurses to ensure constant attention to the needs of mother and child; their services are free of charge. When the mother is discharged from the maternity home the pediatrician and the trained nurse make regular visits to the home, continuing these visits throughout the first year.

The nursery, one of the most numerous establishments in the Soviet Union, takes care of children whose parents go to work. These nurseries have enabled hundreds of thousands of women to take their rightful place in the life of the community. The war did not bring about any decrease in the number of nurseries. On the contrary, the network was expanded. From the time of the publication of the law of July 8, 1944, to September, 1945, accommodations in the country's nurseries were increased to take care of an additional 56 thousand children.

Village nurseries take care of as many as four million children during the summer season. Many village nurseries have now instituted 24-hour service.

The Soviet Union also has a considerable network of health institutions for children of pre-school age. In the first postwar summer, 3,625,000 children were sent to the country, to Young Pioneer and sanatorium camps where they are given medical attention, supervision and their board at the expense of the Government. Those remaining in



SANATORIUM—Children rest in this cheerful sanatorium in the Kirghiz SSR. A doctor is shown examining a girl.



FACTORY KINDERGARTEN—Story-telling time for the children of workers in a Soviet factory. The teacher is Serafima Borodkina.

the city are given an opportunity to go to health playgrounds, where they spend the entire day under the supervision of competent teachers.

Besides health facilities and schools the Soviet Government has provided children with an enormous network of Pioneer Homes and Palaces, excursion and tourist hostels, young technicians' camps, art clubs, camps for young

naturalists, libraries, theaters and other recreational facilities. These are housed in some of the finest buildings. The Moscow House of Pioneers is located in the mansion of the former tea magnate, Vysotsky. The Anichkov Palace in Leningrad has become a Palace of Pioneers. These contain a large number of studios, study circles, laboratories and special rooms for various groups.

Power and Industry in the USSR

By M. Makarov and M. Akimov

THE industrialization of the USSR since the establishment of the Soviet regime is a modern "miracle." In less than 30 years the Soviet people have accomplished what has taken many countries centuries of slow development to achieve. The USSR has developed industrially at a pace unparalleled in history.

The electrification of the country, set by Lenin as one of the first tasks of the new Government, is the base on which rests much of the subsequent achievement in industrial construction and production.

In the Power Engineers' Club in Moscow, there is a fascinating electric map which depicts in nine stages the electrification of the country.

The map, which took a group of engineers three months to make, changes every 15 seconds to show the spectator a new stage.

As the series begins, the onlooker sees only the 14 tiny lights which represent the 14 electric power stations of five thousand or more kilowatts capacity tsarist Russia in 1913. They cluster in the large urban centers of the western part of the country; the Urals, Siberia and Central Asia remain in darkness.

The next scene represents 1920, the year of the establishment of the GOELRO plan for the electrification of Russia, the first major Soviet national economic plan. On the map, the power plants grow to 30, including the great stations on the Dnieper and Volkhov Rivers, and the coal- and peat-burning power plants in Central Asia and Siberia, the Altai and the Donbas.

The results of the realization of the GOELRO program show when the map depicts 1935, with 156 major power plants of 10 thousand or more kilowatts capacity, and many minor stations. Power production had risen to 17 times the 1913 level. The Lenin station on the Dnieper was in operation, turning the wheels of Ukrainian industry. Leningrad had long been using Volkhov hydro-

power. New plants were producing electricity in the new industrial centers of the Urals and the Donbas, of the Kuzbas and Karaganda.

The next stage of the map shows the Soviet Union in 1941, at the peak of its electrical development and on the eve of the barbarian Nazi invasion which was to wreck much of the hard-won progress.

Here there shine from the map the many stations which had brought the USSR to its position as the second power-producing country of Europe, and had increased electrical production to 28 times the 1913 level.

The map changes to show the wartime situation. Ninety major power plants disappear, wrecked by the Germans. All of the great Ukrainian stations, including that on the Dnieper, disappear. All

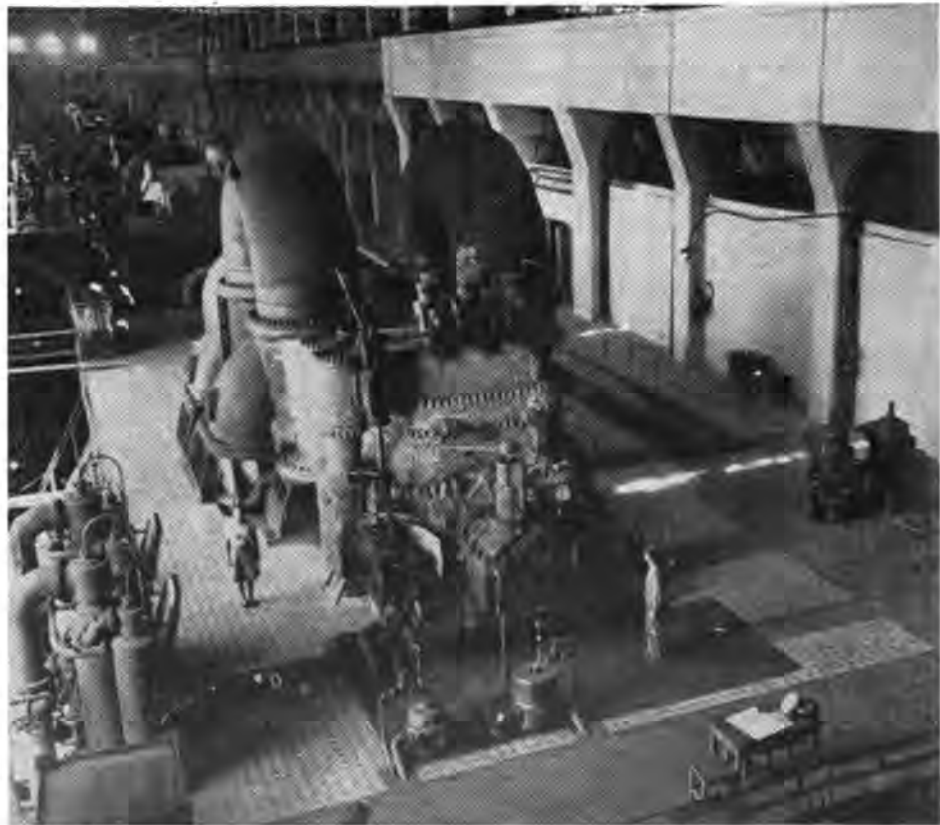
of Byelorussia and the Baltic republics are plunged into darkness.

But as the western stations disappear, new lights spring up in the East, in the Urals and on the rivers of Central Asia, where 34 new stations were built during the war to power the new war industry.

The map shows a graphic picture of the repair of war damage while the war was still in progress. Before hostilities were over, 64 of the 90 wrecked plants were restored.

At present 45 large electric power plants are under construction or are being restored as the country's electrical output approaches the prewar peak. In another year the prewar level will have been exceeded.

The last stage of the map shows the development of electrical power projected



ZUYEVKA STATION—Machine room of the great Donbas power station which was destroyed by the Nazis and is now largely restored.

under the current Five-Year Plan. By 1950 the capacity of the country's electric power plants is scheduled to be doubled.

The growth of industry which followed and reflected this increase in power is no less spectacular. It has been a planned growth, following definite principles.

Socialist planning has brought about an entirely new distribution of industry, on the basis of the following principles:

1. Proportional distribution throughout the country.
2. Bringing industry closer to raw materials sources and consumer localities, with a view to doing away with long hauls.
3. Thoroughgoing development of the main economic regions of the Soviet Union.
4. Economic and cultural development of hitherto backward republics and districts.
5. Rational utilization of the country's raw materials.
6. The abolition of the contradiction between city and country life which had grown up in the course of history.

Planning on the basis of these principles brought about sweeping changes in the country's economic geography. Industry began to spread more adequately throughout the country. Development of new sources of raw materials and the construction of new industrial enterprises in areas remote from the center entered a period of intensive development.

Large investments during the years of the Stalin Five-Year Plans led to the establishment of great production units in the Urals, Siberia and Central Asia. It was the new coal and chemicals industries that made these places centers of war industry during the recent conflict; which made it possible to shift to the East at the beginning of the war upwards of 1,300 industrial establishments from western and southern districts and to set them up again in record time. The eastern regions are a great factor today in restoring the economy in regions which were occupied by the Germans.

The principles of socialist distribution of industry have found further reflection in the new Five-Year Plan for the Re-



STEEL WORKS—Open hearth of the Stalin Iron and steel works in the Urals.

storation and Development of the National Economy for 1946-1950.

The distribution is to be conducted with a view to bringing industry as close as possible to sources of raw materials and to consumer districts. Each of the republics is to supply its own electric power, its fuels and building materials and its own consumers' goods.

Automobile plants are going up in Dnepropetrovsk, Lvov and Odessa, to supply the Ukraine. The Ulyanovsk plant will be putting out cars for the Volga region by 1947. New power plants are going up on the Volga and the Oka. Oil production in the Volga fields is to increase 11 times. Coal output in the Urals will rise 2.7 times; oil 3.2 times. New power plants are to appear on the

Kama and eight smaller plants are to be built on other rivers. A new colliery in Kuznetsk, with an output of 18 million tons, will raise production to a new level. Metallurgy in Kuznetsk will develop on the basis of its own iron ore from Shoria. A number of new iron and steel mills in Georgia, Kazakhstan and the Leningrad District will feed the industries of the various republics.

The Five-Year Plan provides, in the first place, for rehabilitation of districts that suffered from the German occupation. The iron and coal industries, machine building and agriculture of the Ukraine will be restored. Byelorussia will concentrate on restoration of its lumber and machine building industries. Uzbekistan will develop its own textile mills, light industries and food industries, ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy, oil and coal, and machine building. Siberia and the Far East are given much attention in the plan. Siberia is to supply coal, liquid fuels, gold, metal, automobiles, tractors, combines, locomotives, wheat, cloth and leather. The Far East will develop metallurgy and shipbuilding particularly; and local production of agricultural goods will cut down the need for import. At the same time, transport is to be improved considerably.

Expansion of the iron industry and power plants as well as lumbering and woodworking are planned for the Urals. Latvia, Lithuania, Estonia, Moldavia, western Byelorussia and the western Ukraine are centers of attention in the new Plan. Large investments in the new republics will enable them to take their place on a par with the foremost republics of the Union. By 1950, industrial output in Lithuania and Latvia is to be 80 per cent above what it was in 1940; and Estonia's industrial production figures are to be three times what they were.

The new Five-Year Plan is a complete embodiment of the teachings of Lenin and Stalin on socialist distribution of the country's productive forces. The successful fulfillment of the Plan will mean a great step forward in the nation's economy, the strengthening of its defense capacity, and an increase in the material and cultural well-being of the Soviet people.

The Moldavian Soviet Republic In the Five-Year Plan

By Nikolai Koval

Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Moldavian SSR

THE Moldavian Soviet Socialist Republic, one of the youngest in the USSR, is for the first time in its history embarked on a planned program of economic development. Moldavia's Five-Year Plan must overcome the effects of a generation of economic deterioration suffered under Romanian rule and of the tremendous devastation wrought by the Germans during their recent occupation of this area.

Situated in the extreme southwest of the USSR on the frontier of Romania, Moldavia is the most densely populated of all the Soviet republics, with a population of 2,200,000 in an area of 13 thousand square miles.

The Moldavian SSR incorporates part of the territory of Bessarabia, which before the First World War was part of Russia. In 1918, while the young Soviet Union was struggling for its existence, Romania occupied Bessarabia up to the Dniester. In June 1940 Bessarabia was restored to the Soviet Union and that same year joined the Moldavian Soviet Socialist Republic.

The rule of the Romanian landlords had led to a degradation of Moldavia's agriculture. The cultivated area diminished by more than 250 thousand acres and the acreage of orchards and vineyards declined by 50 per cent. Livestock breeding shared the same fate. All the large enterprises were closed down or transferred to Romania.

The incorporation of Bessarabia into the Soviet Union had an immediate effect on the living standard of the people. Important results were accomplished in the Republic in a brief period of time. The peasants received, free of charge, more than 750 thousand acres of land, 57 hundred acres of orchards and vineyards and 20 thousand head of cattle. Fifty-two machine and tractor stations were established in the Republic with 17 hundred tractors at their disposal. The peasants united in collective farms,

adopted scientific methods of cultivation, introduced correct crop rotation, acquired modern implements, reaped bumper crops, and increased the size and fertility of their herds. Soviet Moldavia acquired large canneries, developed its viticulture and local industry. Its peasants began to lead a prosperous and cultured life. Enterprises idle for years were rebuilt and set going at full capacity.

This period was marked by great cultural progress. In the brief period before the Second World War Moldavia's network of schools was greatly increased. By 1941 there were about two thousand schools attended by 383 thousand pupils; in 12 hundred schools studies were conducted in the Moldavian language. There were 10 colleges in the Republic, as well as 32 technical schools, 12 art institutions and five scientific institutes.

For the first time medical aid became

available to the working people free of charge. The People's Commissariat (now Ministry) of Health of Moldavia opened dozens of hospitals, polyclinics, maternity homes, mother and child health centers and rural dispensaries.

The Moldavian people tasted the joy of free labor and their living standards rose from month to month.

This happiness was cut short by the sudden attack of the fascist barbarians on the Soviet Union.

During their occupation of Moldavia the German and Romanian fascists killed more than 61 thousand civilians and 26 hundred prisoners of war, and deported more than 47 thousand people for slave labor. They destroyed 49 thousand buildings, 1,189 industrial premises, 1,674 cattle ranches, 31 power stations, 180 hospitals and polyclinics and 613 schools.

The people began the restoration of



FOOD FACTORY—Canning plants are important in Moldavia's economy. This is the May First plant in Tiraspol.

their economy immediately following Moldavia's liberation from the fascist invaders.

Agriculture is now well on the way to recovery. Once again 68 machine and tractor stations are operating in Moldavia, and tractors and combine harvesters are employed in the fields. The Soviet Government extended substantial assistance; in the course of one year the Moldavian Republic received one thousand tractors and tractor-drawn implements. The peasants were also given assistance in restoring their herds, and every collective farm now has its livestock ranch.

The network of scientific research institutions has been completely restored and even extended to meet the great need for scientific workers, particularly in agriculture. More than 12 hundred students are attending the Republic's agricultural colleges and schools.

Considerable difficulties are confronting the builders engaged in the restoration of industrial enterprises and housing in the cities. Despite the shortage of building materials, inadequate transportation facilities and the labor shortage, we have succeeded in starting a number of enterprises of the food and local industries. One hundred and fifty-nine enterprises were restored in the first year following liberation. All this has been accomplished thanks to the aid of the Government of the USSR, which is supplying the Republic with all critical materials, power equipment and skilled specialists.

Rapid progress is being made in the rehabilitation of the tobacco industry. Works like that at Dubosar, which had a productive capacity of one thousand tons before the war, have already been repaired and are in working order.

The Kishinev tobacco plant, built in 1940 when the territory became Soviet, resumed production at the end of 1945. Though the damage done by the army of occupation was great, the plant has been rebuilt.

Much attention is being devoted to the restoration of housing in the cities. More than 15 thousand families have already received new apartments.

A truly heroic effort has been made by the people in the restoration of schools.



FARM WINERY—Semyon Shenderov (right), director of the large Gratiesti state farm, inspects the wine barrels.

Last year 18 hundred elementary and secondary schools were opened. They were attended by 305 thousand pupils. A few dozen more schools were ready in time for the new term, and the number of students increased to 360 thousand. We will soon be in a position to report that compulsory elementary education has been fully enforced in the villages and junior high school education in the cities.

For the first time Moldavia has acquired its own medical institute. Opened this year, it will train Moldavian medical personnel. Scheduled to open soon are theatrical, ballet and music schools and a physical culture school.

Moldavia still has a large percentage of illiteracy, a thing of the distant past in the other fraternal republics of the Soviet Union. The general level of illiteracy is 65 per cent, and illiteracy among women is 85 per cent. Courses for adults opened by the People's Commissariat (now Ministry) of Education for the purpose of eliminating illiteracy are attended by 75 thousand people.

More than one thousand clubs and 145 libraries have been opened in the villages. Fifteen of the 18 newspapers

published in our Republic are in the Moldavian language.

Restoration is proceeding side-by-side with new construction. In the course of the five-year period ending in 1950, industrial output in Moldavia will increase by 79 per cent over that of the prewar year of 1940.

Special development is foreseen for Moldavia's principal branches of industry—wine-making and canning. The canning industry and the production of dried fruit will be rehabilitated and expanded.

While Bessarabia was in Romanian hands, there was no market for the fruit grown here and much of it rotted. Large canneries were built when this country became a Soviet Republic.

Tkachenko cannery, at Tiraspol, was one of the largest of its kind in the Soviet Union. Before the war, Moldavian canneries produced vast quantities of canned food. Most of the plants were wrecked, and after the Germans and Romanians had been driven out by the Red Army, the town was in ruins.

In 1945, the Tkachenko plant turned out five million cans. New canneries

USSR Embassy Statement

have been built on the right bank of the Dniester at Benderi, and at two other places in Bessarabia. The Rybnitsa sugar refinery is to be fully restored. By 1950 the annual level of canned goods production will be 65 million cans.

Facilities will be provided for producing wine on an industrial scale in the Republic. Under the program 26 wineries are to be rehabilitated and four new ones built. Also to be built are a plant for the production of champagne, a brandy distillery and a plant for the production of table wines. A bottle works is being built and the cooperage at Tiraspol is being restored. Wine output will be nearly eight million gallons in 1950.

Other industrial enterprises to be built during the five-year period include: a cement works with a capacity of 100 thousand tons; brick kilns with a total annual capacity of 18,200,000 bricks; a gypsum works with a capacity of 10 thousand tons; and several machine shops.

The Republic's power base will be considerably expanded in line with the industrial expansion mapped. A heat and power station with a capacity of four thousand kilowatts is to be rehabilitated, and a new hydroelectric power station with a capacity of six thousand kilowatts is to be built. Small hydroelectric stations with a total capacity of four thousand kilowatts will also be built. Electric power production in 1950 will total 60 million kilowatt-hours.

Under the current Five-Year Plan the Moldavian Republic has undertaken to overcome the major drawback to its industrial development: the absence of a fuel base. Large funds have been allocated for prospecting for coal and oil deposits with a view to their immediate development. In addition, industrial resources of gypsum amounting to 1,500,000 tons will be surveyed in the course of the five-year period.

The Five-Year Plan also calls for the conversion of the Dniester River into a navigable waterway, and provides for the establishment of shipyards for the construction of self-propelled and towed craft.

The Five-Year Plan for agriculture

On January 4, Mr. Fedor Orekhov, the Counselor of the Embassy of the USSR, visited Mr. John Dewey Hickerson, Acting Director of the Office of the European Division of the State Department, and made the following statement:

"In connection with the news published in some of the American newspapers with regard to the non-return to the Soviet Union of the former employee of the Soviet Trade Representative in Mexico, Kirill Alekseev, and in connection with his statement made through his lawyer Martin Richmond, the Embassy of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in the United States of America has received the following official information from the Embassy of the USSR in Mexico:

"Kirill Alekseev, former employee of the Soviet Trade Representative in Mexico, embezzled a considerable amount of money, property of the State, when concluding commercial transactions in Mexico, particularly when selling precious

stones in that country. This resulted in his recall to the USSR with the purpose of bringing him to trial.

"However, instead of returning to his native country, where he was to bear the responsibility for his criminal acts, Alekseev, trying to cover his crime, took the road of treachery and treason to his country. He made a provocative and slanderous statement published in some newspapers of the United States, in which he tried to base his actions on political motives."

"In view of the above stated facts, and taking into consideration that according to the reports of the United States press the said Alekseev is now probably somewhere within the borders of the United States, the Soviet Embassy requests that the necessary steps be taken by the Department of State to ascertain the whereabouts of Kirill Alekseev, and in the event that he happens to be in the United States to hand this person over to the Soviet authorities as a criminal."

focuses attention on the development of vineyards and orchards—the base of the wine-making and canning industries. Fruit, berry and grape plantations will be rehabilitated, and a large number of fruit and grape nurseries are to be established. Restoration of the Karagash irrigation system will be a major factor in the realization of this program.

An immense amount of work has been put into the vineyards to restore and improve them. A nursery vineyard, the largest in the Soviet Union, has been laid out on the largest Moldavian state farms to cultivate American varieties of grapes.

The plants from the nursery gardens will be supplied free to the peasants. The general raising of the standard of vine-growing is the aim, and the big champagne works being built in Kishinev will have its own raw material base.

The area under cultivation to grain, vegetables and fodder crops in Moldavia will cover nearly five million acres in 1950. Livestock husbandry will be expanded to number 2,910,000 head of

cattles, horses, sheep, goats and pigs by 1950.

The current five-year period is to witness a corresponding rise in the cultural and material standards of the Moldavian people. By 1950 the Republic is to have 1,920 elementary and secondary schools, with an attendance of 422 thousand.

The volume of production of local industries, according to the Fourth Five-Year Plan, will increase from 20 to 70 million rubles a year and, by 1950, the output of consumer goods will be increased tenfold.

Housing accommodations and municipal services will be completely restored in the cities and towns wrecked by the invaders, with a total of 5,360,500 square feet of housing floor space scheduled to be constructed in the five-year period. Public health services will also be expanded, with the number of hospital beds slated to reach 96 hundred by 1950.

Moldavia has been recalled to life, and her economy and culture are moving rapidly along the road of progress.

Soviet Surgeons Lay New Plans

By Professor Nikolai Priorov

Deputy Minister of Public Health of the USSR

THE twenty-fifth All-Union Conference of Surgeons, which met in Moscow this winter for eight days and heard some 40 papers on diverse problems of modern medicine, is undoubtedly an important event in the Soviet medical world. Its significance transcends the limits of surgery proper and extends to Soviet health protection in general.

More than one thousand surgeons—theoreticians and practitioners, founders of new schools and advanced doctrines, the rank-and-file doctors who rendered aid to the wounded in the thick of fighting on the battle fronts of the late war, and others who in the interior of the country, in the Far North or in quiet rural hospitals are performing their noble work—met to review and digest the experience accumulated during the years of war.

Nearly half a century has passed since the first Russian conference of surgeons was held. The new ideas, new progressive theories which have been propounded at every country-wide get-together of surgeons since then have been a landmark in the advancement of theoretical and practical medicine.

Soviet doctors, the direct heirs to the splendid school of Russian surgeons represented by Pirogov, Sklifasovsky, Dyakonov, Opel and Fyodorov, had to undergo a severe test during the years of the Great Patriotic War. All of mankind watched them pass this test with flying colors: nearly 75 per cent of all wounded officers and men of the Soviet Army were returned to active service.

The numerous reports delivered at the latest conference summarized the wealth of experience gained in military surgery, and theoretically analyzed the observations and practical reports obtained by many thousands of front-line physicians.

Elimination of the consequences of the war, and primarily further treatment of war invalids with the object of restoring their capacity for work, is one of the



FILATOV—Academician Vladimir Filatov, one of the greatest Soviet eye surgeons, examines a patient.

major tasks now facing Soviet medical practitioners, especially surgeons.

The most valuable wartime achievements of theoretical and practical surgery are now being applied by institutes of restorative surgery which have been set up in a number of cities.

At the same time, Soviet doctors are looking ahead, making plans for the future, bearing in mind such major peacetime tasks as improvement of traumatological aid, speedy restoration of working capacity in cases of temporary disability, and promotion of mother and child services. The prevention and treatment of cancer, ulcer of the stomach and other diseases are likewise engaging the attention of Soviet surgeons. The experience gained by Soviet field surgery plays a tremendous part in the solution of these major postwar problems.

The elaboration of methods for combating shock is worthy of special mention. Soviet surgeons (Burdenko, Levit

and others) have established that the sympathetic nervous system is an important factor in the origin of shock and that the hemato-encephalitic barrier and its disturbances influence the treatment of shock. A number of valuable measures for combating shock have been advanced, including the drop blood transfusion and in the influencing of the vegetative centers of the cerebrum by the method evolved by Academician Lina Stern.

Important successes in blood transfusion were registered in wartime. Soviet institutes worked out original agents making it possible to preserve blood for several weeks. The range of cases in which blood transfusion may be employed has been greatly extended.

Soviet researchers have also to their credit gains in the field of antibiotics. Investigation has proved the efficacy of penicillin in the treatment of sepsis and inflammatory processes and also for

prophylaxis in post-operational inflammatory processes.

The problem of sepsis, particularly after firearm wounds, has been thoroughly studied. In past wars death from sepsis reached 50 to 70 per cent. Soviet surgeons found ways and means of preventing sepsis and fighting it, particularly the primary handling of wounds, treatment with sulfa drugs and penicillin and vitamin therapy. These measures proved so effective that by the middle of the war death from sepsis dropped to 15-20 per cent.

Notable successes have been scored by Soviet surgeons in plastic operations and in the treatment of the more common wounds and injuries to extremities. Most outstanding are plastic operations after the method developed by Academician Filatov and facial plastic operations developed by Professor Rauer, who succeeded in eliminating marring defects. Deformation of extremities following wounds and ailments is now being combated with the aid of original orthopedic operations proposed by Professors Prirov, Friedland, Mirotvortsev and others.

The technique of plaster casts has been substantially developed by Soviet doctors. Millions of plaster casts applied in cases of firearm wounds facilitated the reduction of wound infections, made for swifter knitting of fractures and prevented amputation in thousands of cases.

The complex method of treating wounds has won general recognition. This method combines surgical intervention with the employment of medicines, blood transfusion, diet and vitamin therapy, physiotherapy and physical exercises.

The surgery of the central and peripheral nervous system has been greatly advanced in recent years. Great contributions to neuro-surgery in ailments of the cerebrum and the spinal cord and in inflammatory processes of the central nervous system have been made by the school of Academician Burdenko and Professor Polenov. Sulfa drugs and penicillin are widely used in the primary treatment of firearm wounds of the brain.

Soviet medical science has developed the technique of operations in cases of

cancer of the stomach and lungs and removal of malignant tumors in the esophagus.

Many of the achievements of military surgery approved by the conference will be applied on a large scale in peacetime for the benefit of the population at large. The distinguishing feature of Soviet medicine is that it is part and parcel of the life of the people and is dedicated wholly to the service of the people. This is facilitated both by the system of free medical aid which makes it accessible to everyone, and by the fact that any achievement of theoretical and practical medicine becomes available to the entire medical profession.

A situation where doctors are unemployed and polyclinics empty because the many patients in need of medical care cannot afford to pay for it is inconceivable in the Soviet Union. Tens of thousands of Soviet physicians have returned from the wars. Many of them received their diplomas in wartime. Yet not one of them has been faced with the problem of being unable to apply his knowledge and skill.

The Soviet Union needs more and



THERAPY—Treatment like this at a Moscow polyclinic is important for disabled ex-servicemen.

more physicians, particularly doctors specializing in definite fields. That is why in addition to the nearly 100 thousand physicians to be graduated from medical institutes in the coming five years, some 40 thousand doctors will receive advanced training in postgraduate courses during this period. By the end of the current Five-Year Plan, in 1950, the Soviet Union will have more than 100 thousand surgeons.

The USSR possesses the most widely ramified system of state medical and prophylactic institutions in the world. This system ensures health protection for all strata of the population. Nevertheless, the Soviet public health services are continually being expanded and improved. The current Five-Year Plan provides for a substantial extension of the network of hospitals, polyclinics, nurseries, prenatal and postnatal clinics and sanatoriums, as well as a considerable extension of specialized medical aid, including surgery.

This progress will be especially noticeable in the areas and republics where health facilities in the past were most meager. A case in point is Kazakhstan, which some 30 years ago had a grand total of two hundred physicians serving a population of several million. In 1950 Kazakhstan will have six thousand physicians.

Particularly great will be the expansion of medical service in the countryside. By 1950 all rural medical centers will have facilities for hospitalizing patients. Half of all the rural districts in the country will have their own X-ray facilities, which play an important part in surgical aid.

It will no longer be necessary for patients in need of an urgent operation to travel long distances to the nearest town. They will be able to receive qualified medical aid in their own or a neighboring village.

The best drugs and treatments, such as penicillin or physiotherapy, will be employed on an ever expanding scale of medical services to the population in the Soviet countryside. A physiotherapy department is to be established at every rural medical center, and the production of penicillin is being increased many times over.

Stalingrad, the Reborn City

By Dmitri Pigalev

*Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Stalingrad Soviet
of Working People's Deputies*

THE greatest battle in the history of war reached a climax four years ago this month, when the last Nazi was driven out of the heroic city of Stalingrad. The epic struggle at Stalingrad ended in the encirclement and rout of 330 thousand German troops under the command of Field Marshal Paulus.

The peoples of all democratic countries followed with admiration the progress of the fighting at the Volga fortress city and hailed the great victory.

The Sword of Honor presented by King George VI, the banner of the Norwegian workers, the shield received from the Negus of Abyssinia and many other gifts are carefully preserved by the population of Stalingrad as tokens of the friendship of freedom-loving peoples, cemented in blood in the struggle against the common enemy.

More than three and one half years

have passed since the last shot rang out in Stalingrad and the first party of workers arrived to rebuild the ravaged city.

More than 36 thousand houses were destroyed in Stalingrad by the Germans. All the factories, schools, hospitals, theaters, the water supply system and street cars were demolished in six districts of the city. The chaos was so great that many believed it would be easier to build Stalingrad in a new place.

Stalingrad was the first Soviet city where restoration work was launched on a large scale. In the beginning most of this work went on in the northern industrial districts. The war was still in progress at that time and the people of Stalingrad regarded the speedy rehabilitation of industry as their first major job.

Much has been accomplished in this respect. Again working is the Stalingrad

tractor plant, which has produced some six thousand caterpillar tractors to date. Twelve open-hearth furnaces and seven rolling mills have been restored and put into operation, and the manufacture of high-quality alloyed steel has been started at the Red October iron and steel works. Operating again are the principal production departments of the Barricades machine building works. Also working in Stalingrad today are sawmills, a hydrolysis plant, a cannery, a factory turning out medical equipment, an auto repair plant, clothing, shoe and confectionery factories and other industrial enterprises.

The freight turnover at the river port of Stalingrad is steadily increasing. The first vessel was launched a short time ago at the restored Stalingrad shipyards. Many factories and mills will reach pre-war capacity next year and will consider-



DURING THE BATTLE—The ruins of Stalingrad. A downed German plane is in the foreground.



TODAY—Rebuilt Stalingrad. Bus lines run from the tractor plant to the center of the city.

ably surpass that level by the end of the current five-year period.

Restoration of housing and municipal economy is proceeding at a vigorous pace. New workers' settlements have been built in the northern districts. Functioning today are 73 schools, the Dramatic and Musical Comedy theaters and motion picture theaters. Young people are studying again at the local institutes and technical schools.

Although considerable progress has been made in rehabilitation work in the past three and one half years, life in the city is still difficult. There is a shortage of dwellings. There are not enough shops and theaters, and city transport services are not yet sufficiently developed. "The people of Stalingrad are stoically bearing up under these difficulties, knowing that they are of a temporary nature. Everyone knows that it is not easy to build a big city anew.

A special building organization has been set up under the Council of Ministers of the Russian SFSR. Large sums of money have been allocated for the restoration of Stalingrad. Considerable quantities of equipment have arrived there as well as many engineers, technicians, architects and builders.

Noted Soviet architects and engineers are engaged in the restoration of Stalingrad. The general reconstruction plan was drawn up under the supervision of Karo Alabyan, Vice President of the USSR Academy of Architecture.

The houses of the new Stalingrad will have more balconies and verandas suitable for the long, hot summers. Every yard will have trees, a fountain and flower beds. Apartments will consist of two, three or four rooms and will have gas, showers, refrigerators and other conveniences.

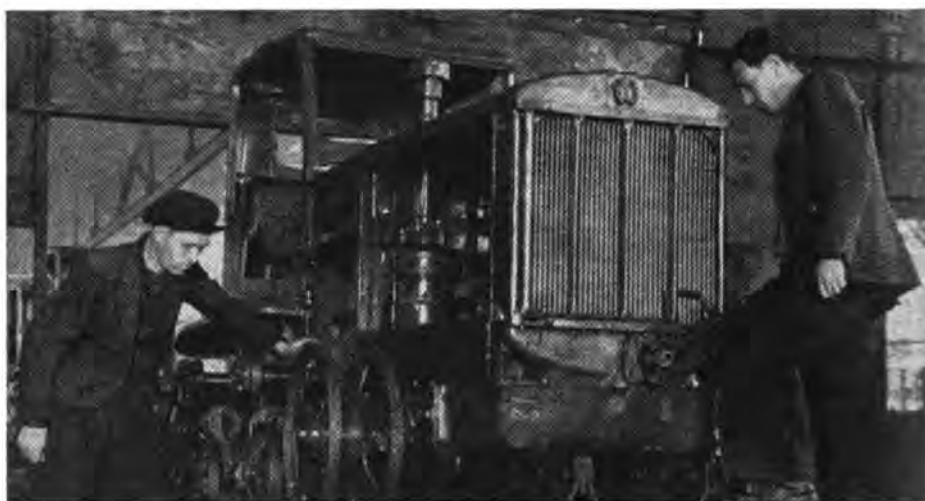
The city population at present exceeds 300 thousand. The new Stalingrad will have a population of 600 thousand.

The history of the heroic city will be reflected in the monumental architecture of the new Stalingrad. It will be commemorated in stone, bronze, and marble.

There is much work ahead, but the builders of Stalingrad are not frightened by it. They regard this work as a matter of honor, since Stalingrad symbolizes the glory and courage of the Soviet people.



MONUMENT—A statue honoring Hero of the Soviet Union Kholzunov, a flier, on the Volga at Stalingrad.



TRACTOR PLANT—The ruined plant, so important to agriculture, is restored and tractors are being produced.



HOUSES—These rebuilt dwellings stand where only debris was seen when the battle ended.

New Soviet Railway Stations

By S. Petrov

SOME two hundred of the 1,500 railway stations scheduled to be built in the course of the next five years are already under construction and due to open in the near future, I. Yefimov, chief engineer of the All-Union Transport Designing Office, has announced. Work on others will begin soon. With Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev and Kharkov architects hard at work on the projects, the tempo of construction will increase from year to year, he added.

To keep passenger and freight traffic moving on the railways in the formerly enemy-occupied areas, where most of the stations were completely destroyed, temporary structures were put up until new ones could be built. According to Yefimov, the stations now going up to replace the temporary ones will be bigger and better than the original buildings. The new Kharkov station, for instance, will be double the size of the former one. The Ministry of Railways has launched a contest for architectural designs for this station. The new station at Kiev will also be a huge building. It is to be of massive stone.

In the Central Architectural Bureau of Moscow I saw several designs by leading Soviet architects for the new Stalingrad station. All of them reflect Stalingrad's great role in the war. The site is already being prepared and construction will begin as soon as one of the designs has been selected. At Kursk, the new station will be a handsome building, marked with a tower.

Architect A. Dushkin, the holder of two Stalin Prizes, is the author of a design for the Simferopol (Crimea) station. The light tones of the building, columns, galleries and fountains set in the midst of a profusion of greenery will gladden the eyes of vacationers who will pass through Simferopol en route to the health resorts on the south coast of the Crimea.

The finishing touches are being put to a new station in Kishinev, capital of



NEW STATIONS—Above, design for a railway station at Kiev, capital of the Ukrainian SSR. Below, design for a new station at Kursk.

the Moldavian Soviet Republic. Designed by A. Shchusev, dean of Soviet architects, the building is done in the style of Moldavian national art.

"Apart from rational planning of the interior, where convenience and efficiency will be the keynote, considerable attention is being paid to the general appearance of the new station buildings," Yefimov said. "Before the war, when comparatively few stations were built, architectural designing did not play any special role. The new station building program gives our architects an opportunity to remedy this deficiency. There will be no set standard for station designs. Each building will be distinctly

individual to harmonize with the particular features of the given locality."

This applies to small provincial areas as well as to the important industrial centers, Yefimov pointed out. The new station to be built in Mirgorod, a picturesque little Ukrainian town which figures in the stories by the great Russian writer Nikolai Gogol, will express all the colorful associations of the town.

Architects are working at present on the design for a small station at Borodino, scene of the famous battle between the Russian troops and Napoleon's army in 1812. The design includes an obelisk commemorating this historical event.

Kishinev, Capital of Moldavia

By M. Amshinsky

KISHINEV, capital of the Moldavian Soviet Republic, is the largest city in the Republic, with a population of 130 thousand.

The capital is situated in the very heart of Bessarabia, on the Byk River, a right tributary of the Dniester. The Bender-Ungheni railway line runs through the city.

Beginning at the bottom of a valley, the city extends over the nearby hills, presenting in its natural setting a very picturesque scene: winding vales, now broadening, now suddenly vanishing between high hills with steep slopes. The verdant patchwork of orchards, vineyards, truck gardens and tobacco plantations is a constant delight to the eye.

Kishinev, a city of contrasts, is divided into two parts, the old and the new. The old town lies low down along the river, the waters of which flood adja-

cent areas every spring. In this section, which was principally inhabited by the poorer classes before Bessarabia's reunion with Moldavia, most of the streets are narrow, crooked, unpaved and squalid, with small, jerry-built houses of limestone and clay. There is little here to suggest modern life.

Higher up, on the terraced eminences, a new town has arisen. Its streets are wide and straight and lined with stately mansions. It has a fine park with a monument erected to Alexander Pushkin, the great Russian poet, who lived in Kishinev from 1820 to 1823 and lauded the beauty of Bessarabia and the qualities of her freedom-loving people in his verses. In the center of a shady square stands a Russian Orthodox Cathedral.

Up to the nineteenth century Kishinev was a small Moldavian settlement called Chisinau (New Farmstead), au-

thentic mention of which dates back to the fifteenth century. In 1812, when Bessarabia became an integral part of Russia, Kishinev was made an administrative center.

Romania's seizure of Bessarabia in 1918 doomed Kishinev, together with the whole country, to economic and cultural decline. Life in the capital waned, and nothing new was undertaken either economically or culturally as long as the Romanians held sway. The annual output of the city's small factories barely reached 1,800,000 rubles.

But after Bessarabia's reunion with Soviet Moldavia, a new chapter in Kishinev's history unfolded. The city became the capital of the Moldavian Soviet Republic on August 2, 1940. True, the period of peaceful construction lasted less than a year. Yet during this brief period Kishinev experienced profound



KISHINEV—General aerial view of the capital of the Moldavian SSR, showing the city's main thoroughfare.

changes. Its enterprises were enlarged and the construction of new factories and mills was begun.

Especially rapid was the cultural change in the life of the city. Kishinev became Moldavia's cultural hearth, a center of higher education. Three institutions of university status were opened during this period: an agricultural institute, a pedagogical institute, and a teachers' college. Three theaters—a Moldavian, a Russian and a Jewish—and two large public libraries were founded. Kishinev's inhabitants—Moldavians, Russians, Ukrainians, Jews, Gypsies—worked to make the Moldavian capital a prosperous, modern city.

The barbarous assault of the Germans and Romanians temporarily called a halt to the vigorous economic and cultural progress of Soviet Kishinev.

During the three years of German and Romanian rule heavy damage was inflicted on Kishinev. Half of the city was reduced to ruins. The fascists destroyed 12 schools and 18 medical institutions, blew up the buildings of the theater and the agricultural and pedagogical institutes as well as of all government agencies, libraries, and every industrial and commercial enterprise in the city. They demolished museums and municipal facilities such as power stations, street cars and water mains. More than 50 per cent of the city's dwelling houses were reduced to heaps of rubble.

As soon as Soviet Moldavia was liberated from the Hitlerites, work on the restoration of Kishinev was begun. Tens of thousands of the city's population took part in this difficult task, devoting their free time to the reconstruction of their beloved city.

In a short time they rebuilt more than 645 thousand square feet of dwelling floor space, which was immediately placed at the disposal of homeless citizens. Sixty-four of the city's enterprises are already in operation, and 32 schools, 12 medical institutions, the City Theater, and seven motion picture houses have been reconstructed.

Today, in her third year of liberation from the Nazi heel, Kishinev is a large industrial and cultural center, one of the most attractive cities of the USSR.



MUSEUM—The State Museum of Art of the Moldavian Republic at Kishinev, one of the city's cultural landmarks.



PARK—The City Park of Kishinev, a popular recreation spot. A statue of Stalin stands at the entrance.

Development of the Soviet Theater

By V. Mlechin

SOME dramatic critics call Moscow the "theatrical Mecca." But first-class theaters exist not only in Moscow, Leningrad and in the capitals of the Union Republics, but in nearly every city in the Soviet Union. These theaters have their permanent companies, directors and artists who work 10 or 11 months of the year.

The Soviet theater has achieved a very high level of development, and there is not a single country in the world that has as many splendidly organized, permanent theatrical companies.

What is the underlying factor for this high development of theatrical art in the Soviet Union?

Soon after the establishment of Soviet power, in 1918, the Council of People's Commissars issued a decree on the nationalization of the theaters. This provided a new economic foundation for the theater, which was now relieved of worrying about the business end, about insecurity and the morrow.

New people attended the theater. Konstantine Stanislavsky, founder and director of the Moscow Art Theater, expressed his opinion of the new audi-

ence in his well-known book *My Life in Art* as follows:

"With the coming of the Revolution many sections of the population visited the theater: it was a period when the audience consisted largely of army deputies who came from all parts of Russia; then came young people; and, finally, workers and other spectators who were not yet accustomed to culture. But it turned out that this spectator was very theatrically minded: he did not go to the theater half-heartedly, but was earnestly desirous of seeing something important, something unusual. . . .

"Our productions," Stanislavsky related, "were attended by crowds who watched the action with bated breath and always responded with stormy ovations at the end of the performances. A Russian has a genuine passion for the stage. The more a play moves and agitates him, the greater its fascination for him. A drama which evokes tears, which philosophizes on life, which has something intelligent to say, is far more interesting to a plain Russian than a hilarious vaudeville show which leaves him with an empty feeling."

This is the crux of the matter. The new spectator regarded the theater seriously, he sought in it an answer to vexing questions of life, of struggle and construction.

This very aptly expresses the attitude of the advanced sections of Russia had long before the Revolution—that the theater is a cultural center of life, a school.

But in the nineteenth century and even at the beginning of the twentieth Russia had only a few theaters with high social aims.

The situation changed radically after the Revolution. At the outset of the establishment of Soviet power theatrical construction assumed exceptional proportions in the country. In spite of the grave hardships the young Soviet State was experiencing as a result of war, blockade and imperialist intervention the theater received great assistance from the Government. Lenin and Stalin personally showed genuine solicitude for workers in the theater.

Soviet theaters playing an important role in the general system of ideological training and cultural development of the theater-goer enjoy constant and particular attention from Soviet state organs.

The theater in the USSR is not a commercial enterprise which trades in spectators, but a state institution whose function is to aid the ideological and aesthetic development of the audience. Shortly before his death, Stanislavsky told his pupils: "The stage is a mighty tribune from which you are to convey great ideas. You have to bring art to the masses. . . . You must not be mere actors, mere singers, but people who teach and train."

A decisive factor in the development of the Soviet theater was the new ideological stimulus which the Revolution imparted to all forms of Soviet culture, including the theater. Pre-Revolutionary dramaturgy had obviously degenerated. It was the courageous voice of the eminent Russian writer, Maxim Gorky, that called on the people to struggle for



IVANOVO THEATER—One of the many handsome theaters built in provincial cities in recent years.

a better future, for ideals of the working people. But most of Gorky's plays were banned by the tsarist censor. The theaters were flooded with senseless, worthless, coarse farces, primitive vaudeville shows, or tear-jerking philistine dramas.

The theater repertoires became entirely different after the October Revolution. The new spectator came eagerly to the theater. He showed the keenest interest in Shakespeare's heroes, listened intently to Schiller's ardent words, imbibed Griboyedov's sarcastic wit and laughed heartily at Gogol's satire. Classic works by Russian and Western dramatists to the present day rank high in popular interest alongside plays by Soviet dramatists.

A large number of talented dramatists, whose works are running successfully, have developed in the years of Soviet power. Besides Gorky's splendid dramaturgy and Alexei Tolstoy's gifted works, theaters enthusiastically produced plays by Bil-Belotserkovsky, especially his *Storm*, filled with revolutionary fervor, dramatizations of novels by the late Dmitri Furmanov, a contemporary of Chapayev, plays by Trenev, his *Lyubov Yarovaya* in particular, by Leonov and by Vsevolod Ivanov. Ivanov's *Armored*

Train scored a great success at the Art Theater.

In the thirties this group of writers was joined by representatives of a younger generation, among them Nikolai Pogodin, the talented Ukrainian dramatist Alexander Korneichuk and Vsevolod Vishnevsky. Konstantine Simonov wrote his first plays before the recent war. He is the author of a novel on Stalingrad and is one of our most gifted writers.

Audiences are attracted to Soviet plays for their buoyant spirit, for their reflection of the life of the country. The feelings and ideas of the characters of these plays are understandable to the audience, because it is composed of people who are taking an active part in all the struggles of the Soviet country, in its efforts directed toward the reorganization of all spheres of life on a new plane.

The truer a play is to life, the more clearly it reflects what is happening in the country, the more profoundly will it disclose the new traits in the psychology and character of the Soviet people. This is the common quality of many plays written during the war against the Hitlerite invaders and the Japanese imperialists. Some of these plays were *The Russian People* by Konstantine Simonov,



MALY ACTRESS—Irina Likso in "Wit Works Woe." The Maly is a leading Moscow theater.

which portrayed the heroism of plain Russian people, Alexander Korneichuk's *Front* and Leonid Leonov's *Invasion*.

Prior to the establishment of Soviet power there were less than two hundred theaters in Russia; most of them engaged companies for only one season. The Soviet country now has some eight hundred theaters. And the very character of the theaters is different. They are permanent organizations occupying their own premises, having their permanent troupes whose members work together for years, striving for the artistic unity of the whole ensemble. The prices of theater tickets are so reasonable that any worker or office employee can afford to buy them.

Since the theater does not have to worry about its material needs the entire personnel can concentrate wholly on the development of their art, on how best to serve the theater-goer. Many of the actors have been awarded honorary titles such as Honored Artist, People's Artist of the Republic, or of the Soviet Union. For outstanding achievements actors are awarded Stalin prizes. Actors, like all other citizens of the Soviet Union, take direct part in state and public life. Among them are many Deputies to local Soviets, to the Supreme Soviets of the Union Republics and to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.



D. ARMY THEATER—The specialized theater is another type of Soviet theater.

Notes on Soviet Life

THE last days of 1946 were marked by new successes of the Soviet national economy. A new blast furnace was commissioned at the iron and steel works at Alapayevsk in the Urals, and on December 30 this furnace of more than seven thousand cubic feet capacity yielded its first metal.

This is the first of 13 blast furnaces which will be commissioned in the Russian SFSR during the first postwar Five-Year Plan. This unit is almost entirely automatized and embodies a technical novelty in the iron and steel industry, utilizing alternating current in the blast furnace controls. This allows the reduction to a minimum of the space occupied by electric equipment, simplifies it, and renders all mechanical parts more reliable.

The restoration of Coking Battery Number Two of the coke and chemical works in Nikitovka, Donets Basin, was completed December 30 by the Ministry for the Construction of Heavy Industry Enterprises.

Builders also have completed restoration of the powerful coking battery at the coke and chemical works in Gorlovka, and on December 20 it was commissioned.

The oil industry of the eastern regions of the USSR fulfilled its year's program of oil output ahead of schedule. Oil extraction in the East increased by 80 per cent compared to the last prewar year and 26 per cent compared to 1945. The increase of oil output is due to the extended working of the Devonian seams in Tuimazy and the Stavropol area (the so-called Second Baku) in the Volga valley, as well as to the commissioning of new oil deposits in Uzbekistan.

★

A large power industry is being created in Byelorussia. By 1950 the production of electric power in the Republic will reach 650 million kilowatt-hours.

The Minsk power station will be expanded five times. Three more powerful

thermal stations are under construction in various districts of Byelorussia. They will burn peat, of which the Republic has an abundance. Construction of small and medium urban and rural power stations has been launched as well.

★

A rich new coal deposit has been discovered in Kazakhstan. Its thickness amounts to almost 30 feet, and the coal is distinguished for its purity, fine burning efficiency, and content of 50 per cent of volatile substance. Coal mining in this area will be begun soon.

★

Professor Alexei Okladnikov, head of the archeological expedition of the Marr Institute of History of Material Culture, back from Kolyma, said:

"There are vast areas in the extreme north of Siberia that have not been explored by archeologists as yet. We started excavations in the Yakutsk area and discovered a settlement of the Stone Age where we found a remarkable musical instrument made of the tubular bone of a swan, which resembled a flute.

"The instrument is at least three or four thousand years old. Excavations in Magadan showed that numerous stone and bone articles and remnants of earthen vessels are buried on the Okhotsk Sea coast. From Magadan we moved to the Kolyma River and on its banks discovered several camps of ancient inhabitants of northeastern Asia."

The Kolyma expedition's work has for the first time shed light on the distant past of the vast territory in the Soviet North that thus far was unexplored.

★

The largest orchard in the world, that of the Kuban Steppe which occupies almost 20 square miles, will yield 22 thousand tons of fruit within the next few years.

One thousand railroad cars, two thousand three-ton trucks and one thousand

transport planes will be needed transporting this fruit crop.

Thirty-six varieties of apples, 16 kinds of cherries, numerous varieties of plums, apricots and other fruits are grown in this orchard, which has more than 20 thousand fruit trees.

A large cannery, a winery and apiculture are functioning on territory of the orchard.

A rich harvest of fruit will be gathered this year. Every day planes loaded with fruit take off from the airdrome of the orchard for various cities of the USSR.

★

The first of the USSR Bridge Construction Research Institutes has been set up in Leningrad. The new institute will guide the development of the advanced technology necessary to expand railway and bridge construction and the restoration of bridges demolished during the war.

★

A number of new broadcasting stations of the Ministry of Communications have been launched in honor of the 26th anniversary of the October Revolution. One of them, in Riga, is equipped with a device invented by Soviet engineer Kruglov which improves the efficiency of the transmitter and its capacity, which is nearly three times greater than the prewar station.

A large broadcasting station, equipped with compound metallic valves which considerably improve audibility, has been erected near Moscow.

A broadcasting station has been launched in Simferopol and a new one will be started in Leningrad in November.

★

A new agricultural and weather observatory has been set up on the southern coast of the Crimea. It is headed by Professor of physics and mathematics D. I. Dichevich.

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Lenin's tomb at night. In the
shadow of the Kremlin towers lies
the body of the great founder of
the Soviet State, who died Janu-
ary 21, 1924.



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From the painting by A. Gerasimov

VLADIMIR ILYICH LENIN

(1870-1924)

V. I. Lenin, founder of the Soviet State and the Bolshevik Party and one of the greatest revolutionaries, statesmen, and social theorists the world has known, died January 21, 1924. The Soviet people and progressive mankind everywhere this week marked the 23rd anniversary of his passing.

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LENIN IN CHILDHOOD—Lenin photographed in 1874, at the age of four, with his sister Olga.



AS A STUDENT—In 1887 Lenin (right) led student protests against the reactionary administration of Kazan University, for which he was expelled. From a water color by P. Alyakrinsky.



WORKERS' CIRCLE—Lenin conducting an illegal workers' circle in St. Petersburg. In 1895 he united all the separate Marxist circles in St. Petersburg into a single League of Struggle for the Emancipation of the Working Class, which was the embryo of the future Bolshevik Party of Russia. From a painting by A. Moravov.

Lenin as a Great Statesman

By A. Volodarskaya

VLADIMIR ILYICH LENIN, the greatest man of our times—brilliant thinker and revolutionary, founder of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, founder of the Soviet State—died 23 years ago, on January 21, 1924.

Lenin's entire life, from early youth to his dying day, was dedicated to the revolutionary struggle against the oppressors and exploiters of the working people of Russia. His brilliant mind, his profound and versatile knowledge, his iron will, his inexhaustible energy and initiative were devoted to the struggle for a goal of titanic scope and significance for the peoples of Russia. A problem such as the radical reconstruction of society on the basis of socialist principles, which would enable all the people to benefit from the achievements of culture, from all the fruits of human labor, could have been set and solved only by such a leader of the working people as Lenin was.

Lenin was not the usual type of statesman occupied exclusively with the practical work of state administration. His entire make-up was that of a builder and organizer with colossal vision and profound understanding of the laws of historical development of society.

Lenin was a great theoretician who made important discoveries in the social sciences. He developed and advanced the theory of Marxism, and masterfully employed it in his political activities. His profound understanding of the laws of social development helped Lenin to foresee events, to appraise correctly the internal and foreign position of the Soviet Republic, and to steer with a firm hand the Soviet ship of state toward the planned goal, surmounting all the difficulties en route and skirting all reefs.

Lenin was the founder of the new socialist State—the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. The foundation of a socialist state and the construction of a socialist society was the purpose of his entire life.

Even at the time when residing abroad, far from his native land, Lenin



AT HIS DESK—Lenin photographed after the October Revolution, when he headed the Soviet State as Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars.

was completely absorbed in the preparation of the Revolution in Russia. He already envisioned the outlines of the future society of whose construction he dreamed. With profound foresight and optimism Lenin regarded his revolutionary work as the beginning of the construction of a new system. Observing the growth and consolidation of the working class movement in Russia under the leadership of the Bolshevik Party, Lenin wrote in 1913: "We are already laying the foundation of the new edifice, and our children will complete its construction."

It is known that during the early years of Soviet power there was little opportunity for peaceful constructive labor. It was necessary to concentrate all our efforts and resources on the armed struggle against the numerous enemies who tried to strangle the youthful Soviet Republic.

Nevertheless, as soon as the enemies

of Soviet power were smashed, the war danger had vanished and the country was capable of undertaking the restoration and reconstruction of its national economy. Lenin immediately issued the call for transition to peaceful socialist construction. In his report to the Seventh Congress of Soviets, Lenin noted with joy:

"The principal phase of the Civil War is now behind us, while before us lies the principal phase of peaceful construction, which is attracting all of us, which we desire to undertake, which we must undertake, and to which we shall devote our efforts and our lives."

Aspiration for peace and for the maintenance of good-neighborly relations with all states is the feature which has always distinguished the foreign policy of the Soviet Government from the foreign policy of those states which made repeated attempts to attack the land of the Soviets. By passing the decree on

peace immediately following the establishment of Soviet power, and by all subsequent moves in the international arena, Lenin revealed to the whole world the truly peace-loving character of the Soviet country.

Lenin was the greatest democrat of our time.

Soviet power meant democracy for the overwhelming majority of Soviet citizens. Only an insignificant section of Russia's population (about 2.3 per cent) was deprived of the franchise. The main bulk of the population—the working people—was drawn into active participation in the political life of the country.

Lenin's democracy is based on the transfer of the wealth accumulated by dint of the people's labor, and concentrated in Russia before 1917—before the Great October Socialist Revolution—in the hands of a handful of rich, to the working people, the producers of this wealth, and on the transfer of state power to the people.

The main feature of Soviet democracy is the fact that in the Soviet State the working people have been drawn into active participation in the state administration, in the entire political life of the country which they are building in their own interests, which coincide fully with the interests of the Soviet Government, of the State as a whole.

For the first time in Russia's history, women, who received complete freedom and equality, are taking an active part in state activities.

Lenin's national policy gave millions of formerly oppressed nationalities opportunity for economic, political and cultural development.

Lenin had profound faith in the creative initiative of the people. Lenin, as a statesman of a new type, a genuine people's leader, considered it the principal purpose of his state activity to awaken the tremendous initiative of the people, to organize them and mobilize their efforts for their own benefit.

The inspirer and organizer of the popular masses, their political leader in the struggle for socialism, has been the advanced detachment of the working class—the Communist Party, founded

and developed by Lenin and Stalin.

In the most trying moments in the life of Soviet Russia Lenin invariably appealed to the Party, to the working people, who never failed him. In October, 1919, when the White Guard troops were approaching Moscow and Petrograd, Lenin addressed workers who left for the front in the following words: "The situation is extremely difficult, but we do not despair, for we know that whenever a difficult situation develops for the Soviet Republic the workers display miraculous courage, encouraging and inspiring the troops by their example and leading them to new victories."

Only those can win and retain power,

taught Lenin, who have faith in the people, who draw on the invigorating source of the people's initiative. Soviet power was able to survive through the incredibly hard struggle against its numerous enemies precisely because it awakened and stirred to life the tremendous initiative latent in the people, discovered in the broad masses a rich source of talent and gave them full freedom for development. This secured to Soviet power steadfast support from the overwhelming majority of the population, which was demonstrated in its highest form during the Great Patriotic War.

Lenin's state activity reflected the distinguishing features of a leader closely



HISTORIC SPEECH—The artist N. Serebrany has shown Lenin making his report at the Second All-Russian Congress of Soviets on November 7, 1917.



WITH PEASANTS—This painting by M. Sokolov shows Lenin, then heading the Soviet State, chatting with a delegation of peasants.

connected with the people, a leader of the very "rank and file" of humanity. Lenin's greatness was combined with exceptional modesty and simplicity, with remarkable intuition and concern for people.

Lenin treated the plain people, workers, peasants and working intellectuals, with great respect. He lent a ready ear to the opinions of rank-and-file citizens. Joseph Stalin, Lenin's most distinguished pupil and continuator of his cause, lays particular stress on this principle of Lenin that it is necessary not only to teach the masses, but also to learn from the masses, who possess rich practical experience in life.

In his reminiscences of Lenin, Maxim Gorky notes that he had never met a man who felt such burning hatred, contempt and disgust for those responsible for the misfortunes, sorrow and suffering of the people. His thoughts, wrote Gorky, were invariably turning like the arrow of a compass in the direction of the class interests of the working people.

Henri Barbusse described Lenin as the greatest and noblest of all makers of history, who had done for mankind more than anyone ever did.

Lenin had a high regard for culture, science and art. He considered the development of all branches of knowledge and the improvement of the cultural level of the population as one of the principal conditions for overcoming Russia's age-old backwardness and for effecting her transformation into an advanced, prosperous socialist power. He thought the construction of socialism in the USSR impossible without a high level of science, culture and engineering. As head of the Soviet Socialist State, Lenin devoted tremendous attention to all these questions.

Abolition of illiteracy among the adult population, universal education, development of schools and libraries and similar questions occupied a place of prominence in Lenin's work of state. Lenin thought it necessary that the achievements of science, engineering, the results achieved by civilization in a thousand years, should not be the monopoly of a handful of people, used for their own enrichment, but should be accessible to literally all the working people.



ADDRESSING TROOPS—Lenin addresses Red Army troops leaving for the western front during the Civil War. From a painting by L. Brodsky.

Lenin attached exceptional significance to the development of science and engineering. He secured the cooperation of eminent scientists in the elaboration of plans for the restoration and reorganization of the country's national economy on socialist principles.

About eight hundred outstanding representatives of science and engineering cooperated in the compilation of the historic plan for the electrification of Russia, drafted in 1920, after the end of the Civil War and the struggle against intervention, on Lenin's initiative and under his guidance.

"Communism," said Lenin, "is Soviet power plus the electrification of the whole country. . . . Only when the country has been electrified, when industry, agriculture and transport have been placed on the technical basis of modern large-scale industry, only then shall we finally be victorious."

The plan for electrification, calculated for a period of 10 to 20 years, which many regarded as utopian at that time, was surpassed by the Soviet people under J. V. Stalin's leadership.

Lenin took steps to improve the material position of the scientists, to create favorable conditions for scientific work. The Central Commission for Improvement of the Living Conditions of the

Scientists was organized on his instructions.

Lenin strove to strengthen the collaboration between the intelligentsia and the working class. "No sinister force can hold its ground before an alliance of the representatives of science, the proletariat and engineering," he said, addressing a conference of medical workers.

Twenty-three years have gone by since Lenin's death, but his immortal ideas live on; his bright and unforgettable memory continues to shine, illuminating our people's road to progress. Lenin's activities as head of the Soviet Government, his entire glorious path of heroic struggle for the people's cause, represent a remarkable example of the work of a genuine democratic state leader, to whom the welfare of the people was supreme law.

Lenin's cause is continued by the Communist Party, educated by him and led by the great Stalin. Under Stalin's leadership the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics has developed into a mighty, advanced socialist power, which played the decisive role in the defeat of fascist Germany.

The Soviet Union, called into being by Lenin and Stalin, stands firm and unshakable as ever, safeguarding the interests of peace and democracy.

Stalin's Memories of Lenin

By Joseph V. Stalin

In a speech delivered at a memorial meeting of the Kremlin Military School on January 28, 1924, Joseph V. Stalin related his personal impressions of V. I. Lenin:

I FIRST became acquainted with Lenin in 1903. True, it was not a personal acquaintance; it was maintained by correspondence. Yet it made an indelible impression upon me, one which has never left me throughout all my work in the Party.

I was in exile in Siberia at the time. My knowledge of Lenin's revolutionary activities since the end of the '90s, and especially after 1901, after the appearance of *Iskra*, had convinced me that in Lenin we had a man of extraordinary caliber.

I did not regard him as a mere leader of the Party, but as its actual founder, for he alone understood the inner essence and urgent needs of our Party. When I compared him with the other leaders of our Party, it always seemed to me that he was head and shoulders above his colleagues—Plekhanov, Martov, Axelrod and the others; that, compared with them, Lenin was not just one of the leaders, but a leader of the highest order, a mountain eagle, who knew no fear in the struggle, and who boldly led the Party forward along the unexplored paths of the Russian revolutionary movement.

This impression took such deep hold of me that I felt impelled to write about it to a close friend of mine who was living as a political exile abroad, requesting him to give me his opinion.

Some time later, when I was already in exile in Siberia—this was at the end of 1903—I received an enthusiastic letter from my friend and a simple, but profoundly expressive, letter from Lenin, to whom, it appeared, my friend had shown my letter.

Lenin's note was comparatively short, but it contained a bold and fearless criticism of the practical work of our Party, and a remarkably clear and concise ac-



THE MEETING—First meeting of Lenin and Stalin in 1905. Their lifelong friendship and collaboration dated from this meeting.

count of the entire plan of work of the Party in the immediate future. Only Lenin could write of the most intricate things so simply and clearly, so concisely and boldly that every sentence did not so much speak as ring out like a rifle shot.

This simple and bold letter confirmed me in my opinion that Lenin was the mountain eagle of our Party. I cannot forgive myself for having, from the habit of an old underground worker, consigned this letter of Lenin's, like many other letters, to the flames.

My acquaintance with Lenin dates from that time.

I first met Lenin in December 1905 at the Bolshevik Conference in Tammerfors (Finland). I was hoping to see the mountain eagle of our Party, the great man—great not only politically, but, if you will, physically, because in my imagination I pictured Lenin as a giant, stately and imposing. What, then, was my disappointment to see a most ordinary-looking man, below average

height, in no way, literally in no way, distinguishable from ordinary mortals. . . .

It is accepted as the usual thing for a "great man" to come late to meetings so that the assembly may await his appearance with bated breath; and then just before the great man enters, the warning whisper goes up: "Hush! . . . Silence! . . . He's coming . . ." This rite did not seem to me superfluous, because it creates an impression, inspires respect.

What, then, was my disappointment to learn that Lenin had arrived at the conference before the other delegates had settled himself somewhere in a corner, and was unassumingly carrying on a conversation, a most ordinary conversation, with the most ordinary delegate at the conference. I will not conceal from you that at that time this seemed to me to be rather a violation of certain essential rules.

Only later did I realize that this simplicity and modesty, this striving to remain unobserved, or, at least, not to

make himself conspicuous and not to emphasize his high position, was one of Lenin's strongest points as the new leader of the new masses, of the simple and ordinary masses, of the very "rank and file" of humanity. . . .

Theoreticians and leaders of parties, men who are acquainted with the history of nations and who have studied the history of revolutions from beginning to end, are sometimes afflicted by an unsavory disease. This disease is called fear of the masses, disbelief in the creative power of the masses. This sometimes gives rise in the leaders to an aristocratic attitude toward the masses who, although they may not be versed in the history of revolutions, are destined to destroy the old order and build the new. This aristocratic attitude is due to a fear that the elements may break loose, that the masses may "destroy too much;" it is due to a desire to play the part of a schoolmarm who tries to teach the masses from books, but who is averse to learning from the masses.

Lenin was the very antithesis of such leaders. I do not know of any revolutionary who had so profound a faith in the creative power of the proletariat and in the revolutionary fitness of its class instinct as Lenin. I do not know of any revolutionary who could scourge the smug critics of the "chaos of revolution" and the "riot of unauthorized actions of the masses" so ruthlessly as Lenin. I recall that when in the course of a conversation one comrade said that "the revolution should be followed by normal order," Lenin sarcastically remarked: "It is a regrettable thing when would-be revolutionaries forget that the most normal order in history is revolutionary order."

Hence Lenin's contempt for all who superciliously looked down on the masses and tried to teach them from books. And hence Lenin's constant precept: learn from the masses, try to comprehend their actions, carefully study the practical experience of the struggle of the masses.

Faith in the creative power of the masses—this was the feature of Lenin's activities which enabled him to comprehend the elemental forces and to direct their movement into the channel of the Proletarian Revolution.



AT "PRAVDA" OFFICES—Lenin, Stalin and Molotov are shown by the artist P. Vasilyev as they edited "Pravda" in 1917.



IN LATER YEARS—Lenin and his follower, Stalin, photographed in 1922 resting at Gorky, near Moscow.

Reminiscences of Lenin

By Maxim Gorky

I EXPECTED Lenin to be different. To me something seemed to be lacking in him. He blurred his r's and, thumbs stuck under his armpits, stood with arms akimbo. And, all in all, he was somehow too plain; you felt nothing of the "leader" in him. I am a literary man. My profession obliges me to observe petty details and this duty has become a habit, sometimes even a tiresome one.

When I was "presented" to G. V. Plekhanov, he stood with his arms folded on his breast and looked at me sternly, in a somewhat bored fashion, as a teacher wearied by his duties looks at one more new pupil. He uttered a quite ordinary phrase; "I am an admirer of your talent." Outside of that he said nothing that my memory could fasten upon. And during the whole time of the Congress, neither he nor I was seized by the desire to "open our souls" to each other in talk.

But this bald, burring man, thick-set

and strong, with one hand rubbing his Socratic brow and the other pumping mine vigorously, his wonderfully lively eyes shining tenderly, immediately entered into conversation about the shortcomings of my book, *Mother*; it appeared that he had read the manuscript, borrowed from I. P. Ladyzhnikov.

I said that I had hurried with the writing of the book, but did not have a chance to explain why I had hurried; Lenin, with an affirmative nod of the head, himself gave the explanation. It was very good that I had made haste, the book was needed, many workers were taking part in the revolutionary movement without understanding its class nature, caught up by its elemental force, and now they would read *Mother* with much benefit to themselves.

"A very timely book." This was his only compliment, but I prized it extremely. Then he inquired in a business-like way whether *Mother* was being trans-

lated into other languages, how much the book had been marred by the Russian and American censorship; and when he learned of the decision to bring its author to trial, he at first frowned, but then, head thrown back and eyes closed, broke out into an extraordinary kind of laugh. His laughter attracted the workers; Foma Uralsky came up, I think, and three more people. . . .

He began to speak of the anarchy of production under the capitalist system, of the tremendous proportion of raw material expended fruitlessly, and ended by regretting that up to that time no one had hit upon the idea of writing a book on this theme. For me there was something unclear in this idea, but I did not succeed in questioning Vladimir Ilyich; he was already talking interestingly of "eccentricism" as a special form of theatrical art.

"Here we have a kind of satirical or skeptical attitude to what is generally accepted, a striving to turn it inside out, twist it a bit, show the illogicality of what is usual. Sophisticated, but interesting."

Once when I came to him I saw a volume of *War and Peace* lying on the table.

"Yes, Tolstoi! I wanted to read the scene of the hunt, and then, you see, I remembered that I must write to a comrade. As for reading, there's no time at all. It was only last night that I read your book on Tolstoi."

Smiling, his eyes narrowing, he stretched luxuriously in his armchair and, lowering his voice, went on swiftly:

"What a massive chunk, eh? What a tremendous chap! There, old fellow, is an artist for you. . . . And do you know what else is amazing? Before this Court, there was no real *muzhik* in literature."

Then, looking at me with his eyes a-squint, he asked: "Who in Europe can rank with him?" And answered his own question: "Nobody." Rubbing his hands, he laughed with satisfaction.

I quite often noticed in him the trait of pride in Russian art. Sometimes this



LENIN AND GORKY—The great writer and the great statesman are shown resting and chatting in this painting by V. Yefanov.

The Order of Lenin

By L. Khvat

trait seemed to me to be strangely alien to Lenin and even naive, but later I learned to hear in it the echo of a deeply-hidden, joyful love for the working people.

On Capri, watching how cautiously the fishermen unsnarled their nets, torn and tangled by a shark, he remarked: "Our fellows work with more spirit."

And when I expressed doubt on this score, he said, somewhat vexed: "Hm, hm, and aren't you forgetting Russia, living here on this knob?"

V. A. Desnitsky-Stroyev told me that once he was riding in a railway car with Lenin through Sweden and looking over a German monograph on Dürer.

The Germans who were their neighbors in the compartment asked what the book was. Later it became clear that they had never heard anything about their great artist. This gave Lenin what almost amounted to delight and twice, proudly, he said to Desnitsky:

"They don't know their own people, but we do."

One evening in Moscow, in the apartment of Y. P. Peshkova, listening to Isai Dobrovein play Beethoven sonatas, Lenin said: "I don't know of anything better than the *Appassionata*. I am ready to listen to it every day. Marvelous, superhuman music. I always think with perhaps naive pride: see what miracles men can do!"

And, squinting, ironical, he added without gayety: "But I can't listen to music often, it affects the nerves, makes you want to utter endearing follies and put the heads of people who, living in a dirty hell, are able to create such beauty. But today you cannot pat anybody on the head—they would bite off your hand, and you have to beat them over the head, beat without mercy, although our ideals direct us against any violence to the people. Hm, hm, a hellish hard duty!"

His attitude to me was that of a strict teacher and a good, "solicitous friend."

"You are an enigmatic person," he told me jokingly, "—in literature, it would seem, a good realist, but in relation to people, a romantic. According to you, all are victims of history. We know history and we say to the victims: overthrow the sacrificial altars, break up

THE highest government decoration in the USSR is the Order of Lenin. It is awarded to individual citizens, staffs of factories and institutions and public organizations of the country for distinguished service in socialist construction and in the country's defense.

Artists and sculptors cooperated in the design of this Order done in gold and platinum; it bears the marks of the supreme modesty and simplicity which were characteristic of the man whose name is inscribed on this Order: Lenin. Chased in the platinum plate is the profile of the founder and leader of the Soviet State framed in a golden wreath of rye; on the left side of the wreath is a five-pointed red star; on the right, a scarlet banner inscribed with Lenin's name; and underneath, the hammer and sickle emblem.

The Order of Lenin was instituted on April 6, 1930. The first to receive this high government award was *Komsomolskaya Pravda*, the Soviet youth newspaper. Fifteen years later, shortly before the termination of the Second World War in Europe, on April 6, 1945, the roster of the Order of Lenin awards included 42,886 names; one sixth of this number received the decoration before

the war, and the remainder since 1941.

The Order of Lenin—the highest mark of distinction—was awarded by the Soviet Government to Joseph Stalin on December 21, 1939, on the occasion of his 60th birthday, when he was honored with the title of Hero of Socialist Labor for exceptional services in the organization of the Bolshevik Party, foundation of the Soviet State, construction of the socialist society in the USSR, and consolidation of the friendship of the Soviet peoples.

To mention but the most distinguished names on the glorious roster of the Order of Lenin awards, I would have to list thousands of Soviet people known to the whole world by their heroic contributions to peaceful construction and national defense, to science and technology, the arts and culture.

The Order of Lenin shines on the standards of heroic Leningrad, Moscow Region, the Byelorussian, Azerbaijan, Georgian and Uzbek Republics, the Tatar and Chuvash Autonomous Republics.

The highest decoration has been awarded to the most distinguished factories and mills, scientific research institutions and collective farms, schools and army units.

the temples, down with the gods! But you want to convince me that the militant party of the working class is obliged first of all to make things comfortable for the intellectuals."

Perhaps I am mistaken, but it seemed to me that Vladimir Ilyich took pleasure in his conversations with me. He almost always urged: "When you come to town, telephone and we'll see each other."

And once he said: "Talking with you is always interesting, the range of your impressions is more varied and wider."

He made inquiries about the mood of the intelligentsia, paying special attention to scientists—at that time I was working in the Commission for Improving the Living Conditions of Scientists. He interested himself in proletarian lit-

erature. "What do you expect from it?" he asked me.

I said that I expected much, but considered it absolutely necessary to establish a literary university with chairs of philology, foreign languages of the Occident and Orient, folklore, history of world literature, and, separately, Russian literature.

"Hm, hm," he said, squinting and chuckling. "Sweeping and stunning! I'm not against its being sweeping, but it will be stunning, now won't it? We have no professors of our own in this field, and the bourgeois ones will teach history in such a way. . . . No, we can't attempt this yet. We must wait three years, five years."

And he complained: "There's absolutely no time to read. . . ."

Lenin at Smolny

By Alexandra Kollontai

IF someone were to ask me what hour of my life I cherished most and remembered best, I should reply unhesitatingly that it is the hour Soviet power was proclaimed in Russia.

Never shall I forget and with nothing can I compare our pride and happiness, when from the tribune of the Second Congress of Soviets at the Smolny Institute we heard the words of the historic decision:

"All power has been transferred to the Soviets of Workers', Soldiers' and Peasants' Deputies."

I shall always remember Vladimir Lenin in this great hour of triumph. He was in the Presidium, when the first famous decrees of Soviet power were proclaimed—about peace and the land, which from then on became the property of the people.

Lenin sat with his head resting on his hand. The palm seemed to embrace the long forehead, inside which the genius brain was at work. Penetrating, full of energy and thought, Lenin's mind looked into the future—he saw things we did not see; the transformation of the decrees into action and the future that had yet to be won.

Concentrated and inspiring, Lenin sat at the table of the Presidium of the first Soviet Legislative Assembly, when the Bolsheviks, in the first hours of triumph, began the construction of a new world in Russia. The reins of power of the workers and peasants were in the hands of the great thinker and genius—Vladimir Lenin.

I found myself in the seething atmosphere of the Smolny in October 1917, then the Bolshevik headquarters of the Revolution.

The ground floor was occupied by the general staff of the Red Guard. The floor above was taken up by the Bolsheviks.

In those memorable days Stalin worked at Smolny. Often we saw Stalin moving about the long corridor in his usual light and measured steps, deep in thought. We did not stop him with idle

talk, knowing how precious was his every minute.

Vladimir Lenin arrived at Smolny on the night of November 6. He had come from Lesnoye, where he had been in hiding from the enemies of the Revolution on the decision of the Party, and went directly to the hall where the Petrograd Soviet was in session.

Several people tried to dissuade him from appearing openly at the meeting of the Soviet. Those who lived through those tense minutes will never forget their anxiety for the safety of Lenin.

But the days of the underground had passed! Lenin ignored the warnings. He

did not even argue, but just walked straight on to the assembly hall.

Lenin knew what would be his reception in the Soviet. He knew better than we did the mood of the proletariat of the towns and villages and the feeling of the soldiers. He knew that they were eager to hear his decisive and historic speech.

Hardly had Lenin crossed the threshold when the word was passed on "Lenin!" And then followed a thunderous ovation.

Lenin delivered his speech with vigor and conviction.

"We cannot delay! Here and now we



AT SMOLNY—Lenin conferring with soldiers in his study at the revolutionary headquarters during the October Revolution. From a painting by M. Sokolov

must decide on the transfer of power into the hands of the Soviets. To delay action will be fatal!" These words were understood as the battle order of the great leader of the Revolution.

Returning from the meeting, Lenin said to us with a faint smile:

"See how the deputies reacted, and you doubted. . . ." And with a reproachful shake of the head, he cast a sly glance in the direction of his zealous bodyguard.

Lenin took into his own hands the direction of the uprising.

I recall the room in the Smolny with the windows looking out on the Neva. It was a dark October evening. In the room an electric bulb threw a dim light over a small square table. Around it sat the Central Committee of the Bolshevik Party.

Lenin was among us. This gave us courage and confidence in victory. Lenin was calm. Lenin was firm. This clarity of thought and firmness of mind was evident in every order he gave, in every sphere of activity. It was the guiding hand of a skilled captain at sea overtaken by the storm. And it was a storm of immeasurable force—the storm of the greatest of social revolutions.

Beside Lenin—his right hand—Stalin stood in a black Russian shirt. Strong-willed and energetic, Stalin said little.

There were some among us who talked too much, who were too ready with advice and recommendations, so wordy and so very, very nervous. Stalin, on the contrary, was the embodiment of will and composure.

I had the good fortune and the great honor to work with Lenin and Stalin in the first Soviet Government.

The meetings of the Council were always business-like, but conditions of work were more than unsatisfactory. The table of the chairman—Lenin's table—stood against the wall; we—the People's Commissars—sat around Lenin and some behind him. Every time Lenin gave someone the floor or addressed instructions, he had to turn. But it never occurred to anyone to move the table and make things a little more comfortable—all were too engrossed in vital affairs.

Lenin at Work

By Lydia Fotieva

Lydia Fotieva, the author of this article, worked with Lenin for a long time as his private secretary. These are her personal reminiscences of the great man with whom she worked in close association.

IN the course of five years, Lenin's study in the Kremlin was the actual headquarters of the Revolution.

I recall the furnishings of the room. Just opposite the door stood a writing-table with a simple wooden chair with wickerwork back and seat. On the righthand side of the table stood a lamp with a green silk shade; next to it three telephones with amplifiers. There was also a telephone on the wall and one on the window-sill.

Perpendicular to the writing table, forming a letter T as it were, stood a simple office table covered with red cloth; around it, leather arm-chairs.

The walls of Lenin's room were lined with book-shelves containing more than 18 hundred volumes, and these were only books which Lenin always kept at hand for reference. The lower shelves of one of the book-cases contained new books which Lenin looked through as soon as they came, selecting the most interesting and necessary ones.

On either side of the writing table were revolving book-cases made especially to Lenin's order. They contained reference books.

In the corner behind the writing table was a Dutch tiled oven; near the oven stood a little book-shelf with foreign newspaper files, and near the window another one with files of the Russian newspapers. There were also many maps.

Lenin was happy in this study and never consented to the numerous proposals to change the room for a larger one or the table for a better one.

Lenin was as simple and modest in every-day life as he was at his work. His childhood and youth were spent in modest surroundings, and the disdain for luxury and superfluity remained

with him all his life. He was very undemanding where material conditions were concerned, and knew how to do with very little in this respect.

He was equally modest with regard to clothing. I remember his winter coat with its caracul collar, the fur-lined cap, the Norfolk jacket and felt boots. In these clothes Lenin did not differ in appearance from the masses of workers at public meetings.

Lenin had an amazing ability to grasp all small details of the work of the state apparatus. On January 18, 1918, he requested the chief administrator of the Council of People's Commissars to inform him personally, immediately, of all complaints reaching the administration of the Council of People's Commissars and the Council of Labor and Defense.

Lenin was exceptionally efficient in his work; he set an example of how to save time. He never wasted a minute. He came to his study at 10 A. M. and worked intensely, looking through countless newspapers and papers, issuing instructions, seeing visitors, conducting meetings, writing articles and letters. In the evening he took a file of papers and books home with him, and in the morning invariably brought notes and instructions for his secretary.

Lenin knew how to save both his own time and that of others. He was never late, and all meetings held under his chairmanship began promptly. People who came to see him by appointment were never made to wait, regardless of the social status of the visitors.

Lenin was modest and cheerful in daily intercourse, an excellent conversationalist, with a great sense of humor. He enjoyed life in all its phases, was extremely fond of nature, of hunting and of long walks through the woods; his favorite sports were swimming, skating and cycling. Lenin loved art and music and books, and spent his rare moments of leisure listening to a talented pianist or re-reading a favorite classic.

The Tomb of Lenin

By B. Sbarsky

THE mausoleum of Vladimir Lenin is in the heart of Moscow at the foot of the Kremlin wall in Red Square. It is a monumental building, faced with black and grey labradorite and red Ukrainian granite. The slab of Karelian porphyry that crowns it is supported by columns of different varieties of granite from the republics of the Soviet Union. A huge slab of black granite over the entrance bears the word "Lenin" carved in red porphyry.

Lenin died in January of 1924, and his body has been preserved these 23 years in a glass sarcophagus in the mausoleum, where it may be seen by all.

After death, Lenin's body was placed in the House of Trade Unions, which was open to the whole population. The people filed in to say farewell to their leader. Night and day they passed in solemn silence by the bier of the founder of the Soviet State. In three days about a million were admitted, but it was impossible to let in all who wished for a last impression of their beloved leader's face.

In the 23 years that have passed since Lenin's death, the Government has appointed on several occasions special committees of eminent scientists and professors, Abrikosov, Burdenko, Orbeli and Speransky, members of the USSR Academy of Sciences, to give expert opinions on the state of the body.

In the last report, the committees stated that: First, the problem of preserving the body of Lenin for a protracted time has been brilliantly solved. Secondly, this experiment in preserving the body in an excellent state up to the present time gives full foundation for thinking that this preservation may be continued for an indefinite time. Third, the results obtained are the outcome of new, original methods of embalming scientifically applied. Fourth, the Committee considers it necessary to emphasize that the results of the embalming of Lenin's body constitute a scientific



WHERE LENIN LIES—The tomb of Lenin on Red Square, Moscow, with its constant lines of visitors who pay tribute to the great Soviet leader.

achievement of world-wide importance.

There is no doubt that future generations will be able to see him in the mausoleum in Red Square and study his features. An immense number of letters are sent by Soviet and foreign visitors expressing their opinions and impressions. They describe the emotion they feel when they enter the mausoleum and are unanimous in saying that Lenin appears as if alive and does not give the impression of a dead man.

The constant lines of visitors to the mausoleum, although 23 years have passed since Lenin's death, are a remarkable demonstration of the place he holds in the hearts of the people.

A long line forms each morning before the tomb, stretching from its doors across the great Red Square, and sometimes into the adjoining streets and as far as the banks of the river. Summer and winter, the queue forms, moving slowly and composed of people who are willing to wait for hours to see Lenin's body. Most visitors to Moscow come to the mausoleum. Its floors are worn by the tread of more than 20 million per-

sons who have come to pay their respects to Lenin.

In the line of visitors one can see representatives of the many nationalities of the Soviet Union. Also, there are always visitors from abroad—diplomats, writers, business men from all parts of the world.

Among the Soviet people, a tradition has grown of bringing to the tomb of Lenin their joy and trouble, their triumph and wrath.

From the terraces of Lenin's tomb his closest associate and successor, Stalin, and the other leaders of the Soviet State review the great parades which pass through Red Square on all great holidays.

Here in 1941 Stalin reviewed the troops which marched from here to defend the Motherland against the invading fascist hordes; here the Nazi banners were dragged in the dust of Red Square before Lenin's tomb when victory was won.

The Soviet people express in all the most important hours their love for Lenin and their desire to carry on his work under the guidance of Stalin.

The Coming Soviet Elections

By A. Karp

ELECTIONS to the Supreme Soviet of the Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic will be held on February 9, 1947. On that day the Supreme Soviets of the Azerbaijan, Armenian, Lithuanian, Ukrainian, Byelorussian and Georgian Soviet Socialist Republics will also be elected. Elections in the Kazakh, Kirghizian, Turkmenian, Uzbek, Karelo-Finnish, Latvian, Moldavian and Estonian Soviet Socialist Republics will take place on February 16, and in the Tajik Soviet Socialist Republic on February 14.

The Supreme Soviet of the Russian SFSR, like the Supreme Soviets of the other union republics, is the highest organ of state authority in the Republic. The Supreme Soviets of the union republics are elected by citizens, in accordance with the principles of socialist democracy, on the basis of universal, direct and equal suffrage by secret ballot. Each union republic has its own rules regulating the elections to the Supreme Soviet, which register the broad election rights of the citizens of our country as proclaimed in the Constitution of the USSR.

All citizens who have reached the age of eighteen, irrespective of race or nationality, religion, sex, educational or residential qualifications, social origin, property status or past activities have the right to vote in the elections, with the exception of insane persons and persons convicted by a court of law, whose sentences include deprivation of electoral rights. Every citizen who has reached the age of 23 has the right to be elected Deputy to the Supreme Soviet of the union republic.

Elections are conducted on an equal basis in all union republics; each citizen has one vote and all citizens participate in the elections on an equal footing.

The elections of the Supreme Soviets of all the union republics are direct. This means that the citizens choose their own Deputy, whom they know, by direct vote. The secrecy of voting is guaranteed to the citizens in all union republics.

These basic principles of the Soviet

election system are applied equally to men and women, to the civilian population and to citizens serving in the Soviet Army, regardless of where they may be on election day—at home, traveling, aboard ship or train, or in hospital.

Elections to the Supreme Soviets of the autonomous soviet socialist republics will be held simultaneously with the elections to the Supreme Soviets of the union republics. All the above-listed principles of the Soviet election system are applied equally fully in the autonomous republics.

According to the Constitution of the USSR, elections of the Supreme Soviets of all union and autonomous republics are conducted by means of electoral areas which are formed in accordance with the size of the population of the given republic. However, within each republic these areas are absolutely equal. Each electoral area sends one Deputy. The constitution of each union republic establishes the number of persons per electoral area, and hence the number of Deputies sent to the Supreme Soviet is

equal to the number of areas. The autonomous republics also establish their own quotas for each electoral area in elections to the Supreme Soviets, these areas being equal within each republic.

For the greater convenience of the electors and to facilitate the count of votes, the territory of the electoral areas is divided into election precincts, which are formed in the following fashion. In industrial settlements and villages and in the territories of rural Soviets with a population of more than two thousand, election precincts are formed on the basis of one precinct for every 1,500-3,000 inhabitants; a separate election precinct is set up in each *stanitsa*, village, *kishlak* or *aul* which has more than five hundred but not more than two thousand inhabitants. Separate election precincts may be formed in settlements or groups of settlements which have fewer than five hundred but not less than three hundred inhabitants in cases where the distance from such settlements to the central election precinct exceeds 10 kilometers (approximately six and one-



ELECTION PREPARATIONS—The area election commission of the Pervomaysky Constituency of Moscow studies a map of election precincts.

quarter miles). In remote northern and eastern districts where small settlements prevail it is permissible to form election precincts with a total population of not less than one hundred. In the national areas of the North and also in mountain and nomad districts, election precincts may be formed with a population of less than one hundred but not fewer than 50 inhabitants.

The election laws provide for the organization of election precincts of military units and formations. These precincts become part of the electoral area of the locality where the unit or formation is stationed.

Separate election precincts are formed at hospitals, maternity homes, sanatoriums and invalid homes having not less than 50 electors. Electoral precincts may be formed on vessels having not fewer than 25 electors aboard, which are at sea on election day. Long-distance trains, enroute on election day, also form their own election precincts which receive ballots from qualified voters aboard.

Electoral areas and election precincts, controlled by the area and precinct election commissions, are organized so as to ensure all conditions for the participation in the elections of all citizens with the right to vote. The same election precincts serve for election to the Supreme Soviets of the union and autonomous republics.

In all union and autonomous republics the elections are organized by the working people themselves through their

public organizations and societies which form the election commissions, ensure control over their activities, assist the executive committees of the local Soviets in compiling lists of voters, nominate candidates for Deputy, and so forth. Government organs assist the public organizations in conducting the elections. Print shops, paper supplies, the press, meeting-halls, broadcasts, means of communication and so forth are all placed at the disposal of the public organizations and working people's societies for use in implementing the will of the people in the elections. Every public organization, each citizen of the USSR, has the right to campaign for the candidate nominated. Canvassing is prohibited only on the election premises during voting.

The accuracy of the counting of votes is guaranteed by the fact that this count is made by the election commissions formed by public organizations and working people's societies. Furthermore, representatives of public organizations and working people's societies and also of the press have the right to be present during the counting of the votes by the area and precinct election commissions. Forgery of ballots or deliberate miscount of votes is severely punishable under Soviet law.

In order to ensure that all electors take part in the voting, the election laws establish that elections to the Supreme Soviets of union and autonomous republics be held on a non-working day;



VOTING—The sculptor Sergei Kononov and his wife cast their ballots in Moscow during the last election.

the balloting begins at 6 A.M. and ends at midnight by local time.

In the Soviet Union, socialist democracy is based on the achievements of socialism and guarantees all citizens absolute enjoyment of their rights.

In the Soviet Union as a whole, as in every union and autonomous republic, all the principles proclaimed in the election law are fully implemented. The Constitution of the USSR ensures the participation of the wide masses of the people in the government of the country. No country of the world has known such election activity on the part of the voters as is manifested in the Soviet Union. At the recent elections to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR our people demonstrated the greatest possible moral and political unity, and rallied with exceptional solidarity around the Bolshevik Party and the Soviet Government.



ELDERLY VOTERS—Voters who are old or ill are taken to the polls in cars. Every facility for voting is provided in Soviet elections.

Soviet State Administration

By S. Solovyev

Member of the Law Institute of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR

IN conformity with the 1936 Constitution of the USSR, Soviet state administration is based on the principles of Soviet democracy. The activities of the administrative organs of the government of the USSR are carried out within the strict limits of the law. The acts of the Soviet administration are based on, and are kept within the bounds of, laws passed by the supreme elected bodies of state authority. In the USSR, the administrative organs are not opposed to and are not separated from the people.

The Constitution of the USSR distinguishes the organs of state authority (the law-making bodies) from the organs of state administration. The former are the Soviets of Working People's Deputies, elected by the citizens of the USSR. Electors check on the work of their deputies and recall them if such work proves unsatisfactory.

The Supreme Soviet of the USSR and the Supreme Soviets of the constituent republics are the highest organs of state authority, and they alone exercise legislative power. In the intervals between sessions of the Supreme Soviet, its Presidium, elected by the session, acts on behalf of the Supreme Soviet. The state administrative organs in the USSR are responsible and accountable to the organs of state authority, and may act only within the limits of the laws passed and directives issued by the organs of state authority.

The Council of Ministers of the USSR is the highest executive and administrative body in the Soviet Union. As an administrative organ of the USSR, the Council of Ministers coordinates and directs the work of all of the administrative bodies under its jurisdiction, and exercises a number of important functions in protection of the interests of the Soviet State and the rights of the citizens of the USSR. As the highest organ of state administration, the Council of Ministers of the USSR, in conformity with Article 66 of the Constitution,

"issues decisions and orders on the basis and in pursuance of the laws in operation, and supervises their execution."

The Council of Ministers of the USSR is appointed by the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. It is responsible to the Supreme Soviet and accountable to it; and, in intervals between sessions of the Supreme Soviet, the Council of Ministers is responsible and accountable to the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, which, in such intervals, has the right to relieve ministers of their posts and to replace them.

Any Deputy to the Supreme Soviet has the right to address questions to any minister or to the Council of Ministers as a whole. The answers to these questions must be given within a period of three days.

The Council of Ministers of the USSR coordinates and directs the work of 36 all-union ministries, 23 union-republican ministries, and also a number of commissions, committees, councils, chief administrations, etc., (such as the State Planning Commission, the Council on the Affairs of Collective Farms, the Council on the Affairs of Religious Communities, the Chief Administration of the Northern Sea Route, and so on).

THE all-union ministries are organs regulating the branches of administration within the jurisdiction of the USSR as a whole. The structure and activities of the all-union ministries are therefore more centralized than the union-republican ministries. In the 16 union republics which form the USSR, the all-union ministries act through representatives appointed by them and by the local organs. Such, for instance, are the Regional Railway Administration, the River Transport Administrations, and the communication services (postal, telegraph and telephone), and factories, state trusts and other economic bodies of the all-union industrial ministries.

By the formation of unified organs of

the USSR, ensuring more fully and more effectively the general interests of the union republics, the latter have voluntarily limited some of their sovereign rights as republics of the USSR. With the union as a whole, the republics actively assist in guiding the activities of the unified organs of the USSR. The Supreme Soviet of the USSR (to which the Council of Ministers of the USSR is accountable for its own activities, and also for the activities of the all-union ministries) is elected by the citizens of the USSR, and, consequently, also by those of the union republics, since every citizen of the USSR is simultaneously a citizen of a union republic.

The position of the union-republican ministries is different. The USSR consists of 16 union republics. Each of these republics has its own Supreme Soviet with its Presidium, its own Council of Ministers and its ministries. Of the latter, the ministries are under the jurisdiction of both the appropriate ministry of the USSR and of the Soviet of Working People's Deputies of the republic.

The Soviets control the activities of the local administrative organs in various ways. One of the methods for such control is the appointment of permanent commissions by the Soviets. The members of these commissions are elected by plenary sessions of the Soviets, and not only the deputies of the Soviets are invited to participate in the work of the commissions, but also the more active citizens from among the local population. The Commissions of the Soviets of Working People's Deputies check up on the work of the local administrative organs and enterprises, and see that such work is in conformity with the needs and demands of the citizens of the USSR.

Control by the broad masses of the people is carried out in various ways, and in various branches of the Soviet administration. It raises the efficiency of the administrative organs and brings them into closer contact with the people.

Government Heads

On these pages are pictured the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR and the Chairmen of the Councils of Ministers of the 16 constituent Union Republics.*

The functions of the bodies which they head are executive and administrative. Under the Soviet Constitution, the ministers who make up these Councils are appointed by and are responsible to the appropriate Supreme Soviet, which is an elected body chosen by the people as a whole.

The Councils of Ministers of the Union Republics, in matters of administration, exercise authority under the provision of the Soviet Constitution which limits sovereignty of Union Republics only in specific matters enumerated in Article 14 of the Constitution.

* As of 1946.



JOSEPH V. STALIN

Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR



M. RODIONOV
Russian SFSR



N. KHRUSHCHEV
Ukrainian SSR



P. PONOMARENKO
Byelorussian SSR



T. KULIYEV
Azerbaijan SSR



V. BAKRADZE
Georgian SSR



A. SARKSYAN
Armenian SSR



S. BABAYEV
Turkmenian SSR



A. ABDURAKHAMOV
Uzbek SSR



M. KURBANOV
Tajik SSR



N. UNDASYNOV
Kazakh SSR



I. RAZZAKOV
Kirghiz SSR



P. PROKKOPEN
Karelo-Finnish SSR



N. KOVAL
Moldavian SSR



M. GEDVILAS
Lithuanian SSR



V. LACIS
Latvian SSR



A. VEIMER
Estonian SSR

A Year of Soviet Science

By Sergei I. Vavilov

President of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR

THE year 1946 was marked by considerable successes in the development of Soviet science. Inspired by Joseph Stalin's historical words, Soviet scientists are devoting all their energy to their share in the fulfillment of the great Five-Year Plan. In the Academies of Sciences of the USSR and the Union Republics, in the research institutes of various ministries, in the higher schools, some 100 thousand scientific workers and their assistants are engaged in research. The budget for science in 1946 was double that of the preceding year.

At the present time Soviet research institutions are summing up the results of their work for the past year. Of course, it is still too early to give an exact estimate of these results. The true significance and meaning of scientific research are often only made clear after several years have passed.

It can only be said so far that the scientific activities of the past year included many interesting and important works. In illustration, permit me to mention some of the researches carried out in the Academy of Sciences of the USSR in 1946.

A great stride forward in the important matter of mechanical methods of mathematical calculations was made by Professor L. Gutenmacher, who designed an electric machine built on new principles for the solution of differential and algebraic equations.

A very interesting development was given in 1946 to the theory of the formation of our solar system, submitted by Academician O. J. Schmidt. Results of great practical and theoretical importance were brought back from the Pamirs and the Alagez by two expeditions for the study of cosmic rays that had been organized by the Academy of Sciences under the guidance of Academician D. Skobeltsyn, Corresponding Member V. Veksler, and A. Alikhanyan, Member of the Academy of Sciences of the Armenian Soviet Socialist Republic.



ACADEMICIAN S. VAVILOV

Extremely fruitful work was accomplished under the supervision of Academician A. Zavaritsky by geological expeditions that visited Kamchatka, the Kuriles and the shores of the Pacific Ocean. Our soil experts, headed by Academician L. Prasolov, made considerable progress with the compilation of a detailed soil map of the USSR. In the Institute of Biochemistry of the Academy of Sciences, new chemical compounds have been obtained closely resembling albumins in their structure. The study of these new structures is an important step forward in the fundamental task of developing a theory of albumin.

Successful new methods of electric welding were elaborated by Academician V. Nikitin and his assistants, and a considerable contribution has been made to our knowledge of metals by the work of Tsukerman and Altshuler on the application of short X-ray impulses for the study of rapid processes taking place in the metals.

A great deal of work has been done in the course of the past year by our historians and scholars of literature. Among the most important works of this type compiled in 1946, mention must be made of the fundamental *History of the Rus-*

sian Peasantry by Academician B. Grekov, and a large volume of new data on the life and work of the great Russian geometrician Professor N. Lobachevsky, which has been compiled with notes by Professor L. Modzelevsky.

The scope of the activities of the Academy of Sciences may be judged from the fact that in 1946 the Academy Publishing House published books and papers of more than eight thousand authors. A majority of the Academy publications contain reports on new scientific achievements.

As we know, the Academy was considerably enlarged recently when 43 new Academicians and 112 Corresponding Members were elected. Many prominent Soviet scientists figure among these newcomers to the ranks of the Academy: representatives of various branches of knowledge and authors of outstanding researches. The list of the Academy's members is enriched by the name of the new Honorary Member of the Academy of Sciences, Vyacheslav Molotov.

The Academy of Sciences is firmly convinced that the new Members and Corresponding Members will contribute a considerable share toward the solution of the great scientific and technical tasks with which science is confronted in the new Five-Year Plan.

It goes without saying, of course, that the Soviet army of scientists cannot consist only of commanders. It also has need of cadres of young scientists, students and postgraduates. The need for reinforcements to the ranks of the scientific workers is now greater than ever, and the hopes of the scientists of the older generation are centered entirely upon the Soviet youth.

The achievements of 1946 mark new progress in the phenomenal development of science since the establishment of the Soviet Government.

In order fully to appreciate the importance of science to our country in the Soviet period, it must be remembered

that before the October Revolution Russian industry, both manufacturing and extracting, was regulated by foreign methods and machinery, and that a very large part of the country's consumer goods, machines and raw materials was imported.

Today imported machines, consumer goods and raw materials have become a rarity in the Soviet Union. Soviet machine tools are working in our factories, Soviet aircraft fly in our skies, Soviet automobiles travel our roads. We have our own radio, optical, electric lamp and telephone industries. China tea has been replaced by Georgian, Italian tangerines and lemons by Caucasian. Everything that has been accomplished in the sphere of industry and technology in agriculture and in medicine is the result of the tremendous growth of Soviet science and its all-round development.

The Stalin Five-Year Plans have always included a plan for the development of scientific research.

Soviet science grew and expanded together with the growth and expansion of Soviet means of production. Soviet science was one of the chief causes of this growth, and at the same time one of its results.

During the Second World War, Soviet science withstood a particularly stern trial. Together with the gallant Soviet Army, Soviet science emerged victorious from the war; today the whole world knows that the young Soviet science has passed its examination with honors. The seeds of the new science planted in 1917 have borne fruit.

The major task allotted Soviet science from the days of the Revolution has been that of substantial help to the people, help in building socialism. In many fields Soviet science had to make rapid strides to overtake technique in Europe and America. This assimilation of stages that had already been passed in the West, however, was accompanied by the development of live creative thought. In the past few years Soviet science has made

its own contribution to world science, a contribution that is no small one.

The gigantic hydraulic engineering works on the Svir, the Dnieper and in the Caucasus and the building of the Moscow subway are examples of the problems that were solved partially by new methods suited to the specific features of socialist construction.

The achievements of Soviet aircraft designers, of builders of Soviet aircraft motors and of new guns and tanks, played an important part in winning the war.

As we look back over the past 29 years, Soviet scientists see with pride that they have done their duty to the world of science and have helped in the general progress of science. Soviet science has become an important part of the world of science.

Today our scientists are at work on the new tasks connected with the fulfillment of the Five-Year Plan for the Rehabilitation and Development of the National Economy.



ACADEMY MEETS—Academicians at their recent meeting, where new members were elected.



MOLOTOV ELECTED—Academician N. Zelinsky records the election of V. M. Molotov as honorary Academician.

Soviet Higher Education in 1946

By Sergei Kaftanov

Minister of Higher Education of the USSR

IN 1946 the schools of higher learning in the USSR gave the country more than 70 thousand qualified graduates, which is one and a half times the 1945 figure. In the majority of cases state examination commissions noted the maturity of scientific and technical thought among graduating students, their ability to apply their knowledge to practice and to advance technical progress.

Occupying the center of attention of higher educational institutions in the year just past was the organization of all types of academic work designed to deepen and strengthen the knowledge of the students and the intensification of their independent work.

The majority of Soviet students do not confine themselves to studies within the limits of the curriculum and the syllabus. They seek perseveringly for additional sources of knowledge, they endeavor to broaden their theoretical and scientific outlook. An example is the students' scientific society at the Moscow State University, which has a membership of 270 students, while more than two thousand are members

of the university's 87 scientific circles.

Before the war we had 782 higher educational institutions with 560 thousand students. In the past year the student body in Soviet higher educational institutions reached the prewar level. Not only has the network of higher educational institutions been rehabilitated, but new institutes have been created: two industrial institutes in Nizhny Tagil and Penza, four agricultural institutions, three medical institutions, several institutes of music and theater, and dozens of new faculties. Nevertheless the number of scientific graduates with higher education still does not meet the demand of the steadily growing national economy. The flow of scientific graduates from higher educational institutions must reach a total of 120 thousand to 130 thousand annually.

In the years of the new Five-Year Plan, 1,928,000 qualified men and women will be graduated from higher educational institutions and technical schools, and of this number more than 600 thousand will have a higher education. In 1950, 674 thousand students

will be enrolled in Soviet schools of higher learning—an increase of more than 100 thousand in the five-year period. The correspondence and evening extension systems of higher education are to be considerably expanded.

In 1946, the first year of the Five-Year Plan, Soviet higher educational institutions admitted 195,400 new students. This is considerably higher than the prewar enrollment.

The desire for higher education has always been very great in the Soviet Union, where every graduate is offered broad opportunities for a bright future. Soviet engineers, agronomists, doctors and teachers are not threatened by the specter of unemployment. In the Soviet Union every college graduate knows that a job is waiting for him, that he is needed by the national economy.

Last year the number of applicants who applied for enrollment in higher educational institutions was very great. At Moscow State University there were 4,061 applications for 1,325 vacancies. The Moscow Technological Institute, which could admit 250 new students, received 728 applications. The Moscow Institute of Oriental Studies reviewed 472 candidates for 150 available places. The Moscow Pharmaceutical Institute had two hundred vacancies, for which 1,053 applications were submitted. The same desire to enter higher educational institutions was observed in other cities.

The level of knowledge of secondary school graduates was considerably higher than in former years. The fact that among new entrants more than four thousand had received gold and silver medals for high scholarship is proof of this.

Among the entrants were 25 thousand war veterans. Experience has shown that former fighting men are among the most desirable students at schools of higher learning. The overwhelming majority of them are models of discipline and scholarship.



AVIATION INSTITUTE—Students working on their diploma projects at the Moscow Aviation Institute, one of many such Soviet higher schools.



TRANSPORT SCHOOL—Students attending a lecture at an institute for transport engineers.

The doors of higher educational institutions have been opened wide to receive them. Veterans who attended higher educational institutions before being called up for service are reinstated in the same educational institution or in others offering the same specialization. War veterans who were honor pupils in secondary school, regardless of the year in which they were graduated, are admitted to institutes and universities without entrance examinations. Those who are required to take examinations enjoy the right of priority with regard to admission. Free preparatory courses are available for war veterans who do not have a complete secondary education. In many institutes and universities lectures in mathematics, physics, chemistry and other subjects are conducted for demobilized soldiers so that they can review their knowledge of these subjects.

The raising of the standard of teaching in the Soviet schools of higher learn-

ing is a task of primary importance, and in this, of course, the teaching staff plays a decisive role. Before the war the number of professors, docents and teachers in higher educational institutions was 50 thousand. In wartime a considerable number of them went to the front or went to work in industry. At present most of them have gone back to teaching. However, higher educational institutions in outlying parts of the country are still understaffed. Postgraduate courses constitute the principal program for training new scientific pedagogical workers.

Before the war we had more than 12 thousand postgraduates. In recent years the number of postgraduates dropped considerably but now postgraduate work is being rehabilitated everywhere. In 1950 the number of professors, docents and teachers in Soviet higher educational institutions will reach 65 thousand.

The overwhelming majority of scien-

tific workers specializing in all fields of knowledge is to be found in Soviet higher educational institutions. The school of higher learning is training scientific manpower, scientific youth. In the postwar Five-Year Plan some 11 thousand young scientists who will considerably replenish the ranks of scientific and teaching cadres will take postgraduate courses in higher educational institutions and research institutes.

The physical and technical equipment of the schools of higher learning is also being strengthened. Laboratories and workshops in higher educational institutions are receiving the latest equipment, machines, apparatus and instruments.

Facing the Soviet school of higher learning is the task of supplying highly qualified men and women who will take an active part in implementing the great program for the further economic and cultural flowering of the Soviet land.



GEORGIAN DANCE—A dancer performs to the music of a Georgian choir and players of the chonguri, a Georgian instrument.



RUSSIAN DANCE—The combined choreographic ensemble of Moscow dances at the All-Union Review of Amateur Art in the great Bolshoi Theater.



YOUNGEST PERFORMER—This five-year-old girl, one of the Mozzhukhin family trio of accordion players, received much applause.

Folk Art

One of the most colorful of recent Soviet theatrical functions was an all-country review of musical and choreographic art given by amateurs who are factory and office workers.

The review was held at Moscow's magnificent Bolshoi Theater and was attended by many dignitaries. The scenery and costumes were lavish, and the performances of many of the amateurs were well received by critical Moscow audiences.

Amateur Art in the USSR

By Vsevolod Pimenov

Head of Amateur Art Department of Committee on Arts of the
Council of Ministers of the USSR

AN all-country review of musical and choreographic amateur performers, held under the auspices of the Committee on Arts of the Council of Ministers of the USSR and the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions, came to a close recently with some 300 thousand factory and office workers having taken part.

Home talent reviews of this kind have become a Soviet tradition which has exercised a potent influence in the growth of the country's artistic culture. Nor was the growth of artistic culture among the broad masses and the urge of art expression impeded by the stresses of the war.

That amateur talent now flourishes in the Soviet Union more than ever was well borne out by the recent review, the performers receiving high plaudits from the exacting metropolitan music and dance lovers.

Among the amateurs who demonstrated their art in the concert halls of Moscow and on the stage of the famed Moscow opera house, the Bolshoi Theater, were colliers from the Donbas, steel workers from the Urals, school teachers from Armenia, lumbermen from Trans-Carpathia, railwaymen from Byelorussia, textile workers from Uzbekistan—the best amateur performers chosen at various republican and regional elimination contests—in all, 2,300 persons. And, by the way, these fresh young talents are a fine source on which professional musical and choreographic groups may draw.

Of the programs of the final concerts given in Moscow one may say that variety was the keynote both in the musical and choreographic performances. Alongside the national instruments orchestras there were three notable symphonic ensembles—the ensemble of Moscow engineers and technicians which played such difficult pieces as the *Dance of the Skomorokhi* from Rimsky-Korsakov's *Snow Maiden* (*Snegurochka*), the Urals steel

workers' ensemble which gave a flawless rendering of Mozart and Tchaikovsky (overture to *The Marriage of Figaro* and waltz from the ballet *Sleeping Beauty*), and the Latvian workers' and employees' ensemble performing pieces by native composers.

In their rendition of Tchaikovsky's *Slav March*, the well-knit wind-instrument orchestra composed of the workers of the Stalin automobile works demonstrated a mature technique and good musical taste. Russian folk songs were masterfully rendered on the gusla—an ancient instrument—by Leningrad's railwaymen. The Azerbaijan oil workers' orchestra struck a deep solemn note in its fine rendition of the heroic melody *Dzhangi*. Tajik tambourine performers brought home the beauty of their native lyrics to the Moscow audience.

With a flowing grace and freshness the amateur dancers of the various republics and regions of the Soviet Union paid tribute to the multi-national choreographic art of the country.

A dance group of the workers and employees of Georgia's tea industry performed to the accompaniment of an en-

semble of national instruments and a chorus. With characteristic grace the Georgian dancers performed several national dances—among them the impetuous *Mtiuluri* and the flowing *Tseruli* dances.

A program of Uzbek, Khorezm and Uigur dances was presented to the Muscovites by a group of amateurs from Uzbekistan. Arrayed in their colorful national costumes, amateur dancers from Daghestan gave a dazzling performance of their beloved national dance—the *Lezginka*.

There were a youthful vigor and pleasing freshness about each of the performers. In the programs "character" national dances were presented along with fragments from classic ballets. The choreographic group of the Moscow Trekhgornaya Manufaktura textile mills gave a particularly fine performance of Strauss' waltz *Spring Voices*. Some of the solo dancers showed real talent, winning their way into the hearts of the Moscow public.

When among amateurs real talents are discovered they are encouraged in every way to develop their gifts. Thus



BOLSHOI THEATER—The amateur artists performed at this Moscow theater.

now and again the ranks of professional performers are replenished by talents from among amateurs. Sergei Lemeshev of the Bolshoi Theater of Opera and Ballet who is one of the Soviet Union's most beloved tenors is, for example, among those who began his artistic career in an amateur group.

In the Soviet Union more than three million persons engage in amateur art activities, thus gaining the possibility of expressing their natural artistic inclinations. Some six thousand Palaces of Culture and more than 70 thousand "red corners" at factories are centers where amateur artistic activities are concentrated and are carried on on a mass scale. These function under the auspices of the trade unions. At the same time the Committee on Arts and the Committee on Cultural-Educational Institutions of the Council of Ministers take active part in promoting home talent activities. These committees sponsor some two hundred "Folk Art Centers" which work out methods for guiding amateur art activities, issue instructions, recommend programs, convene conferences, organize courses for training home talent instructors and amateur group leaders.

The final concerts of the recent review developed into a real folk art festival, a festival which will undoubtedly remain imprinted in the memory of the spectators.

THERE are three million amateur singers, musicians and actors in the Soviet Union, who sing in their own choruses, play in their own brass bands and symphony orchestras, trios and quartets and act in plays they stage themselves. No less than 160 thousand amateur musical and theatrical groups perform in workers' clubs, aboard ships of the Navy, in the Army and in the fields of the collective farms. It is doubtful whether all the theaters in the world taken together entertain as large an audience as the 160 thousand amateur groups in the Soviet Union.

Who are these amateur performers?

They are people in all walks of life—engineers, students, workers, farmers, trade school pupils, elderly doctors—each so fond of his hobby that he does not grudge time spent after working hours.



SCHOOLGIRLS—A Ukrainian amateur group, typical of many, with People's Artist of the RSFSR Moissev. He holds the Stalin Prize.

The hub of amateur art in the USSR is the House of Folk Art in Moscow named after Nadezhda Krupskaya, Lenin's wife and comrade. Founded 28 years ago, it sponsors the activities of a veritable army of art lovers.

The folk art center comprises several departments—theatricals, music, choreography and the pictorial arts. Each of these engages a large staff of professional artists to give instruction and guidance to the amateurs. More than four hundred stage directors, actors, musicians and artists render assistance to the amateurs, either by mail or in person. All the republics and many regions have their own folk art centers, of which there are 150 in the USSR. All of them, however, are under the jurisdiction of the All-Union House of Folk Art in Moscow.

Each year amateur art is reviewed all over the country and the most gifted performers are given the opportunity to become professionals.

Many a professional theater and drama group got its initial start in this way. This is true of Igor Moissev's well-known Song and Dance Ensemble, the Pyatnitsky Chorus, the drama theaters of the Stalin automobile plant in Moscow, of the Uralmash plant in

Sverdlovsk, the Kirov plant in Chelyabinsk and others.

Interesting work is done by the department of the House of Folk Art which collects and studies folklore and singles out the most popular folk bards for special folk ensembles.

Marimiyana Golubkova, a fisherwoman who lived in a village on the coast of the White Sea in the Archangel region, was famous for miles around for her renditions of old songs and for the ballads which she improvised herself. Nearly illiterate, she was unable to put her ideas on paper until one day she was "discovered" by the writer Nikolai Leontiev, a consultant of the House of Folk Art. He wrote down her tales, arranged for the publication of her ballads and poems in literary magazines, and finally helped her to write the book, *Two Centuries in Half a Century*. Leontiev is now helping Marimiyana Golubkova to write a new book.

The House of Folk Art receives requests for aid and advice from towns and villages all over the Soviet Union. Lately it has been getting letters from amateur artists in many countries of Europe seeking advice and assistance in the organization of amateur theatricals and musical ensembles.

The Karelo-Finnish Soviet Republic In the Five-Year Plan

By Pavel Prokkopen

Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Karelo-Finnish SSR

THE Karelo-Finnish Soviet Socialist Republic is a land of forests, lakes and mountains, lying between the Baltic and White Seas. Its area is equal to the combined territories of Denmark, Portugal, Belgium and Albania. Before the war it made steady progress in utilizing its abundant natural wealth, and registered great gains in the domain of culture.

Before the Great October Socialist Revolution, Karelia was a backward tsarist colony. It was a land of virgin forests. One could walk for 60 to 125 miles without coming across a single inhabited place.

There were no industrial cities in Karelia and almost no agriculture.

It was hard to find fields suitable for cultivation amidst the dense forests, boggy marshes and granite cliffs. Karelian peasants would make a living by fishing or by taking up employment under sweat shop conditions in timber camps.

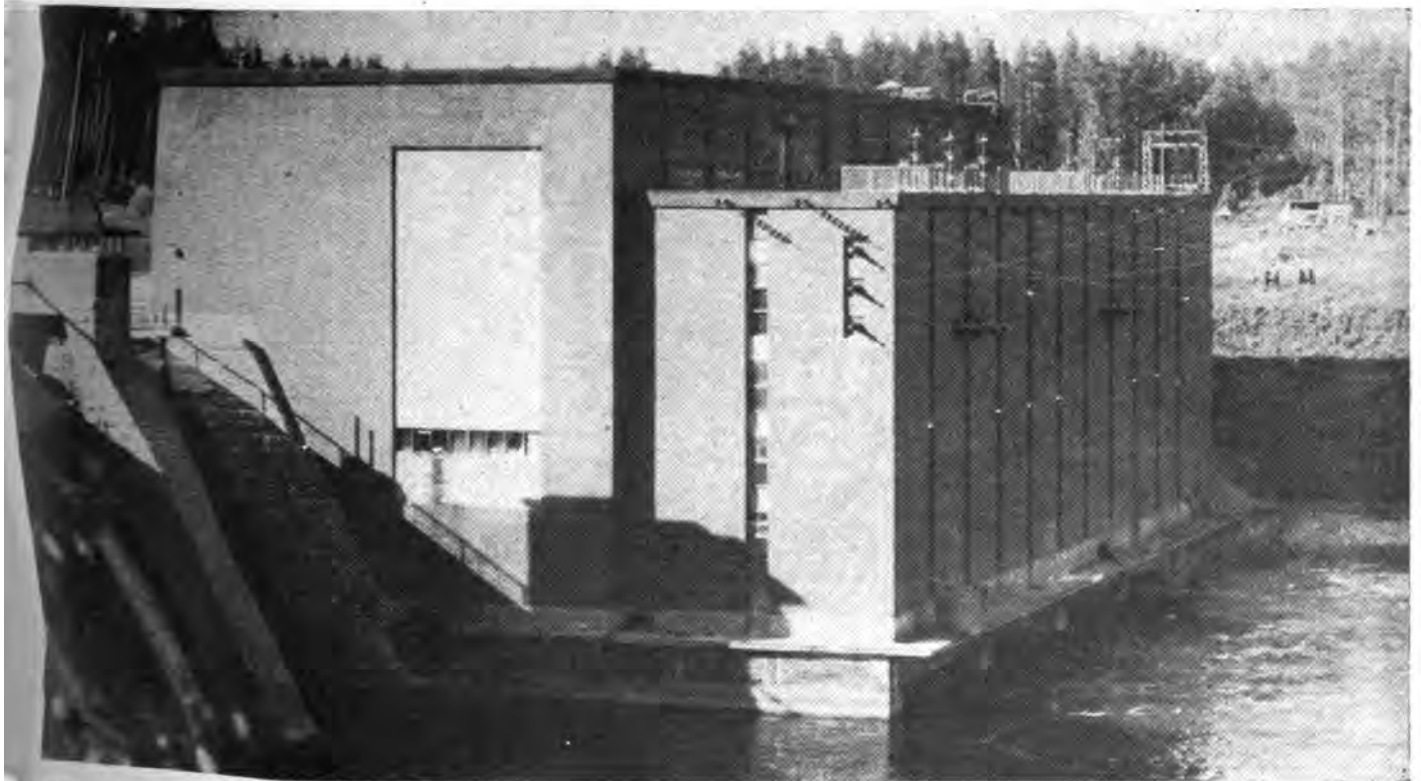
The Great October Socialist Revolution changed the life of Karelia beyond recognition. During the last 29 years Karelia became a land of industry and mechanized agriculture.

The timber reserves of Karelia are estimated at more than 35 billion cubic feet. During the Soviet period timber production developed into a large-scale mechanized industry. Tractors, machines, improved tools, loading and unloading

machinery appeared in the forests. Thousands of cart and motor roads were constructed. As a result of all this the output of timber in the Republic in 1940 was almost 10 times more than in 1913.

Increased timber production has enabled the Republic to establish a sawmill industry. On the eve of the war there were in Karelia 19 sawmills with an annual output of more than 35 million cubic feet of sawed timber.

For more than two centuries the Russian people dreamed of connecting the White and Baltic Seas, but this dream was realized only under Soviet power, during the period of the Stalin Five-Year Plans, by construction of the White Sea-Baltic Canal named after



POWER STATION—The Rauhlala hydroelectric station in the Karelo-Finnish SSR, demolished by the fascist invaders, has been rebuilt and is operating again.

Stalin. Its length is 140 miles and it was built in 20 months.

The canal played a major role in developing the natural resources of Karelia. In desolate places arose industrial enterprises, well-built hamlets and the new cities of Segezhs and Medvezhegorsk. A combined cellulose and paper mill, one of the largest in the USSR, was established in Segezhs. A ship repair yard started working in the city of Povenets. Large shipbuilding wharves were set up.

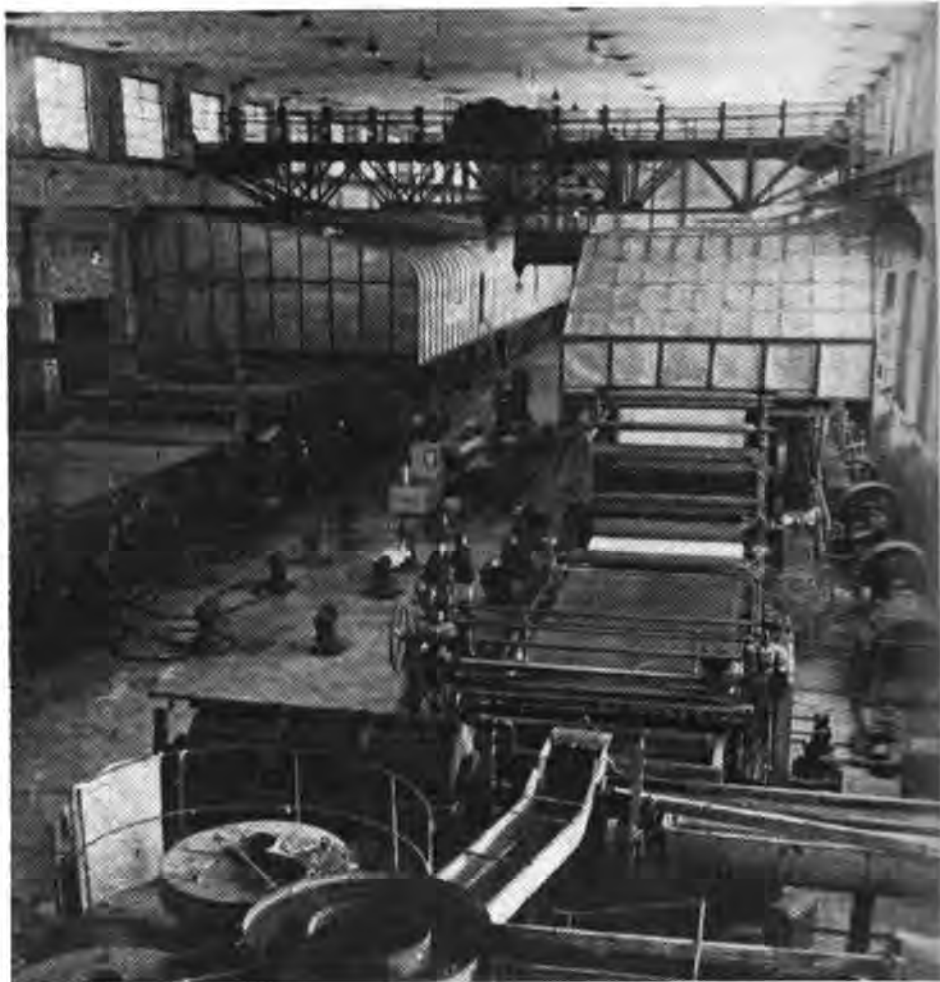
The city of Kondopoga came into being after the October Revolution. Here were built a huge paper mill with a daily output of hundreds of tons of paper for newspapers, and a pegmatite crushing mill supplying its products to all the porcelain and chinaware factories in the USSR. Near the Kivach waterfall arose a large hydroelectric power station supplying electricity to scores of factories and mills and to thousands of dwelling houses.

Karelia is rich in minerals. Among these are iron ore, zinc, copper, lead, silver, molybdenum and other metals. On the eve of the war construction of a large metallurgy works was launched.

There are immense reserves of non-metallic minerals in the Republic. During the Soviet period the nonmetallic mining industry became one of the leading branches of the economy of the Republic.

The October Revolution changed the life of the Karelian peasants. Wheat began to be sown and vegetables cultivated on land cleared of forests and on drained marshes. The northern land proved to be fertile, and in many districts the grain crop yield exceeded 1.6 tons per hectare.* Having united in collective farms, the Karelian peasantry had at its disposal tractors, harvester combines and other agricultural machines. New railways and highways were built in the Republic.

The October Revolution opened the road to knowledge for the Karelian people. In 1940 there was hardly an illiterate person in the Republic. Karelia now has its own state university, a teachers' training institute, 15 technical secondary schools, nearly five hundred elementary and secondary schools and many night



MILL—The Segezhs cellulose and paper mill in the Karelo-Finnish SSR. Paper-making is one of the great industries of the Republic.

schools for the working youth. From among the Karelian people have come thousands of engineers, physicians, architects, agronomists, teachers and geologists.

Hundreds of clubs, houses of culture, libraries and reading-rooms, cinemas, stadiums, swimming pools and parks have been opened in the towns and villages of the Republic, as well as an opera house, a dramatic and a musical theater. Nearly 50 thousand young people belong to various sports organizations.

The war had a serious effect on the economic and cultural development of the Republic. The fascist invaders wrecked almost all of the sawmills and pulp and paper mills, the Onega metallurgical plant, the White Sea-Baltic Canal and hundreds of other industrial

enterprises; they burned down half of Petrozavodsk and reduced Medvezhegorsk and Kondopoga to ruins.

The first major successes in the post-war revival of economy and culture have already been attained. More than two hundred industrial establishments have resumed production, and nearly seven hundred collective farms, in addition to machine and tractor stations and state farms, have been restored. One hundred and thirty thousand inhabitants who left their homes at the beginning of the war have returned to their native parts; the State has given the needy grants totaling more than 30 million rubles. Towns and rural settlements are being revived, cultural institutions are being reopened, schools, higher educational establishments and technical schools are functioning again.

* metric tons—2,204 lbs.; one hectare=2.471 acres

The process of recovery is complex and entails the investment of large funds and much effort. Capital investments for the postwar Five-Year Plan period have been fixed at 1,600,000,000 rubles. During the first two Stalin Five-Year Plans and three years of the Third Five-Year Plan period, investments amounted to about two billion rubles. This means that in the period from 1946 to 1950 we have almost as much to do as we accomplished in the previous 13 years.

Relatively, the Karelo-Finnish Republic has a greater job of construction to handle than some of the other Union Republics. The volume of capital construction in Karelia is greater than in Lithuania, Moldavia, Kirghizia, Tajikistan or Armenia. But while having a smaller volume of new construction, these republics will in the five years register increases in industrial output from 56 per cent (Tajikistan) to 210 per cent (Kirghizia). The Karelo-Finnish Republic, however, will score an increase of only 11 per cent—so great is the damage which has to be repaired.

Timber is the main raw material serving as the foundation for industrializing the Republic. Forest tracts occupy more than three quarters of Karelia's territory. The annual growth amounts to

some 500 million cubic feet of high-grade timber. Nearly a quarter of the capital investment is earmarked for the development of the timber industry. In 1950 the annual felling and hauling of timber will amount to almost 400 million cubic feet, or nearly five times that of 1945; nearly 30 million cubic feet of lumber will be sawed, and so forth.

The quantitative increase will go hand in hand with new trends in tapping the timber resources. Many narrow-gauge railway lines are to be built, and machinery is to be used in the felling and transporting of timber. Dozens of new settlements are to spring up and a new railway line is to be laid through the western forest tracts.

While formerly timber served mainly as building material or raw material for pulp and paper mills, now it will be used by new shipyards, hydrolysis plants, furniture factories and for the production of prefabricated homes.

Particular importance is attached to the development of the mining industry. Large-scale construction is projected for the power industry. The lakes and rivers of the Republic hold out great prospects for fishing, and the Five-Year Plan calls for doubling the catch in 1950 as compared with 1940.

The people of Karelia are working with might and main to speed restoration and to restore as many factories this year as possible, principally those producing building materials.

New brick kilns producing annually 40 million bricks are to start production this year, as well as a cement mill and a factory producing prefabricated houses. Near Petrozavodsk a large prefabricated house factory is under construction. The building of a glass factory has been started in Kondopoga. Pulp and paper mills in Harly and Laskela have resumed production, and so has a cardboard factory in Suojarvi. Rehabilitation of the Kondopoga pulp and paper mill has been begun. Navigation was resumed this past season on the White Sea-Baltic Canal, which was severely damaged by the invaders.

Both the restored and new factories are designed to use to the maximum the local raw material resources. The people of the Karelo-Finnish Republic will have their own building materials, various household goods, woolens, knitgoods, felt boots, etc.

Deep-going changes are projected for agriculture as well. Science and practical farming have now blasted the myth that the northern lands are unsuitable for agriculture. Before the war our collective farms obtained high yields of grains and grasses, and livestock raising developed successfully. This past year only the first step was taken to solve the main task in agriculture—to increase the area under cultivation in 1950 more than twice over as compared with 1945. The problem of raising our own supplies of potatoes and other vegetables is also to be solved.

An important part in enhancing the efficiency of farming and the general well-being of the peasantry is to be played by the program of small rural power station construction. In the course of five years 140 hydroelectric stations are to be set up on our rivers, as well as 62 steam electric stations in the forest areas. This program will make it possible to bring electricity to three quarters of the collective farms, state farms and machine and tractor stations in the Republic.

The people of our Republic take pride in the grand tasks facing them and are ready to overcome all obstacles.



SCHOOL—Education of scientific workers is important to the economy of all Soviet republics. These are geology students at the Karelo-Finnish State University.

The Moscow-Saratov Gas Line

By M. Makarov

CONSTRUCTION of the Moscow-Saratov gas pipe line, built on Stalin's initiative, has been completed. This pipe line stretches for 525 miles from the district near the Volga city of Saratov (where the deposit of methane gas was discovered during the war) to the Soviet capital.

Moscow is now receiving a considerable quantity of gas from Saratov, and about 46 million cubic feet of gas will shortly be flowing daily along the pipe line from the banks of the Volga. It will provide chiefly for the everyday needs of the Muscovites: for heating dwelling houses, supplying gas to kitchen ranges and baths, laundries and bath-houses, factory kitchens, bakeries, etc. In the summer, when gas will not be required for heating dwellings, part of it will be directed to factories and power stations.

The large crew of builders—navvies, welders, fitters, lumber jacks—had to carry out a laborious job. An idea of the volume of work involved in the construction may be gained from the fact that it required about five million cubic feet of timber, about three and one half million cubic feet of stone, sand, rubble and gravel, more than 20 million bricks and 50 thousand tons of steel tubes. More than 600 thousand tons of various materials had to be transported along the track.

The gas pipes are laid underground all along the track. The pipe line intersects nearly one hundred large and small rivers, including such major navigable ones as the Moscow River and the Oka. It passes through marshes, forests, ravines and railway tracks.

Starting from the wells, the Saratov gas flows along tubes into separators for purification from admixtures, and thence through collectors into the pipe line. To prevent a drop in pressure, the gas passes through several compressor stations which maintain the necessary pressure and perform several additional functions. For instance, in the first station, situated at a distance of 43 miles from Saratov, the

gas undergoes a second purification.

The pipe line brings the gas to the outskirts of Moscow. From there it is carried through the city's network of tubes to the dwelling houses and institutions.

The gasification of the capital is rapidly developing as a result of the new gas pipe line. Despite the fact that winter has already come to Moscow the tempo of gasification is continuing to grow. Gas fuel will be gradually introduced in central heating, which hitherto worked on coal.

The installation of gas fixtures in dwellings is paid for from the state budget at an average cost of nearly four thousand rubles per apartment, not counting the laying of pipes and other work connected with gasification. Gas fixtures for apartments are now being manufactured in large quantities in Moscow factories.

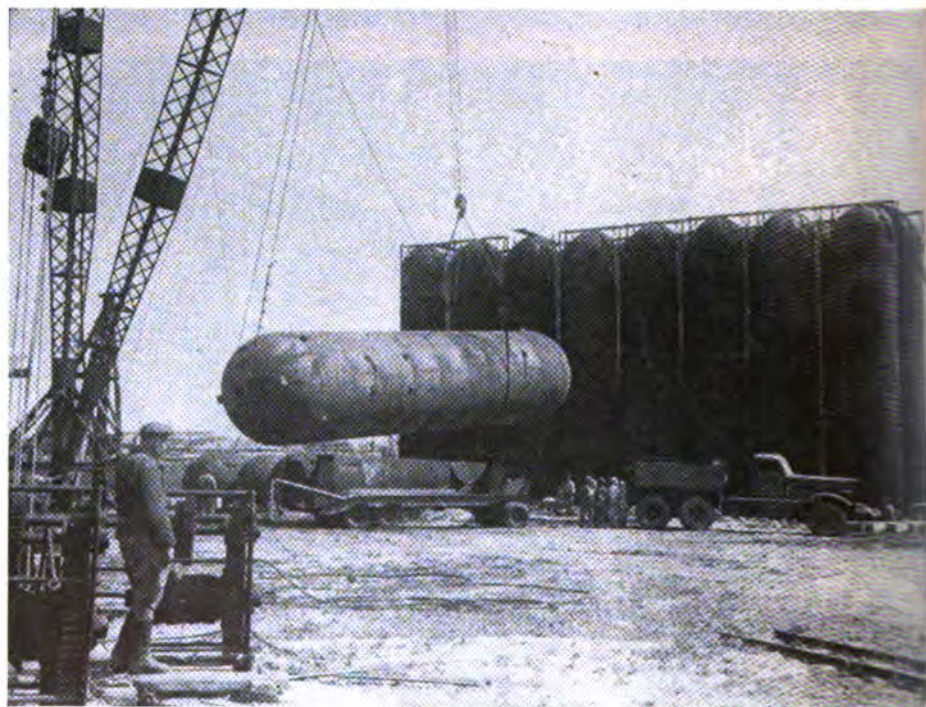
During recent months gas has been installed in a number of industrial suburbs of Moscow, as well as in the center

of the city. I recently visited the "1905" settlement in the Krasnaya Presnia district, where 30 thousand workers, clerks and engineers of nearby enterprises residing in 36 multi-storied houses are being supplied with gas.

"That was a fine holiday present," I was told by Alexeyev, a foreman in the Trekhgornaya textile mill. "Installation of gas in my home not only relieves me of many household worries, but means an actual rise in my real wages."

Several thousand inhabitants of the "1905" settlement, desiring to speed up the laying of the gas pipes, have on their own initiative decided to help the work by devoting to it several hours of their free time. The same thing happened in other Moscow districts.

Industrial enterprises are also lending a hand in this work. Many factories and mills are installing gas in the dwelling houses of their workers. In the Stalin district enterprises are assisting in the gasification of 16 local kindergartens, sev-



CONSTRUCTION OF LINE—Gas-holders being erected in the village of Karacharovo, near Moscow.

eral dining halls, bath houses and laundries.

Almost all district soviets in Moscow have held special sessions to deal with gasification. Each district has its gasification plan for the current and subsequent years of the new Five-Year Plan.

This new gas supply in Moscow will save much coal, petroleum and firewood. It has been estimated that gas will replace 407 thousand tons of oil products or 3,150,000 cubic feet of wood annually. Gas will replace firewood and in part coal and petroleum transported from distant places. It will effect an annual saving of 100 thousand carloads of firewood and coal, relieving transportation facilities.

It is interesting to note that a given unit of heat produced by Saratov gas costs less than half of what it costs to be produced by Moscow coal and one third what it costs produced by firewood. Despite the fact that the charge for gas to the consumer is very low, the entire cost of building the pipe line will be fully paid for within the first four years of its operation.

Completion of the Moscow-Saratov gas pipe line is the first major achievement to be scored in the Soviet Union's large-scale program for the development of gas production, as outlined in the current Five-Year Plan.

Gas pipe lines will also be built to supply Leningrad and Kiev with this fuel, and the gas-producing industry, comparatively new on a large scale in the Soviet Union, is to be greatly expanded and developed. The basis for this development is the exploitation of natural gases and the processing of coal, peat and shale.

By 1950 the output of gas from coal and shale will be more than 67 billion cubic feet annually, and the annual output of natural gas will be more than 296 billion cubic feet.

Work is to be continued on the Soviet method of underground gasification of coal, by which coal is transformed into gas while still in the ground, thus allowing the piping of the gas directly from the mine. Gas obtained by this method, which eliminates the mining process, is to attain an annual output of 35,500,000 cubic feet by 1950.

A New Land Is Mapped

By Professor Evgeni Korovin

Chief of the Ust-Urt Expedition, Academy of Sciences of the Uzbek SSR

WHEN the scientific expedition of the Uzbek Academy of Sciences returned recently from the Ust-Urt plateau, a vast uninhabited area in the heart of Central Asia between the Aral and Caspian seas, one of the last blank spots on the map of the Soviet Union was finally filled in.

The Ust-Urt plateau, some 75,190 square miles in area and almost one thousand feet above the level of the neighboring seas, has attracted the attention of scientists for centuries. It was visited in the nineteenth century by the Russian travelers Karelin, Borshchov and Severtsev and early this century by Neustruyev. Until recently, however, a substantial section of the territory remained unexplored.

Penetrating deep into the uncharted part of the plateau, the expedition made some interesting discoveries. For example, it had formerly been believed that the Ust-Urt plateau was a desert. This has now been found to be a misconception. For a good part of the year, and especially in the spring, the plateau is covered with vegetation, which withers during the summer under the scorching rays of the Central Asian sun. The expedition came across various prairie grasses and small bushes.

The expedition also confirmed the unverified assumption that the Ust-Urt had once been the scene of human habitation. To the traces of man of the Neolithic Age discovered in the past in the northern part of the plateau it has now added relics of material culture relating to later epochs and indicating that man dwelt on the Ust-Urt plateau until comparatively recently.

Especially interesting are the small mausoleums, of a type entirely unknown to science, discovered in the interior of Ust-Urt. Their architecture is unique, consisting in most cases of a square structure topped by a spherical cupola tapering to a point.

The mausoleums are made of uncut

slabs of colored limestone. Nothing like them has been found anywhere else in Central Asia. Under the rays of the bright southern sun and against the background of the cloudless blue sky the brightly colored mausoleums, in spite of their meager dimensions, can be seen for a long distance.

Judging by the inscriptions on them, the mausoleums house the remains of the chieftains and elders of the various nomad tribes that once dwelt in Ust-Urt and are evidence that these tribes had acquired a high level of culture in spite of their nomadic mode of life.

A study of the data collected by the expedition has established that the former inhabitants of Ust-Urt were livestock breeders, who grazed their herds here during the autumn, winter and spring, moving north during the summer months. Every year they migrated with their herds for distances of hundreds of miles.

Today life is returning to the Ust-Urt plateau, the development of whose natural resources for stock raising is an item in the five-year plan of the Kara-Kalpak Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic (part of the Uzbek SSR) on whose territory the plateau is located.

One of the immediate projects is to turn the entire Ust-Urt plateau into a large center for the breeding of caracul sheep. The area also provides highly favorable conditions for the breeding of camels, which are valuable beasts of burden in Central Asia.

The first step toward developing the Ust-Urt plateau will be to set up large state farms, whose experience in cultivating fodder sources can subsequently be utilized by collective farms. Part of the year the plateau will be used for pastureland by the collective farms in the neighboring Khorezm and Bukhara regions of Uzbekistan, thus permitting the latter to increase their livestock considerably.

Petrozavodsk, Capital of Karelia

By Nikolai Mikhailov

PETROZAVODSK, the capital of the Karelo-Finnish Soviet Republic, is located on the western shore of the second largest lake in Europe, Lake Onega, at the mouth of the small Lososinka River. The scenery of the city is typical of Karelia, the "land of forests, lakes and granite." On the east the city is washed by the waters of Onega, while on the west it is bounded by beautiful forests of conifers and deciduous trees.

Petrozavodsk was founded in 1703 by Peter I, when the great monarch built an arms factory (now the Onega machine building plant) from which the city derives its name (Petrozavodsk means, literally, Peter's Plant City). The emperor who "hacked a window to Europe for Russia" more than once wielded a sledge hammer in the factory's smithy. This historical plant, which was reconstructed and modernized by the Soviet Govern-

ment, was badly damaged by the Finnish invaders during the recent war, but will soon be completely rehabilitated.

In 1777 the village which grew up about the factory became the administrative center of the region. Yet despite its growing importance, Petrozavodsk remained until 1913 a backward little wooden town, with a population of only 18,900, possessing only one large street and several lanes and alleys lined with one-story houses and boarded sidewalks.

Before the Revolution Petrozavodsk was the center of a country to which exiles were shipped. Karelia was only several hours' travel from the capital of tsarist Russia, St. Petersburg (now Leningrad). But it had all the earmarks of a remote Siberian district, and it was in actual fact called "the capital's Siberian suburbs."

Under Soviet power, Petrozavodsk

underwent drastic industrialization, becoming in the course of two Five-Year Plan periods the industrial center of Karelia, as well as its cultural and political center. Petrozavodsk was at first the capital of the Karelian Autonomous Republic, and since 1940 it has been the capital of the Karelo-Finnish Union Republic.

In the heart of the city the great Onega machine building works, modernized and expanded, produced equipment for the woodworking industry and agriculture before the war. Also established in Petrozavodsk before the war were: the largest ski factory in the USSR, turning out skis for almost the entire Soviet Union; a steel mill; an automobile repair works; sawmills; a mica factory; food factories; and a large railway junction. Near the city a great hydroelectric power



PETROZAVODSK—Aerial view of a residential section of the Karelo-Finnish capital.

station was built to supply the needs of the capital.

In 1940 the Petrozavodsk University was opened in the capital, which at that time also had two other higher educational institutions as well as several technical and trade schools. Numerous scientific research institutions were opened, and a branch of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR has been set up in Petrozavodsk.

Before the war the city also had a large public library, a national museum, a Karelian and a Russian theater, an amateur theater, clubs and motion picture houses. Many newspapers, magazines and books were published in the Karelian, Finnish and Russian languages.

During the five-year periods of industrialization the city grew in size and population, and its appearance underwent a radical transformation. In the quarter century after the Revolution the city's population more than trebled, reaching the figure of 70 thousand in 1939. The city spread far beyond its former limits, stretching along the lake front and reaching back into the depths of the beautiful pine forests, and many tall buildings sprang up.

The perfidious attack of the Germans and their Finnish allies interrupted the free and prosperous life of the Karelo-Finnish Republic and of its capital. The city suffered greatly at the hands of the invaders. They completely destroyed the city's industry, including its seven power stations, and transported machinery from the machine building shops to Finland.

The enemy troops burned down and plundered the Petrozavodsk University, the scientific research institute of culture, the public library, all the schools, the theaters and other cultural institutions in the city, as well as a large number of dwellings, razing half of the city to the ground.

But immediately upon its liberation by the Red Army, the capital set to work to repair the tremendous damage inflicted by the vandals who had occupied it.

During the present five-year period the economic life of the Republic and of its capital will not only be rehabilitated but will be developed to surpass prewar levels, and its people will march toward new heights of well-being.



CITY SQUARE—October 25th Square, as it looked before the war.



MATERNITY HOME—A modern building in the Karelo-Finnish capital.



SKATING RINK—One of the many recreation parks in the northern city.

Notes on Soviet Life

THE Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR has awarded the Order of Lenin to the outstanding Russian psychiatrist, Vassilf Gilyarovsky, Member of the Academy of Medical Sciences. This high award marked the 70th birthday of the scientist and the 45th anniversary of his scientific and pedagogical activities. Gilyarovsky holds a prominent place in Russian psychiatry. He is the author of more than one hundred scientific studies, including the basic manuals of psychiatry used at present by Soviet medical institutes. He devoted much attention to the problems of mental afflictions in wartime and to methods of treating war invalids.

Gilyarovsky has held the Chair of Psychiatry of the Second Moscow Institute for 25 years and has trained hundreds of Soviet psychiatrists.

★

A large iron ore deposit has been discovered in the Krasnoyarsk Territory. It was a long time ago when local hunters first reported on the existence of ore deposits in the taiga. Last summer, the young geologist Medvedkin covered tens of miles hiking through the forests of the taiga and discovered traces of iron ore on the banks of the Kirgiteya River. He went further into the taiga, and thoroughly exploring the locality, found two powerful iron ore layers 65 feet thick cropping out on the surface.

The discovery is of tremendous importance for the industries in Siberia and the Far East. A special expedition to the taiga will be fitted out this year to study the possibilities of exploiting the local ore deposits.

★

Sixty-one meat packing factories, 50 dairies and 123 mechanized butter and cheese factories have been restored in districts that went through German occupation. The majority of these factories have modern equipment and many have already exceeded their prewar production capacity.

The Ukrainian paper industry, which was destroyed by the Germans, is being built anew. Nine out of 12 paper mills are back in operation, including the mill in Kamenets Podolsk that manufactures stationery of the highest grades and the mill in the Zhitomir region that produces condenser tissue paper.

Under the new Five-Year Plan, several new large paper mills will be built in the Ukraine. In particular, in the Transcarpathian region there will be built three cardboard mills and one of the largest paper mills in the Soviet Union. By the end of 1948 the output of Ukrainian paper mills will reach the prewar level, and in 1950 they will produce about 700 thousand tons of paper and an equal amount of cardboard—that is nearly three times as much as was produced in the Ukraine before the war.

★

In Alma Ata, capital of Kazakhstan, a car repair works provided for by the new Five-Year Plan has begun operations. This works is of great importance to the Tashkent, Turkestan-Siberian, Tomsk, Omsk and several other railways. Formerly passenger cars were sent for repairs to other districts of the country.

Another works for the repair of freight cars is under construction in Akmolinsk. During the current Five-Year Plan nine more car repair works will be built. Construction of four of them got under way last year.

★

In Stalinsk, West Siberian steel center, work has begun on new houses, palaces of culture and schools. Two hundred cottages are being built for Kuznetsk steel workers, and construction of large modern apartment houses is being speeded up. During the current Five-Year Plan 129 city and rural schools, four theaters, 26 palaces of culture, 123 libraries and 14 motion picture theaters will be built in the Kemerovo Region.

A method of changing the color of stainless steel by adding several elements to the alloy has been evolved at the Stalin Steel Institute in Moscow.

Academician N. T. Gudtsov, under whose supervision this work is being conducted, told the press that the steel thus treated acquired a golden hue. It melts well and is suitable as a decorative material for architectural and sculptural purposes. The use of this colored steel will be of considerable economic value since it will require no protective coating.

The new steel is now being tested for resistance to corrosion.

★

Thirty-four museums have been restored and opened in Lithuania of the 57 which existed in the Republic before the war and were nearly completely demolished by the Germans.

Of particular interest is the restored Military Historical Museum in Kaunas, with its numerous exhibits reflecting the struggle of the Lithuanian people against the Germans. The Vilnius Art Museum, too, possesses a rich number of exhibits, especially its section of modern Lithuanian painting.

Two other museums will be opened shortly in Vilnius. They are the Museum of the Revolution, which shows the struggle of the Lithuanian people for the Soviet system, and the Ethnographical Museum.

By 1950 the Republic will have 80 museums.

★

Six and one half million rubles have been earmarked by the Ministry of Municipal Economy of the Armenian Republic for the construction of houses for repatriated Armenians who have arrived from abroad. Six large apartment houses and 60 cottages for the new citizens have been constructed in the towns of the Republic.

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Supreme Soviet of the Russian
SFSR. Pictured is the last session
of this legislature before the elec-
tion of February 9, when a new
Supreme Soviet was elected.



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JOSEPH V. STALIN

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Generalissimo Joseph V. Stalin was interviewed in the Kremlin on December 21, 1946—his 67th birthday—by Elliott Roosevelt. The text of the interview, published in *Look Magazine*, is reprinted on Page 3.

Elections to the Supreme Soviets of the Union Republics

By a Moscow Correspondent

MILLIONS of Soviet citizens went to the polls February 9 in seven of the USSR's sixteen constituent republics to vote for their representatives to the Supreme Soviets of their respective republics. Elections were held in the Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, the Byelorussian SSR, the Georgian SSR, the Azerbaijan SSR, the Armenian SSR and the Lithuanian SSR.

On February 14 citizens of the Tajik Republic will go to the polls, and, on February 16 elections will be held in the remaining eight Soviet republics.

At the same time, voters who are also citizens of Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republics (contained within the territories of the Union Republics) are voting also for Deputies to the Supreme Soviets of their respective Autonomous Republics as well.

This is the second postwar election held in the Soviet Union, and comes at a time when Soviet citizens are marking the first year of achievement under the postwar Stalin Five-Year Plan.

Voting was heavy. Tabulation of complete returns of the balloting in the Russian SFSR shows that of a total registered electorate of 59,369,181 qualified voters, 59,341,928—or 99.95 per cent—cast ballots in Sunday's elections. Of the total vote cast, 58,918,779 votes—or 99.29 per cent—were recorded in favor of the candidates of the bloc of Party and non-Party Deputies; 420,359—or 0.71 per cent—of the electorate voted against these candidates. Ballots ruled invalid in accordance with the terms of the election regulations totaled 2,790. All the candidates of the bloc of Party and non-Party Deputies were elected.

Final results tabulated in the Stalin electoral district of Moscow showed a one hundred per cent turnout in all 59

precincts of the district, where Joseph Stalin was a candidate for election to the post of Deputy to the Supreme Soviet of the Russian SFSR. Of the ballots cast, not a single one was invalid, nor did any have the name of candidate Stalin crossed out. Stalin was unanimously elected by his constituents.

Commenting on the elections, the Soviet newspaper PRAVDA declared editorially: "Throughout the USSR the elections turned into a powerful demonstration of the boundless love and devotion which the Soviet people hold for the great leader and teacher of the working people—Stalin."

The Soviet people, the PRAVDA editorial declares further, rallied unanimously around the platform of Joseph Stalin: "This platform is Stalin's policy of rehabilitating and developing our na-

tional economy . . . the policy of raising the cultural level and improving the living standards of our people. This unity of will and purpose," the editorial concludes, "expresses the invincible morale and political unity of all the peoples of our multinational country."

In accordance with Soviet election regulations, the polls were opened at 6:00 A.M. and closed at midnight. Voting was by secret ballot, and the elections were supervised by the system of area and precinct election commissions, public bodies composed of Soviet citizens from all walks of life elected by their fellow citizens to serve in a voluntary capacity. Approximately one and one half million workers, peasants, office employees and intellectuals are serving on election commissions in the current elections.

In setting up the election commissions, the people in every republic advance the worthiest members of their community, men and women who have distinguished themselves on the battlefield and at work, who have earned the respect of their fellow citizens by conscientious labor and initiative, by their achievements in the sciences and arts.

The Central Election Commission of the Russian SFSR is headed this year by Mikhail Tarasov, prominent Soviet trade unionist, who is known to trade unionists all over the world. The Commission numbers among its members Alexander Fadeyev, one of the most popular Soviet authors. Another member of the Russian SFSR Commission is Guards Lieutenant General Rodimtsev, twice decorated Hero of the Soviet Union, of Stalingrad fame. Soviet science is represented on the Commission by Vyacheslav Volgin, Vice-President of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR. Other members of the Russian SFSR Central Election Commission are workers and collective farmers from many parts of the country.



ELECTION DAY—A young Lithuanian voter casts her ballot.

Text of Stalin Interview

LOOK Magazine February 4 published an article by Elliott Roosevelt containing an interview with Joseph Stalin, in which the Soviet Premier replied to a series of twelve questions put to him by Mr. Roosevelt. The text of the interview follows:

1. QUESTION: *Do you believe that it is possible for a democracy, such as the United States, to live side-by-side in peace in this world with a communistic form of government, such as that of the Soviet Union, and with no attempt on the part of either to interfere with the internal political affairs of the other?*

STALIN: Yes, of course. This is not only possible. It is wise and entirely within the bounds of realization. In the most strenuous times during the war the differences in government did not prevent our two nations from joining together and vanquishing our foes. Even more so is it possible to continue this relationship in time of peace.

2. QUESTION: *Do you believe that the success of the United Nations depends upon an agreement as to fundamental policies and aims between the Soviet Union, Great Britain and the United States?*

STALIN: Yes, I think so. In many respects the fate of the United Nations as an organization depends on a state of harmony being reached by these three powers.

3. QUESTION: *Do you believe, Generalissimo, that an important step toward world peace would be the reaching of an economic agreement of broader scope for the interchange of manufactured and raw materials between our two countries?*

STALIN: Yes, I believe that it would be an important step for the establishment of world peace. Of course, I agree! Expansion of trade would benefit in many respects the development of good relations between our two countries.

4. QUESTION: *Is the Soviet Union in favor of the immediate creation by the*

Security Council of the United Nations of an international police force, composed of all the United Nations, which would step in immediately wherever armed warfare threatens the peace?

STALIN: Of course.

5. QUESTION: *If you believe that the atomic bomb should be controlled by the United Nations, should they not, through inspection, control all research and manufacturing facilities for armaments of any nature, and the peacetime use and development of atomic energy?*

(At this point Elliott Roosevelt parenthetically says: "Stalin shot back at me a quick question: 'In general?' I said: 'Yes, but especially as to agreement in principle by Russia to such a plan.'")

STALIN: Of course. On the principle of equality no exceptions should be made in the case of Russia. Russia should be subject to the same rules of inspection and control as any other nations must."

(At this point Elliott Roosevelt parenthetically says: "There was no hesitancy in his answer. And no question of reserving a right of veto was even mentioned.")

6. QUESTION: *Do you think it would serve a useful purpose if another Big Three meeting were to be held for discussion of all the international problems now threatening the peace of the world?*

STALIN: I think that there should not be one meeting but several of them. If there were several, they would serve a very useful purpose.

(Here Elliott Roosevelt parenthetically says: "At this point my wife asked whether he thought that such meetings would help toward achieving closer relations on lower levels among representatives of the respective governments. She also asked whether such a result had been achieved by the wartime conferences. His answer came with a smile in her direction: 'There is no question of that. The wartime meetings and the results achieved greatly helped the cooperation at lower levels.'")

7. QUESTION: *Sir, I know that you*

are a student of many other political and social problems existing in other countries. And so I should like to ask whether you feel that the elections in the United States last November indicate a swing away, on the part of the people, from belief in the policies of Roosevelt and toward the isolationist policies of his political adversaries?

STALIN: I am not so well acquainted with the internal life of the people of the United States, but I would think that the election indicated that the present government is wasting the moral and political capital created by the late President, and thus it facilitated the victory of the Republicans.

(At this point Elliott Roosevelt parenthetically says: "In answering my next question, the Generalissimo became very emphatic.")

8. QUESTION: *To what do you ascribe the lessening in friendly relations and understanding between our two countries since the death of Franklin Roosevelt?*

STALIN: I feel that if this question relates to relations and understanding between the American and Russian peoples, no deterioration has taken place, but on the contrary relations have improved.

As to relations between the two governments, there have been misunderstandings. Certain deterioration has taken place and then great noise was raised that their relations would even deteriorate still further. But I see nothing frightful about this in the sense of violation of peace or a military conflict.

Not a single great power, even if its government were anxious to do so, could now raise a large army to fight another allied power, another great power, because now one cannot possibly fight without one's people—and the people are unwilling to fight. They are tired of war. And besides, there are no understandable objectives to justify a new war.

One will not know for what he has to fight and, therefore, I see nothing frightful that some representatives of the

United States Government are talking about the deterioration of relations between us.

In view of all these considerations, I think that the danger of a new war is not real.

9. QUESTION: *Do you favor a broad exchange of cultural and scientific information between our two nations? Also, are you in favor of the exchange of students, artists, scientists and professors?*

STALIN: Of course.

10. QUESTION: *Should not the United States and the Soviet Union form a common, long-term policy of aid to the people of the Far East?*

STALIN: I feel that it will be useful if it is possible. In any case, our government is ready to pursue a common policy with the United States in Far Eastern questions.

11. QUESTION: *If a system of loans or credits were arranged between the United States and the Soviet Union, would such agreements have a lasting benefit to the economy of the United States?*

STALIN: The system of such credits is, of course, mutually advantageous both to the United States and to the Soviet Union.

(Here Elliott Roosevelt parenthetically says: "Then I asked a question that was creating obvious concern in many countries of Europe.")

12. QUESTION: *Does the failure, in the American and British zones of occupied Germany, of carrying out the denazification program give serious cause for alarm to the Government of the Soviet Union?*

STALIN: No, it has not been a cause for serious alarm, but of course, it is not pleasant to the Soviet Union that this part of our common program is not being put into effect.

ELLIOTT ROOSEVELT reports that the interview occurred in the Kremlin on the night of December 21—Stalin's 67th birthday—with Pavlov translating. In addition to the questions and answers, Mr. Roosevelt published a short article describing his personal impressions of Stalin.

He declared that Stalin's health ap-

Klyueva Elected Deputy

By E. Finn

PROFESSOR NINA KLYUEVA, Corresponding Member of the Academy of Medical Sciences of the USSR has been elected Deputy to the Supreme Soviet of the Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic. She is well known throughout the country for her work in the field of microbiology. She and her husband, Grigori Roskin, have been conducting anti-cancer research for many years with considerable success, and have developed the KR serum now being tested.

Nina Klyueva was born in 1899 in a Don Cossack family. She was graduated from Rostov University shortly after the Great October Revolution, and was given the opportunity to continue her work in microbiology.

Her thesis for the degree of Doctor of Medical Science, which dealt with allergy—the increased sensitivity of the organism to infectious diseases—evoked great interest. The special type of allergic reaction discovered by her became known in medical literature as the "Klyueva Phenomenon."

Professor Klyueva is likewise noted for her services in the struggle against typhus, for her work in immunology against cholera and in evolving a new method of swift preparation of pro-

phylactic vaccine, a preparation which is quite effective and at the same time harmless to the human organism. Of particular interest is her work in creating multiple vaccines. Professor Klyueva proved in practice the possibility of making people immune simultaneously against typhoid and paratyphoid, dysentery, cholera, tetanus and diphtheria. She prepared a number of highly important analogous vaccines.

Professor Klyueva achieved fine results in the study of problems of pathogenesis of wound infection. She evolved a method of making dry preparations of bacteriophage for use in war hospitals. The anti-cancer work done by Professor Klyueva and her husband in the postwar period is extremely interesting.

Like the majority of Soviet scientists, Nina Klyueva combines her research work with teaching. She heads the department of microbiology in one of Moscow's medical institutes, she is preparing several people for research work and gives popular talks on scientific subjects. She is also an able organizer.

Although she is very busy, Professor Klyueva finds time for public work. She has been a Deputy to the Moscow Soviet for nearly nine years.

peared good, and that Stalin was suntanned and somewhat thinner than when Elliott Roosevelt last saw him at Teheran. He declared that Stalin replied to questions "with precision and without hesitancy, tempering the speed of his answers to accommodate Pavlov and me. . . .

"When I asked him question No. 2 about the need for harmony among the Big Three powers, he tapped his cigarette against an ash tray and delivered his reply thoughtfully and carefully.

"His answer to No. 6, concerning the advisability of another Big Three meeting, was delivered with a twinkle of the eye and a vigorous nod of the head. . . .

"He was very emphatic in his statement that relations between the Russian and American peoples have improved, and in his declaration that there is no justification for a new war."

Elliott Roosevelt reports that Stalin affably greeted him and his wife when they entered Stalin's office. Stalin inquired about Elliott Roosevelt's mother, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, and asked whether Mrs. Roosevelt intends to visit the Soviet Union. Mr. Roosevelt replied that it was certain that Mrs. Roosevelt was eager to visit the Soviet Union at the earliest possible moment, whereupon Stalin replied: "We shall receive her with great pleasure."

Electoral Laws of the USSR

From Moscow News

THE most distinctive feature of the Soviet electoral system is the principle of drawing large numbers of persons from all strata of the population into the work of organizing and conducting the elections.

The election commissions, as Soviet public bodies, supervise the polling, count the votes and ascertain the results of the voting, and in general attend to maintaining proper order at the polling stations. Another function of the election commissions is to supervise the preparatory election work handled by administrative bodies. For example, the area election commissions see to the timely formation of election precincts by the respective executive committees of the soviets, and to the proper compilation and publication of voters' lists.

All election commissions—central, area and precinct—are formed on the broadest democratic foundations and are made up of representatives of diverse public organizations and societies, as well as of persons nominated at general meetings of working people.

The Central Election Commission is the highest Soviet public body for controlling the conduct of elections on the territory of a given republic. The Central Election Commission sees to it that the election regulations are strictly adhered to; it handles complaints about any violations on the part of election commissions and has the final word in settling these complaints.

The area election commissions register the candidates nominated in accordance with the constitutions of the Union and Autonomous Republics and with the election regulations, supply the precinct commissions with ballots of the prescribed form, count the votes, and establish the election results for the given area.

The precinct election commissions collect the ballots of the given precinct and count the votes cast.

More than 147 thousand election precincts were set up for the elections to

the Supreme Soviet of the USSR in February, 1946. In the current elections to the Supreme Soviets of the Union and Autonomous Republics there were even more, with approximately 1,500,000 workers, peasants, office employees and intellectuals serving on them.

Under the election laws of the Union and Autonomous Republics, all citizens of the USSR who have reached the age of 18, irrespective of race, nationality, sex, creed, educational and residential qualifications, social origin, property status and past activity have the right to vote in the election of Deputies to the Supreme Soviets of their respective republics. Only the insane or persons who have been convicted by court of law and whose sentences include deprivation of electoral rights may not vote.

The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR has concurred with the proposals made by the Presidiums of the Supreme Soviets of the Union Republics fixing the age of 21 as the minimum for citizens eligible for election

as Deputies to the Supreme Soviets.

The procedure for the nomination of candidates under the Soviet electoral system, as well as the electoral laws of the Union and Autonomous Republics, is most democratic, inasmuch as large masses of electors take an active part in advancing and discussing candidacies and in canvassing for the candidates.

The right to nominate candidates, according to election regulations, is secured to public organizations and societies of the working people—Communist Party organizations, trade unions, cooperative societies, youth organizations and cultural societies.

According to the regulations, a candidate to the Supreme Soviet of a Union or Autonomous Republic can stand for election in only one electoral area, and candidates may not be members of area election commissions in the area for which they are running.

All public organizations or societies of the working people who nominate candidates must register them at the



PREPARATION—The area election commission of the Stalin constituency in Moscow checks precinct boundaries in its area.



ARMED FORCES—Sailors of the Baltic Fleet meet with canvasser Alexei Smirnov to discuss the elections.



FARMS—Interest was high in rural regions. Canvasser M. A. Kondratyev talks to collective farmers near Kuibyshev.



FACTORY—A meeting of election campaigners in a shop of the Kirov sewing factory in Kutaisi, Georgian SSR.



HEADQUARTERS—A precinct campaign headquarters in Moscow.

On this page are scenes of the widespread preparations which preceded the elections. In the Soviet Union the franchise is regarded as a great responsibility by the voters, and serious study of the election regulations and of the qualifications of the candidates is a preface to the election in every sort of community.

The spirit of the people toward their elections is shown in the gala spirit of election day itself. After all the preparation, when the day arrives, it is celebrated throughout the land as a great holiday, with street dancing, parades, and other manifestations of the joy of the people in their right to choose those who represent them.

respective area election commissions not later than 30 days before polling day, submitting to the area commissions the minutes of the meeting or conferences at which the candidates were nominated, as well as the written consent of the candidates to stand for election in the given area. The area commissions must register all candidates nominated by public organizations and societies of the working people in conformity with the requirements established by the constitutions of the Union and Autonomous Republics and the election regulations.

Not later than 25 days before the elections, the area election commission must publish in full the name, age, occupation and party affiliation of each registered candidate as well as the name of the public organization nominating him. All candidates registered by the area election commission must be entered on the ballots.

The area election commissions are also responsible for printing the ballots and distributing them to all precinct election commissions in the languages of the inhabitants in the given area, not later than 15 days before the elections.

Every organization nominating a candidate, as well as every citizen of the USSR, enjoys the right to campaign without interference for this candidate at meetings, in the press and by other means, as stipulated in the constitutions of the Union and Autonomous Republics.

In the Soviet Union the right and opportunity to nominate candidates are not restricted or hindered by property or social status, residential qualifications or monetary requirements, nor are any sorts of obstacles in the registration of candidates raised by officials running the elections.

The electoral laws of the Union and Autonomous Republics establish a procedure for balloting which preserves complete secrecy in voting and excludes the possibility of any influence being brought to bear on the voters in the free expression of their will.

In order that there be no omissions in the voters' lists the election regulations set forth that the executive committees of soviets must post the lists



CANVASSERS—E. Vladimirova and D. Nakhtchina, medical students at Stavropol, served as canvassers.

30 days before polling day or otherwise give each voter the opportunity to make sure that his name is included.

To enable all voters to cast their ballots, the elections are held on a non-working day. During the last 20 days before the elections the precinct commissions publish or otherwise inform the voters of the date and place of elections.

If a voter changes his place of residence between the time the voters' lists are published and election day, the executive committee of the soviet which compiled the list in which he is included must issue to the voter a certificate giving him the right to vote at another precinct, at the same time deleting his name from its list. The voter is put on the list at his new place of residence upon presentation of the certificate and identification papers.

Persons serving in units and formations of the armed forces of the USSR stationed beyond the boundaries of the USSR were enabled to take part in the elections to the Supreme Soviets of the Russian SFSR, the Ukrainian SSR and the Byelorussian SSR at special election areas set up at such units and formations.

On the premises where the voting is to take place, special rooms or booths are set aside where the voters mark the ballots. While the voter is marking his ballot, no one besides the voter is allowed

to be present in this room or booth.

Every voter casts his ballot in person at the polling station. The voter, upon presenting his identification papers to the secretary or other authorized member of the precinct commission, and after his name is checked off on the voters' list, receives a ballot of regulation type. In Autonomous Republics, where elections to the Supreme Soviet of the Autonomous Republic are held simultaneously with the elections to the Supreme Soviet of the Union Republic of which it forms a part, the voter receives a second ballot with the names of the registered candidates to the Supreme Soviet of the Autonomous Republic.

In the booths set aside for marking the ballots, the voter leaves on each ballot the name of the candidate for whom he is voting and strikes out the names of the others, after which he drops the ballot into the ballot box.

According to the regulations, no campaigning is permitted at the premises of the polling station during voting.

At midnight, when the voting is over, the precinct commission proceeds to open the ballot boxes and count the votes. The votes are counted openly, in the presence of specially authorized representatives of public organizations and societies of the working people as well as representatives of the press.

After the ballot boxes have been opened the commission checks the num-

ber of ballots against the number of persons issued ballots according to the voters' list, and enters the results in the records.

The chairman of the precinct commission, in the presence of all the members of the commission, then announces the results of the voting, ballot by ballot. Ballots on which the names of more than one candidate have been left are considered invalid. Any doubts as to the validity of a ballot are settled by the precinct election commission.

When the votes have been counted, the commission makes a record of the count, which is signed by all the members of the commission, including the chairman and the secretary. The chairman of the precinct election commission formally announces the results of the voting before the entire commission.

The area election commission tabulates the votes on the basis of the records submitted by the precinct commissions, and establishes the number of votes cast for each candidate.

The candidate to the Supreme Soviet of the Union and Autonomous Republics receiving an absolute majority of votes, i.e., more than half of all the votes cast in the given area and declared valid, is considered elected.

If no candidate receives an absolute majority of votes, the respective area commission, after making special note to that effect in the record and reporting to the Central Election Commission, announces a ballottage (run-off election) of the two candidates receiving the largest number of votes. The area election commission appoints a day for the ballottage which is not later than two weeks after the first balloting.

If the total number of votes cast in an area is less than half the number of electors in the given area with the right to vote, the elections are declared invalid and the Central Election Commission of the Republic sets new elections for not later than two weeks after the elections.

The regulations also stipulate a definite procedure for the investigation of complaints about elections incorrectly conducted and the penalty for violation of the electoral rights of citizens.



FAMILY GROUP—Yevgenia Zakharova, daughter of a printer, reads the regulations to her parents and the family.



CHECKUP—Lists of voters are checked by an election commission. All voters are registered.



WALL NEWSPAPER—Election news is posted in this form at precinct headquarters. These are Moscow voters.

Elections in an Autonomous Republic

By A. Mirtskhulava

Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Abkhazian ASSR

THE People of the Abkhazian Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic marked the recent election campaign with major successes in the realization of the program of the first twelve months of the Stalin Five-Year Plan. They are proud of their victories gained with the help of the great Russian people.

Before the Great October Revolution the territory now occupied by the Abkhazian Republic had no industries. At present there are coal, light, food, essential oil, woodworking and building materials industries as well as power.

Abkhazia, which is within the territory of the Georgian SSR, is noted for its favorable climate. Scientific planning made it possible to utilize most effectively the natural resources of the narrow strip of the Black Sea shore which is the Republic's territory.

During the period of the Stalin Five-Year Plans, thousands of acres of barren land and marshes were converted into fertile soil for the cultivation of citrus fruits and industrial crops. Before Soviet times, citrus fruit plants were rare and were used chiefly to adorn the estates and country houses of the wealthy classes. Today tangerine, orange and lemon plantations occupy thousands of acres of land. Tea, tobacco, tung trees, geranium, eucalyptus and bamboo cane are also grown extensively.

The construction of four new pits in the Tkvarcheli coal basin is particularly important for the development of the Republic's economy. An increased output of coking coal is vital not only for Abkhazia, but for the whole of Georgia, chiefly for the iron and steel works.

The rapidly developing program of industrial construction made it imperative to speed up production of building materials. Other significant undertakings include the construction of new railway lines and the building of new motor roads.

The tea industry is growing at a

rapid pace. The plantations now occupy an area of more than 23 thousand acres, and will be increased by another five thousand acres by 1950.

The tung tree, used for the production of lubricants, is also extensively grown on the state and collective farms of the Republic. Work is being completed on a tung-oil factory in the town of Ochmchiri.

Greatest attention, however, is being given to the extension of citrus fruit plantations. The yield of citrus fruits increases from year to year. In 1940 the Republic gathered 42,604,900 citrus fruits, while last year's total was nearly 82 million. In the prewar year of 1940, Abkhazia supplied more than three million lemons, while by December 1, 1946, the lemon crop had reached nearly seven million.

The collective farm tobacco growers

are also extending the area of tobacco cultivation and are improving the quality of their crop, used by the cigarette factories in Moscow and other cities.

The eucalyptus is another important tree grown in the Republic. It supplies valuable timber, medicinal raw material, essential oils and tannin. The current Five-Year Plan provides for the planting of 12 million eucalyptus trees. Last year more than 700 thousand were planted.

The Republic has a wide network of sanatoriums and rest homes, well known in the Soviet Union. Many new local sanatoriums and rest homes are under construction. Work has begun on the construction of a new health resort—Ritsa-Avadhkharo—in one of the most picturesque spots of the Republic. In the next few years new health institutions will rise on the banks of Lake Ritsa, and motor roads will connect the locality with the seashore.

Sukhumi, the capital of Abkhazia, will in the next few years develop into one of the most beautiful spots on the Black Sea Coast. Work has started on a water works which will supply all the needs of the city. This year will see the completion of the drama theater now under construction. The Five-Year Plan also provides for the building of a large motion picture theater, a maternity home, a secondary school and a library. All the main streets will be coated with asphalt.

The Abkhazians are working selflessly, like all the peoples of the Soviet Union, for the realization of the Five-Year Plan. They are developing industrial and agricultural production and working hard to raise the crop yield.

The activities of the population during the recent election campaign to the Supreme Soviets of the Georgian SSR and the Abkhazian ASSR are another vivid demonstration of the patriotic feelings of the people. They have, as never before, rallied around the Soviet Government and their great leader, Joseph Stalin.



DEPUTY — Mikha Tskhakaya, oldest Deputy to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, represents Abkhazia.

Soviet Production in 1946

Following is the text of the communique of the State Planning Commission of the USSR on the execution of the 1946 State Plan.

THE restoration and development of the national economy of the USSR in 1946 proceeded in accordance with the program of the first year of the postwar Five-Year Plan. According to data of the Central Statistics Administration of the USSR, the work of industry, agriculture and transport, the volume of capital construction work and retail trade, the training of cadres and cultural development in the USSR in 1946—the first year of the postwar Five-Year Plan—is characterized by the following figures:

1. The plan of gross industrial production was carried out by various Ministries as follows:

Ministry	Per cent of Plan fulfilled
Iron and Steel Industry.....	99.5
Nonferrous Metals Industry.....	99
Coal Industry of Western Regions..	105
Coal Industry of Eastern Regions..	97
Oil Industry of Southern and Western Regions.....	103
Oil Industry of Eastern Regions....	105
Electrical Power Stations.....	99.7
Chemical Industry.....	105
Electrical Industry.....	106
Industry Producing Means of Communication.....	103
Heavy Engineering.....	105
Automobile Industry.....	92
Machine-tool Building Industry.....	98
Agricultural Machine Building Industry.....	77
Transport Machine Building Industry.....	81
Industry Producing Machines and Instruments.....	98
Building Materials Industry.....	105
Timber Industry.....	98
Cellulose and Paper Industry.....	110
Rubber Industry.....	96
Textile Industry.....	103
Light Industry.....	99.6
Meat and Dairy Industry.....	110
Food Industry.....	98
Gustatory Products Industry.....	102
Fishing Industry of Western Regions	100.6
Fishing Industry of Eastern Regions	85
Local Industry and Local Fuel Industry of Union Republics.....	102

In accordance with the Five-Year Plan, in the course of 1946 the industry of the USSR completed in the main the

postwar reorganization of industrial production.

2. The output of the most important industrial products changed in 1946 in comparison with 1945 as follows:

Product	1946 Output (1945 as 100)
Pig iron.....	112
Steel.....	109
Rolled steel.....	113
Copper.....	106
Zinc.....	108
Lead.....	119
Coal.....	110
Oil.....	112
Natural gas.....	114
Electric power.....	110
Railway locomotives..	Increase by 30 times
Railway freight cars..	Increase by 29 times
Motor trucks.....	138
Motor cars.....	126
Motor buses.....	118
Equipment for metal industry.....	140
Steam turbines.....	130
Electric motors below 100 kilowatt capacity.....	169
Electric motors over 100 kilowatt capacity.....	138
Special and aggregate metal-cutting machine tools.....	134
Spinning machines.....	243
Weaving looms.....	Increase by 33 times
Tractors.....	172
Harvester-combines.....	449
Tractor-drawn seed-drills.....	429
Tractor-drawn cultivators.....	Increase by 17 times
Threshing-machines.....	378
Caustic soda.....	109
Calcinated soda.....	109
Mineral fertilizers (superphosphate, nitrate and potassium fertilizers)...	152
Synthetic dyes.....	129
Transportation of timber from woods	106
Sawed timber.....	110
Paper.....	161
Cement.....	185
Slate.....	198
Window glass.....	165
Cotton fabrics.....	117
Woolen fabrics.....	130
Leather footwear.....	128
Rubber footwear.....	197
Stockings and socks.....	148
Meat.....	118
Animal fats.....	169
Vegetable oil.....	119
Fish.....	110
Sugar.....	100
Bread and baked goods.....	124
Alcohol.....	127

On the whole the gross output of the USSR'S entire industry in civilian goods rose by 20 per cent in 1946 as compared with 1945. Engineering plants turned out civilian goods worth 18,400,000,000 rubles more than in 1945.

3. Agriculture was seriously affected by the unfavorable weather conditions of 1946, as expressed in heavy drought on a considerable territory in the European part of the USSR. The drought, which commenced in early spring (end of March) in Moldavia, rapidly spread to the southwestern districts of the Ukraine and then swept all the regions of the Central Black Soil Zone, including the northern regions of the Ukraine.

In approximately the middle of May the drought spread to districts of the right bank of the lower stream of the Volga. Such drought had not occurred in the territory of the USSR in the past 50 years. The territory affected by the 1946 drought was larger than in 1921 and approximated that of 1891.

Despite this, the gross harvest and marketable grain production in 1946 were incomparably higher than in 1921, which result was possible thanks only to the socialist organization of production with machine and tractor stations and the collective farming system created in the years of the Stalin Five-Year Plans.

In the areas unaffected by drought, especially in Western Siberia and in Kazakhstan, production of agricultural crops considerably increased in 1946 as compared with the preceding year. The harvest of grain crops in Kazakhstan and Western Siberia increased by 50 per cent as compared with 1945, and in the Altai Territory by 2.3 times.

Cotton production in the USSR increased in 1946 by 34 per cent as compared with 1945. However, as a consequence of the heavy drought in many regions, the production of grain crops, sunflower seed and sugar beet in the USSR as a whole considerably declined in 1946 as compared with 1945.

The Government of the USSR took steps to render aid to the affected districts in food, seed and fodder, and also took measures to affect economy in the consumption of food.

4. The average daily loading on the railways in 1946 constituted 113 per

cent as compared with 1945, including coal loading, 116 per cent, and metal loading, 115 per cent. Railway passenger traffic increased by 30 per cent as compared with 1945. Sea and river transportation also increased in 1946 as compared with 1945. Freight traffic in civil aviation increased by 18 per cent and passenger traffic by 87 per cent in 1946 as compared with 1945. Transportation by motor vehicles increased by 45 per cent, as compared with 1945.

5. The volume of capital construction work in 1946 in the national economy as a whole (in comparable prices) increased by 17 per cent as compared with 1945, including an increase in the coal industry of 20 per cent, in the iron, steel and nonferrous metals industry of 16 per cent, in power stations of 10 per cent, in civilian engineering of 12 per cent, in the light and food industries of 67 per cent, in transport of 14 per cent, and in housing construction of 55 per cent, as compared with 1945.

About 800 government enterprises were built, restored and began production in 1946.

Six blast furnaces, 18 open-hearth furnaces, nine rolling mills, one powerful blooming mill, eleven coking batteries, 36 big coal mines, and 117 power station turbines, including two turbines of 100,000 kilowatts capacity each, were restored and began production.

In 1946 navigation was opened on the restored "Stalin" White Sea-Baltic Canal.

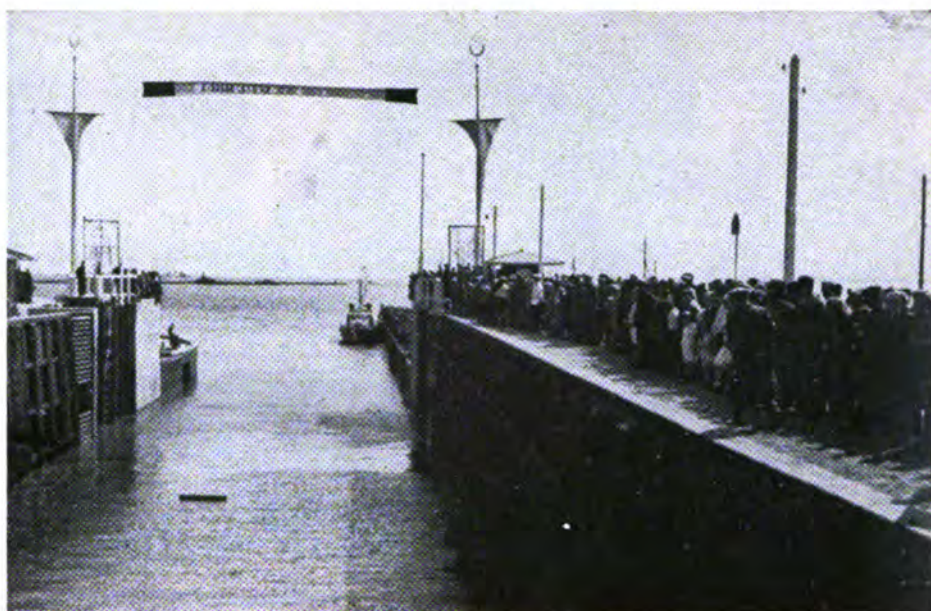
About 300,000 spindles were put into commission at textile mills.

The capacity of sugar factories increased to process 10,000 more tons of sugar beet per day.

In 1946 government enterprises and institutions and local Soviets built, restored and made available to tenants six million square meters [64,584,000 square feet] of living floor space.

6. In 1946, retail trade turnover exceeded that of 1945 by 30 per cent (in comparable prices), including an increase in sales of foodstuffs of 15 per cent, and of industrial goods of 85 per cent.

A series of steps was taken in 1946 to expand Soviet trade and to consolidate the currency. New government



BALTIC-WHITE SEA CANAL—Crowds mark the resumption of navigation on this canal, which was restored in 1946 according to plan.

retail prices of rationed foodstuffs were introduced, and on this basis the rationing system will subsequently be abolished. In connection with this, the Soviet Government raised wages and salaries of low- and medium-paid workers and office employees. Steps have been taken to increase cooperative production and to develop cooperative trade in towns in general consumer goods and food.

7. The number of workers and employees in the national economy of the USSR increased by three million in 1946. Regular vacations for workers and employees have been fully restored, and the overtime work practiced on a mass scale in wartime was discontinued.

The vocational and railway schools and factory apprenticeship schools graduated 382,000 young skilled workers in 1946. In addition, 2,500,000 new workers were trained and 3,400,000 workers improved their skill during the year by means of individual and team training as well as in various courses.

The number of pupils in elementary and secondary schools rose by 2,400,000 as compared with 1945. The number of students in technical and other special secondary schools rose by 137,000, and the number of students in institutions of higher education by 109,000.

Early in 1946 the number of scientific

research institutions exceeded by 13 per cent that of the prewar year of 1940, while the number of their scientific staff exceeded the 1940 figure by 24 per cent. The number of scientific research institutions and scientific staff personnel continued growing in the course of 1946.

The number of medical institutions, sanatoriums and rest homes increased in 1946. Five hundred and thirty sanatoriums with accommodation for 84,000 persons and 300 rest homes for 34,000 persons were restored or newly opened.

8. Execution of the Five-Year Plan for the economic rehabilitation of districts which had suffered occupation, as well as capital construction in those districts in the amount of 17,500,000,000 rubles in 1946, made it possible to increase industrial output in the districts which had suffered occupation by 28 per cent as compared with 1945. In 1946 the output of pig iron in those districts rose by 59 per cent as compared with 1945, the output of steel by 67 per cent, and that of rolled metal by 57 per cent. Coal output in the Donets Basin exceeded that of 1945 by 30 per cent. Simultaneously in 1946 industrial production and railway traffic continued to grow and extensive construction work was carried out in all districts of the USSR.



CULTURAL EQUALITY—Universities and libraries have been established and extended. Library of the Lithuanian State University.



CIVIL EQUALITY—Voters at Tashkent, Uzbek SSR, during a previous election. These people had no rights under tsarism.



MILITARY EQUALITY—Opportunities are equal, and republics have their own formations. This is an Armenian flier.

Equality

Equality of rights and opportunities for all nationalities inhabiting the USSR is a basic guarantee provided by the Soviet Constitution, and is a cornerstone of the Soviet Union's economic and political strength. Under the Soviet national policy formulated by Lenin and Stalin, the backward, exploited regions of the tsarist empire were transformed into culturally and economically advanced republics, where industry, modern agriculture, education, science and art flourish.

Equality of the Soviet Peoples

By N. Farberov

Master of Law

THE UNION of Soviet Socialist Republics is a multinational state. It consists of 16 Union Republics, 16 Autonomous Republics, nine Autonomous Regions and 10 National Areas. The USSR is inhabited by more than 180 different peoples, nationalities and national groups.

The principle of the equality and sovereignty of the peoples was the basis on which the Soviet State was built up.

The Soviet Government never limited itself to a formal acknowledgment of the equality and sovereignty of the peoples of the USSR. In order to ensure genuine equality, planned measures were taken to raise the economic and cultural level of the formerly backward peoples.

The national equality of the peoples of the USSR was most fully expressed in the Constitution approved December 5, 1936, which states: "The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics is a federal state, formed on the basis of the voluntary association of Soviet Socialist Republics having equal rights."

The Union Republics have their own supreme legislative organs which issue laws effective within the boundaries

of a given Union Republic. Each of the Union Republics has its own constitution which takes into account the specific features of the given Republic.

All of the Union Republics enjoy sovereignty and equal rights. The territory of a Union Republic may not be altered without its consent. To every Union Republic is reserved the right freely to secede from the USSR, and each Union Republic exercises state authority independently on its own territory (with the exception of certain functions which the Union Republics have voluntarily ceded to the jurisdiction of the USSR). The rights of the Union Republics are protected by the State authority of the USSR.

The rights of the Union Republics are being steadily extended. Since 1944 the Union Republics have had the right to organize their own troop formations and also to enter into direct relations with foreign states, to conclude agreements with the latter and to exchange diplomatic and consular representatives.

The Autonomous Republics are Soviet national states within the territory of the Union Republics. They also have

their own constitutions, supreme legislative organs, their own budget and supreme court. The Constitution does not grant the Autonomous Republic the right to secede from the Union Republic, but its territory may not be altered without its consent. The smaller national units—the Autonomous Regions and the National Areas—also enjoy rights permitting them to take into account their national specific features.

The National Areas are formed in sparsely populated, formerly backward districts such as the Far North, for the purpose of ensuring consideration of the interests of the smallest nationality. The Koryak National Area the territory of which equals that of Belgium, is inhabited by only 12,500 persons (slightly more than one seven-hundredth of the population of Belgium). Nevertheless, it sends its own Deputies to the highest organ of state power in the USSR—the Soviet of Nationalities of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

The Soviet of Nationalities, one of two equal chambers of the Soviet parliament, represents the specific national features and interests of the numerous So-



KABARDIANS—Deputies to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR from Kabardia. Left to right, V. Dron, a miner; G. Shibzukhov, collective farmer; and Z. Bekulova, collective farmer.



TAJIK DEPUTIES—These Deputies from the Tajik SSR are Pulat Bobokalonov, a collective farm chairman, and Dmitri Tokarev, Minister of Home Affairs of the Tajik SSR.

viet peoples. Regardless of the size of its territory or population, each Union Republic elects 25 Deputies to the Soviet of Nationalities, each Autonomous Republic eleven Deputies, each Autonomous Region five Deputies, and each National Area one Deputy.

Based on absolute equality, friendship between the peoples of the USSR and their mutual political, economic and cultural aid are steadily growing and becoming stronger. In connection with the construction of the Great Ferghana Canal, the Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic appealed to the Kirghizian and Tajik Soviet Socialist Republics to cede a strip of land which passed through the territory of both of the latter republics and was indispensable for the construction of the canal. In consideration of the vast importance of this construction for the national economy, both of the above-mentioned republics granted the request of the Uzbek SSR.

On the initiative of the Byelorussian Government, the Supreme Soviet of the USSR ceded to the Lithuanian SSR a part of the Byelorussian territory, the population of which was chiefly Lithuanian.

The great successes achieved by the Union Republics in their national development, the considerable extension of the Soviet Union's international contacts and the necessity of considering the vary-

ing foreign political interests of the constituent republics of the USSR have resulted in an increase in their foreign political activity and has given them greater independence.

As we know, the Soviet Republics of the Ukraine and Byelorussia participated in the San Francisco Conference of the United Nations as founder members. Their delegates took an active part in drawing up the United Nations Charter, in the work of the General Assembly of the United Nations, and in the Peace Conference.

Manifestation of the sovereignty of the Union Republics in independent foreign political activities is fully justified both by the importance of these states and by their share in the rout of fascism in Europe. The territory of the Ukrainian SSR is equal to that of France and 10 times as large as that of Denmark. It has 40 million inhabitants. The Soviet Ukraine surpasses a majority of European countries in the level of its industrial development. The number of colleges and students in the Ukraine considerably exceeds that of Germany. Material damages suffered by the Ukraine during the past war are estimated at almost 200 billion rubles. It is natural, therefore, that the Ukraine, enjoying equal sovereignty with the other Union Republics comprising the USSR, should take an active part in the solution of the

most important questions of international politics.

Another example of the Union Republics' independence in foreign policy is the conclusion of treaties by the governments of the Ukraine, Byelorussia and Lithuania with Poland on the evacuation of the Ukrainian population from the territory of Poland and of Polish citizens from the territories of the Ukraine, Byelorussia and Lithuania.

The appearance of the Union Republics in the international field has helped to extend the international relations of the USSR with other states.

"Equality of rights of citizens of the USSR, irrespective of their nationality or race, in all spheres of economic, state, cultural, social and political life, is an indefeasible law," declares Article 123 of the Soviet Constitution.

Soviet society is free of all national contradictions. Any direct or indirect restriction of the rights of, or conversely any establishment of direct or indirect privileges for, citizens on account of their race or nationality is punishable by law in the USSR. The Constitution states that any advocacy of racial or national enmity, such as anti-semitism, is a crime punishable by law.

The equality of the peoples in the USSR is also ensured by the fact that instruction in the schools is conducted, and the laws are printed, in the native tongue of each given nationality. Judicial proceedings are conducted in the language of the Union or Autonomous Republic; persons not knowing this language are guaranteed every opportunity of fully acquainting themselves with the material of the case through an interpreter and have the right to use their own language in court.

Another of the most important guarantees of the equality of the peoples is the establishment by the Constitution of single Federal citizenship: every citizen of a Union Republic is a citizen of the USSR and enjoys all rights on the territory of any Union Republic.

The absolute national equality of the peoples of the USSR has ensured the unity of all the Soviet peoples, which was one of the most important factors in the Soviet Union's victory in the recent war.



OIROT DEPUTY—A woman Deputy to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR at home with her daughter. The Oirot people were oppressed under tsarism but now are equal with all others.

The Soviet Court System

By Anatoli Rubichev

Vice-Minister of Justice of the USSR

THE Soviet court is based on a broad democracy which does not recognize any racial, national, class or property distinctions.

Election of the judges is one of the essential principles of the structure of the Soviet court. According to the Constitution of the Soviet State, all of the courts are elected, either directly by the people, or by the people's elected representatives.

The People's Courts are elected by the citizens of the district by a direct, equal and secret ballot, for a term of three years.

The Area, Regional and Territorial Courts are elected by the corresponding Soviets of Working People's Deputies for a term of five years.

The Supreme Courts of the Autonomous and Union Republics are elected by the Supreme Soviets of these republics for a similar term.

The Supreme Court of the USSR and Special Courts of the USSR are elected for a term of five years.

Criminal and civil cases in all of the courts, without exception, are tried with the participation of the people's assessors, who are elected in the same manner as the judges.

All citizens may serve as people's assessors. In the performance of their duties, the people's assessors are invested with all the rights of judges. They may question the plaintiff's and defendant's witnesses and experts, and participate in settling all of the problems which arise during the trial on an equal basis with the presiding judge. The sentences and findings of the court are rendered by a majority vote of the judges and the assessors. During their period of duty at the court, the people's assessors are paid their regular salaries by the institution in which they work.

The people's assessors in the Soviet courts are outstanding features of Soviet democracy.

Article 112 of the Constitution says



PEOPLE'S COURT—A woman judge, M. Gretchukha, reads a verdict in this lower court.

that judges are independent, and subject only to the law. The independence of the judges consists in the fact that in exercising their judicial functions they are free of any outside influence and are guided only by the law, by convictions formed during the hearing of the case, and by their consciences as administrators of the socialist law.

Judges may be recalled only by decision of their electors.

The work of the People's Courts, which try mainly criminal and civil cases, is under the control of the people to whom, according to law, the people's judges must render an account of the work of the courts.

In electing the courts, the population makes exacting demands of the candidates with respect to their character and their legal training. As a rule, persons with legal training or experience in practical judicial work are recommended as candidates for the judgeships.

For the training and development of judges, there is a network of law schools in the country. The Ministry of Justice of the USSR has been putting into effect a number of practical measures for raising the level of the training of judges.

The election of judges and other dem-

ocratic principles in the structure of the courts are gains which the Revolution brought to our people.

Judges of the courts of pre-revolutionary Russia were for the most part tsarist appointees. The election principle existed only with respect to Justices of the Peace and jurors; and then, as a rule, the candidates for these positions had to own considerable property.

The majority of the people were eliminated from any participation in the administration of the law. The law was administered by the privileged upper classes. In the district courts, for example, the presidents, vice-presidents and members of the court were almost one hundred per cent members of the nobility and other privileged classes.

It is not without interest to compare this with the results of the recently conducted elections to the Supreme Court of the USSR. All of the members of this court—the highest in the Soviet Union—come from among the workers, the peasants and the intelligentsia. Among those elected were a number of outstanding workers in science and law. The composition of the Supreme Court represents the multinational character of the Soviet Union.

Transformation of Village Life Through Five-Year Plans

By Ivan Benediktov

Minister of Agriculture of the USSR

THE Soviet Union inherited from tsarist Russia an agriculture ruined as a result of the First World War.

During the first years after the October Revolution the efforts of Soviet power in the village were devoted to the restoration of agriculture. This task was successfully accomplished. However, having 25 million small peasant farms, our country was unable to provide itself with sufficient grain and other agricultural produce to meet the needs of the growing industry and of the urban population at the time when the general standard of living in the country was steadily rising.

The backward village, in which small and petty farms predominated, could not make extensive use of the modern agricultural machines manufactured by industry. In its turn, industry was unable to advance further with such a limited and unstable raw material base as small-scale farming of low productivity with a small margin of marketable produce.

These contradictions could only be solved by a transition from petty farming to large-scale farming, a transition to voluntary collective cultivation of the soil on the basis of new techniques and with the use of agricultural machines and tractors.

During the period of the Stalin Five-Year Plans the Soviet Union achieved a radical change in agriculture. It began to grow rapidly.

The historic turn of the peasantry toward collective farming took place at the beginning of the First Five-Year Plan period. The successful collectivization of agriculture was possible only on the basis of the Soviet policy of industrialization of the country.

During the period of the first two Stalin Five-Year Plans (1928-1937) the collective farms received a large number of agricultural machines. Nearly

half a million tractors, more than 150 thousand harvester combines and scores of thousands of motor vehicles were working on the fields in 1938. By that time seven thousand machine and tractor stations were working in the country. Whereas in pre-revolutionary Russia mechanical draft power in agriculture constituted only .8 per cent of the total, mechanical draft power in 1937 was nearly two thirds of the total draft power used in agriculture. In 1940, 75 per cent of spring plowing, 80 per cent of fallow plowing and 72 per cent of the autumn plowing were done with tractors supplied by the machine and tractor stations.

As compared with pre-revolutionary times, the sowing area of the Soviet Union in 1940 was extended by 74-130,000 acres. The proportion of industrial crops, vegetables, potatoes,

grasses and fodder crops had grown considerably. Soviet agriculture was becoming ever more productive.

The climatic and soil peculiarities, the natural riches of the Soviet Union, are extremely varied. The organization of large collective and state farms, equipped with up-to-date machinery, made it possible to change considerably the geographical distribution of agricultural crops and to solve a number of important economic problems.

Among the most important achievements of agriculture is, first of all, the inauguration of wheat growing in the northern districts of the country. Before the Revolution the area sown to wheat in the central districts was very small. In 1913 winter wheat was cultivated in 22 regions of the northern non-black soil belt only on an area of about 155,500 acres, and spring wheat on about



FARM CLUB—Cultural advantages are a part of the collective and state farm systems. This farm club is at the Kuban State Farm near Krasnodar.

1,500,000 acres. In 1938 the sowing area in these districts increased sevenfold in the case of winter wheat, which attained more than 2,500,000 acres, and the area under spring wheat increased fourfold.

The cotton sowing area was trebled as compared with 1913. Cotton began to be cultivated in new districts, and the Soviet Union was completely relieved of the necessity of importing cotton from abroad. The textile industry now is based entirely on home-grown cotton.

A remarkable success is the introduction of cotton growing on non-irrigated land in the European part of the Soviet Union. This is the most northerly area of cotton cultivation in the world. Cotton began to be sown for the first time on non-irrigated fields in the North Caucasus, the Crimea, the southern Ukraine and the lower Volga area. Before the war the area under cotton in the above districts exceeded 1,235,500 acres.

Sugar beet was cultivated in pre-revolutionary Russia in an extremely limited number of districts, namely, in the Ukraine and in the Kursk and Voronezh Regions. It was thought at that time that sugar beet could not be grown in other districts due to the nature of the plant. This idea has been refuted. Sugar beet is now cultivated on considerable areas in Siberia, in the Central Asian republics and also in the northern and southeastern regions.

In view of the considerable increase of cotton cultivation, which inevitably ousted rice growing from some of the old irrigated districts, the problem arose of transferring rice sowings to new regions. This problem has been successfully solved. Rice is now sown in the Kuban, in the lower Dnieper districts, in the lower Volga area and in the Maritime Province.

Great changes have taken place in the geography of flax growing. Along with the extension of the sowing area in the old districts, the cultivation of flax has greatly increased not only in the central and northern districts of the country, but also in Siberia.

The sowing area of oil plants has also been extended. Sunflower is being grown



SUNDAY IN THE VILLAGE—The village of Skibin Khutor near Kiev was burned to the ground by the Germans. A street in the restored village is shown.

far to the north, and also in the East and in the Urals.

Tea growing has been practically created anew in the Soviet period. The area under tea plantations has increased 50 times as compared with 1913. The cultivation of tea has been introduced in a number of new districts in the Transcaucasian republics.

For the first time in our country, collective and state farms began to sow rubber plants. Among these are *kok-sagyz*, *krym-sagyz*, *tau-sagyz*, etc. The largest area is sown to *kok-sagyz*. This plant is sown in the Ukrainian and Byelorussian republics, also in the central districts of the USSR, in the Volga area and in the Urals.

Orchards have been increased in area. In the past, fruit was grown chiefly in the southern and central districts. Today horticulture is developing almost everywhere, even in districts which might have seemed far from favorable: in the Urals, in Siberia and in the Far East, where fruit growing was previously considered impossible owing to the natural conditions of these regions.

Before the war there were 240 thousand collective farms embracing 99 per

cent of all the peasant farms in the Soviet Union. Hundreds of thousands of skilled workers and experts appeared in the villages. By 1940 there were in rural districts more than 300 thousand agronomists, land surveyors, livestock experts, veterinary surgeons, etc., more than 800 thousand leaders of tractor, field cultivation and livestock raising teams, nearly a million tractor drivers and combine operators, more than 600 thousand managers of cattle farms and one million other skilled workers.

The productivity of agricultural labor on the collective farms, as compared with labor productivity on individual farms, trebled on an average, and in the foremost collective farms it increased five times and even more.

The transition to large-scale collective agriculture has created the conditions for a steady rise in crop yields and an increase in the gross harvest of grain and industrial crops. The grain harvest gathered in the Soviet Union in 1937 exceeded that of 1913—a record harvest year in tsarist Russia—by 40 million tons.

Livestock husbandry has also been on the upgrade. By 1938, the beginning of the Third Five-Year Plan period, the

number of cattle in the USSR exceeded that of pre-revolutionary Russia, and the number of hogs increased by 50 per cent. Large collective livestock farms were established.

On the basis of the rise in collective farm production, the material well-being and the cultural level of the collective farmers has been steadily rising; the monetary income of collective farms has been growing and the quantity of grain, vegetables and other produce and the amount in cash paid to the collective farms for their work-days (a measure of labor in collective farms) has been increasing.

Agricultural education and scientific and research work made great progress during the period of the Five-Year Plans. Nearly one thousand scientific and research institutions were working in the sphere of agriculture before the recent war in the Soviet Union, whereas before the Revolution there were less than 125 of such institutions.

In 1913 scientific work in agriculture was carried on by 250 persons, whereas in the Soviet Union nearly 15,000 scientists were working on problems of agriculture before the war. The number of students in higher and secondary agricultural schools increased from 7,400 in 1913 to 199,000 in 1937.

The number of cultural institutions in the rural areas has grown immensely. There were 95,000 clubs in 1938, as compared to only 88 in 1914. Today there are more than 19,000 motion picture theaters in the rural areas. More than 62,000 libraries with a total of 49 million volumes were serving the village population before the war.

The new Five-Year Plan for the Restoration and Development of the National Economy sets new colossal tasks for agriculture. These tasks consist primarily of the restoration and further development of agriculture, including livestock raising, to exceed the prewar level in the Soviet Union as a whole by 1950.

Fulfillment of the Five-Year Plan should create an abundance of produce in the country, increase supplies of food and agricultural raw materials, and ensure a rise in the well-being of the people.

A Rebuilt Farm

By J. Tsvetov

THE Chervony Zhovten collective farm is situated in Beloye Village, Alexandrov District, Voroshilovgrad Region. The State secured to the collective farm for free use in perpetuity about five thousand acres of land, which averages about 25 acres for each collective farmer.

Before the war the grain crop yield in the collective farm amounted to 1.8 tons per hectare,* which is six times more than the members of the collective farm harvested before the formation of the farm, when they carried on individual farming.

The Germans during their occupation played havoc with the Chervony Zhovten collective farm. When the peasants returned to their village they found heaps of stones and wasteland, broken bricks, charred logs, fragments of glass.

The Germans also slaughtered 250 head of pedigree cattle, 250 pedigree hogs, 1,500 sheep and nearly 200 horses. They shipped to Germany all the machines of the farm and confiscated the grain and selected seed.

The collective farmers have been laboring steadily to repair the damage inflicted by the Germans, and in this they have already achieved notable results. Today you no longer see ruins; cattle-sheds and agricultural machines have again made their appearance.

"We have decided in the course of five years not only to restore our farm, but also considerably to exceed its prewar level of production," said Vasili Tararin, chairman of the collective farm. "This plan is already in action. Last year the area under cultivation reached the prewar level—four thousand acres. In 1945 our collective farm was able to sell to the State 620 tons of grain, more than 100 tons of vegetables and 14,500 eggs. Our income in the past two years has enabled us to purchase four pedigree sires and pedigree cows. We have already in our dairy farm 220 head of cattle, which is only a little less than

before the war. We have built and rehabilitated two stables, a sheepfold, and a garage, in which two recently purchased trucks are standing. A machine shop, a carpentry shop, a vegetable storehouse, premises for our office and more than 50 dwelling houses have been built, and construction operations are continuing."

"How could the ruined peasants rehabilitate such a large economy with so many branches of farming in so short a time?" we asked.

"The collective farm system!" answered the chairman with conviction. "Herein is our strength. The State has helped us not only with food, but also by supplying us with selected seed, which had a favorable effect on our crop yields. Furthermore, horses were sent to us, and the local machine and tractor station tilled our land with tractors. The State sold us agricultural implements and mineral fertilizer at the lowest prices. In addition the State is providing us with qualified agrotechnical aid free of charge."

Things were hard for the peasants at first, continued Tararin. They worked from morning till late at night, and often denied themselves even the barest necessities. But confidence in their strength and the assistance of the Government engendered in the peasants a desire to overcome all difficulties.

A special building team consisting of bricklayers, carpenters, stove setters and roofers has been formed in the collective farm. The team is working with a will and new houses are steadily going up. In the current year a new garage for five or six motor vehicles, a granary for 100 tons of grain, a pigsty, a new clubhouse and many farm buildings will be built.

With a feeling of pride the chairman of the collective farm added in conclusion: "We have calculated all our possibilities. Our building plan has been discussed and adopted at a general meeting of the members of our collective farm. The slogan is: 'Build!'"

* Metric tons—2,204 lbs.; one hectare=2.471 acres.

The Fight Against Cancer

By Dr. Wolf Fried

THE struggle against cancer, the dread disease which carries off hundreds of sufferers throughout the world every year, is regarded in the Soviet Union as a task of great importance.

A large number of research institutes of the Academy of Medical Science of the USSR are working on this problem, which also forms the subject of research in the best clinics in the different Union republics, territories and regions of the Soviet Union.

Soviet scientists have played a leading role in elaborating the theory of cancer. As early as 1910, the outstanding Russian microbiologist Nikolai Gamaleia advanced the concept that malignant tumors form as the result of the penetration of a virus into the cell nuclei of man or animals. The cells of animals infected with the cancer virus begin to divide rapidly, seeking to eject the virus into the protoplasm.

The theory of this venerable microbiologist found new, serious confirmation in the work of Professor Lev Zilber, Member of the Academy of Medical Science of the USSR. The original experiments conducted by this scholar led him to believe that the virus, having caused the transformation of a normal cell into a cancer cell, itself perishes or separates from the tumor as the modified cell has become an unfavorable environment for it. Therefore, says Zilber, the virus cannot be found in adult tumors. The tragedy of the research workers who exerted such great effort in trying to find the cancer microbe was that they sought this agent where it was no longer to be found—in the mature cells.

Profound research into the biochemistry of cancer is being conducted in the laboratory of Professor B. Zbarsky, Hero of Socialist Labor. He has shown that the amino acid content of albumins of tumors differs from that in normal organs or tissues. It appeared that the change in the amino acid content in

cancer patients also develops as well in the albumins of organs not affected by metastasis and remote from the tumor. Zbarsky succeeded in establishing that the specific variation in the amino acid content of albumins was also present in the nails and hair of cancer patients. There is reason to suppose that his data can be utilized for the purpose of diagnosis.

Along with the achievements of experimental oncology, great successes in treating malignant tumors situated in parts of the body difficult of access have been attained by Soviet surgeons and roentgenologists.

It is well known that cancer of the thoracic section of the esophagus is practically out of reach of even the most skilled surgeons. Therefore, the original method of removing the thoracic section of the esophagus, as elaborated by Professor B. Kazansky of Moscow, is of prime importance.

Professor Kazansky has already performed seven pleural resections of the esophagus, all of them with favorable results. If we take into consideration

the fact that, prior to this, attempts to operate on the esophagus had a fatal outcome in almost 100 per cent of the cases, we must regard Kazansky's success as remarkable.

Remarkable results in the surgical treatment of cancer of the cardiac orifice were achieved by Stalin Prize Winner Professor A. Savinykh of Tomsk, Siberia. Until recently, this region also was an inaccessible area to the majority of surgeons. After Professor Savinykh had performed 143 radical operations on cancer of the cardiac orifice, 59.5 per cent of which were successful, the new method was introduced into the practice of oncological institutions.

One of the Soviet Union's outstanding roentgenologists, Merited Scientist Y. Dillon, has proposed an effective method of treating cancer of the lungs by means of X-rays; from various small, concentrically situated fields, strong doses of X-rays are directed onto the tumor. The Roentgen rays destroy the cancer cell, but leave the normal tissues unharmed.

The lack of reliable tests for an early



GAMALEIA—Microbiologist Gamaleia (right), chats with Jacques Nicolle of France and A. Abrikosov.

diagnosis of cancer of the lungs resulted in the failure of even the best X-ray specialists to diagnose the disease correctly in 50 per cent of the cases. Professor Dillon, having elaborated a faithful method of complex diagnosis, has achieved unprecedented success: correct diagnosis in 90 per cent of his cases.

Dr. O. Nudolskaya of Moscow has achieved instructive results in studying changes in the organism which are the harbingers of cancer and enable the diagnostician to determine the so-called pre-cancer condition of the womb. In the course of a prolonged period of time (from five to 12 years) she kept under observation 40 patients in whom she had detected pre-cancer condition of the neck and body of the womb. Twenty of these women did not take any treatment, with the result that within varying periods of time ranging from five months to six years, 17 of them developed cancer. The other 20 took regular treatment during the pre-cancer phase, and in none of them was the development of a malignant tumor noted. For the past five years these women have enjoyed perfect health. This question demands further all-round research, but Nudolskaya's work has proved that active therapy in the pre-cancer stage promises well as a prophylactic measure against malignant tumors.

Greatly encouraging are the experiments of the two Soviet research workers, microbiologist Nina Klyueva, Corresponding Member of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, and her husband, Professor of Biology Grigori Roskin, who have developed a special biological preparation (named KR, after the inventors' initials) for the treatment of cancer.

The main property of this biological remedy, noted in tests on mice, is that it dissolves the cancer tissue without harming the healthy tissue. Roskin injected a large dose of this preparation into himself without experiencing any ill results. Repeated experiments on patients confirmed its harmlessness.

Clinical tests of the KR preparation now being made in Moscow make it

possible to hope that it will also have a healing effect on human patients. However, a final conclusion cannot yet be reached, as time must show whether the cells of the malignant tumor disappear entirely or reappear in the organism.

The Soviet Government, in a special decision "On Measures of Improving Oncological Aid to the Population" passed last year, instructed the public health authorities to devote prime attention to timely diagnosis and early treatment of cancer.

In the USSR, where medical aid is rendered to all citizens free of charge, this is a feasible task. Here, the very organization of the health services facilitates timely diagnosis and treatment of cancer. Any Soviet citizen can receive consultation free of charge and, if necessary, qualified treatment in the best oncological institutions of the country.

Furthermore, a network of medical-prophylactic institutions is rapidly growing in the USSR, the task of these insti-

tutions being to gather data on persons suffering from cancer in its early stages.

The oncological clinics in towns and district centers play a leading role in the struggle against cancer. In 1946 alone, more than 60 new oncological clinics were set up throughout the country, which act as headquarters in organizing complex prophylactic and therapeutic measures against malignant tumors.

Outstanding scientists — surgeons, roentgenologists, biochemists, pathophysiologists—consult with the doctors working in these clinics and guide their activities. These clinics also organize special oncological courses for general practitioners and give hygienic instructions to the population.

Public organizations also take part in the struggle against cancer. A particularly important role is played here by the Union of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, which number millions of members among the workers, peasants and intellectuals.

In the postwar period, 245 thousand primary organizations of the societies appointed their most active members to take part in anti-cancer work. These anti-cancer workers are active under the guidance of doctors, visiting enterprises, clubs and private apartments. Their tasks are by no means limited to hygienic propaganda. They help the oncological institutions to organize mass prophylactic examinations, distribute special literature and carry out various missions entrusted to them by hospitals and institutes.

The Union of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies of the USSR has set itself yet wider aims—to provide nursing service for chronic cancer patients and for those who have recently undergone operations.

The Executive Committee of the Union of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies of the USSR has organized a public anti-cancer committee which controls all public work in this field. It also draws up a general plan coordinating the efforts of all organizations, reviews mass literature published on this subject, as well as curriculums of special training courses and instructions.



CANCER TREATMENT—A patient receives radium treatment at the Central Institute of Oncology.

Anniversary of Pushkin's Death

ALEXANDER PUSHKIN was only 37 years old when he died on February 10, 1837. All his literary activities were concentrated in the short space of something over two decades. Yet in this period he accomplished the enormous historical task of creating a great new Russian literature.

The overwhelming majority of writers usually confine themselves to one or another literary genre. In Russian literature there are great poets, there are great prose writers, there are great dramatists. But Pushkin—the author of *Eugene Onegin*, *The Bronze Horseman*, *The Queen of Spades*, *The Captain's Daughter*, *Boris Godunov*, *Little Tragedies*—struck out simultaneously and with notable success along all literary paths, and justly earned the title of the father of modern Russian poetry, and prose, and drama.

Pushkin perfected the national language, the instrument of all subsequent Russian literature. His essentially realistic writings include brilliant examples of nearly all literary styles. With each new major work, he created not only another literary gem, but wrote a new chapter, sometimes a whole new volume, in the history of Russian literature.

In the poem *Ruslan and Ludmila*, the first-born of Pushkin's illustrious literary line, he produced a brilliant example of a work based on a theme from folklore.

The poems *The Prisoner of the Caucasus*, *The Fountain of Bakhchisarai* and *The Gypsies* are examples of Russian romanticism at its finest.

On the other hand, in his masterpiece *Eugene Onegin*, a "novel in verse," Pushkin established his position as a great realistic poet, father of artistic realism, the initiator of the basic trend in Russian literature. Nearly all the works of the greatest Russian realists—from Lermontov's *A Hero of Our Time* through the novels of Turgenev and Goncharov to the monumental creations of Leo Tolstoy—have their direct forerunner in Pushkin's "novel in verse." It



ALEXANDER PUSHKIN

is precisely with *Eugene Onegin* that Russian literature became an artistic poetic "mirror" of whole historical epochs.

Pushkin's tragedy *Boris Godunov*, the heroic poem *Poltava*, the narrative in verse *The Bronze Horseman*, the novels *The Moor of Peter the Great* and *The Captain's Daughter*, are on themes from Russian history. As one Russian critic rightly pointed out, without Pushkin's *The Captain's Daughter*, Tolstoy's *War and Peace* could not have been written.

The Tales of Belkin, a collection of short stories written by Pushkin in 1830, were the first examples of Russian artistic prose. Among the *Tales of Belkin*, a particularly important role in the further development of Russian literature was played by *Master of the Post-House*. Pushkin's master of the post-house was a direct forerunner of the hero of Gogol's *Greatcoat* and of all those "poor people," "humiliated and outraged," who were soon to fill the pages of the short stories and novels of the '40s of the last century.

The folk satire *The History of the Village of Goryukhno*, written by Pushkin in the same year, suggested to Saltykov-Shchedrin, outstanding Russian political satirist, the form for his celebrated

The History of a Certain Town. Pushkin's *Little Tragedies* anticipate the penetrating psychological analysis of Dostoyevsky's novels.

The critical articles of Pushkin and his innumerable comments on esthetic questions, on the theory of Western European and Russian literature of his time, are unique for their breadth and subtlety of understanding, for their witty play of thought, correctness of judgment, and precision of formulation; and they played an unquestionably great role in the development of our critical thought.

"In Pushkin reside all the seeds and embryos from which afterward developed all the types and forms of art of all our artists," rightly remarks Goncharov, one of the great Russian novelists. Maxim Gorky calls Pushkin unhesitatingly "the beginning of all beginnings" of Russian literature.

In his works Pushkin refuses to intrude the likes and dislikes, the partialities and designs of the author upon the reality he portrays; he gives an artistic generalization of the laws governing the development of reality itself, regardless of whether they are in line with his personal desires.

But the impartiality of the poet and artist in Pushkin never degenerates to apathy or lack of passion. Pushkin's objectivity is combined with a profound human understanding of what he is portraying, and a predisposition in favor of all that is lofty, beautiful, noble.

In his work is contained the program of that humanism, that courageous and lofty compassion with which all Pushkin's works are imbued. Pushkin's humanism was followed by all subsequent Russian writers, forming one of the most precious features, one of the chief qualities in the great works contributed by Russia to the literary treasures of mankind. In the creative power of his genius, in his versatility, in the unprecedented swiftness of his development, are reflected the talent and power of the great people that produced him.

Ostrovsky Anniversary Marked

By S. Tregub

The Soviet people recently commemorated the 10th anniversary of the death of one of their best-loved writers, Nikolai Ostrovsky, author of *How the Steel Was Tempered* and *Born of the Storm*.

Ostrovsky, who began his working life at the age of 12, joined the Red Army as a volunteer in 1919, when he was only 15, to fight for the Soviet Power in the Civil War. Three years later, he fell seriously ill, and he became a total invalid, blind, paralyzed, in incessant pain.

His strong will and burning desire to be of use to his country impelled him to start writing.

In 1935 Ostrovsky was awarded the Order of Lenin. He died on December 22, 1936.

S. Tregub, the author of the following article, was one of his personal friends.

MILLIONS of people the world over have read Nikolai Ostrovsky's novel, *How the Steel Was Tempered*.

Much of what Ostrovsky described in his book was his own personal experience, so readers can hardly be blamed for concluding, as they often do, that it is autobiographical. The courage and moral stamina of the author were equal to the courage and moral stamina of his hero, Korchagin. Confined to his sick-bed, Ostrovsky, like Korchagin, broke through the blockade of death and fought his way back to active life.

In a letter to him, the great French writer Romain Rolland said to Ostrovsky: "Rest assured that, even if your life has known dark days, it is and will continue to be a beacon for thousands of people. You will remain for the world a beneficent and inspiring example of the victory of the spirit over the vicissitudes of personal destiny, for you yourself are part of your great regenerated and liberated people. You have fused yourself with its mighty joy and irrepressible spirit. You are part of it. It is part of you."

Ostrovsky did in truth personify the



NIKOLAI OSTROVSKY

tremendous energy, the will to live and enthusiasm of the people who had taken their destiny into their own hands. Shortly before his death he said to a PRAVDA correspondent:

"You ask me what other plans I have besides *Born of the Storm*. I may forget myself, and unfold such a wealth of fantastic desires that you will be staggered! I want to write a book for children. Then a fantastic novel. And, after that, a sequel to *How the Steel Was Tempered*, which I shall call *Korchagin Finds Happiness*.

"But apart from everything else, I intend to study up to the last day of my life. That is not a paradox—it is a necessity. I would have to live at least ten more years to carry out all these plans. To tell you the truth, I'd very much like to beat the longevity record. Life is so good in our country."

He did not beat the longevity record. He died two months later. But, without question, he set the record for sheer vitality and zest for life.

In a physical sense, Ostrovsky was doomed. The shadow of death never deserted his bedside, but he scoffed at it and lived more lavishly and zestfully than many of us know how.

"The most wonderful thing for a man," he was fond of saying, "is to serve his people with everything he has in him, even after he has ceased to exist."

Ostrovsky is doing that most wonderful thing. He ceased to exist ten years ago, but there has not been a day in all those years when the fruit of his creative effort has not served the people.

I remember Ostrovsky once saying to me, while he was working on the novel, *Born of the Storm*: "We must imbue our young people with such a strong sense of duty that even a lone soldier, finding himself in what appears to be a hopeless situation, will find the courage and resolution to deal a powerful blow at the enemy and emerge the victor. This resolution—to fight to the last drop of blood—I intend to defend with my life and my pen."

Three quarters of a century ago, Carl Marx, asked by his daughter during a family discussion what his idea of happiness was, replied: "Struggle." Ostrovsky shared this view. "The greatest tragedy," he said, "is to cease to struggle. I am not a hero for an hour. I have defeated all the tragedies in my own life: blindness, immobility, excruciating pain. I am a very happy man."

In the preface to *How the Steel Was Tempered*, Ostrovsky wrote what can stand as his own epitaph: "Man's dearest possession is life, and it is given to him to live but once. He must live so as to feel no torturing regrets for years without purpose; so live as not to be seared by the shame of a cowardly and trivial past; so live that dying, he can say: 'All my life and all my strength were given to the finest cause in all the world—the fight for the liberation of mankind.'"

In Ostrovsky and his hero Korchagin we recognize the people of whom Stalin spoke in one of his public addresses—the kind of people who do not whimper when the storm rages, who do not give way to panic, but who muster all their forces and fearlessly steer their vessel to meet the storm.

Trade Union Work in 1946

By E. Sidorenko

Secretary of the All-Union Central Committee of Trade Unions

THE Soviet trade unions have established a wide network of facilities to meet the needs of the working people: sanatoriums, rest homes, clubs, libraries, Young Pioneer summer camps and stadiums, tourist centers and radio relay units. The Communist Party and the Government give substantial assistance to the unions in strengthening and extending this network.

It was to a great extent destroyed by the German fascist invaders, but its restoration was undertaken even before the end of the war. Thus, by 1945, 359 sanatoriums and rest homes, more than 5,400 clubs, 3,500 motion picture houses and about 3,500 libraries were reopened. Guided by the new Five-Year Plan, the All-Union Central Committee of Trade Unions (AUCCTU) passed a resolution at its Fifteenth Plenum, to provide for complete restoration and extension of the prewar system of health and cultural institutions, sports buildings and facilities in the period 1946-1950.

In five years several hundred health institutions with accommodation for 131 thousand, about 1,500 clubs, more than 60 thousand of the small reading and rest rooms known as Red Corners in factories, about 4,600 libraries, 5,100 motion picture houses, 1,050 stadiums and sports grounds, 200 sports and physical culture centers, 180 aquatic sports stations and 230 skiing stations must be opened, and the construction of new sports buildings must make rapid progress.

The trade unions are getting on very successfully with their plan. Three hundred and forty-eight sanatoriums and rest homes were restored and reopened in 1946, and the accommodation in these places has been more than doubled by comparison with 1945.

First-class clinical sanatoriums at Kislovodsk, the neurosomatic sanatoriums at Feodosiya, the curative mud-treatment sanatoriums in Yevpatoriya are open

again. Rebuilding is nearing completion at the most famous sanatoriums in the Crimea and Kislovodsk. The network of rehabilitated trade union health institutions on the Black Sea Coast and the Gulf of Finland has been extended. A sanatorium has been opened near Kaluga. The unions are sending working people to spend restful holidays and take cures at the beautiful Baltic health resorts of Kemer, Bolduri, Maiori, Palanga, Birshtoni, Druskenikai, Pernu and other places. Following the completion of major repairs, the trade union sanatoriums in Siberia, the southern Urals, the Far East, the Ukraine, the Volga and Bashkiria have been reopened. In addition to these, 246 factory and plant prophylactic health institutions with accommodations for 13 thousand were opened last year. New trade union sanatoriums and rest homes were opened last year in the Kaliningrad and Transcarpathian regions.

RESTORATION work in cultural institutions was conducted on a very large scale. Last spring the reconstruction of the splendid palace of culture for the Moscow Metropolitan subway workers was finished. About six million rubles were expended on this by trade union and economic organizations. In the autumn the many-storied palace of culture for the Leningrad Ministry of Communications' workers was opened. It has been fitted out with great comfort and convenience. Clubs for workers in the transport machine building trades at Mariupol, Kalinin and Barnaul, and the fine theater of the Kirov works in Cheliabinsk have been set up by trade union organizations.

Additions made to the equipment of the clubs include 173 motion picture installations and portable units, 46 thousand amplifiers, 557 relay units, 2,170 gramophones, 227 pianos, 3,800 concertinas and accordions. These were acquired through the AUCCTU, but

many organizations bought equipment out of their own funds. For example, the central committee of the trade union of power station workers acquired 15 pianos, 13 relay units, 20 thousand yards of fabrics for furnishings and hangings and a large number of books.

One hundred and eighty million rubles was the sum that the trade unions had at their disposal for restoration and repairs to physical culture buildings, and it must be said that it has been expended to good purpose. Many trade union sports stadiums—in particular those in Leningrad, Sverdlovsk, Dnepropetrovsk, Kuibyshev, and Ivanov—have been rebuilt. Reconstruction work on the Moscow AUCCTU stadium is at its height.

The "Daugava" sports association in Riga has resumed its activities. It has, moreover, started to build a fine yacht club with a yard for 50 sea-going yachts on the River Lijelup.

The six mountaineering camps and 26 tourist bases that have reopened served more than 310 thousand tourists and mountain climbers last year. But there is still a great deal to be done before the prewar level of tourist service can be attained.

Five hundred and eighty-one new summer camps for children—Young Pioneer camps—have been set up and equipped.

This is a brief summary of the results of the restoration work carried out in the network of recuperative and cultural institutions belonging to the trade unions in the first year of the Stalin post-war Five-Year Plan. The work will, of course, be considerably extended in the second year, and at the same time it must inevitably become more complicated. Last year reconstruction was undertaken first of all on sectors that required least effort. As the work advances it is bound to become more difficult. We must benefit by the experience of the more advanced industrial construction projects.

Notes on Soviet Life

THE Museum of the USSR Academy of Architecture will mark the 800th anniversary of Moscow by a jubilee exhibition. Prominent Moscow historians, architects, artists and scientists will take part in the preparation of the display. Numerous photographs and drawings of the architectural monuments, sculptures, frescoes, cast-iron railings, plans and blueprints exhibited at the ancient Donskoy Monastery will show the changes in the architectural aspect of Moscow throughout its age-old history.

The exhibits will show the Moscow of the 18th and 19th centuries when Russian architecture was at its height. The visitor will see here the architectural masterpieces of the Moscow of Soviet times, with its reconstructed squares and streets, new, huge apartment and public buildings, granite embankments and bridges. Very interesting are models of the projects accomplished under the Five-Year Plans, including the Moscow subway stations, the Moscow-Volga Canal, and the Pavilions of the All-Union Agriculture Exhibition.

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In the course of this year, the country's cotton mills will manufacture more than 40 per cent more fabrics than last year. The 1947 program provides for the restoration of 37 large cotton textile mills and the construction of 10 new mills. A considerable number of the functioning mills are being remodeled and expanded.

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New vast deposits of naturally alloyed iron ore, recently discovered in the Caucasus, will permit the starting of the production of special grades of cast iron and steel. The blueprints for the new iron and steel works are being prepared at Moscow.

★

A large irrigation project is under way in the Mugan and Salyan saline steppes, which stretch for scores of miles in the Azerbaijan Republic. Deep canals are

being dug here to the lower level of the salt waters in the soil, after which the land will be irrigated with fresh water. Simultaneously, a network of irrigation canals is being built here.

Canals totalling 33 miles in length have already been laid in the steppes. Before the end of the Five-Year Plan the Mugan and Salyan steppes will be criss-crossed with a canal network along which will flow the waters of the Kura and the Araks Rivers. Hundreds of thousands of acres of fertile land in Azerbaijan will be revived.

★

Hundreds of Army sportsmen, skiers, speed-skaters, swimmers, soccer players, track and field athletes, weight lifters, fencers, cyclists, etc., now possess the coveted red jersey of a Soviet champion.

The Central House of the Soviet Army has athletic grounds and gym halls in the Sokolniki Park of Culture and Rest on the outskirts of the capital and in the center of the city. The Minsk House of the Soviet Army has a fine swimming pool. At the disposal of Soviet Army athletes are ski stations, ice rinks, gym halls, football fields, cinder tracks, boxing rings and other facilities. Army sportsmen are trained in their units by skilled instructors and experts.

★

The USSR Ministry of the Merchant Marine has assigned prominent Soviet shipbuilders to design passenger motor ships of from 35,000 to 55,000 tons displacement, with a passenger capacity of more than 4,500, and with a maximum speed of more than 50 kilometers per hour (one kilometer equals .62137 of a mile). They will be built at two new huge shipyards now under construction.

★

The young specialists being graduated this year from the higher and technical schools are being employed in the most important branches of the national economy—the iron and steel, coal, oil and chemical industries, machine-tool

building plants, railways and new construction jobs.

This year the country will receive 280 thousand new specialists from the higher and technical schools—a 50 per cent increase over last. Compared with 1946, the number of graduates of the building and transport higher schools will grow by 225 per cent, of the electro-technical and energetics schools by 85 per cent, and of the machine building and metalworking schools by 66 per cent.

All of the republics of the USSR are training specialists. The Ukraine, which has already restored all of her higher schools, will graduate more than 110 thousand highly skilled specialists; the Transcaucasian republics will train more than 45 thousand specialists; the Central Asian republics, 40 thousand; Byelorussia, 12 thousand; the Baltic Republics more than 15 thousand—in the course of the Five-Year Plan.

★

A solemn service was held recently at the Aglona Catholic Monastery in Latvia on the occasion of the Assumption of the Holy Virgin. Catholic believers came here from all over Latvia to kneel in front of the famous Aglona icon of the Holy Virgin, which since the 17th century has been worshiped by believers as thaumaturgical.

The Metropolitan of the Latvian Catholic Church, Antony Springonis, arrived at Aglona to attend the ceremony. Upon the invitation of the Metropolitan, the ceremony was attended by a representative of the All-Union Council for Religious Affairs under the USSR Council of Ministers. The service was attended by more than 120 thousand worshippers.

★

Thirty-three power stations were built in the villages of Kazakhstan last year, supplying the collective farmers and the public buildings with electricity. The construction of 445 more rural power stations is planned in the Republic this year.

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VOLUME VII

NUMBER 5

Nina Klyueva. A leading Soviet microbiologist, her career illustrates the unlimited opportunities for women of the USSR. International Women's Day was celebrated in the USSR March 8.



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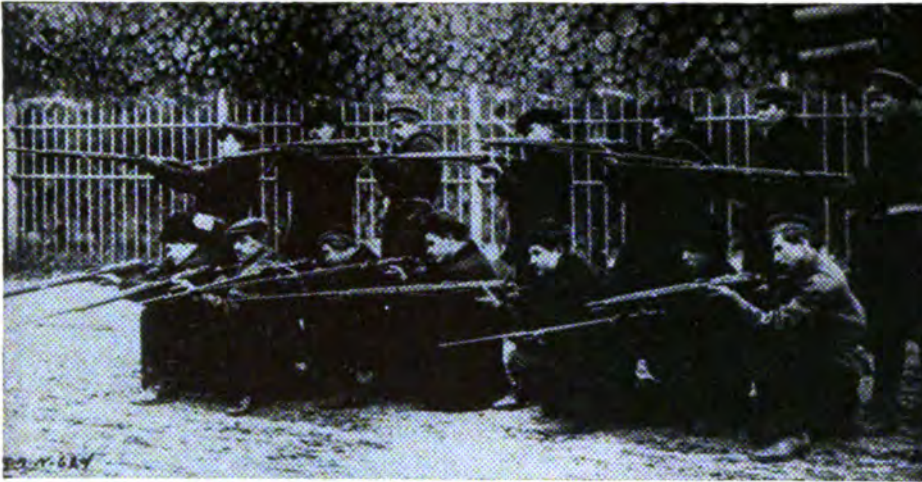
GENERAL NIKOLAI A. BULGANIN

General Nikolai Bulganin, formerly Deputy Minister for the Armed Forces of the USSR, assumed the ministerial portfolio upon Joseph Stalin's resignation last week from that post because of the demands of his principal work. General Bulganin was at the same time named a Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, of which Stalin is Chairman.

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Soviet Army

From the days of its birth 29 years ago the Soviet Army has victoriously guarded the labors of the Soviet people. From its revolutionary origins down to the present day this army has preserved its character as a people's army and its single aim: to defend the Soviet people and the Soviet land. Its 29th anniversary was greeted by peace-loving people everywhere.



THE BEGINNING—Detachments of armed workers, such as this, were formed during the Revolution. They were the basis for the Soviet Army.



CIVIL WAR—The painter M. Avilov has shown Stalin reviewing the First Cavalry Army during the Civil War.



LENINGRAD—During the recent war, an anti-aircraft gun in Leningrad during its heroic defense.



BERLIN—Soviet soldiers salute the capture of the Nazi capital.

Army Day Marked February 23

TWENTY-NINE years ago the Soviet Army, only a few days old, struck out at Narva in the Baltic and at Dubovoyazovka in the Ukraine against the German Army. It was a people's struggle for liberty and democracy against oppression.

Since that time the Soviet Army has never been defeated, for although it lost battles, it never lost a war.

In the world struggle against fascism—the Second World War—the Soviet Army made the greatest contribution.

The average number of enemy divisions engaged by the Soviet Army during four years of war was about six times the number of divisions engaged by all the other Allies taken together.

The theater of war over which the Soviet Army struggled had an area roughly six times that of all the other theaters of war where Allied troops battled the German fascist coalition. It is also a fact that the human losses sustained by the Soviet Army were more than six times the losses of the other Allied armies combined.

This roughly six-to-one ratio between the Soviet war effort and that of the other Allies is based purely on military figures and does not take into consideration either the destruction of civilian lives in the Soviet Union or the material devastation wrought by the invaders. In this respect, too, the Soviet people were the greatest sufferers.

From the broadly strategic viewpoint, three crucial battles which the Soviet Army fought against the fascist coalition proved to be the decisive military factors of the war.

The Battle of Moscow was the first defeat inflicted upon the Nazi Army. It served to dispel the legend of German invincibility and thus showed to every soldier in the Allied ranks that "it could be done." In fact, the Nazi Army lost the war in the suburbs of Moscow.

The Battle of Stalingrad was truly the turning point of the war. Not only



LIBERATION—Soviet troops are welcomed in liberated Bucharest.

was it the greatest single defeat inflicted upon any army in history, but it marked the apogee of the Nazi territorial advance. After Stalingrad the Germans were never again able to take the offensive on a strategic scale.

The third crucial battle of the war—at Kursk in the summer of 1943—served to prove that the Nazi coalition was no longer in a position to stage a real offensive successfully. That battle was the payoff of Stalingrad. The colossal German offensive, mounted with great care and embodying the last hope of Hitler's High Command, fizzled miserably after about a week of seesaw fighting.

From then on it was nothing but a downward grade for the fascist coalition—from Kursk to the Berlin hall where Keitel surrendered to the Allies.

Nor was the role of the Soviet Army limited to the actual battles, operations and campaigns in which it was engaged. It must be remembered that its march to the Bug and San in 1939 and to the Baltic and Dniester in 1940 did not fail to impress the German High Command and forced it to keep important forces in the East, forces which could have

changed the outcome of the Battle of Britain if they had been brought to bear in the West.

The same can be said of the Far East, where the bulk of the picked armies of Japan were immobilized in Manchuria and Northern China by the very presence of the Far Eastern Soviet Armies. If this had not been the case, there is no doubt that the island-hopping campaign in the Pacific would have been immeasurably more difficult for the American troops.

The short but brilliant campaign of the Soviet Army in that theater of war in the late summer of 1945 made a long and probably costly American campaign on the Asiatic mainland unnecessary and thus considerably shortened the last phase of the global war.

On the recent 29th anniversary of the birth of the armed forces of the Soviet Republic, the Soviet people expressed the fervent wish that they will not be forced to add more laurels to their standards, and that their role will be restricted to that of peaceful guardian of the labor of the Soviet people and, in conjunction with other Allied armed forces, of the peace of the world.

The Soviet Navy

By Admiral A. Golovko

THE Soviet fleet has old and glorious traditions. The famous Russian admirals of old, such as Ushakov, Senyavin, Lazera, Nakhimov and Makarov are known to the entire world.

In Chesmen Bay in 1770 the Russian men-of-war blockaded and burned the then powerful Turkish fleet. When the Russians routed the Swedes at Vyborg in 1790, the Russian fleet consisted of 49 ships and the Swedish fleet, of 164. In the Battle of Synop in 1853 Admiral Nakhimov destroyed a Turkish squadron without losing a single vessel of his own.

The Russian mariners were also tireless explorers. The waters and shores of the Arctic Ocean were first explored by Russian sailors. The names of the explorers Dezhnev, the Laptev brothers, Nevelsky, Chelyuskin and many others have gone down in history.

The Soviet people have preserved and indeed augmented the old traditions of the Russian sailors. The shores of the USSR are washed by two oceans and 12 seas. Three quarters of the frontiers are fringed by vast bodies of water.

During the Second World War the Soviet fleet, its aircraft, shore batteries and marines fought side by side with the land forces until the enemy was utterly routed.

The struggle was waged without respite on and below the surface of the sea, in the air and on the seacoasts.

One of the chief tasks of the Navy was to secure the flanks of the land forces from surprise attacks by the enemy's landing parties and other naval forces. This assignment was honorably fulfilled. Not once in the course of the war was the enemy able to outflank the Soviet troops by sea or to attack the flanks of the Soviet Army from the sea. The Germans would not risk a landing operation or an attack from the sea in the face of the Soviet fleet. The naval forces of the Soviet Union were active in all adjacent waters.

During the defense of Leningrad, Odessa and Sevastopol, the ships of the Soviet fleet supported the defenders with their fire, and brought up supplies and reinforcements.

The defense of Odessa and Sevastopol would have been unthinkable without the Black Sea Fleet, its warships, aircraft, shore batteries and marines. Sevastopol came to be a symbol of glory owing to the valorous struggle of the sailors and soldiers who defended the city.

The Northern Fleet, too, distinguished itself during the war when its ships, together with those of its Allies, safeguarded the sea communications with countries abroad, and escorted the convoys bringing armaments to the USSR from the United States and Great Britain. The Northern Fleet destroyed the ships of the enemy and carried out landing operations behind the German lines.

The actions of the Northern Fleet flyers were exceptionally daring during the war. They ferreted out the German ships, torpedoed and sank them.

When the German army was falling back under the blows of the Soviet troops

in the autumn of 1944, the marines of the Northern Fleet landed directly at Pechenga Harbor. The Germans, surprised by the attack, were unable to burn the buildings and harbor equipment as they had done in Kirkenes, Vadse and partly in Varde.

The Soviet sailors justified the confidence of their people. Guided by Joseph Stalin's leadership, they made a splendid contribution to victory over fascist Germany.

When war operations began against the Japanese imperialists, the Far Eastern sailors too showed what they were worth. The operations of the Pacific Fleet were highly praised by the Soviet command.

On a peacetime footing today, the Soviet Navy in assimilating and studying the experience gained in the war.

The Soviet fleet is not destined for conquest, but to serve the cause of peace. Having victoriously concluded the war, the armed forces of the Soviet Union together with its naval forces are standing guard over world peace and the security of the Soviet Union.



NAVY—Soviet Marines parade in Moscow on the Anniversary of the Revolution

Demobilization Decree Issued

THE Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR has issued a decree calling for the demobilization of additional older-age classes of the Soviet armed forces.

The measure provides for the demobilization of two age classes of the Army ground forces, one age class of the Air Force, and three age classes of the Navy. Sergeants and sergeants-major are included in the personnel affected by the order.

The demobilization went into effect at the beginning of this month, and will be completely carried out by June of this year.

The demobilization measure further provides for the extension of the social security provisions incorporated in the Demobilization Law of June 1945 to the personnel affected by the current demobilization.

Under the provisions of the 1945 law, all demobilized servicemen receive a complete outfit of clothing and shoes as well as rations while en route to their place of residence.

In addition, upon discharge, servicemen receive sums of money based on length and type of service. Enlisted men of all branches and services receive one year's pay for each year of service at regular army rates. Enlisted men of special units and formations receiving higher rates of pay receive six months' pay for each year of service. Sergeants of all branches receive six months' pay—but no more than 900 rubles and no less than 300 rubles—for each year of service.

Demobilized officers receive two months' pay for one year of service, three months' pay for two years of service, four months' pay for three years of service, etc.

The demobilization law obligates the Government to provide employment for demobilized servicemen within one month of their arrival at their place of residence. Demobilized servicemen under the law are offered jobs which take into account the experience and special training they acquired in service. Jobs offered

Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR on Classes of Armed Forces Personnel Next in Line for Demobilization

The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR hereby decides:

1. To carry out demobilization of the following older-age classes of soldiers, sailors, sergeants and sergeants-major:

- a. From the land forces, two age classes;
- b. From military aviation, one age class;
- c. From the Navy, three age classes;

2. To carry out the demobilization of personnel in accordance with this decree from March until June, 1947;

3. To extend to the personnel demobilized in accordance with this decree the provisions for security of material and living conditions incorporated in the Law on Demobilization of Older-Age Classes of Personnel on Active Service of June 23, 1945.

Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR
N. SHVERNIK

Secretary of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR
A. GORKIN

Moscow, Kremlin, February 4, 1947

to servicemen must not be inferior to their occupations prior to enlistment.

The demobilization law charges the executive committees of the local soviets with providing living quarters to demobilized servicemen. Ten per cent of all space in newly-built and rehabilitated houses has been set aside exclusively for demobilized servicemen in need of living quarters and for the families of men killed in the war.

Servicemen are entitled to the living quarters they occupied before they entered military service, and upon their return to civilian life, persons temporarily occupying their dwellings are obliged to surrender their apartments immediately.

In war-ravaged areas, the Government has set aside timber tracts for the provision of lumber, free of charge, to needy veterans who must rebuild or repair their homes. In addition, the demobilization law directs the All-Union Bank for Financing Municipal and Housing Construction to grant loans to demobilized servicemen for the construc-

tion and restoration of dwellings in areas that suffered from the German occupation. These loans range from five to ten thousand rubles, and are payable in five to ten years.

Ex-servicemen who were formerly students at colleges and technical high schools have the right to resume their studies at the same institution without examinations. Veterans with seven years' schooling may enter technical high schools without examinations, regardless of the year they were graduated. Veterans are exempt from payment of tuition fees.

In addition to the basic social security provisions for veterans embodied in the demobilization law, Soviet trade unions have extended supplementary rights to veterans with respect to seniority standing, priority in obtaining consumer goods and foodstuffs from subsidiary farms, and free admission to sanatoriums and rest homes. Trade-union and other agencies also render considerable supplementary material aid to veterans and their families.

The State Budget for 1947

Following are excerpts from the report of USSR Finance Minister Arseni Zverev, made to the recent session of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, which convened February 20-25.

THE State Budget of the USSR for the year 1947 has as its background the tasks which confront the country in the second year of the new Stalin Five-Year Plan, which are aimed at the further development of the socialist economy and the growth of culture.

Preliminary data on the execution of last year's state budget shows that in 1946 a further increase in revenue, on the basis of increased income from enterprises and organizations of the socialist economy, took place.

Income totaled 322,700,000,000 rubles, while expenditures were 304,100,000,000 rubles, according to pre-

liminary data. Thus the budget showed a surplus of 18,600,000,000 rubles. Income in 1946 exceeded that of 1945 by more than 20,700,000,000 rubles, or 6.9 per cent, and expenditures exceeded those of the previous year by more than 5,500,000,000 rubles, or 1.8 per cent.

The objectives embodied in the State Budget for 1947 are:

1. To ensure the financial resources needed for the further development of all branches of the national economy, principally of the coal and metallurgical industries, agriculture and transport, acceleration of the development of consumer goods industries, a sharp increase in housing construction and further growth of culture and science.

2. To bring about an increase in the income from socialist enterprises on the basis of exploitation of all the re-

sources of the economy and better utilization of the country's material and financial resources, thus raising the level of economic efficiency and enabling more enterprises to operate on a self-supporting basis.

3. To achieve further stabilization of the currency system and credit relations.

The income under the State Budget of the USSR in 1947 will increase by 21.7 per cent over that of 1946, and expenditures will increase by 22.1 per cent. The income under the State Budget for 1947 is set at the sum of 391,500,000,000 rubles, and expenditures will total 371,400,000,000 rubles, leaving a surplus of 20,100,000,000 rubles.

Revenue from the turnover (sales) tax in 1947 will increase by 63,700,000,000 rubles as compared with 1946,



REPORT ON THE BUDGET—Minister of Finances Arseni Grigorevich Zverev makes his report before the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. Seated are members of the Presidium, and Ministers.

the total revenue amounting to 254,700,000,000 rubles.

The State's share of the earnings of industrial enterprises in 1947 is estimated at 18,700,000,000 rubles, as compared with 16,200,000,000 rubles in 1946.

Revenue from the State Tax (on personal income) in 1947 is estimated at 27,700,000,000 rubles, as compared with 22,700,000,000 rubles in 1946. The tax rate on individual incomes is not changed. The increase in revenue is explained by the increase in the number of taxpayers in the villages and by the growth of the individual earnings of the workers and employees in the towns and cities.

The revenue from state loans is set at 21,400,000,000 rubles—of which 19,000,000,000 rubles is to be subscribed by the population—as compared with 20,700,000,000 rubles in 1946.

Total expenditures in the State Budget for 1947 are set at 371,400,000,000 rubles, as compared with 304,100,000,000 rubles spent in 1946 according to preliminary data. The sum of 131,800,000,000 rubles has been appropriated for the national economy, an increase of 36,100,000,000 rubles over that of 1946. The sum of 107,100,000,000 rubles has been appropriated for social and cultural facilities, an increase of 26,700,000,000 rubles over that of 1946. The sum of 67,000,000,000 rubles has been appropriated for the Ministry of the Armed Forces of the USSR—a decrease of 5,600,000,000 rubles as compared with 1946. The sum of 6,100,000,000 rubles has been earmarked for repayment of loans, an increase of 900,000,000 rubles over that of 1946.

Expenditures for the maintenance of the armed forces of the USSR are being reduced by 5,600,000,000 rubles in spite of the rises in food prices and in the salary rates for military personnel which were effected at the end of 1946. The 1947 expenditure for the armed forces represents a reduction of 24 per cent as compared with the 1946 expenditure on this item.

In 1940 the expenditure for the armed forces amounted to 32.6 per cent of the total expenditures in the budget. In 1943 military expenditures amounted

Books by Guerrillas

By U. Guralnik

THE annals of the Great Patriotic War against the fascist enslavers are filled with thrilling and tragic chapters. The growing hatred of the Soviet people for the invaders and the broadening guerrilla struggle were the features of those days. Green youths and gray-bearded veterans, men and women fought the Germans with every weapon at their disposal.

From Putivl to the Carpathians is the story of a guerrilla formation which fought in the Ukraine. Its author is now a major general, twice Hero of the Soviet Union Sidor Kovpak. When the war began, Kovpak was in his 50s, a veteran of the First World War and of the Civil War of 1918-1920. The German invasion forced him to take up arms. With a small group of friends Kovpak withdrew into the woods. Others joined the group, which grew into a large detachment.

The guerrillas were not left to shift for themselves. The Soviet Army command helped them by providing armaments and food. Planes from the "Mainland," as the guerrillas referred to the rest of the country beyond the front line, came to the shifting landing fields of the guerrilla formations. Kovpak tells about the conference in Moscow at which the commanders of large guerrilla formations were present. Stalin listened carefully to the leaders of the people's avengers, asked them questions and advised: "The main thing, comrades, is to maintain contact with the people." Pointing to all of us seated at the table, Stalin said with a smile: "You are our second front for the time being."

Kovpak's formation battered its way across more than six thousand miles in 17 regions of the Ukraine, Byelorussia and Russia. His men blew up oil dumps in the Carpathian foothills. Kovpak and his heroes broke through the ring of crack SS divisions and returned to the Dnieper. Joining forces with the Byelorussian guerrillas, they proceeded to make preparations for the forcing of the Dnieper and the liberation of Kiev.

The epic guerrilla war is the subject of Petro Vershigora's novel, *Men with a Clear Conscience*. One of Kovpak's comrades-in-arms, Vershigora was a film producer before the war. He became the chief of the guerrilla reconnaissance service. With much warmth Vershigora paints the pictures of the people who formed the guerrilla movement. His novel contains a gallery of portraits. People of the most diverse characters, they have one great feature in common—a clear conscience.

One cannot but feel stirred on reading the notes of P. Ignatyev, an old intellectual who assumed leadership of a guerrilla detachment in the North Caucasus. The detachment under Ignatyev's command was made up of engineers, teachers, scientists, and so on. Operating under the most rigorous conditions in the mountains, it performed miracles.

Ignatyev's two sons—the elder, an engineer, and the younger, a lad of 16 who was still at high school when the war began—perished when they blew up a German troop train. The father found sufficient strength and self-control to continue the struggle. Their sacrifices merely hardened him and his friends.

to 59.5 per cent of the total budget. In 1944 the military item was 52.2 per cent of the total budget. In 1945 it was 42.9 per cent of the total, and in 1946 it was 23.9 per cent.

In 1947 expenditures for the national economy and culture amount to

64.3 per cent of the total budget; 17.7 per cent is for defense.

Budgets drawn up by the Union Republics for 1947 amount to 82,200,000,000 rubles, as compared with 62,400,000,000 in 1946—an increase of 19,800,000,000 rubles, or 31.6 per cent.

Graves of Soviet Soldiers

By V. Tatarinova

A bronze figure of a Soviet soldier proudly bearing a battle standard which he carried from Stalingrad to Vienna stands on a pedestal on one of the squares in the Austrian capital. This statue is a token of gratitude erected by the Viennese to the warriors of the Soviet Union, who delivered the peoples of a considerable part of Europe from the fascist yoke.

On an obelisk erected in the small Polish town of Przeworsk, the gold engraved inscription says: *In memory of Red Army soldiers, who perished in the struggle for the liberation of Polish land from the German invaders.*

Many similar monuments have been erected throughout Europe. In Kirkenes, in the distant north, a monument to Soviet soldiers who fell in battles for the freedom of the Norwegian people will soon be unveiled.

Before the graves of Soviet Army men in the Transcarpathian village of Lepovitsa are two tanks built in the Urals which have been left here to commemorate the glory of the Soviet troops. On the marble tombstones are the names of the men and women who lost their lives in bitter fighting in this area—men and women who came here from Kiev, Mogilev, Yaroslavl and Siberia, who sacrificed their lives for the freedom of their people and the peoples of Europe.

Europe remembers the valor and the exploits accomplished by the Soviet Army to save world civilization. Monuments, memorials, obelisks have been erected in the cities and villages of Europe.

A Russian song, *Polyushko*, is sung in Paris. The former Schwarzenbergplatz, one of the most beautiful squares in Vienna, now bears the name of Generalissimo Stalin. Luxembourgerstrasse has been renamed in honor of Marshal Tolbukhin, who commanded the Soviet troops that liberated the Austrian capital. The former Florisdorf Bridge spanning the Danube now bears the name of Marshal Malinovsky.

One of the embankments on the



MONUMENT—Model of the monument to Soviet soldiers at Vienna, on display in the Central Museum of the Soviet Army.

Meuse in Liège, Belgium, has been given the name of Stalin. There is a Stalin Street in Amsterdam.

In Prague the Czechs sing songs about Stalin. They have also composed a new song about Marshal Konev, the liberator of Prague.

Liberated Europe knows what Stalingrad meant to her and will always remember the epic struggle that took place there. One of the Paris subway stations has been given the name of the famous fortress city on the Volga. There are Stalingrad boulevards in Toulon and in the small French town of Choisy de Roi. An embankment in Tournay, Belgium, bears the name of Generalissimo Stalin.

Gifts continue to pour in to the Central Museum of the Soviet Army in Moscow from different parts of liberated Europe. A bronze plate in memory of General Chernyakhovsky, for instance, was recently received from streetcar motormen and conductors in Italy. A portrait of Zoya Kosmodemyanskaya, the brave Soviet partisan girl who was hanged by the Germans, was sent by Thais Jaspard from Shanghai.

Many Soviet officers and soldiers have been decorated with Orders of Poland, Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, France, Great Britain and the United States of America as tokens of the respect and gratitude of freedom-loving peoples for the Soviet Army.

Polish patriots in Sandomir and Tarnobrzeg still keep a small raft on which the first group of Soviet soldiers crossed to the west bank of the Vistula to secure a foothold which later became the famous Sandomir bridgehead, whence the Soviet Army launched its crushing advance which led to the liberation of Warsaw and subsequently to the capture of Berlin.

When Soviet soldiers asked why the Polish people preserved this raft, they heard the following answer: "This raft is a small but very important detail in the history of the Polish people. It linked the fate of the Russian and Polish peoples. We're saving this raft to tell our children and grandchildren how the people of the great Soviet Union brought us freedom, how they shed their blood to save us from utter annihilation."

Care for War Invalids

By Colonel M. Barkhatov * and M. Tamarin

*Head of the Hospital Administration of the Ministry of Health of the USSR

THE Soviet people made tremendous sacrifices in the Great Patriotic War. Many of its men were disabled on the war fronts. Our hospitals are now dedicating their efforts to restoring the health of the wounded.

All war invalids in the Soviet Union are entered on the registers of the social maintenance agencies which, jointly with the hospital representatives, have established special commissions to inquire into their health. The treatment prescribed for every invalid is indexed, and the purpose of the inquiry is to ascertain what progress he is making.

The big centers of the country—Moscow, Leningrad and Kiev—have specialized hospitals of orthopedics, for neurosurgery, for maxillary and eye operations, and for ear, throat and nose treatment. When a hospital lacks the facilities for the performance of an operation or the treatment of special cases, the patient is transferred to a specialized hospital.

Statistics show that excellent results have been achieved. In the last nine months of 1946, for example, our hospitals treated more than 200 thousand patients, of whom 25 per cent recovered completely and returned to their jobs. Nearly 100 thousand partially recovered, and the rest are being given further treatment.

All the hospitals are maintained at government expense, on sums allocated from the budget at the recommendations of the ministries of health of the Union Republics. Large sums have been appropriated for the establishment of new institutes. In 1946, 12 institutes of orthopedics were opened in cities of the USSR.

If the invalid must undergo a serious operation which can be performed only by a very skilled surgeon, the patient is transferred to one of the scientific centers—Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev or Tbilisi—where he is treated in one of the clinics or specialized hospitals. All expenses, including traveling expenses,

are covered by the State; this includes maintenance and treatment.

Thousands of war invalids are receiving special treatment at the sanatoriums and health resorts, all the expenditures including traveling expenses being borne by the State.

The veterans' hospitals of the Ministry of Health of the USSR will remain open until all Soviet soldiers and officers who received serious injuries in action have recuperated.

IN the Kiev District of Moscow we visited Michael Merkushin, wounded in the Patriotic War. When we entered his big bright room, the blind musician put down his accordion and putting out his hands moved to meet us.

The mutilated face of this blind lad resembled a formless mask. At first sight it might have appeared that he was profoundly unhappy and indifferent to everything.

But the first impression proved deceptive. Before us was a lively, interesting conversationalist who closely followed the life of his country. He readily

spoke about himself—about his exploits in the Patriotic War, his wounds and awards—and in conclusion remarked: "The Soviet State did not leave me in the lurch. I live well; I was given a room, and a telephone was installed in it. I was sent to a music school."

Looking at this lad who had lost his eyesight in the war, we were seized with a feeling of admiration for this Soviet man who, despite his irremediable personal misfortune, is striving to give what remains of his strength to the service of his country. Merkushin, a chauffeur in the recent past, said with pride: "I shall soon finish my musical education and will be a teacher."

A former patient, Peter Zhuravlev, bedridden with a spine injury, will never be able to resume his occupation as a designer and draftsman, and is now drawing posters and portraits at home. Former officer Lipa Reysenson, who lost his left hand and sight at the front, has been graduated with honors from the Faculty of Law of the Moscow State University.

The "Invalids' Staff" of the Kiev Dis-



STALIN INSTITUTE—This sanatorium at Sochi is famous for physiotherapy. Many war invalids are treated here.

trict Social Maintenance Department comes to the aid of the war invalids. This is the first place invalids visit on being discharged from the hospital. Here they receive, in addition to the state pension due to them, advice and encouragement.

The Kiev District, as other districts of Moscow, is divided into sections. Each section has its Social Maintenance Department inspector, whose duty it is to visit every invalid in his home, to learn his needs, aspirations and plans. Invalids speak very warmly of the inspectors as their best friends.

Maria Sopotskaya first came to the District Social Maintenance Department in 1943. This young woman has endured much grief and suffering. Together with her husband, she went to the front as a volunteer in the first days of the war. Her husband was killed. Maria, serving as a medical orderly, was seriously wounded in battle, and her leg was amputated.

She returned home to her two children who had been left in the care of relatives. She arrived in Moscow late in the fall. With a heavy heart she drove up to her home. What was awaiting her there? How would she live? She was seized with a feeling of despair.

"But I met not with a frigid, red-tape reception, but with warm sympathy," recalls Sopotskaya. "I was given every assistance. My children were enrolled in a children's home where they are still living and receiving full state maintenance. The District Soviet provided me with an apartment with all conveniences. I am now working as a photographer."

The State does everything possible to enable disabled veterans to master some occupation. Special vocational schools have been opened, where invalids are taught various trades. During the past year, vocational training schools in the Kiev District of Moscow have trained 35 invalids to become turners, 43 fitters, 29 watchmakers, 33 tailors, 25 bookkeepers, 88 shoemakers, 24 typewriter repair mechanics, and 173 invalids have been trained in other trades. Invalids in vocational training schools receive a state stipend.

Many invalids become members of industrial cooperatives, which arrange



VOROSHILOV SANATORIUM—At this beautiful southern sanatorium, Soviet Army officers rest and recuperate.



CAR FOR INJURED—This car can be driven by those who have suffered leg amputations. Inventor B. Yefremov is shown.

for the invalids to work at home and provide them with the necessary machine-tools.

In the Kiev District, one of Moscow's 25 districts, the sum of 8,500,000 rubles was expended for disabled veterans in 1946.

A great variety of services has been established for disabled veterans. Special food and manufactured goods stores have been opened for them. Deliveries are

made to invalids who live alone. In eight polyclinics of the district, specially appointed doctors give medical attention to invalids. Invalids are also provided with accommodation in sanatoriums and rest homes.

The forms of assistance to war invalids are manifold. They are allotted plots of land and are provided with free seeds, they receive artificial limbs and wheel chairs, theater and railway tickets.

Lenin and Stalin, Champions of Soviet Women

By Xenia Bykova

FROM the early years of his revolutionary activity, Vladimir Ilyich Lenin devoted much attention to the position of the women workers and peasant women, to the question of drawing women into public and political life. He was an indomitable fighter for the emancipation and equality of women.

The proletariat, stressed Lenin, cannot win complete freedom without winning complete freedom for women.

"The Soviet Government," declared Lenin in his speech at the Fourth Moscow City Non-Party Conference of Women Workers on September 23, 1919, "as the government of the toilers, during the very first months of its existence brought about a complete revolution in the laws affecting women. Of the laws which placed women in a subordinate position not a trace has been left in the Soviet Republic."

Lenin considered that the establishment of equality for women by legal enactment was not enough to achieve the complete emancipation and equality of women. He demanded, in particular, the creation of such economic and living conditions as would free the woman from the housework traditionally thrust upon her. "Most of this housework," said Lenin, "is the most unproductive, most barbarous and most arduous work that women perform. This labor is extremely petty and contains nothing that facilitates the development of women."

To relieve women of household drudgery, the Soviet State established a large network of public dining rooms, kindergartens, creches and laundries, enabling millions of women to take part in production, cultural activities and administration.

Lenin laid particular stress on the political education of women and on the necessity of drawing them into the political life of the country. "Our task

is to make politics accessible to every toiling woman," he said.

One of the methods of furthering the advancement of working class and peasant women was the political education program conducted on a mass scale by special departments of the Communist Party. These departments were headed by competent women. The most popular form of activity in those days was the so-called delegate meetings. Ten million women were involved in these activities in the course of 15 years.

In each factory, each village—big and small alike—the women elected a group of delegates for a term of one to two years. The groups together with their organizers attended general district or *volost* meetings of women delegates, at which they heard lectures on important questions relating to the political and economic life of the country and discussed local affairs. The delegates told about their practical work in the fac-

tories and countryside, about their visits and assistance to children's institutions, hospitals, dining halls, their cultural interests and other activities.

These delegate meetings played the role of schools where women workers and peasant women were trained for work in state institutions, in trade union organizations and in the national economy.

Lenin had profound faith in the creative power of the people, and of the women in particular. Emphasizing the necessity of extending the number of public eating places, kindergartens and creches, he wrote: "There is no doubt that there is far more organizing talent among the working women and peasant women than we are aware, people who are able to organize in a practical way and enlist large numbers of workers, and a still larger number of consumers, for this purpose. . . ."

Lenin's foresight was brilliantly con-



EDUCATION—Schools for girls and young women are open to all. These are students at Moscow.



SCIENCE—Dr. Maria Petrova, a follower of the great physiologist Pavlov. She holds a Stalin Prize.



THE ARTS—The distinguished actress and singer, Vera Davydova, with her son, Ramaz, and adopted daughter, Tamara.



INDUSTRY—Simonzhenkova, (center) heads the Soviet Textile Workers' Union.



AGRICULTURE—Elena Opayeva, chairman of a collective farm in the Altai with her son.

Emancipated by the policies of Lenin and Stalin, Soviet women have risen to leadership in every phase of the country's economic, political and cultural life within the brief span of one generation. Unlimited opportunity for women and protective measures were written into the Constitution, giving these policies the force of law.

The brilliant achievements of Soviet women in all spheres of activity have more than amply justified Lenin's and Stalin's faith in them as a rich source of talent and leadership—a source of additional strength for the young Soviet Republics.

firmed. The participation of millions of women in the construction of the new, socialist society has become a fact. This great achievement of the Soviet State—the complete equality of women with men in every field of economic, political and cultural endeavor—is recorded in the Stalin Constitution.

Stalin, like his great teacher Lenin, is a great benefactor of working women. He furthers the education and development of women, facilitates their promotion to leading positions, and pays tribute to their achievements and services to the country. His numerous statements on the necessity of enlisting the assistance of women in socialist construction serve as an example of the concern of the Soviet State leaders for broadening democracy, for drawing all sections of the people into the state administration.

Addressing the 17th Congress of the Communist Party, Stalin said: "We must note as a pleasing fact and as an indication of the progress of culture in the rural districts, the increased activity of the women collective farmers in public and organizational work." After citing the large numbers of women acting as collective farm chairmen, farm managers, team leaders, tractor drivers, etc., he went on:

"This fact is of tremendous significance. It is of tremendous significance because women represent half the population of our country; they represent a huge army of workers; and they are called upon to bring up our children, our future generation—that is to say, our future. That is why we must not permit this huge army of working people to linger in darkness and ignorance! That is why we must welcome the growing public activity of the working women and their promotion to leading posts as an indubitable indication of the growth of our culture."

Soviet women have brilliantly justified the solicitude shown them. They have distinguished themselves in every field of life in the Soviet Union. Many of the women scientists whose works are of world significance come from working class and peasant stock.

Women have been successfully holding ministerial posts for many years in the Union and Autonomous Republics (for



GOVERNMENT MINISTER—Eva Paldyn (right) is Minister of Social Maintenance of the Latvian SSR.

example, Karadzhayeva and Altybayeva in Turkmenia, Uralova in Byelorussia, Kalinkina in Chuvashia, etc.).

Last, but not least, the heroism displayed by Soviet women on the fronts of the Great Patriotic War and in the guerrilla detachments which operated behind the enemy lines is a fact known to the whole world. Women in the ranks of the Army acquired military prowess and fought as effectively as their male comrades-in-arms.

Volunteering for service at the front to defend the Motherland which gave them a free and happy life, many of these women developed into skillful aviators, tankwomen, machinegunners, artillery fighters, snipers, and scouts. Sixty-two young women have been honored with the proud title of Hero of the Soviet Union for heroic exploits in the struggle against the fascist invaders, and about 120 thousand others received decorations for valor in action.

Demobilized from the Army, they have returned to their peaceful occupations, to work and study, taking an active part in the all-out effort for the fulfillment of the new Stalin Five-Year Plan for the restoration and development of the national economy of the Soviet Union.

Indicative of the effort of Soviet womanhood on the labor front during the Great Patriotic War is the high tribute paid by Generalissimo Stalin, who in his speech dedicated to the 27th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution said:

"The matchless labor exploits of the Soviet women and of our splendid youth will go down forever in history; for it is they that have borne the brunt of the work in the factories and mills and on the collective and state farms. For the sake of their country's honor and independence Soviet women, youths and girls are displaying true valor and heroism on the labor front. They have shown themselves worthy of their fathers and sons, husbands and brothers, who are defending their homeland against the German-fascist fiends."

The cultural and political advancement of women in the USSR, the development of their talent and abilities and their unprecedented heroism on the labor and fighting fronts are the result of the efforts of the leaders of the Soviet Government to facilitate their development, to create all the conditions necessary for the real emancipation of women from the age-old fetters of inequality and backwardness.

Women Hold Many Soviet Posts

WOMEN constitute approximately one fourth of all the Deputies to the Supreme Soviets (legislatures) of the Union and Autonomous Republics as a whole, and in some republics number one third and even more.

Such a large number of women Deputies (between 1,500 and 2,000), while significant, is not surprising. Nearly half a million Soviet women are taking a direct part in the government of the country today.

When the First Supreme Soviet of the USSR was elected in 1937, there were 227 women among the 1,143 Deputies. In last year's elections to the Second Supreme Soviet of the USSR, women won in 277 of 1,339 constituencies, holding approximately every fifth seat in the Soviet parliament. In the republican Supreme Soviet elections held last month, more than 1,500 women were elected. And 456 thousand women are now Deputies to local Soviets—regional, district, urban and rural.

Among the Deputies to the Soviet parliament there are noted women workers and peasant women distinguished for

their selfless efforts in industry and agriculture. The biography of each of them would make absorbing reading: it would be a fascinating tale about the enthusiastic, efficient and fruitful labor of women, emancipated and unfettered by the Great October Socialist Revolution and educated by the Soviet State.

Among the women Deputies to the Supreme Soviet we also find teachers, actresses, engineers, doctors, scientists, factory directors, civil servants, trade union and other officials—all distinguished for their talent and effort.

Equality for women is one of the greatest achievements of Soviet democracy. The Stalin Constitution gives the principle of equal rights for women in all spheres of economic, state, cultural and political life the force of law. According to the Constitution, women enjoy the right to vote and run for office on an equal footing with men.

Soviet women enjoy the same rights as men to work, to rest, to social insurance and to an education. Soviet law brooks no discrimination on the basis of sex in the matter of wages, and men

and women receive equal pay for equal work. The State protects the interests of mother and child by granting expectant mothers leave with pay, by placing at their service a large network of maternity hospitals, nurseries and kindergartens, and by rendering material support to the mothers of large families.

It was this solution of the problem of equality for women that helped Soviet women to throw off the age-old burden of oppression and ignorance. Anyone familiar with old Russia will remember how the tsarist laws restricted both the political and the civil rights of women.

A woman, for example, did not enjoy the right of inheritance or the choice of a profession; a scientific or teaching career in universities was closed to her. If she left her husband he had the right to appeal to the police to bring her back. It was not until the end of the last century that Russian women were permitted to practice medicine. In 1912 the state council of tsarist Russia defeated a bill which would permit women to be lawyers.

Of the total number of women employed in tsarist Russia, more than half were engaged in domestic service and one fourth worked as farm laborers for rich peasants and owners of large estates.

In the 29 years that have passed since the Great October Revolution, this picture of Russian women's place in society changed radically. Today in the USSR women occupy leading positions in every branch of the national economy and political and public life.

Of the women employed in Soviet industry, more than 250 thousand are engineers and technicians. On the collective and state farms, more than 250 thousand women are leaders of tractor brigades or drivers of combines and tractors. More than 350 thousand women are farm brigade leaders on collective and cattle farms. Fifteen thousand women are chairmen of collective farms.

More than one million women are working in the educational field. About



MOSCOW DEPUTY—Ekaterina Mishina, (left) a Moscow subway worker, is a Deputy to the Supreme Soviet of the Russian SFSR.

100 thousand women practice medicine, and 33 thousand are working in scientific research.

This picture is reflected in the roster of women Deputies to the Supreme Soviets of the Union Republics.

In 561 of the 740 electoral areas in the Russian Federation, largest republic of the USSR, 425 men and 136 women were elected Deputies—the Deputy in every fourth area is a woman. Most of them are peasant women working in collective farms; schoolteachers come next, followed by leading workers in different branches of industry. Nine of the Deputies are also heads or assistant chairmen of city or rural Soviets. Seven are functionaries of Communist Party organizations, four are trade union organizers. There are eight doctors, six scientists and five engineers, a singer, a dramatic actress and an aviatrix among them.

It is not by chance that there are so many peasant women among the Deputies. Many of them distinguished themselves during the war when they replaced the men on the farms. Thousands of women became chairmen of collective farms and made good in the job.

This process finds its reflection in the women candidates elected in the countryside—simple peasant women, heads of field teams, managers of dairy and other types of farms, tractor drivers and combine operators.

Varvara Pishchulina is chairman of the Ninth of January collective farm, which has some 2,300 acres of plowland and several large livestock sections. It was thanks to the skillful management of this middle-aged Russian peasant woman that the farm, which was left with a minimum number of able-bodied workers when the war broke out, succeeded in producing more grain in wartime than in peacetime. And although the region was affected by drought last summer, the farm managed to harvest enough grain to supply all its members and meet its deliveries to the State.

"I began my collective farm life 12 years ago as a plain field hand and worked my way up to the chairmanship," Varvara Pishchulina said. "For eight winters my fellow farmers and I attended lectures on agronomical subjects.



KIRGHIZ DEPUTIES—K. Toktomambetova, editor of a youth newspaper, Ekaterina Velichko, a factory worker, and K. Baidalieva, a student, are Deputies to the Kirghiz Supreme Soviet.

Our collective farms gave every peasant woman a chance to learn and get ahead."

The system of technical training which exists at all industrial enterprises in the Soviet Union and which covers a wide range—from elementary courses to technical institutes—helps to develop women's abilities and qualifications.

Among the women who were elected Deputies last month are locomotive engineers, lathe hands, electric welders, a foreman of a foundry, a subway motorman and even a woman lumber worker. And with them are a woman engineer working in the mines, chief of a ferro-alloys shop, chief engineer of a fish canning and curing plant, and the senior engineer and the chief of a department at oil refineries (both, incidentally, Bashkirs by nationality).

If we leave aside the Russian Federation and the Ukraine—the two republics with the largest number of inhabitants—the greatest percentage of women Deputies will be found in the Union Republics of the East, those which in tsarist times were known as "the Moslem outskirts of the empire."

The status of Moslem women in those days was incomparably worse even than the position of the Russian peasant women. The woman of the East was oppressed not only by the legislation of

tsarist Russia but also by religious traditions and superstition. Even after the Soviet regime gave them equal rights, it took some time before the women of the East were able to exercise these rights. Years passed before the resistance of the reactionary elements and age-old custom and superstition were overcome.

Nowhere, perhaps, was the struggle between the old and new so sharp as in Azerbaijan, the Republic situated in the eastern section of Transcaucasia. That is why the data on the Deputies elected in Soviet Azerbaijan are particularly interesting.

Women were elected in 81 of the 310 electoral areas. These include 41 peasant women, 13 schoolteachers, 11 women workers, three government ministers and one deputy minister, three leaders of Communist organizations, two actresses and one theatrical director, the director of the voice department of the music conservatory, a woman micro-paleontologist, two doctors and the secretary of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of Azerbaijan—Kyubra Farajieva.

The Soviet state system, Soviet democracy, has solved the "woman question" by granting women equal rights with men and giving them the broadest opportunity to develop their talents and abilities to the utmost.

Some Distinguished Women

EVERY field of endeavor in the Soviet Union is open to women without barriers, and it is not surprising, therefore, to find women among the most eminent figures in every branch of the country's economic and cultural life.

Stalin Prizes for outstanding achievements in the arts, sciences, industry and agriculture have been awarded to 199 women within the past half dozen years.

In science, a number of Soviet women have won international recognition for important discoveries. The names of Professor Nina Klyueva and Professor Lena Stern come immediately to mind.

Professor Klyueva, Corresponding Member of the Academy of Medical Sciences of the USSR, is well known for her work, in collaboration with her husband, Professor Grigori Roskin, on the development of KR, the anti-cancer serum.

Professor Stern, Member of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR and director of the Academy's Institute of Physiology at Moscow, at the age of 68 is the country's leading woman scientist.

Born in Libau, Latvia, Lena Stern was graduated from the Faculty of Medicine at the University of Geneva and

was retained as instructor in the department of physiology. In 1917 she was elevated to the rank of Professor, becoming one of the first women in the world to receive this distinction.

In 1925 Professor Stern returned to the Soviet Union, feeling that there she would have unlimited opportunity to continue her work and to make her maximum contribution in her field. She was given the chair of physiology at the Second Moscow Medical Institute, a chair which she has held to this very day.

For the past 18 years Professor Stern has been working at the Institute of Physiology, of which she is now Director, and is today recognized as one of the greatest physiologists of our time. Her studies on the haemato-encephalitic barrier, a major contribution to medicine, earned her a Stalin Prize and international fame.

Professor Stern's research on the haemato-encephalitic barrier, located between the blood and the brain, and on the influence this barrier has on the state and function of the central nervous system, opened the way to the treatment of encephalitic cases by by-passing this barrier and directly affecting the central

nervous system. Her theory of the barrier has also laid the basis for new methods of treating sleeping sickness, tetanus, and deafness.

"The theory of barriers," wrote Professor Gregor Kassil, Lena Stern's closest collaborator, "and of the possibility of directly affecting the nerve centers, opens up new vistas for science and brings us nearer to the solution of the problem of prolonging life."

THE story of another outstanding Soviet woman, Bakhty Altybayeva, is an example not only of the opportunity given Soviet women to rise to positions of leadership and responsibility in government, but of the epochal transformation of life for women in the eastern regions of the USSR which was effected in the span of one generation.

Bakhty Altybayeva at 44 is Minister of Light Industry of the Turkmenian Soviet Republic. A scant score of years ago the mere suggestion of such a possibility would have been considered fantastic.

The women of the eastern regions lived in ignorance and slavery before the Revolution, relegated to this state not only by the economic backwardness and political oppression inflicted by the tsarist regime but by the forces of blind tradition and superstition as well. These were no small obstacles to overcome.

Soviet teachers and social workers had to break down the resistance of the men to make headway with their program of raising the living and cultural standards of both men and women in the eastern republics. Bakhty Altybayeva is today the personification of their success.

She and other young women took advantage of the education offered to them, free of charge. After two years of advanced study at Leningrad, she returned to Turkmenia, a well trained executive, and was appointed chairman of the Presidium of the Union of Turkmenian Carpet-Weaving Societies.

That same year Altybayeva was appointed People's Commissar of Light Industry of Turkmenia, and was elected



ACADEMICIAN—Lina Stern is a Member of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR. She is a distinguished physiologist.

Deputy to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. During the war years, despite an acute labor shortage, the Republic's light industry not only met its quota but actually expanded. Altybayeva wears the Order of the Red Banner of Labor and the Badge of Honor as tokens of her country's appreciation.

IN another eastern republic, Azerbaijan, Alexandra Devyatkina became the first Soviet woman to attain the position of superintendent of an oil pipeline—a pipeline of the Azerbaijan Oil Trust at Baku.

After her graduation from the Baku Industrial Institute in 1938, she was made shop superintendant at the local oil refinery.

She took time out to have a child, but returned to work in 1941 when her husband left for the front. She held a job as a dispatcher in the Azerbaijan Oil Trust, a job requiring strong nerves and efficiency during the months Baku was threatened by the German advance.

Shortly before the end of the war, Devyatkina was made superintendent of the oil pipeline in the Stalin District of Baku, and a few months later her section moved up to first place in the competition for fulfillment of the Azerbaijan Oil Trust production quota. Today she divides her time between her job of fulfilling her section's quotas under the new Five-Year Plan and representing her constituents as a Deputy to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

IN another Soviet industry—the motion picture industry—a Soviet woman is a leading executive. She is Lydia Stepanova, well-known producer of newsreels and documentaries.

Stepanova came to the Central Newsreel Studio in the capacity of producer's assistant 20 years ago. In those days this profession, which demands so much patience and energy, was considered a man's job. But Stepanova was stubborn.

Small and frail in appearance, Lydia Stepanova proved extremely energetic and resourceful. Furthermore, she had ideas of her own. Unlike her colleagues, she was not satisfied merely to piece together material others had filmed. The young producer wanted to see everything



MUKHINA—Vera Mukhina's sculpture ranks high in the field of art.

for herself, and to film what was typical, interesting and expressive.

In those days—the period of the First Five-Year Plan—traveling was anything but comfortable, but that did not deter the young woman. Where there was no means of transportation, she went on foot, covering hundreds of miles.

Stepanova's first production depicted new methods of work on a state farm in the Caucasus. Her second film showed how Russian settlers were transforming the wild expanses of the Far East into habitable lands.

One of her most important assignments during that period was the film record of the industrialization of the Southern Urals, then a wilderness. Stepanova and her crew spent several years at Magnitogorsk, filming the growth of that industrial center. Life in the wilds of the Urals was grim. Snowstorms raged, the thermometer dipped to 65 below, but the builders went on building and Stepanova filmed all.

Her later films include the documentaries, *Soviet Woman* and *Happy Childhood*, exhibited at the New York World's Fair in 1939. During the war Stepanova produced many documentaries, including *Orel Battle*, which she and her husband filmed at the front.

Stepanova's most recent production is

a documentary film of Tajikistan, and she is at present completing a film about Estonia. This noted woman producer has been awarded the Order of Merit in recognition of her services.

THE name of the sculptor Vera Mukhina is one of the most outstanding in Soviet plastic art. Her figures *Wind* and *The Peasant Woman* attracted wide notice at the international exhibitions in Venice in 1928 and 1934.

Her group, *A Worker and A Woman from a Collective Farm*, crowning the Soviet Pavilion at the World Exhibition in Paris in 1937, is a fine example of the sculptor's talent and masterly handling of her medium. This group may be called a classic example of the new monumental style which is developing in the Soviet Union now.

Vera Mukhina belongs to the generation of Russian sculptors whose work was done, in the main, in Soviet times. Characteristic of her early sculpture is heaviness of form, by which she endeavors to suggest strength and power in her female figures.

In the middle of the 1930s new features and tendencies were clearly observed in her work. Emphasis on heavily-modeled form was no longer so marked, and her modeling of large masses was enriched by more delicate treatment. One feature that is always evident in her work is her avoidance of the hackneyed, her ability to find new treatments.

The character of her artistry is seen also in her portraits, which are not only psychologically compelling but invariably express something more—some profound idea. In later years the tendency to heroic treatment that became characteristic of her work appeared. In wartime Mukhina devoted special attention to portraits of war heroes.

Her latest busts were exhibited at the All-Union Art Exhibition in Moscow in 1946. The very striking bust in wood of Alexei Krylov, Member of the Academy of Sciences, was awarded a Stalin First Prize.

She recently completed the design for a monument to the composer Peter Tchaikovsky, to be erected in front of the Moscow Conservatory.

My Correspondence

By Lyubov Kosmodemyanskaya

The author of this article is the mother of Zoya Kosmodemyanskaya, the 17-year-old Moscow schoolgirl partisan who was hanged by the Germans on November 29, 1941, in the village of Petrishchevo near Moscow after brutal torture had failed to induce her to betray her comrades. The story of the young girl's indomitable courage in the face of torture and death has won the admiration of the entire world.

DURING the five years that have passed since my daughter Zoya perished, I have gained a thousand new sons and daughters. In fact I have grown accustomed to being addressed as "dear mother" by people I have never met. The warmth of this address has helped me to endure my grief, for it shows how fresh in the memory of the people is my daughter's heroism.

How vividly I remember that rainy September day in 1941 when Zoya went to the front as a volunteer. I remember our farewell embrace on the threshold of our home. "I suppose it must be so," was all I could find to say to my daughter at parting.

A few months later I learned that the Germans had hanged my Zoya, that she had died as a true patriot, loyal to her country to the last. It was not long after that that I saw my son Alexander off to the Army. He was two years younger than Zoya, barely 16, and he too volunteered for service. My parting words to him were: "Go, my son, and avenge our Zoya. It must be so."

Alexander became an officer in command of a self-propelled gun. He took part in 20 engagements and earned a reputation as a courageous fighter. It so happened that in battle near Orsha, Alexander's unit met the German soldiers of the same division which had murdered Zoya. On learning this, Alexander broke through the enemy's positions with his gun, wiped out nine German guns and



ZOYA KOSMODEMYANSKAYA

put two tanks out of commission, and captured 20 fascist prisoners. Thus did Alexander avenge the death of his sister.

As a senior lieutenant, Alexander fought the fascists in Byelorussia and Lithuania and was with the Soviet vanguard that broke into East Prussia. For his exploits in battle he was awarded the title of Hero of the Soviet Union, and thus I became the mother of two heroes.

During the fighting for Koenigsberg my son fell in battle. The war took both of my children. I was stricken with grief, but at the same time I was filled with a sense of pride in the knowledge that they had given their lives for their country.

I was left alone. I confess that loneliness was something I had feared all my life. But my country, my people did not let me feel lonely. Large numbers of people began to visit me, and every day the postman brought me stacks of letters from unknown friends.

My correspondents are people of varying ages and professions. They are children and old folk, writers and workmen, miners and engineers, sailors and flyers, students and actors. People write to me from all corners of the land. I have even received letters from abroad—from London, from Zagreb, from Prague and from New York.

When the war was still at its height I received a letter from a group of Baltic sailors. "Dear Mother," they wrote. "We swear to you that we will be as courageous, as resolute, as brave and unflinching as was your daughter."

I have received many such assurances. My Zoya's exploit has made a deep impression on the Soviet people. Her image has come to be a symbol of devotion to duty and loyalty to the people. That, perhaps, explains letters like this one:

"Dear Mother, I am a student at medical school in Kazakhstan. Fenyä Abdarakhimova is my name. We have never met, but I feel deeply for you in your sorrow. It is not easy to endure such grief as yours. You have given your children to our country, but they will live forever in the memory of us young people."

I could cite excerpts from hosts of letters I have received. Some express their sympathy, others thank me for having reared such fine children, others ask me for advice in bringing up their own children.

Young folks are usually interested in the kind of books Zoya read, what songs she liked and what her favorite films were.

I try to give detailed answers to all letters. I tell my young correspondents that Zoya was very fond of reading, especially Russian literature and Russian history, that it was the exalted love for humanity in the works of Pushkin, Tolstoy, Turgenev, Nekrasov, Belinsky and Gorky that appealed to her most.

In her diary, which I found after she had gone, I discovered entries which gave me an insight into her soul. Here are a few of them:

"Everything in man must be beautiful. His face, his garments, his soul, his thoughts." (Chekhov)

"To be a Communist means to venture, to think, to desire, to 'dare.'" (Mayakovsky)

"Die, but do not kiss without love." (Chernyshevsky)

Zoya was a good daughter. She was as sweet, simple and gay as thousands of other girls of her age who grew up in the Soviet Union and were reared in the spirit of Lenin's and Stalin's ideals.

Among the letters I have received from friends abroad, there is a message from Mabel and David Rees in London:

"My wife and I," writes Mr. Rees, "live in a small flat outside London, and we have just read of the story of your dear, brave daughter, Zoya. The words she said when she died brought tears to

our eyes. What bravery and what courage in one so young! Early next year we are expecting our first baby, and should it be a girl, we are going to name it Zoya, in memory of your daughter, as she was a symbol of the great people of the first socialist state.

"Your people will go down in history as the country that made victory possible by your daring, courage and tenacity. The people of England are well aware of the unpayable debt they owe to Russia. . . ."

The words which so touched Mr. and Mrs. Rees, as well as many others, were:

"Comrades—why are you looking so sad? You must be bolder—you must fight! Smash the Germans, burn them, sabotage them! I am not afraid to die. It is a happiness to die for your people!"

"You are going to hang me, but I am not alone. There are two hundred million of us. You can't hang them all. I shall be avenged!"

"Goodbye, Comrades! Go on fighting and don't be afraid. Stalin is with us!"

A letter I received the other day from Zagreb, Yugoslavia, written by the mother of a partisan who died in battle against fascism, ended with the words:

"Long live the Soviet Union, the reliable bulwark of peace throughout the world!"

In reply I wrote:

"The accursed fascists have robbed us of what we held most precious: our children. One wants to believe that the blood of our sons and daughters was not shed in vain. Your people, like the great Soviet people, do not want any more bloodshed. We mothers are especially opposed to wars. In order that the young men and women who have survived this terrible war may live in peace and happiness it is necessary to put an end to the remnants of fascism that survive. The inciters of a new war are hard at work. And in the struggle against fascism we women who have lost husbands, sons and daughters must have the decisive word. I am sure that all honest people will be with us."



THE HANGING—In this moving painting, the Kukryniksi artists have depicted the execution of the brave partisan girl, Zoya Kosmodemyanskaya.

Medals for Outstanding Mothers

By Alexander Galkin

AMONG the awards for achievement conferred upon civilians in the USSR are decorations awarded to mothers who have raised large families. These awards were established by decree of the Soviet Government in 1944, in recognition of the great responsibility and valuable contribution of women who devote their lives to the rearing of worthy citizens.

More than 750 thousand mothers in the Soviet Union have received these decorations.

The Motherhood Medal, First and Second Class, is awarded to mothers who have given birth to and reared six and five children, respectively. The Order of Glory of Motherhood, First, Second and Third Class, is awarded to mothers who have given birth to and reared nine, eight and seven children, respectively. The title of Mother Heroine is conferred upon mothers who have given birth to and reared ten or more children.

These honorary awards were established in conjunction with measures increasing state aid for mothers and children.

Under the terms of the edict, the schedule of grants and monthly allowances for mothers of large families was revised. This program was established so that their children need not be handicapped by dependence solely on the earnings of the family breadwinner.

Upon the birth of a third child a mother receives a grant of four hundred rubles. The amount of these grants increases with the birth of additional children, ranging to five thousand rubles for the birth of the eleventh child.

Monthly allowances begin with 80 rubles on the birth of the fourth child, and increase to three hundred rubles for the eleventh child. Monthly allowances are paid until the child is five.

Unmarried mothers receive monthly allowances—one hundred rubles for one child, 150 rubles for two children and two hundred rubles for three or more children, until they reach the age of 12. In addition, unmarried mothers with



MOTHER—O. Nechayeva is greeted by her daughter after receiving the Order of Mother Heroine.

three or more children receive grants and monthly allowances corresponding to those fixed for married or widowed mothers. If they wish, unmarried mothers may enroll their children in state institutions, to be cared for and educated at government expense.

The 1944 edict also established additional privileges for working mothers and expectant mothers. Maternity leave—with pay—was extended to 77 days, in addition to annual vacations.

Holders of decorations for motherhood are women from all walks of life in the Soviet Union—from the factories, farms and offices. Recently I visited a typical Mother Heroine, Marina Mikhina, a peasant woman living on the Avantguard collective farm. Her husband is the collective farm stableman.

Despite her 60 years, Marina Mikhina still looks very hearty. She told me about her life as she served tea.

"I brought up ten sons and daughters. That's a big job. Sometimes it meant

denying myself things I sorely needed.

"My troubles have not been in vain. My children have turned out well. My oldest son, Ivan, is a graduate of the Institute of Railway Engineers and he is now working as the manager of a locomotive depot. Even if I say so myself, he is a man of ability.

"Vladimir and Anatoli are also engineers. Vladimir is a building engineer and Anatoli works in the aviation industry.

"My daughter Dusya didn't want to lag behind her brothers, so she too got a higher education. She went in for medicine and specialized in surgery. She is now practicing in Leningrad.

"Nikolai and Alexander went to a railway school. The first is now a railway station master and the second a track repair foreman.

"My seventh, Victor, was interested in locomotives ever since he was a boy. First he worked as a mechanic in a railroad depot and then he became a locomotive engineer. Not long ago he was awarded the Order of Lenin.

"Then there are my sons Andrei and Alexei—they are graduate agronomists on a collective farm now.

"The youngest, Vera, was graduated from a pedagogical institute last year and she is now teaching in the village school.

"When the German aggressors attacked our country five of my sons joined the Red Army at once, and my daughter Dusya, too," added the mother with pride. "Four officers, a sergeant and one soldier went to fight for their country. My children fought bravely. They have all been discharged from the Army now and each of them came home with decorations. Alexei won the title of Hero of the Soviet Union."

And Mikhina added: "I put in a lot of labor to raise and educate my children. But I'll tell you frankly, if it hadn't been for the help the State gave us, I wouldn't have been able to give my children secondary and higher school education."

My Friends in War and Peace

By Tatyana Sumarokova

The author of this article has been decorated eight times with military Orders of the Soviet Union.

OUR friendship began in September, 1941, when the three of us were waiting to be received by Hero of the Soviet Union Marina Raskova, one of the noted Soviet women flyers who completed a long distance, non-stop flight from Moscow to Khabarovsk before the war.

I, a third-year student at a medical institute, Ekaterina Ryabova, a student at the Moscow University, and Evgenya Zhigulenko, attending the Moscow Institute of Airship Construction, were eager to join the Army and serve in the women's air regiment under the command of Raskova.

We were given a cordial reception by Marina Raskova, who asked us many questions. As we were about to leave, she said: "Today you are joining the ranks of the only women's air regiment in the world. Carry the title of a soldier of the Soviet Army with honor."

Six years have passed since that memorable reception in Raskova's office. We girls became officers in the Soviet Air Force. Many of us participated in the great advance from the foothills of the Caucasus Mountains to the Brandenburg Gates in Berlin.

Our air regiment carried out several operational flights every night in the course of five years. I served as navigator.

I remember one of the bombing missions in which I took part. I flew in a machine piloted by Raisa Yushina. Our target was enemy materiel concentrated in the area of Danzig.

We encountered enemy fighters on the way to Danzig. Two fighters closed in on us and set our light bomber on fire. Yushina drove our damaged machine down and away from the fighters, and managed to extinguish the flames.

But then the enemy guns on the ground opened up. We were in a critical



HEROES—Ekaterina Ryabova (left) and Antonia Zubkova are Heroes of the Soviet Union. They are studying at Moscow University.

position. There seemed nothing else for us to do but hit the silk, when suddenly I heard Raisa's voice over the intercom: "Hold tight, Tatyana! We'll get out of this mess!" She skillfully piloted the crippled bomber through the heavy curtain of fire and brought it back to our base.

My girl friends in the air regiment distinguished themselves on many occasions. Ekaterina Ryabova became a Hero of the Soviet Union. Piloting a bomber, she destroyed four enemy crossings, two bridges, 12 searchlights and 25 ammunition and fuel dumps.

I shall never forget the night when Evgenya Zhigulenko failed to return from a combat mission. All the other women flyers who were over the enemy target on the same mission saw her machine burst into flame. Evgenya, however, returned safely a few days after. She had bailed out over enemy territory and made her way back through the front lines to our own base.

After the end of the war we decided to meet each other twice a year in front of the Bolshoi Theater in Moscow. At our last meeting, on January 2, 1947, I spotted Ekaterina Ryabova from afar as I approached the Bolshoi. She was standing there with her husband, Gligori Sivkov, twice decorated Hero of the Soviet Union. Then Evgenya Zhigulenko, Raisa Yushina and the rest of my girl friends appeared.

Ekaterina is continuing her education at the Moscow University. Recipient of a Stalin scholarship, she intends to become a teacher of mathematics. Evgenya Zhigulenko is studying languages—English and Spanish.

Raisa Yushina is a professional pilot working for geological expeditions. Last summer her crew located extensive deposits of iron ore.

Hero of the Soviet Union Nina Ulyanenko has just been elected Deputy to the Supreme Soviet of the Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republics.

New Work of Soviet Scientists

By Y. I. Ippolitov

IN a recent interview, five leading Members of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR outlined to this correspondent the work they are at present engaged in in their respective fields.

Soviet science has been assigned a key role in the current Five-Year Plan for the Reconstruction and Development of the National Economy, and the projects of the country's leading scientists and scientific institutes are, consequently, closely coordinated and geared to the nation's overall economic plan.

Sergei Vavilov, President of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR and Stalin Prize laureate, has been working for 25 years in the sphere of physics, specializing in optics. For a quarter of a century he has conducted research into the processes of the fluorescence of solutions, and has established many important facts and laws concerning this subject. He has been a Member of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR since 1932 and its President since 1945. Vavilov is also a Deputy to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

"At present I am continuing my research primarily in the sphere of optics, in particular luminescence," he said. "An interesting factor of this work is the creation of new, highly economical sources of light—luminescent lamps which consume considerably less energy than the incandescent lamps and are, consequently, three to four times cheaper, while their light closely approaches daylight.

"The practical application of luminescence is not limited to luminescent lamps. This year, my work and that of my assistants will include a further study of this phenomenon."

Academician Vavilov is studying the question of the radiation emitted by X-rays and radium rays. This problem is both of theoretical significance for the elaboration of the theory of luminescence and of practical importance for the manufacture of permanent luminous substances, as well as for many other questions.

For a number of years, Academician Vavilov has been conducting research into the optic properties of complex molecules. He plans to continue this work in 1947, devoting particular attention to the conditions which cause lengthy periods of excitement, their nature, and also to the relationship between the excited molecule and its environment. The laws governing the extinction and duration of fluorescence and the influence exercised upon them by external factors will be studied. Further research will be conducted into the transformations which the energy of excitement undergoes in multi-atomic molecules and the connection obtaining between these processes and the structure of the molecule.

In conclusion, Academician Vavilov stated: "Insofar as time permits I shall continue my work of many years' stand-

ing on questions of philosophy and the history of physics. I hope to publish a volume of my collected articles and researches on these questions this year."

Ivan Bardin, Vice-President of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, has devoted half of the 63 years of his life to the study of problems of metallurgy. He is head of the Institute of Metallurgy of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR. He is a member of the American Railway Engineering Association and the American Society for Testing Materials. Academician Bardin is a Hero of Socialist Labor and a Stalin Prize laureate. In addition to his great scientific activities he devotes much time and energy to public work as Deputy to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

Academician Bardin revealed that in the current year he is conducting research on the use of oxygen in metallurg-



SCIENTISTS—Shown seated in the Presidium of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR are Academicians I. Bardin (left) E. Chudakov, V. Volgin, and President of the Academy Sergei Vavilov.

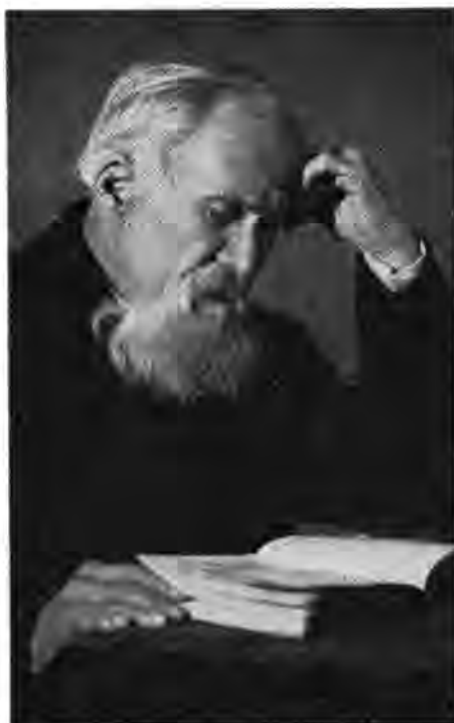
ical processes. Preliminary experiments made under plant conditions and technical-economical calculations have shown that the use of oxygen in the technological processes of the metallurgical industry makes possible a considerable increase in the productivity of the smelting furnaces as well as an improvement in the quality of the metal.

Last year an experimental unit was erected for work on these lines. Now a study must be made of the processes of slag-formation in a blast furnace working on oxygen and of the combustion of coke, peat, coal and charcoal, using blasts of different concentrations of oxidized air.

The plan for 1947 also calls for comprehensive research into the question of low-alloy steels obtained from naturally-alloyed ore, as well as for a study of the technological properties of low-alloy Khalilov steel when treated under pressure. Low-alloy steels of increased strength and corrosion-resistance are of great importance for the national economy. The existence in the USSR of large supplies of naturally-alloyed ores makes it possible to manufacture such steel on a large scale for wide use in different branches of industry, primarily for the railways and the shipbuilding industry.

"In the course of 1947," continued Academician Bardin, "I shall take part in work connected with the problems of organizing metallurgical bases to serve the needs of Leningrad. The plan of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR calls for comprehensive prospecting with a view to the further development of the metallurgical industry of the northwestern regions; in particular, this relates to the construction of a second large metallurgical plant and the creation of a high-grade iron and steel industry working on the rich Karelian and Kola resources of iron ore and raw materials used in the production of alloy steels, such as cobalt, nickel, niobium, vanadium and tantalum."

Academician Bardin will also participate in the elaboration of the complex subject of the "natural resources and development of the productive forces of the northeastern regions of the USSR and the Polar Urals." This includes a further study of the power resources of the



ACADEMICIAN V. OBRUCHEV

Pechora coal basin, oil and gas in the district of Ukhta, as well as the forests of the Pechora territory. Attention will be devoted to the possibility of constructing iron and steel enterprises to work on the basis of the coking coal of Vorkuta and Khalmer-Yu, and the iron ore of the Northern and Polar Urals. At the same time, the problem of the development of the agriculture of the northeastern districts of the European part of the USSR will be elaborated with a view to the creation of a local food base for the new industrial enterprises.

"The solution of the above problems will facilitate the successful development of the productive forces of our country," said Academician Bardin in conclusion.

Vladimir Obruchev, Member of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, at the age of 84 is one of the oldest and best-known geologists in the Soviet Union. For more than 60 years he has studied the natural wealth of the USSR. In addition to his theoretical research, he has done much to popularize science, being the author of some four hundred monographs, essays and articles on the geology of Siberia and Central Asia, on

theoretical questions regarding the tectonics of ore deposits and on the origin of forests.

He has been a member of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR since 1929, he holds the titles of Hero of Socialist Labor and Merited Scientist of the Russian SFSR, and has been awarded the Lenin and Stalin Prizes. Obruchev is a member of many Soviet and foreign societies including the American Geological Society of which he is a Corresponding Member, and the American Geographical Society of which he is a Member.

Academician Obruchev is director of the Institute for the study of Frozen Soil. This year the Institute's personnel will continue work toward the determination of the southern border of eternally frozen soil, the study of the region of gigantic ice fields in the basin of the River Indigirka and of the subterranean waters lying under the frozen soil in the region of Yakutsk. A study will be made also of the temperature and hydrological regime of the eternally frozen layers in the regions where special stations of the Institute are posted.

"In addition to the above projects, in which I act only as general director and consultant," said Academician Obruchev, "I am engaged on a number of projects which I am conducting personally. These include the compilation of the third part of my geographical and geological description of Eastern Mongolia, the first two parts of which are ready for the press. Further, I plan to publish a popular-scientific description of my travels through Central Asia and Siberia, and to continue work on my memoirs.

"I have long been interested in the question of the significance of the early vertical movements of the earth's crust in the formation of the present-day contours of the earth's surface, and I hope to continue research into this subject."

Academician Nikolai Zelinsky, 86 years old, is one of the most eminent modern chemists. His name is closely connected with the study of petroleum and the development of the oil industry. Zelinsky's works in the sphere of the chemistry of albumin are well known,

not only in Russia but far beyond its borders.

World renown has been won by the Academician's works in the field of physical chemistry, particularly adsorption. He is the inventor of the first carbon gas mask, as his discovery of activated carbon serves as the basis of all modern anti-gas masks.

For more than 60 years Academician Zelinsky has been conducting research and pedagogical activities; he is the author of more than five hundred works of great importance for theoretical and applied science.

For his outstanding services in the sphere of science, Nikolai Zelinsky has been awarded the title of Hero of Socialist Labor, two Orders of Lenin, two Orders of the Red Banner of Labor and two Stalin Prizes.

"At present I am working in the sphere of catalysis," Academician Zelinsky said. "As is known, petroleum is refined into high-grade aviation gasoline, naphthalene, delicate dyes, perfumes, medicines, photographic reagents, explosives, and many other materials. If we were to draw up a list of all the articles obtained from petroleum, it would contain many hundred names.

"Hydrocarbons [derivatives of petroleum] of different classes have, during the past 10 years, acquired particular significance as raw material for numerous forms of organic synthesis. The methods of synthesis, however, in particular such as would enable us to obtain hydrocarbons on an industrial scale, have been studied sufficiently only in their simplest forms.

"My immediate tasks are to study the chemical composition of the petroleum found in the Soviet Union, to obtain the aromatic compounds of cyclic hydrocarbons, to continue research into the aromatization of the sexavalent naphthenes by dehydrogenation.

"I shall also continue the study of the kinetics of chemical reactions and the properties of substances at high and super-high pressures.

"In the sphere of heavy organic synthesis I am engaged in work on the synthesis of acetic acid from methanol and carbon oxide at super-high pressures, the synthesis of oxygenous ali-



ACADEMICIAN N. ZELINSKY

phatic compounds on the basis of steam and olefins [alcohol solvents], and also the study of rational methods of the chemical utilization of methane."

Academician Ivan Meshchaninov, noted philologist, is a Member of the Presidium of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR. He is a contemporary and the foremost pupil of the eminent Soviet linguist, Academician N. Y. Marr, and is director of the Marr Institute of Language and Thought.

Following Marr's teachings, Academician Meshchaninov has done much toward the elaboration of periodical comparative grammar. Meshchaninov's works, *New Facts in the Teaching of Language, General Linguistics, Elements of the Sentence and Parts of Speech*, are valuable contributions.

Academician Meshchaninov has twice won the Stalin Prize, First Class, and is a Hero of Socialist Labor.

The majority of the nationalities inhabiting the USSR obtained a written language only after the establishment of Soviet rule. In view of this, the written literature of many of these peoples has developed intensively during the past 10 years.

"The languages of many of these nationalities needed alphabets, orthographical rules, grammars and dictionaries," Academician Meshchaninov explained. "At the present time, a considerable number of these peoples have their own alphabets and orthographical rules; many grammars have been compiled as well as Russian-native dictionaries.

"The languages spoken by the peoples of the USSR are extremely varied in their sentence structure and rules of syntax. A special study had to be made of the syntax and morphology of the different tongues, and the resemblances and differences established. In recent years I have devoted much attention to this work, and as a result, in 1945 I published my book, *Elements of the Sentence and Parts of Speech*, which won the Stalin Prize, First Class.

"At the present time, I am working on a monograph devoted to the verb, as the most complicated part of speech. I have based this work, on the whole, on the languages of the peoples of the USSR. I am planning to finish this thesis this year.

"Further, I shall commence the elaboration of the question of different forms of attributes. At the same time, I shall work on the subject of different forms of syntactical word order.

"Another, no less important, part of my work is the continuation of the study of the Urartu (Khaldi) language in which some of the most ancient documents existing on the territory of the USSR are written. A number of these documents have been preserved on the territory of the Armenian SSR, their age being estimated at 2,700 years.

"There is also great interest in another ancient language—Median—the study of which is closely connected with the ancient history of Azerbaijan. In the near future, I plan to commence a profound study of this language. These works are intimately bound up with the study of the culture of Azerbaijan and Daghestan, as related to ancient Media and Albania.

"In addition to my basic research work, I am devoting much attention to the training of young Soviet experts on language and its history."

A New Welding Method

By F. Kamensky

IN enumerating the achievements of Soviet science in 1946, Sergei Vavilov, President of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, mentioned the work of Academician Vasily Nikitin, specialist in electric welding, the method which is increasingly coming to replace less effective techniques in Soviet industry.

It is an acknowledged fact that this perfected method of fusing metal parts originated in Russia. The phenomenon of the voltaic arc was discovered by the Russian scientist, Academician Vasily Petrov, as long ago as 1801. This arc was then used by the Russian technicians Nikolai Benardos and Nikolai Slavyanov for repairing locomotive wheels and frames.

Soon afterward electric welding was duly recognized in England, Germany, France and other European countries. The patents for his invention were received by Benardos in 1885, first in France, Belgium, England, Italy and Germany, then in Switzerland, Denmark, Spain, the United States and in Austria-Hungary. His name was known the world over.

The Benardos method was improved by Slavyanov, who replaced the carbon electrode with a metal electrode. This innovation was widely used in the ordnance plants of the Urals and earned Slavyanov a medal at the Chicago World Exposition in 1893.

As in all other countries, electric welding received wide use in the Soviet Union. More than 65 thousand electric arc machines were in use in the USSR in 1941. More than 100 thousand tons of electrodes were manufactured for this purpose every year, and the weight in welded structures amounted to five million tons annually.

The laboratory of Academician Vasily Nikitin is a scientific center for research in electric welding. Academician Vavilov declared that it is there that the best traditions of Russian science in this sphere are being developed.

In the laboratory I was shown a huge 3000-ampere apparatus in which the

processes (the heating of the segments and the connecting link) are done separately. The link, previously melted, is introduced in a liquid form and the arc, therefore, wastes little heat upon it during the welding of the segments. The voltaic arc in this new apparatus actually melts only the segments to be fused.

As the scientists anticipated, this method yielded excellent results. The speed of electric welding was increased five- to ten-fold as compared with that of the most up-to-date apparatus hitherto known. Under laboratory conditions the speed of welding metal upon metal is as high as 540 to 655 feet an hour. The division of the processes

also cuts the expenditure of power. With the new method, one can fuse unrelated types of metal as well.

Although the requisite tests have not yet been made, the specialists believe that it is not at all impossible to weld low carbon rails to more durable laminations. If this proves to be so, the cost of rail production will decline sharply.

With the new method it is possible to weld copper or various types of bronze to a suitable base. This method will also facilitate the large-scale production of various tools composed of welded parts.

The new method of welding will be introduced in Soviet industry this year.

Written Languages Developed

MORE than sixty different minor nationalities of the USSR have acquired written languages during Soviet times, thanks in great measure to the efforts of Soviet scientists engaged at the Marr Institute of Language and Thought, which recently marked the 25th anniversary of its foundation by the late Academician N. Marr.

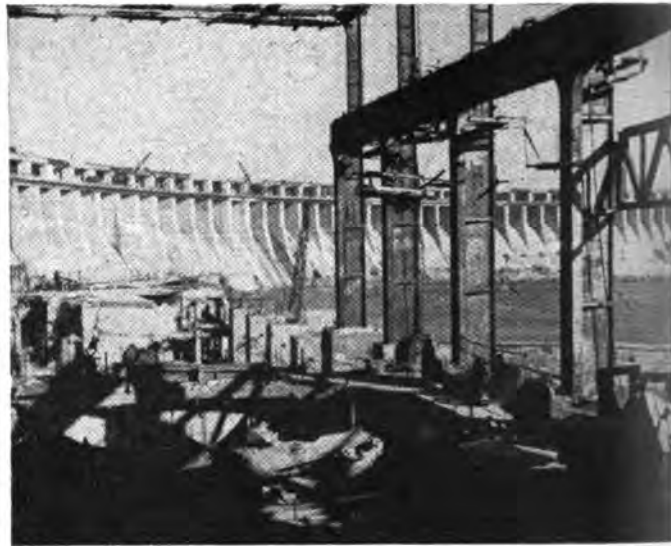
Marr evolved a new materialistic system for the study of language, which serves as the basis for the work of his Institute of Language and Thought. This institute has become the center of linguistic science in the Soviet Union, and has conducted much research on the theory of philology and the languages of the peoples of the Soviet Union as well as of other lands.

The main postulates of Marr's system were the absolute unity of language and thought, the bond between language and society, and the dependence of the development of linguistic forms upon that of society and culture. After a close study of a wealth of data, Marr and his school came to the conclusion that

all languages are alike as regards their capacity to develop and that all pass through the same stages of development. The backwardness of a language belonging to any particular nation is explained solely on the basis of certain negative historical factors which act as a brake on the cultural progress of the given nationality.

Marr emphasized the fact that in establishing and elaborating a theory of linguistics, equal weight must be attached to the data derived from an investigation of the languages of "small" nations and of nations which have built great civilizations.

The institute has continued its thorough investigation of the languages used by the peoples of the USSR, and is at present preparing to publish grammatical studies of the Kabardinian, Bashkirian, Abazinian (Cherkessia), Tabasaranian (South Daghestan), Nainai, and Chukotsk (Far North) languages. A number of large dictionaries prepared by the institute staff are to be published shortly.



WRECKAGE AND RESTORATION—The ruins of the great hydroelectric station on the Dnieper are shown when the work began. At right the dam in process of restoration.



ENGINEER—I. I. Kandalov is chief engineer of the rebuilding work.



ASSEMBLER—The young worker Zakharov does several days' quota in one.



WORKER—Valya Medved left her office job to work at the station.



DIVER—One of the diverse specialists at work is N. Borshchov.

Dnieper Dam

On March 3, the first turbine of the great Dnieper hydroelectric station, with a capacity of 72 thousand kilowatts, was put into operation, marking a milestone on the road to its complete reconstruction. When reconstruction is completed, it will have a 20 per cent greater capacity than before the war.

The Dnieper Dam, perhaps more than any other single achievement of the Soviet people, is a symbol of the country's recent history.

Its construction during the First Five-Year Plan period symbolized the launching of the era of industrialization upon which the young Soviet Republic had embarked.

Its reconstruction under the new Five-Year Plan is a symbol of a new chapter of the heroism and devotion of the Soviet people, working to restore the damage wrought by the invaders, working to build new monuments to their victory, to the future of their country.

Mendeleyev Anniversary Marked

By P. Dybina

Director, Mendeleyev Chemical Technology Institute

THE entire Soviet Union last month paid tribute to the memory of D. I. Mendeleyev, on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the death of the brilliant Russian scientist whose discoveries ushered in a new era in the development of chemistry and all modern science.

The periodic system of the classification of elements, discovered by Mendeleyev, laid the foundations for modern chemistry. Prior to Mendeleyev's classification, chemistry could hardly be regarded as a scientifically grounded system of knowledge. Chemists throughout the world possessed only fragmentary data about the properties of various substances, observed in the course of experiments.

Mendeleyev's periodic law served as a mighty stimulus for the further development of world scientific thought.

When Mendeleyev discovered his periodic law scientists were aware of the existence of only 52 elements. But with remarkable exactness Mendeleyev predicted the properties of elements unknown in his time, elements which he said would fill the vacant places in his table. His prophecies were brilliantly fulfilled.

One of these elements yet to be discovered Mendeleyev placed between calcium and titanium and named eka-boron, because he claimed its properties would resemble those of boron. There were two other elements for which there were vacancies in the fifth row of his table, between zinc and arsenic. One of the as yet unknown elements he named eka-aluminum, the other, ekasilicon.

These three elements were later discovered during Mendeleyev's lifetime. First came the discovery of gallium, which possessed all the properties Mendeleyev had predicted for eka-aluminum. Next came scandium, with all the properties of eka-boron, and lastly, germanium, which proved identical to Mendeleyev's ekasilicon. These discoveries proved beyond all shadow of doubt the



D. I. MENDELEYEV

correctness of the main premises on which Mendeleyev founded his periodic system.

The continued progress of science enabled man to delve deeply into the mysteries of the structure of matter. Mendeleyev may rightly be regarded as the founder of atomic science, and the theory of the structure of the atom which originated after Mendeleyev's death shed further light on the profound significance of his periodic law.

Until recently the periodic table ended with the 92nd element—uranium. Recent discoveries have added a 93rd element—neptunium, a 94th—plutonium, a 95th—americium, and a 96th—curium. In these new advances Mendeleyev's law was the lodestar of all investigators.

Mendeleyev also conducted extensive research along other lines, such as gases and solutions. He is the author of the hydrate theory of solutions.

But his activities were not confined solely to chemistry. A man of great erudition and versatile knowledge, his investigations embraced a wide range. He published more than five hundred scientific works and is credited with important contributions in the fields of physics, meteorology and aeronautics.

The famed chemist is one of the

founders of the modern science of aeronautics. He became interested in this field via meteorology, to which science he also contributed much that was new.

On becoming convinced that the upper layers of the atmosphere comprise the "great weather laboratory," he made a study of the principles of aeronautics. His work on the resistance of liquids and aeronautics remains to this day one of the fundamental monographs on this problem.

Eminent theoretician that he was, Mendeleyev also strove with might and main to tap nature's wealth for the benefit of man. The scientist took a great interest in the conquest of the North, the development of Urals metallurgy and the Donets coal fields. He championed the rational utilization of his country's natural resources.

The "beacon of science," he said, "must illuminate the depths of the earth to enable man to see in the darkness the immense natural wealth stored there."

His prognostications and aspirations ran far ahead of his time. In his book on Russia, Mendeleyev advocated the industrialization of the country.

As far back as 1888 he propounded his idea about the underground gasification of coal. With the farsightedness of genius he spoke of the day when man will no longer have to go down into a mine to hew coal, but will convert the coal into gas underground. The practical realization of this bold idea was started half a century later in the Soviet Union.

"The seed of science will yield a harvest for the people!" was one of Mendeleyev's prophetic utterances. And indeed in the Soviet Union the seed of science has produced a rich harvest. In Mendeleyev's time there were less than one thousand graduate chemists in all Russia. Today, tens of thousands of chemists are at work in our country, which has built up a large modern chemical industry. Soviet scientists now march in the front ranks of world science.

Restoration of Voronezh

By Elena Kononenko

My previous visit to Voronezh was four years ago, when the smoke still curled over the ruins of demolished buildings and the appearance of the city was ghastly. The Germans had gone through it with high-explosives and the torch, and you could walk long through its fire-gutted streets without meeting a soul. Whatever the time of the day there were no children to be seen—for there were no children in Voronezh. Nor were there any birds. A town without children and birds is a dead town.

When I returned last summer the first thing I saw as I walked out of the Voronezh railway station were children. They were trooping down the street on their way home from school, leaping over puddles and filling the street with their merry chatter. At a street intersection a streetcar clanged. My eye was caught by a poster on the wall of a building, which like so many hundreds of others was roofless and windowless. The poster announced that the operetta *Terezina* was playing at the city musical comedy theater.

These were my very first impressions of the city. And beginning with them through to the very end of my stay—though later I had ample opportunity to see the hardships the people of Voronezh encounter in their day-to-day life—the joy born of the realization that this old Russian city lives once more and is on the road to recovery did not leave me for a moment.

Some nine thousand houses had been restored, but that is very little. You still find the downtown streets lined with roofless buildings with the gouged-out sockets of glassless windows. Thousands of people still lived in cellars in conditions that were bad indeed. Those who had a regular room were also terribly crowded, with two or three families sharing a little bit of floor space.

You follow a man with a briefcase, a girl with some books and a boy carrying a violin case up the street, and find them turning into the ruins of a building and vanishing somewhere down be-

low. Or in the morning you see a woman with a child in her arms emerge from a basement and observe how both of them eagerly breathe in the fresh air and turn their faces toward the warm rays of the sun. These and similar sights sear themselves on your mind and you find yourself again and again cursing the enemy who demolished nearly all Voronezh homes, leaving no more than one tenth of the houses standing.

And so the appearance of Voronezh was still that of a crippled city, and at first you could hardly grasp where all these people you saw walking on the busy, seething streets found shelter. The basic essentials of life, however, had been provided; these are electricity, water, streetcars, bathhouses, bakeries, stores, markets, hospitals, maternity homes, polyclinics, children's nurseries, kindergartens and schools. The drama and musical comedy theaters, the philharmonic and several clubs had been reopened.

And not from a single resident of Voronezh, not even from those who lived under the worst conditions of overcrowding and inconvenience, did I hear a word of complaint that these should have been

erected first while so many still lived in basement quarters. On the contrary, the men and women of Voronezh were proud of these buildings. "At least we have somewhere to go for relaxation," they said. "It is a pleasure to spend an evening in a well-lighted, attractive place, see a good play and listen to good music. . . ."

Thirty-seven schools had been rehabilitated. Having seen in 1943 the fearsome ruins of school buildings and the stables into which the Germans had converted the premises of higher schools, it was very heartening indeed to visit schools filled with children once more. Yet it is still difficult to teach the youngsters and for the youngsters to study, for the schools are still overcrowded.

Eight higher educational establishments have been reopened. They are the university and the pedagogical, medical, agricultural, forestry and lumbering, construction engineering, chemical, technology and veterinary institutes. Studies have also been resumed at seven technical schools. A school of dentistry and another for medical laboratory workers have been opened. This makes the total



APARTMENTS—Restored dwellings occupied by factory workers in Voronezh.

student body of Voronezh large indeed.

Student life too in Voronezh differs from what it is elsewhere. Study here is combined with work on the construction of schools and dormitories. Many live like Robinson Crusoe, and yet they study well and do their bit to help revive the city. The students are plasterers, carpenters, bricklayers, and lumberjacks. And there are no lagging spirits, no gloomy faces among them!

I visited the agricultural institute. All of its activity goes on in one building, which serves as the students' dormitory as well; everything else is in ruins. The students and research workers themselves put a roof over this surviving building and put glass panes in its windows. Now they are restoring another block.

The streets are amazingly clean. If you go out early in the morning you will see the sidewalks being swept and scrubbed and yellow sand being sprinkled around the trees.

In these early hours you also hear the factory whistles, and like everyone else you listen to them with emotion. The first locomotive left the Dzerzhinsky works after overhauling in 1944. The construction machinery works turns out stone crushers, asphalt and concrete mixers and rollers, all of which are badly needed for construction and road laying work, and the Lenin plant manufactures milling equipment. The Kalinin plant has launched the output of pneumatic hammers. The Electrosignal factory has resumed the production of radio receivers and loudspeakers. Another plant supplies supplies oxygen to the other local factories. Clothing and shoemaking cooperatives have opened shops, and 65 industrial enterprises of local industry have been started. Voronezh today produces furniture, shoes, rubber footwear, hosiery, macaroni and candies.

All these industries have been built up literally from scratch, for the Germans reduced them all to heaps of rubble and tangles of twisted girders.

I visited the Dzerzhinsky locomotive repair works. All of it had not yet been revived, and the building workers are still busy on it. But four years ago it was a wreck of twisted steel.

That day the plant grounds resembled



CONTRAST—A restored theater in Voronezh and, behind it, a building not yet rebuilt.

a gigantic anthill. There were bricklayers, concrete workers, carpenters and welders all over the place. The heavy overhead steel sections supporting the roof and other installations of the assembly shop had been dislodged by shells and thrown 13 feet to one side. The construction chief and his chief engineer decided to take the risk and raise five of the huge arches at once with the aid of locomotive jacks, so as to get them back into place without dismantling. Skeptics thought it would be impossible to do so, but it was done nevertheless. There were another 10 arches left, weighing 830 tons, and hydraulic jacks were used to remount them too. A miraculous transformation took place: a shop crippled by German explosives regained its feet like a wounded titan recovering from the impact of a cruel blow.

This year and in the coming years of the current Stalin Five-Year Plan, a great deal is to be built in Voronezh. The total earmarked for capital investments in housing construction in the course of the Five-Year Plan runs roughly to 217 million rubles, in addition to which new hospitals, schools, kindergartens, clubs, motion picture theaters, hospitals, bridges, etc., are to be built. Today the main task is to provide homes for its residents.

The people themselves have done a good deal to revive their city. Shortly after their liberation they decided to put in 10 hours a month each on municipal construction jobs. They did so even in winter, and last year contributed a total of four million man-hours in this way.

Some German fascist wrote the following entry in his diary, which subsequently was picked up in the city: "We have wrecked Voronezh so thoroughly that if the Bolsheviks were to retake it they will not be able to restore it in 50 years."

The German miscalculated. Voronezh is already alive; it works, studies, listens to music and sings. At the same time it is busy rebuilding. In the future this 360-year-old Russian city will be finer than ever.

The plans and projects for Voronezh 20 years hence are fascinating indeed. It will be one of the most beautiful cities of the Soviet Union. The Voronezh River will flow deeper and wider, and its embankments will be lined by boulevards and water sports and bathing facilities. The entire city will be belted by a green zone of boulevards and parks. And its residents will live in comfortable, spacious, attractive houses graced by greenery and flowers.

Soviet Weightlifters

By A. Lyass

THE recent entry of weightlifters of the USSR into the International Weightlifting Federation was widely commented on in Soviet sports circles. It is the unanimous opinion of Soviet sportsmen that this marks a big step forward in strengthening international athletic relations and will serve as a means of achieving still higher results in the sport of weightlifting.

The sport of weightlifting as promoted today got its start in Russia 62 years ago when the first club was formed in St. Petersburg in 1885 by Dr. Kraevsky. Pytlyasinsky, Likhachev and other amateurs joined this club which subsequently produced a number of famous athletes.

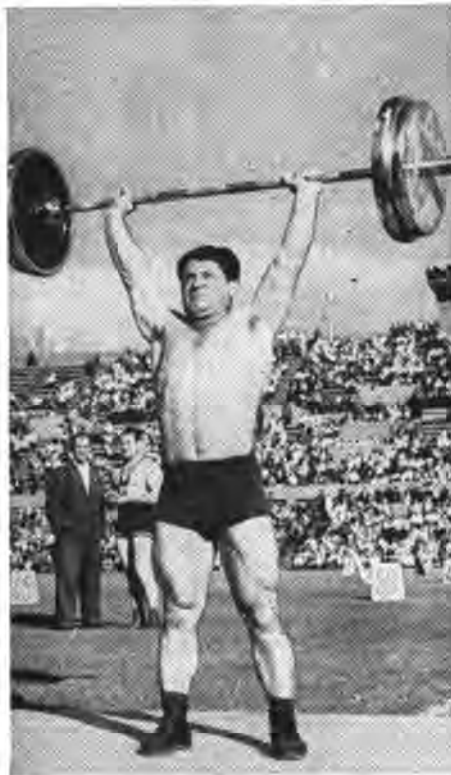
Ivan Poddubny scored the first major triumph for Russia when he topped the best athletes of France, Germany, Sweden, Norway, Japan and other countries in the 1905 world championship contest.

The only one who could compete with Poddubny as an equal was Ivan Zaikin, another Russian athlete who possessed fabulous strength. He lifted a 220-pound weight with one hand. His favorite feat was this one: while 10 men hung on to a rail section, Zaikin lifted it and rested it on his powerful neck and then started whirling the "merry-go-round."

Weightlifting gained popularity in Russia from year to year. Dozens of new clubs were started. A club similar to that established by Kraevsky in St. Petersburg, was set up in Moscow under the guidance of Marro-Dmitriev, a top-notch weightlifter. This club, known as the Arena of Physical Culture Club, turned out many prominent strongmen.

It was in this club that Mikhail Gromov, the noted Soviet flyer, started his athletic career. He became the weightlifting champion of the Soviet Union. Two other stars who belonged to the club and later trained many first-class bar and bell performers were Jan Sparre and Alexander Bukharov.

Weightlifting was widely developed



GRIGORI NOVAK

after the establishment of Soviet rule. Large-scale construction of gymnasiums, free instruction and use of athletic equipment helped to draw more and more young Soviet men into this sport.

The ranks of Soviet weightlifters at present include 92 athletes who hold the title of Master of Sport. To win this title the weightlifter must score the following totals in the classic two-hand movements (press, snatch and clean-and-jerk): 566.5 pounds (bantamweight), 628.3 pounds (featherweight), 678 pounds (lightweight), 711 pounds (middleweight), 744 pounds (light-heavyweight) and 799 pounds (heavyweight).

The national weightlifting championships were decided for the first time in 1924. Championship competitions have been held 15 times since then. Among the athletes to score world records in recent years were Nikolai Sha-

tov, Alexander Bozhko, Georgi Popov, Yefim Khotimsky, Izrail Mekhanik, and other Soviet strongmen.

The best weightlifter in the Soviet Union today is 26-year-old Grigori Novak, world light-heavyweight champion. He first took up this sport 10 years ago when he was employed as a circus acrobat. His performance one evening at the circus caught the attention of Konkin, an experienced weightlifting coach.

After the show Konkin visited Novak's dressing room and suggested that he try himself out with the bar and bell. Novak consented and was soon ready to enter a competition for novice weightlifters. Novak, then 16, told the judges that he was 18 (18 was the minimum age for competitors). He won the contest, and three years later established his first national record.

Novak continued to train diligently, determined to beat the world record held by Touni. The Soviet weightlifter at that time lagged 16.5 pounds behind the noted Egyptian strongman. His efforts were crowned with success: he lifted 260 pounds, topping Touni's record. This was the beginning of a long string of world record-breaking feats scored by Grigori Novak.

At the world championship competitions staged in Paris last October by the International Weightlifting Federation, Novak shattered all light-heavyweight records with his astounding 308.6 pounds press, and scored 286.6 pounds in the snatch and 341.7 pounds in the clean-and-jerk to capture the world light-heavyweight title.

In the same competitions, Yakov Kutsenko and Vladimir Svetilko of the Soviet team took second place in the heavy-weight and light-heavyweight classes, respectively. The Soviet team finished in second place in the tournament, one point behind the victorious American team.

Followers of weightlifting are now looking forward with interest to the European championship matches to be staged by the International Weightlifting Federation in the near future.

Industry and Agriculture Notes

A factory for the almost entirely automatic manufacture of automobile pistons has been designed at Moscow under the direction of Vladimir Dikushin. Its construction is to begin this year.

The plant will consist of four shops, each of which will contain two automatic machine tool lines. The automatic plant will perform more than five hundred operations, and will require a force of only 30 workers. Automatization will be achieved by the application of photo-relays, hydraulic control, and a system of electronic control devices.

★

Three million three hundred seventy-five thousand rubles have been allocated for the further restoration of war-ravaged collective farms of the Stalingrad region this year. In 1947 there will be built, in 16 districts of the region, three thousand new homes, 1,040 farm structures, 45 brick, lime and tile manufacturing plants. Two thousand six hundred and fourteen buildings were erected in the devastated districts of the Stalingrad region in the past two years.

★

A vast program of work in irrigation and reclamation of lands of the Ukraine, Byelorussia and the Crimea now is underway. As a result, within a few years these republics and regions will receive an additional 18 and one half million acres of fertile land.

The German barbarians destroyed the reclamation and draining installations built here before the war, and they are being gradually restored. In the Ukraine, irrigation work is in progress on an area of six million acres and in the Crimea, on two and one half million acres. In Byelorussia and the western regions of the Ukraine some 11 million acres of swamps are to be drained in the course of several years.

★

The industrial exploitation of agate deposits has begun in the Akhaltsikhe district of Georgia, more than five thousand feet above sea level. The Akhaltsikhe quarries supply valuable agate for

the Soviet watch making industry, as well as for plants which manufacture precision instruments. Akhaltsikhe agate is the finest in the world.

★

The application of television in Soviet industry will be greatly expanded this year. In the iron and steel industry, television is now being used for watching the process of smelting of pig iron and steel in blast and open-hearth furnaces. Ultraviolet and infrared rays, penetrating the walls of the furnaces and transformed by special appliances, clearly show the smelting process on the television screen. Television enables a single engineer to control the whole process of the production of automobile pistons. Considerable funds have been appropriated for the current five-year period to provide Soviet industry with modern television instruments.

★

Tropical varieties of essential oil plants will be cultivated for the first time by Ukrainian collective farms this year. Plantations of essential oil plants covered more than 60 thousand acres in the Ukraine before the war, and yielded hundreds of tons of high-grade essential oils annually for canneries, confectioneries, the perfumery and medical industries. More than 49 thousand acres will be sown to these plants this year. Within the next two or three years the prewar acreage will be equaled and substantially extended.

★

Factories restored and in production at Kharkov, which was ravaged by the German invaders, now total 630. Day and night, trains are now leaving the factory gates carrying the output of the revived industry. The country again receives Kharkov lathes, tractors, turbines, mining equipment, yarn, footwear and textiles. Kharkov plants have supplied the revived Donets Basin with turbines totaling 200 thousand kilowatts capacity, and with more than 600 thousand pieces of mining equipment. The Kharkov bicycle plant has turned out 50 thousand bicycles; the electrical plant

has produced six thousand electric motors. More than three thousand tractors have been turned out by the Kharkov tractor plant, which was restored after being razed by the Germans.

Much has been accomplished in municipal development. Streetcar lines, the water supply system, and power stations are operating again.

★

Road building for mechanized transportation of timber has begun in the forests of the Soviet Union. Investments for this purpose exceed last year's by 106 million rubles, and mechanized transportation of timber will increase by 62 per cent this year. More than 10 thousand miles of new roads for the mechanical transportation of timber will be built by 1950.

★

The assembly of a huge blooming mill and a powerful rolling mill has begun at the Azovstal iron and steel works. These units will annually turn out 500 thousand metric tons of blooms, rails and channel beams. The shops where the blooming and rolling mills are installed have a floor space of 232,920 square feet.

★

Work has been started to make the Dniester, one of the most important waterways in the south of the country, navigable throughout its length. A large power station and a shipyard are also to be built on the Dniester. In 1949, after the entire program will have been completed, Moldavia will have a three hundred mile long waterway linking the Black Sea with the Carpathian foothills, and an additional 150 thousand acres of fertile land as a result of the reclamation of several districts.

★

The Academy of Architecture of the USSR has founded a new research institute to study the construction of prefabricated stone buildings. Research in this field is particularly important since it is planned in the Soviet Union to develop large-scale construction of houses from standard concrete blocks of various types.

Notes on Soviet Culture

Thirty-seven hundred new clubs are to be opened this year in the villages and the district centers of the Russian Federation. At present, the Republic has some 10 thousand rural clubs, whose number will be doubled by 1950. The rural clubs are centers of the cultural and educational activities of the villages. Hundreds of thousands of peasants attend theatrical performances and concerts here, and take part in non-professional art and sports activities.

★

A scientific session has opened at the Paleontology Institute of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR to mark the 75th anniversary of the birth and the third anniversary of the death of the eminent Soviet paleontologist, Alexei Borisyak, head of the evolutionary paleontological school in the USSR, who brought up several generations of Soviet paleontologists. Great achievements have been scored by Soviet paleontology. Fossil animals were found and studied in 60 places in the USSR within the past few years. The paleontologists' scientific findings greatly assist in prospecting for minerals, and in particular, for oil.

★

The State Publishing Houses Association, largest book publishing center of the USSR, in 1946 published 79 million copies of books. This association comprises 10 publishing houses, printing fiction, technical, political, geographical and agricultural literature, encyclopedias, dictionaries, and other books.

Under the new Five-Year Plan, the State Publishing Houses Association will considerably increase its publication of books. By 1950, its printing houses will annually print about 500 million copies of books.

New large printing houses are now under construction in Saratov, Gorky, Chkalov, Kazan, Archangelsk, Khabarovsk, and other towns where the State Publishing Houses Association has

branches. The association has its own research institute and a higher school training specialists in the printing industry and in publishing.

★

More than three billion rubles have been earmarked for the maintenance of the country's kindergartens this year—60 per cent more than last year. The Soviet Union has 23 thousand kindergartens attended by more than one million children. Each group, comprising between 17 and 20 children, is looked after by one teacher and two trained nurses. Two thirds of the kindergarten teachers have higher or secondary pedagogical education. Six institutes and 70 normal schools graduate five thousand kindergarten teachers annually. This year, many kindergartens will be rebuilt.

★

The Institute of Experimental Biology and Pathology at Kiev, which has been named for the late Academician Bogomolets, is carrying on extensive research with a view to increasing human longevity. Its departments are studying the causes of human senility and methods for preventing premature aging. Cancer forms another important problem studied by the institute. Great attention is paid to evolving methods for the early diagnosis of this disease. The institute maintains extensive correspondence with research and medical institutions in Europe and America.

★

A new Soviet film, "Glinka," about the great Russian composer and author of the opera "Ivan Sussanin," will shortly be released at Moscow. This biographical film treats the life of the composer from childhood, when he first displayed his gift for music, until the period of his artistic maturity. The central episode of the film is the writing of the opera "Ivan Sussanin," with music based on Russian national melodies and a plot borrowed from the history of the Russian people. The film shows the first

production of this opera in 1836 in St. Petersburg and the stunning impression it made on St. Petersburg society, then accustomed to the tradition of foreign music. The film shows the artistic bonds that connected Glinka and Pushkin. Glinka's part in the film is played by Boris Chirkov.

★

A number of new theaters are under construction in the USSR. Most interesting is the design of the Drama Theater in Stalingrad, with an imposing facade of columns and statues of the defenders of the heroic city erected to the right and left of the main entrance. The construction of a new theater in Kalinin in the place of the old one burned by the Germans is proceeding at a rapid pace. The theater will be one of the finest buildings in the town. New theaters will be opened this year in the Stalin district of Moscow as well as in a number of industrial towns including Nizhni Tagil, Kemerovo, and Murom. Theaters wrecked by the German invaders in Novgorod, Pskov, Smolensk, Bryansk, Stavropol and elsewhere are undergoing restoration. A new theater has been opened at the Kirov plant, whose workers took an active part in its construction.

★

Five palaces of culture and 56 clubs will be built or restored in the coal basins of the Soviet Union this year. New palaces of culture are to be opened in the Donets Basin towns of Gorlovka and Yenakievo, in the Kuznetsk Basin and in the Far East. They will include auditoriums, lounges, rest rooms, and rooms designed for studies of non-professional art groups. Forty-seven million rubles will be spent this year for purchasing equipment and for cultural and educational work among the miners of the western regions of the country. Now Soviet miners have at their disposal 550 palaces of culture and clubs, 80 parks and numerous stadiums.

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Red Square in the heart of Moscow. At the right is a statue of Minin and Pozharsky, 17th century liberators of Moscow. The State Historical Museum and the Kremlin Towers can be seen in the background. Moscow celebrates its 800th anniversary this month.



— 2000

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VLADIMIR MAYAKOVSKY
(1893-1930)

On April 14 the Soviet people commemorated the 17th anniversary of the death of Vladimir Mayakovsky, great revolutionary poet. During the years of civil war following the Revolution, Mayakovsky, an ardent patriot, poured much energy into writing verses for satirical posters which he himself drew (some samples of which are shown in the background of the photograph above). Mayakovsky's long poems have become part of the classics of Russian literature. Stalin said of him: "Mayakovsky was and remains the best, most talented poet of our Soviet epoch."

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Moscow Through 800 Years

By Sergei Bakhrushin

The author of this article is one of the Soviet Union's most distinguished historians and a Member of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR.

PRESENT-DAY Moscow arose from a tiny princely stronghold occupying an area scarcely one tenth of that covered by the Kremlin today. The exact date of Moscow's beginning is unknown. In the 16th century a legend was current that Moscow was founded by Mosokh, son of Japheth and grandson of Noah. Mosokh had a wife called Kva. The name Moskva (Moscow) was thought to be derived from a combination of Mosokh and Kva. But this is only a legend.

Judging by archeological remains, a Slav settlement existed on the site now occupied by Moscow from very early times. In the first half of the 12th century the domain of Boyar Kuchka lay along the banks of the Moskva River. His house stood, it is thought, on Kremlin hill. According to tradition, the great Prince Yuri Dolgoruki executed the boyar for some misdeeds and annexed his lands. In 1147 Dolgoruki feasted

his ally Prince Svyatoslav of Chernigov here. It is in connection with this event that the name of Moscow first appears in the Russian chronicles of eight hundred years ago, never thereafter to be absent from its pages.

From the strategic point of view, the position of Boyar Kuchka's former estate was very favorable. All the surrounding country was covered with dense forest and bog, making the hill difficult of access. The steep Kremlin hill was protected on two sides by rivers.

This little frontier stronghold was destined to become the national center of the Russian people. Burned down by the Mongols, Moscow soon recovered. Lying in the center of Russian territory she was well protected from outside enemies. Refugees from the ravaged countryside crowded behind her strong defenses.

By the 14th century, Moscow had become the capital of one of the most powerful Russian principalities. She was encircled first by mighty oaken walls, later by stone walls, and adorned with stone churches with frescoes by Greek and Russian artists. The Rus-

sian people rallied around her in their struggle to free themselves from the Mongol-Tatar yoke. In 1380 on Kulikovo field they fought behind the banner of the powerful Moscow Prince Dmitri Donskoi against the Tatar Emir's hordes, and dealt them a crushing blow from which they never recovered.

To west, south and east, Moscow stood as champion of the freedom of the Russian people, and all the other Russian territories were drawn into her orbit and looked to her for leadership. By the beginning of the 16th century the unification of all the Russian territory around Moscow had been accomplished. The modest capital of a principality was transformed into the illustrious capital of the entire Russian state.

Her exterior changed, befitting her new significance. Ivan III (1462-1505) and his son Vasili III (1505-1533) engaged Italian architects to build new walls with towers around the Kremlin, the foundations of which endure to this day. Inside the Kremlin arose splendid cathedrals. On the triangular island formed by the junction of the Moskva and Neglinka Rivers arose a



MOSCOW—View of the Kremlin and of Red Square from across the Moscow River. The buildings on the left are those of the Kremlin.

fairy-like castle with gleaming golden cupolas, and alongside it a rich borough with a teeming industrial and merchant population. To English travelers, the Russian capital seemed bigger than London. Others compared it with Paris.

Ivan IV, who in 1552 built that masterpiece of Russian art, the Cathedral of Basil the Blessed, with its many-colored domes, to commemorate the victory over the Tatars at Kazan, did a great deal to consolidate the Russian lands and to strengthen Russia's international position. He waged successful war not only against the Tatar Khanate in Kazan, which ruled the Volga lands, but also against the Teutonic Knights, who had seized the Lithuanian lands. Russian craft now sailed the Volga unmolested, and Russia had gained an outlet to the Baltic.

In the reign of Ivan IV there was at last "one faith and one system of weights and measures throughout the Russian land."

White-stoned and golden-domed, to the Russian peoples of the 15th and 16th centuries Moscow appeared as the pantheon of their national glory, heir to the greatness of royal Constantinople, a third Rome—"and a fourth there would not be," as the Moscow chroniclers wrote.

The national significance of Moscow as the political and cultural center of the Russian people emerged with especial force at the beginning of the 17th century, when through the treachery of a group of boyars the city fell into the hands of her enemies, and a garrison composed of the Polish King Sigismund's hirelings sat within the sacred Kremlin walls.

In March, 1611, insurrection flared up in Moscow. Barricades appeared in the narrow streets. Stones rained from upper windows on the enemy's head.

Powerless to overcome the rebels in open fighting, the Polish garrison decided to burn the city. The houses were mainly of wood. They blazed up. Citizens were burned to death. Not until the White City and its suburbs were in ashes was the rising crushed.

The burning of Moscow made a shattering impression on the mind of the Russian people. The whole country



NIGHT SCENE—Pushkin Square and the monument to the great poet.

was in a fury, and the Polish garrison found itself besieged in the Kremlin. Cossacks led by Prince Trubetskoy stood before Moscow. Though not strong enough to take the Kremlin by force, they prevented supplies from getting through, and kept the enemy in a constant state of alarm.

In the autumn of the year a nationwide movement for the freeing of Moscow arose, led by the merchants in the Volga towns of Nizhni Novgorod and Yaroslavl. Kuzma Minin, a simple Nizhni Novgorod merchant, began it. His fiery appeals shook the whole Russian land. Money and men flowed to him.

In August, 1612, the Russian forces, led by the great warrior Prince Dmitri Pozharsky, approached Moscow and linked up with the Cossacks. In October the garrison threw itself on the victors' mercy, and the Russians entered their Kremlin in exultation.

The condition of Moscow was deplorable. The city was a picture of ruin. But Moscow did not remain in this

desolate state for long. With surprising speed she rose from her ashes.

The spacious Red Square adjoining the Kremlin was the center of Moscow's trade. The adjoining narrow streets were crowded with stalls selling flour, oil, honey, bread, onions, metal and leather goods, and so forth. Amid the labyrinth of booths were trading courts for foreigners. Here were piled up rare furs from Siberia, silks from Paris and Turkey, cotton goods from Khiva and Bokhara, English cloth and Venetian glass.

Outside the walls of China City, which enclosed Moscow's trading quarter, the White City began. Here the beautiful stone palaces of boyars and rich merchants stood out among gardens, and the spires of many churches soared to the heavens.

Besides private residences, the living quarters of the palace servants were in the White City. Here, to this day, the names of streets and alleys recall the fact that the tsars' cooks, falconers and other menials lived here.

The third section of the town, called the Earthen City, was not so thickly settled. Workmen's and soldiers' dwellings were scattered among the vegetable plots and cornfields.

By the 18th century Moscow was the center not only of the country's economic and political life, but of Russian culture and learning as well. Even when the capital was transferred to Petersburg, Moscow's cultural and economic significance did not decline. She was still the country's "heart." All the trade routes from the remotest provinces converged on her. By the end of the 18th century Moscow and its environs constituted a mighty industrial region. Textile manufacturing developed.

Petersburg was too far from the center of the land-owning nobility, therefore it never could replace Moscow in the estimation of the Russian gentry. While the tsar's Moscow palaces went to rack and ruin, the splendid palaces of the nobility were springing up, with their white colonnades and classical pediments. Many of them charm the eye to this day with their fine architectural form.

Petersburg circles were obliged to

turn an attentive ear to Moscow opinion. According to one diarist: "Moscow had great influence at that time on the provinces of the interior, and her example was effective throughout the whole kingdom. Moscow became the watchword of Russia."

The first university in Russia was founded in Moscow by the Russian scholar Mikhail Lomonosov in 1755. The rich nobles assembled enormous libraries and art collections. In the words of the diarist quoted above: "Belles-lettres were almost entirely confined to Moscow. . . . Russia was learning to speak and write by means of the books and magazines published in Moscow."

Just as two centuries before at the time of the Polish intrusion, so again at the beginning of the 19th century it fell to Moscow's portion to play a really outstanding role in the history of Russia. In the summer of 1812 Napoleon moved on Russia, and on September 14 from a neighboring hill patiently awaited the deputation which would advise him of the official surrender of Moscow. None came.

In the words of the famous Russian poet Pushkin, "Moscow did not go to him with bowed head. In honor of the impatient hero she prepared neither festival nor gift, but a conflagration." The sacrifice of the people of Moscow bore fruit. By October 17 the enemy was ignominiously obliged to abandon the city. "Grow dark, sun of Austerlitz! Blaze up, great Moscow!" wrote Pushkin.

Of Moscow's 9,275 houses, only 2,322 escaped destruction. The city was a vast hearth of ashes. It seemed that it would never rise again. But with unexampled speed life reasserted itself. In March, 1813, Merzlyakov, a professor at Moscow University, wrote: "Moscow . . . is already the best city in Russia. A thousand hands wield axes, roofs are being repaired, ruined streets rebuilt. The streets are black with people and jammed with trains of carts carrying wood and materials."

A new era began for Moscow. More than ever she became the focal point of a great intellectual movement. The florescence of Russian literature which



GORKY STREET—One of the main thoroughfares and shopping centers of the Soviet capital.

took place in 1820 and the years following was bound up with Moscow.

And at Moscow University, during the 10 years following the war against Napoleon, men with new hopes and ambitions were being educated—a young Russia was growing up which was destined to engage in open struggle against the oppressive tsarist regime, and to advance Russian science and learning.

Moscow, as the center of Russian social thought and culture, was always the focal point of all progressive and freedom-loving ideas. In 1905 the Muscovites were the first to raise the banner of armed revolt against tsarist autocracy. And in October, 1917, the revolutionaries' victorious assault within the ancient fortress of the tsars proved to be the final blow to tsarism and the triumph of the new era.

One of the first acts of the Soviet power was to transfer the capital from

Petersburg to Moscow. This showed great wisdom and penetration. Moscow had always been not only the original capital of the country but also the center, welding every part of multi-national Russia into one mighty whole.

Lenin worked within the walls of Moscow's ancient Kremlin. Stalin worked there. The new democratic laws and the bold plans for our country's reconstruction were born there.

During the war against Hitler Germany many the new significance of Moscow in the life of the country was clearly seen. Soviet people of every nationality turned to Moscow with the love and firm faith expressed in the words of the Uzbek poet Hamid Alimdzhan:

"Moscow mine! Each one of us guards you as his own heart, as breath itself. Your granite cannot be shaken by time. The radiance of your banner is undimmed."

The Reconstruction of Moscow

By M. Makarov and A. Gurevich

THE general plan for the reconstruction of Moscow, put into operation in 1935, would have by now been successfully carried out were it not for the war which intervened.

Construction completed before the war did, however, to a considerable extent change the aspect of the Soviet capital. Moscow received two thousand new buildings. The city's old streets were straightened and new ones were laid. Ten fine new bridges spanned the Moscow River, and 26 miles of the river's embankment were lined with granite.

Before the outbreak of war, the famous Metro—the Moscow subway—a splendid, modern engineering achievement, was built, and also new theaters, palaces of culture and the new building to house the Lenin Library, the largest in Europe.

Even during the war, Moscow built while it fought.

"Built during the Patriotic War" is the inscription on the plates at a number of Moscow subway stations. Moscow residents were delighted when in January, 1943, the doors of these new stations were opened and the trains sped with their passengers from the center of the city to the Stalin auto plant in the outskirts. The construction of this line involved great difficulties: in two places it passes beneath the Moscow River.

The new Moscow guidebook will undoubtedly add a few lines to the description of the Bolshoi opera house. It will note that the interior decoration of the auditorium, the foyer and ceiling work of Professor Lancere, and the installation of the largest chandelier were all done when the country was in the throes of war, when the Soviet Army was forcing the Dnieper and driving the fascists beyond the frontiers of the Ukraine.

Reconstruction of Moscow has now been resumed, and scaffolding and building equipment are again to be seen on many streets of the city. Many of the

city's residents are looking forward to moving into new apartments shortly.

The task of proceeding with the construction of Moscow was complicated by the extensive destruction inflicted on the city by enemy bombardment and the backlog of repairs that could not be attended to during the war years. In addition to restoration of damaged and deteriorated structures, some 32,300,000 square feet of new living space are to be built in the Soviet capital within the current five-year period.

Soviet building workers, aided by the city's residents, attacked the problems with energy and enthusiasm.

Thousands of new buildings—from

two-story houses to tall apartment buildings—are going up or have been completed. In the outskirts and suburbs of the city, where slum sections have been torn down, residential blocks for workers, railwaymen and engineers are in various stages of completion. Houses are of wood and brick, have from 8 to 10 apartments with the most modern conveniences. At the same time, in these and other sections of the city, new school buildings, kindergartens, nurseries, hospitals, theaters, clubs and stores are under construction or have recently been completed.

Of unusual interest is the construction of the new settlement at Izmailovo,



MOSCOW SOVIET—The building of the municipal government, destroyed during the war, has been entirely reconstructed.

a section of the Stalin District composed of several industrial enterprises and workers' quarters. The new Izmailovo settlement is a sort of building laboratory. Houses of various types are being built here by way of experiment: side-by-side with prefabricated wooden houses are being erected ordinary houses of various materials. These experiments will determine which types of small houses have the most advantageous features.

Postwar reconstruction in Moscow is being facilitated by the use of new labor-saving machinery and methods. A new type of plastering machine and several types of cranes are in use. Many new building materials are being used.

The tenants are continuing their wartime tradition of helping to repair their dwellings in their free time. Last year 700 thousand Muscovites pitched in, contributing labor and valuable ideas. They are repairing roofs and stairways, renovating apartments and putting courtyards in order.

At the same time, work is continuing on improvement of municipal facilities—roads, public squares and parks and transportation.

Before winter sets in more than 2,260,000 square feet of new roads are to be laid, in the outskirts as well as in the center of the city, and more than 6,780,000 square feet of pavement and sidewalk are to be repaired.

The plans for city improvement also include extensive landscaping. About one million trees and shrubs will be planted on the boulevards and streets and in the courtyards. The children's parks will be enlarged and beautified. In addition to the improvement of old squares this year, 22 new squares are to be laid out.

One of the city's major projects is the completion of the large square before the Byelorussian railroad station. The trolley car line is being removed from the area, and an underpass for pedestrian and motor vehicle traffic will relieve congestion. A monument to Maxim Gorky, graced by a garden, will be the square's distinguishing feature.

One of the most important tasks of the new Five-Year Plan is completion of the reconstruction of the city's main arteries—Leningrad Chaussee, Mozhaisk Chaussee and Dorogomilov Street. On



SUBWAY—The beautiful and world-famous Moscow subway system is being expanded as part of the city's improvement program.



THEATER—Decorations of the Maly Theater, one of Moscow's finest, which has undergone extensive repairs.

the Mozhaisk Chaussee, a highway linking Moscow with the town of Mozhaik, new housing construction is going up along the road as work on the road proceeds. Building work is also under way on many sectors of the Leningrad Chaussee.

Work has been resumed on the reconstruction of Bolshaya Kaluzhskaya Street (sometimes called the Avenue of Scientific Institutes). The palatial building of the Academy of Sciences of the

USSR will stand on the Krimsky embankment of the Moscow River, and will total more than 17,650,000 cubic feet. The future Admiralty building will stand on the embankment opposite the Gorky Central Park of Culture and Rest.

Moscow's builders—architects, building laborers and residents—are marking their city's 800th anniversary with renewed efforts to reconstruct and beautify the nation's capital.

Four Typical Moscow Officials

By V. Antonov and Z. Shapiro

REPRESENTATIVE of the people of Moscow are the members of its municipal council, the Moscow Soviet, governing body of the capital. They are elected directly by the residents of the city, and reflect in their activities and backgrounds the diverse character of this metropolis of millions: its great industry; its broad cultural life; its brilliant theaters and wide variety of schools and universities.

Four Deputies to the Moscow Soviet who are typical of many are Professor Victor T. Kostitsyn and Maria Sarycheva, teachers; Alexei Lobanov, fitter in a factory; and Olga Lepeshinskaya, a leading ballerina of the Bolshoi Theater.

Maria Sarycheva, a former village schoolteacher, is in effect Vice-Mayor of Moscow. Her official title is Vice-Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Moscow Soviet of Working People's Deputies.

She was named to this post during the war, after having for three years held the post of Assistant People's Commissar of Education of the Russian SFSR.

In the Moscow city administration, too, her field is education and culture. She attends to the needs of all the Moscow schools (there are nearly 550 in the capital) which are attended by some 400 thousand pupils.

In addition to schools, Maria Sarycheva guides the work of the Moscow theaters, libraries, museums, art galleries, lecture halls, clubs, parks of culture and other cultural and recreational facilities. The rich and versatile cultural life of the capital demands constant attention; this notwithstanding, Maria Sarycheva finds time for many other duties.

Since 1938 Sarycheva has been a Deputy to the Supreme Soviet of the Russian Federation (she was recently unanimously reelected by her constituents). In addition to representing her constituents, she is Vice-Chairman of the Supreme Soviet of the Russian SFSR, a member of its Committee on Amnesties and of the Budget Committee.

More than 30 years of Maria Sarycheva's life have been devoted to public service in the field of education.

In the year 1914, when the cannon thunder of the First World War shook the world, Sarycheva, then a young woman, arrived in Ryabovo village, in what was formerly Vyatka Province. Her family was quite well off and she could have remained in the city, but Maria Sarycheva chose to become a village teacher.

The youthful teacher moved into a room on the school premises, and within a short time she became indispensable, to the adult villagers as well as to the pupils. All came to the young teacher for advice, for help, for consolation, and always found a ready welcome and response.

The five years Sarycheva spent in the

village of Ryabovo completely settled the question of her future life. Subsequently, the scope of her work broadened, but its essence remained unchanged: the political and cultural enlightenment of the people.

Maria Sarycheva first came to Moscow about 20 years ago to become the director of a workers' club in the capital. Under her management the club became one of the model institutions of its kind and gained popularity throughout the neighborhood. Soon, however, the club members and visitors had to say goodbye to Sarycheva: she returned to her public education work.

In 1937 Sarycheva was appointed head of the Moscow Regional Department of Public Education. The former village schoolteacher found herself in charge of the work of 42 thousand teachers, 7,500 schools and 3,500 village clubs and libraries.

Her profound love for the noble calling of the teacher helped Maria Sarycheva to find the correct approach to her new work. She spent a great deal of time touring the villages and towns of the region and established personal contact with the schools and teachers.

Within a short time her name was uttered with respect throughout the region, down to its tiniest settlement. Her quick response and care for the needs of the schools and their teachers gained Sarycheva the love of the teachers and their students.

Also active in the administration of the city school system is Professor Victor T. Kostitsyn, a Deputy to the Moscow Soviet since 1939 and a member of its school commission.

Professor Kostitsyn, who is head of the department of the theory of mechanisms and machines at the Moscow Technological Institute of Light Industry, was nominated to the Moscow Soviet by the staff of the Molotov Industrial Academy and was subsequently unanimously elected by the constituents of the Oktyabrsky District.

Professor Kostitsyn holds the degree



LEPESHINSKAYA—The great ballerina is a Moscow Deputy.



KOSTITSYN—Professor V. Kostitsyn, a Moscow Deputy, with some of his students at the Moscow Technological Institute of Light Industry.

of Doctor of Technical Sciences. In 1940 he was awarded the Order of the Red Banner of Labor for elaborating new methods of calculating and designing automatic machines.

In addition to his scientific and teaching activities, Professor Kostitsyn devotes a great deal of time to his duties as a Deputy. During the war he helped to set up consultation centers for students employed in industry. He also played an active part in the work of restoration of the city's schools.

He is at present engaged on problems dealing with teaching methods, curricula, class schedules and other aspects of the education system. He has singled out for special study in this connection School No. 586, a girls' secondary school, the activities of which he is following with careful attention.

Another of Moscow's Deputies is Alexei Lobanov, a fitter in the Krasny Shtampovshchik plant in Moscow. The son of a peasant, Lobanov was graduated from a factory training school in 1932 and that same year started to work in the plant.

He soon proved himself an excellent worker, and his name was inscribed at the head of the plant's "list of noted workers" and then on the "list of noted workers" of the Pervomaisky District.

Seven years ago, the personnel of the Krasny Shtampovshchik nominated him, as one of the best workers in the plant, to be their Deputy to the Moscow Soviet.

Every Deputy to the Moscow Soviet works in one of its commissions. Alexei Lobanov is a member of the commission on housing. The functions of this commission include control and guidance of the work of the district housing departments, and frequently also of the individual housing administrations. Participation in this commission, however, by no means exhausts the scope of Lobanov's duties as Deputy.

Last spring he was instructed to make all necessary arrangements for the summer holidays of the children in his district. The majority of the children spent six weeks or two months in the country, either in children's camps, rest homes or in the summer cottages belonging to the various factories.

But some arrangements had to be made for those youngsters who remained in town. In conjunction with other Deputies, parents' committees and members of the Young Communist League, Alexei Lobanov drew up a plan of recreation activities for the children who stayed in the city. These measures were implemented by common efforts. A large number of volunteers agreed to look



LOBANOV—The factory worker and Deputy with his son, Oleg.

after the youngsters, and the necessary funds were allocated by the enterprises and institutions of the district.

Alexei Lobanov's day is a busy one from morning till night. But he always finds time for reading, devoting much attention to technical literature, not neglecting fiction, and carefully following current political events in the newspapers. At the age of 34 he shares the eagerness of all the Soviet people to increase their knowledge. Lobanov attends a circle on social sciences in the plant, is passionately fond of music, and an ardent theatergoer. He is a devoted husband and father.

Taking part in the administration of her native city is the world-famous Soviet ballerina, Olga Lepeshinskaya. Prima ballerina of the Bolshoi Theater, the great dancer finds time for many public activities.

She has been a Deputy to the Moscow Soviet since 1939, and in addition to her ballet appearances, sponsors and supervises a ballet circle composed of Moscow schoolchildren.

She won nationwide acclaim for her work entertaining soldiers at the front during the war. She holds the Stalin Prize and the title of Honored Artist of the Republic.

Soviet Economy in 1947

ACCORDING to the state plan for the restoration and development of the national economy of the USSR in 1947 approved by the Council of Ministers of the USSR, the present year will see Soviet economy forge ahead at a still faster pace than last year.

The output of pig iron, for example, which increased by 12 per cent last year, is scheduled to grow by 21 per cent this year. Coal is to show a 16 per cent rise over last year's figure. The same picture prevails all the way down the line.

The following objectives have been set for Soviet basic industries for 1947 (taking the 1946 figure as 100):

Pig iron	121
Steel	119
Rolled metal	121
(and including rails)	144
Refined copper	117
Lead	132
Coal	116
Oil	118
Benzine	134
Kerosene	120
Gas (from coal and shale)	237
Natural gas	118
Rubber	159
Wood pulp for export	147
Cement	171
Prefabricated housing	288
Power output	116
Locomotives for trunk lines.....	288
Railway freight cars (calculated on a two-axle basis)	208
Automobiles	157
Iron and steel industry equipment....	166
Steam turbines	342
Large hydroturbines	432
Small hydroturbines	133
Metal cutting lathes	123
Agricultural machinery	278
Tractors	287
Harvester combines	520
Spinning machines	278
Looms	567
Cotton textiles	142
Woolens	130
Leather footwear	142
Rubber footwear	162
Hosiery	173
Meat	117
Animal fats	112
Vegetable oil	117
Fish	133
Sugar	194
Soap	128

The salient feature of the latest plan is a higher rate of growth in industrial

production. The main levers making for the projected development in industry are greater capital investments to expand production capacities and a further rise in the productivity of labor.

Expansion of production capacities in the course of the year is provided for by the allocation of 50 billion rubles for capital construction. Of this amount, 4,900,000,000 rubles will be spent on the iron and steel industry, 6,300,000,000 rubles will be spent on the coal industry, 2,800,000,000 on the oil industry, 3,000,000,000 on power stations, 3,300,000,000 on the light and food industries, and 6,000,000,000 on the railways; 20,500,000,000 rubles are earmarked for the districts which suffered enemy occupation during the war.

Productivity of labor is scheduled to increase 13 per cent in industry and 11

per cent in the building trades as compared with last year. This implies better and more efficient utilization of plant equipment, and the state plan actually sets figures for blast furnace operation, speed of drilling in the oil industry, railway car turnover and other operations. That it does so shows how direct a part the State takes in the organization of the production process. The experience gained in planning in the USSR is so great that the Government is now in a position to offer far more detailed guidance than mere over-all objectives for the various branches of industry.

The state assignments in agriculture this year are equally concrete. Last year farming lagged behind industry because of the unfavorable weather that affected substantial sections of the country. A severe drought played havoc with the crops in the southern and western regions, which include those that are still in the process of rehabilitation after the enormous damage inflicted by the German invasion and occupation. It goes without saying that restoration was slowed down as a result.

Although the areas that were not stricken by drought produced considerably more grain than in 1945 (Western Siberia and Kazakhstan, for instance, raised 50 per cent more than in the previous year), the total harvest of grain, sugar beet and sunflower dropped substantially below the 1945 level. Owing to this, food consumption had to be limited and the food industry was unable to expand its production as it would have under normal conditions.

This year the promotion of agriculture is regarded as a paramount task, as can be seen from the resolution of the recent plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party, which provides for the attainment of the prewar level of agriculture in the course of the next three years.

This year alone the cultivated area is to be expanded by about 25 million acres, and the farms are to be supplied with from two to three times as many tractors and other agricultural machines and



KARAGANDA—An excavator at the new Karaganda coal fields.

implements as last year. One of the goals set for this year is a 26 per cent increase in the grain harvest. The number of horses is to be brought up to 11,900,000; of cattle to 52,000,000; of sheep and goats to 84,700,000; and of pigs to 13,400,000.

At present the Government is rendering substantial assistance to the collective and state farms in preparing for the spring sowing, which has already begun in the southern areas of the USSR. As for crop prospects, incidentally, the reports on the winter crops which are coming in from all over the country are favorable. In the South, for instance, where the threat of droughts is always the greatest, there was more snow this winter than ordinarily. The winter crops are said to be in good condition.

Besides being an economic program of action, the 1947 plan is also a program for the further advancement of the well-being and culture of the Soviet people. The concern of the State for the further improvement of living standards may be seen in the assignments set for the light and food industries and the appropriations for housing construction, education, health services, etc.

The housing program will be more than double last year's: more than 148,500,000 square feet of living space will be made available this year, as compared with 64,584,000 in 1946. Hous-

ing construction amounts to 18 per cent of the 1947 capital construction program, as compared with 10 per cent in 1946. To make possible the fulfillment of this program, much attention is being devoted to accelerating the development of the building materials and timber industries.

More than a million young people are to be given instruction at vocational schools, with the State footing the bill for both tuition and living expenses of the students. The enrollment at elementary, junior high and high schools will top 31 million. Accommodations in kindergartens will total 1,490,500 and in children's homes 658 thousand.

Tremendous sums have been set aside for the public health services, which will provide 111,200 beds in maternity hospitals, more than 205 thousand accommodations in sanatoriums and 81 thousand in rest homes this year.

Trade is accorded a section of its own in the plan. In this field steps were taken by the Government immediately after the end of the war to improve the supply of essential commodities to the population, and many war plants were converted to the manufacture of consumer goods. As a result sales of foodstuffs last year increased 15 per cent and of manufactured goods 85 per cent over 1945. This year the volume of consumption is to be still further expanded.

The plan lays special emphasis on the necessity of accelerating production of consumer goods, and at the same time of increasing variety and improving quality. The output of the light and textile industries is to rise by 27 per cent over last year's volume. A substantial contribution to this end will be made by the producers' cooperatives.

This year will see a sharp rise in turnover of state and cooperative trade. Tens of thousands of new stores and booths will be opened this year, reaching a total of 348 thousand. Of this number, 150 thousand will be in towns and the rest in the countryside.

Transport plays an important role in trade turnover and in the restoration and development of national economy. The Ministry of Railways will increase the average daily loadings by 11 per cent as compared with 1946. The quota for the turnaround of freight cars will be lowered to just under nine days. Freight turnover of river transport will be boosted by 25.5 per cent and of marine transport by seven per cent.

A 23 per cent increase in freight turnover by motor vehicles is planned, as well as a 29 per cent increase in air freight turnover.

To ensure fulfillment of all aspects of the current Five-Year Plan, the Government has provided in this year's program for the accelerated promotion of



TRACTORS—Lines of finished tractors waiting to be shipped at the rebuilt Stalingrad tractor plant.

the fields that lagged behind the leading ones last year. These include the coal mining industry, housing construction, agriculture, the electrical equipment industry, and light industry. Considerable state aid is to be rendered these branches of national economic effort, and their progress will be followed with particular attention by the Government. By no means concealing shortcomings, the State is calling upon the people to work to overcome the postwar difficulties that still confront the country and to ensure fulfillment of the Plan.

Particular attention is being paid to the fuel industry, which is experiencing tremendous difficulties from the consequences of the war. Its restoration and further development are vitally important for the development of Soviet industry, transport and the national economy as a whole. The 1947 plan provides for a 16 per cent rise in the production of coal, an 18 per cent increase in that of oil drilling and 34 per cent in oil refining.

The plan calls for mechanization of 98 per cent of the mining and transportation of coal and of 87 per cent of haulage at the mines. Considerable work will be carried out in mechanizing coal loading operations. Collieries will receive new Soviet-made heavy coal cutting, loading and hauling machines.

The performance of the first two months of this year offers ample proof of the feasibility of the program outlined for 1947. Having estimated their possibilities, the workers of hundreds of enterprises have already announced that they are certain they can fulfill the year's plan considerably ahead of schedule. Several Leningrad plants, for instance, have decided to mark the 30th anniversary of the Soviet State, which will be celebrated next November 7, by fulfillment of their year's program. In letters to J. V. Stalin, Soviet coal miners have likewise given their word to carry out their year's plan ahead of schedule. With this in view, the various coal fields have entered into socialist competition with each other. And in January, February and March, such important industrial centers as Moscow and Leningrad exceeded their production quotas.



TEXTILES—Much emphasis is placed on this industry. An inspector examining fabrics at a Riga textile mill.



BUILDING—Much remains to be done in reconstruction. Shown is a model for the reconstructed center of the city of Kalinin.



FOOD—The food industry is a vital one. This is a fish-canning plant at Astrakhan.

Education to Expand This Year

UNDER the recently adopted state budget of the USSR, this year's appropriations for social and cultural measures total 107,100,000,000 rubles, an increase of 33.2 per cent over last year's appropriation. Of this sum, nearly half has been earmarked for education, a new high in Soviet history.

This year the attendance at elementary and secondary schools will reach the prewar level of 31,300,000; and the number of teachers totals 1,200,000, which is more than five times the number in tsarist Russia.

A considerable share of the educational disbursements will go for specialized secondary and higher education. The sum of 4,300,000,000 rubles, or 41.8 per cent more than last year, has been allocated for specialized secondary schools, which is explained by the great influx of students into institutions of this type. Prior to the Soviet Revolution Russia had 295 technical schools with a student body of 36 thousand, while today the number of such schools is 3,200 with an attendance of one million.

The 1947 budget appropriates more than 6,000,000,000 rubles for higher education—30.5 per cent more than last year. This money will go for the upkeep of the country's 806 higher educational establishments with their student body of more than 650 thousand. By the end of the year the enrollment is expected to reach almost 700 thousand, six times the student body in tsarist Russia.

Total appropriations for higher educational establishments and specialized secondary schools are more than double the prewar expenditures.

Scientific research is also generously subsidized by the Soviet State. The 1947 budget allocates to science 1,500,000,000 rubles more than in 1946, or more than three times the 1940 appropriation.

The universities and institutes play a major role in scientific development in the USSR, in view of the fact that two thirds of the country's scientific workers are concentrated in these ed-

ucational institutions. The program of education and science is closely coordinated with the over-all Five-Year Plan for the country's economic development.

To bring this program into line with the country's needs, a five-year course of study was introduced in all faculties of universities throughout the USSR beginning with the current semester.

"This is not simply a return to the prewar terms of study nor a mechanical increase in the time the students have to spend in universities," S. V. Kaftanov, Minister of Higher Education of the USSR, explained. "The introduction of a five-year course is intended to ensure the training of highly qualified specialists with a wide range of knowledge."

"In connection with this," the Minister continued, "university curriculums are now being revised, and changes are being introduced in certain subjects. The number of required lectures will be considerably reduced in the senior

years. From now on, university students will have more time at their disposal for independent studies and will be able to acquire the habit of research work so necessary for specialists of every type. The time allotted to seminars and laboratory work as well as to practical training is being considerably increased.

"There are 31 universities in the USSR, in addition to 775 special institutes of higher education, such as technical, medical, political and other institutes which are attended by some 600 thousand students. The universities are attended by more than 60 thousand students."

Many universities have been opened since the Revolution—in Georgia, Azerbaijan, Armenia, Uzbekistan and other republics. The Central Asian University, founded with the direct assistance of Lenin and Stalin, recently celebrated its 25th anniversary. There are universities now also in Uzhgorod, capital of the Transcarpathian Ukraine, and in Kishinev, capital of the Moldavian SSR.



EXAMINATION—Students taking oral examinations at the Moscow Medical Institute.

"The country's oldest universities—those in Moscow, Leningrad and Kiev—have been considerably enlarged in the years of Soviet rule," Kaftanov said. "The Moscow University now has eight thousand students, a 400-fold increase as compared with the year of its opening. Before the war, there were 94 chairs in the Leningrad University, and now there are 140. The Kiev University, which suffered severely during the German occupation, now has a larger number of faculties than before the war.

"The Ministry of Higher Education of the USSR aims at the best possible organization of university study. A plan for the future development of universities and university teaching in general is now being elaborated. Measures are being taken for the further enlargement of the universities' material and technical facilities. The physics and chemistry laboratories of the Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev and Kharkov universities have been provided with new, up-to-date equipment.

"Various proposals intended to improve university education are being submitted by the personnel of higher educational institutions.

"This year, a number of new subjects are being introduced in the faculties of the humanities. For example, the history of philosophy, economic geography, general history of literature, and the theory and history of law will be taught in the historical faculties. A course in the history of philosophy and another in general history is being introduced in the faculties of philology. Students of economics faculties will study national economic planning in the USSR, international law and the history of the teachings on the development of society, while the faculties of law will offer courses in the history of international relations, historical and dialectic materialism and the economics and politics of foreign countries.

"The decision of the Government on the extension of the course of study in universities will undoubtedly facilitate the further development of university education and science," Kaftanov concluded.



SAMARKAND UNIVERSITY—These Uzbek young women are in a laboratory.



LECTURE—Students at Moscow State University at a physics lecture.



AVIATION INSTITUTE—Students examine airplane engines at the Moscow Aviation Institute.

Perennial Wheat Passes Tests

Condensed from an article by Nikolai Tsitsin
Member of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR

SEVERAL varieties of perennial wheat, which yield harvests during two or three years without resowing, have been developed recently by Soviet Russia and have successfully passed extensive field tests.

Soviet biological science is now working on the further development of this great discovery, after which perennial wheat will leave the experimental fields and will enter the vast expanse of agriculture.

The development of these wonderful new wheats was one of several experiments in hybridization which followed the successful crossing of different varieties of wheats and couch-grass to produce extremely hardy wheats.

One of the first of the perennial wheats is No. 34,085, which does not lodge, is drought-resistant, is capable of growing on saline soils and is immune from fungus diseases. In gluten content, it has few competitors among all known kinds of wheat.

Extensive field tests in the southern regions of Kazakhstan and Kirghizia show that this wheat yields harvests for two or three years without resowing, and not infrequently exceeds the crop yields of other varieties of wheat known in those regions.

This wheat in its present form shows an insufficient winter hardiness for the climates of the central belt of the European part of the USSR and of Siberia. Its use, therefore, will be limited in areas having severe northern winters.

Other new perennial varieties, however, have been produced for northern use, and are yielding two harvests without resowing in the conditions of the Moscow region. One of these kinds yielded on an average 60 normal ears per shrub, and each ear contained 38 to 40 grains.

Another interesting experiment on which Soviet selectionists are working is the development of giant varieties of wheat, barley and rye by crossing these grains with the elymus, a wild cereal

plant found chiefly in the semi-desert zones of Europe, Asia and the United States of America.

This green phenomenon, the elymus, particularly interested us because it bears as many as one thousand kernels per ear. We began some years ago the work of attempting to impart to the domestic cereals by heredity the unusual properties of this "savage," but only during the war years were the first hybrids produced.

The high fecundity of the elymus has proved hereditary in these hybrids, and there is no doubt that in the new hybrid cereals we shall eventually obtain five to six hundred or more grains per ear. Even should these grains of the future develop only two to three hundred kernels per ear, we shall still obtain a crop yield of at least 15 to 20 tons per hectare.* Thereby we shall solve one of the great problems of agriculture: overcoming

* a hectare=2.471 acres

ing the so-called "crop yield limit."

Great progress has been made in the development of hybrid ryes containing viscid gluten. Recently perennial hybrids have been created by crossing cultivated winter rye with wild varieties of perennial rye, which opens prospects of utilizing in agriculture a new kind of perennial rye.

An interesting and extremely promising work is the Soviet research aimed at the hybridization of arboreal plants with herbaceous plants. Until this research was undertaken, it was customary to graft one type of tree on another, one type of grass on another, and so on. No attempt had been made to graft other types of plants on trees.

Perhaps we are still far from the time of obtaining such unprecedented hybrid plants, but our research has proceeded far enough so that we can see promise of great possibilities. The creation of hybrids by crossing arboreal with herba-



TSITSIN—The Soviet biologist with one of the first plants of perennial wheat

aceous plants will produce a large number of the most diverse forms.

The first plants used in these experiments were the yellow acacia (*Caragana Arborescens*) and peas (*Pisum Sativum*), both of which are leguminous.

The main task of this grafting is to transform the annual herbaceous pea plant into a shrubby arboreal perennial plant. Speaking figuratively, we want to force peas to grow on trees and not where nature has appointed that they grow. In addition, we may obtain in this manner non-lodging varieties of both annual and perennial varieties of peas.

Our first efforts in making these grafts encountered great difficulties, and it was not until a few years ago that the first effective graftings between the yellow acacia and the pea were obtained. Since then, we have fully succeeded in grafting such plants as haricot beans, lentils, and others on the yellow acacia.

Another no less interesting object of our research is the *Cyphomandra* or so-called tree tomato, which the Russian writer Maxim Gorky years ago sent us as a gift from Sorrento.

By graftings over a seven-year period, we have cultivated on this plant true tomatoes, eggplant, black Solanum, peppers, potatoes, stramonium, and others. All of these plants, grafted on either the tomato-tree or the shrubby Mexican Solanum, blossom well and bear fruit.

We have recently taken up the study of questions connected with the hybridization of plants belonging to different families. Certain successes have already been achieved in this sphere.

We may recall in this connection that a successful grafting is, as the great Russian biologist Michurin said, a true index of the kinship between two plants grafted on each other. The grafting thus sometimes reveals the kinship which is not otherwise apparent.

We are striving to create not only entirely new kinds of plants, but to reproduce what once existed in nature, and subsequently has been lost in the process of evolution. To solve the problem of restoring these lost varieties means to come close to the solution of the problem of interfamily kinship in the vegetative kingdom, a matter of tremendous theoretical and practical significance.

President Roosevelt —In Memoriam

By Boris Vronsky

APRIL 12 was the second anniversary of the death of the great American statesman, Franklin Delano Roosevelt. Two years ago the American people and all the freedom-loving peoples of the world lost in Roosevelt a great organizer of the struggle against the common enemy and a passionate fighter for peace and security throughout the world.

As President of the United States, Roosevelt's first important step in the sphere of foreign policy was the official recognition of the Soviet Union. In his message of October 21, 1933, addressed to Mikhail Kalinin, then Chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the USSR, Roosevelt wrote that from the very beginning of his presidency he had considered it desirable to put an end to the abnormal relations existing between the peoples of the United States and the USSR.

Throughout his career Roosevelt was a consistent opponent of Hitlerite Germany and her aggressive policy. Supported by the masses of the American people who were hostile to reaction and fascism, Roosevelt proposed a number of measures directed against the policy of appeasing the aggressor. The aggressive foreign policy and widespread preparations for war pursued by Germany and Japan aroused great anxiety among the American public. As early as 1937, in his speech at Chicago, Roosevelt called for a quarantine against the fascist aggressors.



FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

Roosevelt's activities throughout the Second World War were devoted entirely to the organization of victory over the fascist aggressors and of a firm and lasting peace. He bent every effort to strengthen and further develop the collaboration of the three great powers — the United States, the Soviet Union and Great Britain.

Roosevelt regarded the United Nations, and first and foremost mutual understanding

and close collaboration of the great powers, as a cornerstone in the construction of the postwar world. He considered this friendship of nations not as merely a military alliance arising from the necessities of wartime but as a postwar union called upon to protect the interests of peace and security.

The great importance of Roosevelt's work was expressed most clearly and fully by Nikolai Shvernik, Chairman of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, in a speech delivered at a meeting of the Supreme Soviet on June 24, 1945. Shvernik said:

"In the person of Franklin Roosevelt the American people and the United Nations have lost a great world statesman, one of the leaders of the fight waged by the freedom-loving nations against Hitlerite Germany, a champion of postwar peace and security."

The memory of the great President will be honored forever by all progressive and peace-loving peoples.

Americans Decorated by USSR

IN accordance with a proclamation of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR of April 25, 1946, Soviet military orders and medals were presented to 87 officers and enlisted men of the United States Army in ceremonies at the Soviet Embassy in Washington, D. C., on March 12.

The awards were conferred "for the outstanding fulfillment of military assignments directed against the common enemy, Hitlerite Germany, and for the valor and gallantry displayed, as well as for the organization and successful accomplishment of the transport of war materials from the United States of America to the Soviet Union."

Present to receive their decorations in person were seven officers of the United States Army. Major General Edward F. Witsell of the War Department received the awards for the 80 men who could not be present. Major General John H. Hildring attended representing the Department of State.

After making the presentations, S. K. Tsarapkin, Chargé d'Affaires of the USSR in the United States, said:

"Several times during the last war the Soviet Government decorated members of the United States armed forces, as well as representatives of the Merchant Marine of the United States, who distinguished themselves in the struggle against the common foe, Hitlerite Germany.

"The decoration of 87 generals, officers and enlisted men of the United States Army is an expression of recognition by the Soviet Government and the Soviet people of the high qualities, valor and gallantry of the United States Army who, fighting in cooperation with the Soviet Army and the armies of our other Allies, secured victory over the common enemy."

In accepting the awards for the 80 army officers and men who were not present, Major General Witsell remarked that the Soviet Government had honored not only the men decorated but the entire United States Army. Major General Hildring of the State Depart-

ment declared that the conferring of these awards was another evidence of the friendship between the Soviet Union and the United States.

Four Orders of Suvorov, Second Degree, were presented to the following: Major General James H. Burns; Brigadier General Charles W. Lawrence; Brigadier General Archie J. Old, Jr.; and Brigadier General Dean C. Strother.

Two Orders of Kutuzov, Second Degree, were presented to Brigadier General Donald P. Boothe and Brigadier General August W. Kissner. The Order of the Patriotic War, First Degree, was presented to Colonel Irl D. Brent.

Two Orders of Suvorov, Second Degree; one Order of Kutuzov, Second Degree; three Orders of the Red Banner; nine Orders of the Patriotic War, First Degree; 10 Orders of the Patriotic War, Second Degree; 25 Orders of the Red Star; and 30 Medals for Distin-

guished Service were presented to Major General Witsell for the following men:

Order of Suvorov, Second Degree: Brigadier General Dale B. Gaffney; Brigadier General Alfred A. Kessler, Jr.

Order of Kutuzov, Second Degree: Brigadier General Edward V. Jones.

Order of the Red Banner: Captain Franklin K. Carney; Lieutenant Richard T. Andrews; Lieutenant Richard E. Willsie.

Order of the Patriotic War, First Degree: Colonel R. L. Meredith; Colonel Charles P. Porter; Lieutenant Colonel Cedric B. Davis; Lieutenant Colonel F. J. Kane; Lieutenant Colonel Harold P. Little; Lieutenant Colonel Paul L. Reed; Major Harry W. Siehard; Captain Richard I. Ostwald; Lieutenant Everett A. Tiss.

Order of the Patriotic War, Second Degree: Lieutenant Colonel R. H. Hackford; Lieutenant Colonel Robert P. Hansen; Lieutenant Colonel Orie Schurter; Lieutenant Colonel Francis C.



PRESENTATION—Chargé d'Affaires Tsarapkin hands a decoration to Brigadier General Strother. Other officers, left to right, are: Major General Burns, Brigadier Generals Lawrence, Boothe, Kissner and Old.

Thomas, Jr.; Lieutenant Colonel Stanley Young; Major Nicholas DeTolly; Captain Melvin H. Glick; Lieutenant Robert L. Glass; Lieutenant Leo W. Northrop; Sergeant Jesse M. Hughes.

Order of the Red Star: Colonel David B. Lancaster; Lieutenant Colonel Curtis P. Boas; Lieutenant Colonel James B. Irish; Lieutenant Colonel J. F. Westover; Captain Bessel Blacksmith; Captain Charles J. Fregulia; Captain Kassel M. Keene; Captain Vernon L. Kerns; Captain Charles A. Rigney; Captain Francis R. Walsh; Captain Eugene T. Williams; Lieutenant (air) Darrel A. Boehinger; Lieutenant (air) Harry B. Brown; Lieutenant Richard J. Hechtenbaum; Lieutenant William A. Mauser; Lieutenant (air) M. D. Mercatoris; Lieutenant Charles E. Murray; Lieutenant (air) John R. Terry, Jr.; Lieutenant (air) Lewis L. Wilhelm; Lieutenant (air) John K. Wilson; Lieutenant Russel A. Yarnell; Staff Sergeant Joseph J. Aidjek; Staff Sergeant John J. Duisina; First Sergeant Michael G. Isabella; Sergeant Paul Mooney.

Medal for Distinguished Service: Staff Sergeant John R. Andrews; Staff Sergeant Richard M. Arnold; Staff Sergeant William L. Howard; Staff Sergeant George W. Street; Staff Sergeant Richard F. Young; Technical Sergeant Bernard A. Cullstrand; Technical Sergeant Webster L. Jay; Technical Sergeant Joseph P. Lenahan; Technical Sergeant Vincent H. MacDaniel; Technical Sergeant Howard Milby; Technical Sergeant Howard M. Minnameyer; Technical Sergeant Carl A. Raybuck; Technical Sergeant Earl E. Reck; Technical Sergeant Elmer A. Roehl; Technical Sergeant Robert E. Sanders; Technical Sergeant Jackie N. Scoggan, Jr.; Technical Sergeant Charles W. Wood; First Sergeant Carl U. Bartenstein; First Sergeant Charles Campbell; First Sergeant John D. Closs; First Sergeant Lloyd W. Drent; First Sergeant Roger L. Meineke; First Sergeant Joseph D. Pepper; First Sergeant William R. Price; First Sergeant Thomas A. Rubley; First Sergeant Harold Salter; First Sergeant Charles M. Smith; First Sergeant Richard F. Wagner; First Sergeant James L. Watkins; Corporal Gerald V. Davidson.

Professor Mikhailov Returns from USA

BACK in Moscow after more than two months in the United States, Professor Alexander A. Mikhailov, Corresponding Member of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, Chairman of the Astronomical Council of the Academy and Vice-President of the International Astronomical Union, discussed his trip with Soviet correspondents. Professor Mikhailov was in 10 states and visited 13 astronomical observatories.

The group of Soviet scientists with whom he made the trip was given a friendly welcome by American scientists everywhere they went, Professor Mikhailov said, particularly mentioning Dr. Harlow Shapley, director of the Harvard Observatory.

"I had the pleasure of addressing American scientists on the organization of Soviet science at a luncheon and discussion sponsored by the American Russian Institute in New York," Professor Mikhailov said. "The luncheon was attended by some two hundred American scientists specializing in various fields as well as by several foreign scientists who happened to be in New York at the time, with Irwin Langmuir presiding. Our American colleagues asked a great many questions, evincing keen interest in all aspects of scientific endeavor in the USSR.

"I particularly remember the speech of Professor Detlev W. Bronk, Chairman of the National Research Council and Foreign Secretary of the National Academy of Sciences, who stressed the importance and feasibility of mutual understanding and close contact among the scientists of various countries, including the USSR and United States, pointing out that such cordial relations would promote the cause of peace."

Professor Mikhailov and Academicians G. Shain and V. Linnik, two other members of the Soviet group, were also invited to the jubilee commemoration in Philadelphia of the National Academy

of Sciences. The guests included scientists from many countries.

During his trip Professor Mikhailov met many American scientists who had visited the Soviet Union in 1945 as guests of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR. He said they had warm memories of the hospitality accorded them in Moscow and displayed an interest in the activities of the Soviet scientific institutions they had seen while here.

At most observatories he visited, Mikhailov was asked to speak about the work done by Soviet astronomers. The discussions that followed tended to transcend pure astronomy, however, for the American scientists asked him questions concerning the planning and state financing of scientific work in the USSR.

Professor Mikhailov said he was pleased to discover that American astronomers were quite well acquainted with the work done by their Soviet colleagues, and that they have a very high opinion of it, particularly the studies of variable stars, comets and minor planets. Great interest has been evinced in America also in the work done here on new types of reflector telescopes, particularly D. Maksutov's concave-convex telescopes. During the past few years many Maksutov clubs for amateur astronomers have been founded in the United States.

Soviet research in geodesy and gravimetry is less widely known, the Professor said, although interest in Soviet work in these spheres is keen. He had been invited to speak on these fields at the Coast and Geodetic Survey.

Professor Mikhailov lauded the technical equipment of the observatories he had seen, where the latest in electronic methods were being used. He had particularly high praise for the new telescope of the Mt. Palomar Observatory in California. A 200-inch reflector telescope, it was originally scheduled to be installed by 1941. War interfered, but the work is now nearing completion.

Growth of Kuznetsk Industry

By Leonid Osipov

DURING the war years many people outside the Soviet Union became aware of the existence of a large modern industry beyond the Urals range—the important Kuznetsk industrial area in Western Siberia. An amazed world watched the Soviet Union move its factories and mills from the war zone deep into the interior of the country and resume production in the Urals and Siberia. It was in those days that many learned that Siberia is not a mere desolate snow-swept and frost-bound area but also a producer of steel, which produced a great variety of war weapons that played a big part in ensuring victory over Hitler Germany.

The Kuznetsk industrial area derives its name from the Kuznetsk coal fields, the largest coal area in the Soviet Union, whose estimated reserves of 450 billion tons are second only to those of the United States. The development of this area in the decade preceding the war was part of the farsighted, sweeping program of industrialization carried out on the initiative of Joseph Stalin. He was the author of the idea of combining the coal of Kuznetsk with the iron ore of the Urals to build up a powerful coal and metal center in the East, with two mammoth iron and steel mills in Western Siberia and the Urals. The Kuznetsk coal fields became the Soviet

Union's second largest coal producer.

The war saw a tremendous expansion of industry in the Kuznetsk area, which received many evacuated factories and plants and also launched large-scale new construction in the war years. In the course of the war the area's industrial output trebled.

Further development of the Kuznetsk area is provided for in the current Five-Year Plan. But whereas in wartime expansion was dictated primarily by the exigencies of war, now it is being done along rational lines with the object of ensuring comprehensive progress in all fields and tapping local resources to the utmost.

The program for the coal industry aims not only at bringing output in 1950 up to 40 million tons but also at greater mechanization of mining. During the war years output of coal in the Kuznetsk fields rose by nearly two fifths, but this was accomplished chiefly by more intensive exploitation of the operating collieries. Sinking of 30 new large mines with a total annual output of 18 million tons is to be carried out, not only in old districts but in newly discovered coal fields. Greater use of machinery is to be effected in the underground transportation of coal.

Output of iron and steel is to rise appreciably. Of great importance is the projected development of iron ore mining in areas close to the mills, making it possible to do away with the need for bringing in ore from the Urals. Large manganese deposits located in Western Siberia are being developed to meet the needs of the steel industry.

The same emphasis on tapping local ore resources is evident in the plan for nonferrous metals. A large aluminum works built in wartime to process ore shipped from the Urals is being converted to the use of locally mined bauxites. Its output is to be trebled within the five-year period. More local ores are to be made available also to the zinc works.

Geologists are intensifying their search



STEEL MILL—Part of the giant Kuznetsk mills in Siberia.



INTERIOR—One of the departments of the Kuznetsk iron and steel mills.

for minerals, with the object of preparing raw material resources for a new gigantic steel mill, the equal of the Kuznetsk works.

Much new construction is in progress for the chemical industry, which has ample raw materials. The nitrate fertilizer industry is being expanded to fill the growing needs of agriculture in Siberia and Central Asia. Western Siberia has no oil fields, and to reduce the long-distance transportation of petroleum products a large synthetic fuel factory is to be built in the area.

Factories producing composition materials, basic chemicals and medicines are being expanded and built. An aniline dyes factory to supply the rising textile industry is being built. Production of paints and varnishes for construction is also being organized on a large scale.

The development of heavy industry is rounded out by the projected growth of the machine building industry. To provide equipment for the mining industry four existing plants are being reconstructed and two new ones built. The electrical machinery industry is increasing production. A new industry being launched in the Kuznetsk area is the manufacture of railway cars and the overhauling of locomotives. The manufacture of radio sets, motion picture equipment and household utensils is being spurred.

Hand-in-hand with the development of heavy industry goes expansion of the industries producing consumer goods. The Kuznetsk area will acquire its own cotton textile mills, a new large meat-packing plant and other factories producing consumer commodities.

Indicative of the comprehensive and dovetailed development of the Kuznetsk area is the expansion of the building materials industry. Until recently the shortage of building materials hampered new construction. The area had to depend for more than half of its cement on shipments from other districts; the bulk of its plumbing fixtures and paints also had to be obtained elsewhere. A large cement mill, a ceramic factory, structural steel plants and other building materials enterprises are being established.

Of major significance for the economic advancement of the area are the completion of the southern Kuznetsk power station, expansion of the Kemerovo station, and the building of a new power plant. The southern Siberian trunk line to be laid in the course of the current five years will provide a shorter route linking the Kuznetsk area with the Urals, Central Asia and the Volga area. Electrification of the main railway lines of the Kuznetsk area is to be completed, considerably increasing their carrying capacity.

The cultivated area is to be increased by another 25 per cent under the current Five-Year Plan, which places major emphasis on obtaining bigger yields.

A new branch of western Siberian agriculture is the growing of fruit and berries, which until quite recently was considered impossible because of the severe frosts. Experiments conducted in recent years have proved that it is feasible to grow apples, pears, cherries and many varieties of berries. Orchards have been laid out, and in 1950 the Kuznetsk area expects to grow more than 7,500,000 pounds of apples and some 22 thousand tons of berries.

In line with the general principles of the Five-Year Plan for the country as a whole, which provides for a large housing program and the building of many educational, health and cultural facilities for the people, the Kuznetsk area will build 129 schools in towns and villages, 30 hospitals, four theaters, 14 motion picture houses, 26 palaces of culture and 125 libraries. Public utilities are to be expanded.

The significance of this comprehensive development of the Kuznetsk area extends far beyond the bounds of western Siberia. Kuznetsk metal will aid in the industrial development of Central Asia and the Far East, and Kuznetsk chemicals will spur the progress of agriculture in Siberia and Central Asia.

One Who Trod "The Road to Life"

By S. F. Earnest

Do you remember *Road to Life*, the Soviet film that stirred people all over the world? Have you ever wondered what happened to those homeless waifs after they were launched into life?

A few weeks ago when Moscow went to the polls, one of the 30 men and women elected in the capital to the parliament of the Russian Federation was Sergei Davydov, once just such an orphan boy.

Sergei landed in a Moscow orphans' home in 1920 at the age of 10—he lost his father in the First World War. Five years later he left the home to seek his fortune. Having a penchant for mechanics, Sergei was attracted by what he heard of a giant auto plant to be built on the outskirts of Moscow, and headed for the place without wasting time. Here he was taught a trade and then taken on as an apprentice lathe hand and tool-maker in the tool shop.

Opportunity knocked at every door. On all sides Sergei felt the helping hand of the Soviet State, the factory administration, his fellow-workers. Vocational training was made available to every worker right at the plant. Sergei, along with others, attended diligently, hurrying to class after shifts and receiving time off from work (with pay, of course, as provided by law) to take the exams. After a few years of training he was eager to get his teeth into an independent job.

His chance came when he had just turned 23—in 1933, the first year of the Second Five-Year Plan. The job was to design some special fixtures for high-speed drilling machines. He passed the test with flying colors.

Success spurred him on. And successful jobs brought promotion. Time passed. And with each year of the epoch-making Five-Year Plans the Moscow auto plant turned out passenger cars and trucks and buses at an ever increasing rate as it expanded and the skill of the workers grew. Sergei, still in the tool and fixture shop where he had started, became a top-notch worker, and then a foreman.

Returns of Recent Elections to Republican Supreme Soviets

REPUBLIC	No. of Registered Voters	No. Who Voted		Votes for the Candidates of the Bloc of Communists and Non-Party People
		Figure	Percentage	
Russian SFSR	59,369,181	59,341,928	99.95	58,918,779
Ukrainian SSR	21,554,233	21,545,023	99.96	21,431,528
Byelorussian SSR	4,435,919	4,433,493	99.97	4,414,383
Azerbaijan SSR	1,498,428	1,498,128	99.98	1,494,969
Georgian SSR	2,056,017	2,055,460	99.97	2,054,072
Armenian SSR	713,240	713,164	99.99	711,747
Turkmen SSR	655,114	654,863	99.96	653,327
Uzbek SSR	3,267,978	3,267,501	99.99	3,262,798
Tajik SSR	779,552	779,463	99.99	778,619
Kazakh SSR	3,553,881	3,552,984	99.97	3,541,980
Kirghiz SSR	878,922	878,505	99.95	875,167
Karelo-Finnish SSR	232,705	232,611	99.96	230,879
Moldavian SSR	1,296,817	1,295,733	99.92	1,291,674
Lithuanian SSR	1,510,150	1,478,523	97.91	1,449,686
Latvian SSR	1,326,665	1,323,375	99.75	1,311,889
Estonian SSR	804,172	798,758	99.33	768,162

The war spurred Sergei Davydov on to redouble his efforts. He tackled war orders in his shop as selflessly as his buddies fought on the field of battle. During the defense of Stalingrad, he designed such excellent tools, he simplified operations and cut spoilage to such a minimum, that his solution of one particularly difficult problem went down as a classic. He was awarded the Order of the Red Star, and in March 1943, 10 years after he made his debut on an independent job, he received a Stalin Prize for designing and perfecting tools that raised munitions output—the first person at his plant to be honored in this way.

When Victory Day came he was among the foremost—as he had been in war—to effect reconversion. As chief of the vital lathe and fixtures department and assistant head of the huge tool shop, he contributed no small share in building the beautiful ZIS-110 model limousines that are now rolling off the plant's conveyors, and the new ZIS trucks and autobuses soon to follow.

And so it was no surprise to the seven thousand auto workers gathered at an election meeting a few months ago when Alexander Vladimirov, an old metallurgical engineer, took the floor to nominate Sergei Davydov as candidate to the Russian Federation's Supreme Soviet.

"Sergei is one of us," his fellow-workers pointed out, heartily endorsing his nomination. "And if he promises anything, he'll keep his word."

"I'm just a plain Russian worker," said Sergei Davydov, now a Deputy to the Russian Federation's parliament from the Proletarsky constituency. "Only my Soviet land could put me and millions like me on our feet. But one thing you can be sure of—I'll serve my people heart and soul, just as we work at our Stalin auto plant."

Soviet Prefabricated Housing

By Anatoli Grebnev

THE new Five-Year Plan provides for the rehabilitation of wrecked houses in cities, workers' settlements and villages in districts subjected to occupation, and the launching of new housing construction on a scale ensuring considerable improvement in housing conditions throughout the country.

The Plan calls for the rehabilitation and construction of some 780 million square feet of state-owned housing space, and for an additional 130 million square feet to be built by individuals with the help of state loans.

The prosecution of this problem is facilitated by the development of a new branch of Soviet industry—production of prefabricated houses. At the end of the Five-Year Plan period the total housing area of prefabricated units will be millions of square feet. Plants now under construction will turn out some 50 million square feet a year.

An Administration of Standard Houses has been set up in the Ministry of the Building Materials Industry of the USSR. Chief engineer of this Administration, Grigori Kolomnin, and engineer Vladimir Kunin, who heads the technical department, told me about the new prefabricated houses now in production.

Before the war Soviet factories for the most part produced prefabricated houses with solid timber walls. Though possessing a number of advantages this type of house requires a large quantity of timber and labor. Today the solid timber type of prefabricated house is being set up only in the heavily wooded northern regions of the country where climatic conditions make them especially suitable.

The basic type of prefabricated house which has been adopted for current production is the standard frame building with insulite or cellotex (fibrous insulation) type of insulation. The pressed wood insulating board, one inch thick, has a thermal value equal to that of a 12-inch brick wall.

Insulite possesses splendid qualities: it is very light, convenient and econom-

ical. Used for insulating roofs of industrial buildings, it substantially reduces the weight of the building. The pressed wood boards with a finished surface make excellent facing material.

A factory at Lyaminsk, in the Urals, has already started large-scale production of insulite.

Another insulating material scheduled for early production is a mineral wool made by the smelting of marl. In addition to its other qualities mineral wool is fireproof. Its mass production is to be begun in the near future.

Another type of prefabricated house planned for production is the standard-panel-unit house, which is extremely easy to assemble.

At the suggestion of Kolomnin and Kunin, I visited a woodworking plant in Karacharov, near Moscow. There I saw a number of completed experimental model houses. One of them is a small, attractive three-room house with 375 square feet of floor space. The exteriors are finished with asbestos tile, the

roof with corrugated asbestos cement sheets. All the rooms have built-in closets and the kitchen has a convenient cooking range. The house is equipped with a hot water heating system invented by Khludov, a Soviet engineer.

Other types of houses planned for production include two-, three- and four-room cottages as well as eight- and twelve-family two-story houses.

The two-room cottage has 290 square feet of floor space, with a spacious, well-planned kitchen and a veranda.

The two-story frame houses for eight to twelve families are intended for workers' settlements.

The plant in Karacharov is one of numerous industrial establishments which have been reconverted for the production of prefabricated houses. A number of new plants for the manufacture of standard houses are being built for the Ministry of the Building Materials Industry. Existing establishments will be reconstructed and equipped with new machinery.



PREFABRICATED HOUSE—A house built of prefabricated plywood elements. Shown is a model.



"GLINKA"—The child Glinka is carried from Smolensk as the French advance.



MANHOOD—Glinka (Boris Chirkov) conducting his opera "Ivan Susanin," based on the war against Napoleon.



SWEETHEART—Ekaterina Kern (L. Lipskerova), Glinka's early love.



WIFE—Maria Ivanova (V. Serova) at her marriage to Glinka.



SMOLENSK AGAIN—A closing scene. The composer returns home.



SORROW—Glinka after the death of Pushkin, his close friend, in a duel.

The New Film "Glinka"

By Dmitri Kabalevsky
Composer, Stalin Prize Winner

THE role of Glinka in the development of Russian music might be compared to the role of Pushkin in Russian literature.

He was the first Russian composer who, having mastered the highest that the music of his own country and of western Europe could offer, directed his talents to bringing out the inexhaustible wealth of Russian folk music. He was the first Russian composer who succeeded in creating a true hero of the people with unprecedented depth of realism and artistic skill.

It is understandable, therefore, that the film story of Glinka released by the Mosfilm Studio arouses great interest. It is an original, well-constructed biography of the genius who composed the opera *Ivan Susanin*.

Early impressions had a strong influence on the formation of the composer's individuality: Russian folk songs, chimes of bells, Russian landscapes, and

the most memorable impression of all—the people's grief and wrath, when Napoleon's invading forces reached Smolensk Gubernia, in 1812, where Glinka spent his childhood at his father's country estate.

The picture of the Russian peasant going out to repel the French was imprinted on the musician's mind as a child and afterwards was expressively embodied in his opera.

In the film, we are shown Glinka as a young man in St. Petersburg, where he made the acquaintance of the most outstanding people of the day, among them Pushkin, whose personality and writing had a very great influence on him. The idea of composing music that would express the people's thoughts gradually took root in Glinka's mind. He sought a subject for an opera, a subject "that would treat of love for country in such a way that might express all the best in the soul of our people."

The subject was suggested by Zhukovsky, and Glinka set to work on *Ivan Susanin*.

As is well known, his use of the materials of Russian folk music cost him much suffering. "They have contrived to take away everything," he wrote, "even enthusiasm for my art—my last haven."

Only the best people of the epoch, the progressive intellectuals who were his contemporaries, could really understand and appreciate the profound thought, the truly popular nature and beauty of his opera.

Glinka's love for Ekaterina Kern is portrayed with lyrical intensity in the film, and forms the most poetic episodes; the musical background uses themes from the ballade *I Recall a Rare Moment*, dedicated to Ekaterina Kern (the verses were written by Pushkin and dedicated to her mother, Anna Kern) and the exquisite *valse-fantasie* which Glinka also wrote for Ekaterina Kern.



WAR—Filming of a scene showing Smolensk in 1812.



OPERA—The Polish ball scene from Glinka's "Ivan Susanin."

Soviet Stereoscopic Cinema

By I. Turin and S. Osipov

EVER since the rise of the cinema, workers in this field have been engaged on the intricate problem of obtaining stereoscopic effects on the screen. Lous Lumiere, the inventor of one of the earliest motion picture projectors, devoted 40 years of his life to the solution of this problem.

Not a single invention patented abroad lent the three-dimensional cinema a mass character. The overwhelming majority of the methods found were so complicated that they either entirely excluded the possibility of mass showing of films, or required the use of special eyeglasses.

The problem was solved in a practical way by the Soviet inventor S. M. Ivanov. Early in 1941 he demonstrated in Mos-

cow the first stereoscopic film which was shown to a large audience without the use of special eyeglasses.

But the equipment of the cinema hall for that purpose involved considerable expenditure. A large metal frame weighing nearly six tons had to be placed in front of the reflecting surface of the screen. A grid of more than 30 thousand thin 16.4-foot wires was stretched over the frame. An enormous expenditure of electric power was required to obtain normal lighting of the screen.

That showing in the Moscow Cinema Theater was only a test of the Soviet stereoscopic cinema without the use of special eyeglasses. Work on the designing of a new screen on which intensified

light could be thrown was then going on in the inventor's laboratory. This work has now been crowned with success.

A comparatively simple and inexpensive method has been found for manufacturing plate-glass screens of 10 square feet and more. And here no wires are required for forming a grid. It is formed by thousands of extremely small, and highly perfected lenses mounted on the surface of the screen. The image obtained is very precise and clear; it is three times as bright as that projected on the usual two-dimensional screens. The introduction of stereoscopic cinema on a mass scale now depends chiefly upon how soon the mass production of intensified light screens can be organized.

Six years ago the spectators in the Moscow Cinema Theater complained that the number of points from which the stereoscopic effects could be observed was limited. We recently attended a showing of short stereoscopic films on the new screen. The visibility of the film is much better, but all the defects have not yet been eliminated. Cinema spectators will still meet with them when the film *Robinson Crusoe* is shown.

The inventor and the producer are now elaborating a model of an integrated screen which will be able to receive and present separately to the spectator more than one thousand images. This should remove the inconvenience of having to choose a point of visibility.

The new method of stereoscopy can be successfully applied not only in the cinema, but also in various fields of science and technology: in studying streamlined forms, in three-dimensional drawings, in roentgenoscopy, in stereo photography, in stereo-painting. The Ivanov method creates also exceedingly favorable conditions for the development of color films.



INVENTOR—S. Ivanov, inventor of stereoscopic cinematography.

Women Architects of the USSR

By Galina Nevzorova

Architect

AMONG the Soviet architects who are devoting their energy and talent to rebuilding their country are several women.

After the Great October Revolution, Soviet women were given the opportunity to qualify for all fields of creative endeavor.

This policy rewarded the nation with a great wealth of talent. The Moscow Institute of Architecture, one of the leading institutions of its kind in the country, has given the Soviet Union more than seven thousand architects in the 16 years of its existence.

The graduates of the Moscow Institute, men and women, are among the country's most eminent architects. These architects have taken part in some of the country's most important construction projects. They have built factories, museums, libraries, rest homes, and entire new cities.

Today they are at work on the tremendous reconstruction job that is engrossing the country. New cities are rising from the ashes of Nazi-wrought destruction. New factories are being built for the country's expanding economy. And the intensive program of new construction begun before the war is proceeding, building modern, up-to-date housing for the country's workers, new schools, cultural and recreational facilities.

The work of Soviet women architects is in the forefront of the national construction program.

ANNA KAPUSTINA, one of the country's most noted architects, combines her work with that of wife and mother. She is the designer of seven schools and many other buildings erected in Moscow, she is carrying on scientific work in the Soviet Academy of Architecture, she is a member of the council of technical experts of the Ministry of Education, which confirms the projects for buildings of scientific in-



NAUMOVA—N. Naumova, a distinguished Soviet woman architect, at her work.

stitutions, and in addition, she carries on a great deal of public work.

Kapustina studied in the early years of the Soviet Republic. Her very first works as an architect attracted general attention. Shortly after graduating from the Moscow Higher Art School she was awarded a prize in a contest for an architectural project, and was then sent abroad for further study.

Kapustina's first independent building project dates back to 1928, when she was 26 years old. A year later she married V. Kusakov, also an architect.

In the years that followed, the range of her work developed and expanded; she combined the planning of new buildings with scientific work and public activities. She took a postgraduate course at the Academy of Architecture of the USSR, and participated in drawing up the plans for the reconstruction of Mos-

cow. At the Paris Exhibition she was awarded the Grand Prix Diploma for her work on school construction.

AN exhibition of the best works selected at the All-Union Review of the Work of Young Architects was displayed recently in the large hall of the Moscow Architects' Club. Among the 154 architects whose works were on display were 12 women architects from various cities in the USSR.

Special interest was aroused by the prize-winning design of a memorial to the heroic defenders of Moscow. Co-author of this work is the woman architect Zina Chernysheva.

The attention of visitors was also attracted by the project of another woman architect, Irina Kupetsio. One feels in her work the hand of a mature master. Two years after her graduation

from the Moscow Institute of Architecture, Irina Kupetsio prepared the layout of the right bank of the Dnieper hydroelectric power station in the Ukraine and there, too, 10 houses designed by her were built under her direction. She often visited the construction sites but this did not prevent her from working on other projects.

She also has a flair for interior decorating and handicrafts, which she displays in her own home. All this she combines with public activities in the Architects' Club and with an active sports program.

THE youngest participant in the review was Lyuba Wrangel, great-granddaughter of the famous Russian navigator and geographer, F. Wrangel, after whom the well-known island in the Arctic Ocean was named.

She was graduated from the Moscow Institute of Architecture in 1940. She has been a postgraduate student at the Academy of Architecture since 1943 and is now completing her thesis for a Master of Science degree.

Her project aroused general interest at the exhibition, though its theme is not often met with in architectural practice. It was a design for an observatory in the mountains of Kazakhstan. Only a preliminary sketch of it was shown at the exhibition; the completed plan has now been accepted.

I have mentioned only a few of the country's remarkable women architects. Experienced masters with long careers still ahead of them, they are all finding a wide field of opportunities for applying their knowledge and talents. Like all Soviet women they are provided with the requisite conditions for combining their work with their duties as mothers. And Soviet women architects, infinitely grateful to their country, are producing wonderful creations.

THE building of a large country house was reaching completion. The glittering windowpanes and parquet floors reflected the carved beams of the ceilings.

Natalia Naumova, a young blonde woman, was walking through the rooms in a business-like way, examining the



ACADEMY—A session of the USSR Academy of Architecture. Many women are present.

work done. She was the architect who designed that and several other beautiful country houses built near Moscow.

That was in 1940. The young architect had already to her credit several large and small well-appointed houses built in and near Moscow, also in the Siberian city of Krasnoyarsk, and on the shores of Lake Balkhash in Kazakhstan. Everywhere she personally directed the building of these houses, and her suggestions helped to speed their construction.

Her extensive work as an architect did not interfere with Naumova's duties as a mother of two children, who in their early years had lost their father.

During the war the Academy of Architecture in Moscow initiated work on the project for the restoration of Stalingrad. Naumova submitted designs for several dwelling houses to be built in that city. Never before had she been so moved as when she received the honored assignment and went to Stalingrad. The heroism of that historic city and the pride of one who participated in its rehabilitation lent particular importance to the assignment.

Natalia Naumova specializes almost exclusively in the architecture of dwelling houses. She is now building two groups of dwelling houses in Moscow, and is simultaneously teaching at the

Institute of Architecture and preparing a thesis for her degree of Master of Science.

IN the summer of 1935 Moscow was celebrating the opening of the first line of her subway.

In the Sokolniki station its builders were impatiently awaiting the arrival of the first train. Among them were architects Nadezhda Bykova and Ivan Taranov, who designed that station.

That was the first triumph of the young architects. Three years later saw the opening of the new Belorusskaya station, which Bykova designed in collaboration with her fellow architect N. Andrikanis. In that work the 28-year-old Bykova proved her maturity as a master of architecture. The Government marked the work of the young architect by awarding her the Order of Merit.

Bykova's next major project was the plan for the Novo-Kuznetskaya subway station, which she prepared jointly with her husband, architect Ivan Taranov. This project was highly praised and its authors were awarded the Order of the Red Star.

Nadezhda Bykova is now working on plans for the Pobeda (Victory) subway station. She has also been invited to participate in a contest for the design of a 16-story building.

Soviet Health Resorts

By I. Andreyev

*Assistant Head of the Health Resorts and Sanatoriums Administration
of the Ministry of Health of the USSR*

BEFORE the Great October Socialist Revolution the number of health resorts in Russia was small, despite the abundance of places that could be used for this purpose. Only the privileged and propertied classes were able to take cures in health resorts. Accommodation in sanatoriums was extremely limited. There was no public body to organize the study of health resorts and to direct their operations. Almost all of them were in private hands. Before 1919 there were only 250 beds in sanatoriums, and no more than five thousand persons a year underwent treatment.

Today the health resorts of the country are the property of the State, belonging to public health authorities and ministries as well as trade unions and other voluntary associations.

The Soviet Government devotes great attention to the development of health resorts and to building sanatoriums. As

early as 1928, 219,295 persons received treatment or spent their holidays in health resorts of the Soviet Union, and the figure in 1940 exceeded 1,500,000 persons.

Special scientific expeditions are engaged in the exploration of districts having medicinal springs, salt lakes, muds and favorable climatic conditions, the curative properties of which make them suitable for health-protection purposes.

In those places in which favorable conditions for health resorts are found, sanatoriums are built which are well equipped with up-to-date medical apparatus, instruments and appliances.

Before the Revolution the health resorts in Russia were mainly situated in the Caucasus and the Crimea. Now we have them in many districts of the Soviet Union: in the Ukraine and in Central Asia, in the Urals and the Far East.

Exceedingly popular are the new

health resorts, such as those in Bairam Ali and other places in Turkmenia for patients suffering from kidney trouble, the Naphtalan health resort in Azerbaijan, the Darasun health resort with carbonic acid springs in the Far East, the Talgi resort in Daghestan, and others. All the old health resorts in the Caucasus and the Crimea (Borzhomi, Sochi, Kislovodsk, Yevpatoriya and others) were reconstructed, and additional new sanatoriums were constructed, surpassing by their magnificent buildings and equipment all the other sanatoriums.

Special scientific institutions have been formed to work on problems of balneology. Scientific research institutes and laboratories have been established in the Sochi-Matsesta, Kislovodsk and other big health resorts.

Many of the sanatoriums belong to the Ministry of Health and a considerable number to industrial and other ministries, which during the Five-Year Plan periods have built up-to-date sanatoriums in Sochi, in the Crimea, in the North Caucasus, in Odessa, on the coast of the Finnish Gulf and other places. The splendid sanatoriums of the ministries (of the coal, oil and other industries, of agriculture, of education and other ministries) are well known throughout the country.

In addition there is a considerable network of health resorts and sanatoriums under the jurisdiction of public bodies in various Soviet republics and regions. All the medical and scientific work conducted in connection with health resorts is controlled by the Ministry of Health of the USSR.

In the districts which had been occupied by the fascists—in the western and northwestern parts of the country, in the Ukraine, in the North Caucasus and in the Crimea—almost all the health resorts and sanatoriums were destroyed by fire or blown up.

The fascist barbarians wrought un-



SEASIDE RESORT—A southern sanatorium near the sea. There are many such resorts.

told damage to the health resorts of the Crimea. The material damage caused by the occupationist to sanatoriums of the Ministry of Health of the USSR on the southern shores of the Crimea alone amounts to hundreds of millions of rubles. Of the 64 health establishments of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions, 24 were completely demolished and the rest require major repairs. Not a single sanatorium remained intact in Yevpatoriya. Resorts of Yalta,

Saki, Feodosiya and Old Crimea suffered fierce destruction. Seventeen of the best sanatoriums in Yalta were reduced to rubble.

In Pyatigorsk the balneological institute was reduced to ruins and its library containing 100 thousand volumes was burned; in Essentuki (in the Caucasus) the clinic was blown up and sanatoriums were burned; on the south coast of the Crimea the new Gornoye Solntse, Krasnoye Znamya and Krasnye Zori sanatoriums

were badly damaged. Similar destruction may be seen in the health resorts at Odessa, Slavyansk, Berdyansk, near Leningrad and other places. The ancient health resort at Staraya Russa near Leningrad was razed to the ground.

In demolishing the buildings, the fascists removed all the valuable equipment. They played havoc with the parks and gardens around the sanatoriums.

Rehabilitation of sanatoriums is under way. Some of the Nazi-wrecked sanatoriums have been restored and are already functioning. But a great deal of work has yet to be done to rehabilitate them all. This will be accomplished by 1950.

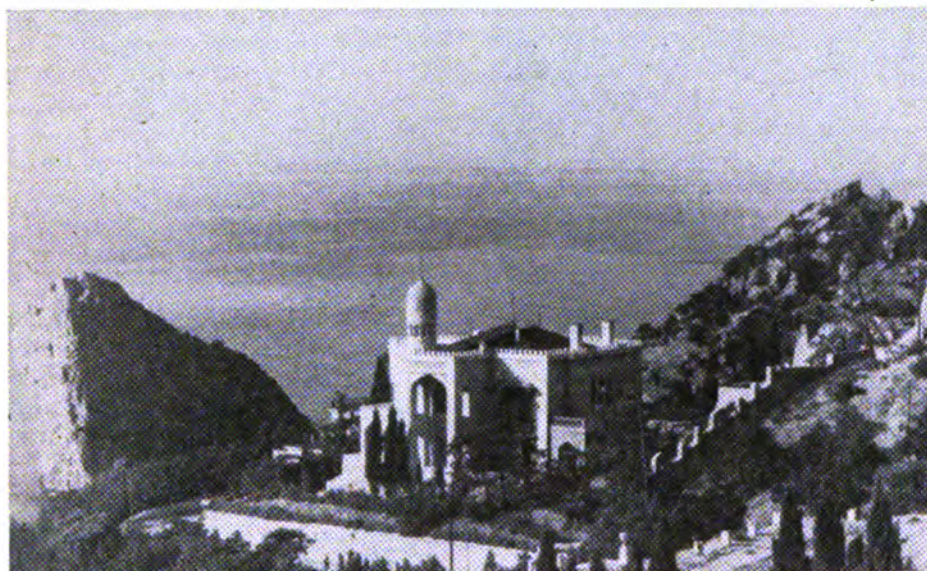
The budget of the Soviet Union provides large sums for the restoration of health resorts and sanatoriums. In accordance with the postwar Five-Year Plan the sum of 80 million rubles has been allocated for the health resorts belonging to the Ministry of Health of the USSR. A considerable part of this sum is intended for the rehabilitation of sanatoriums. In addition, more than 100 million rubles will be spent on the restoration of parks, beaches and town improvements near these health resorts.

At the same time the smaller health resorts will also be developed. These include Klyuchi and Nizhniye Sergi in the Urals, Belokurikha and Lebyazhye in Western Siberia, Arshan and Darasun in Eastern Siberia and the Far East, as well as the health resorts on the eastern shores of the Crimea, on the Baltic coast and on the Karelian Isthmus.

Any Soviet citizen may book a place in a health resort. In many cases where a person employed in a factory or institution is sent for a cure to a sanatorium, the trade union pays from 40 to 80 per cent of the cost.

For the speedy restoration of the health of war invalids the Ministry of Health is now organizing mass cures for veterans in health resorts; for the same purpose additional regional health resorts are to be organized in districts where medicinal muds have been discovered.

By 1950 the number of persons taking cures or spending their holidays in health resorts will be increased to 2,500,000 per annum.



CHILDREN'S SANATORIUM—The Mechta (Dream) children's sanatorium in the Crimea on the Black Sea.



ALTAI RESORT—A resort in the Altai region. Here among the mountains Soviet citizens spend their vacations.



SANATORIUM—Cottages of the Moscow Children's Sanatorium for Treatment of Tuberculosis of the Bone at suburban Serebryany Bor (Silver Woods).

Care for Tubercular Children

By Elena Uspenskaya

A STURDY youth in an army overcoat confronted Dr. Samochatov. "Doctor," said the lad in a hurt voice. "You don't recognize me after taking so much trouble to cure me?" The eyes in the young round face were full of reproach. "I'm Vanya," said the young man. "Remember?"

The doctor searched his memory in vain. He thought of all the little boys named Vanya who had been brought to him during the past 28 years as hopeless invalids and who had left his hands strong, healthy and vigorous, like this lad.

"I was in terrible shape," the lad went on. "It was my back and my leg."

"Oh, yes," said the doctor, beginning to recollect. "You were with us for four years, I believe. Had a weakness for geography, if I remember correctly. And wasn't it you who made that wonderful model glider?"

"That's me, doctor!" The lad beamed. Now Dr. Samochatov recalled every-

thing. The frail little body twisted by tuberculosis of the bone, the suffering eyes, the tear-stained face of the mother.

"I'm very glad I didn't recognize you," he said, smiling. "That's exactly what I'm driving at." Then, frowning slightly, he added: "You look all right on the outside, but how about the inside?"

"Everything's fine, doctor, honest!" Vanya assured him.

"Well, I'm on my way to the hospital right now. If you have nothing better to do, perhaps you'll accompany me. I'd like to take a look at that spine of yours, for old times' sake. I so seldom come across any of you youngsters . . ."

An hour later, standing by the X-ray apparatus in the children's hospital at Bakovka, near Moscow, Dr. Samochatov was saying: "Now there's a spine for you! Not a trace of tuberculosis! Young man, you have a spine anyone would be proud of!"

"It's all your doing, Vladimir

Georgievich!" was the fervent reply. "I owe it all to you!"

As Vanya left the hospital grounds the hum of children's voices like the twittering of birds mingled with the sound of music that came from the windows. The world within those white walls was familiar to him. He had spent four years of his childhood there.

For many years tuberculosis of the bone was thought to be incurable. Doctors did not even know that this terrible ailment which mutilated children's spines and twisted their limbs was caused by the same microbe which devoured human lungs—the tuberculosis microbe.

"He fell down and hurt himself," a mother would say, looking sadly at her hump-backed son. "That's how the hump started." And the child was doomed to remain a pitiful cripple for life.

Yes, the child had hurt himself, but it was not the injury itself that was to blame. Tuberculosis germs hidden in



LITTLE PATIENT—Always gay and laughing, dark-eyed Rozochka is a favorite of the staff.

the organism had attacked and implanted themselves in the injured spot, destroying the vertebrae and bone tissues of the spine and causing it to assume unsightly forms.

For 28 years Vladimir Samochatov has fought this invisible but deadly enemy, fought it with amazingly simple weapons: good food, fresh air, complete rest and kindly good humor. These are the laws that govern the world of this white house with the wide-open windows.

Complete rest. That means that in a spinal case the patient lies flat on his back for from two to five years in a plaster-of-paris cradle fitted close to his body, which keeps the affected vertebrae correctly aligned and, when the tubercular infection has been arrested, gives normal shape to them as they are built up again. If a leg is affected, it is straightened out and then a weight is suspended from it; if it is the neck,

the child wears a plaster-of-paris collar which keeps the head absolutely motionless.

Under these circumstances, the second law of this hospital—good humor, peace of mind and a full, interesting life—might sound like bitter irony. Yet in spite of their terrific handicaps the little patients study, read interesting books, follow football matches with breathless excitement, play, draw, build houses of blocks and embroider. A bell echoes through the building, announcing the beginning of lessons. In the evenings, nurses wheel the cots down the long corridors to the "movies"—a room where the bedridden youngsters are shown popular children's films.

The little inmates of the tuberculosis hospital keep in step with the lives of the children in the world outside, so that when they leave the hospital cured they will not be behind other children

of their own age; so that they will be able to say: "Yes, I read that book too, and I have seen that film." For all the children are confident that the day will come when they will be able to raise their heads, to sit up, to learn to walk again. The path is long and arduous, but the goal is in sight.

The people who work in the hospital do more than heal the bodies of their small charges. They do their best to make the daily lives of the children as pleasant and interesting as possible, so that the years spent in a plaster cast should not be recalled in later life as a terrible nightmare.

Loving care is what saves these children. It is present at all times: in the gentle hands of Dr. Samochatov and Dr. Anna Friedland, the head physician; in the soft whispering of the ever-busy nurses and in the tufts of early green grass which Panna Palmina, the schoolteacher, brings the children every spring. Palmina has been teaching at the hospital for 28 years, and it is her habit to bring the children a token of the outside world every day. She never appears without a pleasant surprise for her pupils—a bit of the first powdery snow on a saucer, some sea shells, or a fluffy, twittering chick.

There are callings in which it is not sufficient to be conscientious, hardworking and efficient, callings to which one must dedicate himself heart and soul. Dr. Samochatov's assistants are people who have dedicated themselves utterly to the noble task of nursing tubercular children back to health.

The doctor and his staff are not alone in this work. The whole country gives them every assistance, sending the children the best books, the most interesting pictures and delicious candy treats.

Indeed, love conquers death every day in this white house. Parents arriving to meet their son cannot recognize the helpless, pitiful-looking child they brought here a few years before in the sturdy, bright-eyed youngster who bounds out to meet them. And as they leave the hospital, father, mother and child look back with warm gratitude at this house with the wide-open windows and the white-garbed doctors and nurses bringing comfort and relief.

Leningrad Pediatric Institute

By Y. Mendeleyeva

QUESTIONS of child care, children's dietetics, as well as methods of organizing the work of the maternity and child welfare institutions are dealt with by a number of special organizations in the Soviet Union.

One of these is the Leningrad Institute of Pediatrics, an important seat of medical science and an institute of higher education, training pediatricists. It was founded in 1925 as a maternity and child welfare institute and in 1932 a medical college was added to it.

At the outbreak of the Great Patriotic War the Institute staff included 37 professors, 160 assistant professors and 38 tutors. Pedagogical work at the Institute was combined with large-scale research into both theoretical and practical subjects connected with one central problem—child welfare.

In the years of its existence the Institute has issued 2,072 scientific works and 20 manuals of instruction, many of

which have become doctors' guidebooks and basic textbooks for students. Of particular value are the studies of Academician Maslov and his school on the constitutional peculiarities of the child, the treatment and pathogenesis of intoxication, pneumonia, diseases of the kidneys and the liver and many other problems. Among other major works produced by members of the Institute's staff are those of Professor Tur and his associates on the clinical-physiological specifics of children, morphological and physicochemical features of the blood, works on the diet and nutrition of healthy and sick children and other studies.

The development of maternity and child welfare measures in the Soviet Union was influenced to a great extent by the work of the Institute's department for the organization of health measures. This department has worked out a number of organizational problems con-

nected with maternity and infant welfare measures and the working methods of certain institutions, such as maternity and infant consultation centers, prenatal consultation centers and enterprises, milk distribution kitchens and nurseries. Much has been done in the study of the early physical development of infants.

The Institute possesses a large clinic enabling it to carry out a considerable amount of medical and prophylactic work. The Institute's achievements in these fields are made public and introduced into general practice on a wide scale.

The Institute was severely damaged by the German fascists. Restoration work is still in progress.

The Institute's clinics have been reopened and its research departments are again functioning. The student body numbers some two thousand future pediatricists.



STUDENTS—Second-year students of pediatrics in the laboratory.



LESSON—A baby learning to walk in a nursery of the Institute.

Notes on Soviet Life

THE 1947 USSR chess championship title has been won by Grandmaster Paul Keres of the Estonian Soviet Republic, who led a field of twenty contenders in the fifteenth annual championship tournament held in Leningrad last month.

Mikhail Botvinnik, who held the crown for the past three years, was too busy with his scientific work to defend his title this year. Botvinnik is an electrical engineer.

Keres, favored to win, overcame formidable opposition which included seven of the country's leading grandmasters—Levenfish, Flohr, Lilienthal, Smyslov, Boleslavsky, Bondarevsky and Ragozin.

In 1930, at the age of 17, Keres captured the Estonian chess crown. A year later, in the international contest at Nauheim, he tied for first and second place with Alekhine. He won both games from his American opponent Grandmaster Reuben Fine in last year's USA-USSR match at Moscow. In the 1947 championship contest he finished with 14 points out of a possible 19. He is a leading contender for the world title.

★

Seasonal creches and children's playgrounds are to be organized in collective farms in 1947, according to a joint decision of the ministries of agriculture, public health and education of the Russian SFSR. The best premises will be set apart in each collective farm for creches and children's playgrounds. Managers and teachers for these creches and playgrounds will undergo a special course of training. The collective farm children's institutions will be under the constant supervision of the local public health authorities.

★

With the coming of warm spring weather Central Asia and Transcaucasia have commenced mass sowing of early spring crops—wheat, barley, oats, as well as potatoes and other vegetables. Planting of cotton and tobacco is in progress in the southern regions of the Soviet Union. Spring sowing has also begun in the North Caucasus.

Another 63 thousand Armenians, who in the past had to leave their homeland to escape Turkish persecution, are returning this year from various countries to Soviet Armenia for permanent residence.

Last year 51 thousand Armenian repatriates received a warm welcome in Soviet Armenia. All of them have acquired homes and been provided with work.

★

The 1946 plan for the restoration and development of the national economy of the Lithuanian SSR was overfulfilled. More than 1,700 factories and mills have been restored and put into operation. The network of schools, colleges and institutes was restored and extended; their number and the number of students in 1946 considerably topped the prewar level. To the scientific institutions of the Republic was added the rehabilitated and enlarged Academy of Sciences of the Lithuanian SSR. Eleven theaters were restored and newly built.

Since the liberation of the Lithuanian SSR from German occupation 78 thousand peasants have been allotted land which the German colonists had seized. Agricultural cooperatives have been organized in the Republic.

★

Last year 15 machine and tractor stations in Latvia were supplied with electricity. Most of them received power from the newly built hydroelectric stations. In the current year another 12 hydroelectric power stations are to be built and rehabilitated on small rivers of the Republic. In addition, two steam-driven power stations are to be built. This will make it possible to install electricity in another 20 machine and tractor stations, eight state farms and 10 agricultural associations.

★

In the Moscow Region 1,700 collective farms are to be provided with electricity in the current year. By 1950, the end of the Five-Year Plan period, all collective farms in the region will be electrified.

A meteorite fell recently in the Ussuri taiga (in the Soviet Far East). The flight of the meteorite was visible within a radius of 125 miles, although it occurred during daylight (10:30 A.M.). The explosions were heard from a distance of 60 miles. Thirty craters, many of them 80 feet in diameter and 30 feet deep, were discovered in the area where the aerolite fell.

Tons of fragments of the meteorite cover the earth's surface but the major mass, weighing evidently several dozen tons, lies 30 feet deep in the ground.

The Academy of Sciences of the USSR dispatched a special expedition to the place where the aerolite fell. This expedition will make a scientific survey of the phenomenon and take measures to extract the aerolite from the earth and deliver it together with the fragments to Moscow.

★

The Soviet State is devoting special attention to the elimination of child vagrancy, one of the aftermaths of the German occupation. In the Ukraine, for example, the children's homes are caring for 85 thousand children; 116 thousand orphans are being cared for by private families.

The inmates of the children's homes are given every possibility to develop their talents. Special homes have been opened for children who show promise in the sphere of music, choreography, pictorial and plastic arts, literature, and other fields.

★

A highly interesting concert of chamber music of the United States, France, England and the USSR was given recently at the Moscow Conservatory. Chamber music by the American composer Ernest Block and the English composer Sir Arnold Bax was performed at that concert for the first time in Moscow. A trio by the French composer Chausson was rendered. This was followed by the pianoforte quintet of the Soviet composer D. Shostakovich, Stalin Prize winner.

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May Day in Moscow. Workers of
the "Bolshevik" factory carry a
replica of the Order of Victory in
the 1946 celebration of the holiday.



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KLIMENTY ARKADIEVICH TIMIRYAZEV

(1843-1920)

The world of science this month marks the 27th anniversary of the death of Klimenty Timiryazev, great Russian agronomist. The contributions of this great scientist are today being felt in the laboratories and in the fields.

(Story on page 22)

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The Outlook for Agriculture

THE promotion of the development of agriculture is a task of primary importance in the Soviet Union's economic program this year. Soviet agriculture must overcome the effects of last year's severe drought, as well as the widespread devastation inflicted by the German occupationists.

Soviet agriculture, including livestock husbandry, suffered tremendous losses during the war. There were more than 175 million acres of cultivated land and 109 million head of cattle in the districts that had been occupied by the Germans. The fascist barbarians burned down and devastated more than 70 thousand villages, ruined nearly 100 thousand collective farms, more than 18 hundred state farms, three hundred machine and tractor stations, and banished to slavery hundreds of thousands of able-bodied persons.

The Soviet peasantry, despite unexampled hardships, did not cease their selfless struggle for high harvests, for efficient use of machines and tractors, for development of animal husbandry. Dur-

ing the war years the collective farmers creditably coped with sowing and harvesting, and steadily supplied the Army and the population with food and industry with raw material.

In the hardest times, when the German hordes were breaking through to Stalingrad, the sowing area in the rear districts of the USSR was increased by some five million acres. In 1942 the collective farms achieved an 11 per cent increase in the livestock herds.

During the war years collective farm production grew, especially in the East where the cultivation of sugar beet, potatoes and other vegetables was introduced and developed. In the Kazakh SSR the sowing area in 1943 had increased by more than one million acres and the quantity of cattle by more than four million head over the 1940 level. Agriculture also continued to develop in the Uzbek, Tajik, Turkmenian and Kirghiz Republics.

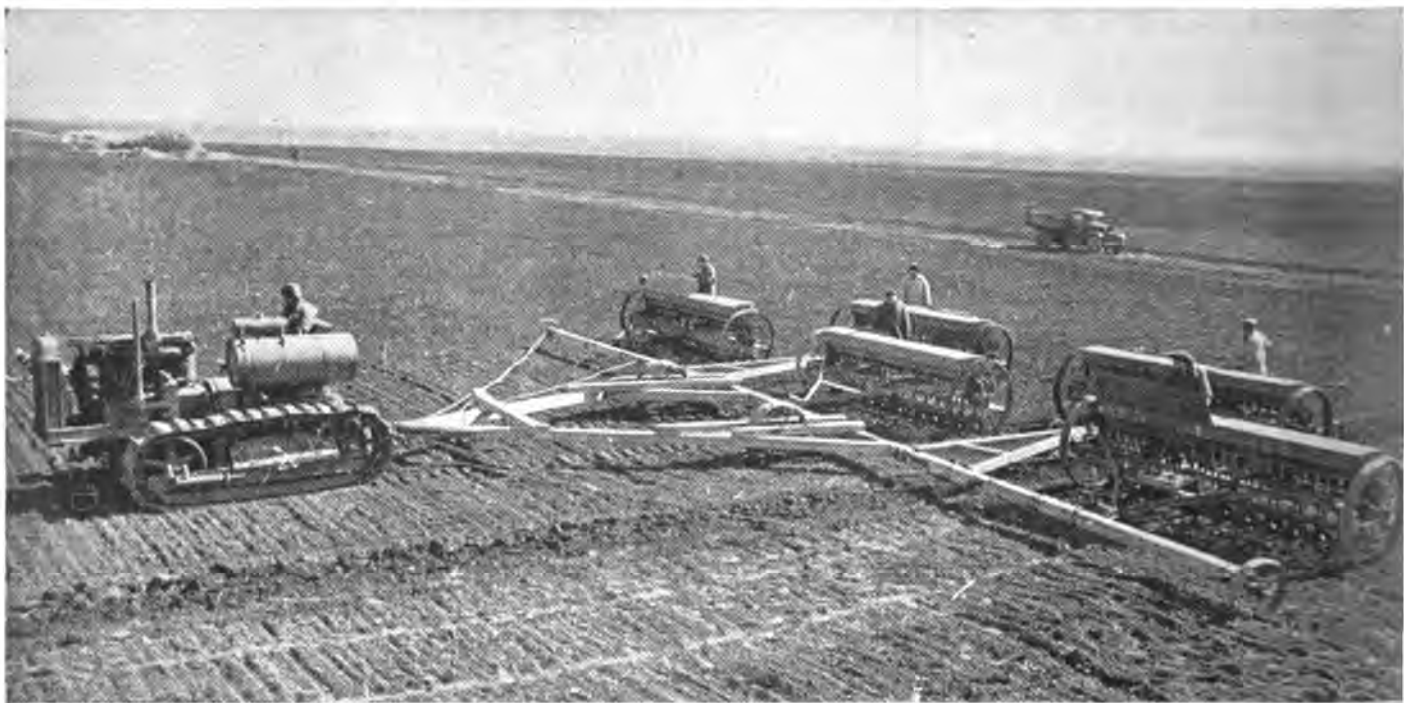
Revival of agriculture in the liberated districts became a nationwide task. Its solution began when the war was still

raging, and in this task too, the collective farm peasantry manifested its patriotism and labor heroism. Last year the sowing area in the liberated districts reached 69 per cent of the prewar level for all crops and 75 per cent for grain crops.

The Five-Year Plan aims at ensuring the complete rehabilitation and further development of agriculture, including stock raising, and considerably exceeding the prewar level of agricultural production. As compared with 1940, its volume in 1950 is to increase by 27 per cent.

In 1947 alone the cultivated area is to be expanded by about 25 million acres, and the farms are to be supplied with from two to three times as many tractors and other agricultural machines and implements as last year. The number of horses is to be brought up to 11,900,000; of cattle to 52,000,000; of sheep and goats to 84,700,000; and of pigs to 13,400,000.

The production of agricultural machinery this year is to increase by 178 per cent over last year's output; of trac-



PREPARING THE FIELDS. Mechanization is extensive on the huge farms which are usual in Soviet agriculture today.

tors 187 per cent; and of harvester combines 420 per cent.

The goal set for the end of the Five-Year Plan period is an annual grain harvest of 127 million tons.* In the same period the gross harvest of industrial crops will increase immensely: sugar beet to 26 million tons; cotton to 3,100,000 tons; flax fiber to 800 thousand tons; sunflower to 3,700,000 tons.

The postwar Five-Year Plan provides for a rise in the yield of all crops and for further progress in the efficiency of land cultivation on the basis of the latest achievements of agricultural science and the experience of the leading farms.

Every effort will be made to augment the fertility of the soil, to restore and carry out proper crop rotation, including grass sowing and thorough fallowing.

Introduction of high-grade selected and improved local varieties of seeds and the fullest utilization of mineral and local fertilizers will fundamentally change the aspect of agriculture.

The Plan provides for a considerable rise in animal husbandry. Thus, during the five-year period the number of horses will increase by 46 per cent, of cattle by 39 per cent, of sheep and goats by 75 per cent, and the number of hogs will be trebled as compared with 1945.

The productivity of livestock farming will rise steeply by means of improvement in the breed of cattle and an increase in fodder supplies.

An important assignment under the Five-Year Plan is the further mechanization of agricultural work. Nine hundred and fifty new machine and tractor stations will be put into operation and at least 325 thousand new tractors and scores of thousands of other machines will be working in the fields. Steps will be taken to introduce the most efficiently designed tractors, combines and particularly implements for the mechanization of the harvesting of industrial, fodder and vegetable crops, including potatoes.

Electrification will be widely developed in the countryside. Small hydro-electric power stations totaling one million kilowatts in capacity are to be built in the rural areas.

An army of thousands of Soviet land reclamation engineers and workers has



FARM LABORATORY. Scientific methods are in use. Laboratory of a collective farm in Krasnodar Territory.

swung into action in one of the greatest offensives against nature ever launched by man. Their objective is to reclaim for cultivation more than 1,500,000 acres of what is now swampland by the end of 1950.

Byelorussia is slated for land reclamation work on the largest scale of all the sections of the USSR affected by the swamp-draining program. Here nearly 750 thousand acres are to be reclaimed, all of it land that had been under cultivation before the war but which reverted to swampland after the Germans destroyed the drainage canals and installations.

Byelorussia's share of the reclamation program will require several years, the investment of millions of rubles and the labor of tens of thousands of workers before the Nazi-wrought damage is fully repaired. Its realization is all the more difficult because of the clean sweep the Germans made in the Republic, where they razed some 1,200,000 rural homes and farm buildings alone and left three million peasants homeless.

The drive against swamps was resumed as soon as the war ended. To date 125 thousand acres have been reclaimed, and before the year is out an-

other 75 thousand acres will be made fit for agriculture.

Drainage systems have to be restored in all the western regions which were overrun by the Germans. In Estonia, for instance, the five thousand miles of drainage canals the Republic had before the war were all either demolished or utterly neglected.

In spite of the enormous investments required for the rehabilitation of the war swept areas, intensive land reclamation work affecting tens of thousands of acres is under way in the eastern and southern sections of the USSR.

Prominent among the undertakings now being launched is the Baraba development involving the opening of an area of 10 million acres in Western Siberia. The initial work done there to date has already provided splendid pasture lands and made possible the establishment of large dairy farms.

Year-round work has been going on in the Colchis area on the Black Sea coast of the Georgian Soviet Republic. Though the climatic and soil conditions make the 550,000-acre area suitable for the cultivation of subtropical crops, it is frequently flooded by the rivers coming down from the mountains. Thus far only 30 thousand acres of the Colchis swamps have been drained, but the Five-Year Plan calls for the reclamation of 50 thousand acres more.

The Soviet national republics are changing their aspect; their productive forces and the resources of their agricultural districts are multiplying. The past glory of the fertile Ukraine as the leading republic in the production of grain and oil plants, sugar beet and other crops is reviving.

Cotton growing will attain unprecedented dimensions in Uzbekistan, whose sowing area will be increased to 2,400,000 acres, and where the neglected and poorly utilized irrigated lands, totaling more than 1,150,000 acres, will be brought into cultivation. Uzbekistan will become one of the important centers of sericulture, horticulture, cattle breeding and karakul sheep raising.

The role of grain and industrial crops and of animal husbandry will rise still further in Kazakhstan. The Plan provides for the progress of agriculture in

* metric tons (2,204 lbs.)

the Soviet Baltic Republics, in the Karlo-Finnish SSR and in Moldavia.

The Five-Year Plan presents special demands to Soviet science, which has always played an outstanding role in the development of the economy of the USSR. With the transition to peaceful construction the role of Soviet science has taken on additional significance.

Agricultural science has achieved outstanding successes in agrotechnique, agrochemistry, selection, mechanization, electrification and the economics of agriculture. Soviet scientists are continuing their creative contribution to the cause of the further progress of agriculture.

To meet the objectives of the Five-Year Plan, there will be a great demand for skilled agricultural labor, and steps have been taken to meet this demand. There are agricultural schools in every republic, every territory and region of the USSR. Furthermore, courses for agricultural specialists are functioning in every rural district, in every village, with the local agronomists, animal husbandry specialists, veterinarians, surveyors and other specialists acting as instructors. These courses train horticulturists, husbandry specialists, bee-keepers, construction workers, specialists in irrigation and other branches of agriculture.

Special attention is devoted to the education of leading collective farm personnel. Short-term courses for collective farm chairmen have been organized in regional, territorial, republican and large district centers. These courses are as a rule set up under the auspices of the agricultural institutes or scientific research institutions. In addition to agricultural subjects, their programs include commercial subjects—accounting and administrative work. It is estimated that about 100 thousand receive elementary or advanced training in such courses every year.

More than four hundred schools with one-year courses for training husbandry specialists, horticulturists, apiarists, construction specialists and bookkeepers for collective and state farms have been established since 1944, and the number of these schools is growing. Admission is granted to collective farmers and state farm workers who have seven years of

schooling. Forty thousand were graduated from these schools last year.

The graduates have returned to their respective farms as team leaders, livestock farm managers, etc. During the Stalin Five-Year Plan period, the schools are expected to train more than 500 thousand agricultural specialists. Their practical experience reinforced by theoretical training, these specialists will further the application of scientific methods of cultivation and stock breeding.

Large numbers of tractor and truck drivers, combine operators, repair mechanics and other agricultural machinery specialists are being trained for the countryside by the agricultural mechanization schools maintained by the machine and tractor stations and state farms. These schools will provide the necessary number of operators for the hundreds of thousands of new machines which agriculture is due to receive under the Five-Year Plan.

It is accordingly planned to train more than one million tractor drivers, hundreds of thousands of combine and other operators. The agricultural mechanization schools are now being expanded to enable them to train more than two million operators and drivers

during these five years, and to give advanced training to an additional one million specialists.

In addition to this, there are 70 colleges educating highly skilled specialists for agriculture, and they are expected to graduate about 40 thousand during the five years. An additional 150 thousand agricultural specialists will be educated during the same period by the 480 agricultural high schools.

To enable agricultural specialists to improve their knowledge without interrupting their work on the farms, 40 agricultural institutes are conducting correspondence courses. The correspondence course students receive extra leave (apart from their regular annual vacations) with full pay during the examinations.

EVERY battle has its heroes. This is also true of the battle of agriculture which millions of Soviet farmers are waging. Who these heroes are the Soviet country learned recently when 49 agricultural workers were awarded the title of Hero of Socialist Labor.

These Soviet farmers earned the country's highest token of labor distinction by obtaining record yields of wheat, corn, sugar beet and cotton last year in



IRRIGATION. Yoltan dam on the Murgab River in Turkmenia, which helped reclaim much barren land.

face of the worse drought in 50 years. These Soviet tillers of the soil obtained as much as 59 bushels of wheat per acre, 218 bushels of corn, 92 thousand pounds of sugar beet and 10,650 pounds of unginned cotton per acre.

On the honor list are farmers from a number of regions and republics: Russians and Uzbeks, Ukrainians and Armenians, Byelorussians and Georgians. A good indication of the revival of farming is the fact that among the top-notch farm workers there are quite a number from the areas that were devastated by the Germans.

Noteworthy is the fact that the high yields were obtained not on small experimental plots but under regular field conditions. A good example is the performance of Mark Ozerny, member of the Red Partisan collective farm in the Ukraine. Last year the Ukraine was badly hit by drought. Ozerny's farm is located in the affected area, yet he managed to obtain the record yield of 218 bushels of corn from each of the 10 acres he tended.

Ozerny makes no secret of the methods that enable him to get such big harvests. On the contrary, the renowned farmer has been conducting regular courses attended each winter by some one hundred corn growers. Ozerny's "university" is attended not only by peasants from neighboring villages but by farmers who hail from the Don steppelands and the North Caucasus.

Like most farmers Ozerny is rather uncommunicative when it comes to talking about himself. This gap, however, can easily be filled by the "graduates" of his "university." One of them, Nadezhda Koshik, also earned the labor hero title.

A neighbor of Ozerny, Koshik attended his course and found him more than willing to pass on the know-how of big corn crops. Koshik and her team followed Ozerny's method and in 1945 raised a good yield. Last spring hot weather threatened to ruin the crop. Koshik sought the advice of her teacher. When Ozerny came to the farm he found the team of girls in low spirits.

"Why be so down-hearted?" he asked them. "Corn can stand drought better than any other grain, and you can get a high yield in a dry year. All you need



STUDENTS. Training of young agricultural specialists is important. These are Siberian students at an experimental fruit station in the Altai.

is more elbow-grease. Cultivate your field more often, keep the soil loose, give the plants one or more extra feedings. Also artificial pollination would do a lot of good."

Koshik followed Ozerny's advice, and his methods, which are a blend of practical experience and the latest in scientific farming, enabled her corn to withstand the onslaught of drought.

The same is true of other record-breakers in agriculture. Take the case of Pyotr Varivoda, aged collective farmer from the Altai Territory. Last year he obtained nearly 53 bushels of spring wheat per acre. On several acres of virgin soil he raised as much as 78 bushels. This year he has set out to improve on last year's performance.

Selection is the cornerstone of his method which produced such high yields in the wind-swept, treeless Kulundin steppelands. Varivoda evolved a hard wheat which does not shell when the grain ripens.

The aged farmer wages his battle for the harvest the whole year round. In the autumn he plows the soil for the coming spring. In the bitter frosts of January and February Varivoda is in

the field with a brigade of girls, working to retain the snow. In the spring he dams the water forming from the thawing snow, garnering every drop of moisture.

The honors the country bestowed on its outstanding farmers for their good work last year established a precedent. A special edict of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR issued recently provides that farmers who obtain very high yields will be eligible to receive the title of Hero of Socialist Labor or other government decorations.

This edict sets definite targets which are clear and understandable to every peasant. The goals to be attained are far from easy. For example, in wheat a yield of not less than 45 bushels per acre will have to be obtained on non-irrigated land and from an area of not less than 20 acres. Moreover, a brigade leader who gets a high yield may not merit the high honor unless the entire collective farm of which he is a member harvests its quota. In other words, this edict aims not only at stimulating the efforts of record-breakers but also at having the foremost farmers aid in the general advance of agriculture.

Soviet Civil Aviation

By Z. Shapiro and I. Panyarsky

In the Soviet Union, a country of huge expanses, aviation is of major economic significance. Air communication has been established between Moscow and all the capitals of the republics, all the remote regions and the industrial and cultural centers of the USSR. The air route from Moscow to Anadyr, for example, is more than six thousand miles long. The route from Stalinabad, capital of Tajikistan, to Khabarovsk is approximately the same length.

Marshal Semyon Zhavoronkov, Deputy Chief of Civil Aviation of the USSR, described the plan of work for 1947.

"This year, we hope to transport 30 per cent more passengers and freight than we did last year," he said. "In addition, significant work will be done by the air detachments at the disposal of some of the ministries."

The air fleet will play an important

part in the development of the country's economy. This spring, aircraft carried ball bearings from Kuibyshev to all parts of the country for the repair of agricultural machinery in preparation for the spring sowing.

The Civil Air Service ensures regular communication between factories cooperating in the field of production. That is particularly important for the industrial regions such as the Urals, the Donets basin, Karaganda and the large centers on the Dnieper.

A special air line connecting the cities with the health resorts and tourist centers was opened last year. This enabled workers in the Urals to reach the Crimea, the Black Sea coast of the Caucasus or Mineralniye Vody in one day. Air communication was also established with health resorts in Georgia and the sanatorium at Bairam Ali, in Turkmenia.

Lines like those mentioned above also exist for Muscovites. This past season 20 out of every hundred people in the USSR traveled to health resorts by air.

This year a special air line will be run from Kiev and also from the republics in Central Asia. In the latter case this saves passengers the railway journey followed by the sea trip, which are not only long but also very tiresome on account of the heat. In addition, there are local air lines run in all the regions which carry passengers to the local health resorts.

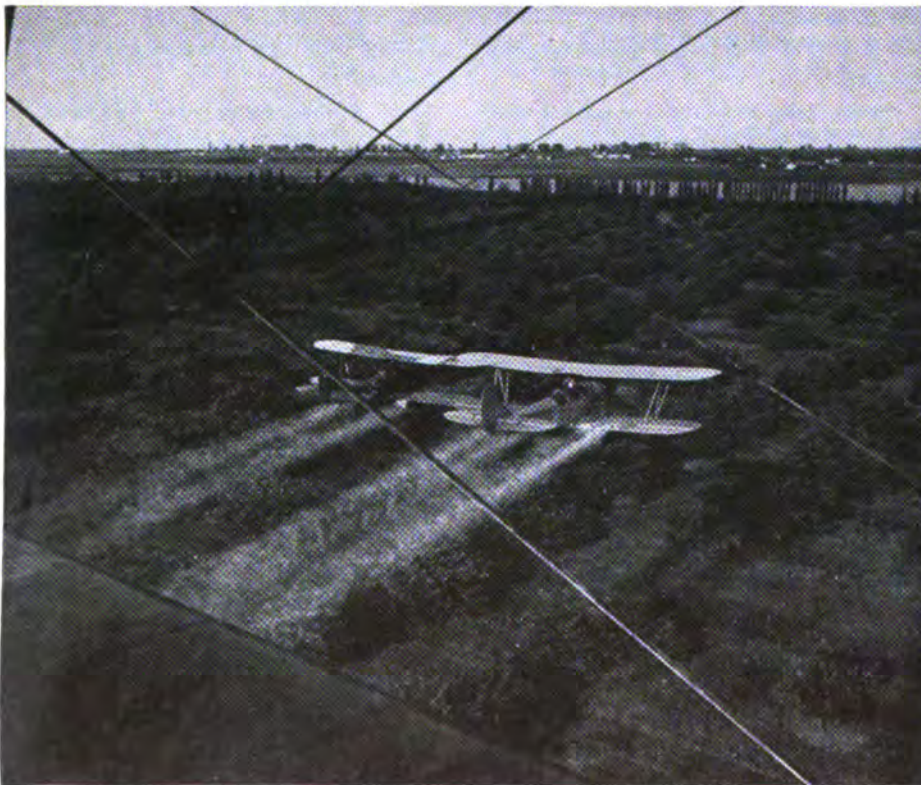
In the North the aircraft is a messenger of culture. Regular air communication is maintained with the new northern Soviet port of Igarka, and with Anadyr, Yakutsk, Kamchatka, Chukotka and Sakhalin. More than 30 thousand passengers were carried by air (excluding those conveyed by the Arctic Air Service and the detachments of the Ministry of the Fishing Industry) in sparsely inhabited Yakutia in 1946. An air line will open this year to the new industrial region of Vorkuta.

Air service in the North, hitherto consisting of American planes, will now be equipped with new Soviet models.

Airports in Leningrad, Minsk and Rostov, which suffered heavy damage as a result of enemy action, are being restored. One of the large airports in Moscow, Vnukovo, which dispatches and receives more than one hundred flights a day, is being re-equipped. The Central Airport in Moscow and the airports on the outskirts of the city are becoming somewhat overburdened, which makes it essential that another large airport be opened in Moscow.

The special purpose air service—the agricultural, ambulance and forest air service and planes employed for aeromagnetic photography—is an important branch of civil aviation.

In agriculture the airplane is one of the primary means of fighting pests. The current Five-Year Plan provides



AVIATION IN AGRICULTURE. A plane spraying collective farm fields. Agriculture is aviation's greatest client in the USSR.

for a notable expansion of this service, and in 1950 some 4,500,000 acres are to be treated for locusts, cotton and sugar beet pests, which is considerably above the prewar scope of operations.

Even before the war the USSR held first place in the world for the employment of aircraft in farming and forestry. It is largely thanks to the airplane that the main breeding grounds of locusts in the USSR, which for many centuries were the scourge of agriculture in the southern areas, have been stamped out. A successful fight was waged against other agricultural pests as well.

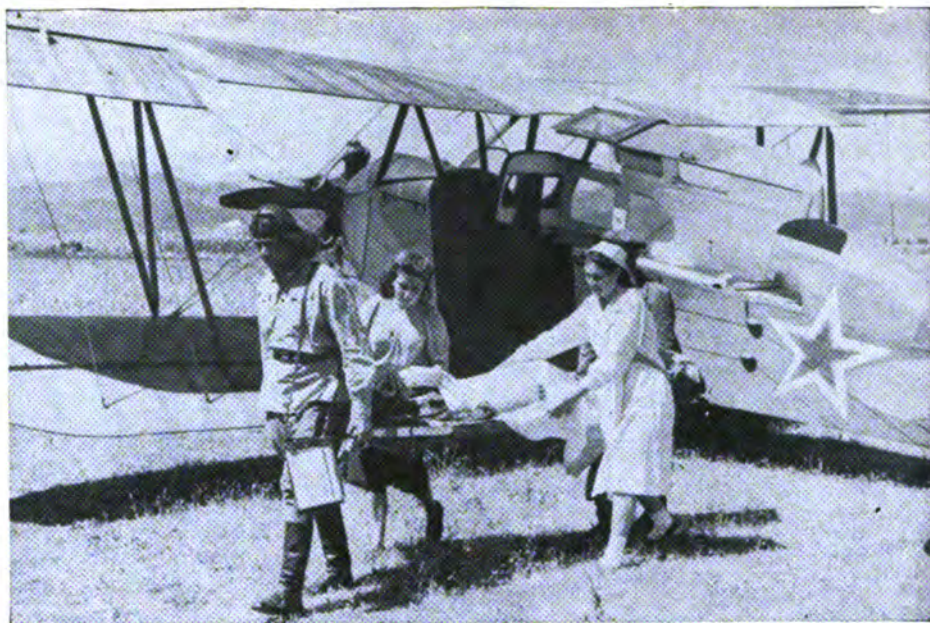
Development in this field was interrupted by the war. With the outbreak of hostilities most of the planes serving agriculture were diverted to war service. Now they are back on their old jobs. The scope of their work has increased, for agriculture in the war-ridden zones deteriorated during the years of German occupation and pests have become more widespread.

By the end of last summer an area of more than 1,250,000 acres of locust-infested land and 185 thousand acres of orchards and vineyards had been sprayed from the air. The fight against cotton pests is conducted mainly in July and August, and a sizable area is to be handled this season. In the autumn airplanes will be used to wipe out rodents. Aerial detachments are being organized to combat locusts in Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan and Azerbaijan.

A total of two million acres of cultivated land and close to three million acres of malaria swamps are to be treated from the air before the year is out.

The use of aircraft in fighting pests in orchards and vineyards is a new departure in the Soviet Union. The first large-scale application of this method last year gave highly gratifying results. On three state farms alone airplanes saved a crop of some six million pounds of apples last year. Under the current Five-Year Plan, 750 thousand acres of orchards and 500 thousand acres of vineyards are to be treated from the air by 1950.

Another novel use of airplanes is for the spreading of mineral fertilizer from the air. Scientists have shown that fertilizers yield the best results when ad-



AMBULANCE PLANE. In remote regions, planes are in constant use to carry patients to hospitals. This service is free to the patient.

ministered to the plants not only before sowing but also during the process of vegetation. The introduction of mineral fertilizer into the soil when the plants are growing presents many difficulties. There is danger of damaging the plants in the process. Only when the fertilizer is sprayed from the air are the crops safe from injury. Moreover, when spread from the air, the fertilizer is distributed more evenly over the field.

Flax plants fed experimentally from the air showed a one-third increase in yield. The large-scale application of this method is expected to yield thousands of tons of additional flax fiber and flax seed. Tests have shown that this method increases the yield 25 per cent when applied to wheat crops. In 1950 not less than 500 thousand acres of wheat are to be fed from the air.

Agriculture is only one of the clients of civil aviation. Planes are now regularly used for geologic prospecting, for conducting electromagnetic and visual observations. Aircraft follow the movements of ice floes and aid in the navigation of vessels in northern waters. They scout for schools of fish and sea animals and transport valuable species of fish for propagation to new waters.

The airplane has come to play a leading part in the forestry patrol service, for use in fighting fires and studying the

vast timber tracts of the country. In 1940 planes patrolled an area of 325 million acres of forest tracts and airmen spotted 79 per cent of all the fires. More than five hundred forest fires were put out in that year with the aid of parachutists dropped from airplanes.

A countrywide aerial ambulance service is functioning in the Soviet Union. Last year doctors made 15 thousand flights to treat patients in rural districts or remote localities. This year the ambulance service will develop to two and one half times its former size.

Our review would be incomplete without some mention of the great services aviation is rendering in fighting malaria. In 1940, Soviet airplanes sprayed chemicals over 8,750,000 acres of waters known to be breeding grounds of the malaria mosquito. At that time the scale of anti-malaria work conducted by Soviet civil aviation was 15 times greater than similar activity conducted in all other countries taken together. Under the current Five-Year Plan the scope of anti-malarial work by aircraft is to be increased by nearly 50 per cent as compared with prewar. In 1950 the area of marshes, lakes, ponds and other nests of the mosquito larvae to be sprayed from the air is to exceed 12,500,000 acres.

A New Northern Steel Base

By V. Golant

THE snow-swept, desolate expanses of the Far North, both in the Western and Eastern Hemispheres, have this past year been the scene of considerable exploratory activity. Soviet investigators have been studying possibilities for the economic development of the USSR's northern areas, whose natural riches are to be tapped for the benefit of the people.

One noteworthy result of these investigations is the practical solution of the major problem of setting up an iron and steel center in the North to supply Leningrad's machinery industry.

The advent of the Soviet system stimulated tremendous expansion of the industries of Leningrad. The consequent increase in the shipments of metal and fuel placed too great a burden on the transport system and in addition hampered the work of industry.

To alleviate the situation, the Soviet Government commissioned geologists and experts in related fields to find a way to overcome this handicap. The task set was to provide Leningrad with its own source of metal and fuel. The scope of this task can be estimated from the fact that 10 per cent of all the rolled metal forged in the Soviet Union is consumed by Leningrad industry. Soviet planners set their targets even higher, however. They are seeking to supply in addition, the needs of the industry of the Gorky, Ivanovo, Yaroslavl, Moscow and Kalinin regions.

A number of research institutions whose activities were coordinated by the eminent metallurgist, Ivan Bardin, Vice President of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, worked on this major economic problem. The work continued in wartime, for even in the days when German bombs and shells were raining down on Leningrad, the people looked forward to the time when the city would regain its preeminence in the Soviet machine building industry.

The results have been so substantial that the postwar Five-Year Plan has been able to provide for the building of

a large iron and steel mill in the area of Leningrad.

The new mammoth mill will be a large consumer of coal and iron ore, both of which have been found in the northern areas of the country thanks to the efforts of the Soviet "mineral hunters."

Coal will be provided by the Pechora fields located in the northern section of European Russia. A desolate wilderness only 10 years ago, the Pechora basin today has more than 20 operating collieries. The first of them, opened several years ago, now produces 1,400 tons* of high-grade coal daily.

Development of the Pechora fields was pushed in wartime when the Germans captured the Donets coal basin. In spite of the cold and the blizzards that raged for nearly 120 days throughout the winter, with the wind reaching a velocity of more than 110 miles per hour, new mines were sunk and a railway was built connecting Vorkuta, the center of the Pechora basin, with Leningrad.

Production of coal in the Pechora fields is steadily mounting, and toward

* metric tons (2,204 lbs.)

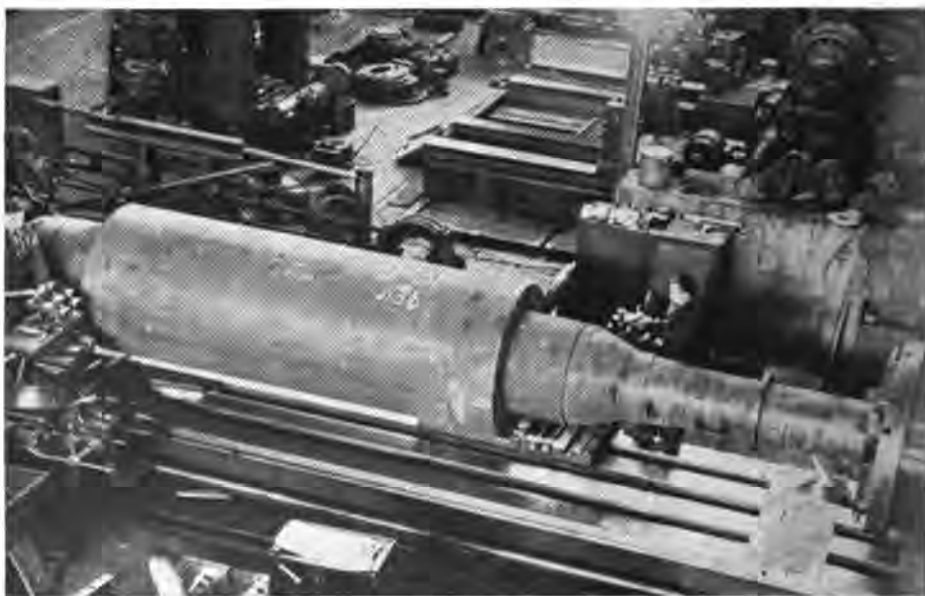
the end of the current Five-Year Plan output is to reach several million tons annually.

The Pechora fields have ample supplies of coking coals to fill the needs of Leningrad's future iron and steel mills. Scientists, however, are also studying the possibility of utilizing gas obtained from peat, of which there are huge deposits in the Leningrad region. Near Cherepovets it is calculated that there are some 600 million tons of this combustible material ready for digging, and its use will save the annual shipping of about half a million tons of Pechora coal.

The northern regions are capable of producing other materials required by the iron works. Flux and fire-clay are to come from near Tikhvin, other material from the shores of Lake Onega.

As for sources of iron ore, work has progressed to the point where the Mining Industry Planning Institute is now working on projects for large mines.

"Large deposits of iron ores have been surveyed on the Kola Peninsula," I was told by Valerian Kusov, chief engineer of the Institute. "Their total reserves are estimated at nearly 500 million



LENINGRAD. A turbogenerator being machined at the Electrosila works there. This industry will be served by the new steel base.

tons. Leningrad scientists have developed methods for concentrating these ores, and the resultant product is on a par with the best mined in the Urals and the Ukraine.

"The projected mines will be sunk in the tundra and concentration plants and large industrial settlements built in the vicinity. Hydroelectric stations on the Kola Peninsula will provide cheap power, and railway lines in the region are to be reconstructed and electrified to handle the iron ore shipments."

Two main centers have been established in the Far North between Murmansk and Kandalaksha, each of which is capable of fully supplying the needs of the iron works. Olenegorskoye ore is the purer and more suitable for high-grade steel, but as Leningrad's demand for steel of such quality is relatively small, it was decided to give priority to the development of Enskoye.

Soviet "mineral hunters," Kusov said, are also studying another possible source of iron ore for Leningrad in the Karelo-Finnish Republic. The presence of ore in this area has been known for some time.

As far back as the beginning of the 18th century several works were built there. But the low quality of Karelian ore brought a budding industry to a standstill. Now geologists are seeking new sources of ore suitable for the future mills.

With the aid of aero-magnetic surveys they have spotted large deposits of ore in the dense forests northwest of Petrozavodsk, capital of the Karelo-Finnish Republic. Last winter the first party of Leningrad geologists made its way through the trackless snows to that district and conducted the initial surveys.

"Kola Peninsula iron ores and Pechora coals are much closer to Leningrad than Ukrainian coal or Urals metal," Kusov emphasized. "The building of iron and steel mills in Leningrad will not only alleviate the burden of the railways of the central and eastern areas, but will also appreciably reduce the cost of metal for the Leningrad machinery industry." The Academy of Sciences' survey has estimated that with the correct use of local fuel resources and sufficiently large investments in heavy rolling stock, the



SCIENTISTS. Academician Bardin, whose work was vital to the new project, is shown (left) in the Presidium of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR.

ton-mile cost can be reduced to less than the low average American transport cost.

No small part in calculations has been played by the consideration of using in the new Leningrad works the one million tons of scrap metal which Moscow and Northern Russia produce annually, most of which has hitherto been sent to the Urals and the South.

The first iron and steel plant in the northwest will be set up at a point where water and rail communications cross. This is the best solution of the problem of transportation of raw materials and fuel as well as shipment of the finished products. Output of steel at this plant will amount to nearly two million tons a year, and products will be of high quality.

Blast furnaces, each with a volume of 46 thousand cubic feet, a coke-chemical department to supply these blast furnaces with coke, open-hearth furnaces with a capacity of 220 metric tons each, a rolling department with first-class equipment, including a blooming mill, sheet

iron, wire and other rolling mills, a tube electric welding shop and other departments are to be built.

The plant will use part of its steel output to manufacture steel products on the spot. Separate shops will be erected on the plant territory for this purpose. Another plant to turn out building materials from the base of blast furnace slag will likewise be set up.

A city will be built beyond the range of the noise and gases of the iron and steel plant. The population of 80 thousand workers, engineers and other employees of the metallurgical enterprise will live in individual houses. Each dwelling will have a plot of land attached to it. All the houses and municipal buildings will have electricity, steam heat and other modern conveniences.

The efforts devoted by thousands of workers, engineers and scientists to the job of setting up a northern iron and steel center are but a small part of the sweeping program of national economic development now in progress.

The Right to Employment

By D. Grigorov

THE right to employment, a fundamental right of the Soviet citizen, is expressed and guaranteed by Article 118 of the Soviet Constitution. This article states:

"Citizens of the USSR have the right to work, that is, are guaranteed the right to employment and payment for their work in accordance with its quantity and quality.

"The right to work is ensured by the socialist organization of the national economy, the steady growth of the productive forces of Soviet society, the elimination of the possibility of economic crises, and the abolition of unemployment."

As with all rights stated in the Constitution, the means of implementing this right are also stated. They guarantee its effective operation.

The USSR is a socialist state. The means of production in the USSR are not in the hands of individuals, but are public property, the property of the people.

Production in the USSR serves the interests of the Soviet people in their entirety and individually. Soviet economy is aimed at strengthening the defensive capacity of the country, at continuously improving the material conditions and raising the cultural level of the population. Under these conditions there can be no contradictions between production and consumption. The economic life of the Soviet Union is determined and directed by the state national economic plan. Under such conditions, it is impossible for one branch of Soviet industry to over-develop to the detriment of others. It is precisely because the Soviet State has eliminated private ownership of the means of production, because everything that is produced by society is the property of society and is distributed in accordance with the socialist labor principle, that there are no economic crises in the USSR and the productive forces of the country

are developing at a rapid rate. This has been observed throughout the history of the Soviet Union.

Russia was no exception prior to the October Revolution of 1917. Periods of economic improvement were followed by severe slumps and growing unemployment, which never quite vanished from the scene no matter what the conditions. In the period from 1900 to 1913, for example, the number of unemployed hovered between 400 thousand and 500 thousand. These figures did not include young people searching for jobs for the first time.

Unemployment was not eradicated in the decade of 1920-1930, but diminished

rapidly as the new Soviet State developed its economy and healed the wounds sustained in the First World War and the Civil War.

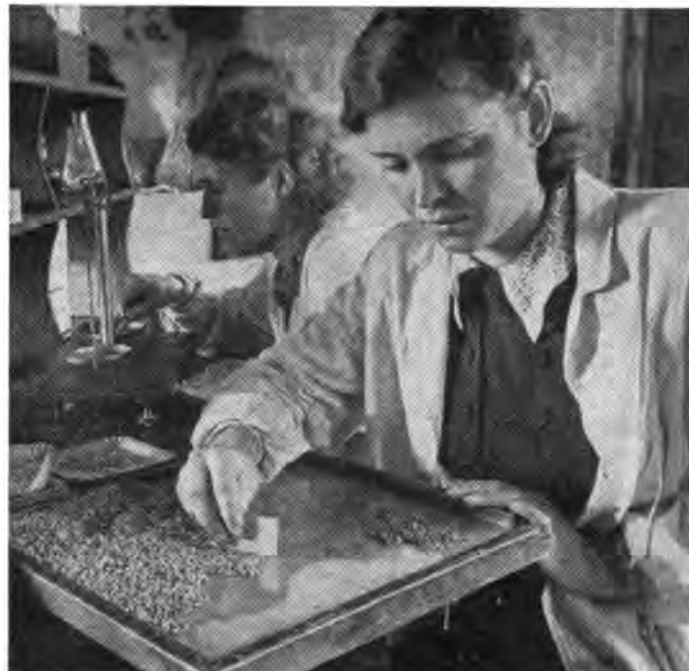
Unemployment finally vanished in the USSR in 1930.

The Five-Year Plans for the development of the national economy exemplify the stability and possibilities of the Soviet socialist system.

During the First Five-Year Plan (1928 to 1932) no less than 1,500 up-to-date enterprises were constructed on Soviet territory. The value of the total output of the country's large industries grew from 16,800,000,000 rubles in 1928 to 38,800,000,000 rubles in 1932.



THEIR FUTURES ARE BRIGHT. These students of a Moscow high school, shown with A. Barkov, Member of the USSR Academy of Pedagogic Sciences, will always have employment.



WORK FOR ALL. A wide choice of employment is available to the Soviet citizen. At the left, steel workers of the Donbas. At the right, technicians specializing in agronomy study seed samples.

The output of the Soviet large industries was nearly doubled in the following years (1933-1937). In the first three years of the Third Five-Year Plan an annual average increase of 13 per cent in output was recorded by Soviet industry. This clearly attested to the vitality of the new social system established in the USSR.

During the war against fascism, a severe test for the Soviet people and of the Soviet State, the Soviet economic system not only held its own in combat against the economic system of fascist Germany and her satellites, but proved superior in all respects.

The strength of Soviet economy is also clearly revealed today.

Having, with its Allies, victoriously concluded the war against fascist Germany and imperialist Japan, the Soviet State, relying on the vast strength of its social and economic system, has launched peaceful construction for the restoration and further development of the country.

Soviet industry and agriculture are not confronted with marketing difficulties. Having produced what was necessary for victory during the war,

Soviet enterprises have switched to the large-scale production of peacetime goods.

Postwar reconstruction has been planned by the Soviet Government with a close eye to the most urgent tasks of the day—the further strengthening of the economic might of the USSR and the improvement of the living standard of the working people.

Some 59 hundred large state enterprises are to be restored and built by 1950; these are exclusive of the small enterprises. The current Five-Year Plan touches upon all phases of Soviet life. The construction of enterprises of heavy and other industries is accompanied by the restoration of cities and villages, the construction of new schools, theaters, and club houses. The grand scale of urban and rural construction in the USSR will require enormous numbers of workers and specialists.

In accordance with the current Five-Year Plan the number of factory and office workers in the USSR will be increased to 33,500,000. There will also be a considerable rise in wages.

One of the most important problems confronting the Soviet Union, therefore,

is the matter of meeting the demand for growing numbers of skilled workers and specialists. The training of fresh personnel in all spheres of industry has been undertaken by various departments including the Ministry of Labor Reserves, set up for this purpose after the war. The schools of this ministry alone are to train 4,500,000 new skilled workers in 1946-1950. The higher and secondary schools of the Soviet Union are to train 1,928,000 specialists in the same period.

The right to work as well as the other democratic rights are guaranteed to the Soviet citizen by the Constitution of the USSR. These rights, moreover, are secured by the very fact that the Soviet State is itself the chief organizing force which determines and directs the entire economic life of the country. The high degree of organization of the national economy and of society is one of the greatest sources of strength of the Soviet social order.

That is why the Soviet people are confident of the morrow. That, too, is why the millions of demobilized Soviet soldiers found their old jobs, or better jobs, waiting for them when they returned from the armed forces.

An Outstanding Stakhanovite

Outstanding contributions by individuals in all fields of creative and constructive effort in the Soviet Union merit the highest recognition. The Stakhanovites, pace-setters in every branch of industry, who are sparking the nationwide drive to fulfill the Five-Year Plan, are respected as leaders. Stakhanovite lathe operator Pavel Bykov of the Moscow grinder works is looked up to by thousands of factory workers, and has been elected a Deputy to the Moscow Oktyabrsky District Soviet.



AT WORK. Bykov has introduced new, efficient methods into his work to such an extent that he does six times the work of less skilled men.



LEARNING. Distinguished in his own field, he is studying designing and is eager to learn this work.



TEACHING. He shares his methods with others.

Trade Increases with Output

By S. Gurovich

THE expansion of trade and the perfection of the machinery for efficient routing of goods from the point of production to the consumer undoubtedly make up one of the salient aspects of the Soviet Union's postwar economic development. An idea of the scale and the pace involved may be gained from the fact that last year, for instance, state and cooperative retail trade increased by 30 per cent and that this year the Council of Ministers has found it possible to expand the trade network to a total of 348 thousand stores throughout the country.

This will help to eliminate the lag that has developed between the machinery of distribution and the increasing supply of consumer goods turned out by state and cooperative industries, as well as to absorb the expansion in trade planned for this year. The 1947 retail sales program totals 325,000,000,000 rubles and dovetails with the substantial increases scheduled in the output of goods for the consumer market (cotton goods available are to increase 42 per cent, woollens 30 per cent, leather footwear 42 per cent, hosiery 73 per cent, sugar 94 per cent, meat 17 per cent, butter 12-17 per cent, and so on).

Soviet trade is conducted through three channels. The first is state trade, carried on by state-owned trading organizations, which lead in total sales volume. These trading organizations function mainly in towns and industrial settlements.

The second is cooperative trade. The bulk of the sales of cooperative stores falls to the share of rural localities. Though the state and cooperative stores engage in healthy competition with one another, they base their operations on plans drawn up in conformity with the general state economic plan.

The state and cooperative trading systems make up what may be called the organized market, and together they account for the bulk of the total volume of sales in the country.

At present the greater part of all re-



CONSUMER GOODS. Cotton prints made at the Dzerzhinsky Trekhgornaya textile mills in Moscow, ready to be shipped to stores.

tail sales is of rationed goods, which are sold at fixed state prices which are considerably lower than those for unrationed goods, which are sold in special stores. The price policy of the State is gradually to equalize the so-called commercial prices with the prices of rationed goods. Several cuts in commercial prices have already been effected. Prices prevailing at urban cooperative stores are also lower than the commercial prices at state stores for unrationed goods.

The third trade channel is the collective farm market, where both collective farms and peasants individually sell their surplus produce. Here there is no state plan as regards either the quantity of produce offered for sale or the prices asked by these individuals.

Yet it would be a mistake to think that this unorganized market is entirely outside the influence of state plans and state trade policy. Since the bulk of the commodities in circulation in the country is handled by the organized channels, the planned prices prevailing in them cannot but have a regulating effect on prices on the open market. In other words, the collective farm market, accounting as it does for only a fraction of the total trade, can play only a subsidiary role in the national trade turnover.

Trade in the USSR is used by the State as a lever to expand the country's commodity resources, to improve the quality and variety of goods, and to stimulate proper economic intercourse between the various sections of the country.



COOPERATIVE. The winding shop of the Avtovyaz cooperative, which produces knit goods.

Soviet Producers' Cooperatives

By O. Savich

ONE of the urgent tasks in the USSR in the postwar period is the extension of the production of consumer goods for the population. "More and better goods"—that is the slogan of Soviet industry and trading organizations today.

Producers' cooperatives play a prominent role in carrying this slogan into effect. Thanks to their ramified purchasing and trading network, their long-standing connections and the size of their membership, producers' cooperatives are able widely to use local materials, to respond quickly to the needs of the population, and to compete successfully with other manufacturing and trading organizations. They are also able to draw a considerable part of the urban population, such as housewives, into their work.

The cooperatives receive generous aid from the State, which provides them with credit, raw materials, industrial by-products, machines, tools and prem-

ises for the production and distribution of goods. In no way does the State curtail the activities of the cooperatives.

The cooperatives themselves fix the prices of their goods, taking into consideration only production costs, state prices and the competition of other cooperatives. Successful purchasing, new varieties of goods, better quality and increased quantity immediately affect the earnings of each member of the cooperative. Thus, the road is wide open for individual enterprise.

The cooperatives are set up on a democratic basis. Membership is open to all; new members are accepted at a general meeting of the cooperative. All executive posts in the cooperatives are held by persons elected by the membership. The income of the cooperative is distributed among all the members in proportion to the amount and quality of work done by each.

Cooperatives in the Soviet Union en-

joy many rights. They have their own rest homes, nurseries, kindergartens, clubs, amateur art circles, mutual aid societies, etc. The cooperatives have 105 industrial and arts and crafts training schools and 14 technical secondary schools which train highly qualified personnel. Members of the cooperatives enjoy the same rights as workers in state-owned industry under the Soviet Constitution.

The decision to accelerate the development of cooperative trade in the country, taken on November 9, 1946, by the Council of Ministers of the USSR, has already borne fruit. New cooperative enterprises are being established. Consumer goods produced by the cooperatives are being sold in new stores and booths which are mushrooming in the towns, workers' settlements and rural localities.

As many as 25 hundred new producers' cooperatives will be set up in

the Soviet Union in 1947. Commodities worth 8,900,000,000 rubles (based on 1932 prices) will be turned out by the producers' cooperatives this year.

There are producers' cooperatives in practically every town and village of the Russian Federation. Numbering some 70 thousand and employing nearly one million persons, the cooperative enterprises of the Russian Federation turn out 10 thousand different articles. A considerable number of these enterprises are well equipped with machinery; many of them work on electric power and have auxiliary shops.

Long before the end of the war most of the cooperatives started producing consumer goods for the population.

In 1946, the cooperatives of the Russian Federation, having completed reconversion, operated at full productive capacity in manufacturing peacetime goods. By 1950 the volume of their production should increase by 21 per cent and the output of consumer goods by 27.2 per cent. By 1948 the cooperatives of the Russian Federation expect to attain the prewar level of gross production, and in the output of consumer goods they hope to attain it in the current year.

The producers' cooperatives of the Russian SFSR successfully completed their 1946 program, having increased their gross output by 546 million rubles and their output of consumer goods by 567 million rubles, as compared with 1945. Last year's output of peacetime goods exceeded that of 1945 by 8.6 per cent.

To aid in the rehabilitation of the national economy, the producers' cooperatives of the Russian Federation in 1946 manufactured large quantities of building materials. Last year the producers' cooperatives increased their output of bricks, lime, alabaster, tiles, hatchets, spades, electric light fixtures, ironware, locks, screws, glass and many other articles.

In the current year the capacity of the cooperative enterprises of the Russian Federation will continue to increase. In addition several cooperative spinning mills, five rubber soles factories, furniture factories and other cooperative enterprises are to be put into operation this year.



INSPECTION. The output of the Avtoshtamp cooperative, which makes kitchen utensils, is strictly inspected.



SCHOOL. Young workers are trained in crafts at this Moscow school of the producers' cooperatives.



KINDERGARTEN. The cooperatives maintain their own nurseries, rest homes, and so on. This is a Moscow kindergarten.

Functions of Local Soviets

By Konstantin Agapov* and A. Askarov

*Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Taganrog City Soviet of Working People's Deputies

SOVIET democracy is based on self-government by the people, from the smallest local units, the village and city Soviets, to the highest national representative body, the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

There are in the USSR more than 71 thousand village Soviets, four thousand district Soviets and nearly 12 hundred city Soviets, with a total number of 1,100,000 Deputies.

The Taganrog City Soviet of Working People's Deputies is a typical example of municipal government in the USSR. Taganrog was once a typical southern provincial town, but during the past few decades it has changed considerably. Today it is an important industrial center in the southern part of the Russian SFSR, known for its big boiler works, iron and steel mills and machine building plants, its highly developed tanning industry and fish processing plants. In addition it is an open-water port for the greater part of the year.

Its 370 Deputies, elected on the basis of equal and direct suffrage by secret ballot, reflect the diversity of the city's economic and cultural life. Of this number, 177 members are workers, 132 are employees of institutions, 36 are engineers and technical workers, 14 are students and 11 are housewives. Eighty-five are women.

The general administration of the city is carried out by monthly sessions of the City Soviet with all Deputies participating. These sessions ratify the budget and adopt decisions on matters of public health, education, trade, city improvement, new construction, etc.

At its first session the newly-elected City Soviet elects by open vote a secretary and chairman (the latter heads the Executive Committee of the City Soviet). The chairman appoints members of the Executive Committee, submitting their names for approval. These become the heads of various departments and commissions of the City Soviet, with

whose aid the chairman carries out the daily work of municipal administration in the intervals between sessions. Members of the Executive Committee are generally Deputies who are experts in various branches of the city's industry.

The Taganrog City Soviet has departments of municipal economy, trade, local industry, finance, health, social security (which pays old age pensions, disability benefits, etc.), public education, a general department and a planning commission.

The Executive Committee receives instructions from the City Soviet, to which it is responsible. At the regular monthly sessions the Deputies may demand a report on the work of any Executive Committee member and issue instructions which must be complied with.

Citizens' or representatives' organizations are permitted to take part in debate on various questions at the sessions. As a rule, experts are consulted in deciding matters that come up for discussion. However, the right to vote on these questions is exercised solely by the

Deputies. Very often there are stormy discussions at the sessions, reports of which are published in the *Taganrog Pravda*.

The Deputies of the City Soviet enjoy a number of rights and privileges. For instance, they make an independent study and investigation of various questions concerning municipal economy. State organizations and institutions are obliged to cooperate with them. The Executive Committee also does all it can to assist the Deputies in their investigation of various questions.

These functions of the Deputies are carried out through permanent commissions, such as the finance and trade commissions, set up at the same time as the departments and the Executive Committee. The voters are encouraged to take an active part in the work of these commissions, of which there are nine in the Taganrog City Soviet.

The Deputies may choose the commissions they wish to work in. Generally they select the branch of economy best known to them. For instance, Deputies



DEPUTY. Moscow Deputy Vera Karyagina is interested in the children of her district. She is shown visiting a home for orphans.

who are acquainted with financial affairs choose the finance commission, while teachers, students and writers generally express their desire to work with the commission on public education.

The permanent commissions, consisting of Deputies as well as voters who have practical experience in a given branch of the economy, are therefore highly authoritative organizations. They aid the work of the Executive Committee, study questions, make recommendations and, when necessary, representatives of the commissions make reports at sessions of the City Soviet.

The local Soviets of Working People's Deputies are not only administrative and political bodies, but are also the owners of numerous factories, mills and state farms. The largest of these enterprises are administered by the Ministries of the USSR or of the Union and Autonomous Republics. But most of the average-size and all small local enterprises are administered by regional, district, city and village Soviets.

There are three reasons for this: first, undue centralization of economy would make it impossible to direct local industry expeditiously and with the full knowledge of local conditions; second, the main objective of local industry is to meet the demands of the local market; third, local industry is an important source of revenue in the local budget.

The constitutions of the Union Republics specifically call for the formation of departments of local industry in the regional, territorial, district and city Soviets.

The importance of local industry is considerable. In Mytishchi District (Moscow Region), for instance, there are a district industrial board, a city board of local industry, 22 industrial co-operatives and 63 repair shops. These enterprises contribute nearly one fifth of the district's revenue.

The administration of enterprises of local (regional, district and town) industry is one of the most important tasks of the local Soviet. The Soviet appoints the director of enterprises, fixes the plan for the output of goods, and assists the enterprises in obtaining local raw materials and fuel, in improving the production processes, in recruiting labor and



THANKS. A constituent thanks Moscow Deputy Ivan Stepanov for the gas recently made available in her district.

in other ways which are essential.

In addition to the state enterprises there are also many cooperative enterprises in districts and cities. The latter are managed by industrial boards, but they, too, are helped in every way by the local Soviet, which sets production quotas for them in its general plan.

The production of footwear, fur coats, barrels, harnesses and other commodities is also greatly developed in the villages. The people working in these enterprises are for the most part collective farmers not engaged in agricultural production (old men and women, disabled persons and adolescents).

Rural industry is under the jurisdiction of the village Soviet, which appoints the managers of workshops, confirms the plan of production and so on. The village Soviet also provides the local enterprises with local raw materials and fuel and organizes courses for training workers.

The work of local Soviets is not confined only to local industry. A general principle of Soviet administration is the right and duty of the local Soviet to control the activities of all enterprises situated in its territory, to assist in the fulfillment of their plan.

During the war this meant, among

other things, the cooperation of local industry with the war factories belonging to the various People's Commissariats (now Ministries).

The local Soviet is in charge of the construction and maintenance of roads, it directs the work of local automobile and water transport and of all municipal enterprises including city transport, it carries out housing construction programs and improves the amenities of life for the residents of the towns and villages.

In agriculture, the regional Soviets administer the state lands and forests of local importance, organize the electrification of agriculture, irrigation and drainage.

One of the most important tasks of all rural Soviets is to assist collective farms. This aid is many-sided and varied. The district Soviet, through its land department, first of all ensures the introduction and observance of agronomic methods. For instance, the agronomist of the district land department instructs the collective farms on questions of agricultural technique. The district Soviets form state inspection commissions, consisting of agronomists, officials and experienced farmers. The recommendations and directions of the commission are taken into account by the collective farms and are discussed at general meetings.

The manifold activities of the local Soviets are successfully carried out with the voluntary and active help of the population. This is of particular importance in carrying out the task of rehabilitating the national economy.

The work of restoration, difficult as it is for collective farms, would be impossible for individual peasants. The Soviets organize state aid in the rehabilitation and construction of farm buildings and dwelling houses. Thus, for instance, district Soviets organize the production of standard building materials from local raw materials. Special departments in charge of village and collective farm construction have been formed in every district or regional Soviet. These departments direct the planning and management of these construction projects. Labor power, raw material and other problems are solved with the assistance and cooperation of the population.



ENAMELWARE. Inspecting for quality.



CANDY. Part of Rostov food industry.



CIGARETS. The city is famous for these



AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY. Rostov produces much machinery of this type.

The Industry Of Rostov

The city of Rostov, which was reduced to ruins by the German invaders, is making a quick recovery. New dwellings and residential sections are being built, and the city's industry is being restored. All the factories and mills in Rostov today are operating, at full or partial capacity, turning out a great variety of products ranging from cigarettes to intricate farm machines. In 1946 Rostov's light industry enterprises turned out 43,500,000 rubles' worth of goods, topping their quota by some four million rubles.

Rehabilitation of Rostov

By Vladimir Semenov

Member of the Academy of Architecture of the USSR

WITH intensive rehabilitation work under way in Rostov, the city is literally covered by scaffolding. Since the Hitlerites were driven out of Rostov, more than eight million square feet of housing space have been rehabilitated. Fifty-nine schools, 28 technical secondary schools, seven higher educational institutions, 17 motion picture houses and five theaters are operating at full capacity.

The general plan for the rehabilitation of Rostov, which I designed with the cooperation of the architects and engineers of one of the studios of the Academy of Architecture, is now being transformed into reality.

In making the general plan for the city's rehabilitation, we were guided by a desire to reconstruct the city in the shortest possible time and also to eliminate the old defects in the layout and architecture.

Formerly Rostov-on-the-Don was actually cut off from the river by a dense zone of warehouses and industrial establishments. We considered it necessary to remove this obstacle and open a view of the river from the city.

Another serious defect of Rostov was the absence of architecturally designed squares. In old Rostov there were very few squares of any kind. After the Revolution work on the reconstruction of two squares—those of Gorky and the House of Soviets—was started. However, this work was never completed.

In our project Gorky Square is to be used for parades and demonstrations. The square sweeps down to the river bank in a wide terraced stairway and then across the river to Green Isle and the left bank of the Don.

The House of Soviets Square is designed as the administrative and at the same time architectural center of the city, determining its architectural character. One side of the square is occupied by the beautiful State Bank building, designed by Academician Peretyatkovich, which miraculously escaped damage dur-

ing the war, and by the partially completed six-story Regional Office building. The opposite side of the square is to be occupied by a large building for the City Soviet with a tall clock tower. The designs are monumental, as the new structures are dedicated to the fallen heroes of the war. A memorial monument will be placed in the center of the square.

All of the city's squares are to be linked with Engels Prospect, with its

tall buildings and shady boulevards.

In the past Rostov did not have proper approaches, either from the river or from the railroad station. The new plan provides for such approaches.

The city, especially in the center, formerly had very little greenery. In the new plan city landscaping occupies an important place. Existing parks will be enlarged and two new parks are to be laid out. Streets, boulevards, yards, and green zones are to be landscaped.



ARCHITECT. Vladimir Semenov, author of this article, is Director of the Institute of Town Planning and drew the plans for rebuilt Rostov.

Gala Ballet

Foreign dignitaries in Moscow for the sessions of the Council of Foreign Ministers spent several hours of relaxation attending performances by the ballet company of the famous Bolshoi Theater in the Soviet capital. The Soviet Union's leading ballet artists performed for the distinguished audience and earned their plaudits.

On these pages are scenes from their performance on March 25 of the ballet *Romeo*



DISTINGUISHED SPECTATORS. Left to right, Mme. Vyshinsky; Bidault; Mme. Molotov; Bevin; Molotov; Mme. Bidault; Marshall; Vyshinsky.



MARRIAGE. Ulanova and Gabovich, as the unhappy lovers, with A. Bulgakov, who performed the role of Friar Lawrence.

Performance

and *Juliet*, and pictures of some of the members of the audience. Galina Ulanova, People's Artist of the Russian SFSR and prima ballerina of the Bolshoi Theater company, danced the role of Juliet. Mikhail Gabovich, Honored Artist of the Russian SFSR, appeared as Romeo.

The production was under the direction of L. Lavrovsky, Honored Artist of the Russian SFSR. Settings are by Merited Art Worker P. Williams.



MERCUTIO. This role is danced by S. Koren. Here he appears early in the ballet in a street scene with members of the ensemble.



PAS DE DEUX. Ulanova and Gabovich in a dance which expresses the love and tragedy of Romeo and Juliet.

A Great Russian Agronomist

By M. Beloshapko

Master of Agricultural Sciences

TWENTY-SEVEN years have passed since the death of Klimenty Timiryazev, great Russian scientist and thinker. Timiryazev, who was born in St. Petersburg on June 3, 1843, was the son of cultured parents who instilled in him from childhood a sacred love of truth and "burning hatred for all, particularly social, untruths."

He played an important role in popularizing and developing Darwin's teachings. While still a student at the University of St. Petersburg, Timiryazev was the first in Russia to appreciate the far-reaching progressive significance of Darwinism. In 1864, five years after the publication of Darwin's *Origin of Species*, he published his first comprehensive research, *Darwin's Book, Its Critics and Commentators*, in which he spoke out as a daring and convinced adherent of this general theory of the development of organic life on earth.

Upon his graduation from the university, Klimenty Timiryazev worked for some time in Simbirsk, where one of the first four experimental agricultural stations formed in Russia was situated.

His work here influenced the entire course of his subsequent social and scientific activities, focusing his interest on the demands and needs of agriculture.

Together with Mendeleyev he was the first in the country to draw attention to the question of utilizing mineral fertilizers. Subsequently, Timiryazev did much to popularize the scientific nutrition of plants and the theory of clover-sowing.

Timiryazev was called the Russian Darwin. The British wrote of him as the world's foremost botanist, and the number of British editions of his book *The Life of Plants* rivaled that of Dickens.

Timiryazev's studies of plant physiology laid the foundations of a new trend in botany. This trend consisted in the application to plant physiology of the principle of the conservation of energy.

Until Timiryazev's time it was believed that assimilation of carbon dioxide by plants depended on the brilliance of the sun's rays rather than on their energy. Timiryazev demonstrated experimentally that the assimilation of carbon dioxide by green leaves proceeds most successfully in the presence of those rays that carry the most energy, establishing the principle that light energy is transformed into potential energy in the process of carbon dioxide assimilation by the plant.

By studying the absorption of carbon from a quantitative view, Timiryazev showed that assimilation of carbon increases up to a certain point as the intensity of light increases. When that point has been reached, plants, as the result of a long process of biological evolution, turn their leaves edgewise to the sun's rays to avoid the harmful effects of excess light.

Timiryazev thus flung a bridge between the two most important trends of natural science in the 19th century, between Darwinism and the law of conservation of energy, between biology and physics.

The whole of his life was one great labor exploit. An ardent fighter, scientist and patriot, a pedagogue who trained several generations of gifted research workers, a daring experimenter, a tireless translator who enriched Russian literature with numerous classics of social and scientific thought, the author of more than one hundred special researches, more than 150 articles and more than a score of books, member and honorary member of some 40 academies, universities and scientific societies all over the world—such was the "tireless Klimenty."

By his contributions to science, he served the people. In tsarist Russia, where the backward agriculture often resulted in crop failures and famines, forcing millions of peasants to subsist on weeds, Timiryazev proclaimed it the sacred task of science to achieve the

growth of two ears of grain where formerly one had grown.

For more than 20 years Timiryazev was a professor at the Petrovsky Academy of Agriculture and Forestry, which now bears his name. For many years he also held a chair at the Moscow University. In both these institutions he was consistently among the advanced scientists, and always supported the revolutionary activities of the students. More than once he was persecuted by the tsarist officials. In 1892 he was discharged from the Petrovsky Academy for his political views, and he resigned from the Moscow University in 1911 in protest against the suppression of student activities.

A researcher into the most complicated and mysterious phenomena of nature, he fought to make science speak in the popular language of the people. Timiryazev considered that the true development of science would come only when the masses of the people participated in it.

This came to pass after the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution, which was hailed with supreme joy by the 75-year-old scholar. He sent his last book, *Science and Democracy*, to Lenin.

In Soviet Russia Timiryazev found his place. The Soviet Government appreciated this great scientist at his true worth, whereas under tsardom repeated attempts had been made to hinder his research.

Today his name is borne by the former Petrovsky Academy, now one of the largest higher agricultural schools in the country, by many collective farms, and by a district in the city of Moscow. His teachings are studied by millions—agricultural experts and peasants.

In the first years of Soviet rule Timiryazev was elected a Deputy to the Moscow Soviet. He was elected a member of the State Scientific Council of the People's Commissariat of Education, member of the Socialist Academy, and president of the Association of Amateur Naturalists.

Personal Savings in the USSR

By N. Obolensky

THE total deposits in the state savings banks of the USSR mounted from nine to 12 billion rubles between January 1946 and January 1, 1947. The Central Savings Banks and State Credits Administration of the Ministry of Finance of the USSR has a chain of nearly 32 thousand savings banks throughout the country. The organization and operation of the savings banks, as well as their relations with the clients, are regulated by a special law.

The principal functions of the savings banks are receiving and paying deposits.

Most savings accounts are deposited for an unspecified period. These deposits draw an annual interest of three per cent. They may be deposited to the account of a specific individual, or "to the account of the bearer," in which case the money is payable on presentation of "the bearer" bank book.

Another type of account is deposited for a specified term of no less than six months. Unless the money is withdrawn before the expiration of six months the depositor in this case receives interest of five per cent per annum.

There are special deposits which draw income not in interest, but in the form of winnings. The depositors may withdraw money whenever they please on these accounts as well. Drawings are held twice a year. A total of 25 winnings per thousand accounts of this type is drawn each time. They include one winning in the amount of 200 per cent, two prizes in the amount of 100 per cent and 22 in the amount of 50 per cent of the average sums deposited in the respective "lucky" accounts within six months.

Checking accounts also are accepted by the savings banks.

The depositor may order the savings bank to pay his rent, telephone, electricity, gas and other bills, and the banks perform these services free of charge.



BANK. Facade of the Tartu City Bank at Tartu, Soviet Estonia.

This form of settling accounts is widely practiced in the big cities of the USSR.

At the request of the depositor, his deposits may be transferred from one savings bank to another.

The savings banks also issue letters of credit on which cash may be drawn in any savings bank of the country. These services are rendered both to depositors and non-depositors, and they are likewise widely practiced in the Soviet Union.

The provisions of the Constitution of the USSR concerning the rights of citizens to personal property, to their income from work and their savings are reflected in the relations between the

savings banks and the depositors. Violation of the integrity and of the strictest secrecy of the deposits is a crime punishable by law.

The savings banks of the USSR perform important functions in the state credit system. They receive subscriptions to state loans, pay out the winnings on these loans, sell loan bonds, assist the bond holders in checking up on the winnings, etc.

The savings banks also pay out allowances to persons awarded government decorations, pensions, state allowances to mothers of large families and unmarried mothers, grants, and social security benefits to sick and disabled workers.

Notes on Soviet Life

THE position of the Roman Catholic Church in Soviet Lithuania was described in a recent statement by the Most Reverend Mgr. Reinis, Catholic Archbishop of Vilnius. "The Catholic Church enjoys perfect freedom in Soviet Lithuania," he told a TASS correspondent. "The local authorities are assisting us in restoring and repairing churches destroyed by the German invaders, and supplying building materials. Our clergy are provided with all necessities.

"There are at present two archbishops in Lithuania," Mgr. Reinis went on to explain, "those of Vilnius and Kaunas. The Catholic Church organization has remained unchanged. All 711 churches are functioning with their staffs of 1,332 clergy. The Kaunas Ecclesiastical Seminary, headed by the prominent theologian Ventskus, is graduating scores of young Catholic priests annually. Thousands of believers in Vilnius, Kaunas and other towns and villages gather as usual at Matins and Vespers. All established holidays are observed by the Church."

★

As many as 588 rural schools with facilities for a total of 116,320 pupils are to be opened in the Russian Federation this year, in accordance with a decision of the Council of Ministers of the Russian SFSR. Areas that were overrun by the Germans will get 444 of the new schools.

★

A Lomonosov Museum is being opened at Leningrad in the old *Kunstkamer* building built by Peter I, in the tower of which the great Russian scientist conducted his astronomical observations and his researches in physics and chemistry in the period between 1741 and 1765.

Among the exhibits on view will be a vacuum apparatus used by Lomonosov, his electrical machine, barometers and diverse instruments, as well as a handsome mosaic portrait of Peter I made by the scientist. A model of Lomonosov's chemical laboratory, one tenth of actual size, will also be on display.

Workers of the Petrovsky Sugar Refinery at Kharkov recently celebrated the opening of their factory's new theater. The building, erected on the site of the old clubhouse burned down by the Germans, was begun last spring under the auspices of the Central Committee of the Sugar Workers' Trade Union.

★

A variety of pumpkin which grows on bushes has been cultivated by hybridization at the Stavropol regional livestock raising station.

As is known, the vine form of fodder pumpkin has disadvantages which hinder effective cultivation. The big underground masses of widely stretching vines require large areas for feeding—50 or 60 square feet for each plant. The rapidly developing vines fill the space between the beds and prevent not only tractor but even horse cultivation.

The bush form requires less feeding space—usually not more than 10 square feet—and makes it possible to apply mechanized cultivation of the space between the beds during almost the entire vegetation period. Soviet scientists are now developing early ripening varieties of the bush pumpkin for introduction in the agriculture of the northern parts of the country.

The bush pumpkin was obtained by crossing the vine form with such bush plants as the Greek, Italian, Japanese, Mesopotamian and other eggplants as well as the Chile bush pumpkin.

★

Although the trolley-bus transport system in Moscow is only 13 years old, trolley-bus traffic in the city is among the heaviest in the world. The Soviet capital today has 125 miles of trolley-bus lines accommodating 215 million passengers annually.

In the current Five-Year Plan the Moscow trolley-bus system is to be augmented by one thousand up-to-date electric cars.

More than one million trade union members are taking part in amateur artistic, musical and theatrical activities in the Soviet republics, it was announced recently at a meeting of the presidium of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions (AUCCTU). The presidium instructed all trade union organizations to set up new amateur talent circles at all trade union clubs and to aid in the development of those already existing.

The AUCCTU intends to sponsor a number of courses this year for theatrical, choral and orchestra directors at the Conservatory of Music and at choreographic and theatrical schools in Moscow. Similar courses are to be opened in the Ukraine and Georgia and in the Leningrad region.

A nationwide amateur talent review and an exhibition of paintings by trade union members are to be held this year.

★

The war-scarred villages of the Leningrad district in 1946 acquired more than 25 hundred new houses, about two thousand farm buildings and more than 250 schools, reading rooms, clubs and medical institutions. Five hundred additional houses and 430 new farm buildings were completed this year.

★

The institutes of the Academy of Medical Sciences of the USSR will send out 20 scientific expeditions this year. The study of encephalitis in the Far East and of goiter in the Transcarpathians will continue. An arctic expedition will continue the study, begun last year, of the living conditions of the polar workers. Another expedition will go to Magnitogorsk to examine the working conditions of the steel workers.

★

The sanatoriums of the Estonian Soviet Republic will provide accommodation for 11 thousand persons in 1947, double that of last year. Many Estonians will go to sanatoriums and rest homes in other Soviet republics.

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Victory. The Soviet flag is raised
as the troops enter Berlin in 1945.
The second anniversary of the vic-
tory over Nazi Germany was
celebrated May 9 in the Soviet
Union.



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JOSEPH VISSARIONOVICH STALIN

"The Great Patriotic War has ended in our complete victory. The period of the war in Europe is over. The period of peaceful development has begun. I congratulate you upon the victory, my dear compatriots, men and women!"

—Generalissimo Stalin, May 9, 1945

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CELEBRATION. Joyous crowds like this one in a Leningrad square thronged the streets of the cities of the USSR as Germany's surrender was announced.



THE LIGHTS GO ON. Moscow, blacked out during the war years, was illumined by millions of lights on May 9, 1945.

The Day of Victory

By Colonel Joseph Korotkov

GENERALISSIMO STALIN's message to the Soviet people and the unprecedented salute of one thousand guns in Moscow on May 9, 1945, announced the victory over Hitlerite Germany. "The great day of victory over Germany has come," the Soviet leader told a jubilant nation. "Fascist Germany, forced to her knees by the Red Army and the troops of our Allies, has acknowledged her defeat and declared unconditional surrender."

On May 8, in the Berlin suburb of Karlshorst, the Nazi war against humanity had ended with the signing of the Act of Unconditional Surrender.

High on the wall of the room of the former German School of Military Engineers, where the German emissaries signed the act of capitulation, blazed the flags of the Soviet Union, the United States, Great Britain and France, symbolizing the great alliance which had achieved victory.

The road to Berlin and the surrender had led through bitter years of human suffering in many Nazi-devastated lands.

Fascism, with its program and practice of race hatred, race domination, seizure of other nations' territories and unrestrained plunder of enslaved peoples and lands, destruction of all democratic liberties and the establishment of the Hitlerite "new order" in occupied Europe, aroused the hatred of the peoples of all democratic countries. In the course of the Second World War against Hitler's aggression, an anti-fascist coalition was created that set itself the task of smashing fascist Germany and imperialist Japan.

Intoxicated by their easy victories in the West, the Germans, with all the might of their military machine, launched an attack on the Soviet Union in 1941. They intended to rout the Soviet Army and destroy the Soviet Union as an independent state in short order.

This was only part of their monstrous plan. The Hitlerites aimed at the conquest of the world. Their strategic plan was to turn the vast lands of the Soviet



HISTORIC MEETING. On April 25, 1945, the advancing units of the Soviet Army and the United States Army met at the Elbe. Major General Reinhardt (left center) and Major General Russakov clasp hands.

Union into their colony, and then, with the aid of the huge resources of the USSR, to smash Great Britain and the United States. This task the Germans thought to accomplish with the cooperation of imperialist Japan, which had perfidiously attacked the United States at the end of 1941.

To the fevered imagination of the leaders of Hitlerite Germany it appeared that they would be able to repeat on a much larger scale their campaign of 1939-1941 in Poland, Norway, Western Europe and the Balkans. At the moment they attacked the Soviet Union, more than half of Europe was under the heel of Hitlerite Germany. The Germans held undivided sway over the manpower, economic resources and means of communications of the countries they enslaved.

The USSR was in great danger. The vast extent of this danger was made clear by Joseph Stalin, in his historic radio message of July 3, 1941. With

grave directness, he told the Soviet people of this danger and of the difficulties that would have to be surmounted. He pointed out that the fate of the Soviet State, of the whole Soviet people, was being decided in this struggle against Hitlerite Germany.

The whole Soviet people rose in defense of their country. An end was soon put to the *blitzkrieg* successes of the fascists in their bid for world domination.

The Soviet military and political leadership, skillfully combining theory and practice, brilliantly organized the creative forces of the whole people and directed all their might to one goal: the destruction of the enemy. As a result, the war ended in complete victory over the enemy.

But this victory was not achieved easily. The Soviet Union had for a time to bear the brunt of the war single-handed. In 1941 the Germans threw against the Soviet Army more than 70

per cent of their armed forces—170 German divisions and 45 divisions of their satellites. In the summer of the following year 240 enemy divisions were concentrated on the Soviet-German front, and a year later, in 1943, 257 divisions. In the 1945 campaign, the last year of the war, despite the fact that the armies of Montgomery and Bradley were advancing against the vital centers of Hitlerite Germany, the Nazis nevertheless preferred to keep their main forces on the Eastern front.

Immense losses were sustained by the Soviet Union in the war. The German fascist vandals completely or partially destroyed 1,710 Soviet cities and more than 70 thousand villages; they damaged and demolished 31,850 industrial enterprises.

What were the factors that secured the Soviet Union's victory over Hitlerite Germany?

The most decisive factors were the strength of the Soviet State and the organizing role of the Communist Party, which united and directed all the efforts of the Soviet people toward the common goal of defeating the enemy.

The whole course of the war clearly demonstrated that the socialist economy of the Soviet State was more efficient and flexible than the economy of its enemies. At the same time, the Soviet military ideology of a just war of liberation against the dark forces of reaction conquered the fascist ideology.

As regards the military aspect of the victories of the Soviet Union over Hitlerite Germany, it must be noted that the entire Soviet military organization in this war proved superior to that of the Germans. In building up its armed forces the Soviet Government developed all branches, coordinating all the links in the intricate military mechanism.

The military strategy of the Soviet Army was based upon an evaluation of all the factors of the war.

All the major principles of Stalin's military theory were verified by the experience of the numerous battles and operations and confirmed by the brilliant victories in the battles at Moscow and Stalingrad, Kursk and Belgorod, Kiev and Kirovograd, Minsk and Bobruisk, Leningrad and Tallinn, Lvov and Jassy, on the Vistula and the Niemen, the Danube and the Oder, at Vienna and Berlin. The enemies of the Soviet Union received tidings of these victories with hatred and horror, our friends hailed them with joy and admiration.

The Soviet people have now been laboring for two years repairing the ravages of the war. They are fulfilling the postwar Five-Year Plan for the restoration and development of the national economy of the USSR.



LIBERATION. The people of Bucharest greet Soviet troops.



IN MEMORIAM. A monument, one of hundreds throughout Europe, to fallen Soviet soldiers. This one is in Yugoslavia.

War Damage in the USSR

THE entire Soviet country is engaged in one gigantic effort: the effort to restore and develop, in five years, the factories, farms and homes damaged or destroyed by the German invaders.

The extent of this damage was reported in detail by the Extraordinary State Committee assigned to investigate crimes committed by the enemy.

Heading the list is the irreplaceable loss of millions of lives of Soviet civilians massacred in the occupied regions. Also incalculable is the suffering of bereaved parents, wives, husbands and children, and the toll which torture and hot steel took of the survivors.

The itemized figures on material losses form the red column of bookkeeping entries to be balanced by the end of 1950.

The German invaders demolished, completely or partially, 1,710 cities and towns and more than 70 thousand villages and hamlets; they destroyed more than six million buildings and robbed 25 million people of shelter.

Among the cities which suffered the greatest damage are the major industrial and cultural centers of Stalingrad, Sevastopol, Leningrad, Kiev, Minsk, Odessa, Smolensk, Novgorod, Pskov, Orel, Kharkov, Rostov on Don, and Voronezh.

The German invaders demolished 31,850 industrial enterprises, and destroyed or looted 239 thousand electric motors and 175 thousand metal-cutting lathes.

They blew up, burned or partly destroyed 61 of the country's largest power stations and a great number of smaller ones, with a total capacity of five million kilowatts; they destroyed more than 10 thousand buildings of power stations and sub-stations and carried off to Germany 14 thousand steam boilers, 1,400 turbines and 11,300 electric generators.

In the Donets and Moscow coal basins the invaders demolished 1,135 pits which had an annual capacity of more than 100 million tons, and destroyed and plundered the mine equipment.

At the Grozny oil fields and in the



MINSK. Rebuilding the Byelorussian capital. The buildings of the Medical Institute.

Krasnodar area the Germans destroyed more than three thousand oil wells, which had yielded up to five million tons of oil annually.

They destroyed more than 40 thousand miles of railroad track, 4,100 railway stations, 36 thousand post and telegraph offices, telephone exchanges and other communications facilities.

Retreating under the blows of the Soviet Army, the German troops blew up and destroyed more than 56 thousand miles of main road, and destroyed 90 thousand road bridges totaling more than five hundred miles in length.

The fascist invaders ruined and ransacked 98 thousand collective farms, 1,876 state farms and 2,890 machine and tractor stations. They slaughtered or drove off to Germany seven million horses, 17 million head of cattle, 20 million hogs, 27 million sheep and goats and 110 million poultry.

The fascists demolished 40 thousand hospitals and other medical institutions, 84 thousand schools, colleges and re-

search institutes, and 43 thousand public libraries. They plundered or wrecked laboratory equipment and stole or destroyed historical archives, ancient manuscripts and more than 100 million volumes belonging to public libraries.

Museums, art galleries, theaters and clubs did not escape the Nazi vandals. The Germans destroyed 427 museums and 44 thousand theaters and recreation houses.

The German occupationists did not spare churches in their holocaust of destruction. They demolished or damaged 1,670 Orthodox churches, 237 Roman Catholic churches, 69 chapels, 532 synagogues and 258 other buildings belonging to religious institutions on Soviet territory.

This record of ferocious destruction is preserved not only in figures, but in vivid memory. Soviet citizens who witnessed scenes of devastation in the occupied regions cannot erase them from their minds.

The devastation in Byelorussia, one

of the areas hardest hit by the war, has remained seared in the memory of Professor Vassili Leonov, Vice-President of the Academy of Sciences of the Byelorussian SSR and a Deputy to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. He writes:

For more than three years my native land, Soviet Byelorussia, suffered under the yoke of the fascist invaders. These years were marked by the frightful devastation of her territory and wholesale murder of her population. The blackest chapters of the history of wars pale when compared with the crimes perpetrated by the Hitlerites on Byelorussian territory. They devastated the country with fire and sword, flooded it with streams of blood, leaving behind ruins, charred debris and great human sorrow.

I remember our trip to Minsk, Byelorussia's capital, after its liberation by the Soviet Army. It took us through small towns, industrial settlements and villages. We traveled through what was a flourishing region before the war, but at that time we saw nothing but a scorched, barren desert, and only the smoke curling up from the makeshift mud huts indicated the presence of life amid this chaos of ruins.

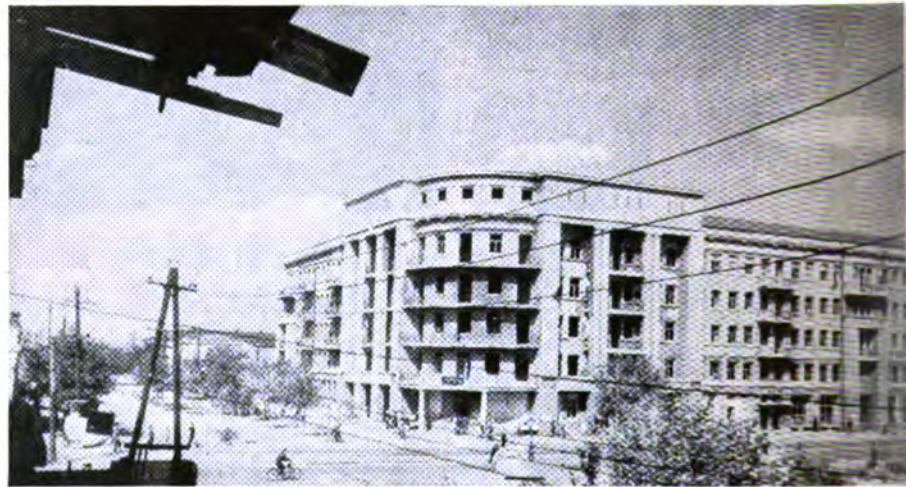
A still more depressing spectacle was presented by Minsk. We found a dead city, or to be more precise, its remnants. More than 75 per cent of Minsk lay in ruins, and the acrid smoke rising over the colossal heaps of rubble and brick was truly bitter.

The Byelorussian people have calculated the colossal damage caused by the German invaders to the national economy of their Republic and its citizens. It is a sad list. The fate of Minsk was also shared by other large cities of Byelorussia, such as Vitebsk, Gomel, Mogilev, Orsha and many others reduced to ruins by the Germans. More than 1,200,000 residential buildings, libraries, hospitals and clubs were burned and blasted by the German invaders in Byelorussia; three million people were deprived of their shelter and personal property, which would be tantamount to making homeless the entire population of Norway, Finland or Denmark.

Twenty-six institutions of higher learning were destroyed by the Hitlerites in Byelorussia. The building of the



STALINGRAD IN RUINS. These stark hulks of buildings were apartment houses. Not one house remained intact in Stalingrad.



STALINGRAD TODAY. A rebuilt apartment house. Much of the city is still wreckage, but progress has been made.

Minsk State University was occupied by the Gestapo. The large lecture halls, where thousands of Byelorussian young men and women acquired knowledge before the war, resounded with the cries of tortured victims. Before their flight from Minsk the Hitlerites blew up the university.

About eight thousand school buildings were leveled to the ground by the fascist vandals in our Republic; they burned theaters, clubs, palaces of culture, museums, maternity homes and nurseries.

The direct damage caused by Germany as a result of the invasion and prolonged occupation of Soviet Byelorussia

is estimated at 15 billion American dollars. This figure does not include indirect damage caused by the Germans to the Byelorussian people. And, of course, no one can calculate in terms of money the loss of millions of lives!

Byelorussia is being restored. She is healing the wounds inflicted by the war. This is being accomplished at the cost of tremendous effort. The hardships resulting from the devastating German invasion are still felt at every step. The Byelorussians are still obliged to deny themselves many necessities and to make sacrifices in order to speed their country's recovery from the serious wound caused by the Hitlerite occupation.

The Battle of Berlin

By Lieutenant Colonel Konstantin Lavrentyev

THE Berlin operation, which two years ago brought the war in Europe to conclusion, played a major role in achieving the final defeat of the German fascist troops and forced them to unconditional surrender.

The Hitlerite command was well aware of the significance of the impending battle for the German capital, and it therefore resolved to strain all of its remaining strength for this fight. As a result of desperate total mobilization Hitler succeeded in concentrating on the Berlin sector more than 500 thousand troops, vast numbers of tanks, artillery, aircraft and equipment.

The area between the Oder River and Berlin was transformed by the Germans into a solid stronghold with numerous defense fortifications, support points, centers of resistance and tank obstacles. The strongest fortifications were built right in Berlin.

Berlin, with its more than 30 squares, straight and broad avenues, strong ancient buildings, numerous boulevards and parks, was converted into what the Hitlerites thought was an impregnable fortress. Numerous anti-aircraft guns of the Berlin air defense zone were mobilized for action against tanks. In no other battle had the Germans brought their artillery strength to such a high level as in the Battle of Berlin.

The Soviet troops were confronted with a very difficult problem. They had to smash the central group of the German troops, capture Berlin, force a breach through the total depth of the enemy's front and join forces with the Allied troops on the Elbe to split Germany into two isolated parts, depriving her of any possibility of further resistance. This task had to be accomplished in the face of strongly fortified enemy positions and a well equipped enemy army more than 500 thousand strong, but the Soviet troops brilliantly carried through the operation which decided the fate of Berlin.

The plan for the Berlin operation elaborated under Stalin's guidance called

for the simultaneous conduct of a sweeping offensive on a vast front. This enabled the Soviet troops to tie down the enemy's forces and to give him no chance to strengthen some sectors by weakening others.

The Berlin operation was entrusted to the troops of the First Byelorussian and First Ukrainian fronts. After thorough preparations, reconnaissance and study of the enemy's defenses and forces, the Soviet troops launched their offensive on April 16, 1945.

Soviet artillery played a role of paramount importance during the very first day of the titanic battle. More than 22 thousand guns and trench mortars opened fire at the enemy. The artillery barrage which demolished the first line of the German defenses protecting the approaches to Berlin and demoralized the German troops consumed more than 1,200,000 shells, which had been transported by 2,450 railway cars. This open-

ing blow by the Soviet artillery hurled about 36 thousand tons of metal at the Germans.

Following in the wake of the terrific artillery bombardment, the Soviet infantry and tanks swept into action. Their way was lighted by powerful searchlights mounted all along the front line (the Soviet offensive commenced an hour before daybreak on April 16, 1945).

The brilliantly conceived operation was carried through in record time. Nine days after the beginning of the offensive, the shock groups of the two Soviet fronts joined forces in the Potsdam area, in the suburbs of Berlin. Nearly all of the 500 thousand Hitlerite troops which were operating on the Berlin front were caught in the ring. About 14 divisions, reinforced by special units, were encircled southeast of Berlin. At the same time the troops of the First Ukrainian Front reached the Elbe and joined forces with the Americans. The fate of the Hitlerite army was decided. This was followed by the annihilation of the encircled troops, and by severe battles inside the city of Berlin.

The most furious battles raged in the streets and squares of the fascist capital. Trapped in Berlin, 200 thousand Germans offered ferocious resistance. The thunder of battle roared for 12 days and nights.

In this strenuous battle the Soviet soldiers finished the remnants of the Hitlerite troops entrenched in Berlin. When the Soviet troops found progress through the city streets impossible, they advanced through the attics and roofs, through cellars and subway tunnels and even through the drainage pipes. They pressed forward regardless of obstacles, of the blazing fires, their smoldering uniforms, the acrid smoke which blinded them, and the heavy barrage. They moved on relentlessly with one thought in mind, one vision before their eyes—the banner of victory flying over Berlin.

This banner was raised over the Reichstag on April 30, 1945.



GERMAN PRISONERS. Berlin scene, portrayed by V. Bogatkin.

Soviet War Exhibitions

By L. Yushchenko and M. Zlatogorov

WHEN the Soviet Army began to turn back the German invaders, enemy arms captured on the field of battle were sent to the rear, to be shown to the civilians who behind the lines were doing so much to support the Soviet advance. Displays of war trophies have been exhibited in many cities of the Soviet Union since the second year of the war.

One such exhibit was recently placed on view in Kiev, capital of the Ukrainian Republic. German aircraft, artillery of all calibres, the touted "Tiger" tanks, beetle tankettes, self-propelled guns, rifles, machine-guns, mortars and other weapons make up the display.

The Moscow exhibition of arms captured by the Soviet Army in the war against Germany and Japan is a permanent show. It was opened on June 22, 1943, the second anniversary of the outbreak of war between the USSR and Germany. By that time the Soviet Army had already captured large quantities of war trophies.

German weapons abandoned by the enemy in their retreat were delivered to Moscow. The exhibits increased after every new Soviet victory. After the rout of the German army near Kursk, the exhibition received samples of the new German tanks and self-propelled guns—"Tigers," "Ferdinands" and "Panthers."

Exhibits began to arrive in especially huge quantities when the Soviet Army cleared Soviet territory of the enemy, knocked Romania, Hungary, Finland and Bulgaria out of the war and broke through to Norway, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia. Weapons were delivered daily from all sectors of the front, which stretched from Petsamo to the Alps.

A granite eagle, the emblem of Nazi Germany, knocked from the imperial chancellery in Berlin on the day the capital fell to the siege of the Soviet Army (May 2, 1945) is an interesting exhibit.

Trophies taken by the Soviet Army in the war with Japan are also well represented.

The exhibition contains nearly six thousand items. It is divided into five sections—aviation, artillery, armored vehicles, engineering and army rear equipment.

The artillery section displays an undamaged German anti-tank gun captured near the town of Sevs. The war path of the piece is marked on the shield: France, Bessarabia, the Ukraine, the Crimea, Rzhev, Orel. All the members of the crew were decorated with the Iron Cross.

The rocket mortar "Puppchen-43"—one of the German "secret weapons"—attracts general attention. Beside it stands a 34-barrel mortar, captured in Berlin. There are also big guns—ranging from 150 to 406 millimeters. Two hundred and fifty batteries of such guns were used for the bombardment of beleaguered Leningrad.

In the first three years of the war the Germans lost more than 90 thousand guns and nearly 70 thousand tanks on the Soviet-German front. The ex-

hibition contains models of all types of German tanks, tankettes and self-propelled guns, beginning with those with which Germany started the war and including such last-ditch weapons as the 68-ton "Royal Tiger."

The Germans considered tanks and aircraft the chief weapons in the *blitzkrieg*. In three years Germany lost 60 thousand aircraft on the Eastern front. In the course of the campaign the Germans developed new types of fighter planes, including one with a rocket motor.

The exhibition contains various types of fighters, bombers and attack planes shot down in air combat or captured at airdromes, as well as transport planes, reconnaissance planes and training planes.

The engineering section contains various obstacles and mechanisms for trench fighting, for forcing rivers, etc.

Secret supplies and information captured by the Allied armies show that the Germans were preparing for chem-



MUSEUM. Lt. Col. I. Shimansky views a sculpture of the landing of the Soviet Marines at Nikolayev.

ical warfare. After the rout huge supplies of chemical weapons and stocks of poisonous substances were found on German territory. The chemical section of the exhibit shows various weapons and instruments of chemical attack, defense, degasification and reconnaissance.

The army rear exhibit displays 1,500 items of supply and transport equipment, battle standards, orders and medals and hospital equipment.

More than seven million people have seen the Moscow exhibit in the past three years.

On display at the Moscow Central Museum of the Soviet Army, side-by-side with relics of past campaigns in Russian military history, are mementos of the recent war against the German invaders. Behind each exhibit is a story.

On a pedestal is a red banner adorned with a five-pointed star and hammer and sickle emblem. Letters and figures are visible on its surface. On closer scrutiny one can see that this was the banner of the 150th Idritsa infantry division of the First Byelorussian Front. At 2:25 P.M. on April 30, 1945, this banner was hoisted above the Reichstag building while Berlin was ablaze.

Who are the heroes who raised the Soviet flag over the Berlin Reichstag? In those final days of battle, the Reichstag and adjoining buildings were defended by crack SS units. The Hitlerites fought with the desperation of the doomed. On the night of April 27 German planes skimmed over the Reichstag building dropping scores of parachutists. This was a battalion of marines—the "last reserve" of the German command. In vain did the Germans try to avert the inevitable. Despite the heavy fire, the Soviet soldiers pressed on relentlessly toward the Reichstag.

The company of Senior Sergeant Syanov sparked the daring regiment which was first to break through to the Reichstag. On the day when the Reichstag was stormed, two soldiers of this company—Yegorov, a Russian, and Kantaria, a Georgian—were ordered to carry the banner through the fire of battle and hoist it over the Reichstag building. A furious battle was in progress in the building. Climbing the blazing stairway to the first floor, Yegorov and



ARMAMENTS DISPLAY. Spectators at Kiev view a captured German beetle tankette.

Kantaria reached the roof. With shells bursting around them, their eyes streaming from the acrid smoke, the flames scorching their hands, the two Soviet soldiers raised the banner of victory over the heart of Berlin. Two days later the capital of Hitler Germany capitulated.

There is a tiny red flag torn by bullets and shrapnel. The inscription tells the visitor that with this flag two Soviet heroes—Sergeant Boykov and Private Zverekovsky—were first to cross the Oder. Hoisting this flag on top of an eminence on the western bank of the river, the heroes repulsed all the German counterattacks, enabling the soldiers of their unit to get across.

There is a coil of telephone wire whose history is truly worthy of the novelist's pen.

Signaller Matvei Putilov, one of the defenders of Stalingrad, was detailed to establish communications between the division staff and regiment headquarters. On that day hundreds of German guns bombarded Stalingrad. Shells and mines were bursting on all sides, but Putilov crawled boldly forward, dragging the wire. He restored communications, but suddenly the line was cut by a sharp mine splinter. Putilov crawled on again

—it was necessary to join the two ends of the broken wire. But another splinter left the soldier without arms. This, it would seem, settled matters. But the soldier managed to reach the place where the line had been severed. Faint from loss of blood, he made a last desperate effort and joined the two ends of the wire with his teeth. Communications were restored.

On the floor below are displayed the standards and other exhibits of the defeated German army.

A showcase contains the grim incriminating evidence against fascism—huge iron hooks used for hanging defenseless inhabitants of Soviet cities, whips with metal weights. There is a "psychological revolver"—firing blank bullets from this revolver, the SS men drove women and children insane. There are lead-charged whips, handcuffs found in a camp for Russian war prisoners in Dzaldow, whips used by the fascist overseers in Maidanek and Oswiecim. On the wall is a photograph found by a Soviet soldier on a German officer. The executioner was photographed against the background of a gallows and a huge poster with the inscription: "The Russian must die that we may live."

A Place in Life

By Z. Mirov

THE shell hit the cockpit of Lieutenant Anatoli Arkhipov's aircraft. The flight commander felt a dull pain in the right side of his body as the blood streamed out and froze on his uniform. Mustering all his strength, Arkhipov succeeded in landing his crippled machine. The other pilots for a long time called this feat a miracle.

At the hospital the Lieutenant's right arm was amputated. The doctors performed an operation on his wounded leg. Many months passed and the wounds healed. But Arkhipov felt down-hearted. Who needed a one-armed, limping pilot? Then there was his wife and their two small children in Moscow. Would he be a joy to his family, or a burden?

He knew, of course, that the State

took good care of invalids. Social maintenance pensions had never aroused his interest. To return to his former job as a mechanic in a machine tool plant—this was entirely out of the question.

In Moscow Arkhipov was told that his pension would be only 50 rubles less than his average earnings before the war. This news cheered him, but not for long. While his friends and neighbors were enthusiastically working and contributing their share to the restoration of the country's economy, he, Anatoli Arkhipov, was forced to be idle.

"Here I am, useless at the age of 29. I don't know how to kill time. Am I to go on like this for the rest of my life?" These thoughts whirled in his mind.

The ex-pilot was irritated and angry

when he appeared before the commission of medical and labor experts. The doctors understood his feelings. After a lengthy examination the doctors asked him whether he would like to study, to be taught a new profession; they suggested that he take up bookkeeping. Arkhipov agreed, and a great change took place in his life.

Shortly after adopting this decision, life inflicted another heavy blow upon Arkhipov: his wife died suddenly. The former airman was left alone to care for his two children, three and six years old. A few months earlier, this blow perhaps would have broken Arkhipov. But now that he had an aim in life, he withstood it.

The social maintenance department helped him place his children in a kindergarten.

Anatoli Arkhipov is now preparing for his final examinations. He is studying mathematics, theory of accounting and history. Like other students at his training school, Arkhipov will have to take examinations in general subjects as well as in specialized subjects.

Anatoli Arkhipov's case is typical. When I visited the library of the First Moscow Invalids' Training School recently, I talked with several invalids who had sustained serious wounds and injuries. Their case histories are similar to that of the ex-pilot. The war maimed thousands of people, depriving them of the opportunity of returning to their prewar occupations. It is not easy for adults to strike out on a new path.

The teachers at this school are patient with their disabled students, instill confidence in them.

"I was a chauffeur, drove a car for eight years before the war," Evgeny Kostyuchenko told me. "I lost my leg in the war. Before coming to this school I sat at home, while my wife went to work and our children studied in school. All I had to do was sign my name when they brought my pension. But it got so that I couldn't stand it any longer. I decided to do something and chose pho-



LEARNING. Wounded men, still patients in a hospital, learning new skills. This is a typing class.

tography as my new profession. And, you know, I like it very much."

It isn't future earnings that attract the disabled veterans to the training school. The invalid in the USSR is not threatened with hunger or poverty. He is not obliged to work. The desire to be useful and not to feel that he is an "unnecessary" person—this is what brings the invalid to the training school.

Here, at the First Moscow Invalids' Training School, I became acquainted with a retired colonel, Grigori Belokhvastov, a former commander of a tank brigade. During a furious battle, he was pulled out of a blazing tank. At the hospital his right leg was amputated. His right arm was half paralyzed.

"It isn't that I need money," he told me. "I receive a pension of 2,800 rubles, which is 90 per cent of my former salary. It's simply that I can't sit around, doing nothing."

This is the result of the attitude toward useful labor which has been shared by all citizens of the country in Soviet times. Honest, creative labor is the measure of respect for man, the measure of his personal and social significance.

Three hundred and fifty invalids are graduated from the First Moscow Invalids' Training School every year. The students take up professions which are suggested by experienced doctors. The latter keep the students under constant observation throughout the training period. This school trains mechanics who repair typewriters, calculating machines and sewing machines, watchmakers, bookkeepers, designers, photographers and retouchers. Tuition is free of charge. In addition to his pension, the student receives a state stipend until he finishes his course.

After they learn their new work, they are assured employment of the kind they have chosen and all possible help and encouragement from their superiors and fellow-workers in their new jobs. They take their places again as useful citizens making their contributions to society. This is of great value in improving their spirits and completing their return to health.

Thus, with the aid of the training schools set up by the Soviet State, the invalids are finding their place in life.

Soviet Neurosurgery

By G. Karlov

IT WAS a depressing sight—and it was not. The stream of traffic down the great central corridor of the Moscow Neurosurgical Hospital consisted of blue-robed figures riding in invalid's chairs, hobbling along on crutches or leaning heavily on canes as they took halting, uncertain steps like so many children just learning to walk. White-garbed members of the hospital staff helped them along on their way to their various destinations. Yet it was no heartbreak road into some vale of tears that I was watching; it was the highroad to recovery of physical fitness.

Some of these former soldiers and officers of the Soviet Army suffering from severe injuries to the central or peripheral nervous system sustained on the battlefields of the recent war may not have been unreservedly optimistic about their future, many of them may have resigned themselves to a lifetime of disability, but among the hospital staff I found no doubt whatsoever that their patients would leave the institution new and remade men.

One of these was former guardsman Alexei Mishulin, who fought in the war as a machine-gunner until he was wounded in 1943. A mortar shell struck him, riddling his body with 11 splinters. When he came out of the hospital his left arm hung limp and useless; one of the splinters had severed the shoulder nerves. There was no question of returning to his prewar profession of automobile mechanic, but although he received a pension from the State he wanted to return to a useful life. So he got himself a job as a watchman at a plant.

The war over and the pressure on hospital facilities eased, his local medical board sent him to the Moscow Neurosurgical Hospital for disabled former servicemen, which is one of the dozens of institutions of its kind set up in various cities by decision of the Government during the war. A complex operation was performed, but nerve-ends knit slowly and weeks of patient waiting for the results to show followed. Gradually

vitality returned to the useless arm, the patient began to move his fingers, then he could clasp the surgeon's hand. Mishulin will soon be discharged, fully fit to resume his prewar trade.

Some of the patients require much longer courses of treatment. Captain Vladimir Zakharov, who led a unit of self-propelled artillery during the storming of Koenigsberg, for instance, recently marked the second anniversary of his arrival at the hospital.

Zakharov's wound was extremely serious. A shell splinter pierced his skull, driving bits of his cap into the brain. Photographs taken two years ago show a rather grisly bulge the size of an egg at the back of his head where the brain actually protruded through the skull. A delicate operation to correct this and cover the hole in the skull with cartilage taken from the patient's rib was performed by Doctor Aregnazen Melkumova, an Armenian surgeon who has devised her own method for operations of this kind. Now you can scarcely feel the scar at the back of the patient's head. Zakharov is in good health.

There are numerous other cases of similarly miraculous cures effected in this comparatively new sphere of surgery, one of whose founders in the USSR was the late Nikolai Burdenko, the eminent Soviet surgeon who played an enormous role in advancing neurosurgery in this country to a leading place. Chief surgeon Golovanov himself was one of Burdenko's pupils.

The hospital, whose chief is energetic Captain Xenia Fyodorova of the army medical service, is maintained by the State, and no matter how long a patient may have to stay there, he does not have to pay a kopek. The most eminent Soviet medical men act as consultants and the hospital's own staff of medical and other service personnel is as great as the number of patients it accommodates. Last year more than half of all the patients admitted were discharged, either fully restored to physical fitness or in a greatly improved condition.



STUDY HALL. This room for technical study is for Stakhanovite workers of the Stalin auto plant.

Training on the Job

By S. F. Earnest

WHEN there is no unemployment—and there is none in the USSR—where does industry find the new skilled workers it needs? Under an economic setup enabling everyone to have a job, what incentive is there for a worker to advance himself? What is the machinery for passing on workers' know-how?

It was with these questions in mind that I recently visited the giant Stalin auto plant in Moscow, known not only for its trucks and buses but also for its ZIS limousine, one of the finest automobiles put out anywhere today. The immediate answer I received was:

"Here we build not only motorcars. We also build people."

The what, how and why of this system of "building" people—a system providing for "learn-while-you-earn" training as well as for schooling after working hours in special institutions located right at the plant—can be explained simply.

The plant has tremendous resources

of know-how which a vocational training network puts at the disposal of every worker, whether a green hand holding down his first job or an experienced worker climbing the ladder of promotion from one skilled job to another. The purpose? To raise output and efficiency.

But the machinery behind this training is far from being as simple as it might seem. It is no easy matter to give thousands of workers exactly what each one of them wants and needs so he will produce more, earn more, and advance in his work.

For example, say a raw hand shows up for work. He is immediately "spliced" with a qualified worker in the same shop for a period of training that may last anywhere from a week to three months. The teacher is paid for his pains, the amount depending on his success.

After that the newcomer joins a so-called technical minimum course at the shop and learns the general principles of his new trade—such things as what

speed and strain his tools will stand, how to serve his machine, what his job means in relation to the whole process, safety rules, and so on. He attends after working hours, and when he finishes the course a board of examiners gives him a test job. If he makes the grade, he is passed as a full-fledged worker.

For the worker who wants to go on advancing there are other opportunities open at the shop—Stakhanovite and advanced training courses.

A situation like this may arise: two men are working side by side on similar jobs. One exceeds his daily stint, has little spoilage, and maintains high quality; the other doesn't. What happens? Does anybody propose that the less skilled man be fired? Nothing of the kind occurs to anyone.

The approach here, as at every Soviet plant, is to help a man do what he likes and is fitted to do.

The vocational training system steps in to fit him for the job. The two workers are "hitched," the skilled Stakhanovite

vite showing the other how to boost production. The training lasts from two weeks to a month, and if the Stakhanovite manages to pass on his experience and skill he gets a bonus. This is known as an individual Stakhanovite course. There are also group courses, in which a skilled worker takes a group of workers under his wing.

When a new job comes along and workers have to be retrained, the vocational training system takes care of it. If a worker has high spoilage or breaks many tools the matter is investigated. If the root of the difficulty is insufficient skill, he is put through special training.

The key man, the "Johnny-on-the-spot" expert in charge of training "operations" in every shop, is the vocational guide. It is his business to find out what training a man wants and needs and to see that he gets it.

All this training is free of charge to the workers. It is thorough and individual, based as it is on the firm conviction that only when every man is constantly growing and keenly interested in a job which he knows well does a plant function most efficiently. All expenses are borne by the plant administration and the Ministry of the Automobile Industry, including the cost of writing materials and books.

This system of training has been functioning at the Stalin auto plant since 1924, when it started assembling the first Soviet automobiles. Today it is an efficient network at the service of every worker, giving all the benefit of the thousands upon thousands of collective years of accumulated skill which the automobile craftsmen possess.

This is only half the story of how the Stalin auto plant builds men as well as machines. The other and greater half concerns the plant's "training department," a huge institution attended by young and old, from novices to veteran skilled workers. It is here that labor reserves are prepared and full-fledged engineers trained.

"School of Opportunity" would be a fitting name for this huge "educational shop" that represents the Stalin auto plant's solution of the problem of training skilled manpower, a problem which faces every plant of the Soviet Union.

The "shop" occupies a red brick building, a big E-shaped four-story structure housing six departments, whose course of study ranges from elementary vocational guidance to advanced training for full-fledged automobile engineers. There are no tuition fees; expenses for this program, too, are borne by the plant administration and the Ministry of the Automobile Industry.

One department conducts a broad program of supplementary and technical training. Workers who enroll in these courses perfect their skill and become job setters, crew leaders, foremen, technicians, laboratory workers, machine designers and even accountants.

The course of study lasts anywhere from three months to two years, and as in all the other departments the training is of a high order: it is not dry-as-dust lecturing, but consists of guidance and cooperation with experts.

Young and old attend the courses, but the majority of students are adults. They may, if they wish, obtain leaves from their jobs to study during the day, in which case they receive a stipend, as well as ration cards on a par with regular plant employees. Or they may elect to earn more money at the plant and study evenings. At present the latter are in the majority—1,600. Only one tenth as



PRODUCTION LINE. In the plant, workers apply their collective experience.



FINAL ASSEMBLY. The finishing touches are added to the handsome ZIS-110 cars.

New Drilling Method

By S. Vezirov

Hero of Socialist Labor

many are full-time students, and of those the majority are demobilized war veterans.

The second department is devoted exclusively to the training of automobile drivers, mechanics and driver-mechanics, also in day and evening courses.

The third department is a complete trade school in itself, training skilled workers. It accepts apprentices aged 14 to 16, and in two years equips them to hold down high-paying jobs. As in the other trade schools of the country, not only is tuition free here but the boys who attend get board and room and are clothed at government expense. They even earn extra money from the articles they make during shop practice.

This year four hundred future skilled workers are being trained here; in 1948 the number will be brought to more than five hundred, which is to be the normal contingent.

Department Number Four is also a whole technical school in itself—a four-year secondary school with day and evening classes for those who want to continue specializing after they finish trade school. As for the fifth department, it is a regular four-year evening high school instituted at the demand of young auto workers, while the last department is an engineering institute: a five-year advanced educational establishment with day and evening courses, in no way inferior to any other regular machine-building institute of good standing.

But the system does not stop here: there is actually a seventh faculty at the School of Opportunity for those who want to go still further—the recently organized branch of a Moscow engineering society, set up to aid engineers in obtaining scientific degrees. Several groups of engineers at the plant are already engaged on research problems under the guidance of some of the country's finest professors and academicians, contacted through the society.

To complete the picture of the educational scene at a Soviet industrial enterprise, it is necessary to add only one essential detail: a worker not only gets whatever training he wants to fit him for a job, but he is sure of getting a job in which he can apply that training.

SHORTLY before the war, in 1941, oil prospectors discovered in the Stalin District of the city of Baku large oil deposits lying at a great depth. The usual method of drilling vertical wells could not be applied here, as the wells would have had to be sunk where the large Krasin power station and big apartment houses stand. The oil had to be reached by means of inclined wells.

This method of drilling has been used in America, where special deviating tools are applied for the purpose. This method necessitated lowering and lifting the tools several times, taking considerable time. There were also other shortcomings; the string of tools revolved in an inclined well and not in a vertical one and this led to rapid wear of the tools, resulting in frequent breakdowns.

Soviet oilmen made use of the American method on Artem Island in Baku and in the old Grozny district fields. But the difficulties encountered in drilling even comparatively shallow wells were so great that only a few of them reached the necessary level, and the time involved was three times that required for drilling vertical wells. Soviet engineers made many attempts to simplify or improve the American method of drilling inclined wells, but for a time none were successful.

Finally, however, a solution was found. Engineers R. A. Ioanesyan, M. T. Gusman, E. I. Tagiev and P. P. Shumilov elaborated an entirely new method of drilling on an inclined plane, based on the use of a multi-stage turbodrill. This method differs radically from the American, and does not require the repeated lowering and hoisting of any special tools or the use of different sized bits. Our inventors proposed the use of a device by which the well was evenly inclined in the necessary direction without any interruption in the process of drilling. This is achieved by attaching the turbodrill to the string of tools by means of a bent spring nipple.

When the turbodrill with the nipple

attached is lowered into the well, the nipple at first straightens out; but as it is spring-driven, it presses the bit against the side of the well in the necessary direction. The well is thus smoothly drilled to the desired level, the incline being achieved gradually and evenly.

In 1941, an inclined well was drilled under the Krasin power plant, and oil was obtained from a layer inaccessible to vertical drilling. The war interrupted the development of this work in the Baku oil fields, but the method was used in the Krasnokamsk fields in the Urals.

A considerable area of the Krasnokamsk oil fields stretches under the buildings of the paper works, under the Kama River, and under the peat bogs. The method of drilling on an inclined plane as proposed by the Soviet engineers was the only feasible one here.

Between 1943 and 1945, 46 inclined wells were drilled in the Krasnokamsk oil fields. In the course of this time considerable experience was accumulated and the new technology perfected, with the result that inclined wells were drilled as fast as vertical ones. This made it possible to lay out the oil fields in a new way, that is, to distribute the wells in bush fashion. Whereas under the usual system of drilling, wells are sunk at distances of 800 to 1,300 feet from each other, when drilling on an inclined plane the well-bottoms may be grouped on the same site. The new method began to be applied not only where the deposits were inaccessible, but also with the aim of reducing the assembly and construction work.

In 1946, this new Soviet method was also used to drill for oil lying under the sea. This is of great importance for the future of the Baku oil industry. It has been established that rich oil fields lie under the sea here, and drilling on an inclined plane, which makes it possible to sink several wells on one site, will help to hasten the exploitation of these deposits.

A Giant Hunt for Minerals

A DRIVE to tap the country's mineral wealth, which the USSR Ministry of Geology claims to be the biggest and most thoroughly prepared of any yet undertaken by Soviet geologists, has been launched this year in all 16 Union Republics.

The objective is to comb an area of some 385 thousand square miles for the natural resources which the country needs for its economy, not only during the current five-year period but in the future.

More than eight hundred expeditions, involving some 60 thousand scientists, engineers, technicians and workers fitted out with the most up-to-date equipment, will be engaged in the work on a territory stretching from the 69th parallel on the Kola Peninsula to the 40th parallel in the mountains of the Greater Gissar mountain range in Tajikistan, and from the island of Sakhalin to the Transcarpathian Region of the Ukraine.

Every means of transportation will be brought into play, ranging from fast aircraft to camels and reindeer.

Geological prospecting from the air looms large in this year's program. Planes equipped with highly sensitive magnetometers which make it possible to conduct aeromagnetic surveys with greater precision than heretofore will probably spend no less than 24 thousand hours in the air and cover a territory of some 200 thousand square miles.

A highlight of this year's prospecting program is the scope of exploratory drilling. With three times more drilling equipment at their disposal than they had last year and at least eight times as much as before the war, the geologists will sink a total of more than two hundred miles of boreholes in a prospecting program that involves some 17,500,000 cubic feet of excavation.

Exploratory drilling is to be carried out in the Karelo-Finnish SSR and on the Kola Peninsula, with a view to establishing definitely the extent of the industrial reserves of iron ore and other minerals discovered there last year by



"SECOND BAKU." New oilfields recently developed along the Volga were discovered by geological research in recent years.

aeromagnetic survey as a raw material source for the new iron and steel center projected for the northwest of the country.

New automatic drilling equipment twice as efficient as that in use heretofore has been supplied to the geologists by Urals industry. It opens broad prospects for probing the still unprospected reserves of coal in the Kuznetsk basin, nonferrous metals in the Altai and Kazakhstan, rare metals and mica in the Transbaikal area, and lignites discovered not so long ago in the Dnieper basin and the Transcarpathian region of the Ukraine. Some of the new drills have been mounted on heavy-duty Diesel-powered trucks and converted into mobile units.

In the spotlight is an expedition at work in the Krasnoyarsk Territory surveying the iron ore deposits recently discovered some 25 miles from the lower reaches of the Angara River. Exploratory drilling has confirmed the industrial importance of the deposits, which lie several dozen yards below the surface. The expedition is also prospecting for

other mineral deposits in the area.

The program for agriculture has at least 10 times the scope of last year's. Equipped with newly-designed mobile hydrochemical laboratories, geologists are helping the builders of the Kara Kum Canal which will water the barren desert of Soviet Turkmenia. They are surveying the routes and compiling hydrogeological charts for irrigation canals in other parts of Central Asia. Geologists are also helping the peasants combat drought by keeping a close check on the water level in reservoirs and wells. For this purpose several new hydrogeological stations have been opened in the Soviet Central Asian republics and in Soviet Azerbaijan.

Always the vanguard of industrial expansion, Soviet geologists are determined to make big strides this year, not only toward the immediate goals set by the current Five-Year Plan but also toward the far-reaching goals outlined by Stalin in his speech of February 9, 1946: an annual output of 50 million tons of pig iron, 60 million tons of steel, 500 million tons of coal and 60 million tons of oil.

The Lake Sevan Project

By I. Agranovsky

DURING the first year of the Five-Year Plan great progress was made on the construction of the great Sevan cascade of power stations, which will give the Armenian Soviet Republic a new industrial base and bring about a five-fold increase in her agricultural productivity.

Key to these potential riches is picturesque Lake Sevan, some 63 hundred feet high in the mountains of Armenia. Until recently, the wealth of water accumulated in this lake was wasted. Receiving the waters of scores of streams and swelled by vast quantities of rain and snow, the lake had only one outlet, the small Zanga River. This river and subterranean springs received only five per cent of the more than 42 billion cubic feet of water absorbed annually by Lake Sevan. The remainder was wasted, evaporating under the scorching southern sun.

Is it possible to rectify this incongruity of nature? This question agitated the peasant lad, Sukias Manaseryan, some 40 years ago.

Upon further study of the problem, he came to the conclusion that by reducing the area of the lake, leaving a smaller surface for evaporation, most of the water now lost could be saved and channeled through an artificially carved outlet. The 568 thousand acres of limestone soil of the Ararat valley, irrigated by this water, could produce the world's finest wines. In addition, another quarter of a million acres of higher fertile land could be reclaimed for cultivation.

The vast project proposed by Manaseryan could not be realized in tsarist Russia with her backward technique. Furthermore, the tsarist government was little concerned with the needs of Armenia's peasantry.

Nevertheless, Manaseryan, now vice-chairman of the Sevan Committee, lived to see his dream come true. The Soviet Government undertook the realization of his project.

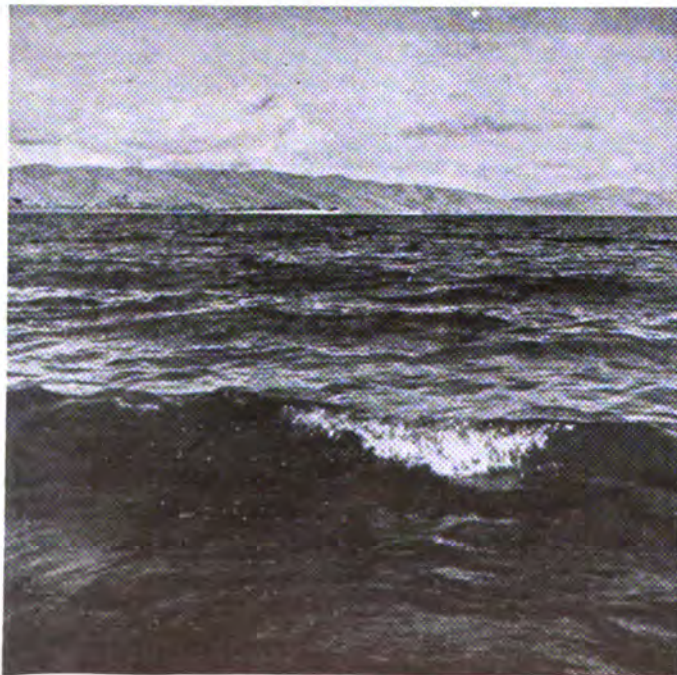
The problem proved very difficult, for an engineering project of such magnitude has no precedent in the world. It involved the solution of hundreds of

new scientific and technical problems.

On the basis of intensive preliminary investigation, it was decided to reduce the lake to one seventh of its present volume and lower its level by some two hundred feet. Reduced to this size, the lake will receive about 32 billion cubic feet of water annually from the inflowing rivers and atmospheric precipitation. Evaporation will be reduced from 40 billion to seven billion cubic feet, and 20 to 25 billion cubic feet of water will flow down the Zanga into the Ararat valley. This water will set in motion the turbines of huge power stations and irrigate a quarter of a million acres of the now barren area of the Ararat lowlands.

Rushing down the cascade, 1,765,700,000,000 cubic feet of "surplus" water diverted from the Sevan to reduce the area of the lake will yield as much electric power as 100 million tons of coal.

The power stations will be based on the artificial waterfall of the Zanga, which has a 3,300-foot descent from the



LAKE SEVAN. A view of the mountain lake, ringed by peaks.



CONSTRUCTION. Site of the Gyumush hydroelectric station.

lake. The tamed river will leap down a ladder with eight steps—the eight power stations to be built along its course.

One of these is the Kanaker hydroelectric station, which was completed during the Second Five-Year Plan. The total capacity of all eight stations, when completed, will exceed that of the Dnieper hydroelectric station.

The largest of the chain, the Gyumush station, with a capacity which will equal the combined capacity of the other seven stations, is being built under the current Five-Year Plan.

Also being built is the Ozernaya station, which is to be completed and in operation at full capacity by 1950. The construction of this station is a unique project. Built underground, at a depth of two hundred feet, it will be set in motion by water flowing along a tunnel from Lake Sevan into the Zanga.

In 1950, Armenia's average per capita power production will be 1.5 times as much as the average for the USSR as a whole, and the cost per kilowatt-hour will be only one quarter of the average.

This project will provide a powerful impetus to the development of Armenia's industry, particularly those branches which consume a great amount of electric power—the chemical and non-ferrous metals industries.

Under construction at present and scheduled to be put into operation in the course of the current five-year period are an aluminum works, the only cable works in Transcaucasia, and a copper and molybdenum plant which will receive ore from the rich Kadzharan deposits. A four-fold increase will be effected in the production of synthetic rubber produced by chemical methods from limestone in a plant in Erevan, which is the only one of its kind in the USSR. The production of soda will be doubled; a number of chemical plants are under construction; and the present small tire plant will be expanded seven-fold.

By 1950, Armenia's total volume of industrial production will be more than double the 1940 volume. And these will be merely the initial results obtained from harnessing the water power of Lake Sevan.



FRAMEWORK. Structural steel workers are building the Kanaker aluminum works, another project resulting from the Sevan hydropower plan.

Work of District Soviets

By Nikolai Pichugin

Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Kirov District Soviet in Moscow

THE Kirov District of Moscow is situated in the part of the city which from days of old has been called Zamoskvorechye (beyond the Moscow River). On its territory are situated many large factories and mills, and a big railway station, the terminus of trains from the Donbas. The district thus plays an important role in the economic life of Moscow. A considerable part of its population consists of factory workers, engineers and technicians.

With its network of municipal enterprises, workshops for everyday needs, schools, stores and cultural institutions, the district has a varied and many-sided economy. Its economic and cultural life is directed by the District Soviet of Working People's Deputies and its Executive Committee.

There are 186 Deputies to the Kirov District Soviet, all of them elected on the basis of universal, direct and equal suffrage by secret ballot. All these Deputies before being elected had distinguished themselves in production or public life. Such, for example, is Alexander Yermakov, a foreman at the Kaganovich tannery, an expert in the leather trade and devoted heart and soul to the factory. Helen Zolotova, a well-known teacher in the district, is another Deputy; Vladimir Pshenichnikov, an engineer and director of the Krasny block works, and Maria Sofonova, a teacher, also represent their constituents.

The District Soviet is the highest organ of state authority in the district. It meets in plenary sessions every two months. In the intervals between these sessions the work of the Soviet is conducted by its Executive Committee. In addition, it is assisted by standing commissions.

In our Soviet we have eight such commissions: on housing, municipal services, trade, education, public health, eating places, industry and budget. It should be noted that the number of commissions and the work for which they are responsible is decided by each Soviet in accordance with local conditions.

As a rule, these commissions meet twice a month; each of them is headed by a Deputy with considerable experience in production and public work. Natapov, a power engineer, is chairman of our industrial commission. Sofonova, an experienced teacher, presides over the school commission.

The commissions deal with important questions of district economy and initiate new measures. The industrial commission, for instance, put forward a new scheme for utilizing the by-products of the textile mills and clothing factories. The municipal services commission drew up a plan for the conversion of the municipal services of the district to the use of gas fuel, and this has already been carried out in the case of bath-houses, laundries and other enterprises.

The school commission, on the initiative of its chairman, organized individual aid to children who have fallen behind in their studies owing to the war and evacuation. Sofonova was able to draw most of the teachers in our district into this work.

The plenary sessions of the Soviet decide upon the major questions in the life of the district, such as the plan of work for the year, the district budget, preparation of the schools for the next academic year.

At one of our sessions we discussed the five-year plan for the development of our district. The plan we adopted provides for the erection of several dozen apartment houses which will increase the living space in Kirov District by some 500 thousand square feet. Gas is to be



DISTRICT HEAD. A. Belkina, head of a Moscow district Soviet, at her desk. She is also a Deputy to the Supreme Soviet of the Russian SFSR.

installed in five thousand apartments, in addition to those already provided with gas. The number of trees in the district is to be trebled, the subway and trolley-bus lines will be extended and the network of asphalted streets and lanes enlarged during the five years.

This big plan requires a great amount of work and capable leadership on the part of all of us. Its realization is now the major task of the Executive Committee of the District Soviet. This committee, elected by the Soviet, consists of 11 members. Its members include the chairman, four vice-chairmen and a secretary, all of whom devote all their time to the work of the Soviet. Among the other members of the Executive Committee are Kondrashov, a director of one of the local factories, and the above-mentioned engineer Natapov.

The Executive Committee meets weekly. At a recent meeting we dealt with the question of guardianship; with applications for allowances for mothers of large families and unmarried mothers; with requests for apartments; with preparations for the sale of soft drinks. The Executive Committee also reviewed the results of the fulfillment of the plan for installing gas in apartments during the first months of this year. In the current year 2,641 apartments will be provided with gas.

A great deal of work is also performed by the various departments of the Executive Committee of the District Soviet: the general planning, education, public health, financial, social maintenance, maternity, cultural, trade and other departments. During the war individual vegetable gardening and auxiliary farms of factories and institutions developed extensively in Moscow. To assist this work in our district the Executive Committee formed an agricultural department. In recent years we have formed also an awards department which prepares citations for awards.

The Executive Committee directs the work of economic and trading enterprises. Under its jurisdiction are the district industrial trust, the municipal trust, the housing administration, the road trust, the tree planting and landscape gardening office and others.

A Plant Director

By A. Mikhailov

I SHOULD not have envied the man who might have told Ivan Nosov 40 years ago that his barefoot son Grigory, then playing outside the tumble-down shack, would be the director of the largest metallurgical plant in the Urals. Ivan Nosov was a blacksmith at a South Urals plant and had a heavy hand; he did not like a bad joke.

But what would have seemed a bad joke has come true. Grigory Nosov is an important executive. The value of the enterprise he manages is calculated at millions of rubles, and it employs scores of thousands of men and women. The plant ships daily 15 thousand tons of metal, iron ore, coke and other goods.

Grigory Nosov is one of the most interesting figures in Soviet industry today. He is one of those "self-made men" whom energy and perseverance have brought to high positions. True, his father, Ivan Nosov, also had these same characteristics, but in his time their development was not encouraged.

Let us glance back a quarter of a century. Grigory finished elementary school and went to work as a fitter's apprentice at a railway car building works. But Grigory had set his mind on being more than a fitter, so he gave up work and entered a workers' high school. After being graduated from the high school he became a student at the Tomsk technological institute, and received a state stipend that enabled him to continue his studies.

For some time after graduation from the institute Grigory was in charge of the institute's laboratory and lectured on chemistry. His desire to take direct part in the industrialization of the country brought him, in 1933, to the open-hearth furnace shop of the newly built iron and steel mill in Kuznetsk, where in six years he rose from shift engineer to foreman, then to superintendent of a furnace group, assistant shop superintendent, shop superintendent and finally to chief engineer of the enterprise.

In 1939, he left Siberia for Magnitogorsk, a town in the Urals that had not existed when Grigory Nosov was a student. For a number of years he was in charge of the construction of this huge metallurgical enterprise, now one of the largest of its kind in the Soviet Union.

Grigory Nosov has been decorated with three Orders of Lenin. The first one was presented to him for filling a war order which he received on June 22, 1941, the day Germany attacked the Soviet Union. The order was to make tank armor. Armor steel is made by the acid open-hearth process and the mill had nothing but basic open-hearth furnaces. This was the first obstacle that had to be overcome. The second was that the Magnitogorsk plant had never made sheet metal, and Nosov had no sheet rolling mills. Despite these difficulties Grigory Nosov converted his ovens and within a month was producing armor steel; a week later Nosov began to roll sheet metal on the blooming mill—another unknown engineering feat.

The second and third decorations were presented to him for the production of new grades of steel, boosting production capacity and increasing the output of steel for the various war plants.

In 1945, the Magnitogorsk mills produced 70 per cent more rolled metal than in 1940. Pig iron output has been increased by 1.5 times in the past five years, and steel production was doubled. During the war years two blast furnaces, six open-hearth furnaces, four coking batteries, a blooming mill and two rolling mills were set in operation. At present the plant has six blast and 23 open-hearth furnaces, eight coking batteries and 13 rolling mills.

Grigory Nosov was born and bred in the Urals and is a man of few words. But he can talk endlessly about the plans for the next five years. He knows his plant like the palm of his hand, he knows thousands of its workers, engineers, foremen and superintendents. These are the people who help him with their advice, experience and knowledge.



AT THE SEASHORE. Young vacationers play ball on the shore near Riga.



COAL WORKERS' HOLIDAY. Ordjonikidze sanatorium at Sochi, for coal miners' and engineers' families.

Vacations with Pay For 30 Million

THE right to leisure and rest, guaranteed by the Soviet Constitution, assures to every Soviet worker annual vacations with pay, and places at his disposal recreation facilities at numerous resorts. Under the Five-Year Plan the country's network of rest homes and sanatoriums is to be restored and expanded, to accommodate nearly half a million persons at any one time.

The 1947 vacation season has begun in the Soviet Union's southern health resorts. Some 2,600,000 persons, the highest figure for the past six years, will be able to spend their vacations in sanatoriums and rest homes this year.

The public health authorities, trade unions and organizations maintaining sanatoriums and rest homes promise better service this year. Extra transportation facilities will be provided by the railways, river shipping lines and civil air fleet.

Accommodations in rest homes and sanatoriums are reserved in advance.

Most of the vacationers pay only one third of the cost of the accommodations, the other two thirds being covered by social insurance funds. A third of all accommodations in rest homes and sanatoriums maintained by the trade unions is distributed by them free of charge among disabled war veterans, workers and employees with large families, as well as the industrially disabled.

No less than 30 million people will receive vacations with pay this year. Only one tenth of these, however, will be able to receive accommodations in rest homes, sanatoriums, mountain hotels, tourists' camps, and at bungalows in the country leased for the summer months by various enterprises and institutions at reasonable rates.

How will the rest spend their holidays?

Judging by previous years, many will visit relatives and friends in the countryside or make individual reservations at health resorts. A still greater number

will rest at their own country homes or rent rooms in the countryside.

Vacations are from two to eight weeks. Teachers, scientific workers and actors, as well as persons working in the Far North, have the longest vacations—from six weeks to two months. Chemists, steel-makers, stokers and other workers in professions injurious to health receive two weeks in addition to the two weeks to a month provided by law. For sick persons, the length of vacation with pay is determined by doctors' commissions at the sanatoriums where they are receiving treatment.

Vacation pay is drawn in advance and is calculated on the basis of average earnings. Miners, for example, receive not only their basic wages but the average based on all additional earnings for coal mined over and above their quota.

Judging by all the signs, the demand for rest home and sanatorium accommodations promises to be unusually great this year. Accommodations in trade union

sanatoriums and rest homes are distributed by the unions themselves. As for accommodations in sanatoriums of the Ministry of Health, these are sold through the state health resort offices. The director of the Moscow health resort office stated that even in the best prewar years the requests for reservations were not as heavy as this year.

The state health resort offices issue reservations to many types of organizations which, like the trade unions, distribute them to their members who have doctors' certificates to show that they are urgently in need of special treatment or rest cures. Any reservations that are not booked by organizations are put up for sale to the general public.

The most popular resorts are those on the Black Sea coast of the Caucasus. Next in popularity are the Crimea and the Mineral Waters group in the North Caucasus. Everyone wants to go South, where there is plenty of sunshine.

Everything is being done to bridge the gap between the demand for health resort accommodations and the supply. The trade unions alone are spending 285 million rubles to restore their rest homes and sanatoriums which were damaged during the war. Large funds have also been appropriated for this purpose by the public health authorities, to say nothing of the various organizations maintaining rest homes of their own.

Besides destroying some of the splendid new sanatoriums built during the Five-Year Plans, the Germans wiped off the map entire resort centers, such as Berdyansk in the Ukraine and Yevpat-oriya in the Crimea.

The health authorities and trade unions have not yet managed to repair all this damage. By the beginning of the spring season only 16 hundred sanatoriums and rest homes had been reopened, not counting small boarding houses, mountain hotels and tourist camps.

The health resort network is not only being restored; it is simultaneously being expanded. This is true of the resorts in the Baltic republics, in the western regions of the Ukraine, on the Karelian Isthmus and in Kaliningrad. Local health resorts are also being expanded.



EXCURSION STEAMER. This boat sails to a holiday ground near Moscow.



ARTIST'S VACATION. Alexandra Rudovich, on holiday, draws a village child.



AUTO WORKERS. Moscow vacationers on the grounds of their rest home.

Soviet Children's Holidays

By Doctor Maria Ilyina

*Head of the Administration of Children's Medical and Prophylactic Institutions
of the Ministry of Health of the USSR*

EXAMINATIONS will be held soon in Soviet schools, and then the summer holidays will begin. All through the school year, children look forward with pleasure to the events of camp life—hikes, campfires, tents in pine or birch groves, exciting excursions to places they have never seen. The children's dreams of reliving all these joys of past seasons will soon come true again.

During the summer holidays, spacious houses in picturesque country places, pleasant suburban cottages, shady parks and gardens are placed at the disposal of the children. Millions of young Soviet citizens spend their holidays in camps and sanatoriums or playgrounds. Millions of schoolchildren, haversack on back, make interesting tours of the regions they live in. The young tourists enjoy learning new things and at the same time gain strength and health from outdoor life and exercise.

A big program of health measures for

children during the summer holidays has been drawn up by the Ministry of Health of the USSR together with the Ministries of Education of the Union Republics and the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions.

This summer about five million children will derive the benefits of this program. More than two million youngsters will go to camp.

There are boys' camps and girls' camps. Some of the activities of the former are hiking tours, technical hobby programs, fishing, swimming contests, and so on, while in the girls' camps there are embroidery groups, glee clubs and nature study circles.

A special item on this summer's program for Ukrainian children is a trip up the Dnieper. They will see the Dnieper hydroelectric station, visit the places where the famous battles for the Dnieper took place, and inspect old monuments. Special floating sanatoriums will take

large groups of schoolchildren up the Volga.

Girls and boys of delicate health will go to special sanatorium camps for 40 days. Here they receive five meals a day, and are under the constant observation of pediatricians.

Before the war dozens of splendid health resorts for children were built in the most picturesque spots of the Crimea and the Caucasus. Here thousands of Soviet children spent their holidays, gaining strength from the excellent air and sunshine. All of these institutions were destroyed by the Germans. In the Crimea alone the occupationists demolished 39 sanatoriums and rest homes, including Artek, the famous sanatorium for children, built in 1925. Children used to come here from all parts of the country. Artek has been restored, or to be more exact, built anew, and will accommodate four thousand children this year.

Playgrounds, generally in school yards and children's parks, are opened every year for children who do not go to sanatoriums or camps. The children spend the entire day at these playgrounds, and just like in camp, are served meals. The teachers organize excursions. The children visit museums and art galleries.

Everything possible is done in the Soviet Union to make the summer holidays enjoyable and beneficial for the children.

Nursery tots and kindergarten children are taken to the country for a period of 75 days. Every measure is taken to ensure their good health.

In the collective farm villages, seasonal nurseries and playgrounds to accommodate 2,500,000 children will be opened, supplementing the permanent nurseries. Every collective farm gives its best buildings to children's institutions while field work is in progress. Here the youngsters are under the constant care of doctors. The collective farms also have their own sanatoriums where the children of their members are under the care of qualified medical personnel.



YOUNG CAMPERS. Girls at the Artek children's camp and sanatorium on the Black Sea.



VERA. She has a new family.

Adopted Child

On this page are pictures of a family whose life for three years has centered around its new member—10-year-old Vera, who saw her own parents killed by a shell which struck their apartment in Leningrad during the siege of the city.

Victor Kuzmin and his wife Alexandra, now middle-aged, felt that their lives had ended when they received word that their only son, Yuri, had been killed while defending the city against the Nazis.

The Kuzmins learned of the patriotic campaign to find good homes for children orphaned by the war. For the first time, they felt that they might find happiness in another child.

Then the Kuzmins visited an orphan's home. Vera, then seven years old, appealed to the lonely, sorrowful family. She too, though so young, had suffered in the war.

So Vera gained a new father and mother and the Kuzmins a new child. Their lives again gained the meaning and warmth which family feeling imparts.



AFTERNOON TEA. The family gathers happily for refreshments and conversation.



MUSIC LESSON. Vera's foster mother watches with pride as she practices.



READING A STORY. Victor Kuzmin and Vera read together a favorite tale.

Stalino, "Capital" of Donbas

By S. Datlin

STALINO, center of the industrial Donets Basin, was once called Yuzovka—phonetically named for the industrialist John Hughes who had built an iron and steel works there. When the town was reconstructed after the Revolution the Donbas miners renamed it Stalino.

This was not merely a change of name. Stalino is not what Yuzovka was. The once dusty, dirty, ungainly small town entirely changed in appearance during the period of the Stalin Five-Year Plans. By the efforts of the miners and metallurgists it was transformed into a large, modern, well-built city.

From one end of Stalino to the other stretches a broad asphalted avenue named Artem Street. Full of bustle and movement, with its animated crowds and busy traffic, the avenue resembles a deep ravine, on both banks of which stand handsome buildings: the big Hotel Donbas, the stately and beautiful opera house, the massive House of Soviets.

The traffic on this central avenue of the city is fed by streams coming from side streets likewise lined with fine buildings and laid out with gardens and parks. In the very heart of the city the avenue leads to a long bridge which intersects the huge territory of the Stalin iron and steel works.

Stalino has become the capital of the "All-Union Stokehold," as the Donbas is sometimes picturesquely called, the administrative and cultural center of the vast land of coal.

Before the Second World War, 152 large mines were functioning in the Stalino Region alone. Their daily output amounted to 140 thousand tons of high-grade coal. The six metallurgy plants of the Donbas produced a third of the total output of pig iron in the Soviet Union, 20 per cent of the steel and 22 per cent of the rolled metal. The 15 coke and chemical factories produced 45 per cent of the total output of coke in the USSR. The Donbas had many cultural institutions, including 12

colleges and institutes, 57 technical schools, three thousand elementary and secondary schools, 1,045 clubs, two thousand libraries and 15 hundred motion picture theaters.

Terrible destruction was inflicted on the Donbas, especially on Stalino. The Nazis murdered 240 thousand civilians in the Stalino Region. Among them were old men, women and children.

There is a mine called Kalinovka on the outskirts of Stalino. That coal mine was converted by the Hitlerites into a place of execution, a tomb for their victims. Excavations carried out after the liberation of the Donbas revealed that the fascist executioners had buried in that shaft nearly 75 thousand Soviet civilians.

The Hitlerites played havoc with all the towns and villages of the region. They blew up and flooded 140 coal mines, demolished all of the chemical and coke-chemical works and all the enterprises of the metallurgical and en-

gineering industries; they destroyed 152 machine and tractor stations which possessed 14 hundred harvester combines and 4,150 tractors, and burned 1,118 collective farms with their livestock sections and community buildings. The damage inflicted by the Hitlerite invaders on the Stalino Region is estimated at more than 20 billion rubles.

The Donbas now resembles a person recovering from a serious illness. Deeply he inhales the vivifying pure spring air. The blood is circulating more swiftly in his veins. His muscles are growing stronger.

The land of mines is reviving. Coal is once more being mined. Rehabilitation work in progress is restoring the wrecked mines, and their output increases from month to month. The most difficult problem of rehabilitation of the collieries was and still remains the pumping out of water from the flooded mines.

The metallurgy works have been put into operation, and their output now ex-



STEEL PLANT. Coal and steel are the economic backbone of the Donbas. The Stalino iron and steel plant.

ceeds half that of prewar. Engineering works and power stations have been rehabilitated, though not yet to their full capacity.

The collective farms of the Stalino Region have revived and last year raised crops on 80 per cent of the prewar sowing area.

Last year dwelling houses, municipal enterprises and social and cultural institutions were rehabilitated at an expenditure of nearly 150 million rubles. On Artem Street, the Hotel Donbas is rising from the ashes and debris. The House of Soviets, the State Bank and the General Post Office are undergoing reconstruction. New houses are to be seen everywhere. Scores of schools, kindergartens, nurseries, clubs, hospitals and sanatoriums are being reopened.

Some five hundred two-family houses for miners are being built in Rutchenkovka, a suburb of Stalino. State designing organizations are assisting the miners by supplying them with standard blueprints of the houses. Each apartment will consist of two rooms, a bath and a kitchen with a gas range. Each of these houses will have an adjoining plot of land for an orchard and a kitchen garden. This housing project is being built by the miners themselves with the aid of the State, which granted them loans on easy terms. The miners have decided to call their community *Pobeda* (Victory). The inhabitants of other Stalino districts are following the example of Rutchenkovka.

The wives of workers, clerks and engineers can proudly declare that they, too, have done their bit in the restoration of the city. They are helping to put the gardens and parks in order and are voluntarily participating in the repair of dwellings; many have become skilled plasterers and bricklayers.

The persistence and energy with which scientific activities are reviving in Stalino is amazing. The main center of this activity is the Khrushchev Donetsk Industrial Institute.

The miners of the Donbas are doing everything in their power to speed the restoration of the principal city of their region. The city of Stalino will rise from the ruins still greater and more beautiful than it was before the war.



CENTRAL STREET. The building at the left is the Shevchenko Cinema.



PARK. Part of the beautiful municipal park in the city of Stalino.

The Birobijan Region

By G. Zhitz

THIS month the Jewish people in the USSR are celebrating the 13th anniversary of the Jewish Autonomous Region.

This Autonomous Region is the embodiment of the realized dreams of the Jewish people about Jewish statehood and equality. The Jewish Autonomous Region is mentioned in the Soviet Constitution as one of the subdivisions of the Russian SFSR.

Its formation in 1934 opened great vistas for the progress of the Jews as a nationality in the USSR. In the family of peoples benefiting from the consistent application of Lenin's and Stalin's national policy, the people of the Jewish Autonomous Region are building a life of prosperity and happiness.

The new Five-Year Plan provides for the further progress of the Region on a scale hitherto unprecedented.

The Jewish Autonomous Region covers an area of 15 thousand square miles. It is situated in the Soviet Far East, bordering Manchuria, in the same lati-

tudes as the fertile regions of the Ukraine, the Volga Valley and Western Siberia.

The mountains and valleys of the Region abound in natural resources, such as coal, iron ore, manganese ore, molybdenum, lead, magnesite, dolomite, gold and graphite. Its deposits of limestone are practically inexhaustible. The Region abounds in marble, and the people are proud of the fact that one of the finest stations of the Moscow subway, the Byelorusskaya, is decorated with marble from the Jewish Autonomous Region. Peat deposits cover an area of some 40 thousand acres. One of the Region's major resources is lumber, dense forests covering about 32 per cent of its entire area. The lumber resources are estimated at two and one half billion cubic feet.

Much has been done in recent years to develop the Region's natural resources. Formerly the sole industrial establishments in the Region were a small furniture factory in Nikolayevka and a few

goldfield workings where gold was extracted by primitive methods. Industries began to develop only under the Five-Year Plans. Since then quite a number of industrial enterprises have sprung up.

Most of the industries are concentrated in the city of Birobijan, in which there was not a single industrial establishment before the arrival of the new settlers. Today it has a large clothing factory, a furniture factory, repair shops, a sawmill, a cart works, brick works, a meat-packing plant and other establishments. A textile mill is now under construction. Large-scale construction is in progress in the forest 11 miles from Obluchye, where geologists have discovered rich lead ore deposits at the foot of Otvetnaya Mountain in the Little Khingan range. A mine is being sunk and the foundations have been laid for various plants scheduled to be built here. A large settlement has already sprung up, with more than three hundred houses, a medical station, a restaurant, two stores, a bakery, public baths, a radio relay station, a club and a library. A school house and apartment houses are under construction.

More than 15 thousand workers are employed on the railroad in the Jewish Autonomous Region. (Under the tsarist regime, Jews were not employed on the railroads in Russia.) Many Jewish settlers have become expert railwaymen. For example, Pinkhos Sherman, one of the first Jewish settlers in the Region, began as a fireman on an engine. He later became assistant engine driver, and then engine driver. Today he is assistant chief of the Obluchye roundhouse, where Abraham Froimchuk, another settler, is chief engineer. The settlers Froim Rudman, Krapetsky, Orlansky, Nahum Stiskin, Kravetz, Frenkel, Koval and many others are among the most popular and respected engine drivers and assistants. The most friendly relations exist among the workers of various nationalities—Russians, Ukrainians and Jews.

Agriculture is developing at a rapid pace. In the 60 years of colonization un-



INDUSTRY. Cutting shop of a garment factory in Birobijan.

der the tsars the area under cultivation in the territory of what is now the Jewish Autonomous Region was so small that the average annual increase in the cultivated area amounted to no more than six hundred acres. In the past 10 years, however, more than 17 thousand acres of forest land have been cleared and 84 thousand acres of virgin land brought under cultivation. During the same period marshland totaling 27 thousand acres was drained.

Today there are in the Region 66 collective farms and five state farms, with a total cultivated area of 123,550 acres. The collective farms have at their disposal the services of eight machine and tractor stations and one machine and tractor repair shop. In eight years, from 1934 to 1941, the number of tractors increased 560 per cent and the number of combine harvesters 4,030 per cent. The Jewish Autonomous Region ranks among the sections of the Soviet Union where farming is most highly mechanized.

There has been a steady increase in the area sown to various crops other than cereals. The area planted to potatoes increased 249 per cent during the period between 1934 and 1941. In the same period the area planted to other vegetables increased 216 per cent. This fully meets the local requirements. The area under leguminous crops increased by 165 per cent.

Livestock raising has also made considerable progress. In 10 years the number of cattle increased by 247 per cent, the number of pigs 227 per cent and of sheep 332 per cent.

When the first Jewish settlers arrived in the Region they alighted at a small railroad station called Tikhonkaya. This was a small village with a population of a few hundreds—peasants and railroad workers. Since then the village of Tikhonkaya has given way to the city of Birobijan, with a population of more than 40 thousand, with many fine buildings, paved streets, asphalt sidewalks, industries, cooperatives and a splendid park of culture and rest. Last year Birobijan got a waterworks and sewage disposal system. A new electric power plant is under construction.

Birobijan is also the cultural center



AGRICULTURE. Potatoes grown on a collective farm.

of the Region. It has a Jewish theater, named after L. M. Kaganovich, a medical higher school, a normal school and a railway higher school, secondary schools, a factory apprentice school, a trade school, a music school and a museum. Two newspapers, one in Yiddish and one in Russian, are published here. There is a moving picture house and a public library with 150 thousand volumes.

Obluchye is another town that boasts well-developed cultural facilities.

Along with the entire Soviet nation, the population of the Jewish Autonomous Region is working to fulfill the Fourth Stalin Five-Year Plan. Special attention is being devoted to the expansion of the building materials industry, on which the successful accomplishment of other projects depends. In the course of the five-year period a cement works, a brick works, a sawmill and a woodworking works are to be built. The existing lime quarries and tile and roofing works are to be expanded.

The Plan further provides for the construction of new railroads and highways.

In the course of the five years the Jewish Autonomous Region is to become a large center of light industry in the Far East. The Plan calls for the construction of a textile mill, a weaving mill, a paper mill, a shoe factory, a knitting mill, a felt boot factory, a pencil factory, a button factory, a candy factory and an oil factory.

The Birobijan clothing factory, local industries and industrial cooperatives will expand. The Region's fuel supply will considerably increase when the Ushum coal mine (37 miles from Birobijan) goes into operation.

Agriculture will also make headway. The cultivated area will increase by 35 per cent, the number of cattle 24 per cent, of pigs 100 per cent, horses 37 per cent, poultry 125 per cent and beehives 70 per cent.

The output of electric power will increase 20-fold. New schools, children's homes and kindergartens will be built. The number of hospital beds will increase 42 per cent.

The opportunities provided by the Soviet State for the progress of the Jewish Autonomous Region are unlimited. And the people of the Region are doing their best to accomplish the plans.

Letters received in the Jewish Autonomous Region show that many Jews in all parts of the USSR want to go to live there. New settlers find a hearty welcome in the Region. Here is one of numerous letters which *Einikait*, a Moscow Yiddish newspaper, has received from newly arrived settlers:

"I came with my family to Birobijan. We are well established. The mill management has given us a good apartment and paid our traveling expenses. I am working as a porter; my wife, Rachel, is a skilled weaver, and my older son, Joseph, has a job as apprentice in the weaving department. The younger children go to school . . ."

The Jewish Autonomous Region faces inexhaustible opportunities for economic and cultural progress. With the help of the Soviet Government and the fraternal Russian people, the Jews of the USSR are transforming the Jewish Autonomous Region into one of the most advanced regions of the country.



ENTRANCE. The brilliantly-lit marquee and electric signs of the circus auditorium.



PREPARATION. Members of the circus corps de ballet in their dressing room.



CLOWN. Famous Karan-d'Ash examines a doll made to resemble him.

Moscow Circus

Spring means circuses in most capital cities of the world—and Moscow is no exception. On this page are a few photographs taken at the opening of the two-day annual review of new circus numbers, which serves as a sort of preview for the new circus season.

Most of the artists are trained at the Moscow Circus School, one of the many Soviet schools specializing in various forms of the entertainer's art.

Some of the Soviet Union's favorite circus performers participated in the review, showing new acts which they have developed during the winter, or since leaving the ranks of the Soviet fighting forces, where many of them served during the war.

Among the favorites, as always, was the famous clown whose circus name is Karan-d'Ash, a play on the Russian word meaning pencil.

A Soviet Circus Review

By Mikhail Dolgoplov

THE fourth annual review of new circus numbers was held recently in Moscow. These reviews invariably attract large crowds of circus fans.

Among the performers in the 1947 review, which ran for two evenings, were several well-known artists who recently returned to their profession after demobilization from the Soviet Army.

Eight former Guards officers and several ex-sergeants and privates of the Soviet Army participated in the first program of the review. During the war Vladimir Doveiko, Grigori Rossini and Ilya Mamedov, three brilliant acrobats, were members of the crew of a heavy bomber. Each of them has been decorated with several Orders of the Soviet Union. This bomber trio now thrills the circus spectators with jumps and somersaults.

One of the most interesting acts was a Cossack equestrian show given by 25 skilled horsemen under the direction of a former Guards major, Mikhail Tuganov. The riders fought in the recent war,

serving in Soviet cavalry units and participating in the Battle of Berlin. These clever horsemen demonstrated in the circus ring all forms of equestrian acrobatics including twig slashing, hurdling and so on.

The review was produced by A. Arnold and Y. Yurski, and the settings were by Vadim Ryndin. The review opened with the traditional parade of all the participants. This was followed by a performance of the juvenile acrobatics studio of the Moscow Circus School under the leadership of the noted acrobat, V. Zakharyin.

The aerial acts were well executed. Special mention must be made of the breath-taking feats performed by air gymnasts Pauline Chernega, Sergei Razumov, Helen Lebedinskaya, Peter Shchetinin and Vera and Jacob Skvirsky.

Circus artists of various national regions of the USSR took part in the review. Maria Yakutskaya, born in the North, was trained at the Moscow Circus School as a tightrope walker and

demonstrated her skill in the review.

A splendid show was put on by young tightrope acrobats and jugglers from the Tuva Autonomous Region. Their leader, Vladimir Oskal-Ool, was graduated from the Moscow Circus School. His act was well received by the audience.

An excellent impression was made by the acrobatic performance of young riders under the leadership of Alexander Alexandrov-Serzh.

All types of acrobatics were represented in the review. The three Ostashenko brothers made a hit with their somersaulting, leaping into the air from specially designed tables and landing on them. The well-trained Kazionov brothers showed a few new tricks on the horizontal bar. Mikhail Yegorov displayed his dexterity in walking on a narrow board, and was warmly applauded for his feats of strength.

The spectators were highly entertained by Karan-d'Ash (Mikhail Rumyantsev, Honored Artist of the Russian SFSR), popular circus clown.



PERFORMER. Maria Yakutskaya performs on the tightrope.



BALANCING ACT. The Katsuitti sisters were popular.

A Moscow Museum

By A. Amshinskaya

THE Museum of Oriental Culture in Moscow is a center of the study of Eastern art and one of the most important collections in the country. It contains about 10 thousand exhibits. The exposition opens with the art of the Far East: paintings, sculpture, fabrics, bronze, enamels, carvings in wood and ivory, and lacquers by noted masters.

It is possible by viewing this exhibit to trace the development of the art of China from the remote Chou period to the present-day engravings and drawings, and also to gain an acquaintance with the arts and crafts of Japan.

Among the more unusual exhibits are stone vessels for sacrificial wine dating from a thousand years before our era, and also remarkably fine 12th century stone sculptures of the twins who represent harmony and unity.

The exhibits afford a wealth of material for the study of the history of Chinese painting. One of the finest of the early paintings dates from the seventh century, a painting of a Chinese lady in rose and green tones on silk. There is also an interesting collection of 16th century portraits of Chinese officials, distinguished by unusual insight and expressiveness. There are albums of exquisite drawings of flowers and landscapes on silk, dating from the 17th century. Modern Chinese painting is represented by the work of the contemporary artists Chan Yui-huan, Tzi Pai-hsi, Zu Pei-on and others.

Among the rare exhibits are some Japanese wooden sculptures; one, of the Bodhisattva Fugen mounted on an elephant, covered with black lacquer touched with gilding, dates from the 12th century.

The visitor's attention is attracted by the netsuke, miniature Japanese sculptures in ivory, wood and lacquer of the 18th and 19th century. There is a large collection in this museum. Characteristic figures and subjects from the life of the people are rendered with humor and virtuosity.

Interesting are the Iranian ceramics, dating from the earliest period, which were presented to the museum by Iranian archeologists. Many examples of ceramics dating from the 12th to the 14th centuries and the painted faience of the 17th and 18th centuries are also on display.

Intricate Eastern arabesques embellish the pages of ancient manuscripts. The 15th century miniatures illustrating Nizami's *Five Poems* have an exquisite purity and gem-like brilliance of color; the fine, slightly-tinted illustrations of the 16th century poem *Leila and Majnun*, the virtuosity of the drawings of Ali Riza Abbasi, 17th century artist, miniatures illustrating Firdusi's *Shahnamah*, a poem written in the 16th century, the Iranian oil paintings of the 19th century, and finally, the work of the contemporary artist, Ali-Kerami, who continues the best traditions of the Iranian miniature painters—all these give

a comprehensive representation of the painting of Iran.

The old and new arts of the peoples of Central Asia are arranged in the largest room in the museum, and form a striking display of color.

The examples of contemporary national art assembled here convey a sense of real enjoyment of work. The liberated peoples of the Soviet East express their happiness in their handicrafts and arts.

In an adjoining department there are Caucasian carpets, Armenian and Georgian embroideries, garments and arms. Attention is attracted by the silversmiths' and jewellers' work of the remote village of Kubachi in Daghestan. Saddles, arms, vessels and other domestic articles are decorated with fine gold and silver ornaments and carving on bone.

Pictures, sculptures and paintings by artists of the Soviet Eastern republics are in the last large room. Many of these are well known throughout the Soviet Union and abroad. They give evidence of the growth and of the high standard of craftsmanship in these peoples' artistic culture.

There are some excellent canvases by artists of Uzbekistan. Painting in oils on large canvases is a new art form for Eastern artists, which has arisen only in our own day. The paintings exhibited in the museum, in particular *The Portrait of an Uzbek* by Ural Tansykbayev, and *A Girl in Red* by Baki Urmanchi, show advanced technique in drawing and the handling of the medium, and the national love of brilliant color.

The work of the Georgian sculptor Yakov Nikoladze, Stalin Prize winner, the drawings of Irakli Toidze and the fine canvases of Martiros Saryan, a noted Armenian artist, represent the most recent creations in the Soviet East.

The museum is very popular. More than 30 thousand visited it in 1946. Lectures are given here for children on the art and culture of the Eastern countries.



SCULPTURE. Japanese wood carving of the 12th century.

Typical Village Library

By A. Semenchuk

ALL Semenovka knows its library and Anastasia Serebryakova, its librarian. Founded 15 years ago and occupying one of the best buildings in the center of the village, the library now has a collection of more than 12 thousand books. The many-sided activities it conducts in Semenovka and the surrounding little villages have won it great popularity.

There are frequent exhibitions which touch upon the most varied subjects—such as The History of the Second World War, Field Crops, Livestock Breeding, Gardener's Aid, as well as collections of Russian and world classics. The showcase of new books and magazines attracts general attention.

The reading room, where silence reigns, offers newspapers, magazines, the latest works on art, political and specialized literature. On market days peasants from the nearby villages make up the majority of the visitors. In the past year more than 61 thousand persons came to the reading room.

The library has a special study room, where subscribers engaged in self-education may avail themselves of book catalogues and files; their requests are given preference. In the past six months 2,126 books and 890 dictionaries and encyclopedias were issued to subscribers studying special subjects. In addition, library workers gave 830 consultations on how to make the best use of reference books.

Young people are the chief visitors at the frequent "Book Evenings" held at the library. Each of these evenings is devoted to a favorite author or to one of his best works. After these lectures, elocutionists give readings from the work under discussion. The evenings devoted to Pushkin, Griboyedov, Krylov, Chekhov, Gorky and Mayakovsky were particularly successful.

The children's section regularly receives new books and often arranges exhibitions.

At the request of the village school teachers, the library subscribes to books



LIBRARY. Village children bring their choices to the librarian's desk in a small library.

on methods of teaching and other subjects.

Thirty young boys and girls have volunteered their free time to deliver books to the homes of invalids and aged persons who cannot come to the library. They regularly take books to subscribers in nearby villages and read new books to those who cannot read fluently themselves. In the past year they gave four hundred such readings.

The village libraries of the Soviet Union are centers of cultural activity. The Russian SFSR alone has 8,361 rural public libraries.

During the war the Germans burned

or destroyed thousands of libraries and more than 100 million books.

The population is assisting actively in the rehabilitation of libraries. In the Russian SFSR alone more than 12 hundred libraries have been rehabilitated, and more than 15 hundred have been restored in the Ukraine, Byelorussia, Moldavia and the Baltic republics. Millions of books have been sent to these regions.

The new Five-Year Plan provides for the further speedy growth of all types of cultural institutions. In 1950 the number of rural and urban clubs and libraries will reach 284,900.

Notes on Soviet Life

SOME 63 thousand Armenians from France, the United States and South America, as well as from the Near East and the Balkans, are expected to return to Soviet Armenia this year, B. Astvatsaturyan, chairman of the government reception committee for repatriated Armenians, has announced.

The main problem confronting the committee, the chairman said, is that of housing. Some 650 thousand square feet of dwelling space will have to be built during the next six months to accommodate them. New settlements for Armenian repatriates, each with six hundred houses, are already under construction in three districts. Another four settlements are to be built on the newly reclaimed lands irrigated by the Lower Zanga canal.

Private home building is being widely encouraged by the Armenian Government. Many of the 51 thousand Armenians who arrived last year are building houses of their own. In Erevan alone 1,140 private homes are going up. The municipal bank is prepared to extend additional credits while the state organizations will deliver the necessary building materials to aid the repatriates expected to arrive this year.

★

The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR recently established a Ministry of Forestry of the USSR, which is to improve the administration of forestry and eliminate organizational shortcomings. G. P. Motovilov heads the new ministry.

★

Plans for the enlargement of Moscow's Lenin Library, making it one of the largest in the world, have been approved by the USSR Committee on Architecture. A reading room seating 650 persons, and a number of special rooms for literature on science, technical subjects, the arts, history, philosophy and military science will be built. The library will be able to serve 1,700 readers simultaneously.

An Academy of Railway Transport is to be founded in Moscow, by decision of the Council of Ministers of the USSR. This academy will train executives for railway transport. It will admit only students who have had a higher education and at least seven years' experience. The period of training will be two years. The students will receive state stipends equal to the salaries they earned before enrolling at the Academy.

★

A livestock technical council attached to the horse-breeding and stud farming administration of the USSR Ministry of Agriculture has been set up, headed by the famous cavalry hero, Marshal Semyon M. Budenny.

★

Soviet amateur short-wave radio operators who took part in the international long-distance radio test this year succeeded in establishing two-way communications with hundreds of amateurs in the United States and Canada and other distant countries. Many Soviet amateurs worked on transmitters they built themselves.

★

Jobs have been lined up by the Ministry of Higher Education for 230 thousand young specialists who will be graduated from secondary technical and other special schools this year. A wide choice of vacancies at industrial enterprises, construction sites, and state and collective farms has been listed and forwarded to the schools.

There are 3,362 industrial, transport, economic, medical, law and pedagogical schools functioning in the Soviet Union with a total student body of more than one million. This year the network of technical schools is being extended, with the addition of institutions to train building experts in Leningrad, Archangel, Voronezh and Riga; pulp and paper industry personnel in Southern Sakhalin and Kaliningrad (formerly Koenigsberg); and timber and forestry experts in the Transcarpathians.

Iron and steel plants in the southern and central parts of the Soviet Union have recently put into operation about two thousand labor mechanization measures. This has released more than 11 thousand workers for other work.

★

New vineyards covering some 30 thousand acres are being planted on collective farms in the Moscow region. The extension of viticulture northward was made possible by the development of frost-resisting vines.

★

Restoration of the large Italian Hall, one of the most remarkable sections in the old building of the famous Hermitage Museum of Leningrad, has now been completed. This hall was the most severely damaged part of the building.

On display in this hall are paintings of Italian masters of the 17th and 18th centuries. Restoration is nearing completion in other halls, and in particular, in the last of a series of halls dedicated to 18th century French art. Preparations are under way for opening the Eastern section, with exhibits relating to ancient Egypt, the Caucasus, Iran and other countries, this year.

★

The committee in charge of the award of Stalin Prizes for scientific achievements and inventions has received 450 scientific works and inventions from ministries, scientific institutions and organizations for consideration for awards this year.

★

Miners' shovels made of aluminum, and weighing only a third as much as the usual shovels, have recently been found effective in tests of light metal alloys to be applied in the Soviet mining industry.

Aluminum hoists have proved practicable, and pit props of light alloys are now being tested.

USSR

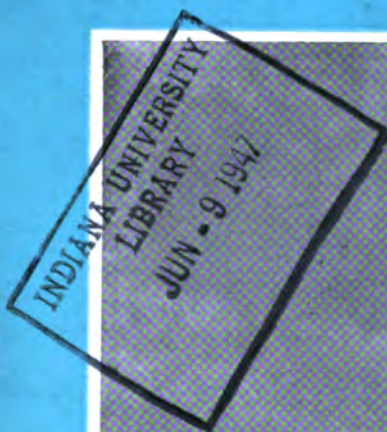
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Ukrainian harvest. Early vegetables grown in a collective farm greenhouse. Farmers of the USSR are exerting every effort to exceed crop estimates in all branches of agriculture this year.

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DMITRI SHOSTAKOVICH

The eminent Soviet composer is currently at work on the score of a new opera, based on Alexander Fadeyev's novel, "The Young Guard." "Through the medium of my music," the composer declared, "I want to convey the breadth, grandeur and beauty of Fadeyev's book, so that whoever hears the opera will feel a still greater pride in the Soviet people."

(Story on page 19)

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Industry in 1947's First Quarter

SOVIET industry took another step on the highroad of recovery and new development in the first three months of the current year, demonstrating its ability to forge ahead in the face of difficulties. And of difficulties there were more than usual.

In general, the winter months are the hardest for industrial operation, but this year the winter was particularly severe, with extremely heavy snowfalls hitting not only western but eastern Europe as well. This naturally had an adverse effect on railway transportation, hampering the supply of fuel and raw materials to industry.

Before the war industrial establishments would, during the summer, lay in ample stocks of fuel and supplies to ensure uninterrupted operation throughout the winter months. Last year it was still impossible to do so adequately, as the railways had not fully recovered from the damage inflicted by the invaders. Also, coal and iron output had

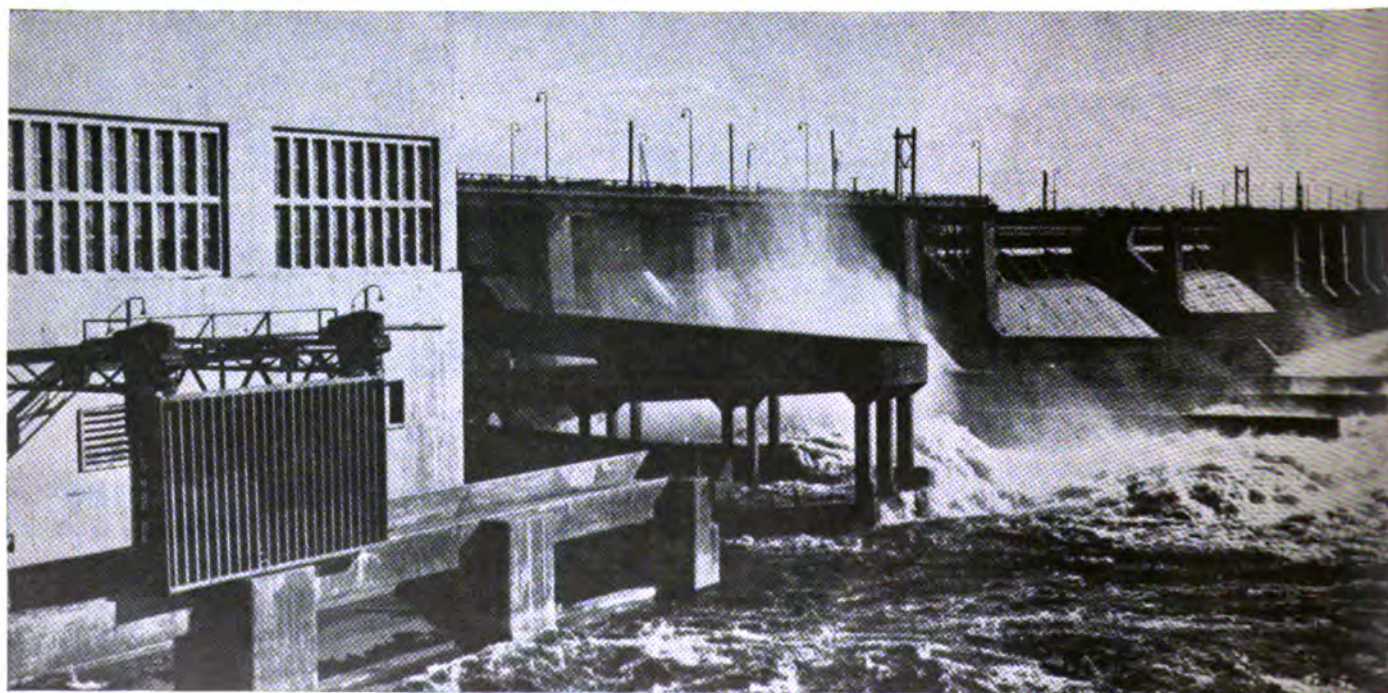
not yet reached a level which would permit industry to build large stockpiles.

Nevertheless, the curve of industrial production mounted. Civilian production by industry in the first quarter rose 20 per cent as compared with the same period last year.

Enterprises of the Ministry of Electric Power Stations coped successfully with their quarterly assignment, with power output mounting 16.2 per cent above that of the same period last year. The power industry can serve as a general index of industrial activity since, on the one hand, the consumption of electricity provides a good yardstick for gauging the work of all branches of industry, and on the other hand, the normal operation of power plants is the result of uninterrupted service in related branches of industry. It goes without saying that the power stations would not have been able to fulfill their program had they received inadequate fuel supplies.

The increase in power output during the first quarter is also significant because to some extent it was due to the successful progress of restoration in the war-torn areas. For example, early in March the first turbine was put into commission at the famed Dnieper hydroelectric station. Two other turbines were put into operation at the Zuyev and Kurakhovo stations in the Donbas. Both these plants, as well as the Dnieper hydropower plant, were wrecked by the Germans. Of course, the revival of all these stations would have proceeded at a much faster pace were it not for the shortage of equipment.

Greatest progress during the first three months of the year was made by the engineering industry. Output of locomotives increased more than five-fold; railway cars, more than four-fold; steam turbines, four and one half times; tractor-drawn seed drills, nearly four-fold; and looms, 14 times over. These results reflect the completion of the process of



ELECTRIC POWER. Output of the power industry, which both influences and is influenced by other industry, increased. Shown is the Kegum hydroelectric station in Soviet Latvia.

reconversion of this industry to peacetime production.

Another important aspect of industrial performance in the first quarter is the progress in oil. The output of oil rose by 15 per cent. Particularly sharp was the rise in the production of gasoline (by more than 50 per cent), which is especially important for the fuel needs of tractors and agricultural machines.

Those industries which suffered most heavily from war damage were the coal mining and iron and steel industries, but even these managed to increase output, particularly in March. Iron and steel workers increased pig iron production by 10 per cent and steel by six per cent. Coal output went up four per cent.

Together with the advance of heavy industry, light industry made notable progress. The shoe industry, for example, boosted output by 60 per cent as compared with the first quarter of last year. Production of rubber footwear topped that of the corresponding period last year by 116 per cent. Output of cotton goods rose 40 per cent, of woolen fabrics 45 per cent, and of hosiery 66 per cent.

This increase in output of consumer goods made for a corresponding substantial expansion of retail trade, which went up 25 percent in comparison with the first quarter of last year. The effect has already begun to make itself felt in the general standard of living. Although industry is still unable to meet the consumer demand in full, the edge is being taken off wartime shortages.

The country also made considerable progress in its sweeping construction program, particularly in the areas that were overrun by the Germans during the war. During the first quarter the Government spent 2,600,000,000 rubles on restoration work in these areas, contributing substantially to the restoration of their productive capacity.

The Government also rendered substantial assistance to agriculture in the first quarter. Large quantities of spare parts for farm machines were furnished during the three-month period, ensuring complete overhauling of tractors and other farm equipment for the spring sowing.



LIGHT INDUSTRY. A machine in a Minsk shoe factory. Production of consumer goods rose.

Several branches of industry failed to fulfill their quarterly program, due to the rigorous winter conditions and difficulties arising from war damage. They were not very far behind schedule, however, and should overcome the lag by the halfway mark.

Featured in recent industrial news were reports that the industries of Moscow and Leningrad topped their output plans for the first quarter. The two largest industrial centers in the country, Moscow and Leningrad, have many industries. Predominant among them are enterprises manufacturing automobiles, turbines, bearings, electric motors, farm machinery, compressors and equipment

for the textile, shoe, printing, chemical and other industries. The overfulfillment of plans by these major industrial centers to a great extent sparked the general progress of all Soviet industry.

The returns for the first quarter show that the Soviet Union is well on the way to realization of the program mapped for this year.

The road ahead is beset by tremendous obstacles, chief of which is the destruction wrought by the Germans.

Plans for the second quarter call for a further rise in the industrial curve. The socialist emulation movement among Soviet workers in all fields is keyed to overfulfillment of the goals.



SPRING IN THE UKRAINE. The rich Ukrainian farms are planted. Left, the earth is examined. Right, a seeder is loaded.

Farm Centers Pledge New Gains

By A. Savchenko-Belsky

THE Ukraine, major farming area of the Soviet Union, has thrown its weight behind the country-wide drive for greater agricultural production. In a letter addressed to Joseph Stalin, collective farmers and personnel of state farms and machine and tractor stations of the Ukraine have undertaken to extend the cultivated area and raise yields.

These pledges are concrete. For example, the farmers of 18 districts have set themselves the goal of raising not less than 30 bushels of wheat per acre on an area exceeding 400 thousand acres. Sugar beet growers expect to get about 10 tons* per acre over large areas.

Other pledges cover the boosting of yields of millet, corn, sunflower and the rubber-bearing *kok-sagyz*, as well as the advancement of stock breeding.

These pledges are aimed at making

major headway in rehabilitating agriculture in a republic which before the war produced more than one quarter of all the grain grown in the USSR, about 70 per cent of the sugar beet and a considerable share of sunflower, *kok-sagyz* and other crops.

Before the war the Ukraine's fields were worked by 90 thousand tractors, 31 thousand combines and a vast number of other agricultural machines. Farming was at a high level, and entire regions obtained on the average 20 or more bushels of wheat per acre and from 10-12 tons* of sugar beet per acre.

The damage the Germans inflicted on the Ukraine's agriculture was colossal. They ruined and ransacked more than 27,900 collective farms and 872 state farms. When that Republic was liberated almost all the livestock had

been slaughtered or driven off to Germany, and only a small number of tractors and agricultural machines could be salvaged.

With the aid of the Government and of the collective farmers in the eastern regions of the country who have sent to the liberated areas cattle, draft horses, seed and other supplies, the Ukraine's agricultural workers have made substantial progress in restoration.

In their letter to Stalin the Ukrainian farmers report that all collective farms, state farms and machine and tractor stations have been rebuilt, though not as yet to the full prewar level. The area under cultivation last year reached 82 per cent of the prewar acreage.

Last year's drought added to the difficulties of the Ukraine's agricultural recovery. Despite the great amount of restoration work still to be accomplished,

* metric tons (2,204 lbs.)

the collective farmers and other agricultural workers of the Ukraine have set themselves the task of swiftly eliminating the consequences of last year's drought and attaining a great advance in all branches of farming.

The farmers are backing their pledges with deeds. By April 10 the Ukraine had sown more than 10 million acres to spring crops. The area sown by collective farms was some 1,235,000 acres more than that sown by the same date last year.

The planting of sunflower, which is the main vegetable-oil crop, was 50 per cent greater than that of last year.

The progress made to date is only the first step, but it is indicative of the determination and concerted effort that should enable the Ukrainians to fulfill their pledges.

With the same object of speeding the eradication of war's aftermath, the peasants of Byelorussia have also made definite pledges which they announce in a letter addressed to Joseph Stalin.

The Byelorussian farmers make it their aim to increase areas sown to spring crops on the collective and individual farms by nearly one million acres this year. More than 100 thousand acres of drained swampland are being put under cultivation, marking an important step in the realization of the Republic's swamp reclamation program.

Yields of grain crops, flax, potatoes and vegetables on the farms and sections tilled by the leading field teams are scheduled to top prewar levels and to exceed the goal set by the State Plan for the Republic as a whole. The number of head of cattle is to grow, and the productivity of the livestock is to increase.

The significance of this development in a republic that was monstrously devastated during the German occupation is obvious. Last year the cultivated area in Byelorussia reached 60 per cent of the prewar acreage.

Nevertheless life is still far from easy in the villages of Byelorussia. "That which we have achieved so far," the Byelorussian peasants state in their letter, "is only a small part of the huge task still to be done in the course of the Five-Year Plan for the rehabilitation and promotion of agriculture."



FRUIT TREES. A new orchard, replacing a war-wrecked one, is tended.



AT THE DAIRY. A Ukrainian dairymaid with a cow of the farm herd.

Changing Nature to Aid Man

WHEN the program for planting shelter belts in the windswept, drought-threatened plains this spring and summer is completed, the Soviet Union will have gone a long way toward deposing nature as the arbiter of climate she has been throughout the ages.

Some 500 million trees are scheduled to be planted this year as windbreaks to protect some two and one half million acres of farmland in the steppe areas of the USSR. The over-all program for the current five-year period provides for an increasing rate each successive year, with a view to giving shelter-belt protection to another 17.5 million acres by the end of 1950.

Part of a general offensive to remake nature, in which man's weapons range from irrigation to anti-erosion measures, shelter-belt planting constitutes one of the most important measures aimed at making farm crops secure from the vagaries of weather. Efforts in this direction were started before the war and resumed immediately after it.

Although the work is being pushed in steppe country in all sections of the USSR, the accent is being placed on restoring and extending the windbreaks the German armies razed during the war.

The object is to eliminate, once and for all, the menace of drought that has hitherto hung over the fertile black-soil expanses on which the welfare of millions depends. These enormous plains, which like the American prairie lack any protection from the sweep of dry, sometimes scorching, winds, stretch in a broad belt through the entire southern part of the European USSR down to the Black Sea.

The southern steppe country is one of the USSR's most important grain producers, noted for its excellent hard wheats.

Roughly three times every decade, however, the winds from the Central Asian deserts shrivel the fields, cutting



PROTECTION. An aerial view, showing protective tree belts. This cotton plantation in Kazakhstan is in once arid territory.

the yields to a fraction of normal, in the worst years raising the temperature to 50 degrees centigrade and driving enormous clouds of dust over the scorched landscape. In pre-revolutionary Russia nothing was done to eliminate the recurring scourge, for even had the tsarist government displayed any interest in the matter, private ownership of the land would have prevented the realization of any effective measures on a large enough scale.

By the outbreak of the Second World War, the Soviet Union had laid out shelter belts over huge areas in the Volga valley, the North Caucasus and the southern Ukraine. Some 42 thousand collective farms, or about one sixth of the country's total, were engaged in this work, and the wooded strips protecting their fields totaled nearly 1,250,000 acres in area. Besides affording protection against winds, the wooded strips helped to retard the melting of snow in spring and to retain moisture in the ground, affecting the humidity of both the soil and the air over large areas.

Hence the collective farms were able to make substantial progress in prevent-

ing erosion from ravaging farmlands. In the protected areas grain and industrial crop harvests rose 20 to 25 per cent above the previous average, while garden crops increased by as much as 50 per cent. Even last year's severe drought did not affect windbreak-protected fields.

During the war the enemy cut down practically all the shelter belts in the western and southern districts of the USSR, thereby causing enormous damage to Soviet agriculture in addition to the losses inflicted by direct destruction of farm buildings and machinery and by neglect of farm fields.

Last spring, dust storms wrought havoc in the Odessa Region farm country which had been deprived of all protection from the winds. According to Professor A. Verbin, who was a member of a commission to investigate the situation in the southern Ukraine, heavy layers of dust smothered the crops over large areas, the exceptions being spots where shelter belts had survived the fascist invasion. All told, years will be required to repair this phase of the damage wrought by the Nazis.

Universities of the USSR

By Professor N. A. Figurovsky

Head of the Chief Administration of Universities in the Ministry of Higher Education of the USSR

THE USSR has more than eight hundred institutions of higher learning, among which a place of honor is held by the universities.

There are 31 universities in the Soviet Union, attended by more than 64,400 students, or almost one tenth of all students attending Soviet higher schools. The universities play an important role in training the Soviet intelligentsia. Their faculties have branched out into dozens of independent educational institutions for the study of technology and the humanities, developing specialists for the country's economy and culture.

The universities have made valuable contributions to the advancement of science in the Soviet Union. Most of them have research institutes engaged in work on problems of history, geography, biology, mathematics, physics, chemistry, and other spheres.

The history of university education in our country dates from the second half of the eighteenth century, when the

first Russian university was founded in Moscow. The opening of Moscow University was an event of the greatest significance. The great Russian scholar, Mikhail Lomonosov, who founded the university, wrote in a letter of dedication that it would aid the development of science and consequently bring great benefit and glory to the country.

The hopes of the great scholar have come true. The first Russian university became the country's center of science and learning. It has produced many specialists, eminent scientists, public figures and writers. Goncharov, Lermontov, Chekhov, Griboyedov, Hertzen, Belinsky and other giants of Russian literature studied at Moscow University.

The university attained new heights of development after the Revolution, growing from year to year. Its faculties have developed into independent institutions of higher learning, among them the institutes of geology, medicine, law and others.

Today Moscow University is one of the largest educational and research centers of the country. It contains 11 faculties, more than 150 chairs, 10 research institutes and more than one hundred laboratories. It is attended by eight thousand students of 50 different nationalities of the Soviet Union.

The success of the research work conducted at Moscow University is attested by the fact that 57 teachers have been awarded Stalin Prizes for their achievements in the field of science.

Second only to Moscow University is Leningrad University, which has been in existence for 128 years. The university has made a tremendous contribution to the advancement of Russian science and culture, and enjoys wide renown among scientific circles abroad.

Distinguished alumni of St. Petersburg (now Leningrad) University, among them such eminent scientists as Mendeleyev, Chebyshev, Butlerov, Favorsky, Sechenov, Kovalevsky, Ino-



UNIVERSITY BUILDINGS. Part of the facade of a main building of Moscow State University, which is named for its founder, Lomonosov.

zemtsev, Levinson-Lessing and many others, have inscribed brilliant pages in the history of science and culture, have founded numerous scientific schools and inspired many generations of Russian intellectuals.

The name of Lenin is linked with Leningrad University. In 1891 Lenin took his examination for the law faculty of the university and was awarded a first-class law degree.

During the Soviet period Leningrad University laid the basis for the development of the country's synthetic rubber industry, founded the Soviet school of optical physics and initiated the study of language from the historical viewpoint. Since the Revolution Leningrad University has graduated more than 27 thousand young specialists, and in five years, from 1938 to 1943, it published more than 3,250 scientific works, including a large number of textbooks and study aids for higher schools.

Even in the difficult war years the university graduated two thousand young specialists and awarded 56 doctors' degrees and 285 masters' degrees.

Thanks to the extensive assistance of the Soviet Government, the university, which suffered heavily during the blockade of Leningrad, has not only been fully restored but has extended its scientific and educational activity.

Today, Leningrad University consists of 12 departments which are training specialists in the spheres of mathematics, mechanics, physics, chemistry, biology, geology, geography, history, economics, oriental studies, law, philology and philosophy. Studies are conducted by the faculty chairs which have laboratories, study rooms, libraries and apparatus. The university's science library has 3,600,000 volumes. Research work at the university is conducted by the faculties as well as by nine special research institutes on mathematics and mechanics, astronomy, physics, chemistry, geology, physiology, biology, geography, and economics, and also at subsidiary research stations.

Leningrad University has more than seven thousand undergraduate students, 476 graduate students and 12 hundred scientific workers. There are 280 professors and doctors of science, in-

cluding 70 Members and Corresponding Members of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, 17 Honored Workers of Science and 23 Stalin Prize winners on the staff of the university.

The plan for Leningrad University provides for a considerable growth in the number of undergraduate and postgraduate students, for an increase in the scientific staff and the organization of new research institutes, faculties, chairs and laboratories.

Newcomers to Soviet higher education are the universities and institutes established since the Revolution.

This year the Central Asian State University in Uzbekistan celebrates its 27th anniversary. For Soviet Central Asia, which did not have a single higher educational institution before 1917 and where only two or three per cent of the population was literate, the university is a symbol of the opportunities for cultural development afforded by the Soviet Revolution.

It was back in 1918 that Lenin and Stalin—the latter was then People's

Commissar for the Affairs of Nationalities—first spoke of the need for a university in Central Asia. In 1920 the first higher institution of learning in Soviet Central Asia was founded in Tashkent, capital of the Uzbek Republic.

Universities and colleges of Moscow and Leningrad helped to launch the new institution. Eminent Russian scholars, professors and experienced instructors went to Tashkent to join the faculty. To this day many departments of the university are headed by those who gave it its start in life.

In addition to organizing the academic life of the new university, these men made it one of their prime tasks to train young teachers, with the result that today more than one third of the university's faculty are Uzbeks.

The university is the Soviet East's largest center for training skilled specialists. About 1,900 students are enrolled in its eight departments, including preparatory and correspondence sections. Of the students now doing postgraduate



EASTERN UNIVERSITY. Women students of the Central Asian University in Tashkent.

Soviet Town Meetings

By N. Sergeyev

work there for candidates' (masters') degrees, half are from among local nationalities. The percentage is even higher among those working on doctors' theses.

Some of the university's graduates have become prominent in the world of science. Among them are Professor Tashmuhamed Kary-Niyazov, of the class of 1928, who is now President of the Academy of Sciences of the Uzbek SSR; Professor T. Sarymsakov, Vice-President of the Academy and an eminent mathematician; S. Kanash, a distinguished selectionist who has been awarded a Stalin Prize for his research on new varieties of cotton; and S. Umarov, rector of the university and a Corresponding Member of the Uzbek Academy.

Notwithstanding wartime difficulties, the university carried on its work, graduating nine hundred specialists, opening two new departments—philology and oriental studies—and establishing several new chairs (the total is now 56). During the war the university's faculty conducted research aimed at mobilizing the resources of the Pamirs, prospected for new ore deposits, studied local varieties of oil and organized the production of scarce medicines for war hospitals. Their exploration in Central Asia has put several little-known areas on the map.

Developing and expanding in the course of the years, the Central Asian University has established a number of independent higher educational institutions—the industrial, medical, agricultural, pedagogical, irrigation, and power farming institutes in Tashkent; the institute of national economy in Samarkand; and similar institutes in the capitals of the Tajik and Turkmenian Republics. Uzbekistan alone today has 36 institutions of higher learning, half of which have been formed in this way.

Moreover, the university has blazed new trails in the various branches of learning, founding a number of new schools—of mathematical statistics, geobotany, organic synthesis, the anthropology and ethnogeny of the peoples of the Central Asian republics, and of the biology of plants under the extreme conditions encountered at high altitudes and in deserts.

THE town meeting—or village meeting, as the case may be—is a basic unit of socialist democracy in the Soviet Union. The village meeting is a very old Russian institution, antedating not only the Revolution, but even the old Romanov dynasty. However, its modern version, while old in name, is new not only in content but even in form.

The old village meeting called the *selski skhod* had no power at all. The best it could do was to serve as a vent for the sorrows and complaints of the peasants.

Today the peasants own their own farms and govern themselves. And so the village meeting has become a forum where not only can desires be expressed, but where action can be taken.

During the period of collectivization of the Soviet countryside, village communities or townships were usually split into two or more collective farms. The collective farms ran their own affairs independently, even if their respective members lived side by side.

Today the village meeting is being revived. The village Soviet, as an organ of government, sends the "town crier" around to call all the villagers together. They elect a chairman, and the chairman of the Soviet turns the gavel over to him. The village meeting, as distinct from the collective farm meeting, concerns itself with the affairs of the community as a whole.

Take, for instance, the meeting of the village of Znamenka, which is the center of four collective farms. One such meeting was held in March this year.

The meeting reviewed and analyzed the experience of the four farms and put its finger on the sore spots: bad seed selection at Iskra farm; belated repair of farm machinery at the Decembrist farm.

Old farmer Kunitsyn elbowed his way to the rostrum. "I'm not much good at speech-making," he began. "I will say this: the chairman of the Soviet just said that two of our collective farms haven't got enough seed potatoes. Maybe it's

their fault, maybe it isn't. But something's got to be done about it. Let each farmstead pitch in with two bucketfuls of seed potatoes, and that'll make more than 30 tons. It'll be plenty to get them going." After some discussion, the meeting ratified this proposal.

And then came Mikhail "Dynamo" Lavygin's turn. "You all know the plot back of the swamp: 175 acres belong to the Kalinin collective, and 250 to the Iskra. Well, can you drive over it in the spring? The creek is so pesky that a chicken would get stuck in it, but somehow we haven't had the gumption to build a bridge across it. And why? Because Iskra says Kalinin is nearer to the creek and it's their business, and Kalinin says Iskra's got more land there and it's up to them. So we all bust our carts in the swamp."

The meeting sighed and Lavygin went on: "What we've got to do is this: each collective farm must give horses and hands to build a bridge." The meeting so ordered.

Now it was the turn of the chairman of the Decembrist farm. He pointed out that all four collective farms of the community were experimenting with different seeds, but that there was no pooling of the results. What the meeting must order, he maintained, was the organization of an experimental plot and program for all four collectives.

The village meeting passed 10 resolutions at that session. Every one of them was practical. The village Soviet was praised for some of the things it had done. It was attacked for failure to do other things.

The meeting discussed matters of national importance, too. The villagers discussed the key production figure in agriculture: 100 poods of grains per hectare (2.5 tons per acre). They resolved that, because the country as a whole needs it, they would attain that figure at all costs. The meeting urged the four collectives to enter into competition, setting the figure of 100 poods per hectare as the target.

New Railways Being Built

By D. Svetov

IN the current Five-Year Plan period 45 hundred miles of new railways are to be built in the USSR. The prospects of new railway construction in subsequent years are still greater.

Realization of the big program of railway construction has already commenced. On the routes of the future trunk lines, numerous detachments of surveyors and construction workers are laying railway tracks to new sources of raw material, to rich deposits of coal, oil, ore.

In 1946, the first year of the postwar Five-Year Plan, new railway lines appeared on the map of the Soviet Union. The first to be completed under the current Plan was the 100-mile Sosva-Alapayevsk line in the Urals. With the construction of this railway the Urals has received a new trunk line—the Bogoslovsk - Sosva - Alapayevsk - Chelyabinsk—passing through Nizhny Tagil and Sverdlovsk. Along this new line are carried coal, bauxites and timber from the Northern Urals. The new railroad has revived the economic life of this rich district of the Urals.

Construction of this railway was conducted under the very difficult conditions of the taiga. Rails had to be laid across impassable marshes. To form the embankment across the Shaitan marsh more than 10.5 million cubic feet of earth had to be prepared and laid.

The first scores of miles of track have already been laid on the Artyshta-Altai section of the future South Siberian trunk line, which is one of the biggest new railroad construction projects under the Five-Year Plan. The South Siberian trunk line will stretch for almost 25 hundred miles. Beginning in Eastern Siberia, it will pass the Kuznetsk iron and steel works, cut across the steppes of Kazakhstan, will converge in the district of Magnitogorsk with the railway lines serving the metallurgy and coal industries of the Southern Urals and then, passing through the rich mineral and fertile districts of Bashkiria, will reach

the Middle Volga at the city of Kuibyshev.

Construction of such a gigantic trunk line will involve great and strenuous labor on the part of the builders. The volume of excavation work along the track will amount to approximately four billion cubic feet. In building the Turksib (Turkestan-Siberian) railroad, only 900 million cubic feet of earth were excavated. For work on the main and secondary tracks of the trunk line, it will be necessary to build 25 hundred structures, including three tunnels totaling more than 16 thousand feet in length.

Construction of the trunk line is to be completed by the end of the five-year period, but sections of the line will be opened for traffic as they are completed.



BUILDING. Machines are used for laying ties and tracks.

In the path of the future trunk line lies the Salair mountain range. It was originally planned to build a tunnel through the mountain, but this would have prolonged the construction by a year and would have involved enormous expenditure. Engineers then conceived the bold technical idea of blowing up the pass with explosives, forming a valley through which the rails could be laid.

This method has been widely employed in railway construction, especially during the war, but never on so gigantic a scale. A cleft 16 hundred feet long and 110 feet wide will be formed. Thousands of tons of explosives will blast away 17.5 million cubic feet of earth and rock in the Salair Pass.

While construction work is proceeding on the eastern sections of the future South Siberian trunk line, surveyors are prospecting the western part of the railroad line for the most advantageous route from Magnitogorsk to Kuibyshev. This section of the South Siberian trunk line will provide a still shorter route to the central districts of the USSR for the products of the gigantic Magnitogorsk iron and steel works.

Construction of another important line is being started: the Mointy-Chu railroad, 260 miles long, which will be a new trunk line across central Kazakhstan connecting the Urals with Central Asia. It will be the final section of the Trans-Kazakhstan trunk railway, the northern end of which begins in the city of Petropavlovsk on the Novosibirsk-Moscow line, and the southern end will link up with the Turksib railway. The trunk line, when complete, will cut across the whole of Kazakhstan from north to south.

The northern and central sections of the Trans-Kazakhstan trunk railway, stretching for 745 miles from the city of Petropavlovsk to the city of Balkhash, were built during the first two Five-Year Plans and played a tremendous role in the development of the economy of Kazakhstan. The railway passes

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through the Karaganda coal basin—the third in importance in the Soviet Union—which supplies fuel to the Urals, to Magnitogorsk and to all the heavy industry of Kazakhstan. It also provides coal for the newly built copper smelting works—one of the largest in the Soviet Union—on the north coast of Lake Balkhash in Kazakhstan.

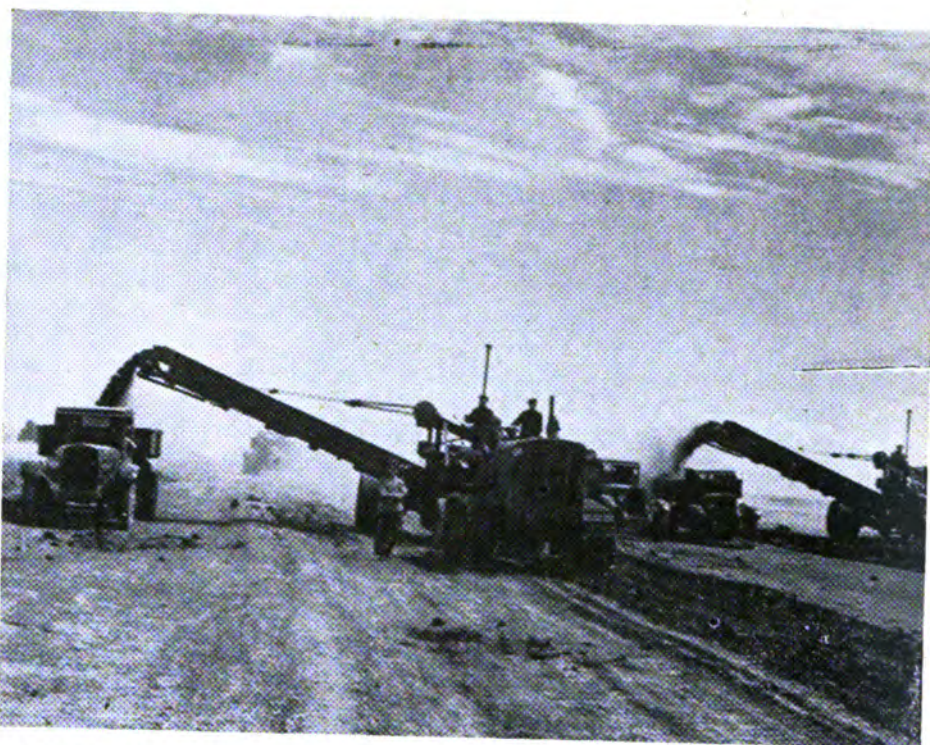
With the completion of the Mointy-Chu section, the importance of the Trans-Kazakhstan trunk railway will be greatly enhanced. It will provide the shortest route between the Trans-Siberian trunk railway and the Turksib and will connect Kazakhstan with the Central Asian republics of Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, Turkmenia and the southern part of Kirghizia. It will provide the shortest route for Karaganda coal and northern Kazakhstan grain and timber to the Turksib railway. From the republics of Central Asia cotton, petroleum, phosphorites, sugar, fruit and other goods will stream to central and northern Kazakhstan. Karaganda coal will be provided with a short route—about 370 miles—to various parts of Kazakhstan.

The Mointy-Chu line will open a new outlet for freight from the Urals and Siberia to the Orenburg, Tashkent and Turksib railroads. In addition it will provide a connection between Alma Ata, capital of the Kazakh Republic, and the central and northern regions of Kazakhstan.

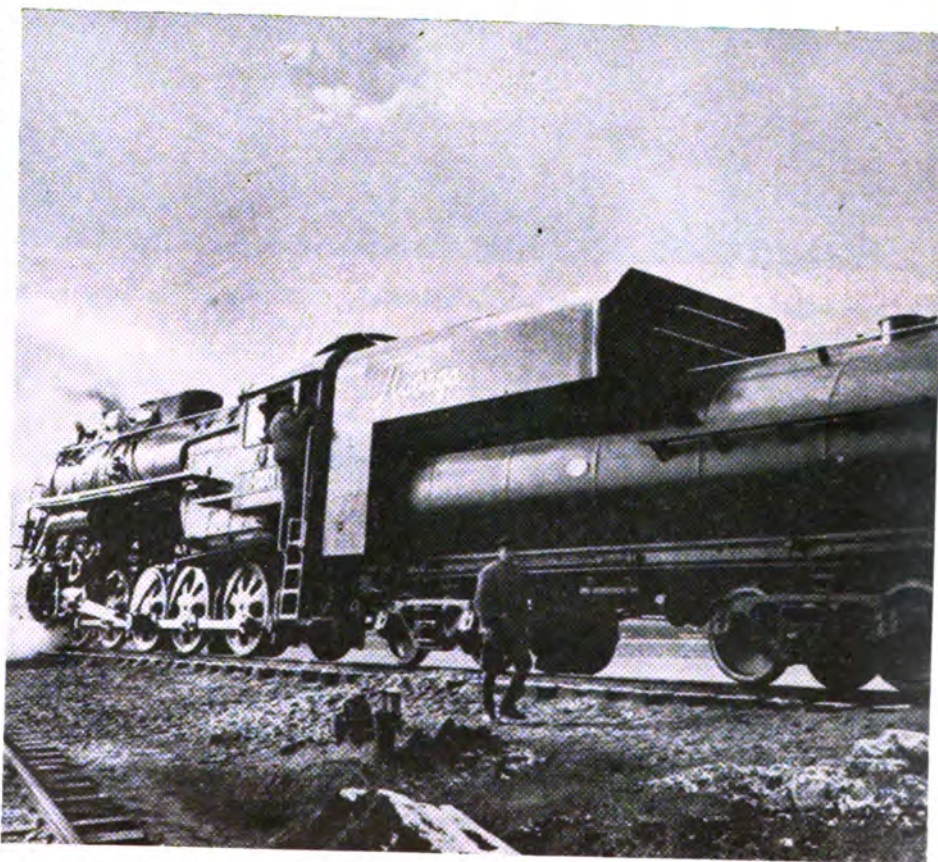
Running through the desert areas, the Mointy-Chu section of the Trans-Kazakhstan railway will make it possible to tap the numerous mineral resources of the southern districts of the Republic: complex metal ores, copper, iron, coal, salts, granites. It will also create favorable conditions for the development of the fishing industry of Lake Balkhash.

A railway journey from Alma Ata to Karaganda now involves traveling more than 15 hundred miles in a round-about way, taking six days. After the opening of the Mointy-Chu line, the trip from Alma Ata to Karaganda will take only one day.

The construction of this line is to be completed in the current year.



WORK STARTS. Soviet-made graders at work preparing the path of a new railway.



FIRST RUN. A Pobeda (Victory) locomotive starts the first trip over new track.

Reconstruction of Leningrad

By Peter Lazutin

Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Leningrad City Soviet

AFTER all the terrible hardships and privations it suffered during the war, Leningrad is once more on the road to prosperity. The new Five-Year Plan provides for not only the rehabilitation of the city with its industrial enterprises, scientific institutions, palaces, museums and apartment houses, but for the further development of its industry, culture and municipal services.

By the end of the Fourth Five-Year Plan Leningrad's industry will be fully restored and equipped with the most

advanced technique. The output of Leningrad's industry will be trebled by 1950 as compared with 1945. Power plants and the electrical engineering and shipbuilding industries have been assigned top priority.

By 1950, Leningrad enterprises will be the country's largest suppliers of turbines and electrotechnical equipment. Production of turbines and generators will increase by almost 150 per cent.

Leningrad will become the leading cen-

ter of the Soviet shipbuilding industry.

Machine-tool building will develop considerably. Our machine building plants will supply the country with thousands of first-rate metalworking lathes, improved ring spinning frames, carding and combing machines for the textile industry, linotype and monotype machines for the printing trade, shoe-making and knitting machines and other up-to-date apparatus.

The Five-Year Plan provides for the transformation of Leningrad into an economically independent district with its own metal and fuel base. This will raise the level of efficiency of the industry of the city, and facilitate the fulfillment of all the tasks facing it.

Last year dozens of enterprises were restored. Expenditures for the restoration of Leningrad's industry in the first year of the current Five-Year Plan amounted to 900 million rubles.

All the factories and mills operating in Leningrad before the war were in production last year. By the end of the year the amount of industrial equipment installed had reached the prewar level. Industrial output in 1946 was 49.3 per cent higher than in 1945.

Last year the Leningraders launched the mass production of 50 new models of machines, engines and other products; they built a 100,000-kilowatt high-pressure steam turbine, designed the world's fastest hydrogen-cooled generator for this type of turbine, and produced a hydroturbine for the gigantic hydroelectric station now being revived on the Dnieper.

Much is also to be done during the five-year period for the further improvement of the municipal and public utility services. The total damage inflicted by the fascists on Leningrad's municipal facilities is estimated at the huge figure of 5,500,000,000 rubles, nearly 25 per cent of the value of the main municipal services of the city.

Good progress was made last year in the restoration of housing and municip-



EMBANKMENT. The Neva flows before University Embankment in Leningrad.



GAS PIPES. Gas is being supplied to Leningrad homes. These are pipes for construction.



INDUSTRY. Leningrad, one of the great industrial cities of the USSR, has both light industry, like the print shop at the left, and heavy industry, like the Stalin machine building plant at the right.

pal services. Nearly four and one half million square feet of residential floor space were built, 932 streetcars and 71 trolley buses were repaired, 14 miles of streetcar tracks were restored or newly laid, and six miles of new trolley bus lines were built. Fifty-seven schools were repaired and reopened. Trading facilities are steadily being expanded. Cooperatives and local industry enterprises have opened 109 stores and booths in Leningrad.

One of the major construction jobs to be completed in Leningrad in the current Five-Year Plan is the first line of a subway. This line, seven miles long, will link two industrial districts and three railway stations of Leningrad with the center of the city.

The entire project will be nearly 25 miles long. Sinking of eight shafts has already been completed. The builders are now driving the tunnels. Construction of the first line will cost more than 1,300,000,000 rubles. The job will involve the excavation of 35,314,000 cubic feet of earth and the pouring of more than nine million cubic feet of concrete and reinforced concrete. Close to 270 thousand tons of tubing and structural steel will have to be installed in the subway.

The Leningrad subway builders are not only working at a greater depth than their colleagues who built the Moscow subway, but are also encountering larger areas of quicksand under the northern metropolis than were found under the Soviet capital.

Work on the technical plans of the subway stations on the first line is nearly complete. The experience of the Moscow subway builders will be taken into consideration by the builders in Leningrad and a number of improvements will be introduced.

In the 1946-1950 period it is planned to rehabilitate and build anew 30 million square feet of housing.

In 1945 the Soviet Government adopted a special decision providing for the gasification of Leningrad, which will solve the problem of supplying fuel to the city. For this purpose large shale processing enterprises are being built in the Leningrad Region and in the Estonian Soviet Republic, and a gas pipe line is being laid. Gas will be supplied primarily for household use to the Leningrad population, and to municipal enterprises, schools, hospitals and theaters, as well. In 1950 its consumption in the city will amount to more than 44 billion cubic feet, double the quan-

tity supplied to the population in 1940.

Two peat briquetting works are to be built, with a total annual productive capacity of 150 thousand tons.

A great deal is to be done in the sphere of culture and public health. Now functioning in Leningrad are 49 higher educational establishments, 147 scientific and research institutes, as well as designing bureaus and planning organizations which are preparing the plans for the major construction projects under the Five-Year Plan.

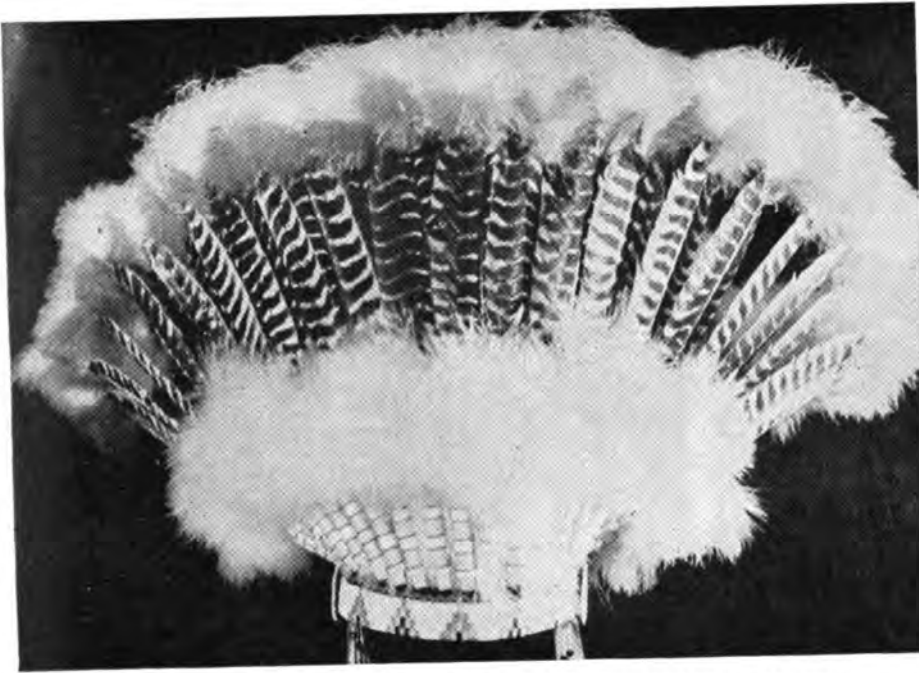
The Plan provides for the restoration of 14 institutes of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR and the famous Pulkovo Observatory. The work of the museums will develop substantially. One hundred and thirty new schools and more than 140 kindergartens are to be rehabilitated or built. A new children's theater, 20 movie houses and new factory clubs are to be opened. The number of colleges, institutes and scientific and research institutions will increase. A new radio station will be built. New gardens, parks and squares are to be laid out.

The working people of the city, determined to make it more beautiful than ever, have given millions of hours of voluntary labor to its restoration.

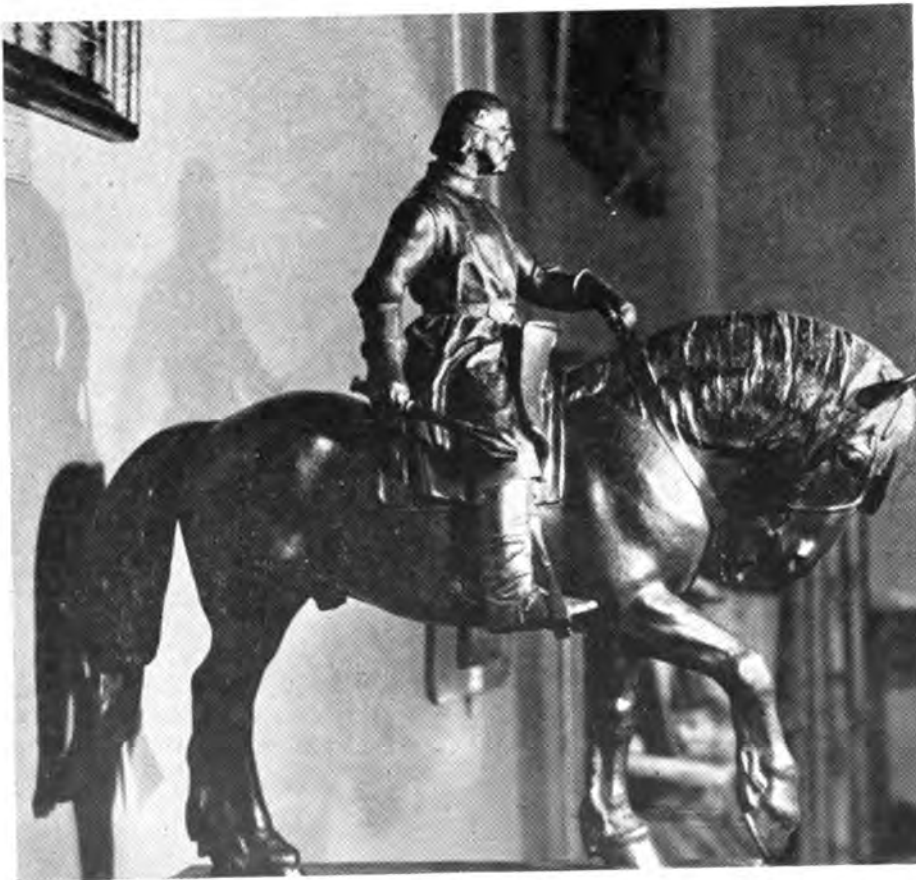
Stalin Gift

On these pages are shown some of the items of the huge collection of gifts sent to Joseph Stalin which is permanently on display at the Moscow Museum of the Revolution. Gifts of great value and exquisite craftsmanship are displayed side-by-side with modest tokens of affection and regard received by the Soviet leader from all parts of the world, from great statesmen and the common people of all countries.

A collection of pipes includes a "Peace Pipe" from the Ottawa tribe of American Indians, made of wood and adorned with feathers and leather thongs.



CHIEF'S BONNET. Indian tribes of the United States, who during the war named Stalin an honorary chieftain, sent this headdress.



BENES' GIFT. President Benes of Czechoslovakia sent this handsome statue of Jan Zizka, national hero of his country.



CUPBOARD. Beautiful carving ornaments the gift of the craftsman Azatyan of Soviet Armenia.

Exhibition

"In Honor of Democracy, to the Great Leader Joseph Stalin," is the inscription on a bas-relief portrait from Australia.

An album of photographs of Holland is addressed "To the Savior of Europe, Joseph Stalin, from his grateful Dutch friends."

A red woolen pullover knitted by the women of the Albert section of the Army's Auxiliary Service is among the gifts representing the Union of South Africa.

The handiwork of craftsmen of Europe and Asia — delicately wrought wood carving, richly woven cloths, colorful national costumes — complete the brilliant display of varied gifts.



POLISH SEAL. Shield with the national emblem, presented by the city of Warsaw.



INLAY WORK. This intricately worked mahogany chest, inlaid with thousands of pieces, is the gift of the Byelorussian people.



SILVER PIPE. A silver casket and pipe, worked in a flower design, is the gift of a People's Front organization in Skoplje, Yugoslavia.

Letter of Estonian Repatriates

A letter from seven repatriated Estonian displaced persons appeared in a recent issue of MOSCOW NEWS, English-language newspaper published in Moscow. The seven, Betti Kuskame, Leo Mattus, Seldi Imblus, Eduard Kamberg, Asta Kamberg, Leo Tjaht and Via Luchter, write:

SINCE so much is being said nowadays about displaced persons, we should like to tell you about our experiences as Estonian ex-DPs who have recently returned home.

During the recent war we were in Sweden. All of us were cut off from home for two or more years, and we must say our experiences in Sweden were far from pleasant. Many of us were unemployed and others were obliged to earn a living as unskilled laborers, working at peat bogs, lumber camps, or at other chance jobs. We were treated as outcasts in a strange land.

We did not know what was happening at home. The reactionary newspapers printed fabrications from day to day, claiming that Estonians were being persecuted and exiled. Life in Estonia was depicted as being frightful.

Rarely were we able to obtain any unbiased information about life in Soviet Estonia. None of the newspapers we had to read said anything about the restoration of Estonian cities, the development of the Republic's national economy or its progress in culture and the arts. Only the Estonian radio broadcasts from Tallinn shed a ray of light in the darkness in which we floundered.

Disregarding the reactionary propaganda, we finally left Sweden. On arriving home in Estonia we really felt like human beings, as equals among equals, for the first time in years. We were greatly impressed on seeing our young Soviet Republic energetically building and restoring plants and factories, reviving agriculture and promoting public education. Fulfillment and overfulfillment of the Five-Year Plan were everywhere the keynote of popular effort.

Old Tallinn, once a city of small enterprises and workshops with only a few large plants and factories—and these we remembered as having stood idle—we found on the way to becoming a new large industrial and cultural center.

We were given a warm welcome we shall not easily forget. Each of us found work in his own field without difficulty. Many of us received state loans to build ourselves homes and set up households. All without exception received considerable monetary grants. The peasants among us who returned to their farms were given seed loans.

Eduard Kamberg and his wife Asta Kamberg returned to their old flat which Eduard's mother had been keeping for them. Theirs was a happy reunion indeed. Kamberg, who earned his

living in Sweden cutting peat, is now working as an accountant at one of Tallinn's institutions. Betti Kuskame, an actress, who had no opportunity to appear on the stage in Sweden, is now a member of the company of the Estonia State Theater. Leo Mattus and Seldi Imblus have been working in the State Philharmonic Orchestra ever since their return.

Jan Grosholm, a lawyer, is practicing his profession again; Karl Segenurm, a doctor, is working in a hospital. Leo Tjaht is employed at the Central Telegraph Office as business manager.

We could say a great deal about the new and happy life repatriated Estonians have found in their homeland. We now have a splendid aim in life—to work for ourselves, for our own people, our own State.



TALLINN. The city where the one-time displaced persons found a new life. It is the capital of Soviet Estonia.

Factory and School Health Care

By Dr. Mitrofan Baryatinsky* and Antonina Shapovalova

*Head Physician of the Polyclinic in the Trekhgornaya Cotton Mill in Moscow

ALL large industrial enterprises in the Soviet Union have their own polyclinics. The polyclinic of the Trekhgornaya cotton mill is typical. Housed in spacious bright premises adjoining the mill, it serves only its workers. The staff strives not only to cure, but also to prevent illness. To this end, the working and living conditions of the patients are studied.

It has become customary to consider each case of illness not locally, but to subject it to all-round investigation. There are in the polyclinic for this purpose many specialized departments: therapeutic, women's diseases, surgical, physiotherapeutic, nervous diseases, ear, nose and throat diseases, eye diseases, a dental surgery and laboratories.

Recently at the regular prophylactic examination of the women workers in the weaving mill a doctor noticed that a woman worker, Maria Ivanova, was getting thinner. After a careful X-ray examination the initial stage of cancer of the stomach was diagnosed. As is generally known, early diagnosis and treatment is essential in fighting cancer. The patient therefore was sent to the Oncological Institute where an operation was performed, and Ivanova is now in fine health and one of the best Stakhanovites in the weaving mill.

When necessary the polyclinic sends a patient to the appropriate institute: balneological, oncological, nutrition, etc., where he remains until his complete recovery. Many of the patients are prescribed additional food rations, others are given special diets which they receive in the dietetic dining hall of the mill, and others are sent to the mill's overnight sanatorium.

Such sanatoriums are part of the Soviet public health system. There are in the USSR many sanatoriums and rest homes at the seashore and in the mountains, but there are also sanatoriums where a worker may receive rest and treatment without leaving his job. There we send men and women workers in the



LIGHT TREATMENT. Factory polyclinics have many departments, of which physiotherapy departments like this are one.

initial stages of tuberculosis, with slight nervous disorders, or who need to gain weight.

At the end of his working day the patient goes to the overnight sanatorium, situated on the grounds of the mill, where he takes a shower bath and dinner, followed by an hour or more of rest. A girl from the factory library brings books, newspapers or tickets to the theater which is located nearby. Before supper the patients may attend a motion picture or a concert in the factory club or in the overnight sanatorium itself. In the morning after breakfast the worker, thoroughly refreshed, returns to his job.

Very popular among the women workers, who constitute the overwhelming majority of the workers in the Trekhgornaya cotton mill, is the women's department. Every expectant mother is kept under close medical observation.

Every pregnant woman is examined twice a month. If for some reason she fails to appear for her examination, a nurse visits her at home. Last year, as compared with 1945, the number of births among women workers at the mill increased by 175 per cent.

The State renders great material assistance to mothers of large families. Last year such mothers in the Trekhgornaya mill received from the State allowances amounting to 60 thousand rubles.

A school for mothers has been organized in the mill, where gynecologists and other physicians deliver lectures on the physiology of pregnancy, on women's diseases, etc. In that school the future mothers receive visual instruction in the care of babies. Pregnant women receive additional food rations and special grants for their babies' layettes. On the initiative of the women's department, women are

transferred to lighter work and provided with special diets as soon as they become pregnant.

Not infrequently the polyclinic sends the women workers of the mill to the Sochi-Matsesta health resort. To that health resort are sent women who wish to become mothers but who need preliminary treatment before they can do so. On the register of the women's department are several dozen mothers who gave birth to healthy children after treatment at the health resort. Pregnant women also are often sent to special rest homes.

The Trekhgornaya mill has its own maternity home with 110 beds. For nursing mothers a special room has been fitted out in the mill where a nurse from the factory creche brings the children to their mothers for feeding. The Trekhgornaya mill also has a rest home in Saltykovka near Moscow. Pregnant women are given priority in accommodations at rest homes and sanatoriums.

Health stations have been set up in all departments of the mill; nurses are on duty at each one, day and night.

The polyclinic has done a good deal for the rapid and complete restoration of the health and working capacity of war invalids. A special physician has been assigned to look after them. Treatment of the after-effects of war trauma requires long and strenuous work, and its success depends upon an individual approach and thorough examination of each invalid. Physiotherapy, physical culture and massage are applied until the patient is cured.

All medical aid, including special diets and accommodation in overnight sanatoriums, is provided to men and women workers free of charge.

THIS thorough program of daily attention to the health of Soviet workers, as one aspect of the broad Soviet public health program, has its counterpart in the system of health protection for Soviet school children.

Each school has the services of a precinct child specialist, who combines his visits to the school with his receiving hours at the children's dispensary and his rounds of patients. This enables the doctor to follow up the school cases in the



OVERNIGHT SANATORIUM. Here workers with very slight ailments come for rest and care after work.

dispensary and at the home. The doctor visits the school every day or every other day at a set hour. He is assisted by two nurses: one helps him on his rounds, while the other is permanently employed at the school.

The doctor's main tasks are the application of disease prevention measures in the school and constant observation of the physical development and health of each child. With the assistance of the nurse the doctor has the pupils weighed regularly, their height measured, examines their sight and hearing. Children with malaria, rheumatism and other ailments are examined more frequently. If necessary they are sent to sanatoriums or forest schools.

Physical culture classes are also under the control of the school doctor, who determines what group—strong, average or weak—the child must attend. The doctor also helps the teacher to seat the children in the classroom in a way best suited to their physical condition. He takes part in teachers' conferences, and keeps a careful check of sanitary conditions, ventilation and lighting.

Inoculations are a regular practice in Soviet schools—particularly against diphtheria and smallpox.

In addition school doctors take an

active part in organizing summer camps, recreation grounds and children's sanatoriums. They also publicize the rules of hygiene in school, instruct parents in the health of the child and conduct junior first-aid classes. In the senior classes lectures on sex hygiene are given.

Children to the age of 12 are provided with a children's ration card providing for sufficient fruit and milk. Children over 12 get a dependent's card (that is the kind of card that an adult who does not work receives) with an extra bread ration. At school all children without exception are provided with a roll and a hot drink for breakfast. In the junior classes children may, if they wish, stay in school after lessons, to be served hot lunches or a full dinner, above the ration. Pupils in the senior grades may take their dinners in the children's dining room, but are obliged to surrender part of their ration points.

It is the doctor's duty to check on the quality of the food and on the service. There are also special day sanatoriums at the children's dispensaries where little boys and girls come after school, get their dinner and prepare their lessons.

The school's doctor keeps in contact with the parents, who have high praise for the hygiene program in the schools.

Interview with Shostakovich

By Rita Korn

THE story of the heroic struggle the youth of the Donbas town of Krasnodon waged against the German invaders during the occupation and their tragic fate, told in Fadeyev's novel *The Young Guard*, has inspired Dmitri Shostakovich to write an opera on the subject.

He could hardly have chosen a more momentous theme for his next major work.

"Fadeyev's magnificent novel brought home to me once more what is undoubtedly one of the finest manifestations of the sterling qualities of the rising generation of Soviet men and women," the composer told me when I visited him recently. "It serves as an excellent illustration of the indomitable spirit of those who today have taken up the torch their predecessors carried through the years of the Revolution and Civil War, a measure of the stature of the people the Soviet system has reared."

The composer is now waiting for the libretto which Lev Arnstam, the movie producer, is writing. Arnstam, incidentally, has collaborated with Shostakovich for the better part of the 26 years since the two were students at the Conservatory. Shostakovich has written the music for all of Arnstam's pictures, with the exception of his latest, *Glinka*.

We were sitting in the study of Shostakovich's new apartment on the Mozhaik Highway. Two Steinway grand pianos were the chief furnishings of the room. Noticing the faint lines of weariness around the composer's eyes and mouth, I remembered that he had recently been bedridden with a severe case of diphtheria. He admitted that he had not sufficiently rested after his illness.

"But I simply couldn't desert my pupils any longer, with the examinations only a few weeks away," he said. Typical of Shostakovich is his devotion to his pedagogical duties. In addition to his composition class at the Moscow Conservatory, he is at present super-

vising the studies of a group of students at Leningrad's Conservatory as well.

"On his deathbed," Shostakovich explained, "the late O. Sternberg, who was my professor, asked me to take over his class and see it through until graduation. I could not refuse such a request."

And so Shostakovich makes a special trip to Leningrad once a month to see six budding composers bequeathed to him by his old teacher. After verifying their progress, he leaves them in the care of an assistant.

While in Leningrad, Shostakovich discharges his duties as Deputy to the Supreme Soviet of the Russian SFSR from the Leningrad Region.

Dmitri Shostakovich is a hard worker. His day begins at 7:30 A.M., when he and his two children—Galina, aged 11, and Maxim, 9—do setting-up exercises together to the accompaniment of the radio. The composer, by the way, is quite a sports fan. Football is his passion.

Until noon he works at home, answering his mail, which is voluminous. On the days when he is not due at the Conservatory he usually listens to music by composers who submit their work to

the Stalin Prize awards committee, of which he is a member. A good deal of Shostakovich's time is spent working in his capacity as musical adviser to the Ministry of Cinematography and the Government Committee on Arts.

While we were talking, a huge dog came loping into the room, barking and whining. "Tomka's upset because the children are going off to the rest home," Shostakovich explained. "You know," he added earnestly, "I have a theory that dogs live such short lives because they take everything so much to heart."

We went into the living room where Galina and Maxim were noisily preparing for the journey, aided by their mother. Nina Shostakovich, the composer's wife, is a physicist, specializing in work with cosmic rays.

Both of the Shostakovich children are quite talented. Galina, whose French is as good as her Russian, loves music and has already begun to compose. Maxim, the "spitting image" of his father, is musical too, but he also has a flair for drawing, and it is hard to say at this point which of his two gifts is the more pronounced.



COMPOSER. Dmitri Shostakovich looks over a copy of his "Song of the United Nations" published in the United States.



THEATER. The State Opera and Ballet Theater, one of Novosibirsk's finest buildings and a cultural center for the entire district.



CITY STREET. Krasny Prospekt in Novosibirsk. Handsome buildings line this street which is a principal one of the Siberian city.

The "Capital" of Siberia

By I. Mal

NOVOSIBIRSK residents speak of their city as the capital of Siberia. Officially, that is not quite so. Siberia is not a republic and hence can have no capital. It is true, however, that Novosibirsk is situated in the heart of a vast, rich territory and that the great Ob River has made this town the biggest river port in eastern Russia.

During the Soviet period, and especially under the Five-Year Plans, Novosibirsk grew by leaps and bounds. From a small and obscure township in old Russia it has developed into a large industrial and cultural center with modern machine building, metalworking, chemical, food and woodworking industries. Its Sibmetaltroi and Chkalov agricultural machinery works are famed throughout the land.

In 1907 the population of Novosibirsk numbered 20 thousand; today the figure is 750 thousand. During the war the city became an important supply base for the Army.

The town known today as Novosibirsk was founded in 1891 as a small settlement for workers building the Trans-Siberian railroad. Within a few years the original settlement had grown to the dimensions of a town, and it was named Novonikolayevsk.

The Revolution gave the town not only a new name but a new life. Great changes have taken place in Novosibirsk during the past quarter of a century. That is evident the moment you step off the train at the station—a new, monumental structure with tall white columns and underground passages that remind one of the Moscow subway. The Novosibirsk depot is one of the biggest and handsomest in the USSR.

Novosibirsk's main street, Krasny Prospect, strikes the new note. It is a broad thoroughfare flanked by modern four- and five-story apartment houses fronted by shops, restaurants and motion picture theaters.



PARK. Children and their elders enjoy this Siberian city's parks.

What is left of the old Novosibirsk—the many streets and alleys still unpaved and the clusters of low wooden cabins on the city's outskirts—forms a striking contrast to the new, and is anything but decorative. Had it not been for the war, that blemish on the landscape would have been removed by now. Today, Novosibirsk looks like a huge construction site as it proceeds to rid itself of all the eyesores of the past.

A symbol of the new is the Opera House on Stalin Square, the pride of all Novosibirskites. And well it might be, for it is the largest in the country, seating two thousand.

Novosibirsk lives a full cultural life. Its Krasny Fakel drama theater and its children's theater play nightly to full houses. The Philharmonic Society gives regular symphony concerts.

The powerful voice of the new Novosibirsk radio station is heard by the wintering parties in the Arctic and by listeners in the Far East.

Important research is under way in

the Novosibirsk branch of the USSR Academy of Sciences; and the lecture rooms of the State Medical Institute, and of the pedagogical, construction engineering and other colleges opened in Soviet times, are crowded.

The city is still growing. The new Five-Year Plan envisages the construction there of a new automobile plant, a large textile mill, tobacco, furniture and perfume factories and various other enterprises.

Novosibirsk is slated to become a leading scientific and cultural center. The building that houses its branch of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR occupies an entire block. The main wing is still under construction, and premises have yet to be built for the mining-geological, chemistry-metallurgical and other departments of the branch. Other buildings scheduled to go up are the physico-mathematical, planning, industrial and hydrotechnical institutes, as well as three theaters. A 200-acre botanical garden is also to be laid out.

The Career of "Kukryniksi"

By T. Lebedeva

THE first Kukryniksi cartoons appeared in 1926. Kukryniksi is the unusual pseudonym composed of parts of the names of the three young artists, Mikhail Kupriyanov, Porfiri Krylov and Nikolai Sokolov, who since their student years have been working collectively.

Having a single outlook and equally talented, this trio achieved remarkable success. Their cartoons, which began to appear in magazines, made a lasting impression on the readers.

In the beginning the Kukryniksi concentrated their efforts on purely literary subjects. The conflict of different literary trends and of their leading representatives was the favorite target of their satire. But very soon this field became too narrow for the application of the talent of the young artists, who possessed

tremendous reserves of creative power.

Entering the field of world politics the Kukryniksi, in their cartoons and posters, were among the first to strike at incipient fascism. Quite characteristic in this respect is their poster, *The Road of German Social Fascism*, which depicts briefly but clearly the history of the betrayal of the German Social Democrats.

The number of genres mastered by the Kukryniksi increased rapidly after 1930. Among their book illustrations, particularly noteworthy are the caricatures executed in grotesque style for *The Twelve Chairs*, a novel by Ilya Ilf and Evgeni Petrov, and for Demyan Bedny's *Fables*. Their illustrations for Maxim Gorky's novel, *Klim Samghin*, are well known. Among their later book illustrations were those for *Dead*

Souls, the immortal work of the great Russian writer Nikolai Gogol, and illustrations for the works of Saltykov-Shchedrin and Anton Chekhov.

The first of the Kukryniksi paintings, caricatures in oil, appeared in 1931. Then came a number of paintings depicting events of the October Revolution and the Civil War periods. The Kukryniksi completed a series of large satirical portraits of the counter-revolutionary Generals Yudenich, Denikin, Kolchak and others.

On the eve of the Patriotic War, while continuing to work collectively on posters, cartoons and illustrations, Kupriyanov, Krylov and Sokolov each had one-man shows. Each of them proved to be a first-rate portrait and landscape painter.

It was during the Great Patriotic War that the work of the Kukryniksi assumed its widest scope. The artists waged war on the German invaders through the medium of their cartoons, posters, drawings and anti-fascist leaflets.

During the war years the noted trio finished a painting depicting the death of the partisan heroine, Zoya Kosmodemyanskaya.

In another collective work the Kukryniksi depict the historical moment of the signing of the declaration of unconditional surrender of Germany. This painting is of great documentary interest since all the characters are drawn from life.

The Kukryniksi are now at work on a new painting, *The Flight of the Germans from Novgorod*. They will soon start work on a painting dedicated to the heroic deed of Liza Chaikina, a partisan heroine. The artists recently completed a series of illustrations for Anton Chekhov's narrative, *The Lady with a Dog*.

Their work is highly valued by the Soviet Government. All three have won the title of Merited Art Worker and have been awarded Stalin Prizes.



KUKRYNIKSI. The three artists who collectively are "Kukryniksi." From a lithograph by Georgi Vereisky.

The Mosfilm Studios

By L. Antonov

Director of the Mosfilm Cinema Studios

THE Mosfilm studios in the Soviet capital are among the foremost cinema studios in the USSR. Built in 1930, the studios are composed of five large pavilions, a movie lot and numerous auxiliary establishments.

Mosfilm has a staff of two thousand, including 25 producers. Among the latter are such noted representatives of the Soviet film industry as S. Eisenstein, V. Pudovkin, G. Alexandrov, I. Pyryev, J. Raizman and M. Romm, who have been at Mosfilm since its foundation.

Mosfilm produced such outstanding films as *Parched Earth* (produced by J. Raizman), *A Night in St. Petersburg* (produced by G. Roshal), *Happy Fellows* (produced by G. Alexandrov), *The New Gulliver* (produced by A. Ptushko), *Aerograd* (produced by A. Dovzhenko), *We Are From Kronstadt* (produced by E. Dzigan), *Circus* (produced by G. Alexandrov), *The Thirteen*, *Lenin in October* and *Lenin in 1918* (all produced by M. Romm), *Volga-Volga* (produced by G. Alexandrov), *Alexander Nevsky* (produced by S. Eisenstein), *Tractor Drivers* and *The Shepherd and the Swineherd* (released in the United States as *They Met In Moscow*; produced by I. Pyryev) and *Suvorov* and *Minin and Pozharsky* (produced by V. Pudovkin). All of these films were popular in the Soviet Union and in other countries.

During the Patriotic War the proximity of the front forced the Mosfilm studios to evacuate to Alma Ata, 25 hundred miles from Moscow. There, under unusual and difficult conditions, the personnel of Mosfilm completed such brilliant screen productions as *Kutuzov*, *Six P.M.*, *Girl Number 217*, *Ivan the Terrible*, *District Party Secretary*, and dozens of other war films of heroism and courage.

Following re-evacuation to Moscow, Mosfilm completed many new films in a short period of time. Among them were *Hello, Moscow!* (produced by S. Yutkevich), *Guilty Without Guilt*



IN THE STUDIO. Lyubov Orlova and Nikolai Cherkassov rehearse a scene for the film "Spring" produced by Mosfilm.

(produced by V. Petrov), *Admiral Nakhimov* (produced by V. Pudovkin), *Glinka* (produced by L. Arnstam) and *Stone Flower* (produced by A. Ptushko).

As regards Mosfilm's 1947 production schedule, we find Sergei Yutkevich filming *Light Over Russia*, about the origin and realization of Lenin's plan for the electrification of the country.

Grigori Alexandrov is finishing work on a new musical comedy devoted to the life of Soviet intellectuals. Starring in this film is Lyubov Orlova, well-known for her performances in *Happy Fellows*, *Volga-Volga* and *Circus*.

Producer Vera Stroyeva is at present engaged on *Maria Melnikaitė*, a stirring screen story of the young heroine of the Lithuanian people who gave her life for the freedom of her country.

A technicolor comedy of the life of Soviet youth entitled *Moscow-Pacific Ocean* is being filmed by Julius Raizman.

Producer Alexander Dovzhenko is completing *Life in Bloom*, a technicolor film biography of the famous Russian scientist and transformer of nature, Ivan Michurin.

The star of the film *Chapayev*, Boris Babochkin, who is a producer as well as an actor, is now working on *A Tale of the Impetuous*, a film depicting the heroism and courage of the sailors of the Northern Fleet during the recent war. Producer Mikhail Romm is getting ready to start work on *The Russian Question*, adapted from the play of the same name by Konstantin Simonov.

Producer Vladimir Petrov is beginning to work on *The Battle of Stalin-grad*, a feature-length documentary film which will have a sequel.

Production of *Bold Sails*, a film portraying Soviet workers, collective farmers and scientists and their enthusiasm in restoring the national economy, has started at the Mosfilm studios. The producer is Alexander Ptushko.

Notes on Soviet Life

FOUR MILLION Soviet farmers have been moved from dugouts and shacks to newly built farmhouses in German-devastated areas of the Russian SFSR, it was reported recently at a rural building conference held in Moscow. The conference was called to review village and collective farm construction work carried out in the past few years.

The homes of millions of farmers were destroyed by the Germans during the war, forcing the homeless to seek makeshift shelter. Through the joint efforts of the Government and the collective farmers, more than 870 thousand farmhouses have been built, but the problem has not yet been fully solved.

New homes for families still living in temporary quarters must be ready by November 7, the 30th anniversary of the October Revolution, according to instructions of the Government.

★

Deposits in savings banks throughout the USSR have been rising steadily in recent months, bringing the total to the 13 billion ruble mark. In January the deposits increased by 216 million rubles, in February by 225 million, and in March by 267 million rubles.

★

Soviet Armenia's first sugar refinery has gone into operation, processing beet grown on Armenian plantations. Armenia thus joins the ranks of Soviet Republics which have set up sugar-producing industries in recent years: Uzbekistan, Kirghizia, Kazakhstan and Georgia.

Restoration of the sugar industry of the Ukraine and Byelorussia has progressed to the point where 186 refineries may be expected to be in operation in these republics during the 1947-1948 season. Although the Soviet sugar industry is still below prewar level, it is anticipated that twice as much sugar will be produced this season as compared with last season.

Two-way radio contact with tractor brigades in the field was a feature of this year's spring sowing campaign in the Soviet Union. Four thousand receiving and transmitting installations were placed in service by 250 machine and tractor stations, each set having an operating radius of 20 miles. Within the next two years this service is to be extended to another four thousand machine and tractor stations.

★

The use of bacteria as food for plants is the basis of a new preparation known as phosphorobacteria, evolved by the Leningrad Institute of Agricultural Microbiology. Each gram of the preparation contains up to 200 million specially cultivated bacteria, which on reaching the soil transform complex organic matter containing phosphorus into soluble salts from which the plant can draw nourishment. Experiments made in several areas have shown that 100 grams of the substance administered to an acre increases the yield of grain crops by 15 to 30 per cent.

★

A saving of 70 million rubles was effected last year by Soviet light industry enterprises as a result of the application of 22 thousand labor-saving inventions and methods proposed by workers. The authors were awarded bonuses.

★

Soviet seal hunters in the White Sea are winding up a successful season, with a catch of 145 thousand head reported at the halfway mark. The sealing expedition includes four icebreakers and a wing of light aircraft.

★

Planes of the agricultural air fleet have opened an offensive on half a million acres of malaria-infested swamps in Soviet Azerbaijan.

More than 52 billion rubles—14 per cent of the total 1947 budget—will be spent on education in the USSR this year. By 1950 the Soviet Union is to have 193 thousand elementary and secondary schools with a total enrollment of 31,800,000.

★

This year will see the electrification of 6,700 collective farms and 1,300 machine and tractor stations in the Soviet countryside. This is a part of the sweeping rural electrification program launched under the new Five-Year Plan. Last year collective farms and rural Soviets built 2,615 local power stations, providing power to four thousand collective farms and nine hundred machine and tractor stations.

The Five-Year Plan provides for extensive development of the use of electricity in collective farms, machine and tractor stations and state farms. Small hydroelectric stations are being built in rural areas on a large scale. Where no water power resources exist, the stations are powered by locomobiles or gas-generator engines using local fuel of various kinds.

★

A highway from Moscow to the southern shore of the Crimea, running through Kursk, Orel, Tula, Kharkov, Dnepropetrovsk and Zaporozhye, is now under construction. The first stretch, from Moscow to Kharkov, has been completed and opened to traffic, and another 435-mile section to Simferopol, principal city on the Crimean Peninsula, has yet to be completed.

The concrete highway is to be the most modern automobile road in the Soviet Union. There will be service stations along the route and hotels every 185 miles of the way. The road will have several traffic lanes.

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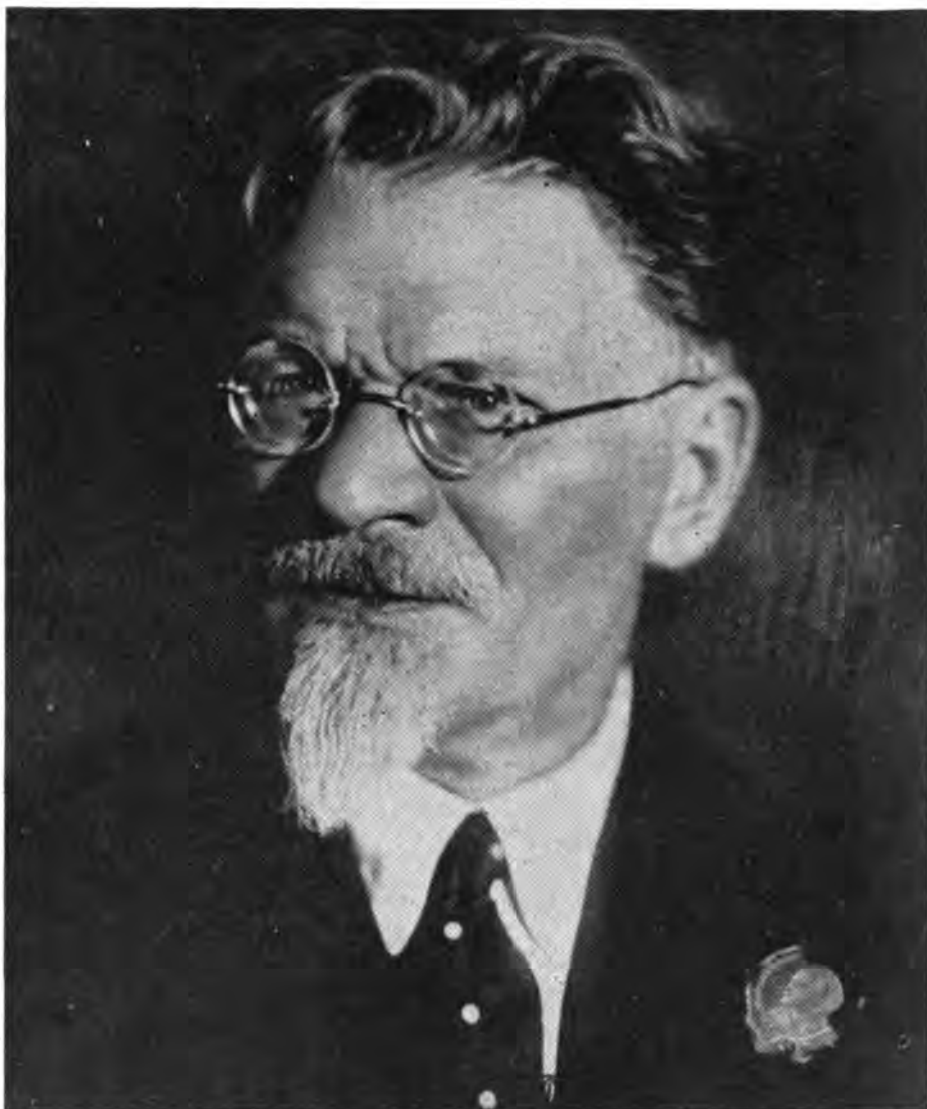
NUMBER 10

Restoring Minsk. Those who
thought so well to free their coun-
try of Hitler's hordes work well
to restore and improve it.



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MIKHAIL IVANOVICH KALININ
1875—1946

This month the Soviet people marked the first anniversary of the death of Mikhail Ivanovich Kalinin, who for 27 years had served as head of the Soviet State. Shortly before his death on June 3, 1946, ill health had forced him to resign from the post of Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

(Story on Page 12)

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When Germany Attacked



"Our forces are uncountable," says the slogan on the poster at the left, which was issued soon after the German fascists launched their attack against the Soviet Union six years ago, on June 22, 1941. And indeed the forces of the patriotic Soviet people proved so. Peasant and worker, man and woman, from city and country and from the most diverse sections of the population, they rose as one man to defend

the beloved Soviet Motherland.

On these pages are shown some of the ways in which they served the cause of victory. The armed forces were the spearhead of resistance; but behind them stood millions in factory and field; in defense projects, medical aid projects, services organized to defend cities; and in the brave guerrilla movement which struck such terror to the hearts of the German forces.



VOW. A newly named Guards unit vows to defend Leningrad.



ANTI-AIRCRAFT. A range-finding team on a Moscow roof, during an air raid.



PATROL. Craft of the Baltic Fleet.



FIRE WARDEN. He spotted fire bombs. **GUERRILLA.** She fought the enemy.



IN INDUSTRY. Moscow women workers before a production chart.



DEFENSE. Anti-tank ditch at Moscow.



BLOOD DONOR. Millions of pints of blood were given by donors like this girl.



THE FARM. Women learned men's work.

Damage and

On this page are pictures of the ruins the Germans left where they had found flourishing cities. On the opposite page are recent pictures of some of the reconstruction which has been accomplished.

Although the Soviet people expect it to take years to repair all the damage, much has been done. Where only rubble stood when the invader was driven out, houses and mills, office buildings and factories have risen again.

The country was ravaged by the invading army from the border to the Volga. Some of the most fertile and most industrially developed territory in the USSR was left with its farms in ashes and its factories razed to the ground.

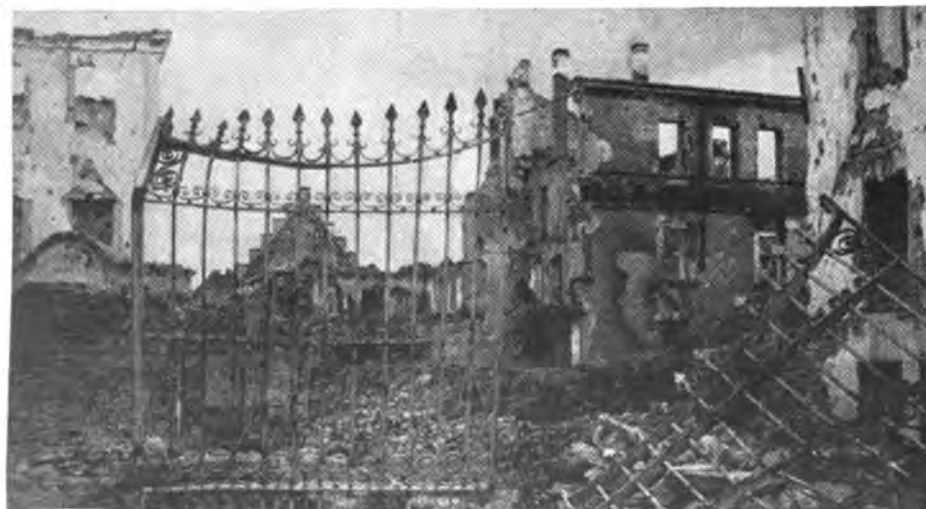
Within five years the Soviet people plan to have rehabilitated, and in many cases to have im-



MOSCOW. The ruins of the famous Vakhtangov Theater at the capital.



STALINGRAD. This twisted steel was the Red October iron and steel works.



NARVA. These ruins were residential houses before the invasion.



VORONEZH. The Mitrofanievsky Cathedral ruins.

Rebuilding

proved, the national economy.

Much has been done in rehabilitating the basic industries on which such a great measure of the success of other industries depends—such basic industries as power, steel, coal and others. The turbines of the great Dnieper hydropower station, for instance, are again supplying power for Donbas steel plants and for the mechanized Ukrainian farms of the region.

The farms are being rapidly rehabilitated. The farming population, which worked so well and which produced many of the splendid guerrillas who fought so bravely behind the enemy lines in time of war, is no less nobly striving now to rebuild, to increase crops, to improve the farms, and to give to the country the greatest possible amount of food.



MOSCOW. Building an apartment house.



PETROZAVODSK. Lazar Chinenov, the city's chief architect, and a colleague, Dmitri Maslennikov, before a restoration project.



FACTORY. Rebuilding the Zaporozhstal iron and steel works.



MINSK. The rehabilitated Byelorussian Government Building at Minsk.

Molotov's Broadcast, June 22, 1941

Citizens of the Soviet Union:

The Soviet Government and its head, Comrade Stalin, have authorized me to make the following statement:

TODAY at 4 A.M., without any claims having been presented to the Soviet Union, without a declaration of war, German troops attacked our country, attacked our borders at many points and bombed from their airplanes our cities—Zhitomir, Kiev, Sevastopol, Kaunas and some others—killing or wounding more than two hundred persons. There were also enemy air raids and artillery shelling from Rumanian and Finnish territory.

This unheard-of attack on our country is perfidy unparalleled in the history of civilized nations. The attack on our country was perpetrated despite the fact that a treaty of non-aggression had been signed between the USSR and Germany and that the Soviet Government has most faithfully abided by all the provisions of this treaty. The attack on our country was perpetrated despite the fact that during the entire period of the operation of this treaty the German Government could not find grounds for a single complaint against the USSR as regards observance of the treaty. The entire responsibility for this predatory attack on the Soviet Union falls fully and completely upon the German-fascist rulers.

At 5:30 A.M., that is, after the attack had already been perpetrated, Schulenburg, the German Ambassador in Moscow, made a statement on behalf of his government to me as People's Commissar of Foreign Affairs, to the effect that the German Government had decided to launch a war against the USSR in connection with the concentration of Red Army units near the Eastern German frontier. In reply to this I stated on behalf of the Soviet Government that until the very last moment the German Government had not



VYACHESLAV M. MOLOTOV

presented any claims to the Soviet Government, that Germany had attacked the USSR despite the peaceable position of the Soviet Union, and that for this reason fascist Germany is the aggressor. On the instruction of the Government of the Soviet Union, I must also state that at no point had our troops or our air force committed a violation of the frontier and that therefore the statement made this morning by the Rumanian radio to the effect that Soviet aircraft allegedly had fired on Rumanian airdromes is a sheer lie and provocation. Likewise a lie and a provocation is the whole declaration made today by Hitler, who is trying belatedly to concoct accusations charging the Soviet Union with failure to observe the Soviet-German pact.

Now that an attack on the Soviet Union has already been committed, the Soviet Government has ordered our troops to repulse this predatory assault and to drive the German troops from the territory of our country.

This war has been forced upon us not by the German people, not by the German workers, peasants and intellectuals

whose sufferings we well understand, but by the clique of blood-thirsty fascist rulers of Germany who have enslaved Frenchmen, Czechs, Poles, Serbians, the people of Norway, Belgium, Denmark, Holland, Greece and other nations.

The Government of the Soviet Union expresses its unshakable confidence that our valiant Army and Navy and the brave falcons of the Soviet Air Force will acquit themselves with honor in performing their duty to the fatherland, to the Soviet people, and will inflict a crushing blow upon the aggressor. This is not the first time that our people have had to deal with an attack by an arrogant foe. At the time of Napoleon's invasion of Russia our people's reply was a patriotic war, and Napoleon suffered defeat and met his doom. It will be the same with

Hitler, who in his arrogance has proclaimed a new crusade against our country. The Red Army and our whole people will again wage a victorious patriotic war for country, honor and liberty.

The Government of the Soviet Union expresses the firm conviction that the whole population of our country, all the workers, peasants and intellectuals, men and women, will conscientiously perform their duties and do their work. Our entire people must now stand solid and united as never before. Each one of us must demand of himself and of others the discipline, organization, and self-denial worthy of real Soviet patriots, in order to provide for all the needs of the Red Army, Navy and Air Force and to ensure victory over the enemy.

The Government calls upon you, citizens of the Soviet Union, to rally still more closely around our glorious Bolshevik Party, around our Soviet Government, around our great leader, Comrade Stalin. Ours is a righteous cause. The enemy will be defeated. Victory will be ours.

The War and Reconstruction

THE devastation caused by the war in the temporarily occupied regions of the USSR was indeed terrible, and the present efforts and achievements of the Soviet people in rebuilding and improving their national economy under the Fourth Five-Year Plan are correspondingly great.

The Extraordinary State Commission appointed to ascertain the amount of damage and the extent of war crimes reported that 1,710 cities had been wholly or partly demolished, in addition to more than 70,000 villages and hamlets laid waste by the enemy.

The Commission's report stated that the invaders had left in ruins 31,850 industrial enterprises, had destroyed or partly destroyed 61 major power stations and many smaller ones.

It reported the ruin of approximately three thousand oil wells in the Grozny fields and the Krasnodar area; and that more than 40,000 miles of railway track

and a tremendous number of telegraph offices, telephone exchanges and other facilities had been wrecked.

The country's agriculture suffered greatly. The Commission reported that 98,000 collective farms were devastated, as were 1,876 state farms and 2,890 machine and tractor stations. Millions of cattle and livestock were slaughtered or driven off.

In addition to this great damage to the economy of the Soviet Union, the Commission reported tremendous devastation of cultural and scientific institutions, hospitals, schools, and libraries.

The introductory section of the Fourth Five-Year Plan, which provides for the restoration and advancement of the national economy by 1950, says:

"The treacherous attack of Hitler Germany on our socialist motherland in 1941 put a stop to the peaceful constructive labors of the Soviet Union and interrupted the general economic ad-

vance and the rise in the standard of living of the peoples of the USSR . . .

"The USSR has returned to the work of peaceful socialist construction interrupted by the treacherous attack of Hitler Germany.

"Having effectively initiated, while the Patriotic War was still on, the economic rehabilitation of the formerly occupied regions, the Soviet Union, now that the war is over, is continuing to rehabilitate and further develop its national economy on the basis of long-range state plans, which determine and direct the economic life of the USSR.

"The Supreme Soviet of the USSR declares that the principal aims of the Five-Year Plan for the Rehabilitation and Development of the National Economy of the USSR in 1946-1950 are to rehabilitate the devastated regions of the country, to recover the prewar level in industry and agriculture, and then considerably to surpass this level."



UKRAINIAN HOUSING. A rebuilt apartment house in Makeyevka in the formerly devastated industrial Donbas.

An Historic Act

By A. Y. Vyshinsky

In this article the eminent legal expert A. Y. Vyshinsky, Deputy Foreign Minister of the USSR, discusses the abolition of the death penalty in the Soviet Union.

PRAVDA carries the Edict of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR on the abolition of the death sentence. This edict opens a new chapter in the history of the Soviet State which has been consolidated in struggle against the many enemies of the workers and peasants who 30 years ago took over the reins of government and built a mighty socialist power.

This was accomplished as a result of the selfless labor and heroic efforts of the workers, peasants and intelligentsia, who, under the leadership of the party of Lenin and Stalin, overcame the furious resistance of the enemies of socialism both inside and outside the country.

In their efforts to hinder socialist construction in the USSR, these enemies stooped to any means of struggle, no matter how base and criminal, cruel and treacherous. Treason to the country, terror, diversions, sabotage, conspiracy with the agents of states hostile toward the Soviet Union, who did not hesitate to use any methods and means of struggle against the Soviets and against the Soviet people—everything was put into action to achieve the one aim of crushing the Soviet system.

Suffice it to recall such dastardly crimes as the *Shakhta* and *Promparty* plots, the conspiracies of the Trotskyites, Zinovievites, Bukharinites and other enemies of the Soviet people who menaced the very existence of the Soviet system.

The Soviet State invariably punished these enemies with all the severity of its law standing guard, by the will of the workers and peasants, over the socialist achievements of our country.

The penalty provided by the Fundamental Principles of the Criminal Code of the USSR for the gravest crimes

menacing Soviet power and the Soviet system was death by shooting. This penalty was decreed as an exceptional measure outside of the general provisions of the criminal code. This fact alone indicates that, unlike the codes of the overwhelming majority of other countries, Soviet legislation always regarded the death sentence not as an ordinary punitive measure, part of the regular criminal code, but as an emergency measure demanded by necessity likewise based on contingencies of an exceptional order.

"The historic victory of the Soviet people over the enemy revealed not only the increased might of the Soviet State, but, first and foremost, the exceptional devotion of the entire population of the Soviet Union to the Soviet Motherland and the Soviet Government," reads the preamble of the Edict on the abolition of the death sentence in the USSR in peacetime.

The Great Patriotic War against fascist Germany, which treacherously attacked our country, revealed the unshakable stability of the Soviet State and social system, the exceptional solidarity and complete moral and political unity of the peoples of the Soviet Union.

The German fascist armies invaded the territory of the Soviet Union, urged on by false promises of a *blitzkrieg*, of victory and rich booty.

At the very beginning of the war, J. V. Stalin called attention to the complete failure of this lauded *blitzkrieg*, pointing out that the Germans counted "on the instability of the Soviet system, on the instability of the Soviet rear, believing that, after the first serious blow and after the first reverses suffered by the Red Army, conflicts would take place between the workers and peasants; that strife would begin among the peoples of the USSR; that uprisings would take place; that the country would fall apart; and that this would facilitate the advance of the German aggressors as far as the Urals."

The Germans, added Stalin, had sadly miscalculated. Far from weakening the alliance between the workers and the peasants and the friendship of the peoples of the USSR, the reverses suffered by the Red Army, had, on the contrary, strengthened them.

The war revealed the high level of organization and the unprecedented strength of the Soviet rear. The legend, invented by the enemies of the Soviet Union for the purpose of misleading public opinion in their own countries, to the effect that the "Soviet multinational state was an 'artificial nonviable structure'," was scattered to the winds.

Citing these inventions of the foreign press, J. V. Stalin said in his address to the electors on February 9, 1946: "Today we can say that the war refuted these claims of the foreign press as groundless."

The abolition of the death sentence in the USSR by the Edict of May 26 represents a new manifestation of the advantages of the Soviet social and state system.

Such are the internal political reasons which brought about the abolition of the death sentence in the USSR in peacetime. But neither can the international situation which has developed since the surrender of Germany and Japan be left out of account in considering this question.

In his reply to the questions of Alexander Werth, Moscow correspondent of the *London Sunday Times*, J. V. Stalin stated that he did not believe in the real danger of a new war. Stalin stated that "there is clamor of a 'new war' made at present mainly by military-political adventurers and their few supporters among civilian officials. They find it necessary to make this noise only to:

"a. Frighten with the specter of war certain naive politicians from among their opponents, and thereby help their governments to extract more concessions from these opponents.

"b. Prevent for some time the cutting of the military budgets of their countries.

"c. Check demobilization of troops and thereby prevent the rapid growth of unemployment in their countries."

Peace may be considered secured for a long time, despite the fact, as is stated in the Edict, that attempts are being made by aggressive elements to provoke a war.

"Not a single great power," declared Stalin in the course of his interview with Elliott Roosevelt, "even if its government were anxious to do so, could now raise a large army to fight another allied power, another great power, because now one cannot possibly fight without one's people—and the people are unwilling to fight."

The Soviet State is conducting a consistent struggle for the cause of democracy, for the consolidation of world peace and security of all nations. This policy is widely backed by the people in all countries.

Adopting its decision on the abolition of the death sentence, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR took into account the international situation obtaining at the present time. The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR likewise reckoned with the desire of the trade unions and other authoritative organizations which express the opinion of broad sections of society. The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet recognized that the application of the death sentence is no longer warranted by necessity under peacetime conditions and therefore the death sentence has been abolished in the Soviet Union in peacetime. Crimes heretofore punishable by the death sentence in accordance with the laws will henceforth be punished in peacetime by imprisonment in reformatory labor camps for a term of 25 years.

The Soviet people will receive with profound satisfaction this great act of socialist humaneness which affords further striking evidence of the might of the Soviet system, of the unparalleled devotion felt for their country and the Soviet Government by the Soviet people who, under the leadership of their great captain and teacher, Stalin, are confidently marching onward to new achievements.



Maxim Gorky

THIS month the world marks the eleventh anniversary of the death of Maxim Gorky, father of Soviet literature. The work of this literary giant spans two epochs of Russian history, and is cherished by the people of the USSR as one of their most precious national monuments.

In his earliest efforts the great humanist made himself the passionate champion of his people—oppressed, downtrodden, yearning for freedom and beauty.

In the difficult years under tsarism before the Revolution, Gorky portrayed the unlimited strength and creative power of his people, battled for their rise to dignity from the depths of degradation, inspired them to struggle. His novel, *Mother*, kindled revolutionary fervor wherever it was read.

When the Russian people flung off their chains and began to build their own democracy, Gorky took his place in the front ranks of the builders. He became the inspired singer of the country where the creative forces of the people were unfolding in all their grandeur. He

became the tireless teacher and worker, building a new literature for his reborn country.

In the final years of his life, he warned the world against the degenerate philosophy of fascism and the danger of fascist aggression.

"By virtue of his influence on Russian literature," declared V. M. Molotov in a stirring tribute at the funeral of the great writer, "Gorky comes after such giants as Pushkin, Gogol and Tolstoy, as the one who best carried on their great traditions in our times. The influence of Gorky's literary works on the destinies of our Revolution is more immediate and more powerful than the influence of any other of our writers . . .

"To his last breath Gorky lived as one in thought and feeling with those who are now so enthusiastically building the new socialist society . . . To the last day of his life his eyes were lit up with the fire of irreconcilable struggle against the enemies of the working people—the fascists and all other oppressors, the stranglers of culture and the instigators of war."

Industry in the First Quarter

THE State Planning Commission of the USSR has issued a report on the fulfillment of the State plan for the first quarter of 1947.

The percentage fulfillment of the quarter's plan of gross industrial production by the various Ministries was as follows:

Ministry	Percentage
Iron and Steel.....	92
Non-ferrous metallurgy.....	99
Coal (Western districts).....	94
Coal (Eastern districts).....	97
Oil (Southern and Western districts).....	100
Oil (Eastern districts).....	91
Power Stations.....	101
Chemical Industry.....	104
Electrical Industry.....	103
Industry producing means of communication	102
Heavy engineering.....	97
Automobile Industry.....	100
Machine tool construction.....	100
Industry producing machines and instruments	100
Building and road engineering.....	103
Transport engineering.....	96
Agricultural machinery.....	91
Building materials.....	92
Timber	86
Paper	93
Rubber	93
Textiles	98
Light Industry.....	100
Fishing (Western).....	110
Fishing (Eastern)	89
Meat and dairy industry.....	99

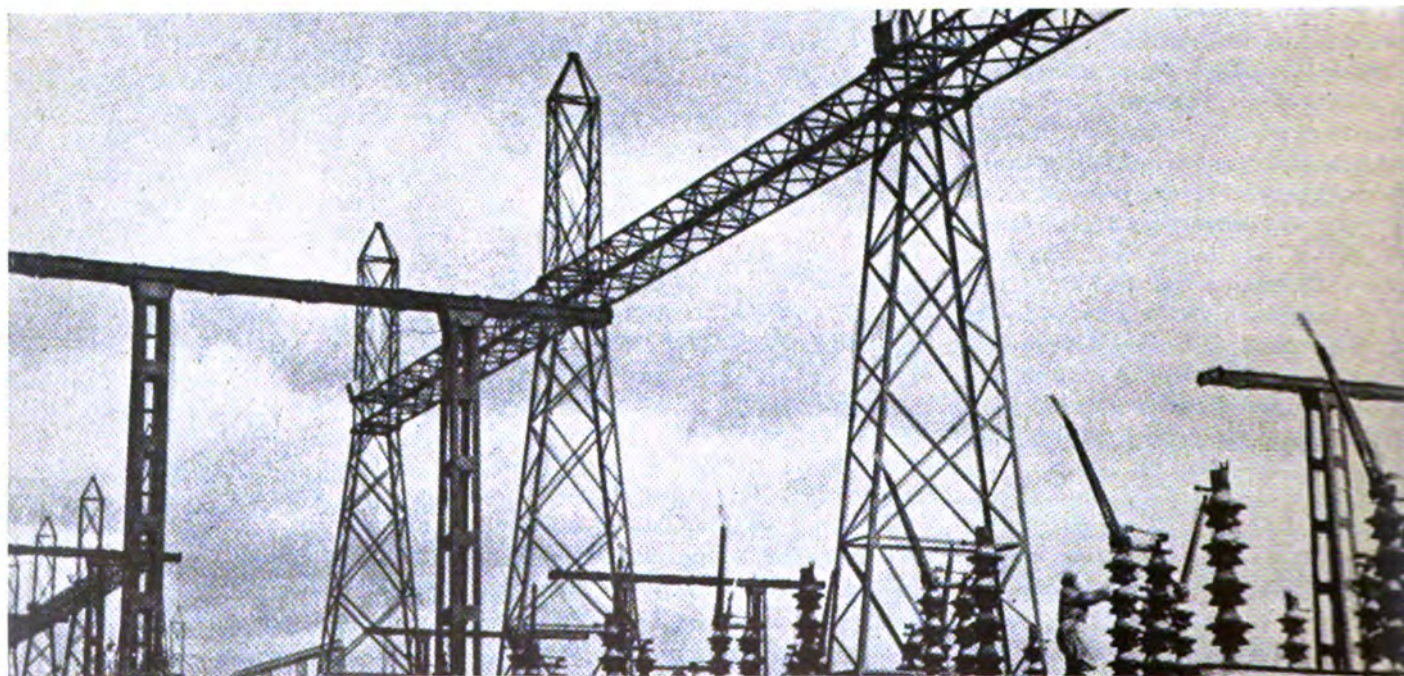
Food	101
Gustatory products.....	101
Medical industry.....	108
Local industry and local fuel industry	99

The plan of the first quarter of 1947 was fulfilled or overfulfilled by 113 enterprises of the iron and steel and non-ferrous metal industries, 318 coal mines, 688 engineering plants, 159 enterprises and trusts of the timber and paper industries, 373 enterprises of the light and textile industries, and 727 trusts and autonomous enterprises of the food industry. In addition, the plan has been fulfilled or overfulfilled by 3,020 republican enterprises of the industries of the constituent Union Republics.

In comparison with the first quarter of 1946, output of the most important kinds of industrial goods in the first quarter of 1947 shows the following increases:

Product	Percentage (First quarter of 1946 equals 100)
Pig iron.....	110
Rolled metal.....	106
Copper	109
Zinc	106
Lead	121
Coal	104

Oil	115
Natural gas.....	124
Electrical energy.....	114
Main line locomotives.....	530
Main line freight cars.....	427
Motor trucks.....	132
Motor cars	119
Auto buses.....	107
Metallurgical equipment.....	121
Steam turbines.....	455
Electric motors (to 100 kw).....	131
Electric motors (over 100 kw).....	119
Metal lathes.....	115
Spinning machines.....	337
Weaving machines.....	1,400
Tractors	193
Tractor-drawn plows.....	223
Tractor sowing machines.....	397
Tractor cultivators	900
Caustic soda.....	121
Calcinated soda.....	109
Mineral fertilizers.....	132
Synthetic dyes.....	121
Transport of timber from woods.....	108
Sawed timber.....	112
Paper	126
Cement	228
Slate	212
Window glass.....	158
Cotton fabrics.....	140
Woolen fabrics.....	145
Leather footwear.....	151
Rubber footwear.....	216
Socks and stockings.....	166
Animal fats.....	169
Vegetable oil.....	104
Fish	135
Soap	114



DNIEPER STATION. Restoration of the substation at the Dnieper power plant. These are new towers.

A further growth of the output of civilian goods was made in the first quarter of 1947. The gross output of the entire industry of the USSR in civilian goods rose by 20 per cent in the first quarter of 1947 as compared with the first quarter of 1946.

The work of railway transport in the first quarter of 1947 was considerably hampered by unfavorable weather during the winter. The average daily loading of railway transport remained at the level of the first quarter of 1946. As regards several of the most important items of railway cargo, the average daily loading increased as follows: coal two per cent; oil 13 per cent; metal four per cent; lumber eight per cent; and cement, more than twice as much.

On the average the railways fulfilled the loading program in the first quarter of 1947 by 88 per cent, while the following railway lines increased and fulfilled their loading program with a surplus in the first quarter of 1947 as compared with the first quarter of 1946 (especially as regards the most important items of cargo): Oktiabrskaya, Orjonikidze, Transcaucasian, Turk-Sib, Tashkent, Ashkhabad and Transbaikal.

With an increase in the total freight turnover of the merchant marine of 17 per cent, as compared with the first quarter of 1946, the following shipping lines particularly increased their work: Soviet Tanker 300 per cent, Black Sea Shipping Administration 25 per cent, Caspian Tanker 16 per cent. While the entire merchant marine on the average fulfilled its quarterly program by 83 per cent, the Soviet Tanker Shipping Administration fulfilled its program of freight turnover with a surplus.

The aggregate volume of capital construction in the first quarter of 1947 amounted to 109 per cent throughout the national economy, as compared with the first quarter of 1946. This includes capital construction in the coal industry, fulfilled with a surplus of 6 per cent; power industry, 9 per cent; civil engineering, 12 per cent; light and food industries, 37 per cent; transport, 3 per cent; and housing construction 21 per cent.

In the first quarter of 1947 coal mines with an annual aggregate production ca-



STALIN PLANT. One of the large auto factories. The auto industry fulfilled its quota.

capacity of 1,300,000 tons of coal were put into operation, as were six turbines at power stations (including the first power unit of 72 thousand kilowatts at the Dnieper hydroelectric power station). Cement mills increased their production capacity by 406 thousand tons, and 67 thousand additional spinning looms were put into operation.

Retail trade turnover in the first quarter of 1947 increased (in comparable prices) by 25 per cent as compared with the first quarter of 1946. During the first quarter of this year the retail trade turnover of cooperative societies in urban areas continued to expand and in March, 1947, had increased practically threefold in comparison with December, 1946. Co-operative societies opened an additional 15,500 stores and stands and 2,700 restaurants.

The total number of workers and office employees in all fields of national economy increased in the first quarter of 1947 by 6 per cent, as compared with the first quarter of 1946. The number of workers in industry increased in the first quarter of 1947, compared with the fourth quarter of 1946, by 4 per cent. During the first quarter of this year, 226 thousand workers were graduated from vocational schools and were employed in industry and building projects.

Preparations for spring field work in agriculture proceeded in the first quarter of 1947 on a higher level than in the past year. The autumn-winter period of tractor repairs in machine and tractor stations and in state farms proceeded according to plan.

The machine and tractor stations of the following regions and republics fulfilled the program of tractor repairs with a surplus within the established time limit: the Moscow, Leningrad, Bryansk, Orel, Crimea, Murmansk and Tula Regions of the Russian Federation; the Kamenets-Podolsk, Poltava, Voroshilovgrad, Kirovograd, Vinnitsa, Kiev, Stalino, Sumy, Kharkov, Chernigov and Zhitomir Regions of the Ukrainian Republic; the machine and tractor stations of the Byelorussian, Azerbaijanian, Armenian, Georgian, Kirghiz, Tajik, Turkmenian, Estonian and Latvian Republics.

Capital construction work amounting to 2,300,000,000 rubles was accomplished in the first quarter of 1947 in districts of the USSR which had undergone enemy invasion. The aggregate industrial output in these districts in the first quarter of 1947 increased by 29 per cent, as compared with the first quarter of 1946, including output of pig iron, 19 per cent; power, 33 per cent; coal extraction in the Donets Basin, 12 per cent.

In Memoriam--Mikhail Kalinin

The people of the Soviet Union this month marked the first anniversary of the passing of Mikhail Kalinin, who shortly before his death had resigned his post as Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. Kalinin was the chief of the Soviet State for 27 years.

APPROXIMATELY a year ago, on June 3, 1946, the heart of Mikhail Ivanovich Kalinin ceased to beat. The soil of his native land under the tall Kremlin wall near the Lenin Mausoleum received the remains of this distinguished son of the great Russian people, an outstanding leader of the Bolshevik Party and of the Soviet State.

For 27 years Kalinin worked selflessly at his post as leader of the supreme body of the Soviet State, devoting all his strength to the consolidation of the socialist State, of the alliance of the workers, peasants and intelligentsia of the USSR, and of the friendship of the Soviet peoples.

The entire vigorous life and fruitful work of Kalinin afford an example of selfless service to the people and supreme devotion to his country.

His loyalty to the cause led by Lenin and Stalin, his affinity with the people and his profound understanding of their interests, his constant concern for their welfare, gained Kalinin the sincere respect and fervent devotion of all working people.

Kalinin came from Russian peasant stock. He tasted the hard lot of the pre-Revolutionary peasants, shared their want, their sorrows and their hard labor. At the age of 18 Kalinin began to work at the "old arsenal" of St. Petersburg, and two years later became a turner at the Putilov plant, where he subsequently developed into a highly skilled gauge-maker.

Kalinin's life is inseparably associated with the history of Russia's working class. We find his name in the first pages of the annals of the revolutionary proletarian movement in Russia. Half a century ago, he entered the path of revolutionary struggle. Together with Lenin,

Kalinin worked in the first underground Marxist circles of St. Petersburg and in the League of Struggle for Emancipation of the Working Class; together with Lenin and Stalin he built the Bolshevik Party, founded the Bolshevik newspaper *Pravda*, and actively participated in the preparation and realization of the great Soviet Revolution.

At every stage in the history of the Bolshevik Party, Kalinin was the faithful comrade-in-arms of Lenin and Stalin. As Kalinin himself stated: "My life—in fact, the story of our working class—consisted in the fact that we lived and fought under the leadership of Lenin and Stalin."

Kalinin's underground work was an example of courage, intrepidity and tenacity. Arrested at St. Petersburg, he was exiled to Tbilisi, where he worked as a metal turner in local railway shops. Police persecution forced him to move to Reval (now Tallinn), where he likewise worked in railway shops. After the expiration of his term of exile, he returned to St. Petersburg. The police persecution, however, continued: searches and arrests followed each other. Between 1899 and 1916, Kalinin was arrested 14 times.

But no privations could weaken Kal-

inin's faith in the future of his class or his will for struggle. Wherever the fate of the revolutionary took him, he continued his tireless activities.

Kalinin possessed a rare gift of persuasion. Lenin noted this gift, and said that where propagandists failed in their attempts to approach the masses of the working people, Kalinin usually proved successful.

After the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution, Petrograd men and women workers elected Kalinin Mayor of Petrograd.

Slightly more than a year later, the Communist Party recommended Kalinin for the highly responsible and honorable post of Chairman of the All-Russian Central Executive Committee. Lenin, who nominated his candidacy, pointed out that Kalinin represented a living embodiment of the alliance between the workers and peasants.

Kalinin justified the confidence of the Party, the trust of the people. To such envoys of the people as Kalinin, the following words of Stalin perhaps apply:

"As far as we members of the Central Committee and members of the Government are concerned, there is no other life for us than life for our great cause, than life for the struggle for the gen-



FRIENDLY MEETING. Kalinin (center) chats with President Benes of Czechoslovakia in March, 1945.

eral welfare of the people, for happiness for all working people, for the millions of the people. . . ."

The Soviet people remember with the greatest respect and with sincere appreciation the versatile activities of Kalinin. During the Civil War Kalinin appeared at decisive sectors of the front. During the peaceful construction period Kalinin was invariably present wherever the need was felt for a warm inspiring word, for an impassioned Bolshevik appeal, for effective aid and wise counsel. He addressed Party conferences and congresses, firmly and consistently defending the general policy of the Party.

Kalinin was highly responsive whenever the needs of the working people were concerned. But he was stern and severe whenever it was necessary to sweep away anything that interfered with the construction of the new, anything that was bound to harm the socialist State. Kalinin fought indomitably against the enemies of the Party and the people, for the triumph of Leninism.

Kalinin played a colossal role in routing forces inimical to Leninism, which tried to frustrate socialist construction in the USSR, to turn it back, to bring about a restoration of capitalism in the USSR and to sell the Soviet people into bondage.

Kalinin belonged to the leading circle of the Party which since Lenin's death has been guided by the great continuator of Lenin's cause, J. V. Stalin.

The Lenin-Stalin policy of socialist industrialization of the Soviet country and collectivization of agriculture had an ardent champion in Kalinin, who fought by word and deed for the economic system, for its rejuvenation, for the development of its socialist might and grandeur.

A map of the trips made by the head of the supreme body of the Soviet State is astonishing for its scope and range. These trips took Kalinin to cities and villages of the Russian SFSR, to the mines of the Donets Basin, to new industrial centers of Siberia, to Byelorussian hamlets and Central Asian villages, to the highland settlements of Daghestan in the Caucasian Mountains, and to the steppes of the Ukraine, where he

Catholics in the USSR

Those republics of the USSR where a section of the population professes the Roman Catholic faith—the Baltic republics, the Western Ukraine and Western Byelorussia—count 31 Catholic monasteries or similar religious communities on their territory. They include the most diverse societies and monastic orders of this church. A Jesuit community, and Franciscan, Salesian, Marian, Redemptorist, Bernardine and Capuchin monasteries and convents are among them.

In the event that the monks or nuns are engaged in agriculture, the monastery or nunnery has its own land and the needful agricultural implements. The monks in some monasteries, as for instance at a Salesian monastery in Lithuania, also constitute industrial colonies engaged in such crafts as shoemaking, carpentry and tailoring, and they have their own workshops equipped with all the necessary tools and machinery. The

State regards these workshops as industrial cooperatives, which have the right to dispose of their product through the existing local trade channels of the producers' cooperatives or privately.

Catholic nuns chiefly occupy themselves as nurses in various medical institutions. This holds true primarily for the nuns of the Franciscan, Benedictine and Ursuline convents.

As a rule monks are not liable for military service; in this respect they are on a similar footing as are ministers of religious worship. Monks and nuns usually wear the apparel characteristic of their order or society and they have the right to go wherever and whenever they like so attired.

There are not only Catholic monasteries in the USSR, but monasteries of other Christian denominations, such as the Russian Orthodox, the Old Believers, the Armenian-Gregorian, and others.

addressed large audiences or simply conversed with the peasant in the field or with the miner in the pit.

Kalinin's speeches and articles represent fervent odes to free labor in a free land. "All labor is esteemed in our country," he said. "We have no inferior or superior occupations. Regarded as a matter of honor, glory, valor and heroism in our country is the labor of the bricklayer and the scientist, the labor of the janitor and the engineer, the labor of the carpenter and the artist, the labor of the swineherd and the actress, the labor of the tractor driver and the agronomist, the labor of the shop clerk and of the physician."

Kalinin personally set an example of assiduity. Endowed by nature with remarkable innate talent, he had no opportunity for education in tsarist Russia and achieved his truly vast knowledge as the result of persistent, constant study.

Kalinin may be called one of the enlighteners of the people. A profoundly educated Marxist, he was the author of books which form part of the spiritual treasure store of the Soviet country.

These books combine theoretical knowledge with great experience of socialist construction. Profound thoughts are expressed in simple and classically lucid form. The Soviet people remember Kalinin's speeches, which sparkled with the brilliant power of his original intellect and keen sense of humor, with an expression of human emotions that went straight to the hearts of his listeners. One of the first places among Bolshevik teachers and tribunes belongs to Kalinin.

Kalinin was a fervent patriot of the Soviet Motherland. He was proud of being its citizen, and fostered the same feeling of pride in the Soviet people.

Peace and freedom, genuine democracy for the people—this was the purpose of Kalinin's life and struggle.

The memory of Mikhail Ivanovich Kalinin, of his indomitable struggle for the freedom and happiness of the peoples of the USSR, for the progress of the Soviet Motherland, inspires the Soviet people to self-sacrificing effort for the further consolidation of the socialist State.

Chkalov's Famous Flight

By Nikolai Bobrov

TEN years ago, at daybreak on June 18, 1937, the celebrated Soviet pilot, the late Valeri Chkalov, took off at an airdrome in a Moscow suburb and steered his 11-ton plane northward, on his flight to the United States of America across the North Pole.

The plane was in the air for nearly three days and three nights. Commander Chkalov and his two friends, the co-pilot Baidukov and the navigator Belyakov, battered their way through rain and storm clouds, and after many hours of blind flying across seas and oceans, over the blizzard-swept west coast of Canada they crossed the last stretch of the Pacific Ocean at night, and landed at an airfield at Vancouver, Washington. The uninterrupted flight lasted 63 hours and 20 minutes.

By blazing a new air route between two continents the Soviet airmen inscribed a brilliant, thrilling page in the annals of man's struggle for domination over nature. The Americans paid glowing tribute to the commander of the crew, saying that "Chkalov took off from Moscow as a Hero of the Soviet Union and landed in America as a hero of the world."

But the significance of Chkalov's flight was far greater than this. The heroic crew of Russian airmen did more than blaze the shortest air route between two continents; their exploit served to bring two great powers, the USSR and the United States, closer together. And therein lay the international significance of Chkalov's flight.

It will be remembered what a cordial reception the Americans accorded to Chkalov, Baidukov and Belyakov. The first to welcome them on American soil was General Marshall, the present Secretary of State of the United States.

As soon as the successful conclusion of the flight became known in America, the newspapers issued extras dedicated to Chkalov, Baidukov and Belyakov. The papers were sold out quickly in every



CHKALOV. The late Valeri Chkalov.

part of the country. Millions of Americans were eager to learn all the details of the flight. Millions of Americans listened eagerly as Chkalov recounted the story of the flight before the microphone installed on the porch of General Marshall's house. Chkalov finished and General Marshall took his place before the microphone to describe his impressions of the meeting with the Soviet airmen; concluding, he expressed satisfaction at having the honor of receiving the daring gentlemen in his home.

Although it was Sunday, the late President Roosevelt sent a congratulatory telegram, saying that he had learned with the greatest satisfaction of the successful conclusion of the first non-stop flight from the Soviet Union to the United States. The skill and daring of the three airmen who performed this historic feat were worthy of the highest praise, the President declared in sending his heartiest congratulations.

From Vancouver Chkalov and his two friends left on a tour of the United States.

Welcoming the Soviet airmen, a

spokesman for the citizens of San Francisco said:

"San Francisco can boast of its two suspension bridges. They do in fact represent a miracle of world technique. But the Soviet airmen whom we are now honoring put up a third bridge, no less wondrous than our bridges, a bridge between the Soviet Union and the United States across the North Pole."

I frequently meet one of the members of the Chkalov crew—the navigator and now air Lieutenant General Alexander Belyakov—in Moscow. And quite often during our meetings, Belyakov recalls how the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt received the three airmen in the White House. But I will let Belyakov tell the story in his own words:

"... We entered a large room with windows open on a shady park, whence the scent of flowers came pleasantly into the room. To the right of the door as we entered was a big desk with piles of papers and books. Seated at the desk, President Roosevelt was writing."

"The Soviet Ambassador to the United States introduced us to the President, beginning with Chief Pilot Chkalov."

"Co-pilot George Baidukov," the Ambassador went on with his introductions. "Navigator Alexander Belyakov," he said, pointing to me.

"I pressed the broad hand of the President, my eyes quickly traveling over his energetic, lined face."

"I am pleased to welcome the Soviet airmen," said the President, turning in his revolving chair and scrutinizing us carefully. "Your brilliant flight," he went on, "attests to the high technical efficiency of the Soviet Union. Thanks to your flight the borders of the Soviet country have suddenly become near to us."

"We rose to say good-bye. Once again pressing the hand of the President, we turned toward the exit."

"As we left I saw the President turn his chair, reach for some papers on the desk, and his head with its slightly graying hair was again bent over a pile of urgent documents."

A dinner was given in honor of the pilots in New York by the Arctic Explorers' Club, the Russian-American Institute of Cultural Relations, the Geographical Society, the Museum of Natural History and the Chamber of Commerce.

Representatives of America's scientific and cultural world gathered in a large hall of the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel on Park Avenue.

In his address at this dinner Valeri Chkalov said:

"On this flight from Moscow to your country across the North Pole we carried a message of greeting from 170 million people of our country to the great American people. No cyclones or ice formations could stop us for we carried friendship to your people. Please accept our message of greeting and this friendship."

The hall thundered with applause.

"We have cut a window from Europe to America," said Chkalov in his concluding sentence, "and we are convinced that it will serve to further contact between the USSR and the USA."

Dr. Vilhjalmur Stefansson at this dinner asked the Soviet airmen to sign their names on a globe. It was a unique globe, for it bore their routes traced personally

by Peary, Wiley Post, Amundsen, Stefansson, Byrd, Gatty, Wilkins, Amelia Earhart and other great explorers, scientists and flyers. Over the routes were the signature of the explorers. The Soviet airmen added a line showing their own route.

But what was perhaps the most interesting meeting between Chkalov, Baidukov, Belyakov and the Americans took place in New York, under the auspices of the Friends of the Soviet Union and the editorial board of the magazine *Soviet Russia Today*.

Long before the opening, thousands of people queued up before the entrance to the 71st Regiment Armory. They came to welcome the Soviet airmen. And as the flyers entered the hall, 12 thousand persons leaped from their seats, and the house resounded with a thunderous ovation.

The meeting was opened by the director of the Hayden Planetarium. Noting the significance of the Chkalov flight, he told the Russian airmen:

"The American people admire your flight. We welcome you as comrades. We love you for helping us to know the Soviet Union better. You are not only conquerors of the Arctic expanses, but also bearers of human truth."

The next speaker was Dr. Vilhjalmur Stefansson, President of the New York Explorers' Club. He spoke of the extensive scientific activities conducted in the USSR, of the fact that explorers of the entire world admire the Soviet Government's energetic and constant support to Arctic explorers.

By unanimous acclamation the 12 thousand persons present at the meeting adopted the following resolution:

"We thank the Heroes of the Soviet Union for the good-will messages. Please convey our friendship to the peoples of the Soviet Union. Your visit to the United States strengthens the friendship between the two countries and helps to consolidate universal peace."

Upon his return from America to Moscow, the late Chkalov, whose memory is revered by all progressive mankind, repeatedly recalled and recounted to the author of the present article his impressions of the fine qualities of the America people; Chkalov dreamed of still closer cooperation between the Soviet Union and the United States, and he was happy in the realization that to his lot had fallen the honor of strengthening the friendship between the two great powers.



WELCOME HOME. Chkalov and his companions are welcomed at Moscow after their return from their historic American flight.



FAR NORTH. Modern and archaic transportation meet as dog-sleds greet a plane crew.

Taming the Arctic

By D. Karelin* and N. Sosonkin

**Director of the Ice Forecasts Department of the Leningrad Arctic Institute*

THE exploration of the Arctic has been going on for several centuries but real scientific study has been started only in the last few decades. Soviet scientists have carried out extensive exploration work in the course of the last 25 years, with the result that the Arctic is now giving way to the will of man and is being included in the general economic development of the country. The establishment of regular navigation on the Northern Sea Route along the Siberian coast is a case in point.

The significance of the Northern Sea Route is exceptionally great for the economic and cultural development of the regions of the Far North. The post-war Five-Year Plan aims at converting the Northern Sea Route into a normally operating water way.

Soviet scientists, under Professor Vise, have founded a new branch of science, the science of ice forecasts, based on a study of the ice regime of the Arctic Seas, on Polar oceanography and meteorology. The ice forecasts of the Leningrad Arctic Institute, though far from perfect, have proved to be correct in 75 to 80 per cent

of the cases and have rendered great help to the Arctic navigators.

The ice air patrol system introduced by Soviet Arctic fliers and Soviet scientists is unparalleled in scope and has achieved splendid results. Soviet planes, carrying workers of the Arctic Institute, annually cover hundreds of thousands of miles flying over ice fields. Thanks to this close cooperation between scientists and fliers, Soviet science has in the last 10 to 15 years learned more about the ice conditions of the Arctic seas than in all the long history of the preceding explorations. Thus were discovered certain processes which point to a connection between the ice conditions in the seas and the ice drift in the central part of the Polar Basin.

At the same time some "white spots" of the Arctic have been visited by man. During the war period, Soviet explorers wiped from the map of the North a "white spot" area of about 385 thousand square miles; they discovered icebergs in the central part of the Polar Basin and followed the direction of their drift; they explored the regions of the supposed loca-

tion of the Savinkov and Andreyev lands and found vast stretches of comparatively thin ice in the Polar Basin.

The successful explorations of the last years point to the direction in which exploration work has to be carried on in the future. Today the problem of extending the navigation season in the Arctic may be practically discussed. But the solution of the problem requires further study of the ice conditions, still more reliable ice forecasts and a further oceanographic and meteorological study of the Arctic.

Important problems of oceanography and of exploration in the Polar Basin and the adjacent seas posed in his time by F. Nansen may be solved in the near future. Today, Soviet scientists are working on a new chart of the currents and ice drifts in the Arctic.

Other important problems to be solved are those relating to the further study of the southern regions of the Arctic. In connection with this study an all-embracing geographical expedition was sent not long ago by the Arctic Institute

into the little-explored Taimyr Peninsula. In view of the fact that exploration of the Arctic is still incomplete, similar expeditions will also be organized in the future.

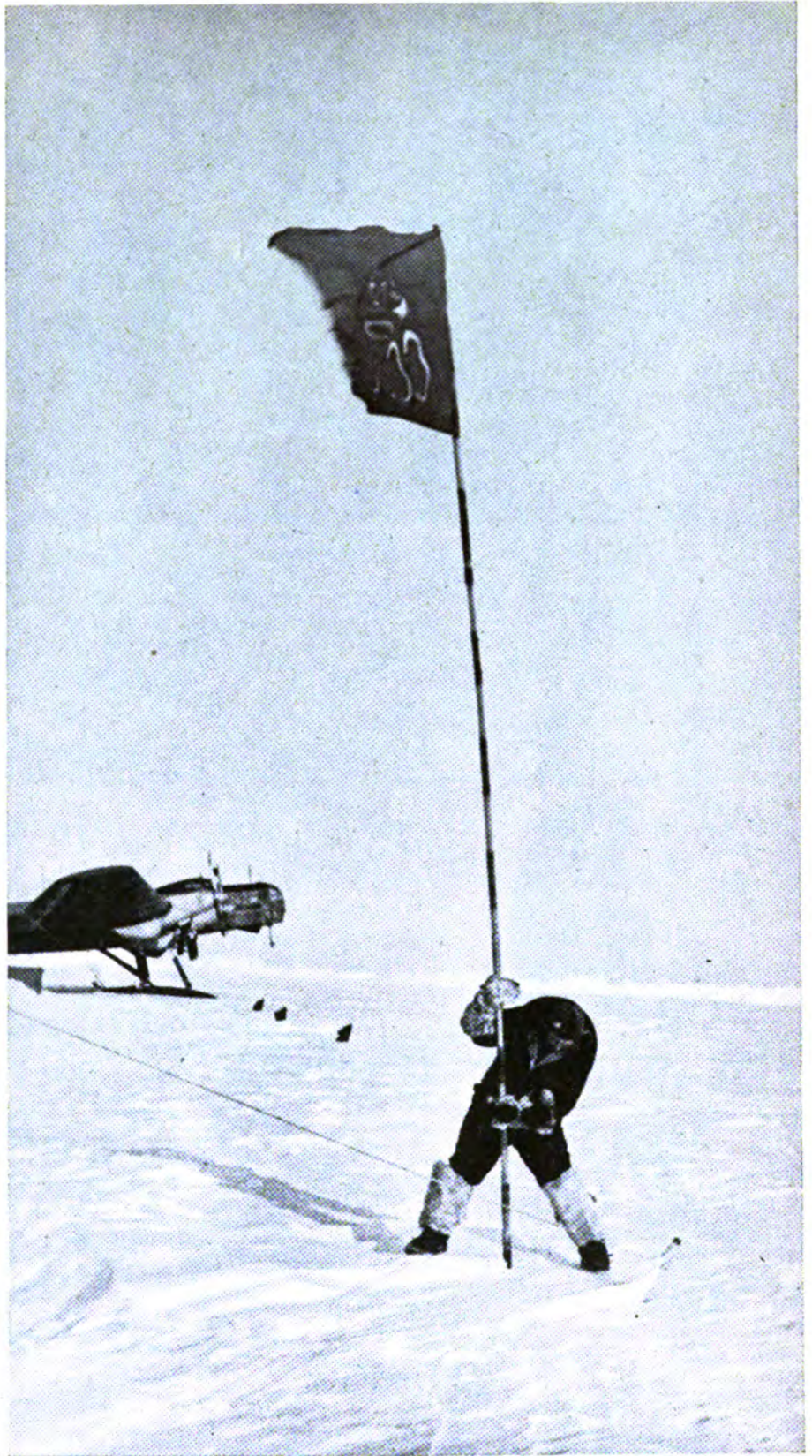
Two institutions in Leningrad, the Higher Arctic Maritime School and the Leningrad Arctic School, are training specialists who will devote themselves to the study and mastery of the Arctic. The former trains engineers-hydrographers, oceanographers, and navigators. The latter trains the technical personnel: radio operators, hydrometeorologists, electrical and ship mechanics.

The schools have good facilities at their disposal. They maintain an astronomical observatory, a meteorological station, a two-way radio station, and various laboratories and workshops.

The students are attracted to the schools by the mystery which hangs over the Arctic, the unusual surroundings, but chiefly because the work is interesting and useful to the country. Applications for admission come from the shores of the Black Sea, from Central Asians and other southern residents who wish to devote themselves to work in the Arctic. Last year, for example, 1,176 applications arrived for the 220 vacancies of the school for technical workers. Two aspired for each vacancy at the Higher Arctic School.

The Government has created favorable conditions for study and for the maintenance of the students. Future Arctic specialists are maintained at the expense of the State: they get a stipend, free food and clothing and books. The Higher Arctic School has a correspondence course for engineers specializing in hydrography, meteorology and oceanography. The school also provides scientific and pedagogical training.

Prospecting the Arctic for minerals, establishing lines of communication and a reliable weather service, introducing agriculture in the North and finding the reasons for changes in the climatic conditions—such are the more important tasks facing the Soviet Arctic stations and expeditions. The war interrupted international ties in these fields of science. The sooner they are restored the greater will be the success of the Arctic explorers of the world.



PLANTING THE FLAG. The Soviet flag is hoisted by the Cherevichny expedition.



"HERO." Zamira Mutalova.



CONGRATULATIONS. Zamira's father beams at her as neighbors applaud.



AT WORK. Zamira and her father examine the soil and the planting.

A Girl "Hero"

The high civilian award of the title of Hero of Socialist Labor has recently been given for the first time to a number of farm workers for their achievements in furthering the progress of Soviet agriculture.

Among this distinguished group of farmers—persons of real note in the USSR—is a 17-year-old girl of the Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic, Zamira Mutalova, daughter of the chairman of the Ilyich collective farm.

Zamira's title of "Hero" came for her work in raising a high yield of cotton on the farm which her father heads.

The entire farm personnel is proud of this distinguished young colleague, for though Zamira led the work, it was done collectively and all feel that the whole farm has been honored in the conferring of the award.

Particularly proud is her father, Mutal Kaimov, who has taught his daughter many of the farming principles which she has applied to such good use.

The Soviet Clothing Industry

THE clothing industry is one of the largest branches of Soviet light industry. With the present emphasis on expansion of the production of consumer goods, the clothing workers are called upon constantly to increase the output of clothing of high quality.

Y. D. Kalmanovich, chief engineer at the Central Administration of the Clothing Industry of the Ministry of Light Industry of the Russian SFSR, recently outlined progress made lately in the industry.

"The enterprises under our jurisdiction," he stated, "are successfully fulfilling their five-year plan. We overfulfilled the program for the first quarter of this year, and output continues to increase rapidly. During the first three months of the year we supplied the population with two and one half times more articles of clothing than we did in the same period last year."

This was accomplished in many ways, Kalmanovich went on to explain. One was the rehabilitation of factories in areas occupied and devastated by the Germans. German troops had destroyed dozens of large clothing factories at Rostov, Smolensk, Bryansk, Kaluga, Voronezh, Stalingrad and other cities. Some of these are still undergoing restoration.

"The rise in output is also accounted for by mechanization," Kalmanovich continued. "Hundreds of mechanized conveyors and new machines of all kinds have been installed at workshops and factories of the Clothing Industry Administration."

Enterprises of the Clothing Industry Administration manufacture all types of garments for adults and children. These enterprises are concentrating on increasing the variety as well as the volume of their output. At present clothing factories of the Russian SFSR are turning out garments in three thousand styles.

In Moscow, Leningrad and Gorky there are special Houses of Fashion employing the country's leading designers of men's, women's and children's



CONFERENCE. New shoe models are chosen at a cooperative factory.

clothes. The Moscow House of Fashion employs six hundred workers, including 35 designers, as many artists, and a great number of highly skilled garment workers.

New styles are also created at the large clothing factories, some of which have fashion laboratories staffed with artists, designers and skilled workers.

The new creations are reviewed and discussed at special fashion shows held from time to time in various cities.

"I recently attended a fashion show of this type in Kuibyshev," Kalmanovich said. "One hundred and fifty workers of the clothing industry and fashion shops took part. Actors, artists and engineers were invited to attend. A jury of 15, including Kuibyshev residents, was formed. Each of the 90 new fashion creations was shown and then, taking into consideration the general opinion of the spectators, the jury passed judgment."

New styles are publicized through the fashion magazine published by the Clothing Industry Administration.

In addition to the more than two hundred factories of the Russian Clothing Industry Administration, there are many individual tailoring shops which make clothes to order.

"To accomplish the tasks placed before us by the Soviet Government," engineer Kalmanovich said in conclusion, "we must continue to increase the volume and variety of our output. During the second quarter of the current year we expect that the output of the clothing industry enterprises of the Russian SFSR will be 20 per cent greater than during the first quarter.

"Together with all the workers in Soviet light industry, the clothing workers are bending every effort toward raising the living standards of the people by manufacturing an abundance of consumer goods."

Divers Who Build

By M. Mizin

THE Subfluvial Works Board, an institution directing the tremendous program of underwater construction in the USSR, is located in an office building in the center of Moscow.

A large map on the wall in one of the rooms indicates the various projects employing the specialists of the board—divers skilled in underwater cutting and welding of metal. Units of underwater construction workers are accelerating construction in many parts of the country, at the numerous hydropower plants and in the mines of the Donbas, at the plants of the Urals and along the oil pipe lines of Bashkiria, at the plants of Krivoi Rog and along the gas pipe line between Estonia and Leningrad.

In the offices of the Subfluvial Works Board I made the acquaintance of Sergei Malyshev, who has been a diver for 16 years. Formerly a worker in one of the Moscow textile mills, he completed training as a diver in 1931. He has worked on many diving jobs since that time. His name, however, is connected most fre-

quently with the Dnieper hydropower plant.

When the German Army was compelled to withdraw to the right bank of the Dnieper during the war, the Nazi command decided to blow up the power plant and dam. Civilians who had fled from the occupied districts reported that trucks laden with explosives were arriving at the dam every day. Aircraft, too, brought heavy explosives which were planted in the structure.

Sergei Malyshev and a group of other divers were sent to the Dnieper. Malyshev descended to the river bottom and made for the narrow corridor leading to the interior of the dam. He entered the territory held by the enemy to find the wires leading to the explosives. He repeated the trip many times and accomplished what he had set out to do. With his comrades, he severed dozens of the wires.

The explosion planned by the Nazis was far from successful. When the enemy was driven away the dam was found to

contain four tons of explosives and a large number of half-ton aviation bombs.

For this achievement Sergei Malyshev was decorated with the Order of the Red Star.

After the ejection of the Germans, Malyshev and his comrades participated in the restoration of the Dnieper hydropower plant. Working in the dark at a depth of 60 to 65 feet, the divers found and repaired the breaks in the dam. They removed hundreds of tons of twisted iron from the water. This was exceptionally dangerous work, but they performed their task ably.

The first turbine of the Dnieper power plants was put into commission at the beginning of this year. Two more turbines are to be in operation by the close of the year. Malyshev and his companions are still on the job.

Another group of specialists recently completed the laying of more than nine thousand feet of oil pipe line along the bottom of the Volga. The new pipe line will link the oil fields of Samarskaya



PREPARATIONS. Diver Agu Muruve is working on the restoration of the Nazi-damaged port of Tallinn.

Luka with a cracking plant. This project, too, was most unusual. The engineer, Semenov, who was in charge of the underwater work, described it:

"We began the work in an exceptionally severe winter. The ice on the Volga was 8 to 10 feet thick. We had to cut a 'channel' through this ice, a passage more than half a mile long and almost a yard wide, to lower the pipes. According to the hydrometeorologists, the ice on the Volga was to begin moving in the middle of April. But the weather turned unexpectedly warm. There was the danger that many of our pipe sections still lying on the surface would be carried away. We had to work faster. The divers stayed on the job from 10 to 12 hours a day. They spent most of this time underwater, supervising the laying of the pipes. We just managed to lay the last sections of the pipe on the day that the ice moved."

This year the subfluvial specialists are to increase the volume of their work by nearly 50 per cent. Hundreds of divers and underwater welders are now engaged on the project of the Estonia-Leningrad gas pipe line. This group includes the specialists who laid some 35 thousand feet of the gas pipe line between Saratov and Moscow, a project which was completed this year and brought millions of cubic feet of natural gas to the capital. Some of them were cited for distinguished service on the Saratov-Moscow gas pipe line project. Now they are trying as quickly as possible to furnish the people of Leningrad too with cheap fuel.

During the war the specialists of the Subfluvial Works Board served in the ranks of the Soviet Army. They advanced with the vanguard units, removed the wreckage of bridges from the waterways and erected new bridges.

Such was the path covered by Nikolai Sokolov, diver and underwater welder, who has been decorated with two Orders and three medals. Similar work was done by Sergei Nikiforov, who participated in the liberation of the Baltic republics, by Ivan Grebnev and many others. All of them are devoting their skill and experience to effacing the effects of the war, to hastening the reconstruction of the factories, plants, mines, power plants and pipe lines of the Soviet Union.



GOING DOWN. A diver descends in the Daugava River, where many such experts worked on the restoration of the Kegum hydroelectric station.

Odessa, "Pearl of the Black Sea"

By G. Lvov

THE large Soviet port of Odessa on the Black Sea is known to many American sailors as well as to American soldiers and officers who were freed from German captivity by the Soviet Army. The ships that took them home sailed from Odessa. All who saw the city shortly after it was cleared of the invaders will remember the ruins of the factories and plants, the smouldering husks of the fine public buildings and apartment houses.

The damage done to Odessa was too great to be completely effaced in the three years that have elapsed since its liberation. Like other Soviet cities, however, it is recovering rapidly, and this is largely due to the efforts of its population.

Odessa's port is once more the bustling place that it was. Dozens of ships are again arriving and sailing from this

point for all parts of Europe, for the Americas, Africa, Australia. The huge cranes and other machines which have replaced the wreckage left by the Nazis are unloading and loading the big ships as of old. The changes in the port are observable from day to day. This is a growing source of satisfaction to the population since Odessa is chiefly a port, the southern gateway of the Soviet Union.

The Black Sea is the most important waterway for grain from the southern Ukraine and the North Caucasus, coal and ore from the Donbas, Krivoy Rog and Kerch, and oil from Transcaucasia. Products of Byelorussia and other vast areas could be shipped down to the Black Sea after the construction of the Dnieper hydroelectric station raised the level of the Dnieper River, making it navigable throughout its entire course.

Nearly one fourth of the capital investments for the Odessa Region within the current five-year period is earmarked for the construction of the port of Odessa. The capacity of the ship repair yards there will be increased by 2.5 times as compared with prewar.

It is not only the port that is being restored, however. Dozens of industrial enterprises, large and small, have already been put into operation. Many of the country's new cranes and machine tools, tinned goods and wines, cinema apparatus and heavy scales again bear the Odessa trademark. The workers of the Odessa factories and plants are not waiting for the last of the damage to be eliminated in their respective enterprises. Shop by shop and department by department, they are putting their machinery to work and are producing ever growing quantities of essential goods.



ODESSA. The "Pearl of the Black Sea" is rapidly being restored. A general view.

In 1941 Odessa valiantly held the enemy at bay for more than two months. Hundreds of its buildings were then destroyed by bombs and shells. Others were razed by the Germans before they fled the city. The job of restoration is not an easy one.

Buildings in construction may be seen on nearly every street—schools, hospitals and apartment houses. The most important restoration projects include the huge experimental ophthalmic institute directed by the famous Soviet scientist, Academician Vladimir Filatov, the splendid Children's Palace and others. Major repairs are being completed on the famous Odessa Opera House.

Another of the city's finest structures, reopened to the public last year, is its big stadium near the sea. This stadium, which seated 35 thousand spectators before the war, was utterly destroyed by the Germans. Football games are once more being held here to the delight of the cheering Odessa fans.

The mild climate, the sea and mud baths in the river estuaries near the city before the war attracted 150 thousand visitors from all parts of the Soviet Union every year. The sanatoriums were fitted with modern equipment and medical apparatus. Nearly all of Odessa's medical institutions were destroyed or looted by the occupationists. About 20 of the Odessa sanatoriums have been sufficiently restored to receive patients.

As everywhere in the Soviet Union, the schools and colleges of Odessa were high on the reconstruction priority list. The 17 higher schools of the city include the University, the Naval Engineers' Institute, the Polytechnical College, the Hydrological, Agricultural and Teachers' Institutes. Thousands of young specialists are graduated from these institutions every year.

Odessa is once more taking its place as an important center of science. Its most important science institutions are the Ukrainian Experimental Ophthalmology Institute and the Selection and Genetics Scientific Research Institute. The latter was founded by the famous Soviet scientist, Academician Trofim Lysenko. Important research is also conducted at the Physics Scientific Research Institute, the Hydrological Institute and others.

Moscow Book Exhibit

By Tatiana Lebedeva

AN exhibition, now on display in Moscow, is organized by the State Literary Publishing House and shows books published in 1946 and illustrations for books published or to be published in 1947. Among the ninety artists working for this publishing house are many who are outstanding in Soviet art, for not only professional black-and-white illustrators but also painters are attracted to this work. The cooperation of artists with publishers is not confined to illustrating alone; many are also on the editorial and artistic advisory councils.

Remarkable among the books that appeared last year is the edition of Georgi Leonidze's *Stalin*, designed by the artist Nikolai Ilyin, who is the chief art editor at this publishing house. Other excellent editions are Chaucer's *Canterbury Tales* with woodcuts by Feodor Konstantinov, and a one-volume edition of the fables of the 19th century Russian fabulist, Ivan Krylov, illustrated by twenty-five artists, among them the Kulkryniksi trio and Sergei Gerassimov.

It should be pointed out that the standard of the illustrations and make-up is equally high both in more expensive editions and in the popular series, which consists for the most part of Russian and foreign classics. The illustrations for the books appearing this year are distinguished by a high level of technique and by the successful artistic embodiment of the author's conception.

Arkady Plastov, a painter who usually chooses the Soviet village of today as his subject-matter, has executed a series of illustrations for the poem *Rednose Frost*, by a famous Russian poet of the last century, Nikolai Nekrassov, who described the tragic life of the peasant women of his day. These women are convincingly portrayed by the illustrator.

Vladimir Favorsky's illustrations for *Othello* constitute a new achievement in this artist's work. The immortal characters of Shakespeare's play are presented with the simplicity and laconicism

of a mature master. Favorsky is one of the most outstanding of Soviet engravers and has illustrated a large number of books. His work is marked by severity of form and variety in treatment. A pupil of his, Mikhail Pikov, who illustrated the Russian edition of the *Iliad*, has employed motifs from antique vases. These attractive and original illustrations convey something of the spirit of antiquity and of Homer's immortal work.

Vitali Gorayev's illustrations for Mark Twain's writings show excellent feeling for the character of these stories, and masterly draftsmanship. He recently completed a series of 160 illustrations for *Tom Sawyer* and is engaged on those for *Huckleberry Finn*. Gorayev has succeeded in finding an expressive form for the peculiarities of the great American's style.

Vasili Bayuskin has done illustrations in color for Bazhov's *Ural Folk Tales*, written about the past of one of the richest mining districts in Russia. The portrayal of the manner of life of the Ural workmen is closely interwoven with fantastic legends and folklore of the mountain country. The illustrator does not err on the side of stylization but finds vivid and colorful imagery for the author's style.

The drawings of Aminadav Kanevsky to illustrate Nikolai Gogol's works are original in treatment and show thorough understanding of the great Russian writer's humor. Very striking, too, are Vladimir Kozlinsky's illustrations for Victor Hugo's *Les Misérables* and the original drawings and silhouette tail-pieces and chapter headings by Nikolai Ilyin to Ivan Novikov's book on Alexander Pushkin, the poet.

The exhibition shows the high level of Soviet graphic art today and the wide variety in individual creative work and trends. It attracts many visitors of all professions, not only those who are interested technically in book manufacture and illustration, but also those who are simply readers.

Notes on Soviet Life

THE production of oil from the fields of Northern Sakhalin is scheduled to be nearly trebled within the coming years. New fields are to be put into operation this year in Eastern Ekhad; ten wells have already been drilled. The construction of a gas compressor and oxygen station and engineering works is being completed. Electric power lines for high-voltage transmission and an oil pipe line linking the field with the town of Akha are being laid.

Oil prospectors are also working on Kamchatka, where the first oil field will be worked next year.

★

The ten thousandth tractor rolled off the assembly line at the Stalingrad tractor plant last month, a production victory hailed by the entire country. Four years ago the plant lay in ruins.

★

A group of members of the Arctic Institute expedition who recently returned to Leningrad after wintering in the Far North reports the discovery of important deposits of coal and minerals in the Taimyr Peninsula. In Lake Taimyr they found previously unknown species of fish.

Defying the Polar night and extreme frost, members of the expedition crossed the unexplored lake on sleighs. It was the first Arctic expedition to cover this route.

★

The first 100 of the new Moskvich low-powered motor cars turned out by the Moscow automobile plant have successfully passed all factory tests.

A small four-passenger car, the Moskvich model is distinguished by its excellent performance under the most difficult road conditions. It weighs less than a ton and has a 23-horsepower motor. Its maximum speed is 60 miles an hour, and it will travel roughly 30 miles to the gallon.

The Moskvich is a sturdily built, yet comfortable, car, without any pretensions to luxury but constructed for easy

riding and able to stand plenty of punishment. It will be in the low-price class, cheaper than all existing Soviet models.

★

The Academy of Sciences of the USSR has assigned Academician Nikolai Tsitsin, noted horticulturist, to lay out one thousand acres of botanical gardens in Moscow, for the study of various flora from all parts of the world. The plan provides for the construction of laboratories, museums, herbariums, libraries and lecture halls, as well as hothouses. The gardens have acquired more than 500 thousand tropical and sub-tropical plants, and the first three hothouses are to be completed this year. Thousands of plants and shrubs have already been planted, and scientists are conducting research and experiments on experimental plots.

★

The Krivoy Rog Mining Institute has designed a new deep-drilling installation which during tests proved 17 times as efficient as the ordinary installations.

★

Moscow Radio Broadcasts In English

Moscow radio programs in the English language are broadcast daily at 7:45-8:15 A.M. at 21.55, 17.83, 15.23, 15.17, 15.11 and 11.75 megacycles; at 6:20-7:30 P.M. at 15.44, 15.41, 15.60, 11.63 and 11.89 megacycles; and at 7:30-7:50 P.M. at 15.23 and 11.89 megacycles. All times given are Eastern Standard Time.

The morning program is news, a press review, and comment on topics of the day.

The first evening program is news, world affairs, comment and sidelights on Soviet life.

The final program is news and comment.

A new film entitled *The Ballet Dancer* will be released shortly in the USSR. The story of a Soviet girl who becomes a famous ballerina, the film features Soviet prima ballerina Galina Ulanova in the cast. The title role is played by Maria Redina, who was graduated from a Leningrad ballet school shortly before the war. Redina fought the Germans in a guerrilla detachment for many months.

★

In Dnepropetrovsk, open-hearth furnace Number 10, the largest in the Dnieper valley, is back in operation. Reconstruction workers now have their sights set on the year's most important industrial objective—restoration of the Zaporozhstal plant.

★

A new mountain range has been discovered in Yakutia, Eastern Siberia, in the district of the pole of cold, where the lowest temperature on earth has been recorded—69.8 degrees below zero, Centigrade.

The newly-discovered range extends for a distance of nearly one hundred miles and in some places is 35 miles wide. It has 60 peaks rising to an altitude of some nine thousand feet. The highest point in the range towers nearly ten thousand feet above sea level, overtopping all other mountains in the north-eastern part of the Soviet Union.

A party of three discovered and scaled the range, which is to be called the Sun-tar Khayata.

★

Three hundred sports events in 35 leading branches of sports will be held during the 1947 summer season in the USSR. This is twice as many as took place last year. Light athletics will receive special attention, and a Moscow light athletics cup will be awarded for the first time.

These scheduled events reflect the ever-increasing Soviet interest in sports of all types. A vast number of sports societies are sponsored by various enterprises and organizations. Thousands participate in sports programs.

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enin State Library at Moscow,
which was 85 years old July 1.
part of the main reading room in
the old building.





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Summer holidays in the USSR. This small bugler, awakening his fellow-campers at a children's camp near Moscow, is Vova Socheikin.



WINNERS. Three of five engineers awarded a Stalin Prize, First Class, for building the new Kirovets D-35 caterpillar tractor are Ivan Drong, Benjamin Slonimsky and Igor Trepenkov.

Stalin Prize Winners for 1946

By Sergei Kaftanov

Minister of Higher Education of the USSR

THE Council of Ministers of the USSR has awarded Stalin Prizes for outstanding work in the arts, sciences and technology in the course of 1946.

Stalin Prizes were instituted by the Soviet Government on December 20, 1939, in honor of the 60th birthday of Joseph Stalin. Two prizes of 200 thousand rubles each (first class) and two prizes of 100 thousand rubles each (second class) were instituted for each sphere of science. For outstanding inventions and improvements introduced in production processes three categories of prizes were established: 150

thousand rubles, first class; 100 thousand rubles, second class; and 50 thousand rubles, third class. First and second prizes of 100 thousand and 50 thousand rubles, respectively, are awarded in several branches of cultural achievement. Stalin Prizes are awarded annually.

Altogether 530 works were submitted during 1946 by scientific institutions, educational institutions, industrial enterprises and ministries. Of these, 101 were awarded Stalin Prizes in the sphere of science and invention. These awards sum up the results of the creative work of Soviet scientists, engineers and lead-

ing workers of industry during the first postwar year.

During the war against fascist Germany, Soviet scientists, workers and collective farmers devoted all their efforts to the defense of their homeland, to providing the Soviet Army with all the armaments and equipment necessary for the victory over the enemy. Many scientists and innovators in industry were awarded Stalin Prizes for their outstanding achievements during the war years.

At the present time, the Soviet people are inspired by the wish to eliminate the traces of war as rapidly as possible and

To Our Readers

Beginning with the issue of August 20 there will be a subscription charge for the Information Bulletin to individual subscribers of \$2.40 per year, \$1.20 for six months, or 10 cents for individual issues. The Bulletin will be published twice a month in issues of 32 pages. Owing to circulation limits, it will be sent by subscription only, and will not be sold on news stands.

In order to avoid missing issues, readers are asked to send their subscriptions at the earliest possible date. Checks and money orders should be made payable to the Embassy of the USSR for the Information Bulletin and sent to 2016 Wyoming Ave., N.W., Washington 9, D.C. Inquiries should also be directed to this address.



PAVLOV. He received his second Stalin Prize.



VYSHINSKY. His work in law won a Prize.



ARBUZOV. A Stalin Prize winner in chemistry.

to achieve the further development of the national economy and culture of their country. The efforts of Soviet intellectuals working in the spheres of science and technology toward the fulfillment of these tasks have been crowned by outstanding achievements and honored by the Soviet Government.

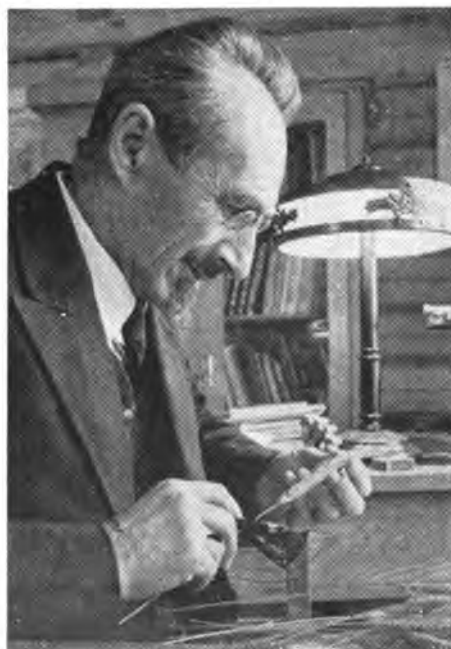
Professor Nikolai Bogolyubov of the Institute of Mechanics of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences won the Stalin Prize, first class, for his work on statistical physics which outlines his new theory on non-linear oscillation, now widely applied in several branches of technology. In his new work, the young scientist (he is only 38) succeeded in finding general solutions of the most important problems of so-called statistical physics and mechanics, including the kinetic theory of molecular gas, electron gas, and so forth.

Another Stalin Prize, first class, in the sphere of physical-mathematical sciences was awarded to Professor Y. Frenkel for his monograph on *The Kinetic Theory of Fluids*, the first and only complete work in world literature devoted to the theory of fluidity. It summarizes the extensive, exhaustive work, rich in ideas, conducted by Frenkel in this sphere of science. Professor Frenkel, who has also

done much to enrich the theory of solids, has formulated a new theory on fluidity which places fluids in close relationship with solids. The elaboration and application of Frenkel's ideas in this field are the subject of research by many Soviet and foreign scientists.

For outstanding work in law, Academician Andrei Y. Vyshinsky, Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs of the USSR, received a Stalin Prize for his *Theory of Evidence in Soviet Jurisprudence*.

The young mathematician, Professor



RUDNITSKY. Originator of new wheat and rye.



LINNIK. A winner in mathematical research.

Y. Linnik of Leningrad University, achieved particularly important results in his work on the theory of numbers, for which he received a Stalin Prize. Professor Linnik has solved a problem on which mathematicians of different countries have been working unsuccessfully for several centuries.

The eminent mathematician, N. Mushkelishvili, President of the Georgian Academy of Sciences, was awarded a Stalin Prize for his monograph developing new mathematical methods for the solution of highly important practical and mechanical problems (including some in the sphere of the theory of elasticity) which could not be computed previously.

A. Shubnikov, director of the Moscow Institute of Crystallography, earned the Stalin Prize for his discovery of a new type of piezoelectric material. The scientist gave practical proof of his theoretical conclusions.

The Stalin Prize, first class, was awarded to Academician M. Pavlov, noted Soviet metallurgist, whose work in this sphere of technology has won world fame. The work of this venerable scientist (he is 84) has been of tremendous significance for the development of the country's iron and steel in-



BABA-ZADE. Discovered a major oil field.

dustry; he is well known for his research on the theory of the blast-furnace process. For his research on the metallurgy of pig iron the eminent Academician was awarded the Stalin Prize for the second time.

N. Kachalov, Corresponding Member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, earned a Stalin Prize for his extremely valuable theoretical and experimental research on the process of grinding and polishing glass. His work has contributed much to the success of the Soviet optical industry.

Professor Y. Fridman won the Stalin Prize for his studies of the mechanical properties of metal and for the formulation of a general theory of durability.

Professor A. Tselikov was awarded a Stalin Prize for his extensive research on the rolling of metals. His experimental research and theoretical calculations provide a scientific basis for the design of rolling mills.

Academician A. Arbuzov, veteran Soviet chemist, was awarded a first-class Stalin Prize for his research on phosphoro-organic compounds, which is of great theoretical and practical importance. The scientist, one of the founders of this branch of chemistry, succeeded in solving certain fundamental problems which he himself had raised.



RUBIN. Evolved a sugar beet-preserving method.

Professor G. Menshikov of Leningrad, specialist in the technology of silicates, was awarded a Stalin Prize for his work with alkaloids. In the course of his study of the alkaloid-bearing plants growing in the USSR, he discovered many new alkaloids, including a new group of substances of special structure belonging to this class. A number of the newly-discovered alkaloids have found application in medicine and agriculture.

P. Zimakov, Doctor of Chemistry, earned the Stalin Prize for his research on methods of obtaining ethylene oxide and on its transformation.

For the classification and study of the main structures of hydrocarbons, permitting the correct tabulation and composition of Diesel fuels, A. Petrov, Corresponding Member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, was awarded a Stalin Prize.

In the department of geologico-geographical sciences, the Stalin Prize was awarded to A. Betekhtin, Corresponding Member of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, who has done much to promote the prospecting of manganese deposits in the South and East of the Soviet Union.

Alexander Saukov, Doctor of Geolog-



RAZENKOV. Medical research won his prize.



IOANESYAN. Devised a new oil-drilling method.



CHERNENKO. Created new apple varieties.



GRIGORYEV. His prize was for geography.

ical and Mineralogical Sciences, senior research worker of the Institute of Geological Sciences of the USSR Academy of Sciences, was awarded a Stalin Prize for his important study of the geochemistry of mercury.

Baba Kurban kuli-ogly Baba-Zade, Hero of Socialist Labor, assistant chief geologist of the Azneft oil trust, and Sadykh Jafarov, chief geologist of the Leninneft oil trust, were awarded first-class Stalin Prizes for their discovery of a major oil field.

The noted explorer Academician A. Grigoryev, head of the Academy's Institute of Geography, was awarded a Stalin Prize for his monograph entitled *The Subarctic*. By profound scientific analysis, Academician Grigoryev discovered the main tendencies and rules governing the development of nature in the Subarctic. This extensive study of the vast, grim region of the northern tundra of the Soviet Union will play no small role in the further development of this area.

Professor N. Khlopin, well-known Soviet biologist, won a first-class Stalin Prize for his work on *General Biological and Experimental Principles of Histology*, in which he outlined the results

of his 20 years of research pointing the way to a new theory on the tissues of the organism. His work, proving that development of tissues is governed by Darwin's law, represents a comprehensive stage in the development of histology and is of great importance both for biology and pathological anatomy.

Professor I. Razenkov, Member of the Academy of Medical Sciences of the USSR, received a Stalin Prize for new research on the physiology of digestion and nutrition, in which he generalized his extensive experimental, physiological, biochemical and clinical research conducted over a period of years.

A group of scientists and specialists received Stalin Prizes for their work advancing the development of Soviet agriculture.

Professor Boris Rubin of the Institute of Biochemistry of the USSR Academy of Sciences was awarded a prize for evolving theoretical principles and technical methods for preserving sugar beet.

Among the new Stalin laureates are several agronomists—the noted selectionist, V. Yuryev, who developed new varieties of spring and winter wheat with high yields; N. Rudnitsky, who cultivated a valuable variety of rye known as *Vyatka* and *Lyutestens 116*

winter wheat; S. Chernenko, the creator of new varieties of apples; and others.

For designing and constructing the Kirovets D-35 caterpillar tractor, a group of five engineers and designers received the Stalin Prize. They include: Ivan Drong, chief designer of the Tractor Industry Administration; Benjamin Slonimsky and Igor Trepenkov, engineers of the Tractor Research Institute.

Academician S. Obnorsky was honored for his work on the history of the Russian language. For their *History of Georgia*, the Stalin Prize was awarded to Professors N. Verdzenishvili, N. Djavakhishvili and S. Djanashia. Professor N. Druzhinin was awarded a Stalin Prize for his research on the history of state serfs in Russia. Second-class prizes were awarded for scores of other works.

Soviet science and the Soviet people may well be proud of these original works, all of which are of tremendous theoretical and practical value.

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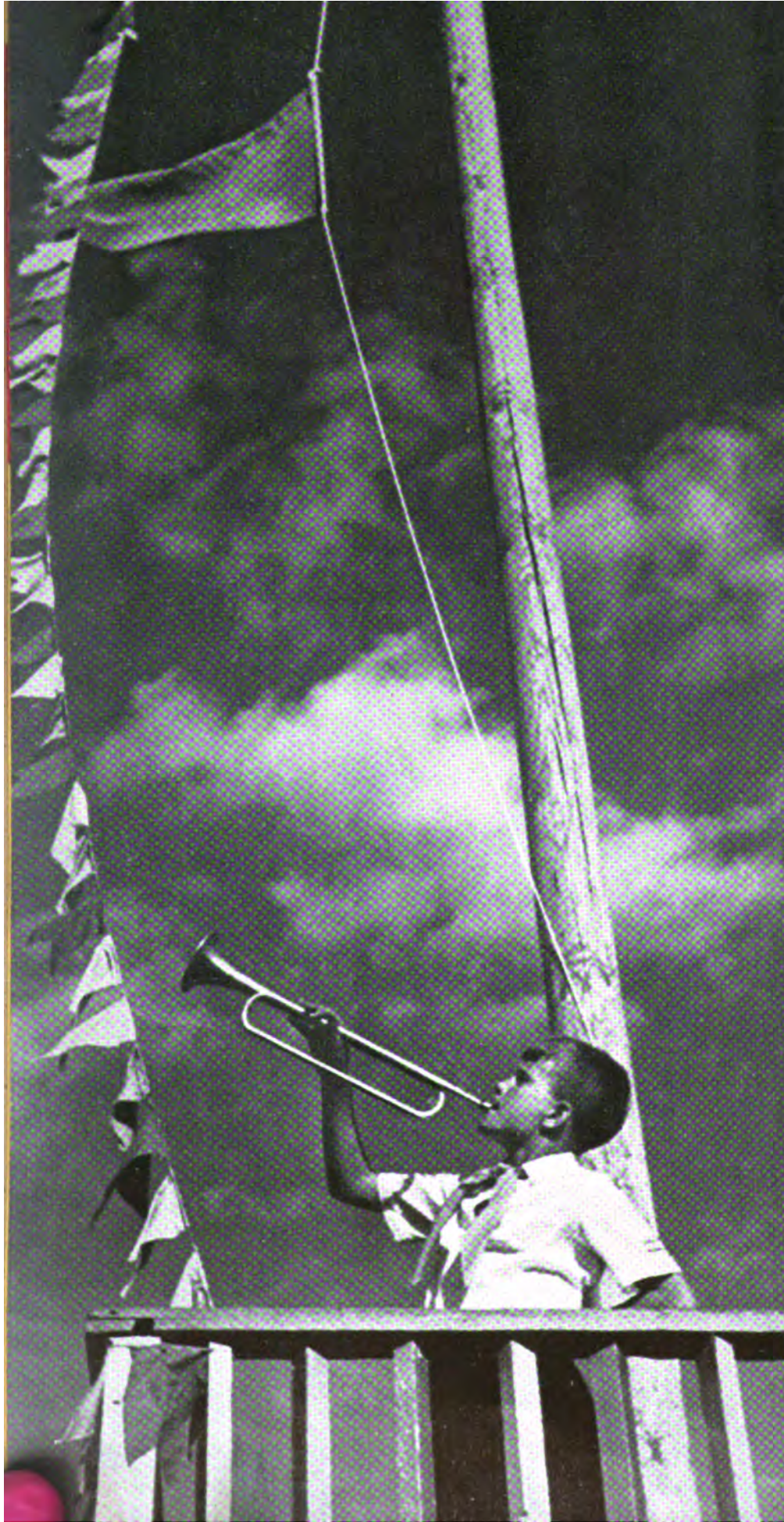


VOLUME VII

NUMBER 11

Lenin State Library at Moscow,
which was 85 years old July 1.
Part of the main reading room in
the old building.





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INFORMATION BULLETIN

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Summer holidays in the USSR. This small bugler, awakening his fellow-campers at a children's camp near Moscow, is Vova Socheikin.



WINNERS. Three of five engineers awarded a Stalin Prize, First Class, for building the new Kirovets D-35 caterpillar tractor are Ivan Drong, Benjamin Slonimsky and Igor Trepenkov.

Stalin Prize Winners for 1946

By Sergei Kaftanov

Minister of Higher Education of the USSR

THE Council of Ministers of the USSR has awarded Stalin Prizes for outstanding work in the arts, sciences and technology in the course of 1946.

Stalin Prizes were instituted by the Soviet Government on December 20, 1939, in honor of the 60th birthday of Joseph Stalin. Two prizes of 200 thousand rubles each (first class) and two prizes of 100 thousand rubles each (second class) were instituted for each sphere of science. For outstanding inventions and improvements introduced in production processes three categories of prizes were established: 150

thousand rubles, first class; 100 thousand rubles, second class; and 50 thousand rubles, third class. First and second prizes of 100 thousand and 50 thousand rubles, respectively, are awarded in several branches of cultural achievement. Stalin Prizes are awarded annually.

Altogether 530 works were submitted during 1946 by scientific institutions, educational institutions, industrial enterprises and ministries. Of these, 101 were awarded Stalin Prizes in the sphere of science and invention. These awards sum up the results of the creative work of Soviet scientists, engineers and lead-

ing workers of industry during the first postwar year.

During the war against fascist Germany, Soviet scientists, workers and collective farmers devoted all their efforts to the defense of their homeland, to providing the Soviet Army with all the armaments and equipment necessary for the victory over the enemy. Many scientists and innovators in industry were awarded Stalin Prizes for their outstanding achievements during the war years.

At the present time, the Soviet people are inspired by the wish to eliminate the traces of war as rapidly as possible and

To Our Readers

Beginning with the issue of August 20 there will be a subscription charge for the Information Bulletin to individual subscribers of \$2.40 per year, \$1.20 for six months, or 10 cents for individual issues. The Bulletin will be published twice a month in issues of 32 pages. Owing to circulation limits, it will be sent by subscription only, and will not be sold on news stands.

In order to avoid missing issues, readers are asked to send their subscriptions at the earliest possible date. Checks and money orders should be made payable to the Embassy of the USSR for the Information Bulletin and sent to 2016 Wyoming Ave., N. W., Washington 9, D. C. Inquiries should also be directed to this address.



PAVLOV. He received his second Stalin Prize.

to achieve the further development of the national economy and culture of their country. The efforts of Soviet intellectuals working in the spheres of science and technology toward the fulfillment of these tasks have been crowned by outstanding achievements and honored by the Soviet Government.

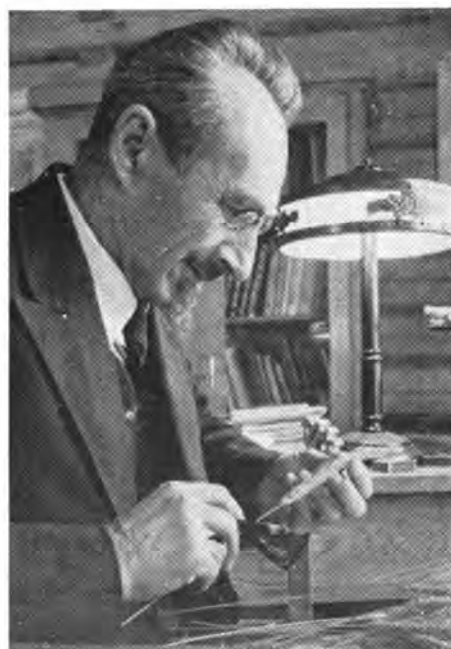
Professor Nikolai Bogolyubov of the Institute of Mechanics of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences won the Stalin Prize, first class, for his work on statistical physics which outlines his new theory on non-linear oscillation, now widely applied in several branches of technology. In his new work, the young scientist (he is only 38) succeeded in finding general solutions of the most important problems of so-called statistical physics and mechanics, including the kinetic theory of molecular gas, electron gas, and so forth.

Another Stalin Prize, first class, in the sphere of physical-mathematical sciences was awarded to Professor Y. Frenkel for his monograph on *The Kinetic Theory of Fluids*, the first and only complete work in world literature devoted to the theory of fluidity. It summarizes the extensive, exhaustive work, rich in ideas, conducted by Frenkel in this sphere of science. Professor Frenkel, who has also



VYSHINSKY. His work in law won a Prize.

done much to enrich the theory of solids, has formulated a new theory on fluidity which places fluids in close relationship with solids. The elaboration and application of Frenkel's ideas in this field are the subject of research by many Soviet and foreign scientists.



RUDNITSKY. Originator of new wheat and rye.



ARBUZOV. A Stalin Prize winner in chemistry.

For outstanding work in law, Academician Andrei Y. Vyshinsky, Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs of the USSR, received a Stalin Prize for his *Theory of Evidence in Soviet Jurisprudence*.

The young mathematician, Professor



LINNIK. A winner in mathematical research.

Y. Linnik of Leningrad University, achieved particularly important results in his work on the theory of numbers, for which he received a Stalin Prize. Professor Linnik has solved a problem on which mathematicians of different countries have been working unsuccessfully for several centuries.

The eminent mathematician, N. Mushkelishvili, President of the Georgian Academy of Sciences, was awarded a Stalin Prize for his monograph developing new mathematical methods for the solution of highly important practical and mechanical problems (including some in the sphere of the theory of elasticity) which could not be computed previously.

A. Shubnikov, director of the Moscow Institute of Crystallography, earned the Stalin Prize for his discovery of a new type of piezoelectric material. The scientist gave practical proof of his theoretical conclusions.

The Stalin Prize, first class, was awarded to Academician M. Pavlov, noted Soviet metallurgist, whose work in this sphere of technology has won world fame. The work of this venerable scientist (he is 84) has been of tremendous significance for the development of the country's iron and steel in-



BABA-ZADE. Discovered a major oil field.

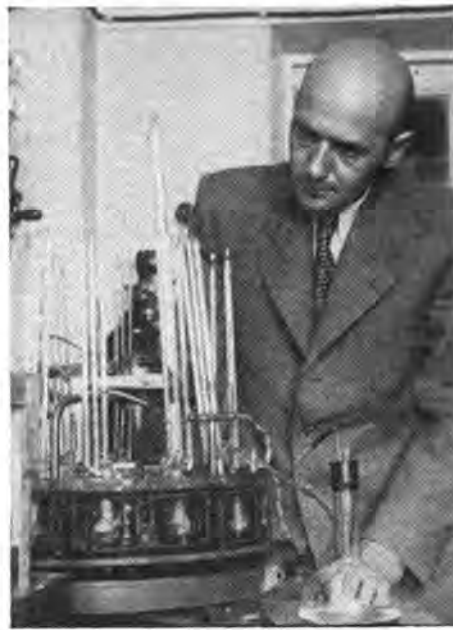
dustry; he is well known for his research on the theory of the blast-furnace process. For his research on the metallurgy of pig iron the eminent Academician was awarded the Stalin Prize for the second time.

N. Kachalov, Corresponding Member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, earned a Stalin Prize for his extremely valuable theoretical and experimental research on the process of grinding and polishing glass. His work has contributed much to the success of the Soviet optical industry.

Professor Y. Fridman won the Stalin Prize for his studies of the mechanical properties of metal and for the formulation of a general theory of durability.

Professor A. Tselikov was awarded a Stalin Prize for his extensive research on the rolling of metals. His experimental research and theoretical calculations provide a scientific basis for the design of rolling mills.

Academician A. Arbuzov, veteran Soviet chemist, was awarded a first-class Stalin Prize for his research on phosphoro-organic compounds, which is of great theoretical and practical importance. The scientist, one of the founders of this branch of chemistry, succeeded in solving certain fundamental problems which he himself had raised.



RUBIN. Evolved a sugar beet-preserving method.

Professor G. Menshikov of Leningrad, specialist in the technology of silicates, was awarded a Stalin Prize for his work with alkaloids. In the course of his study of the alkaloid-bearing plants growing in the USSR, he discovered many new alkaloids, including a new group of substances of special structure belonging to this class. A number of the newly-discovered alkaloids have found application in medicine and agriculture.

P. Zimakov, Doctor of Chemistry, earned the Stalin Prize for his research on methods of obtaining ethylene oxide and on its transformation.

For the classification and study of the main structures of hydrocarbons, permitting the correct tabulation and composition of Diesel fuels, A. Petrov, Corresponding Member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, was awarded a Stalin Prize.

In the department of geologico-geographical sciences, the Stalin Prize was awarded to A. Betekhtin, Corresponding Member of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, who has done much to promote the prospecting of manganese deposits in the South and East of the Soviet Union.

Alexander Saukov, Doctor of Geolog-



RAZENKOV. Medical research won his prize.



IOANESYAN. Devised a new oil-drilling method.



CHERNENKO. Created new apple varieties.



GRIGORYEV. His prize was for geography.

ical and Mineralogical Sciences, senior research worker of the Institute of Geological Sciences of the USSR Academy of Sciences, was awarded a Stalin Prize for his important study of the geochemistry of mercury.

Baba Kurban kuli-ogly Baba-Zade, Hero of Socialist Labor, assistant chief geologist of the Azneft oil trust, and Sadykh Jafarov, chief geologist of the Leninneft oil trust, were awarded first-class Stalin Prizes for their discovery of a major oil field.

The noted explorer Academician A. Grigoryev, head of the Academy's Institute of Geography, was awarded a Stalin Prize for his monograph entitled *The Subarctic*. By profound scientific analysis, Academician Grigoryev discovered the main tendencies and rules governing the development of nature in the Subarctic. This extensive study of the vast, grim region of the northern tundra of the Soviet Union will play no small role in the further development of this area.

Professor N. Khlopin, well-known Soviet biologist, won a first-class Stalin Prize for his work on *General Biological and Experimental Principles of Histology*, in which he outlined the results

of his 20 years of research pointing the way to a new theory on the tissues of the organism. His work, proving that development of tissues is governed by Darwin's law, represents a comprehensive stage in the development of histology and is of great importance both for biology and pathological anatomy.

Professor I. Razenkov, Member of the Academy of Medical Sciences of the USSR, received a Stalin Prize for new research on the physiology of digestion and nutrition, in which he generalized his extensive experimental, physiological, biochemical and clinical research conducted over a period of years.

A group of scientists and specialists received Stalin Prizes for their work advancing the development of Soviet agriculture.

Professor Boris Rubin of the Institute of Biochemistry of the USSR Academy of Sciences was awarded a prize for evolving theoretical principles and technical methods for preserving sugar beet.

Among the new Stalin laureates are several agronomists—the noted selectionist, V. Yuryev, who developed new varieties of spring and winter wheat with high yields; N. Rudnitsky, who cultivated a valuable variety of rye known as *Vyatka* and *Lyutestens 116*

winter wheat; S. Chernenko, the creator of new varieties of apples; and others.

For designing and constructing the Kirovets D-35 caterpillar tractor, a group of five engineers and designers received the Stalin Prize. They include: Ivan Drong, chief designer of the Tractor Industry Administration; Benjamin Slonimsky and Igor Trepenkov, engineers of the Tractor Research Institute.

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Chicago Speech of N. V. Novikov

Following is the text of an address delivered by Mr. Nikolai V. Novikov, Ambassador of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the United States, on June 19, 1947, at a dinner sponsored by the Chicago Council of American-Soviet Friendship:

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen:

FIRST of all, let me thank the Chicago Council of American-Soviet Friendship and its courteous chairman, Mr. William Card, for the friendly invitation which gives me the opportunity of visiting Chicago and of extending to you—our American friends—hearty greetings from the peoples of the Soviet Union, who highly appreciate the efforts of all those who struggle in the interest of friendship between our countries.

Only a month and a half ago the peace-loving peoples of the whole world celebrated the second anniversary of the victory over fascist Germany. Today we have gathered here to mark the sixth anniversary of the treacherous attack of fascist Germany against the Soviet Union—an attack which changed the whole trend of the war and marked the beginning of the end for fascist Germany.

Now that two years have passed since the day the war ended, when some groups are sparing no efforts to misrepresent the significance and the character of the recent war, it is exceedingly useful to look back a little and to remind ourselves of what the war really meant. My task, therefore, naturally is to tell you briefly of the part which the Soviet Union played in the achievement of victory over Germany.

During that war the future of human society was being determined. Upon the outcome of this war hung the fate of human society—whether its development would follow the way of progress, the way to advancement of the freedom and civilization of the peoples, or whether the fascist enslavers would succeed in annihilating the forces of progress and in imposing barbarism and slavery upon the world.



AMBASSADOR NOVIKOV

I believe that never in history was world civilization and its progress in such great and real danger.

In western Europe no forces were found which could successfully withstand German aggression. One after another the states of western and eastern Europe were overrun and occupied by the troops of the German fascists. Before the attack on the Soviet Union the peoples of Poland, Czechoslovakia, Norway, the Netherlands, Belgium, France, Greece and Yugoslavia were already languishing under the yoke of Hitlerite soldiery. The fascist torrent overwhelmed North Africa and was ready to engulf the countries of the Middle East. In 1940 the last large nation of western Europe, England, appeared to be facing the danger of direct attack from the Hitlerite hordes. At that time many people abroad believed that there was no force in the world capable of stopping the triumphant march of these seemingly invincible armies and of saving the peoples of Europe from fascist enslavement. However, such a force existed. This

force was the Soviet Union and her great Army, which not only stopped the fascist aggressors but routed them in battles of unprecedented magnitude and intensity.

Hitler and his gang of "supermen," who dreamed of becoming world masters, in their plans to launch an attack against the Soviet Union counted upon what they believed was the instability of the Soviet rear and what they considered the weakness of the Soviet Army. They hoped to put an end to the Soviet Union within two to three weeks or within two to three months. But they miscalculated, with results disastrous to themselves. And their miscalculation was shared by all those in the camp of international reaction who patronized fascism.

On the day of the treacherous attack of Hitlerite Germany upon my country, the then Deputy Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars and the People's Commissar of Foreign Affairs of the USSR, V. M. Molotov, on behalf of the Soviet Government, declared:

"The Government of the Soviet Union expresses its unshakable confidence that our valiant Army and Navy and the brave falcons of the Soviet Air Force will acquit themselves with honor in performing their duty to the Fatherland, to the Soviet people, and will inflict a crushing blow upon the aggressor.

"This is not the first time," Mr. Molotov continued, "that our people have had to deal with an attack by an arrogant foe. At the time of Napoleon's invasion of Russia our people's reply was a patriotic war, and Napoleon suffered defeat and met his doom. It will be the same with Hitler, who in his arrogance has proclaimed a new crusade against our country. The Red Army and our whole people will again wage a victorious patriotic war for country, honor and liberty."

At the end of his mighty appeal, Mr. Molotov exclaimed:

"Ours is a righteous cause. The enemy will be defeated. Victory will be ours."

The calm confidence and unshattered

optimism of the Soviet Government in the face of so great a danger are reflected in this statement. This confidence and optimism had their origin in the realization that the entire Soviet people supported the Soviet Government and were ready to rise as one against the defiant enemy. And, in fact, the Soviet people, aware of the seriousness of the situation and confident of the justice of their cause, gave unsparingly of their energies and their lives for victory. The war demanded the maximum concentration of all forces of our country, the greatest possible mobilization of both material and spiritual resources, since the enemy was strong and well prepared. The situation for us was made more complicated because during the first period of the war the enemy had and used every advantage of a sudden attack, and was unscrupulous in choosing means to achieve his insidious and despicable end—the end of establishing world domination by German fascism.

IN the course of almost three years the Soviet people bore the brunt of a violent fight against the Hitlerite army and the armies of Germany's satellites, taking upon themselves the full force of the blows from the fascist military machine.

Even during the first months of the war the Soviet Army upset Hitler's plans, which provided for the *blitzkrieg* rout of the Soviet Union. And five months after Germany's attack, in December, 1941, the Soviet Army inflicted a shattering blow upon the German troops just outside of Moscow and thus upset the German plan to encircle and seize the capital. As a result of the battles at Moscow the Soviet troops routed some 50 of the best German divisions, seizing and destroying about 15 hundred tanks and six hundred guns. The losses of the Germans included more than 85 thousand men killed. At the battles at Moscow our army broke the backbone of the fascist monster and put the Hitlerite armies to shameful flight. It thus destroyed once and for all the legend which the Hitlerites had created of their "invincibility." At the same time it was proven practically that in our army there was a power capable

of accomplishing the historic mission of freeing the peoples of Europe from fascist slavery.

The stubborn resistance on the part of the Soviet Army forced Hitler to concentrate at our front the overwhelming majority of his troops and the troops of his satellites. Thus, in the fall of 1942, on the Soviet front there were not less than 179 German divisions. If we add to this number the 61 divisions of Romanian, Hungarian and Italian troops which were at the Soviet front, we shall see that the Soviet Union held out against the onslaught of 240 divisions. In order to get a more definite idea of the scale of the German attack on the Soviet front in 1942, it will suffice to say that at that period there were only four German and 11 Italian divisions in North Africa, the only other active front of the Allies. These figures—15 divisions as against 240 divisions—speak for themselves.

The offensive of the German troops at the Soviet front in the summer and autumn of 1942 ended, as is generally known, in their encirclement at Stalingrad and in the complete defeat of 330 thousand of the best German troops. The Stalingrad battle, which displayed the exceptional heroism and firmness of the Soviet troops and of the population of Stalingrad, will go down in history as a turning point in the Second World War. After the Stalingrad battle the German armies lost the initiative of offensive, which was taken up by the Soviet Army.

The last serious German attempt to begin a new offensive at the Soviet front, in the summer of 1943, for which they concentrated some 190 of their divisions, ended in a complete setback and placed the German army on the brink of catastrophe.

In 1943 and 1944 the Soviet troops, by a number of powerful blows, which demonstrated the great superiority of the strategy of the Soviet High Command, overcame the fierce resistance of the German troops which were desperately trying to hold their ground, and in 1944 succeeded in driving them from almost every part of the Soviet Union. But for the Soviet Army this was not the end of its task of liberation; it had

before it the noble aim of liberating the last inch of the Soviet land, and of liberating the countries of eastern Europe which were occupied by the Germans. The rout of the enemy in his own lair—on the territory of Germany—was next in turn.

As a result of the historic victories of the Soviet Army over the German-fascist troops, Hitler's eastern European vassals—Romania, Bulgaria, Finland and Hungary—left him and joined forces with the Allied troops. The Allied countries—Poland, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia—were liberated by the Soviet Army, acting together with the National Liberation armies of the Yugoslavian and Polish peoples, and achieved their independence once more. In 1943 the Allied armies landed in Italy and established a front which in 1944 drew off about 25 German divisions.

The uninterrupted offensive of the Soviet troops in 1943 and in 1944, fighting the chief mass of the German divisions (more than two hundred out of the total number of three hundred) made possible a successful landing by the Allies on an enormous scale in northern France in June, 1944. Having found herself in a position of political and strategic isolation, Germany was on the verge of a crash and capitulated as a result of the joint blows inflicted by Soviet troops from the East and by the other Allied troops from the West.

The Soviet Army took the long and difficult way, marked by violent battles, from Stalingrad on the Volga to the German River Elbe. It succeeded not only in liberating the Soviet land, but also in restoring freedom and independence to Poland, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia, in enabling the peoples of the satellite countries—Romania, Bulgaria, Hungary and Finland—to tread with firm step the road of democratic development.

The German-fascist invaders relied upon the open and concealed assistance of world reaction and used for their odious purposes the resources of almost all of Europe. History, however, will note the fact that in spite of that, victory was won by the progressive forces of the anti-Hitlerite coalition, in whose

comradeship-in-arms such an outstanding role was performed by the peoples of the Soviet Union and their glorious Army.

The Soviet Union and the Soviet Army, which spared no sacrifice in order to bring the fascist aggressors to their knees, received moral and material support from the American people and their Government. The peoples of the Soviet Union will always remember this assistance with gratitude as a substantial contribution of the United States of America to the common cause of the Allies.

The peoples of the Soviet Union, while defending in a heroic struggle the freedom and happiness of their Fatherland and of all mankind, suffered tremendous losses. Seven million faithful sons and daughters of my country shed their blood at the battlefronts or in the fascist torture chambers. As a result of the German occupation, the most industrially and culturally developed and the most densely populated territories of the Soviet Union were devastated.

The Hitlerites destroyed an enormous number of towns and villages, thus depriving about 25 million persons of their homes, and ruined tens of thousand of industrial enterprises, hospitals, educational and scientific research institutions. The total monetary cost of the damage inflicted on the national economy of the Soviet Union is as much as 130 billion dollars.

AFTER bringing the war to a victorious end, the peoples of the Soviet Union entered upon a period of peaceful work and set themselves the task of rebuilding and then exceeding the prewar economic and cultural level of the country. In doing this they turned to the well-tried method of solving their economic and cultural tasks, the Five-Year Plan—an economic and cultural program of the Soviet State.

The warriors of yesterday, who today are the workers in various fields of economy and culture, together with the whole population of the country, have proceeded enthusiastically to carry out this program. There have already been built or restored thousands of industrial enterprises and millions of dwellings. Now numerous schools and children's institutions, rest homes and sanatoriums for workers,

peasants and intellectuals are being constructed or reconstructed. In work as well as in war, the Soviet people are demonstrating heroism and self-denial in order to secure for themselves and for future generations peaceful work and a prosperous life safeguarded from any menacing encroachments.

The historic victory of the Soviet people over the enemy has clearly shown not only the increased might of the Soviet State, but also, and primarily, the highest devotion and loyalty to the Soviet Fatherland and the Soviet Government of all the population of the Soviet Union.

Taking this into consideration, as well as the fact that the international situation during the postwar period shows that peace may be considered secured for a long time despite the attempts of aggressive elements to provoke war, and also considering the desire of broad sections of society in my country, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet decided recently to abolish the death penalty under peacetime conditions, applied until this time as an exceptional measure, apart from the general provisions of the criminal code.

This great act of humaneness is a new evidence of the unshakable stability of the Soviet Government and the Soviet social system, an evidence of the exceptional solidarity and complete moral and political unity of the people of the Soviet Union.

The Soviet Union, which defeated aggressors during the war, now stands at the head of those who are fighting for lasting peace and security, at the head of those to whom peace is dear and who do not wish a repetition of war with all its terrors and horrors.

The sincere will of the Soviet Union that the general peace and security be guaranteed has been manifested in the efforts of our diplomatic representatives in all spheres of international life and in particular at sessions of the Council of Foreign Ministers and at the Paris Peace Conference, where they fought for the principles of a democratic and just peace with former satellites of Germany.

The Soviet delegation strove for the conclusion of such peace treaties as shall not leave the aggressors unpunished and at the same time shall compensate at

least partially for the sacrifices of the Allied countries in the struggle for the common victory.

These treaties should provide for eradicating the remnants of fascism and strengthening the democratic beginnings in the former enemy nations. The treaties should respect the sovereignty of these nations and should prevent their economic enslavement by other countries. Such peace treaties should correspond to the liberating aims of the Allies and at the same time to the interests of the peoples who threw off fascism's yoke and who took the road of democratic development. The Soviet Union spared no effort to arrive at such peace treaties as embodied these principles.

THE untiring efforts of the Soviet Union in support of peace and security are reflected also in the various activities of the Soviet delegation at the General Assembly of the United Nations in the fall of 1946. They found expression, in particular, in the advocating of the reduction of armaments and prohibition of the use of atomic weapons. These Soviet proposals were reflected in the decisions of the General Assembly, and now represent extremely substantial conditions for the strengthening of peace and security.

The Soviet representatives in the Security Council are actively fighting to embody in reality these decisions of the General Assembly on the reduction of armaments.

However, we must not forget that forces fighting for a stable and lasting peace meet serious obstacles in influential and powerful groups in some countries, which are interested neither in a stable peace nor in friendly cooperation. These groups persistently strive to undermine the peaceful existence of nations. Their intentions are dictated by the selfish interests of the new pretenders to world domination which count on a situation of general tension and uncertainty to profit at the expense of other nations. From these circles emanate the poisonous rumors of the inevitability of a "new war." These rumors are necessary to the war-mongers in order that under their guise they may accomplish their nefarious ends.

It is impossible to deny that such tactics hide a danger to the national interests of all nations, because there is no people which wishes a new slaughter of millions of people. There is no doubt of the deep concern of all peoples in friendly cooperation.

World War II is receding into the past, but the struggle for a stable peace and for international cooperation is not yet finished.

At present, one can hear very often voices from the same groups which are busy exciting war passions, declaring that cooperation between the United States and the Soviet Union is impossible owing to the differences in their form of government and economic systems. As to the Soviet Union, it has never denied the possibility of peaceful co-existence and cooperation of the economic system which exists in the Soviet Union and that which exists in the United States of America. History records many cases in which wars broke out between countries that had the same economic systems. At the same time history records cases in which countries with different economic systems cooperated during war. For this it is sufficient to recall the war that just ended, during which the United States of America and the Soviet Union, two countries with different economic systems and forms of government, united in a war against the common foes and defeated them. If our countries were able to cooperate during war, there is no ground for saying that they cannot also cooperate during peace. There is no ground whatsoever for saying that this cooperation would be prevented by the differences in their economic systems. It is, however, evident that the mere possibility of cooperation between two countries is not enough. There should also be a mutual desire to cooperate along the lines of equality and mutual respect of each of the parties.

J. V. Stalin, the Soviet Premier, in the interview with a leader of the Republican Party, Mr. Stassen, said:

"It is necessary to make a distinction between the possibility of cooperation and the wish to cooperate. The possibility of cooperation always exists, but there is not always present the wish to cooperate."

The Soviet Union holds the view that

Skyscrapers for Moscow

By B. M. Yofan

Member of the Academy of Architecture of the USSR

ON the initiative of Joseph Stalin, the Council of Ministers of the USSR has decided to erect eight skyscrapers in Moscow during the next few years. The architecture of these buildings will be original; they will not be copies of similar buildings abroad. They will, furthermore, be in harmony with the historically developed architecture of Moscow.

The tallest of them—32 stories high—will be an apartment house, the tallest apartment house in Europe. The 32-story house will be built in the Lenin Hills district of the capital. A 26-story building, a combination hotel and apartment building, is to be erected near the Dynamo Stadium on the Leningrad Chaussée. Another building, the same size, is to be erected at the site of the reconstructed Zaradye district, and is intended for administrative offices. The other five buildings, each 16 stories, are to be built at the Komsomolskaya, Smolenskaya, Vosstaniye and Krasniye Vokzala Squares and on the Kotelnicheskii Embankment.

Our studio has received an order to prepare plans for the two buildings in the districts of Lenin Hills and Zaradye.

Russian architects of the past have left us brilliant examples of tall build-

ings—the Bell Tower of Ivan the Great or the Kremlin towers, for example. The tier principle on which their architecture is based indicates interesting possibilities for the solution of the problems of modern skyscrapers. It was this tier principle, as a matter of fact, which was made the basis of the design for the Palace of Soviets, on the improvement of which I am constantly working.

We are at the initial stage of work on the skyscraper project. We are seeking to establish the dimensions and relationships of the separate parts. It is as yet creative experimenting, as it were. The main work lies ahead, and we must hurry; the skyscrapers must be ready for use in 1952.

We visualize the erection of these skyscrapers as fast, mechanized assembling of prefabricated structural parts to be delivered to the building site. We will have to utilize the most up-to-date technical equipment and building materials: welded steel frames, durable and light fillings, stone castings and other new materials. The best systems of heating, lighting, ventilation, transport (fast elevators), air conditioning and other facilities will be installed in the buildings.

it is not only possible but also desirable that there be cooperation between the United States of America and the Soviet Union. The peoples of the Soviet Union have such a desire for cooperation and the will to achieve it. There is no doubt that such cooperation is also in the interests of the American people. During the two years that have passed since the defeat of Germany and Japan, the Soviet Union has consistently followed the path of strengthening its cooperation and friendship with other countries and especially with the American people.

In this connection it gives me great pleasure to note that both in the past and at present the activities of the Coun-

cils of American-Soviet Friendship, and in particular those of the Council in Chicago, have been extremely useful to the cause of strengthening the amity and cooperation between our great peoples. As a representative of the Soviet Union, I should like to emphasize that I highly esteem the fruitful work of the leaders of the Chicago Council in that direction.

On behalf of the peoples of the Soviet Union, whom I represent in your country, permit me to wish you, and through you all American friends of the Soviet Union, every success in their further work for friendship and cooperation between the United States of America and the Soviet Union.

The Lenin Library in Moscow

ON July 1 the people of the USSR marked the 85th anniversary of the Lenin State Library, youngest of the world's great libraries. The Lenin Library in Moscow, with a collection of some 10 million books and manuscripts, ranks with the United States Library of Congress, founded in 1800, and with the Library of the British Museum in London, founded in 1753.

The Library began as the fabulous private collection of Rumyantsev, well-known patron of art and literature, and later became part of the Rumyantsev Public Museum. Many generations of Russian scholars pored over its priceless books and manuscripts, among them the great scientist Mendeleyev and the great writers Tolstoy and Dostoyevsky.

Lenin, for whom the Library was later named, first visited the Library in 1893. His signature has been preserved in the visitors' book. Lenin visited the Library again in 1897 when he made a brief stop in Moscow en route to exile in Siberia. After the Revolution, as

Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars, Lenin frequently had recourse to the Library.

Immediately after the Revolution, in 1917, the Soviet Government adopted measures for gathering together and preserving the valuable books and manuscripts in the country, concentrating them mainly in the Rumyantsev collection. The palatial French-style Rumyantsev Museum building was chosen to house the enlarged Library.

In 1919 a bibliographical information bureau was set up at the Library to meet the requirements both of government and scientific institutions and of the growing reading public. Its staff has set up a file catalogue of 17 million index cards, housed in a separate hall. The bureau also maintains a bibliographical information office, with specialists on constant duty to serve the public.

The bureau's staff conducts extensive bibliographical research. Its series of reference works, *Books About the Best Books*, is of great value. Among some

of the recent publications of this series are the manuals, *Antique Literature*, *Astronomy*, *Biology* and *History of the USSR*.

Even during the war, publication of these manuals continued. During the war years the Lenin Library issued 55 bibliographical guides, among them the *Literary Guide for Rural Libraries* and the *Guide to Literature for District Libraries*. It is at present compiling a comprehensive bibliography of the war.

In 1921 a special reading room was opened in the Library for the use of research workers. That same year saw the creation of a "book museum" (now the Department of Rare Books), which subsequently grew to include some 100 thousand volumes in many languages.

This department now includes invaluable collections of incunabula (books printed before 1500); Aldines (publications of the Venetian printer Aldus Manutius or his family in the 15th and 16th centuries); paleotypes (books printed in the first half of the 15th cen-



LENIN LIBRARY. The new building of the great state library, one of the world's largest.

tury); Elzevirs (editions by the Elzevir family of Dutch printers of the 16th and 17th centuries); specimens of the earliest Slavonic printing; works of the first Russian printer, Ivan Fedorov; rare editions of Russian secular works dating back to Peter I; and Russian books that were banned under the tsarist regime.

Other treasures of the Rare Books Department include the *Arkhangelskoye Evangeliiye* (Archangel New Testament), dating from the year 1092; the first editions of the *Iliad* and the *Odyssey* published in 1488; autographed first editions of the works of Giordano Bruno; a collection of leaflets and pamphlets of the time of the Seven Years' War; and a priceless collection of albums, among which is an album of water colors by the English artist, T. W. Atkinson, depicting Russian national costumes.

In 1925, by decree of the Central Executive Committee of the Soviet Union, the Library, which had developed into an institution of nation-wide importance, was named after V. I. Lenin.

The construction of a new building to serve as an annex to the Lenin Library was begun in May, 1930. The first of the five wings of the new structure was opened in 1939, and the second—constituting the main depository—soon after the beginning of the war. The outbreak of hostilities interrupted the construction of the remaining wings.

In 1940 the Lenin Library was visited by 800 thousand readers, who borrowed some four million books. These figures were exceeded in 1944, despite wartime conditions.

As soon as the war began, the Library's priceless collections were removed to safety. In the autumn of 1941, about two hundred incendiary bombs were dropped on the Library, but members of the staff serving as fire watchers extinguished them before they could do much damage. Meanwhile, the Library went on with its work, never, not for a single day, closing the doors of its reading rooms. In fact, a new reading room for children and a hall for research workers were opened during the war. The books were restored to the Library in 1944.

The current Five-Year Plan provides for the construction of four new build-



DIRECTOR. Vassili Grigorievich Oleshev, Director of the Lenin State Library, with Natalia Karklina, science department head.



CHILDREN'S ROOM. A view of part of the reading room for older children at the library.

ings for the expanding Library, making it possible to serve 2,500,000 readers annually. The work of the reference bibliographical department is also to increase in scope.

The Library also conducts a program of lectures, discussions, consultations and conferences for its patrons, which are an important aid in deepening the appreciation of literature among the population. Similar work is conducted on a smaller scale by all Soviet libraries.

The Lenin Library, which has grown to be one of the greatest cultural cen-

ters of the Soviet Union, has formed firm ties with the world of science and culture abroad. It exchanges books with foreign scientific institutions and libraries, studies their organizational systems, and supplies the reading public abroad with up-to-date information concerning its own work, its store of books, and all phases of life in the Soviet Union.

The Lenin Library maintains particularly close relations with England and the United States, conducting a complete bibliographical exchange with the Library of the British Museum and the Library of Congress.

Soviet News in Pictures



PRESIDIUM. At the June meeting of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR.



EXAMINATION TIME. Students of Azerbaijan University.



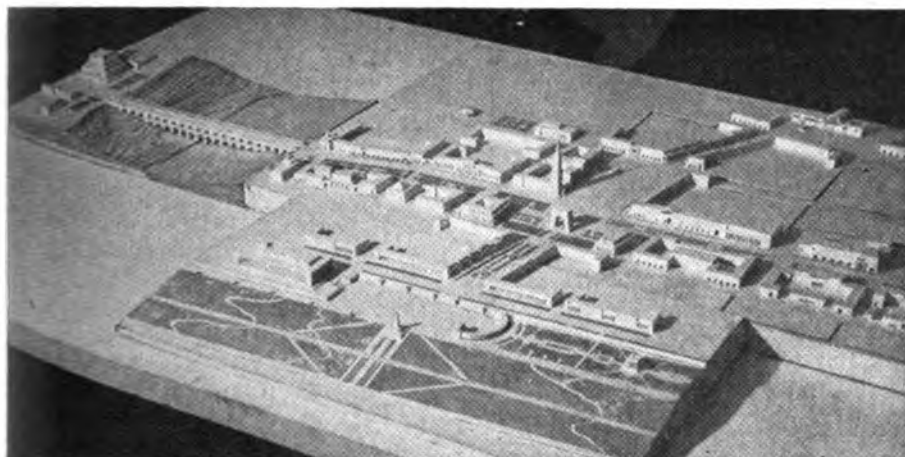
"WHITE NIGHTS." 10 P.M. in Leningrad. The city has no real night in summer.



MOSKVICH CARS. The new light auto is inspected by plant director A. V. Baranov (right) and a colleague.



BALLET. Semyonova in a performance dedicated to Marius Petipa.



STALINGRAD MODEL. Plan for reconstructing central Stalingrad.



RACES. The Soviet racing season opened at the Moscow Hippodrome in June.



STYLE SHOW. Moscow Fashion House.



EHRENBURG. At work on his new novel, "The Tempest."



KARAKUL. The new lamb "crop" is inspected at a state farm by a shepherd, and a student of furs.

Young Explorers and Travelers

By Rita Korn

Two and a half million schoolchildren will be hitting the trail this summer in different parts of the country, getting out into the open, sailing down rivers, ascending mountain heights, exploring nearby and distant forests, studying animal and insect life, and hunting for traces of ancient civilizations. The juvenile explorers will travel by train, boat, horseback and motor car, but all of them will in addition resort to the old reliable mode of transport—hiking across country—to see nature at close range and learn the secrets of wild life.

This get-out-into-the-wide-open-spaces movement has the full support and backing of the educational authorities and the Government. The youthful followers of the trail, whose groups are headed by teachers, have at their service a chain of children's excursion and travel bureaus functioning in every republic and

region of the Soviet Union and maintaining stopover camps and various other facilities. Special provisions for railway travel and the allotment of extra rations for the young tourists are some of the ways in which the Government is encouraging this movement, in addition to bearing the cost of maintaining the different services.

Touring the country assumed the scope and volume of a country-wide movement a decade ago, and from the start it enjoyed full Government support. And year by year, as more and more juvenile travelers returned to their studies brimming over with stories of their adventures, of visits to fascinating spots, the number of children eager to follow their example grew steadily. The war temporarily brought all these activities to a standstill, but last year saw their resumption on a large scale.

The educational authorities steer this

movement into definite channels; they see to it that the trips are not mere aimless roaming, but that they have a definite purpose. Their main object is to get the children to know their country better, to learn at first hand its beauties, its immense natural wealth and its great potentialities, and in this way to foster their love for their native land.

These trips are so planned as to provide plenty of adventure and healthful recreation, and at the same time serve as an aid in the study of such subjects as geography, botany, history and zoology. In many cases the young nature explorers are given a definite "assignment," which makes them feel that while enjoying themselves they are at the same time performing a useful service to their country.

As often as not the local natural history museum will ask schoolchildren to gather some fresh specimens of the insects or flora in the area they intend to visit. A geological institute may "assign" the tourists a definite locality to hunt for useful minerals.

On their return after the summer holidays the tourist groups usually bring back with them herbariums, collections of minerals and copious notes on their travels and observations. The finds made by some of these groups are sometimes of real importance, particularly in sparsely inhabited localities which have been insufficiently studied.

An example is Yakutia, the immense autonomous republic located in northern Siberia. Last year some 40 groups of Yakutian schoolchildren toured their republic, covering some five thousand square miles on foot, horseback, boats and rafts. They brought back large collections of minerals and specimens of flora and fauna. Nearly a tenth of their field specimens were important enough to be sent to the Leningrad paleobotanical museum, the rest being turned over to local museums or to school collections. More important than that was their discovery of deposits of coal, limestone, fire-



SMALL TRAVELERS. Vacationing children on the children's railway at Yaroslavl.



HIKERS' DINNER. Day's end brings a campfire supper for these young campers and hikers.

proof clays, raw materials for mineral dyes and combustible shales.

The study of their area has assumed large scope among schoolchildren of the Murmansk region. A recent exhibition held in Murmansk displayed many items relating to the history, natural wealth and development of the Kola Peninsula contributed by pupils of local schools. Particularly interesting was the report presented by juvenile physicists, who in the course of their travels had made a survey of some of the "white coal" (water power) resources of the area.

But it is not only the youngsters in the remote sections who bring to light new sources of natural wealth or make other finds. Pupils of Rublevo, on the outskirts of Moscow, during a summer outing to a neighboring forest came upon buried treasure troves of ancient coins dating back to the 16th century. A local history museum is being set up in Rublevo on the initiative of the youngsters.

Many a boy and girl of Vorontsovka village thought of the adventures of Tom Sawyer while exploring the caves and waterfalls near home. They did not stumble across any treasure hidden by

pirates, but their discovery of a sulphur spring made local news. Experts were dispatched to the spot and now a sanatorium is to be built there. Vorontsovka is located about 37 miles from the famed Black Sea health resort at Sochi.

One area where juvenile travel has been most popular is the Urals, a fact easy to understand in view of the picturesque scenery and the natural wealth of this Eurasian mountain range. Urals schoolchildren were among the first to take up touring on a large scale. There is a special young explorers' society in Sverdlovsk as well as a children's geographic society called the Globe. Circles of juvenile travelers are organized in many schools and issue magazines devoted to problems of natural history. Members of the Globe geographical society enjoy the aid of their adult opposite numbers. The local Geographic Society helps the youngsters in drawing up itineraries for trips. A number of the reports of members of the Globe society have been of considerable interest to grown-up geographers.

In their travels the schoolchildren are not confined to their own districts. A trip to Moscow looms large in the pro-

gram of many boys and girls from distant parts of the USSR. Similarly, Moscow schoolchildren intend to visit the Urals, the Caucasus and other picturesque places.

The great importance educators attach to this movement was explained by a Moscow school principal, who said it tends to broaden a child's horizon. In addition, he pointed out, such outings make youngsters more self-reliant and enhance their powers of observation, while the rigors of camp life toughen them physically. Of course it is impossible as yet to provide facilities for camping and touring to all who may desire them; preference is given to those who make good progress in their studies. This provides an incentive for better study.

This vast excursion program is but one feature of the extensive summer vacation activities for children sponsored by the Government. Pioneer camps, special children's sanatoriums, rest homes and kindergartens, and city recreation centers offer Soviet children varied facilities for spending interesting and healthful vacations.

Day in a Soviet Worker's Life

Nikolai Gorichev, who is 26 years old, works in the tool department of the Dynamo factory in Moscow. He is typical of many young Soviet workers.

Trained in the factory trade school, he has spent all his working years at the Dynamo plant, and during the war years headed a team of young workers noted throughout the large factory for their achievements in production. He still tops his production quotas consistently, and earns an average of 2,500 rubles a month.

On this sum he, his wife Antonina, and their infant daughter Natasha live well in their small but comfortable apartment.

Their life is busy. Gorichev, though his work goes very well, is not content to stand still, but is studying engineering at evening school and also instructs at the trade school.



THE DAY BEGINS. Antonina serves her young husband's breakfast at 6:30 A.M.



AT THE PLANT. Gorichev begins his day's work at the Dynamo factory.



JOKE. He turns to grin at a remark.



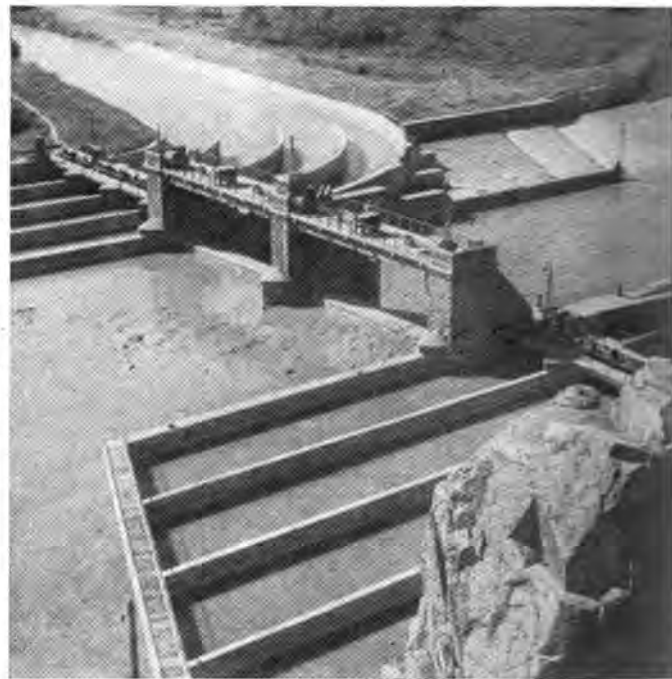
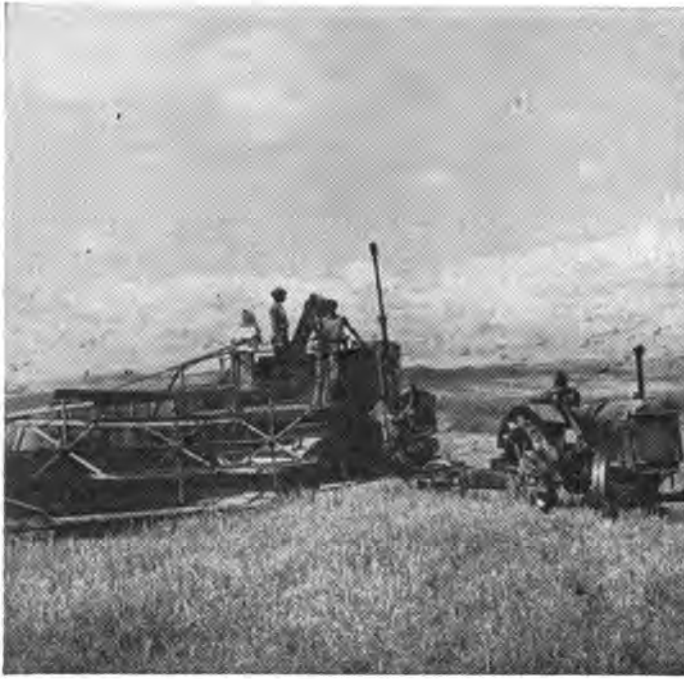
TEACHING. At a trade school.



HELLO, NATASHA. The family, including baby Natasha, prepares for a visit.



DAY'S END. A pleasant family dinner with Antoina's parents, the Sychevs, and an aunt, ends the day.



KIRGHIZIA. Modern methods have come to the East. At the left, working a collective farm. At the right, the Chumysh Dam on the Chu River, which makes irrigation possible.

The Story of a Kirghiz Farm

By I. Ilyicheva

THE snow- and ice-covered peaks of the mountains of Central Asia look down on Ken-kol Gorge, situated in the depth of the Talas Valley. Beneath the cliffs, overgrown with moss, stands a small building with an oval dome. This is the mausoleum of Manas, a Kirghiz warrior of olden times. A cycle of legends in verse about this hero constitutes the Kirghiz national epos.

The Talas Valley dwellers are proud to be toiling on the land where Manas accomplished his great deeds. According to one of the legends narrated by the native inhabitants, wicked magicians, angry at Manas, caused rivers to dry up, scattered rocks everywhere and said that only those people who succeed in growing orchards on rocks would find wealth and happiness in this land.

This legend expresses the centuries-old dream of the Kirghiz people.

Not long ago new people came to this rocky, sun-baked, unfertile land. They had little to eat, but they worked selflessly, building, taking very little

time for sleep. They dug up treasure after treasure. In the mountains of Kirghizia they found petroleum, coal and other valuable minerals. They grew orchards and planted their fields with crops capable of withstanding the heat and aridity. These people built canals and towns. And Kirghizia was transformed from a wild and poor country into a rich country, generous to the people.

The highway runs along the valley, past the collective farm fields, plantations and orchards. As you reach a sharp turn, you see a small town surrounded by blossoming apple, pear and plum trees. This is Tash-aryk, one of the wealthiest collective farms in the Talas Region.

It is situated in the Ken-kol Gorge a short distance away from the Manas mausoleum. *Tash* in Kirghiz means stone. This area was indeed rocky wasteland without a single blade of grass 30 years ago. Only nomads seeking for their small herds parcels of land which

were not in the greedy hands of the rich came down here occasionally for the winter. To whom could this barren, uninhabited land be useful, except the poor?

But one day the poor nomads in the Ken-kol Gorge were visited by people sent by the Soviet Government from the city. They suggested to the Kirghiz that water be directed to the gorge, the rocks removed and houses, a school and a hospital be built. The natives listened to the newcomers as they described the outlook for a better, more interesting and prosperous life. The Kirghiz, however, had their doubts.

"Look around you," said the aged men with gray beards. "Everywhere you see rocks. They have been lying here for centuries, and you talk about growing orchards here. We haven't seen apple trees grow on granite yet."

The old men told the visitors about the magicians who had hidden Manas' treasure.

"We'll find it," was the confident reply

of the people who had come to rally the Kirghiz people to the struggle for happiness.

The native population, old and young, men and women, children and adolescents, pitched in, cleared the gorge of rocks and dug a big canal through the mountains. For the first time in centuries the icy mountain waters streamed across the rocky soil.

It was heavy and difficult work, but when the water appeared, it brought new life and new hope. The Kirghiz who decided to settle here for good and establish their own collective farm gave the latter the name Tash-aryk, which means rocky canal.

The Kirghiz collective farmers proved to be resolute, businesslike people. They cleared new fields, built more irrigation canals, brought more young apple and pear trees from afar and planted them. The families of the collective farmers grew. Relatives and friends came down from the mountains, were surprised at the changes that had taken place in Ken-kol, and decided to settle there too.

The agronomists brought back new trees, seed for new kinds of fruit, shoots of cabbage, tomatoes and melons. The once barren land began to yield big crops of fine wheat, juicy red tomatoes and high-grade tobacco. Experts taught the former nomads how to raise the best breeds of livestock.

The Tash-aryk collective farm's income rose steadily from year to year. Only a few smoky and cramped *yurts* (skin tents) remain here today. They have been replaced by tidy white houses with floors covered with beautiful rugs.

The greatest change wrought by the new life was in the people themselves. The illiterate nomads of yesterday are today builders of their own life and happiness, people who have found Man-as' treasure.

Sharibei Kakeyev, the gray-haired chairman of the Tash-aryk collective farm, who was a poor farm laborer before the Revolution, told me of a conversation he had recently had with a foreign visitor.

"I invited him to my house, showed him our fields and tobacco plantations. He was surprised and wrote down every-

thing. But when I told him that the Kirghiz people had elected me as their Deputy to the Supreme Soviet of Kirghizia a short time ago and that I had made a report on local horticulture at the first session of the Soviet, the foreigner closed his notebook. 'It's very hard to understand a country where a collective farmer becomes a member of the

Government and makes state reports,' he said."

Kakeyev smiled, and adjusting his fur-trimmed hat, continued: "In reply, I told the foreigner that we're proud of our work and our wealth. 'This was rocky wasteland not so long ago,' I told him. 'Today we're sowing wheat, oats, barley, millet and sugar beet; we



FAMILY SCENE. A collective farm chairman and his family at table.



KIRGHIZ COSTUME. For holidays, the modern machinery-minded Kirghiz still dons the beautiful old native costumes.

cultivate tobacco, watermelons, corn, cabbage and tomatoes; plant apple and pear trees and vineyards on this land. We have 350 horses, 220 cows and 2,500 sheep grazing on our pastures. We have a club, a power station, a school and a library. Last year each collective farmer received one and a half kilograms of wheat, eight hundred grams of potatoes, five hundred grams of meat and 15 rubles per work-day. Many received cows, and two or three sheep. The collective farm barns are filled with grain, meat and vegetables. The yearly income of our collective farm is one million rubles. But most of all, we're proud of the people of our collective farm. Take one of our milkmaids, Orkyubyu Kadykova—she has been decorated with the Order of Lenin. Many of our members have received letters of gratitude and certificates from the Kirghiz Government for good work. Three former members of our collective farm, Abadyr Ibraimov, Kentovik Komiliev and Kulyupa Shapokova are studying at the Moscow University. And, mind you, only yesterday all these people or their parents were nomads. That, I believe, is more important than electricity at our farm or our children's playground."

Twilight was falling over Ken-kol Gorge. The dome of the Manas mausoleum was a bright spot against the background of the mountains. The chairman of the collective farm suggested a walk over to the mausoleum. There, in the evening, following their old custom, the collective farmers come together and light a campfire, and sit smoking and talking.

That evening they talked about building the second collective farm power station, about the progress made by the young herdsmen in their studies, and about the aid which the Tash-aryk collective farm could give to the people of the Stalingrad region, who had suffered from war's devastation.

Later in the evening, when the stars came out, the collective farmers sang ballads from the national folk epic *Manas*. And these old songs, depicting the hard life and heroic deeds of the warrior, seemed also to speak of the life of the peasants of Tash-aryk, who built their happiness on Manas' land.



RURAL HOUSES. Though their parents lived in nomad tents, the modern Kirghiz farmers have neat cottages.



INTERIOR. A far cry from the primitive housing of a generation ago is this clean and comfortable room.

A Soviet Building Exhibit

THE All-Union Building Exhibition was reopened in Moscow last month following reorganization and replenishment of the exhibits. The exposition reflects the tasks set before the Ministry of the Construction of Heavy Industry Enterprises by the Five-Year Plan, and demonstrates the work of building and assembly organizations in the restoration and new construction of industrial enterprises and housing. The numerous exhibits are on display in 12 pavilions and halls.

The visitor enters a world of colors, a world of striking and well-arranged exhibits. In the center of the hall devoted to rehabilitation and new construction of major enterprises there is a big map of the Soviet Union which shows 1,155 geographical points where construction of important enterprises is being carried out by organizations of the Ministry of the Construction of Heavy Industry Enterprises in the second year of the postwar Five-Year Plan. A great number of other construction jobs are being handled at present by other ministries and organizations. Examining the map, we see that the Soviet builders are chiefly concentrating their efforts on the rehabilitation of Nazi-wrecked enterprises in the Donbas and Dnieper areas and on the construction of new industrial plants in the Urals and Siberia.

Glancing to the left of the giant map, we see large photographs, panels and glass showcases with diagrams and drawings and models skilfully made from wood and plastics. These exhibits acquaint the visitor with the work of builders engaged in the restoration and further expansion of numerous enterprises of the ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy, automobile, tractor, chemical, rubber, textile and light industries. Here one learns about the rehabilitation of the blast furnaces and rolling mills of the gigantic Zaporozhye iron and steel mill, the blast and open-hearth furnaces of the Azovstal iron and steel mill in Mariupol, the construction of a powerful blooming mill at the Kirov iron and steel mill in Makeyevka, of rolling mills at the



BRIDGE UNIT. A group of visitors inspects a full-size unit of a railway-bridge span.

Karl Liebknecht works in Dniepropetrovsk, the southern coke-chemical plants and the iron and steel mills in the national republics of Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan and Georgia.

There are many interesting exhibits in the construction designs and work pavilion. The method used in assembling blast furnaces is shown here on models. A full-size unit of a standard steel span of a railway bridge familiarizes the visitor with the principles underlying assembly and dismantling of railway bridges as applied on a wide scale during the war.

The building materials section of the exhibition illustrates the tasks set by the Five-Year Plan in the field of production of building materials and parts. On display here are many samples of the output of building materials enterprises and research laboratories and institutes. The great variety of samples of non-ore materials, gypsum and parts made of gypsum, hollow ceramics, asbestos cement parts and heat insulating and finishing materials demonstrates the development

of this branch of industry in the USSR.

In the excavation work section of the exhibition the visitor is familiarized with various machines employed in excavation and the latest methods introduced by Stakhanovite workers. Artificial lowering of the level of subterranean waters, mechanization and transportation and other operations connected with excavation work are well illustrated here.

The methods of work of the famous bricklayers, Shavlyugin and Maximenko, Deputies to the Supreme Soviet of the Russian SFSR, are likewise vividly demonstrated at the exhibition. On display are new and lighter types of construction, roofing of ceramic blocks and slag blocks. The visitor learns how the builders combined the erection of blast furnaces and coke-chemical batteries with other jobs. This display convincingly shows the economic significance of these methods of work and the advantage of lighter materials.

Of considerable interest are the halls devoted to the manufacture and assembly of structural steel, ultrashort arc welding

and the method of automatic welding evolved by Academician Paton. The visitors are also impressed by the construction and assembly of new types of ferroconcrete installations, the vacuumization of concrete and methods of heating it with the aid of electricity. Various ways of making and using armature for ferroconcrete, and tools and devices elaborated and applied by the Stakhanovite builders, Zamkov and Yakovlev, are also demonstrated. In the pavilion devoted to electrical assembly work, one observes the new method of drying wood with high-frequency currents, the application of fluorescent lighting, and other techniques.

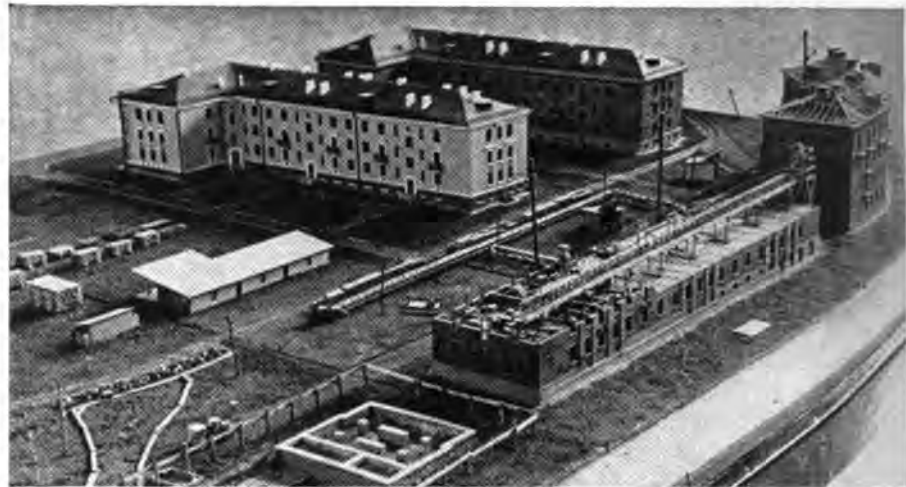
Next to the housing construction pavilion, with its numerous prefabricated projects and models of dwellings, settlements and factories, is a hall which exhibits fine finishing work. Dry plaster and the elimination of "wet processes," the painting of large areas with pneumatic equipment, the organization of the manufacture of parquet blocks and the laying of mosaics—all this is displayed. The achievements of craftsmen who paint walls to resemble silk tapestry attract considerable attention.

Many foreign delegations and public figures from various countries have visited the exhibition.

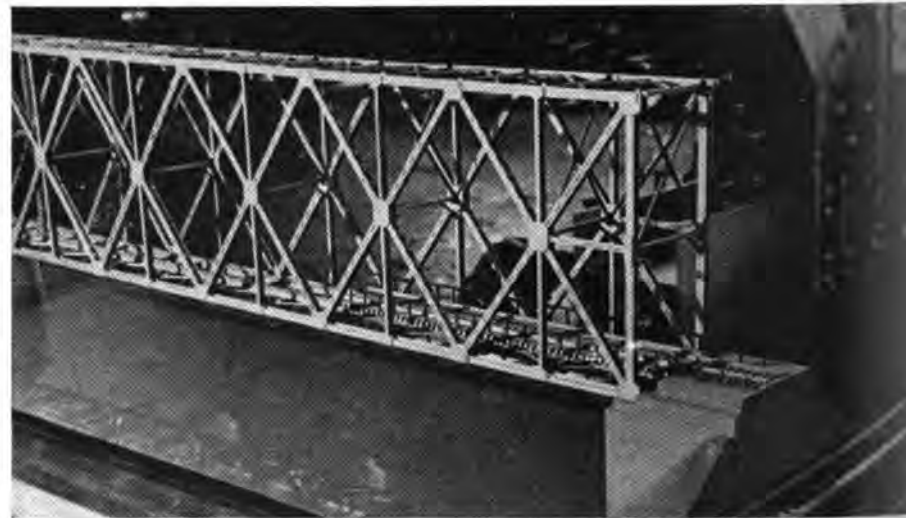
"I was amazed by the splendid exhibition of restoration which I examined. The exhibition quite obviously reflects the colossal efforts exerted by the USSR in restoration with modern technique," wrote A. Verre of Paris.

"Your exhibition . . . shows the heroic deeds of the builders, engineers and technicians, their super-human efforts displayed in the Patriotic War in the period of evacuation, and in restoration and construction in your country," commented members Weiss, Marjanovic, Jankes and Kucec of the Yugoslav trade union delegation.

Eva Palmer of Stockholm wrote that the Soviet people, who have tackled such a gigantic job of restoration and reconstruction, have won her admiration. Mme. Eugénie Cotton, chairman of the Union of French Women, wrote that she and other members of the delegation of the Union were full of admiration for the tremendous efforts exerted in the restoration of the Soviet Republics.



CONSTRUCTION. Model showing high-speed construction of dwellings at Magnitogorsk.



BRIDGE. Model of railway bridge span, part of which appears on page 21.



BRICK ROOF. Model of a factory section with thin-walled ribbed brick roofing.

Balkhash, City of Copper

By A. Krasko

THE city of Balkhash until recently was marked only on special maps. Ten years ago it did not exist at all. On the bare Kazakhstan steppe, where *yurts* (nomad tents) once stood, a city arose on the shores of Lake Balkhash, and took its name from the lake.

Balkhash is a city of copper. It owes its existence and growth primarily to the rich Balkhash copper ore deposits. This fabulous wealth lay dormant for ages, undiscovered until the Soviet Government surveyed the district some 20 years ago.

It was decided to erect a huge copper smelting plant at Balkhash. Construction was conducted under the difficult conditions of the desert. And yet, within a short time, the blocks of the plant and the buildings of the new town sprang up, and intricate machinery was installed.

The builders of Balkhash were also its first inhabitants. They were frightened neither by the grim surroundings nor by the absence of conveniences. They

knew that all this was temporary, that it would change.

In 1938, the new plant produced its first copper. If ever the history of Balkhash is written, the historian will undoubtedly speak of the excitement with which the pioneers awaited the production of the first metal, of how deeply and painfully they felt the disorders and shortcomings of the initial period, unavoidable though they knew them to be. The plant was for its builders and first workers not something alien, but something that was their very own and therefore very dear to them, and this is why they succeeded in organizing production so quickly. By the time the war broke out, Balkhash was a first-rate enterprise of Soviet nonferrous metallurgy.

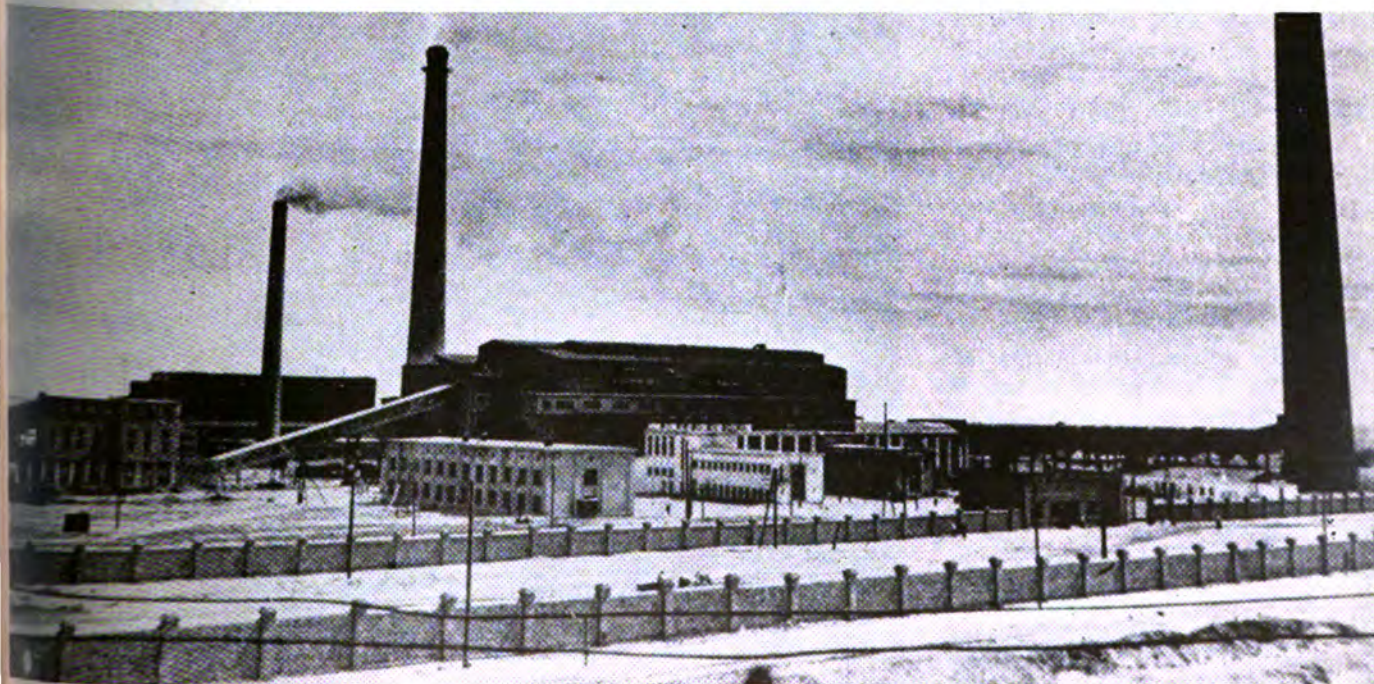
During the war the stream of Balkhash copper swelled week by week, month by month. Neither shells nor bombs nor cartridges were manufactured in Balkhash, but the workers and engineers of the plant nevertheless knew

that they were working for the front. For was it not Balkhash copper that helped the Soviet Army to turn back the enemy with a mighty hurricane of fire?

At the very height of the war another branch of nonferrous metallurgy was launched at Balkhash. Shortly before the war molybdenum and tungsten deposits had been discovered here. And under the difficult war conditions the Balkhash plant became one of the principal suppliers of molybdenum for the needs of the country's defense and national economy.

What about the city itself? Has it grown and has it changed? The town cannot be separated from the plant; together they grew and developed. While in the first years the workers lived usually in small houses, often of a barrack type, the town now has many broad streets lined with bright and spacious houses with comfortable apartments.

Several schools, a school of mining and metallurgy, kindergartens and creches, a motion picture theater, a stadium, a



COPPER PLANT. General view of the Balkhash copper-smelting plant, a major industrial enterprise.

swimming pool, a gymnasium and an athletic field are the cultural and recreational facilities of the growing city.

It is constantly being improved and beautified. A water system, a bath house and a laundry, a mechanized bakery, dozens of stores, various workshops and studios serve the every-day needs of the citizens of Balkhash. Under desert conditions it is particularly important to provide the town with greenery. This is being effected with praiseworthy energy. Several public gardens have been laid out in the center of the town, and near Balkhash a botanical garden and a tree nursery have been established.

Together with the town and its industry, its people too have progressed. Aubakir Alimzhanov, shift superintendent in the ore concentration factory, has been elected to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. And yet not so long ago he was an unskilled laborer on the building site of the plant. A similar path from ordinary unskilled laborer to engineer and head of a section was traversed by another Balkhash citizen, Tleugobylov. These are not exceptional examples. Such has been the fortune of hundreds of the people of the city of copper. Ask any of them whether they would like to go away from here somewhere nearer a large center, and they will look at you with surprise. "Why go away from here when it is so interesting to live and labor in Balkhash, when the prospects are so alluring?" they will answer you.

The future of the region is indeed alluring. The development of Balkhash's copper industry will be a major factor in realizing the over-all goal of a 60 per cent increase in Soviet copper production under the current Five-Year Plan. The region's copper output is to increase by 160 per cent in the same period, and it is slated to become the country's largest copper producing center. New mines are being sunk, and construction of new huge copper concentration plants is under way.

The city, too, will grow bigger and more beautiful. And now the name of the city of Balkhash can be found on any map—not merely on special ones—as one of the main industrial centers of nonferrous metallurgy in the Soviet Union.



IN THE PLANT. The ore-crushing department of the great Balkhash copper plant.

Notes on Soviet Life

MORE than 100 thousand graduates left the Soviet Union's institutions of higher learning at the end of the current semester to take jobs, most of them in the iron and steel, coal mining, oil, chemical and machine-tool industries, on the railways, on construction projects and as teachers. This year's graduating class was 50 per cent larger than last year's.

Sergei Kaftanov, Minister of Higher Education of the USSR, announced that 187,500 first-year students will be enrolled in the country's higher schools for the 1947-1948 school year. Of these, more than 66 thousand will be enrolled at pedagogical institutes, 43 thousand will be enrolled at industrial and construction institutes, 20 thousand will be enrolled in medical institutes and 17 thousand in agricultural institutes.

The Ministry plans to publish 460 textbooks totaling nine million copies during the coming academic year. Among them will be new French and English grammars and textbooks on the history of Western European literature.

War veterans continue to enjoy priority rights in enrollment at all higher schools. Many colleges have opened preparatory departments for veterans.

The Leo Tolstoy State Museum in Moscow has been reopened after a long interval. The building, which was badly damaged by enemy air raids, has been fully restored. Displayed in the renovated halls are numerous exhibits reflecting the life and work of the great Russian writer. There are now four Tolstoy museums in the USSR.

During the war the number of cattle in Soviet Kazakhstan increased by two million head, and now exceeds 16 million. The collective farms of the Republic have sent to the Nazi-ravaged districts of the USSR more than half a million head of cattle.

The use of radio-location devices (radar) for railway engine drivers is

being developed in the Soviet Union, to facilitate driving at night and in fog. The installations will show the driver how far he is behind the train in front, and will also indicate any dangerous condition on the track.

Soviet plants have begun production of a new, self-powered harvesting combine. It needs no tractor to haul it, and is operated by one man instead of a crew of three. This year 1,300 of them are to be manufactured, as a preliminary to mass production next year.

The second turbine, 102,000-horsepower in capacity, has been built by the Stalin metal works in Leningrad for the Lenin hydroelectric power station on the Dnieper now being rehabilitated. The works is now building a third turbine for the same power station as well as three high-pressure 50,000-kilowatt turbines.

Changes in Radio Schedules

Changes were announced this week in the frequencies of Moscow radio programs in the English language beamed for North America. The revised schedule follows. All times given are Eastern Standard time.

7:45-8:15 A.M.: news, a press review and topics of the day, on frequencies of 21.55, 17.83, and 15.17 megacycles. Frequencies for the Pacific Coast: 15.23, 15.11, and 11.75 megacycles.

6:20-7:30 P.M.: news, comment on world affairs, and sidelights on Soviet life, on frequencies of 15.83, 15.17, 11.89, and 11.88 megacycles. Frequency for the Pacific Coast: 15.23.

7:30-7:50 P.M.: rebroadcast of earlier news program, and topics of the day, on frequencies of 11.89, 15.17, and 17.83 megacycles. No special frequencies for the Pacific Coast.

Four more children's railway lines are being laid—in Leningrad, Stalin-grad, Baku and Chelyabinsk—to resemble those already running in other parts of the country. These are not toy models for play; they are real railroads, of the narrow-gauge variety, running for several miles and equipped with modern technical devices and installations. They have Pullman-type cars, and their low-power locomotives are streamlined.

They are operated by schoolboys and girls from 12 to 17, and carry children and adults as passengers. In the 12 years Soviet children have been operating such railroads, during which time they have carried millions of passengers, there have been no crashes, accidents or any other mishaps.

The children's railroad network today consists of 14 lines with 34 miles of track, 23 locomotives, 70 coaches and eight repair yards. Before the war there were 20 lines, but the Germans demolished seven of them. A new line was built at Vilnius after the war.

During the 12 years of the existence of the Moscow subway 6,516,000 trains have carried 4,183,000,000 passengers. The Moscow subway now carries nearly two million passengers a day—double the number carried before the war.

Making it rain to order and stopping the downpour when enough moisture has been produced have been demonstrated experimentally in various ways by the Institute of Physics of Odessa University as well as by a number of other scientific institutions.

Precipitation from clouds by the use of calcium chloride, a waste product in the chemical industry, has been repeatedly caused on open fields as well as on a small laboratory scale. A plane, flying over a cloud bank, scatters pulverized calcium chloride, which in several minutes causes rain to fall. For every unit of weight of calcium chloride used, 357 units of moisture may be precipitated.

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VOLUME VII

NUMBER 12

Sports parade. The entire USSR
celebrated the ninth annual Sports
Day July 20. Shown is a section
of last year's tremendous parade
in Moscow.





OF INTEREST TO OUR READERS

Beginning with the issue of August 20 there will be a subscription charge for the USSR Information Bulletin to individual subscribers of \$2.40 per year, \$1.20 for six months, or 10 cents for single copies. The Bulletin will be published twice a month in issues of 32 pages. Owing to circulation limits, it will be sent by subscription only, and will not be sold on news stands.

In order to avoid missing issues, readers are asked to send their subscriptions at the earliest possible date. Checks and money orders should be made payable to the Embassy of the USSR for the Information Bulletin and sent to 2016 Wyoming Ave., N. W., Washington 9, D. C. Inquiries should also be directed to this address.

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Sailboats at Joy Bay, in Klyazma Reservoir, near Moscow. The summer vacation season traditionally opens each year with an all-day outing at this lovely bay.



RSFSR Budget Adopted

By L. Sosonkin

ON June 6 the first session of the new Supreme Soviet of the Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic adopted the State Budget of the Republic for 1947, totaling more than 46,000,000,000 rubles. This budget exceeds that of 1946 by almost 11,000,000,000 rubles.

This increase in the budget and the composition of its items of revenue and expenditure reflect the progress of the economy, productive forces, and culture of the Russian Federation, largest of the 16 constituent republics of the USSR. The increase in the budget of 11,000,000,000 rubles in but one year is a result of great successes achieved in the development of industrial production, in the extension of trade turnover and progress

in other branches of the Republic's economy.

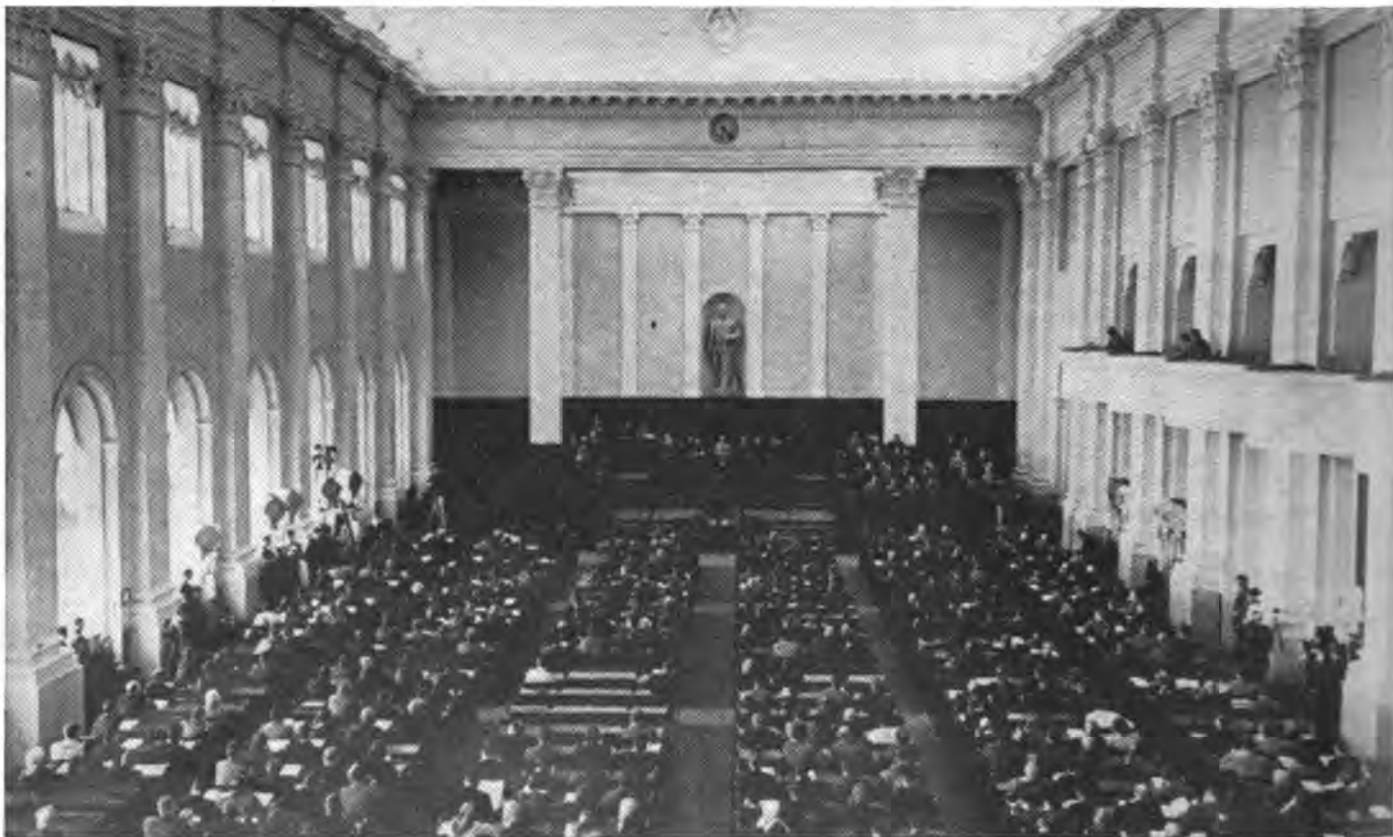
In the national economy of the Soviet Union the Russian Federation holds a leading place. Its territory includes 90 per cent of the country's coal deposits, 85 per cent of its iron ore, 95 per cent of its timber and 50 per cent of its oil. The Russian SFSR also contains 64 per cent of the grain producing land of the Soviet Union.

The German fascist invaders inflicted tremendous damage on the national economy of the Russian Federation. This is attested by the following: of the total damage of 679,000,000,000 rubles inflicted upon the whole of the Soviet Union, 249,000,000,000 rubles was the cost of damage in the Russian SFSR.

This monstrous devastation did not break the spirit of the Russian people. They did not despair in the face of difficulties. On the day that the Supreme Soviet of the Russian SFSR was elected, one of Joseph Stalin's constituents in Moscow wrote the following on his ballot:

"Things are hard for us, Joseph Vissarionovich. You know that. But this is not the first time we have had to fight against difficulties. We are Russians and will surmount everything. We will fulfill the Five-Year Plan splendidly." These words expressed the unbending will of the Soviet people, their mighty creative spirit, their sturdy patience in overcoming difficulties to attain their aim.

These aims are reflected in the Stalin



SUPREME SOVIET. General view of the sitting of the Supreme Soviet of the Russian SFSR, Second Convocation, at the Large Kremlin Palace June 21, 1947.

Five-Year Plan. In the years of the current Plan the Russian Federation is scheduled not only to recover from the wounds inflicted during the war, not only to restore that which was destroyed by the Germans, but to exceed the pre-war level in many spheres of economy. By the end of the Five-Year Plan the total industrial output of the Russian SFSR will have increased by 50 per cent as compared with 1940.

The main item of revenue in the Russian SFSR budget, just as in the budget of the USSR, consists of receipts from state and cooperative enterprises. In other words, the main source of financing the national economy and cultural construction is the economy of the Republic itself, the high pace of its development, i. e. the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the national economic plans, the rise in the productivity of labor, the lowering of the cost of production and the growth of industry's earnings.

In their speeches at the session, the members of the Supreme Soviet cited striking facts confirming the soundness of this budget for the second year of the current Five-Year Plan. At the half-way mark of 1947, the economy of the Russian SFSR was nine per cent ahead of schedule.

The state-owned enterprises of the Russian Federation during the first five months of the current year increased output by almost 13 per cent as compared with the same period of last year, and the producers' cooperatives increased output by more than 20 per cent. The industries of the largest centers in the Republic — Moscow, Leningrad, Sverdlovsk — fulfilled the production program of the first half-year ahead of schedule, thus supplying the country with hundreds of millions of rubles' worth of goods in excess of their quota. In Leningrad hundreds of enterprises had in June already completed the July program. In Nizhni Tagil more than five thousand workers completed their annual production quotas in June. The local industry enterprises and the producers' cooperatives of the Russian SFSR fulfilled their half-yearly plan by June 20.

Important successes were achieved also by agriculture in the first six months of



SESSION OPENS. The session of the newly-elected Supreme Soviet of the RSFSR is opened by its oldest member, Professor Akim Golovin.



WOMEN DEPUTIES. Olympiada Kozlova, of Moscow, and Anna Bardeyeva and Elizaveta Ushakova, both from rural constituencies, chat.

the current year. The collective farms of the Russian SFSR extended the area under cultivation by about 7,500,000 acres, and at the same time they greatly improved the methods of field management. Reports from the southern districts of the Republic, where harvesting has already commenced, are highly satisfactory and indicate a good crop. In the Kuban region, for instance, a crop yield of 2.9 tons of grain per hectare* has been attained by the overwhelming majority of the collective farms in several districts.

* Metric tons—2,204 lbs.; one hectare=2.471 acres.

Similar results are reported from the Don and Stavropol regions.

The growth and development of the economy of the Republic is the basis of the budget's revenue, the financial basis for the further development of the economy and culture of the country.

The budgetary allocations fully conform to the objects and tasks of the current Five-Year Plan—the speediest possible elimination of the consequences of the war, restoration of the ravaged economy, the further development of the economy and culture of the country and

a rise in the standard of living of the population.

In addition to the allocations under the all-Union budget, a sum exceeding 9,000,000,000 rubles is provided in the budget of the Russian SFSR for financing the national economy of the Republic. This is 2,630,000,000 rubles more than last year's allocation. This increase is due primarily to the extension of the program of new construction and capital repairs. Speedy rehabilitation of the cities devastated by the enemy—in particular, Stalingrad, Pskov, Novgorod, Smolensk, Sevastopol—the construction of new housing, schools and hospitals are some of the major items of the program of capital construction.

The budget of the Russian SFSR allocates 31,761,000,000 rubles (as compared with 23,500,000,000 rubles in 1946) for social and cultural purposes: education, public health, social insurance, etc. The amount provided for education alone has increased by more than 4,200,000,000 rubles. Large sums are provided for training skilled personnel for various branches of the Republic's economy. Allocations for public health were increased by almost 2,800,000,000 rubles. The network of public health institutions now exceeds the prewar level and is being further extended in the current year. The number of hospital beds is to increase by 14 thousand.

The Russian SFSR is a multi-national state. It includes a number of autonomous national republics and regions. And the budget of the Russian SFSR reflects the national policy of the Soviet State, a policy based on the inviolable principle of fraternal friendship among peoples, their close cooperation and mutual aid, constant promotion of the economic progress and cultural development of those peoples which in the past were extremely backward and oppressed.

In their speeches at the session, members of the Supreme Soviet described the great changes which have taken place in the autonomous republics and regions of the Russian SFSR with the aid of the Russian people.

A representative of the Daghestan Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic cited remarkable figures of the growth of



TATAR DEPUTIES. A striking feature of all Soviet legislatures is equality of representatives of various nationalities. Deputies V. Militsky, Dr. A. Kulakhmetova, G. Izmailova, F. Sadriyeva, and A. Ayupova.

this region, which was once extremely backward. The enterprises built during the last 25 years are producing 33 times as much goods as the entire industry of pre-revolutionary Daghestan. The number of workers in Daghestan industry has increased 27 times. Before the establishment of Soviet power 95 per cent of the population of Daghestan was illiterate; today universal compulsory education prevails in the Republic.

In the Kabarda ASSR, there was no industry at all before the advent of Soviet power. Today this Autonomous Republic boasts large industrial enterprises built with the help of the Russian people. The Baksan electric power station, the machine building works and other enterprises are the pride of the Republic. There were 13 elementary schools in this region before the Revolution; there are now more than two hundred. Kabarda has its pedagogical institute and several specialized high schools.

Similar facts and figures could be cited with regard to all the national republics and regions forming part of the Russian Federation. The increase in the allocations for the economy and culture

of the autonomous republics and regions is a striking manifestation of the solicitude of the Soviet State for the further progress of these regions. For instance, the budget of the Komi ASSR is increased by more than 35 per cent as compared with 1946; that of the Bashkir ASSR by almost 34 per cent; and that of the Tuva Region by 53 per cent.

This year the local budgets (i.e. budgets of the territories, regions and cities) in the Russian SFSR are increased by more than 30 per cent as compared with 1946. The local budgets are called upon chiefly to provide for the social and cultural needs of the population. For this purpose part of the state taxes and revenue is transferred from the budget of the Russian SFSR to the local budgets, the sum transferred amounting to more than 24,000,000,000 rubles. The local budgets also derive considerable revenue from the income tax on collective farms, the agricultural tax and others.

The major part of the income received by the State from its production and trading enterprises is used for satisfying the social and cultural needs of the population.

Stalin Prizes in the Arts

By A. Smotrov and Igor Boelza*

*Professor at Moscow State Conservatory

This year's list of Stalin Prize awards in the arts and sciences includes outstanding names in the world of literature, music, painting and sculpture.

Soviet literature is regarded by millions as their teacher and mentor. It not only reflects and portrays life, but also actively influences it, participating in the building of a social system capable of ensuring happiness and freedom.

The latest Stalin Prize books afford a colorful, truthful picture of the man born of and molded by the Soviet period. They offer tangible evidence of the fact that Soviet men of letters are today inspiring and expressing their countrymen's aspirations as faithfully as they worked during the war to arm the nation spiritually for supreme exploits on the battlefield. In all the prize-winning works the center of the stage is held by the war hero or hero of labor, the patriot, builder and trail blazer.

One of these books is Vera Panova's *Companions*, a novel dedicated to the ordinary Soviet people who spared no

effort to help win the war. The action of the novel is set within the limited confines of a hospital train running to and from the front. Its characters are only a small part of the enormous machinery of war: doctors, nurses and medical orderlies. But in spite of the small scale of the canvas, it reflects the thoughts and aspirations that spurred on the entire nation during the years of war.

The author shows the lofty moral attributes of these people, so different from one another as to age, profession and background, whom the war brought together. Their selflessness, devotion and the genuine heroism with which they carry out their obscure though noble duties are portrayed, as is the profound sense of satisfaction they derive from the knowledge that they are serving the people. While performing their immediate duties they look into the future, and their wartime effort predetermines their approach to the tasks and problems of the postwar period. When the reader leaves Panova's characters on the thresh-

hold of peace, he has no doubt that they will take their places in the nation's peacetime labors, richer for their experience and morally steeled in the crucible of war. Panova's novel, which is permeated with ardent feeling for Soviet men and women, reveals the sources of the mass heroism of the people and the traits which the Soviet period has developed in every patriot.

Another Stalin Prize winner is Major General Peter Vershigora, Hero of the Soviet Union, who entered the ranks of Soviet writers directly from the great people's army that fought the Germans during the war in enemy-occupied territory. In his *Men With a Clear Conscience* he gives a graphic picture of both the sweeping operations of the Soviet partisans and their broad spiritual horizons. Vershigora has drawn the portraits of his comrades-in-arms with a profound knowledge of life, faithfulness to fact and great literary skill. This is a clever and very human book, in which the liter-



PROKOFIEFF. One of the prizes in music was awarded to the eminent composer for his new violin sonata.



"KUKRYNIKS!" The trio who sign their famous collective cartoons and drawings thus won a prize.



SIMONOV. This writer's prize was for his popular new play, "The Russian Question."

ary talent of the author is combined with the accuracy of the historian. Ver-shigora has indeed made a contribution to the memoir genre, viewing past events with that profundity of thought and breadth of vision that are the hallmark of artists equipped with the most advanced world outlook.

Victor Nekrasov, an ex-officer of engineers and a participant in the Battle of Stalingrad, has been awarded a Stalin Prize for his novel *In Stalingrad's Trenches*. This is a highly sincere and factually accurate piece of writing showing a small sector of the Stalingrad front. With great economy of style, the author depicts Soviet fighting men and their valor, gallantry and devotion to duty. It is of the efforts of tens of thousands of men like these that the victory at Stalingrad was compounded, and Nekrasov's book presents a moving picture of their heroism.

Boris Polevoi in his prize-winning *Story of a Real Man* presents a portrait of a Soviet airman who is able to overcome a personal tragedy that might have crushed him—the loss of both his legs—and to return to an active life. The novel shows the vitalizing influence of the group on the individual. The author, who, incidentally, is a newspaperman,

based his book on a real-life story, imparting to it the breadth of generalization.

Elmar Green, a Leningrad writer, received the Stalin Prize for *The Wind From the South*, a straightforward and truthful account of the life and ideas of Finnish peasants in prewar days, wartime and in the postwar years. The author reveals talent in his convincing presentation of the destiny of the peasants and the complex changes that took place in the Finnish people when they chose the way of democratic development.

The Stalin Prize was posthumously conferred upon the Lithuanian poetess Salome Neris for her works reflecting the life, struggle and aspirations of her people and their entry into the family of the Soviet nations. Her poem about Stalin, her verses dedicated to Moscow and Stalingrad, as well as her poem about the Lithuanian partisan heroine Maria Melnikaitė, are all highly talented and profound works which have earned a permanent place in the golden treasury of Soviet poetry.

The prize-winning *Song About David Guramishvili*, by Simon Chikovani, belongs to the historical genre, but the events recounted in the narrative have a contemporary ring. The fate of the great

Georgian poet David Guramishvili and the destiny of Georgia herself are closely linked with the destiny of the Russian people, and Chikovani's poem may well be called a stirring song to friendship and brotherhood. Because of this it is meaningful to the present-day reader.

Alexander Tvardovsky began writing his poem, *The House by the Roadside*, in the first bitter year of the war and finished it after the hostilities were over. Thus he went through the entire war together with his heroes, and was in a position to review the path they had covered from the summits of victory. The destiny of Andrei Sivtsov and his family as presented by Tvardovsky is a reflection of the destiny of the entire nation, a mirror of the soul of the Russian and his faith in victory—a faith not shaken by the most fearful trials of the war. Sivtsov's home is burned and his family has been driven to slavery by the Germans, but when he returns to his native parts from the army, he is certain that he will find his family once more, for his faith in happiness is inexhaustible. And he throws himself into building anew, inspired by hope. Tvardovsky's excellent poem is rich in profound thoughts, optimism and love for the people.

Petrus Brovko's latest poems (*Grain, Thoughts of Moscow, Brother and Sister*, and others) are a notable landmark in Byelorussian letters. Brovko is constantly searching for new forms of poetic expression. His ballads and verses are permeated with a great love for his native country, and pay tribute to the people of Byelorussia who suffered so much during the war and who are now working to heal the wounds inflicted by the German invasion. Following in the footsteps of Soviet Byelorussia's national poets Yanka Kupala and Yakub Kolas, Brovko derives inspiration from the well-springs of folk poetry.

The lyrical verses of Andrei Malyshevko, the Ukrainian poet, and his poem *Prometheus* are a glorification of the staunchness of spirit that characterizes the Soviet people. Both the lyrical peacetime poems and heroic wartime verses are dedicated to the Soviet Ukraine, to its golden fields and its splendid men and women ready to die on the battlefield or



POET. Simon Chikovani won a prize for his poems of Georgia.



NOVELIST. Vera Panova's "Companions," a war novel, won her prize.



VASILENKO. Usually considered the dean of Soviet composers, he was a winner.

to work selflessly for the good of their Soviet homeland.

Konstantin Simonov's *The Russian Question* is a timely play, and it combines the impact of political journalism with keen character analysis as it tells the story of the "two Americas," the America of Hearst and the America of Lincoln and Roosevelt.

In his play, *Life in the Citadel*, the Estonian writer August Jacobson gives an able depiction of the collapse of bourgeois illusions among the Estonian intellectuals. Breaking into the home of Professor Miilas, who has tried to lock the outside world out of his private "citadel," reality opens the scientist's eyes to the fact that no one can be a bystander in the political struggle between reaction and progress. Miilas, to his horror, sees his home turned into a refuge for fascists. The play is unquestionably an outstanding work of Soviet dramaturgy.

These are the works whose popularity among the reading and theater-going public has now been crowned by the Stalin Prize awards. The authors, each perceiving, evaluating and depicting reality in his own way, through the prism of his own individuality, have produced a great diversity of genre, style and subject matter.



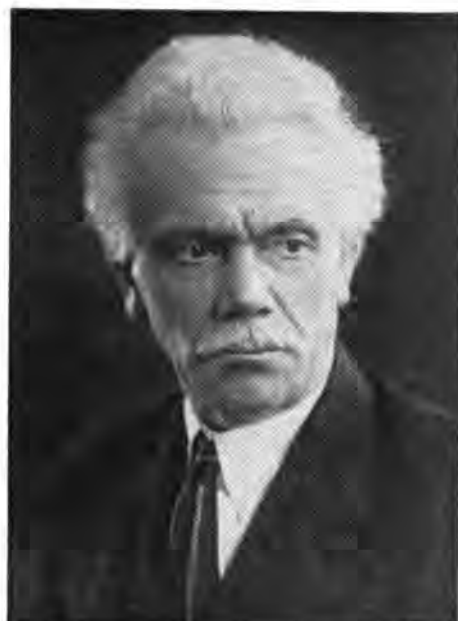
SHEBALIN. His winning cantata, "Moscow," celebrates the capital's 800th anniversary.

The list of literary Stalin Prize winners is also an indication of the multinational character of Soviet literature. Here you find the names of Russian, Ukrainian, Byelorussian, Estonian, Armenian, Georgian, Lithuanian and other writers. All of them are united by the same ideals and the keen sense of Soviet patriotism common to all the peoples of the Soviet Union.

This fraternity of national cultures, each enriching and complementing the others, and this variety of form combined with unity of ideals and purpose, are the characteristic features of Soviet literature.

THIS year's list of Stalin Prize winners in music includes musicians of several generations. This is evidence that the lofty traditions of Russian music, carefully preserved by the masters of the older generation, are fostered in the rising younger generation of composers.

The Stalin Prize was awarded this year to Sergei Vasilenko, dean of Russian composers. He was a pupil of the great Taneyev and a contemporary of Scriabin and Rachmaninoff. An excellent teacher, Vasilenko has trained dozens of composers and transmitted to them the traditions of the Russian classics,



GOLDENWEISER. The venerable pianist and music teacher was a Stalin Prize winner.

constantly striving for depth of meaning and integrity of feeling. The Soviet public recently marked the 75th birthday of the venerable composer, and is now congratulating him on receiving a Stalin Prize for his *Ballet Suite*. This work is a brilliant example of the mastery of the orchestral medium by one of the finest composers of instrumental music of our times.

Sergei Prokofieff enjoys wide recognition throughout the world. This eminent composer has now won a Stalin Prize for the fifth time. Previously he received this high award for his Seventh and Eighth Pianoforte Sonatas, his Fifth Symphony, his ballet *Cinderella* and the music for the first installment of the film *Ivan the Terrible*. This year his Stalin Prize was awarded for a new Sonata for Violin and Pianoforte. This remarkable piece is distinctive for the new features in Prokofieff's work; it is the lyric depth and breadth of its epic scope that make the new sonata an important landmark in the career of this renowned master.

One of the outstanding achievements of Soviet music is Vissarion Shebalin's Cantata, *Moscow*, first performed in December of last year on the auspicious occasion of the 80th anniversary of the

Moscow Conservatory which Shebalin heads. The Cantata is dedicated to the 800th anniversary of the founding of Moscow and is written for soloists, a mixed chorus, and an augmented symphony orchestra; an organ, bells and additional groups of brasses and woodwinds are used in the Finale. This gigantically scaled performance is necessary in order to convey the grandeur of the ancient Russian city and at the same time to depict the patriotism, gallantry and heroism of the Russian people who have defended their capital against enemies for eight centuries. The principal movement of the Cantata—"Battle"—is descriptive of the Patriotic War of 1941-1945 and the defense of Moscow. Shebalin's music, powerfully dramatic and epic throughout, culminates in a mighty sonorous Finale that reflects the nationwide celebration of the victory over fascism. Besides the present Stalin Prize, Vissarion Shebalin received one three years ago for his *Slav Quartet*.

The young composer Andrei Balanchivadze, son of the renowned Georgian composer Meliton Balanchivadze, has been awarded his second Stalin Prize (his first was for his First Symphony) for his Pianoforte Concerto, a vivid, colorful work in which brilliant virtuosity is combined with profound content and a wealth of melody, issuing directly from a close affinity to the inexhaustible fund of Georgian music. Clearly apparent too in the Concerto is a proximity to the traditions of Russian music, which the gifted composer acquired from his teacher, Vladimir Sherbachev of Leningrad.

Leningraders are proud of their new laureate, Mikhail Chulaki, who received a Stalin Prize for his Symphony in four movements. It is a masterful score permeated with optimism, the joy of living and a brilliance of orchestral exposition. Chulaki's Symphony reveals the people's exultation and resounds with animated rhythms which make the lyric episodes stand out in bolder relief.

Another Leningrader, who received a Stalin Prize for the second time, is Vasil Solovyev-Sedoi, popular Soviet songwriter. His lovely songs *An Evening on the Roadstead*, *Nightingale*, and others have been supplemented by such splendid postwar lyrics as *The Time Has Come to Go*, *Lad A-travelin' on a Cart*, *Life Is Brighter Now* and others. They are sung everywhere—on the radio, in the parks and clubs, at mass meetings—along with other favorite songs of Soviet youth, who are especially pleased with the Prize awarded the skillful composer.

The youngest of the Stalin Laureates is Nikolai Peiko, who recently marked his 30th birthday. He is a serious-minded composer, whose work is gradually making a name for him. His Symphony in four movements, awarded the Stalin Prize, marked by intense thought and feeling, is pervaded with that lyricism and intellectualism typical of the work of followers of the Moscow school. Nikolai Peiko is one of these—he is a graduate of the Moscow Conservatory, where he is now teaching. He is gaining prominence as a composer and a teacher.

The Stalin Prize was awarded to the young Moscow composer Nikolai Budashkin for his compositions for orchestras of Russian national instruments. His prime source of inspiration is Russian folk music—broad, effluent and soulful.

For outstanding executive achievements the Stalin Prize was awarded to one of the oldest Russian musicians, the superb pianist and teacher Alexander Goldenweiser. A friend of Leo Tolstoy and Sergei Rachmaninoff, the 70-year-old musician has devoted his life to Russian culture. For a number of years he was the director of the Moscow Conservatory, and as one of its professors he has trained several generations of pianists. Goldenweiser has also edited numerous classic works by Russian and Western European composers. He continues to give recitals in Moscow and in other cities even now.



VUCHETICH SCULPTURE. This monument at Vyazma to the war hero Lieutenant General Efremov, won its sculptor, Eugene Vuchetich, a prize.

THIS year's prize-winning artists and sculptors, who work in realistic style, convey in their work the emotions of patriotism—devotion to country, the desire to serve, to work for the people.

Painters, sculptors and graphic artists of many nationalities were awarded prizes.

Taras Gaponenko's prize-winning painting, *After the Germans Had Gone*, is a tragic scene from the struggle of the Soviet people against the fascists. Gaponenko, who saw the tragedy of war and the triumph of victory at first hand, worked for two years on his painting. It is a striking expression of a people's sorrow and suffering, of courage and determination, by a thoughtful and emotional artist.

The artist has achieved a monumental representation of the nation's grief, embracing the tragedies of millions. Yet there is an underlying note of hope that suffering is past, now that the Soviet troops have brought freedom and happiness. Every figure, every movement has meaning and conviction.

We find the same quality of convincing truth in the striking series of illustrations to Chekhov's stories by the Kukryniksi (Mikhail Kuprianov, Porfiri Krylov and Nikolai Sokolov). The artists, who have collaborated for 20 years, have done a fine set of pen drawings for *The Steppe*, *The Fish*, *Vanka Zhukov*, *Melancholy* and *First Aid*, in addition to 72 illustrations for *The Lady With the Dog*, one of Chekhov's best novellas.

These drawings, like their earlier illustrations for works of Gorky, Saltykov-Schedrin and others, are painstakingly executed. The artists revealed in Chekhov much that had been unnoticed by earlier illustrations. Their insight into human emotions and relationships is keen, and they have made a serious study of the period and its social and political features. The Kukryniksi are splendid draftsmen and masters at conveying psychological nuances by gesture and facial expression. Their work has captured the mood of the Russian landscape and the national characteristics of the Russian people.

Peter Vasiliev was awarded a Stalin Prize for his notable series of drawings of V. I. Lenin, executed during the past 25 years.

Boris Dekhterev received the Stalin Prize for his illustrations to Maxim Gorky's novel, *Childhood*, executed with thoughtful care over a long period. The



VASILIEV. This artist, whose drawings and paintings of Lenin are in themselves a notable body of portraiture, was awarded a prize.

artist has successfully immortalized Gorky's heroes in their environment and time, in appearance and personality. The 44 woodcuts have the precision and clearness of miniatures, and show expressiveness and a wealth of detail.

Sculptor Eugene Vuchetich received a Stalin Prize for his monumental memorial to the Soviet Army erected in Vyazma. The central figure in the group is Lieutenant General M. Efremov, who commanded the 33rd Army and fell in the battle for Vyazma. Efremov, though mortally wounded, refused to leave the

field and directed the battle to his last breath. Four of his soldiers are shown in the group: one supporting him, another throwing a grenade, a third firing a machine-gun, and a fourth, also badly hit, attempting to fire at the enemy.

A memorial monument to the Soviet soldiers who took Koenigsberg by storm is the prize-winning work of Juosas Mikenas. Fuad Abdurakhmanov, an Azerbaijan sculptor, was awarded the Stalin Prize for his noble and impressive monument to his fellow-countryman, the poet Nizami.

Soviet Navy Day Marked

By Rear Admiral Boris Romanov

THE Soviet Union is a great sea power. More than two thirds of its frontiers are washed by oceans and seas.

Throughout the 30 years of its existence, the Soviet Government has devoted great attention and care to the armed forces at sea. Joseph Stalin foresaw long ago that the fleet was destined to play an important role in the event of an attack on the Soviet Union.

The battle fleet of the USSR grew to be a formidable force. In the crucial years of the war, it fought valorously for its country, and side by side with the Soviet Army routed the forces of German fascism.

On July 27 the Soviet people celebrated the traditional holiday in honor of their fleet. On Navy Day they once again recalled the heroic exploits of their sailors, the defenders of the Soviet homeland, who displayed great courage and skill during the war and who are now safeguarding the sea and ocean frontiers of the Soviet Union.

The Soviet sailors contributed brilliant pages to the history of the Second World War. In 46 months Soviet warships sank more than 3,500 enemy transports and warships. It is not the figures of the enemy's losses alone which attest to the activities of the Soviet Navy.

The sea forces carried out other important tasks: they secured the strategic flanks of the Soviet Army from enemy assaults from the sea. On no sector of the front were the flanks of the Soviet Army attacked from the sea. The Germans could not set ashore a single landing party in any spot held by Soviet troops. All their attempts to do so ended in failure. One such failure was dealt to their attempt to land a party on the islands in the Gulf of Riga. A year later they tried it again on Sukho Island in Lake Ladoga, an operation of vital strategic importance at the time. Both landing parties were annihilated by Soviet sailors.

The Soviet Navy, on the other hand, itself carried out not a few major land-

ing operations: at Odessa, Kerch, Feodosiya, Novorossisk, the Azov Sea ports, on the islands of Eezel and Dago in the Baltic, in Varangerfjord in the Barents Sea and elsewhere. During the fighting against Japan, the Soviet Navy carried out dozens of landing operations in Seishin, Rashin, the ports of southern Sakhalin and in the Kurile Islands.

The fleet played a prominent role in the defense of Odessa, Sevastopol, Leningrad and Stalingrad. The warships brought reinforcements and ammunition,



MONUMENT. At Nikolayev, it honors the Navy men who died during the city's liberation.

evacuated the civilians and the wounded. During the war the primary guns of the battleships *Petropavlovsk* and *October Revolution*, the cruisers *Kirov* and *Maxim Gorky*, and other warships, as well as the ordnance of the shore defenses, repeatedly shattered the assaults of the enemy.

The Soviet land forces were stoutly supported by the Black Sea Fleet during the defense of Odessa and Sevastopol. Sevastopol was more than once relieved by the battleship *Sevastopol*, the cruisers *Voroshilov*, *Molotov*, *Krasny Krym* and *Krasny Kavkaz* and a number of destroyers. These warships shelled the enemy's concentrations of troops and equipment. When it was impossible for surface vessels to bring armaments and ammunition to besieged Sevastopol, the submarines were brought into play. During the third storming of Sevastopol, the submarine of Commander Fartushny made six trips from the shores of the Caucasus to the besieged city, bringing ammunition and evacuating the wounded. In a single day the Germans dropped 442 depth charges in attacks on this submarine.

The Soviet submarine fleet sank at least three hundred enemy transports and more than one hundred enemy warships. Try as they did to protect their ships by strengthening their sea and air escort, the Germans could not evade their blows. Characteristic was an encounter on the Barents Sea on March 17, 1944. Four large enemy transports were escorted by four destroyers, eight patrol boats, two trawlers, two subchasers and 16 airplanes. Despite this defense, a Soviet submarine penetrated the escort guard and sank one of the transports. The Guards submarine M-171, commanded by Hero of the Soviet Union Starikov, sank 16 enemy transports and warships.

Undying glory was won by the sailors on the smallest of warships, the motor torpedo boats. At the beginning of the war three such craft intercepted a German convoy of two transports, two de-

destroyers, eight patrol boats, six trawlers and eight torpedo boats. Despite such enemy superiority, the Soviet sailors, under the command of officer Osipov (later honored as a Hero of the Soviet Union) attacked the convoy, sinking two destroyers and a transport. In another engagement, a small group of Soviet motor torpedo boats sank 14 enemy ships in Varangerfjord.

A glorious page in Soviet naval history was written by the Navy's river flotillas in the recent war. The Danube flotilla fought its way from the estuary of this river to Vienna—1,200 miles of hard fighting. The ships of the river fleets participated in the liberation of Belgrade, Novi Sad and Bratislava, and took part in the battles for Budapest and Vienna.

The Dnieper flotilla fought its way through the Pripyet, Bug, Vistula, Warta, Oder and Spree, and was thrice decorated with combat orders. Its sailors participated in the storming of Berlin.

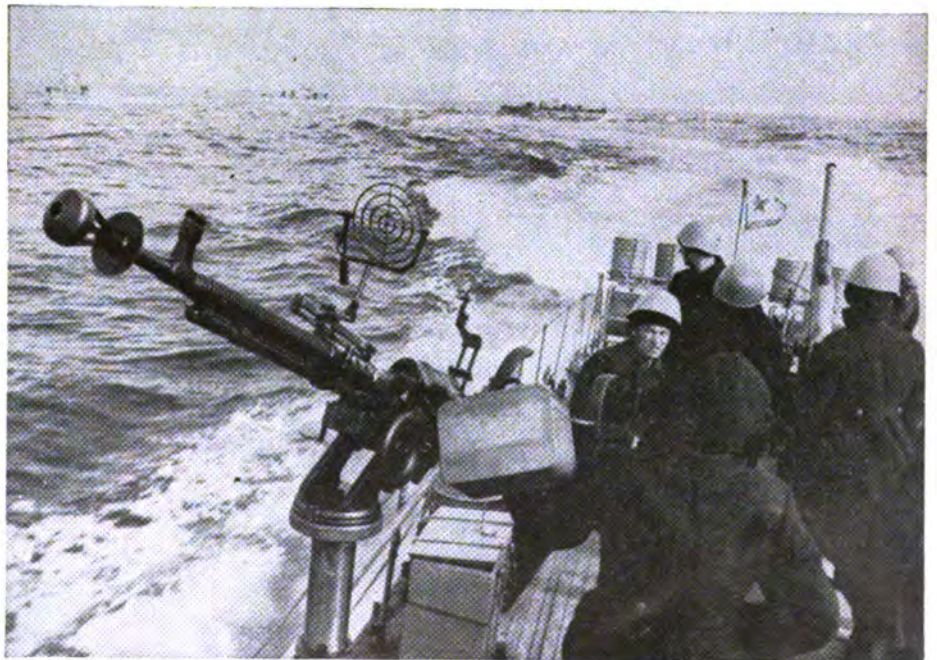
Heavy blows were dealt to the enemy by the air arm of the Soviet fleet. Aerial torpedoes and bombs sank hundreds of the Germans' large ships. During the storming of Petsamo, the aircraft of the Northern Fleet sank 16 transports, two destroyers, 14 patrol boats, seven trawlers and more than 90 launches and motorboats. From April 8 to May 12, 1944, the warships and aircraft of the Black Sea Fleet sank 191 enemy vessels.

The Soviet sailors fought valiantly not only at sea but on land. They did not waver in the face of enormously superior enemy forces. In the vicinity of Knyazhevichi in the Crimea a single battalion of sailors held an entire German division at bay for two days.

The heroism of the Soviet sailors is attested by the fact that more than 160 thousand officers and men were decorated with orders and medals. The title of Hero of the Soviet Union was conferred on 507 sailors and Navy fliers. Seven of them received this citation twice. About two hundred warships and units of the Navy were honored with Guards designations and were decorated with battle orders. Not a few sailors of the Soviet Navy laid down their lives in defense of their country and in the liberation of the nations of Europe from Nazism.



PARADE. A detachment of sailors on parade in Red Square May 1. These men saw war service in the Baltic and the Crimea.



NAVAL PATROL. A subchaser of the Soviet Navy on patrol at the entrance to Sevastopol Bay.

Soviet News in Pictures



ALABASTER. Carving in the lobby of a new Tashkent theater.



NEW BUILDINGS. The headquarters for the Academy of Sciences of the USSR in Moscow is almost finished.



NAZI LOOT RESTORED. Priceless Polish books and documents, recaptured by Soviet troops, are turned over to the Polish Embassy in Moscow.



YOUTH DELEGATES. Fourth session of the Executive Committee of the World Federation of Democratic Youth, which met in Moscow in June. The American representative, Frances Damon, is second from right.



BOOK EXHIBIT. Artist M. Kupriyanov, writer S. Marshak and friend.



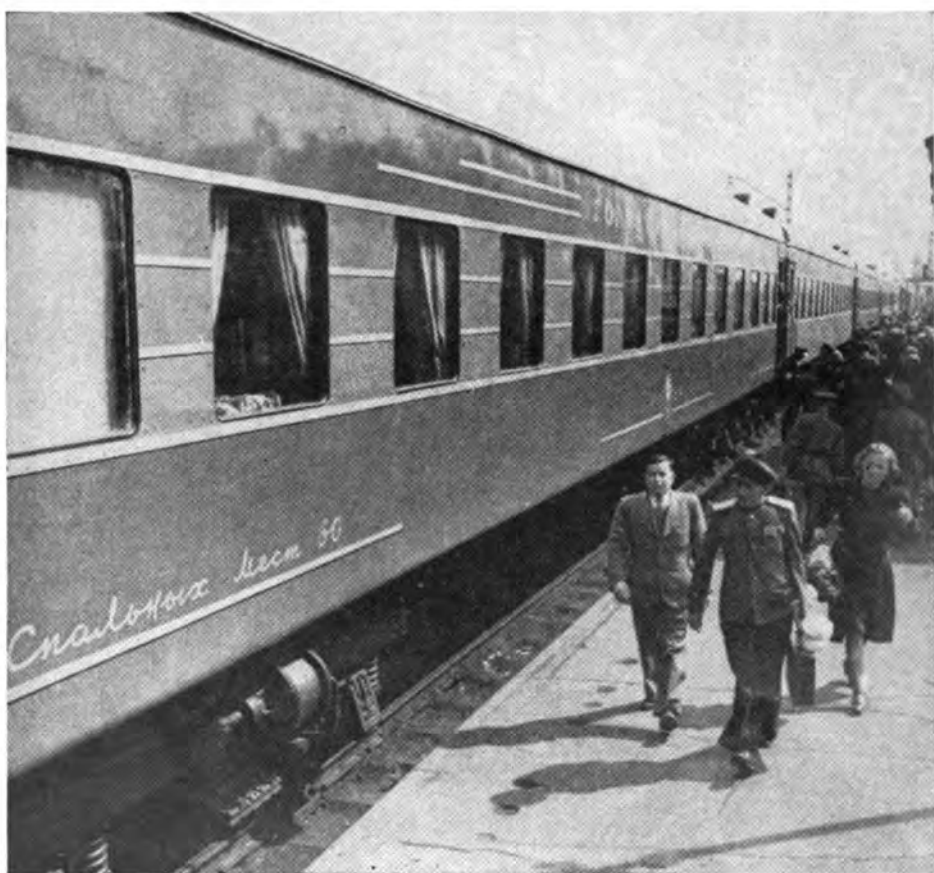
WINNER. Caesar won a medal at the Moscow Hunting and Service Dog Show.



SUBWAY. Building the fourth section of the Moscow subway.



COLD-PROCESSED GLASS. Sculptress Vera Mukhina and Professor N. Kachalov examine glass sculpture produced by a new method.



STREAMLINER. The "Blue Express," which runs between Moscow and Simferopol.

Soviet Sports Leaders

Pictured on these pages are leading Soviet athletes in several branches of sports. Sports activities in the Soviet Union, climaxed every year by the midsummer all-Union sports parade and display at Moscow's Dynamo Stadium, are promoted by the Government and public organizations on a nationwide scale and enjoy universal popularity. Three hundred sports events in 35 leading branches of sports are scheduled for the 1947 summer season in the USSR.



HORSEWOMAN. Galina Gvozdeva, winner of women's riding events in the 1946 USSR competitions.



FOOTBALL. G. Fedotov (left), captain of the Central House of the Soviet Army soccer football team, greets an opponent, M. Brozovic of Yugoslavia.



BOXING. USSR heavyweight champion Nikolai Korolyov.



SWIMMER. Leonid Meshkov, USSR champion in freestyle and breaststroke.



TENNIS. N. Belonenko and B. Novikov, winners of the indoor tennis singles titles for 1946.



SKIER. Vasili Khyryashchikov of Moscow, a leading Soviet skier.



FIELD STAR. Nina Dumbadze is discus champion of the USSR and Europe.



SKATER. Vladimir Proshin, a top-ranking speedskater.

Progress in Transcarpathia

By I. I. Turyanitsa

*Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Transcarpathian
Regional Soviet of Working People's Deputies*

THE second anniversary of the unification of the Transcarpathian Ukraine with the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic was marked last month. In accordance with the treaty between the USSR and Czechoslovakia, the people of Transcarpathia rejoined their native Ukraine on June 29, 1945.

During these past two years fundamental changes have taken place in the economy and culture of the Transcarpathian region. This is only as it should be. The people of Transcarpathia, who for centuries bowed under the whips of their German and Magyar colonizers and enjoyed no rights to an independent national existence, have become the masters of their land, can speak freely in their native tongue and create their own national culture. With the assistance of the Russian people the Transcarpathian Ukraine is moving swiftly ahead

in the construction of a new and free life.

Warmly received by the peasants of the Transcarpathian Ukraine was the agrarian reform implemented after their region had been joined to the Soviet Ukraine. The landless day laborer compelled to work for his bread on the estates of the landowner was a familiar figure in the Transcarpathian Ukraine of old. In 1934 some 30 thousand landless Transcarpathian peasants had to seek their livelihood in other countries. About 32 thousand had tiny one-acre plots, and could not supply sufficient bread for their families on such a wretched strip. At the same time 240 landowners owned some one and one half million acres of the best arable land.

This state of affairs condemning scores of thousands to starvation in the Transcarpathian Ukraine was terminated by

the agrarian reform. In the past two years 70 thousand landless and poor peasants received land free of charge, land taken from the landowners and the enemies of the people who had collaborated and fled with the German fascist occupationists.

Transcarpathian agriculture has made great progress in the past two years. Tractors and excellent agricultural machinery have made their appearance on the fields of Transcarpathia. The state machine and tractor stations established in the various areas last year ploughed 13,590 acres of land for the peasants.

Only two years ago the Transcarpathian Ukraine was predominantly agrarian. According to the industrial inspection of 1945 there were only two hundred industrial enterprises employing an insignificant number of workers. In the Transcarpathian Ukraine today there are 394 large and small industrial enterprises. Industry now holds a place of importance in the economy of the region. New enterprises are under construction, including a large pulp and paper mill, a knitgoods factory, shoe factories and tanneries.

The old enterprises are being fitted with new machinery. The leading enterprises of the Transcarpathian Ukraine—the Svalyavsk sawmills, the Perechinsk and V. Bychkovsky chemical plants, the Solotvinsk salt mines, the Khustovsky brickyards, the foundry and machine shop, the tobacco and clothing factories in Mukachevo and many others—are systematically exceeding the state plans.

A new sphere of industry in the Transcarpathians is coal mining. Geologists have discovered large deposits of lignite, particularly in the vicinity of Ilitsi village in the Irmovsky area. Coal will soon gain a leading place in the economy of the region.

Remarkable changes have taken place in the culture of the region. When Transcarpathia was joined to the Soviet



PROSPECTING. An expedition searching for oil near Chernovitsi, Bukovina.



VILLAGERS. Inhabitants of Turyatka village in the Transcarpathian Ukraine on their way to work in their fields.

Ukraine, everyone who visited the region was struck by the difference between the cultural level of the people who lived here and that of their next-door Soviet Ukrainian neighbors. Illiteracy, which had long been liquidated in the Soviet Ukraine, was still widespread in Transcarpathia. Epidemics raged in the Transcarpathian villages, particularly in the mountain areas.

In the Transcarpathian Ukraine today there are 822 schools, including 31 secondary schools. These are attended by about 125 thousand children and are staffed by 4,296 teachers. Instruction is conducted in the native language. Fourteen technical schools have been opened. The Transcarpathian Ukraine has acquired its first university, an institution which trains teachers and scientists. By 1950 the Uzhgorod University will graduate a large group of specialists: historians, philologists, biologists, physicians and chemists.

Uzhgorod, Mukachevo and other cities have acquired cultural institutions completely new to the Transcarpathian Ukraine: the Drama and Musical Drama Theaters, the Philharmonic Orchestra, an art gallery, an art school, a music school and five children's music schools. A Transcarpathian song and

dance ensemble too has been organized. The villages have acquired 192 club houses, 334 reading rooms and 516 new libraries.

It is difficult to compare the medical services of Transcarpathia today with the past. The public health network actually had to be created from scratch. In Transcarpathia today there are 584 public health institutions — hospitals, clinics, sanatoriums, dispensaries, maternity homes, and others. Today we can be proud of the work of our Soviet doctors. In 1945 there was but a single private doctor and not one hospital in the whole of the present Veliko-Berezniansk area. The population lived in unsanitary conditions. In 1944 there were nine hundred cases of typhus in this area. Today the area employs 127 doctors, nurses and medical assistants. There are hospitals and pharmacies. Typhus, once the scourge of the area, has disappeared. Not a single case of it was registered in the area this year.

These facts attest to the rapid development of the Transcarpathian Ukraine since its reunion with its mother country. Despite the enormous losses inflicted by the German-Hungarian occupationists in the period of 1939-1945 (losses assessed at more than three billion rubles), post-

war restoration is proceeding with speed.

The prospects for further improvements in the standard of living of our region are splendid. The five-year plan of the Transcarpathian Ukraine provides for further restoration and development of all spheres of our economy, particularly of our vineyards, orchards and livestock farms, our woodworking enterprises, sawmills and light industry enterprises. The plan anticipates an increase in crops to 1.2 tons of grain and 11.5 tons of potatoes per hectare* by 1950. In this five-year plan the orchard area is to increase by more than one thousand acres and the vineyards by 358 acres. The number of our cattle is to increase by 43 per cent. The output of the sawmills is to increase by 125 per cent. The furniture factories of the Transcarpathian Ukraine are to turn out 100 million rubles' worth of goods by 1950. The five-year plan will extend public education and health facilities.

The reunion of Transcarpathia with the Soviet Ukraine has enabled us, with the aid of the fraternal Russian and Ukrainian people, fundamentally to transform our national economy, to put it on a socialist footing and accelerate the development of its productive forces.

* Metric tons—2,204 lbs.; one hectare = 2.471 acres.



TARTU TODAY. This is Suur-ture, the main thoroughfare of the Soviet city. On the left, the City Hall.

Tartu, City of Culture

By G. Klevakin

THERE are cities which combine the charm of old age with the freshness of youth. Precisely such a city is Tartu, which may be described as combining the past, present and future of the Estonian people. Its name is associated with the history and culture of the people.

One of the most important cultural centers of Estonia, Tartu is the seat of a famous university (known in the past as Derpt or Yuriev University). Founded in 1632, this university has educated many eminent scientists and writers. It is the alma mater of the brilliant surgeon Nikolai Pirogov, the naturalist Karl Behr, the founder and first director of the Pulkovo Observatory, Friedrich Struve, the writer Vladimir Dahl and Members of the USSR Academy of Sciences Nikolai Burdenko, Eugene Tarle, Alexei Severtsov, Konstantin Skriabin and others.

For ages a center of students and intellectuals, Tartu was the residence of the famous Estonian poet Lydia Kojdula,

whose volume of verse is called *The Nightingale of Ehmajyga*, in honor of the river on which the city stands. Juhan Lijv, another Tartu poet, sang of the beauty of his native landscapes.

Tartu is the birthplace of Estonian music. Performed in this city for the first time in 1869, the songs of Lydia Kojdula, set to music by the composer Kunilejda, became popular throughout the country. Alexander Liate and Rudolf Tobias also composed in Tartu.

The Estonian theater, too, owes its origin to Tartu. For many decades the famous Vanamujne theater was the center of Estonian national culture.

As a center of science and culture, Tartu is dear not only to every Estonian but also to all of enlightened mankind.

For three years Tartu languished under the yoke of the Hitlerite executioners. For three years it was the scene of fascist atrocities and violence. The German "civilizers" ruined this ancient city.

Tartu was one of the cities most se-

verely damaged in the Republic. The Germans destroyed 54 per cent of its housing, defiled thousands of apartments, blasted all the bridges, put all the enterprises out of commission, wrecked the Estonian national museum and historical monuments and looted cultural treasures. The city was left by the Hitlerites without water and light, its trade lifeless, and most of its inhabitants homeless and destitute.

During the German occupation Tartu ceased to exist as a cultural center. Estonian scientists, writers and artists were persecuted, among them the well-known professors Klijman, Rubel, Gulkovich and Siiberstein, the composer Nina Hjarma, the artists Christian Raud, Karel Lijmand, Andrus Iohani.

Since the city's liberation the people of Tartu have been working energetically to repair the damage. It required much effort to provide light and water to the city, as the Germans had destroyed the Ulila power station. The fraternal

republics sent a "power train" to provide electricity for Tartu. Plants and factories have been restored to full capacity production.

The local leather factory has brought its production up to prewar level. Raised from ruins, the agricultural machinery plant is turning out drills and other farming implements. The glass and porcelain factories, aluminum plants, electrical appliances plant and other enterprises are again in production.

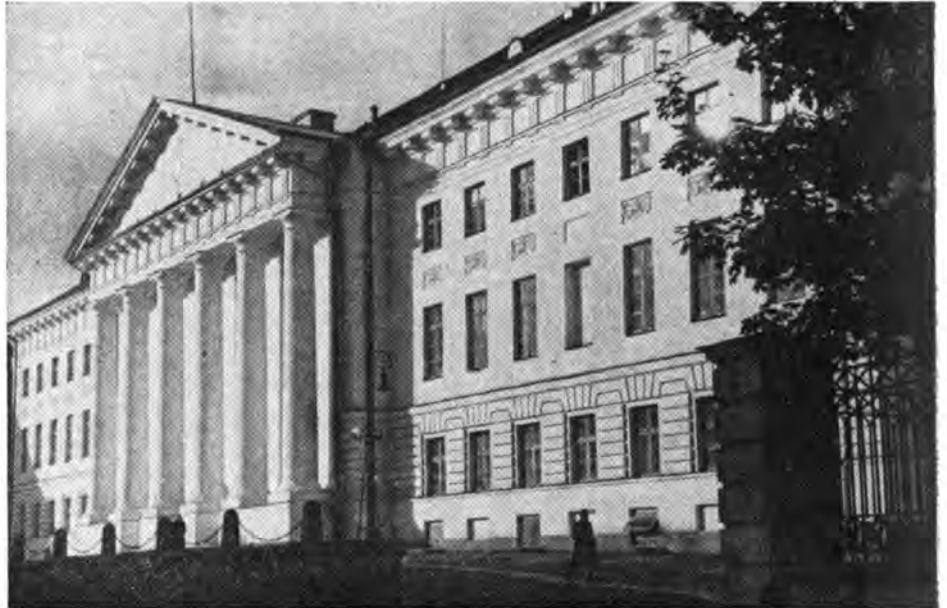
The new plant being built in place of the old telephone equipment factory will be one of the Republic's largest plants for the production of elaborate apparatus and instruments. The output at the telephone equipment shop of this plant will be double that of its prewar predecessor.

The Nazis blew up and sank all the ships in the Tartu harbor. Raised by Estonian sailors, 17 ships and 16 barges were completely overhauled and put back into commission. Passenger ships and barge-loads of cargo leave the harbor every day.

A great event for the citizens was the reopening of Tartu University, which is the pride of the Estonian people. The university buildings have been renovated, student dormitories have been opened in the best buildings of the city and a whole section of Tartu, the Tishvere, has been converted into a residential district for the university's faculty.

In addition to the university with its seven departments, Tartu now has an art institute, two technical high schools and 30 schools. The famous museums, picture galleries and botanical gardens are again open to the public. Work has been resumed at the observatory, and the Tartu libraries now have more than one million books. The Vanamujne theater has resumed performances.

Tartu is at present a bustling, lively city with a population of more than 40 thousand. (There were only seven hundred people when the Soviet Army entered the city.) It is humming with work, the scope of restoration is constantly growing, and the day is not far off when restored Tartu will regain its glory as one of the most beautiful cities of Soviet Estonia.



UNIVERSITY. Tartu University is famous as one of the oldest institutions of learning in the USSR.



THEATER. The Vanamujne Theater in the Estonian city, newly rebuilt. The Nazis razed the old building.

The Moscow House of Pioneers

By Zinaida Voitinskaya and Antonina Shapovalova

TEN years ago Moscow's schoolchildren were presented with a splendid house skillfully and tastefully designed and decorated by eminent architects and painters. This building stands on its own grounds, which have been turned into a miniature park of culture and rest with a "green (open air) theater," arbors, asphalted playgrounds, pavilions and various attractions. Here the youngsters have numerous facilities for healthy recreation, entertainment, amusement, and indoor and outdoor games, both in summer and winter.

In the spring and summer this small park is filled with music and song.

Numerous amateur art, scientific, technical and sports circles and studios have been organized in the House of Pioneers. Youthful poets, playwrights and producers write and produce musical carnivals, and young choreographers produce dance shows.

However, the House of Pioneers is not only a place of merry-making for schoolchildren in their leisure hours; here they also diligently study science,

technical subjects and art, and indulge in sports. Today some three thousand children attend its clubs and circles.

The Moscow House of Pioneers is an excellent example of the extensive educational work which is being conducted on a nation-wide scale in Pioneer organizations throughout the Soviet land. All the work is done after school hours and on an entirely voluntary basis. The district and city Houses of Pioneers are swamped with applications for membership.

There is one restriction, however, which regulates acceptance of members: only those who study well at school may belong to the circles of the Moscow House of Pioneers. Leaders of circles, sections and clubs pay close attention to the children's school records. Some children with special interests become so absorbed in one thing that they forget everything else. It is the task of the Houses of Pioneers to provide interesting entertainment for the children, teach them useful crafts and arts and guide their interest in sports. But school is

always kept in the foreground, and there is no exception to this rule. The children know this and accept it, and the majority of the members of the Moscow House of Pioneers are excellent pupils.

During the 10 years of existence of the House of Pioneers 20 thousand schoolchildren have studied in its circles and studios. Here they acquired the habits of scientific work and research. Here many of them started on their path in science, technology and art.

Under the direction of the gifted teacher, A. Rodin, Moscow and its history are assiduously studied in the House of Pioneers. A special study has been made of the district in which the House is situated.

The Society of Young Historians, formed at the House of Pioneers, presents yearly a paper on some historical theme. This society now has four hundred members.

Since 1939 annual city-wide contests on historical themes have been conducted by the Moscow House of Pioneers. At first only 250 schoolchildren participated in the contest, a number that increased to two thousand in the 1942-1943 school year and to 16 thousand in 1944-1945. In 1945-1946, 25 thousand schoolchildren presented independent works on the history of Moscow in connection with the 800th anniversary of the city.

Technical programs on a large scale are conducted by the Moscow House of Pioneers. Members of its technical circles visit schools, the courtyards of big apartment houses, and Pioneer summer camps, demonstrating their models and other apparatus made by them. They stimulate an interest in technical knowledge and a passion for invention among the youngsters. During the war they made containers for portable radios and radio apparatus for hospital wards.

Every circle has its planned program of work, calculated for a definite period of time, frequently for two or three years. The children receive fine theoretical and practical knowledge, and the instructors



CHILDREN'S CENTER. Facade of the Moscow House of Pioneers as it appears in winter.

give them marks for their progress. And when they have mastered some trade or craft, they are given a certificate.

In the carpentry circle, for example, the children start with simple turning and carving of wood. Then they learn about the different kinds of trees. The senior groups make elegant little tumblers, tables, chairs, book-stands, different kinds of toys and school appliances.

The clubs have somewhat different regulations. They do not have exact work schedules; the members come when they find it convenient, or by agreement with the instructor. However, the members of the radio club, for instance, learn how to assemble a radio set independently and to make many of its parts. In order to be accepted as a member of the club it is necessary to present a report on some aspect of radio and "defend" it at a general meeting of the club members.

About three hundred children belong to the House's amateur music circles. Together they constitute a magnificent ensemble. At one of its concerts, the vocal teacher, Elena Zhukovskaya, an elderly woman who has been teaching since 1912, said: "This was not so easy to prepare; it took endless rehearsing, which is very fatiguing. But the children come so eagerly and sing so readily, it is really gratifying to us teachers. This is indeed important cultural work."

Very popular among Moscow schoolchildren is the chess club of the House of Pioneers. Exhibition games of simultaneous play on a number of boards by well-known Soviet chess masters have been organized in the club.

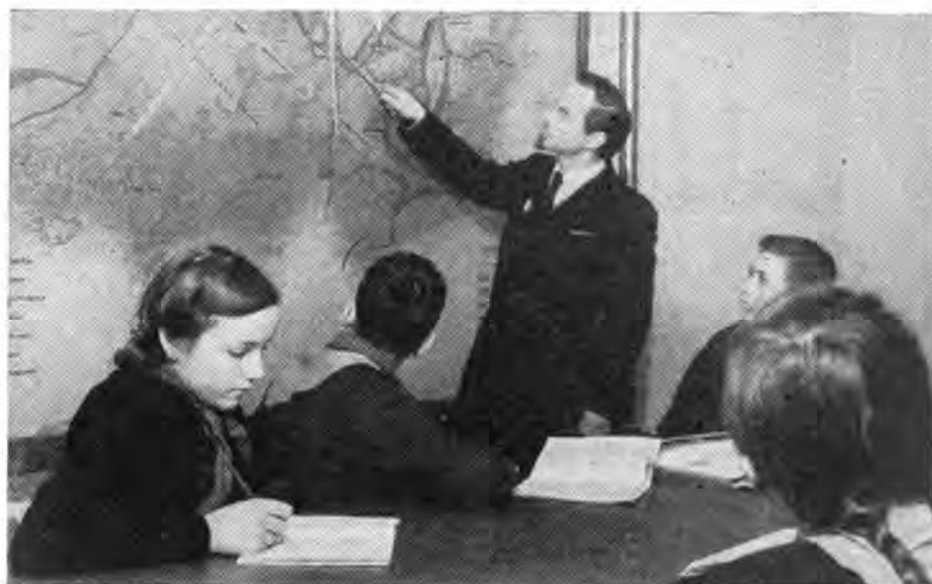
During the 10 years since the establishment of the Moscow House of Pioneers nearly two thousand youngsters have enhanced their skill at chess, and many of them subsequently won first places in championship contests among Moscow schoolchildren.

Most interesting of all, perhaps, is the theatrical studio established in the Moscow House of Pioneers in the first war winter under the direction of O. Larina. Rehearsals of the first youth troupe began in December in the then rather desolate House of Pioneers.

In the first war years this young theatrical ensemble creditably represented the



PLAY. Children in a drama circle of the House rehearse a production.



YOUNG GEOGRAPHERS. Studying a map. The geography circle is very popular.

Moscow House of Pioneers at the fronts and on the stages of Moscow's theaters. In the summer of 1942, when the Ukraine was occupied by the Germans, a series of Ukrainian theatrical programs was produced in Moscow. Alongside prominent Ukrainian actors, R. Arzhennikov and L. Akulova of the House of Pioneers presented at these programs scenes from Gogol's *A Night in May*. Last year the studio group toured the Volga area with its production of *Puss in Boots*, giving performances before children's audiences in Stalingrad and other cities.

In addition to its permanent membership, the Moscow House of Pioneers

caters to some 30 thousand children. It arranges bonfires—special Pioneer meets where the children hear lectures and talks by leading figures in various fields. It arranges exhibitions and competitions with other Houses of Pioneers and school Pioneer groups.

The Moscow House of Pioneers has organized a very interesting exhibition to mark its tenth anniversary. Alongside the exhibits prepared by members of the various circles of the House, there will be a display of reminiscences of the years of childhood they spent in the House of Pioneers written by many outstanding young Soviet scientists, engineers and artists.



"JANAT." Lena Martynova in the title role.



"NADEIKA." Lena Guseva plays the Byelorussian girl.



"OLES." Oleg Sokolov as Nadeika's brother.



BALLET. Children in the opera's corps de ballet perform the "cotton dance."

Children's Opera

On these pages are pictures of a musical rarity — a full-scale opera, written for children on a fairy-tale theme, in which all the singers and performers, including the opera's corps de ballet, are children. This opera, "Janat," was produced in Moscow by a group of railwaymen's children in one of the amateur art circles which are so numerous in the USSR.

Moscow critics agreed that the production was not only novel, but was well sung and acted and of good artistic quality. The theme, based on the friendship and co-operation of the various Soviet nationalities, lent itself well to colorful costuming and scenery.

The chief character, the Uzbek child Janat, was played by Lena Martynova. The roles of her friends, the Byelorussian children Nadeika and Oles, were taken respectively by Lena Guseva and Oleg Sokolov.

A Fairy-Tale Opera

By Alexander Lyass

JANAT, a musical fairy story for children staged by the Song and Dance Ensemble of the Railway Workers' Children's House, was shown to Moscow audiences recently.

The friendship of Soviet children of different nationalities is the theme of the story, which unfolds in fairy-tale tradition. Janat, a little Uzbek girl, is warned by a reflection in a magic stream of deadly danger to her Byelorussian playmates, Oles and his sister Nadeika. Coming to their rescue, Janat and her friends spin a magic cotton thread which leads Oles to the lair of the wicked wizard Likhoglaz (Evil Eye) where little Nadeika is held captive. Oles kills the wizard, the children are united, and live happily ever after.

The music is by composer Leo Schwartz, the libretto is by the Byelo-

ussian poetess E. Ognetsvet, choreography by Radunsky, Tkachenko and Gubsky, and the delightful, colorful sets are by the Russian artist Williams. The production was under the direction of Honored Art Worker S. Dunayevsky.

Moscow critics acclaimed the performances of the entire cast of youngsters, praising their singing, dancing and musical skill.

Few examples of operas for children are known in classical music, and few have as yet been written by Soviet composers. For this reason the new fairy-tale opera *Janat* aroused great interest, and young theatergoers are eager to see it.

The production of this opera combines features of a twofold theatrical program for children conducted in the Soviet Union on a nation-wide scale.

Participation of children in all forms

of theatrical activity—acting, singing, dancing, playing musical instruments, and related crafts—is encouraged in the programs of the numerous cultural and recreation centers and clubs maintained for children by the Government, by trade unions and enterprises and other organizations.

Responsibility toward young audiences is a serious matter for adults as well, for the spiritual as well as the physical development of children receives careful attention in the Soviet Union. The country's most eminent composers, writers and artists devote their finest creative effort to the production of theatrical entertainment for youngsters. A network of special children's theaters throughout the country serves young audiences theatrical fare created especially for them.



FINALE. In the closing scene, Janat sings amid the cotton.



SWANS. Nadeika bids farewell to the magic birds.

Moscow Dynamo Stadium

THE Moscow Dynamo Stadium, scene of the Soviet Union's annual gala sports parade, is well known not only throughout the Soviet Union, but also far beyond its boundaries. Scores of records have been established on the cinder tracks and field event sectors of the Dynamo Stadium.

Dynamo Stadium is situated in Petrovsky Park, a favorite recreation spot of Muscovites for many years. Here, before the Revolution, were two pavilions built of wood which housed the weightlifting and wrestling athletic club, *Sanitass*. The locker rooms were in one of the pavilions and the bar bells, discs and wrestling mats were kept in the other pavilion. The park was abandoned during the years of Civil War, and only neighborhood boys got together occasionally and chased a football on the field overgrown with weeds.

Petrovsky Park was empty and quiet until the Dynamo Sports Society started construction of the big stadium in 1926. Within two years the stands and football field were ready. The Stadium underwent reconstruction in 1934, almost doubling its seating capacity.

In size the Dynamo Stadium is on a par with the Yankee Stadium in the United States, Wembley in Great Britain and other large stadiums. The Dynamo Stadium accommodates 90 thousand spectators. The rows of seats, laid end to end, would stretch for 22 miles.

There are days when millions of sports fans try to get inside the Stadium. On the eve of the USSR Soccer Cup final last year, there were more than two million requests for tickets. Hundreds of cables and phone calls were received from sports fans of Leningrad, Kharkov, Tula, Kiev and Gorky, pleading for tickets to the Cup final.

Besides being the site of major soccer matches, track and field meets and other events, the Dynamo Stadium serves as one of the biggest athletic training centers of the country. Nearly two thousand athletes can work out here in 17 different sports at the same time.

Newcomers to Soviet sports are trained at the Moscow Dynamo Stadium by more than one hundred instructors and coaches in soccer, light athletics, tennis, basketball and other games. This training program is financed by the State.

It was at the Dynamo Stadium that Eugenia Sechenova, the 1946 European champion in the women's 100- and 200-meter sprints, and Tatyana Anokina, holder of the women's world record in the javelin throw, began their brilliant athletic careers. Nina Dumbadze, holder of the women's world record in the discus throw, Nikolai Karakulov, Alexander Pugachevsky, Nikolai Ozolin and many other outstanding Soviet athletes improved their skill at the Moscow Dynamo Stadium.

Pre-revolutionary Moscow did not have a single stadium. Its sports events were conducted at that time on 11 primitive athletic fields, with several hundred athletes participating.

Today Moscow has 28 stadiums, with stands seating hundreds of thousands of spectators. There are thousands of athletes in the capital's sports societies.

Considerable sums of money have been invested in the construction of sports facilities in the USSR in the past two decades. Built on funds provided by the State and public organizations between 1921 and 1941 were nearly six hundred stadiums, 14 thousand athletic fields, more than 45 thousand volleyball and basketball courts, six thousand ski stations and more than five hundred aquatic stations.

There was not a single stadium, not even a suitable athletic field, in the Caucasus, Central Asia, Byelorussia and Chuvashia before the Revolution. Now there are first-class stadiums in all cities of the Soviet Union. Even beyond the Arctic Circle, a number of excellent sports structures have been erected. There are a large number of stadiums in the Soviet countryside as well.

The Soviet athletic training facilities suffered considerably in the recent war. Under the Five-Year Plan sports facilities in the USSR will not only be completely rehabilitated but also considerably expanded beyond their prewar number. The constantly growing Soviet enthusiasm for sports gives importance to this expansion.



AT DYNAMO STADIUM. The huge stadium is a leading soccer field, in addition to its many other functions. The great annual sports parade is held here.

Notes on Soviet Life

BEGINNING with the school year of 1947-1948, the subjects of psychology and logic are to be incorporated in the curricula of secondary schools in the USSR. These subjects have until now been taught only in the humanities faculties of higher educational institutions, in pedagogical institutes and teachers' training schools.

The purpose of this measure is to improve the preparation of Soviet students for their courses in philosophy at higher educational institutions, and to broaden the background of students who do not go on to advanced study. The schedule provides for the general introduction of the two subjects in secondary schools by 1951. A new textbook on psychology, by Professor Teplov, has been printed, and the textbook on logic by the late Professor Chelpanov is being reissued.

★

Output of railway cars in the Soviet Union now exceeds the prewar level, the USSR Ministry of Transport Machine Building has announced. The quota for the construction of locomotives and railway cars for the month of May was overfulfilled.

★

Workers of the Peat Institute of the Byelorussian Academy of Sciences, under the direction of Professor Klimov and Engineer Chudnovsky, have developed a method for the complex utilization of peat as fuel for power stations and as raw material for synthetic gasoline.

In the new process, the peat is treated chemically and transformed into gaseous form before being sent to the power station. The power station thus receives excellent gaseous fuel, and what remains of the peat after gasification is used to make synthetic gasoline.

The process of complex utilization of peat reduces the cost of synthetic gasoline production by 18 per cent, and reduces the peat consumption in power stations by 30-35 per cent.

Soviet industry has started the manufacture of refrigerators, motorboats, rowboats and lifebuoys from a new plastic material of low heat conductivity and of exceptional lightness. It weighs one twentieth as much as water and one fifth as much as cork. A vessel built of this material can transport cargo weighing 12 times her own weight.

★

More than 40 iron ore mines in the Krivoy Rog district, demolished by the Germans, including the *Gigant* mine—largest in Europe—have been restored. Before the war this district accounted for nearly 60 per cent of the country's iron ore production. This year Krivoy Rog mines will produce 7,200,000 tons more iron ore than in 1946, thus approaching the prewar output. By 1950 output is slated to exceed the prewar level by several million tons.

The construction of six large ore-dressing plants has been begun, which will make it possible considerably to expand the exploitation of the Krivoy Rog deposits. New mines are being sunk along the former bed of the Saksagan River. Scores of blocks of apartment houses, two thousand individual houses, 32 hospitals, a polyclinic, 36 kindergartens and 29 schools are being built in Krivoy Rog under the current Five-Year Plan.

★

A method of making super-transparent glass was reported by Academician Grebenschikov at the conference of the Chemical Department of the USSR Academy of Sciences held recently in Leningrad. The scientist has been obtaining very thin films on the surface of glass, which have the effect of considerably reducing the reflection of light and consequently of making the glass more transparent.

★

✕ The Council for Affairs of the Russian Orthodox Church (under the USSR

Council of Ministers) has decided to provide premises for 62 new churches in various regions of the Soviet Union. Forty church buildings were turned over to the Moscow Patriarchy this year.

Since its establishment, the Council for the Affairs of the Russian Orthodox Church has granted several thousand such requests. Buildings for churches are turned over to believers free of charge and for permanent use.

★

The USSR Soil Institute, headed by Professor Posolok, is compiling a detailed soil chart of the Soviet Union which, when complete, will be the most detailed map of a whole country ever compiled anywhere in the world. It will incorporate the results of countless soil investigation expeditions.

★

A delegation of the Ecclesiastical Board of the Moslems of Central Asia and Kazakhstan, headed by Cadi Zia Eddin Ishan Babakhan Ogly—son of the head of the Ecclesiastical Board—returned to Moscow recently from a journey to Saudi Arabia. The delegation went to Mecca to settle the question of real estate bequeathed by its owners to the Ecclesiastical Board.

En route to Arabia, the head of the delegation spent two months in Cairo, where he received the title of Professor of Theology at the famous Moslem University, Al Azhar.

★

New publications of English literature to be issued by the Literary Publishing House of the USSR this year include works by Marlowe, Smollett and Fielding. Four novels by Dickens are to be published. Several modern American novels and works by French writers are also scheduled for publication.

USSR

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NUMBER 13

"The Vow," Stalin, played by M.
Khablovani, with Kalinin at Lenin's
funeral in the prize-winning Soviet
film.





USSR

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Grain threshing at the Kirov collective farm in the Kiev region of the Ukraine. Collective and state farms are now harvesting the Ukraine's huge grain crop.



SMOLNY AT EVENING. This historic building now houses the Leningrad Soviet and district government offices.

Leningrad in War and Peace

By Joseph Orbeli

Member of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR

Six years ago, on August 21, 1941, the heroic defense of Leningrad began. The enemy closed in upon the city with growing fury in the hope of carrying out Hitler's abominable scheme of annihilating Leningrad and driving its citizens into captivity. Through the grim winter months, under a relentless barrage of shell fire, with no fuel and little food, the people of Leningrad lived and worked and fought.

I have often been asked by foreign visitors how and by what means Leningrad's resistance was ensured during the days of the fascist blockade, and how, encircled as it was, the city withstood the pressure of the enemy hordes.

Pride in our city increased our strength to defend it as a Russian shrine.

Many are Leningrad's historic monuments, witnesses of the glory of the Russian people and their State. It was here that Pushkin, Glinka, Belinsky, Dobrolubov, Chernyshevsky, Nekras-

sov, Mendeleyev, Tchaikovsky, Repin and Pavlov lived and worked. These were great men who brought renown to the city as a center of science and art, of progressive social thought.

An important industrial center, it is also a city of great revolutionary traditions. It was the scene of the December rising of 1825 and of the splendid revolutionary battles of 1905. Above all, Leningrad was the cradle of the victorious October Socialist Revolution of 1917, which brought happiness and prosperity to 200 million persons.

Leningrad saw the rapid development and culmination of the activities of the leader of the Revolution and the founder of the Soviet State, Vladimir Ilyich Lenin, whose name was given to the city in gratitude by its people.

The splendid fighting traditions of the Revolutionary battles of 1917 stood the city in good stead in the days of the life-and-death struggle with the Hitlerite armies.

The inevitable temporary transfer of

industries to the interior of the country reduced the number of workers, but the morale of those who stayed did not suffer.

In conditions of seige and hunger, under a complete blackout, in an unusually severe winter, suffering privation in everything, Leningrad workers toiled perseveringly to supply the front with all that they had strength to produce, and to convey equipment to the positions which were sometimes no more than an hour's walk from the works.

The Leningrad intelligentsia never interrupted for a day their regular work in science, art and culture in general. When the blockade was at its worst books were written and published, scientific conferences were called, concerts and plays were given though the theaters were freezing.

Then, on January 18, 1943, the news came that brought joy to all progressive mankind—the news of the breach of the blockade at Volkhov.

The line of the front shifted away

from the outskirts of the city. Uplifted and heartened by this news, the citizens directed their forces toward the accomplishment of a new task: the rebuilding of the city. The restoration of factories, transport, scientific institutions, houses, libraries, museums, theaters, historic monuments and works of art was begun.

In this task, too, the citizens of Leningrad displayed dauntless courage. As in the days of the Revolutionary battles of 1917, when Lenin urged the necessity of preserving cultural monuments, so now Stalin urged the restoration of Leningrad's historic monuments, galleries, museums and works of art.

The organizations which were responsible for the civil defense of the city undertook to direct the work of rehabilitation. Women and young girls who were engaged in clearing away the ruins and debris left by enemy air raids and artillery bombardments now became builders who erected new walls in place of the ruins and repaired the damage done to houses and monuments.

The wheels of industry are turning again in Leningrad. Schools and museums are again open to the public; more are being restored or newly built. New housing is going up. The people are working energetically, looking forward eagerly to 1950 when, according to the Five-Year Plan, the output of Leningrad's industry is to be trebled over that of 1945, and restoration is to be complete.

Today, as the 30th anniversary of the Soviet State born in Leningrad approaches, the people of Leningrad are setting the pace for their countrymen in reconstruction and industrial production. Early this year Leningraders flung a challenge to all Soviet workers, pledging themselves to fulfill the year's quotas by November 7 as their birthday present to the country.

Their love for the beauty and traditions of their native city has been and remains the source of the strength of the people of Leningrad, in the time of their greatest trial and in the great task of rehabilitation.



DURING THE WAR. A bombed-out class continued its studies.



REBUILDING. Thousands of citizens volunteered to help.



TODAY. Nevsky Prospect, Leningrad's principal street.

Production in the Second Quarter

RETURNS for the second quarter of the current year show that the Soviet national economy is making steady progress under the Five-Year Plan. Industry as a whole exceeded its production schedule for the period by three per cent, and registered a 15 per cent increase in gross output as compared with the same period of 1946.

Railway carloadings increased, as did cargo carriage on the inland waterways. Capital construction is in full swing; in the first half year three blast furnaces and four open-hearth furnaces, 21 turbines at electric power stations, and new coal mines and coke-oven batteries were put into production. Retail trade registered an increase of 21 per cent over the second quarter of 1946.

The following data compiled by the Central Statistical Administration of the State Planning Commission reflect the performance of industry, agriculture and transport and the volume of capital

construction work and retail trade during the second quarter of 1947:

Ministry	Percentage of fulfillment of the quarterly plan for the second quarter of 1947.
Iron and Steel Industry.....	102
Nonferrous Metals Industry.....	108
Coal Industry of the Western Areas	100
Coal Industry of the Eastern Areas	102
Oil Industry of the Southern and Western Areas	107
Oil Industry of the Eastern Areas..	102
Electric Power Stations	101
Chemical Industry	115
Electrical Equipment Industry.....	113
Communications Equipment Industry	108
Heavy Machinery Industry	105
Automotive Industry	101
Machine Tool Industry	105
Machine Building and Precision Instruments Industry	104
Construction and Road Building Machinery Industry	113
Transport Machine Industry.....	99.8
Agricultural Machinery Industry..	99.7
Building Materials Industry	102
Lumbering Industry	97
Pulp and Paper Industry	106

Rubber Industry	114
Textile Industry	107
Light Industry	106
Fish Industry of the Western Areas	103
Fish Industry of the Eastern Areas	93
Meat Packing and Dairy Industry..	102
Food Industry	110
Gustatory Products Industry	114
Medical Industry	129
Local Industries and Local Fuel Industries of the Union Republics	107

The plan for the second quarter of 1947 was fulfilled or overfulfilled by 163 enterprises of the iron and steel and nonferrous metals industries, 421 coal mines, 783 engineering works, 150 enterprises and trusts of the lumbering and paper industries, 375 enterprises of the light and textile industries, and 893 trusts and autonomous enterprises of the food industry. In addition to these, about five thousand industrial enterprises under the republics' jurisdiction fulfilled or overfulfilled their plan.

The following changes took place in



STEEL Open-hearth furnace department of the Chusovoy iron and steel mill in the Urals. The steel industry exceeded its quota.

the second quarter of 1947 in the production of the most important items of industrial output as compared with the second quarter of 1946:

<i>Output in second quarter of 1947. Second quarter of 1946 equals 100.</i>	
<i>Product</i>	
Pig iron	112
Steel	108
Rolled metal	113
Rails, railway	127
Tubing, iron	112
Copper	108
Zinc	105
Lead	133
Coal	111
Oil	118
Gas, natural	123
Electric power	115
Locomotives, trunk-line	256
Freight cars	192
Trolley buses	increased 10 times
Motor trucks	125
Passenger automobiles	139
Autobuses	157
Metallurgical equipment	161
Electric motors, under 100 kw.....	146
Electric motors, above 100 kw.....	127
Metal-cutting machine tools	126
Spinning machinery	296
Weaving looms	increased 6 times
Tractors	187
Plows, tractor-drawn	206
Seed drills, tractor-drawn	341
Cultivators, tractor-drawn	301
Threshers	179
Caustic soda	123
Calcined soda	116
Mineral fertilizers (superphosphates, nitrates and potash)....	141
Synthetic dyes	141
Haulage of timber	110
Dressed lumber	118
Paper	133
Cement	137
Slate	129
Glass, window	111
Cotton goods	137
Woolens	132
Footwear, leather	140
Footwear, rubber	167
Hosiery	156
Fats, animal	111
Fats, vegetable	100
Fish	120
Soap	114

The gross production of the textile and light industries for the second quarter of 1947 increased by 29 per cent as compared with the corresponding period last year.

A great advance was marked in the spring sowing in agriculture. The spring grain sowing plan was fulfilled. According to preliminary data, the increase in the cultivated area under all crops this year in comparison with 1946

amounts to about 20 million acres. Cultivation of the crops and preparations for the harvest are proceeding this year better than last.

Average daily carloadings on the railways during the second quarter of 1947 amounted to 109 per cent of the figure for the second quarter of 1946. The average daily loadings of coal increased by nine per cent; oil by 18 per cent; ore by 14 per cent; iron and steel by 15 per cent; timber by 20 per cent; and cement by 64 per cent. The plan for average daily carloadings during the second quarter was fulfilled by 100 per cent.

The October, Pechora, Southwestern, Moscow-Kursk, Moscow-Donbas, South-eastern, Odessa, Ordzhonikidze, Transcaucasian, Turkestan-Siberia, Ashkhabad, Karaganda, Transbaikal, Maritime and Far Eastern railways increased carloadings in comparison with the second quarter of 1946 and overfulfilled their



MACHINERY. At the Stalin heavy machinery works at Novo-Kramatorsk.

plans as a whole and as regards the most important freights.

Cargo carriage by the river fleet increased in the second quarter of 1947 by 35 per cent as compared with the second quarter of 1946, with 99 per cent fulfillment of the plan for the quarter.

Cargo carriage by the maritime fleet increased in the second quarter by 11 per cent in comparison with the second quarter of 1946. The quarterly marine cargo carriage plan was overfulfilled.

The volume of capital construction work during the first half of 1947 amounted to 106 per cent of that for the first half of 1946. The volume of capital construction work in the coal industry amounted to 106 per cent; at electric power stations 103 per cent; in the light and food industries 125 per cent; and in housing construction 114 per cent.

In the first half year coal mines with an annual capacity of four million metric tons, three coke batteries with a capacity of 875 thousand metric tons, three blast furnaces with a capacity of 920 thousand metric tons of pig iron, four open-hearth furnaces with a capacity of 415 thousand metric tons of steel, and 21 turbines at electric power stations with a capacity of 240 thousand kilowatts were put into operation. The capacity of cement mills increased by 406 thousand metric tons. During the first half of 1947, state enterprises and institutions and local soviets built or restored and opened for occupancy 19,375,200 square feet of housing floor space.

Retail trade during the second quarter of 1947 increased (in comparable prices) by 21 per cent in comparison with the second quarter of 1946. State and co-operative trade continued to expand throughout the second quarter. The volume of co-operative trade in towns during the second quarter of 1947 amounted to 5,000,000,000 rubles, which is more than half as much again as in the first quarter of the year. During the first half of 1947 co-operative organizations opened 19 thousand stores and stands and three thousand public catering establishments in towns and industrial settlements.

During the second quarter of 1947 the total number of workers and other employees in the national economy increased by three per cent in comparison with the second quarter of 1946, with the number of industrial workers rising by seven per cent. Most branches of industry achieved the increase in productivity of labor called for by the state plan during the second quarter, with the productivity of labor of workers in the engineering industry amounting to 16 per cent more in the second quarter of this year than in the same period last year.

The total wages of workers and other employees throughout the national economy increased in the second quarter of 1947 by 26 per cent in comparison with the first quarter of 1946.

In the areas of the USSR which were subjected to occupation, capital construction work amounting to 4,000,000,000 rubles was done in the second quarter of 1947. The gross production of industry in these areas increased in the second quarter of 1947 by 27 per cent as compared with the second quarter of 1946, with the output of pig iron showing an increase of 32 per cent; steel 12 per cent; rolled metal 25 per cent; output of coal in the Donbas 18 per cent; electric power 34 per cent; and cement 66 per cent.

In the areas liberated from German occupation, 6,878,196 square feet of housing floor space in towns and 44 thousand houses in rural localities were built or restored during the first half of 1947.

In the major branches of heavy industry, the pace of development in the second quarter was higher than in the first. A number of industries which lagged behind in the first months of the year not only managed to cover the gap but even to exceed their production programs. Among these are the iron and steel, coal and heavy machinery industries. The advance in these branches of heavy industry, attained in the second quarter, is of exceptional importance, inasmuch as it serves as the foundation for the further development of all in-



COAL. Production in this industry rose. A mine entrance in Abkhazia.

dustry as well as agriculture and transport.

A considerable advance was scored in the development of the textile and light industries, i.e., in those branches of industry which produce consumer goods. The Soviet Government is exerting every effort to make good as quickly as possible the shortages of goods brought about by the war and to satisfy the material demands of the people.

The second quarter of the year covered the most important period in the life of the Soviet countryside—the spring sowing campaign. This year millions of farmers in letters addressed to Joseph Stalin pledged themselves to produce a bumper harvest. In their efforts to keep their word the farmers engaged in a nation-wide campaign, with all rural areas taking part. As a result of the tremendous aid rendered by the State as well as the technical assistance received from industry, the farmers, particularly those in the areas that suffered from drought last year,

successfully coped with the spring sowing. This was achieved in the face of difficulties—it is known how great is the damage suffered by agriculture in the Soviet Union as a result of the war and German occupation. The Soviet farmers are now applying all their energies to the job of harvesting the crop.

In the results of the second quarter are embodied the results of the tremendous creative efforts of the Soviet people, who developed the socialist emulation movement on the initiative of the personnel of the largest enterprises of Leningrad in honor of the 30th anniversary of the Soviet State, to be celebrated in November this year. There is no branch of the national economy in which production or construction has not registered considerable growth.

These results have been received by the Soviet people with great satisfaction. They see in them further evidence of the successful realization of the post-war economic program embodied in the current Stalin Five-Year Plan.

Zaporozhstal Again in Production

ON June 29, after an interval of six years, blast furnace Number Three of Zaporozhstal—the Zaporozhe iron and steel works in the Ukraine—was blown in, and on the next day produced its first lot of pig iron. Some 46 thousand cubic feet in volume, it is one of the Soviet Union's largest blast furnaces. At the same time, the central heating and power station and two air blast machines were put into operation.

The Zaporozhe works is the youngest of the great iron and steel enterprises built under the Stalin Five-Year Plans. Erected shortly before the war, it has the most modern equipment. At the time of the German invasion, it had three blast furnaces operating and a fourth was be-

ing readied for blowing in. Its operating units included 10 open-hearth furnaces, a slabbing mill, sheet steel mills and a cold trimming department.

One of the greatest producers of high-grade steel in the Soviet Union, it was the country's chief producer of thin sheet steel for the automobile, aircraft, tractor and other industries. Its rolling mills were the most advanced of their type, converting huge ingots into the finished product by the continuous-rolling process. Neither continental Europe nor Britain has any works comparable to the Zaporozhe steel mill.

The Hitlerite invaders planned, on reaching the Dnieper, either to seize the works intact and operate it or ship its

valuable machinery and equipment to Germany. Before it fell into Nazi hands, however, all the basic equipment was evacuated to the eastern areas of the USSR. The Germans never put it into operation, and when they were compelled to give it up under the pressure of the Soviet advance, they blew up all of the huge plant's buildings and furnaces.

No natural calamity could have accomplished such thorough demolition: the blast and open-hearth furnaces, the rolling mill installations and all the boilers at the heating and power station were wrecked with high explosives. Of all the industrial enterprises in the southern areas overrun by the Germans, the Zaporozhe works suffered the greatest damage.

Rehabilitation of the southern metallurgy of the USSR, including the Zaporozhe works, was undertaken immediately following the liberation of the area. Urgent emphasis was placed on the task of rehabilitating Zaporozhstal, to supply the country's automotive industry with sheet steel. More than 30 enterprises in the central, eastern and southern regions of the Soviet Union are supplying Zaporozhstal with equipment, and the engineers and workers engaged on the vast reconstruction job are pouring limitless energy into the task.

"The building and production workers have accomplished a job that has no precedent as regards either scale or the way engineering problems were solved: the straightening of buildings and furnaces, reinforcing of foundations, diverse operations to revive equipment by substitution of parts and their repair," wrote Academician I. P. Bardin, chairman of the government inspection commission that passed on the restarted units.

In March of this year the Zaporozhstal workers, in an open letter to Joseph Stalin, pledged themselves to accomplish this year's reconstruction program by November 7, 30th anniversary of the October Revolution.

"With faith in their happy future, the



CONSTRUCTION. Welders working on the rebuilding of the Zaporozhstal slabbing mill, one of the world's largest.

Soviet people entered the period of peaceful development and began to carry out the great tasks of the Stalin Five-Year Plan," they wrote. "The second year of that Plan has become a year of strenuous struggle of the Soviet people for fulfilling the annual plan by the 30th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

"We have decided to fulfill the plan for this year by November 7, and to put into operation blast furnace Number Three and the central heating and electric power station in June, the slabbing mill in July, the thin sheet shop in August, the cold sheet finishing shop in September and the battery of coke ovens in November."

The Zaporozhstal workers have chalked up the first victory on their production timetable. In restoring blast furnace Number Three, they had to cope with extraordinary difficulties.

The explosion that put this blast furnace out of commission threw it 125 millimeters out of alignment. The unit could not be restarted in that condition, but dismantling it would have been a lengthy process. A solution was proposed by engineer A. V. Shegal. The blast furnace was cut in two, and the upper part, weighing nine hundred tons, was raised on one side with hydraulic jacks. The entire operation to bring the furnace back to its normal position took five and one half hours, following 12 days of preparatory work. Dismantling and rebuilding would have taken months.

The builders encountered considerable difficulties in restoring the demolished coal tower of the coke-chemical plant. It would have required nearly a year to restore the tower, which was built of concrete. It was decided to build a steel tower in order to speed up rehabilitation. High-speed assembly methods were employed and the tower, 150 feet high and weighing more than 1,200 tons, was completed within two months.

The 190-foot smokestack of the blast furnace was raised in the course of six hours. It was a matter of eight hours to put a roof, weighing two hundred tons, on the sheet finishing shop.

The outline of the rolling mill shops, now undergoing restoration, is becoming more distinct every day. The number



HOUSING. Houses for workers are built along with factories in the USSR. These apartment houses are near Zaporozhstal.

of repaired machines continues to mount. Many of these machines, as well as the equipment of the heat and power plant and separate assemblies of the blast furnace and slabbing mill equipment, are now being tested.

Some 25 million cubic feet of rubble and wreckage were removed from the works' grounds to clear the way for the construction and installation workers. About 100 thousand tons of metal sections and equipment were installed. Two steam boilers, one of them as high as an eight-story building, were set up at the heating and power station. Two powerful air blowers were put into operation, a chemical water purification installation and other units were built. The new units, the latest in scientific and engineering achievement, are better than their predecessors. The blast furnace is for the most part automatically operated, and the production processes in general are completely mechanized.

The revival of the first production units of the Zaporozhe iron and steel works is an important landmark in the rehabilitation of the great industrial area in the Dnieper valley, which developed with particularly great strides after the construction of the famous Dnieper hy-

droelectric power station. For more than three years hundreds of thousands of workers have been working selflessly to heal the severe wounds which the Hitlerites dealt to this area. Early this year the first power set was launched at the Dnieper station, and with the starting of the blast furnace and heating and power station at Zaporozhstal, the city of Zaporozhe is again becoming the great industrial center it was before the war.

The month of June was marked also by other successes in the revival of major production units in the iron and steel industry. Besides the Zaporozhe unit, two other blast furnaces were fired at Lipetsk (Central Russia) and Voroshilovsk (Donbas). Two more large iron ore mines went into operation in the Krivoy Rog range.

Thus, step by step, successfully surmounting the difficulties caused by the war, Soviet men and women are restoring that which the Germans destroyed. Soviet builders have entered the second half of the year with substantial achievements to their credit, which create favorable conditions for the fulfillment of the restoration program mapped out for the second year of the Stalin Five-Year Plan.

Repatriates in Soviet Armenia

THE *SS Pobeda* recently docked at Batumi with the first contingent of the 60 thousand Armenians who have arranged to return to Soviet Armenia this year from Syria, Lebanon, Iran and other countries. These are some of the many Armenians who for decades have been living aimlessly in alien lands and now have resumed their great migration back home. Fifty-one thousand repatriates returned to Soviet Armenia last year.

Although there still are, according to the most conservative estimates, about a million and a half Armenians outside their native country, we are witnessing at last the happy culmination of one of the most fearful tragedies any small nation has ever endured. During the early part of the First World War the blood of one million Armenian men, women and children, young and old alike, flowed on the streets of the towns and villages of Turkish Armenia, and hundreds of thousands fled in terror. The world agreed at the time that justice must triumph, that evil must be punished, and

that the exiles must be allowed to return to their native land.

The fate of the Armenian refugees was discussed repeatedly at international conferences—in Versailles in 1920, in Paris in 1922, and in Lausanne a year later. Many good decisions were made, many promises made, but they all remained mere decisions and promises.

Not a single friendly hand was stretched out to the Armenian refugees. Not a single inch of their native soil was returned to them. No exile from Turkish Armenia could return to his native parts, and they wandered from country to country with Nansen passports in their pockets and despair in their hearts.

The road back to their homeland was first opened by the Soviet Revolution, which granted independent statehood to the Russian part of Armenia. The present repatriates are not the first to be welcomed to Soviet Armenia; they came as far back as 1925, 1931 and 1936, but then only as individuals or in small groups. Large-scale repatriation started only after the Second World War, when

Soviet embassies abroad began receiving floods of applications from Armenians for permission to settle in Soviet Armenia.

In spite of the shortages and other difficulties due to the aftermath of the war, the Government of the USSR permitted Armenians residing abroad to return and settle in their own country.

A special government committee has been set up in Armenia to make arrangements for the newcomers. The industry Armenia has built up in the course of the Stalin Five-Year Plans and the greatly developed agriculture of the Republic guarantee each repatriate a job on his arrival. Armenia's industrial production is now 20 times what it was in pre-Soviet times, and one after another new enterprises and power stations are launching operations. By the end of the current five-year period, Armenia's industrial production is scheduled to amount to double that of the last prewar year.

A great many of the repatriates will find occupation in rural areas. Some of the peasant repatriates will settle on lands already under cultivation, others on lands being opened for farming with the aid of new irrigation canals. At present eight such canals and dozens of minor irrigation installations are under construction.

A canal and large reservoir are being built on the Akhuryan River to irrigate tens of thousands of acres of land adjacent to the left bank of the Aras River. In a number of districts pumping installations are being set up to furnish water to arid farmlands. In recent years, 90 canals totaling more than four thousand miles in length have been built to water nearly half of the total cultivated area in Armenia.

To provide housing for the newcomers, 11 thousand detached homes are now in construction, in addition to which 9,450 new arrivals will be accommodated in apartment houses. Whole town blocks and complete villages are thus coming into being. Never before has con-



REPATRIATED CHILDREN. Mariam Karavartanyan and Clara Garibyan are welcomed by a schoolmate, Zhenya Saakyan (left).

struction achieved such a scale in Armenia.

Thousands of last year's repatriates are also building homes for themselves. Although they were all provided with apartments on their arrival, many of them have now decided to build their own private houses, especially since, in conformity with a decision of the Government of the USSR, those in need of financial assistance receive long-term building loans up to 30 thousand rubles.

Many of the repatriates had no trade or profession when they came; some were common laborers, others young men and women without experience. They were willing to do any sort of work, but the government committee and public organizations did their utmost to help them to learn some skill quickly. A widely ramified network of industrial training courses offering instruction free of charge was established, and thousands of repatriates were taught industrial trades while being maintained at state expense. The children could now study in their native language for the first time. Special schools were established for adults, among whom one out of every four proved to be either illiterate or semi-literate. Those who needed assistance were given money, food, clothing.

Some time ago *Moscow News* published letters from repatriates describing their first impressions of life in Soviet Armenia. They were amazed at the most commonplace things which the Soviet citizen has come to take for granted: unrestricted choice of jobs; the profound democracy of the Soviet way of life which is evident in the relations, say, of a peasant and a minister, or a worker and the director of his factory; the solicitude for the individual, irrespective of his social or property standing; and many other aspects of Soviet life.

For decades the refugees dreamed of living once more under their own roofs, among their own people, and feasting their eyes on Mount Ararat. On returning home, they found all this, and more. They found their country rejuvenated, transformed. They saw irrigated farm lands where they remembered only arid



STUDENTS. Kevork Gerbkyan and Surren Stepanyan (seated), repatriates, with Professor D. Marukhyan at Erevan State University.



COLLECTIVE FARMERS. Ogunik Karapetyan and Lyusik Shamiryan, from Iran, have joined a collective farm.

plains, as well as new cities and villages with modern facilities. They felt themselves the masters of this land; the first repatriates to be elected to the legislature of the Republic, the Supreme Soviet of Armenia, today sit as members of that body.

The current Five-Year Plan is bringing about great changes; Soviet Ar-

menia will acquire more hydroelectric power stations, factories and irrigation canals. Soviet Armenia will grow richer with each passing year, and cultural progress will keep pace. And greater and greater numbers of repatriates will be returning home to contribute to the splendid progress of their native land and to share in her opportunities.

Stalin Prizes in the Theater

By Oleg Leonidov

THE best Soviet theatrical productions of 1946—feature and documentary films, legitimate theater, opera and ballet—recently were honored with Stalin Prize awards. Producers, actors and technicians shared the prizes.

Theatrical productions which received Stalin Prizes include the Moscow Drama Theater's production of the play, *The Young Guard*, the Leningrad Pushkin Theater's production of the play, *The Victors*, the Moscow Maly Theater's production of *For Those at Sea*, the production of Sergei Prokofiev's opera, *War and Peace*, by the Leningrad Maly Opera House, and the Bolshoi Theater's production of the ballet, *Romeo and Juliet*.

The 1946 feature films that won Stalin Prizes are *The Vow*, *Admiral Nakhimov*, *The Stone Flower*, *Cruiser Varyag*, and *Glinka*. They were produced by directors of different schools, and the performing artists are from theatrical companies of various parts of the Soviet Union. These prize-winning

films represent a variety of subjects and themes, dealing with the present and the distant past; *The Stone Flower* belongs to the land of fairy-tale.

The Vow is a vivid epic canvas, depicting on the screen the struggle and the construction of the Soviet State from the time of Lenin's death to the brilliant victory over the German-fascist invaders. It is called *The Vow* because it unfolds in action the fulfillment of the historic vow given by Stalin in 1924 at Lenin's bier. Stalin promised to carry out the behests of Lenin in matters of state. His words expressed the hopes and aspirations of the people. And this monolithic unity of the millions with their great leader facilitated the transformation of old Russia into an industrially and culturally advanced country, a free and independent state, advancing steadily on the path of progress.

The film was produced by the prominent Georgian director, Mikhail Chiaureli, who has won the Stalin Prize on three previous occasions for his films

Arsen, *The Great Dawn* and *Georgi Saakadze*. For *The Vow* he received his fourth Stalin Prize.

The scenario for *The Vow* is from the pen of the noted Russian writer, Peter Pavlenko, who received his second Stalin Prize. Pavlenko was the prize-winning scenarist of the film *Alexander Nevsky*.

The role of Stalin in *The Vow* is enacted by Mikhail Gelovani, an actor of the Moscow Art Theater. He has embodied in his portrayal the versatility and simple grandeur of the character with profound penetration, charm and vital truth. Twice before Gelovani was awarded the Stalin Prize for his film impersonations of Stalin, in *Defense of Tsaritsyn* and *Great Dawn*.

Actresses Sofia Giatsintova and Tamara Makarova of the cast of *The Vow* won Stalin Prizes for their performances. Giatsintova plays the Russian woman, Varvara Petrova, mother of a worker's family, who through the difficult years raises her children in the spirit of love and devotion to their



FILM STAR. Tamara Makarova, whose prize was for her work in "The Vow."



SINGER. Tatyana Lavrova. She sang Natasha's part in "War and Peace."



BALLERINA. Galina Ulanova, who danced Juliet in "Romeo and Juliet."

country. Tamara Makarova, who won the Stalin Prize once before for her portrayal of a modern peasant girl in the film, *The Teacher*, plays the role of Xenia, the wife of one of Varvara Petrova's sons.

Leonid Kosmatov, dean of Soviet cameramen, won the Stalin Prize for filming *The Vow*. The austere and grim beauty of his photography is fully in keeping with the mood of the film. The photographic technique throughout is straightforwardly realistic; "artiness" and "tricks" are shunned. The close-ups of Stalin are sharply and clearly photographed.

The film *Admiral Nakhimov* dramatizes a glorious chapter of the history of the Russian Black Sea Fleet. Chief episode is the Sinop Battle of November 30, 1853, a naval operation against the Turks, which resulted in a brilliant Russian victory and annihilation of the enemy fleet. Nakhimov's military genius is impressively revealed.

The film's prize-winning producer is the celebrated master Vsevolod Pudovkin, who previously received Stalin Prizes for his historical productions, *Minin and Pozharsky* and *Suvorov*. Dmitri Vasiliev, Pudovkin's associate producer, also was awarded a Stalin Prize.

The Stalin Prize was awarded to the actor Alexei Diky for his superb creation of the screen portrait of Admiral Nakhimov. Moviegoers remember him in the title role of *Field Marshal Kutuzov*, which also won him a Stalin Prize.

Stalin Prizes were awarded also to composer Nikolai Kryukov for the musical score, to cameraman Anatoli Golovnya, and to scenarist Igor Lukovskiy, who wrote the original stage play which had a successful run at the Moscow Kamerny Theater.

For the film, *The Stone Flower*, producer Alexander Ptushko and cameraman Fedor Provorov were honored with Stalin Prize awards. This production is distinctive for the poesy of its conception and remarkable execution. The film abounds in breathtaking magic effects, accomplished with the finest film technique.



PRODUCER. Nikolai Okhlopkov. He produced "The Young Guard."

The subject was taken from Pavel Bazhov's story about the Urals in his book, *The Malachite Casket*, which has been translated into many languages. Alexander Ptushko, who formerly worked on animated cartoons, ably harmonized in this film animated shots with stills from nature. He utilized color not only for visual effect, but as an integral element of the dramatic development of the action. He received invaluable assistance from Fedor Provorov, a pioneer in Soviet color photography.

The Vow and *The Stone Flower* were shown last year at the international film festivals in France, Italy and Czechoslovakia. A particularly warm reception was accorded *The Vow* at the festivals in Venice and Marianske Lazne. *The Stone Flower* was adjudged the best color film among the entries at Cannes, and was favorably reviewed in the American press.

The films *Cruiser Varyag* and *Glinka* are historical films. *Cruiser Varyag*, depicting another episode in the history of the Russian fleet, recreates on the screen the unprecedented battle of the lone Russian cruiser with a whole squadron of Japanese ships in 1904. The *Varyag* went down heroically, scuttled by its own crew, after striking a deadly



DIRECTOR. Sergei Yutkevich, director of the film "Youth of Our Country."

blow at the enemy force. This film won a Stalin Prize for its producer, Victor Eisymont, for its scenarist, Georgi Grebner, and for cameraman Bentsion Monastyrsky. Actors Boris Livanov of the Moscow Art Theater and Alexander Zrazhevsky of the Moscow Maly Theater won Stalin Prizes, for the second and third times respectively, for their portrayals of the principal characters, the officers of the *Varyag* and the gunboat *Koreetz*.

Glinka, the film biography of the great 19th-century Russian composer, won a Stalin Prize for its producer, L. Arnshtam, his second. Last year he was awarded a Stalin Prize for his film, *Zoya*. Stalin Prizes were also awarded to actor Boris Chirkov, who plays the title role, to cameraman Alexander Shelenkov, to set designer Vladimir Kaplunovsky, and to the young actresses Valentina Serova and Kira Ivanova.

IN the 30 years of its existence Soviet documentary cinematography has produced a splendid and unique screen chronicle of the history of the peoples of the USSR. The great importance attached to documentary cinematography in the USSR is reflected by the fact that the annual Stalin Prizes are award-

ed for the best documentaries as well as feature films.

Among the best documentary films produced in 1946 were a screen story dedicated to one of the Soviet republics, Estonia; another full-length film which familiarized Soviet moviegoers with the life and people of Yugoslavia; a documentary film of the traditional sports parade in Moscow; and a film showing episodes of the trial of the top fascist criminals in Nuremberg. The chief merit of these films, different in content and character, is that the authors, avoiding dramatization, recorded only the facts. Thanks to the accompanying texts the spectator not only sees life recorded on film, but also learns the meaning of the events.

The documentary film, *Court of the Nations*, gives a clear picture of the work of the International Tribunal and vividly shows the bestial face of each of the Hitlerite leaders brought to trial. The producer and leader of the filming group, Roman Karmen, successfully utilized extracts from film records used as evidence in the courtroom as well as shots from German newsreels. The spectator sees how the accused committed their crimes, and sees the Hitlerite scoundrels in the days when they were

not yet anticipating the reckoning. This film is an unforgettable record, effectively produced, of the moral meaning of the Second World War.

Roman Karmen and cameramen Victor Shtatland and Boris Makaseyev were awarded Stalin Prizes for this documentary film. Karmen and Shtatland were recipients of the Stalin Prize before, the former for the documentary film *A Day of the New World*, and the latter for *On the Danube*.

The color film of the sports parade in 1946, *Youth of Our Country*, holds the interest of the spectator from beginning to end. This documentary won two prizes at the international film festival in Cannes.

Youth of Our Country does not only show the parade which took place at the Moscow Dynamo Stadium but also the native regions of the sportsmen who participated in the Moscow pageant. The spectator sees Soviet Estonia with her old castles, the valleys of Soviet Kirghizia, Soviet Moldavia, the land of grapes and sun, and all the other flourishing republics of the Soviet Union.

The recipients of Stalin Prizes for this film are producer S. Yutkevich and cameramen Mark Troyanovsky, Sergei Semyonov and Victor Dobronitsky,



ACTOR. Alexei Diky played the title role in "Admiral Nakhimov."

twice before awarded the Stalin Prize for excellent camera work on the battlefronts during the recent war and for the film *Revival of Stalingrad*.

Leonid Varlamov, producer of the outstanding war documentaries, *Route of the German Troops at Moscow* and *Stalingrad*, has been awarded the Stalin Prize for the third time. His latest achievement is *Yugoslavia*, a documentary film depicting the nature, life and culture of that fraternal Slav country and the heroic struggle of the Yugoslav peoples against the Nazi occupationists.

The documentary was filmed by a group of Soviet cameramen who took part in the bold operations of the Yugoslav partisans and shared all dangers and privations with them. In June, 1944, cameramen Victor Muromtsev and Vladimir Yeshurin bailed out of a bomber above the high peaks of Montenegro. Muromtsev and Yeshurin found the partisans and marched off with them. In Yugoslavia they met Andrei Sologubov and other Soviet cameramen who came there with the Soviet troops.

Another Stalin Prize winner is Lidia Stepanova, a talented producer who made the montage of the documentary film *Soviet Estonia*. This film describes the



CONDUCTOR. Samuel Samosud, conductor of "War and Peace."



SCENARIST. Igor Lukovsky. He wrote the scenario for "Admiral Nakhimov."



ACTRESS. Tatyana Karpova, who played in "The Young Guard."



ACTOR. Boris Zhukovsky, of the Leningrad production of "The Victors."



CAMERAMAN. Fedor Provorov. He filmed "The Stone Flower."

recovery of one of the Soviet Baltic Republics after liberation from German occupation. It shows the people returning to peaceful labor; splendid buildings rising from ruins in Tallinn, the Estonian capital; construction of new institutions, including the Academy of Sciences; the rehabilitation of industrial shops and the shale mines and the building of workers' settlements. The cameramen took shots of the old Tartu University on the day the first postwar dissertation, dedicated to the restoration of livestock farming in Estonia, was defended by a student. Estonia is famous for her model dairy farms. The documentary likewise has some shots showing the achievements of Estonian culture, science and art. A considerable part of the film is devoted to the first postwar harvest. *Soviet Estonia* ends with an impressive portrayal of the traditional song festival, one of the biggest holidays of the Estonian people.

The Stalin Prize was also awarded to the cameramen who filmed *Soviet Estonia*, Semyon Shkolnikov and Vladimir Tomberg. This is the second time both of them have won the award. Shkolnikov received a Stalin Prize before for his distinguished camera work on the battlefronts, and Tomberg for

Berlin, a documentary on the final period of the war, the capture of the German capital by the Soviet Army and the capitulation of Hitler Germany.

STALIN PRIZES were awarded to a number of outstanding stage productions of the past season. The Moscow Drama Theater's production of *The Young Guard*, adapted from Alexander Fadeyev's Stalin Prize-winning novel and produced by Nikolai Okhlopkov, won prizes for producer and cast. The novel, the story of the young underground fighters of the Donets coal mining town of Krasnodon during the occupation, unfolds on the stage in Okhlopkov's production as a heroic poem. All the elements of the production—settings, music, acting, light effects—are subordinated to the single purpose of stirring the audience emotionally. Okhlopkov's realism is far from being mechanical, nor does it descend to shallow, denatured formalism.

One of the principal elements in the setting is the red flag that hangs over it in heavy folds, participating as a dynamic force in the development of the action—now billowing threateningly as though in a storm, later descending over the scene like a curtain, and again serving as a background.

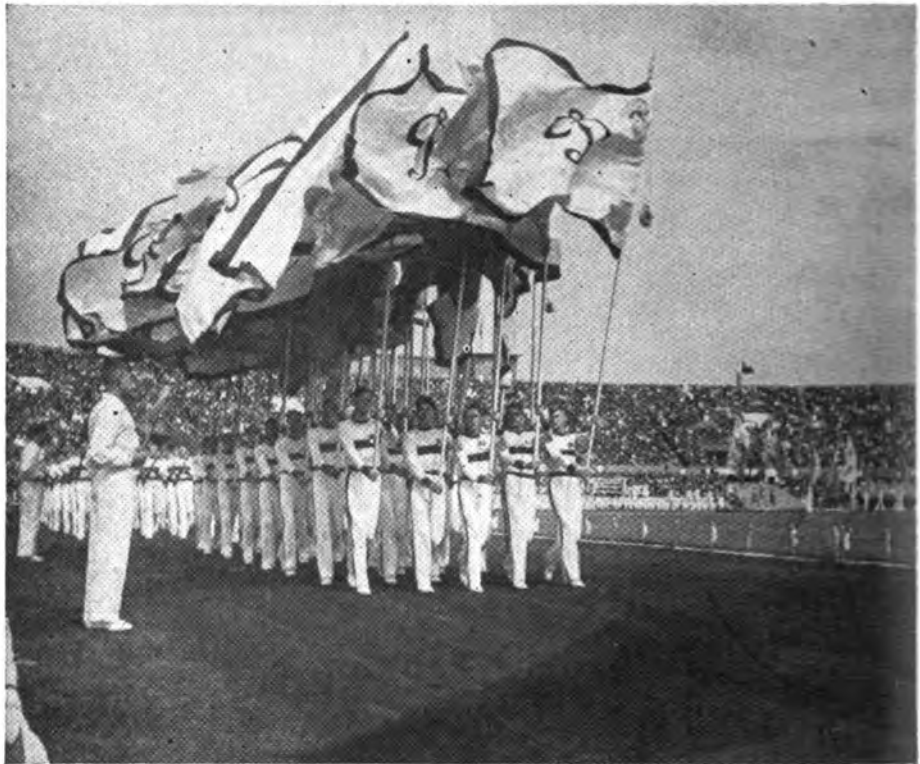
The Moscow Art Theater's production of *The Victors*, stage version of the prize-winning movie of the Battle of Stalingrad, *The Turning Point*, earned Stalin Prizes for members of the production's company. Playwright Boris Chirskov, the film's scenarist, creates for the stage the same heroes whom he immortalized on the screen: General Muravyev and the brave defenders of Stalingrad. Actors Yuri Tolubeyev, Boris Zhukovsky and Nikolai Simonov gave prize-winning performances.

Boris Lavreniev's *For Those at Sea*, produced by the Moscow Maly Theater, was another prize-winning production. The action of the play (the title is the Navy's traditional toast) takes place on the northern sea coast in 1944. The principal dramatic conflict is the clash between two naval officers. One, an honest, unassuming and highly educated man, is patriotic and courageous without thought of personal glory. The other engages in persistent and bold pursuit of glory, and in so doing commits a grave error. In delineating the other characters—men of the fleet—the author gives each his own individuality, his own personal ideals and aims, but shows them united by patriotic purpose and awareness of duty.

Soviet News in Pictures



FUR AUCTION. New York buyers at Leningrad.



SPORTS PARADE. Athletes of Moscow's Dynamo Sports Club parade on Sports Day, July 20.



HOME AGAIN. Young Moscow campers return to the city, where school starts on September 1.



NEW BUS. The 60-passenger Diesel ZIS-154 on a Moscow street.



AVIATION DAY. Celebration of the annual holiday at Moscow. At the left, crowds watch the air parade. A mass parachute event was a colorful event. The civil air service showed the four-engined Ilyushin passenger plane.



SOVIET ESTONIAN. A young singer in the recent song and dance festival.



WRITERS. Shalva Dadiani (left), Vera Inber, Vsevolod Vishnevsky and Leonid Leonov at a recent meeting of the Union of Soviet Writers.

Cultural Life

In the USSR the countryside, culturally sterile under tsarist oppression, enjoys all the benefits of the full and varied cultural life once known only in the big cities.

Collective and state farms have—in addition to kindergartens, elementary and secondary schools—cultural facilities and activities to accommodate all age groups and all interests. There are children's clubs encouraging the pursuit of a wide variety of hobbies. There are libraries with collections of literature for the student,



SUNDAY IN THE PARK. Young people of a collective farm of Krasnodar Territory in the farm park.



GLIERE. Reinhold Gliere, the noted composer, arrives at the Kaganovich collective farm in the Uzbek SSR to conduct a concert.

Soviet Farms

the technician and for those who read for pleasure. There are playgrounds and parks, for young and old.

The Soviet countryside has a rich theatrical program, too. Theaters and motion picture houses play host to the finest Soviet productions—motion pictures and musical and theatrical ensembles—bringing them to a rural audience of millions. At the same time, the program of amateur theatrical activities—dance, music and drama—enjoys wide popularity among Soviet farmers.



CONCERT. Gliere bows in appreciation of the farmers' applause as the concert ends.



LIBRARY. Reading at the Voroshilov farm in the Chuvash ASSR.



SCHOOL. A kindergarten for farm youngsters on a collective farm of the Russian SFSR.

Railway Day Celebrated Throughout USSR

By L. Sosonkin and I. Rozinov

RAILWAY DAY, traditional holiday of the Soviet people, was marked on August 10 with festivities throughout the Soviet Union, from the Barents Sea to the Black Sea, from the Transcarpathian Mountains to the Pacific Ocean, in every town and small station and in every settlement. Railwaymen of the USSR were honored guests at stadiums, theaters, clubs and palaces of culture.

The Soviet people paid tribute to the men and women employed on the railroads who bore a heavy burden during the war against the Nazi hordes and are now working with great energy to restore destroyed railways and build new ones and to boost freight carriage figures.

Soviet railways suffered heavily from the German invasion. The fascist vandals demolished more than 40 thousand

miles of track and more than 310 thousand miles of communication lines, blew up 13 thousand bridges, 4,100 railway stations, 317 locomotive depots, 129 maintenance and dozens of machine building plants, 1,200 pumping stations, 1,600 water towers and many other structures. All this must be rebuilt, and the railwaymen are working very hard to accomplish this task as soon as possible.

During the first 18 months of the current Five-Year Plan many changes have taken place on Soviet railroads. Restored and operating again are the trunk lines in the Donets coal and Krivoy Rog iron ore regions, in the Ukraine, Byelorussia and the Soviet Baltic Republics, in Moldavia and in the central and Volga regions. Trains started running again in May on the restored

second track of the Moscow-Kursk-Kharkov-Rostov-Prokhladnaya line, i. e., throughout the entire length of the rail artery from the central area of the country to the Caucasus. Trains are also operating again on the repaired second track of the Moscow-Leningrad line. Large railway bridges again span the Dnieper, Don, Svir, Neman, Northern Donets and other rivers, as before the war. Major repairs have been completed on more than 1,200 bridges, including nearly two hundred large and medium-sized structures. Finer and stronger bridges are being erected in place of those damaged by the Hitlerite invaders.

Soviet bridge builders headed by Engineer Barenboim, Hero of Socialist Labor, are erecting a new bridge across the Dnieper at Kiev, to be 23 feet higher than the one that was destroyed by the Germans. Soviet railwaymen have rehabilitated the largest transport junctions in the southern and western regions of the country and have brought the production of five locomotive and three railway car maintenance plants up to the prewar level. A total of 101 production departments with a floor space totaling nearly three million square feet have been restored at the maintenance plants. In the course of 1946 more than five million square feet of housing floor space, 55 schools, 12 hospitals and maternity homes, 24 polyclinics and dispensaries, five sanatoriums and other facilities were built for Soviet railwaymen and their families.

Restoration is only part of the task. The interests of the country demand greater speed in the construction of new railway lines to the deposits of coal and ore and to the timber and wheat areas, more equipment of the latest type, electrification of railroads where they cross mountains and where winter is particularly severe, reconstruction of the busiest trunk lines and junctions, wide introduction of Diesel



NEW LOCOMOTIVE. A product of the Voroshilov works, destroyed during the war but now in production again.



ENDER. These are made at a rehabilitated works at Bryansk.



DIESEL. This train operates on the line between Baku and Tbilisi.

Locomotives, further development of maintenance enterprises and other improvements.

The length of operating railway lines in the Soviet Union has increased by more than six hundred miles in the past year and a half. Trains are now running along a new line laid across the steppes of Kazakhstan. Regular traffic has been opened on a line which cuts through the forest areas beyond the Urals and offers a second outlet for the coal of the Bogoslovsk region and the metal of the Nadezhdinsk mill. Other new sections of railways have been built and put into operation.

A total of five thousand miles of new lines are to be built in the period 1946-1950, including 2,200 miles in Siberia. More than 7,750 miles of second tracks will be built or restored.

In the eastern regions of the country—in the taiga and vast forests of Siberia and on the sun-baked steppes of Kazakhstan—railway construction workers are conquering nature. They are laying the first sections of the future 2,500-mile South Siberian trunk line which will pass through the Kuznetsk coal region, cross the rich grain areas of the Altai region, run past Magnitogorsk and over the Ural mountains

and end in the Volga area. Work is proceeding apace on two sections, the Artyshta-Altai and the Pavlodar-Akmolinsk. Construction started this summer on a third section, between Kulunda and Barnaul. Thousands of collective farmers are helping the railwaymen on this section.

In other regions of the country, large-scale electrification of railroads is proceeding. Electrification of the Molotov (Perm)-Chusovaya section, one of the most important in the North Ural's, began before the war and continued during the war. Electric traffic was opened on this section on February 23, 1945. Eight months later electric locomotives began operating on another Urals line, from Zlatoust to Kropachevo. Restoration crews are picking up speed in their work on the Nazi-damaged Nikopol-Dolgintsevo electric railroad in the Ukraine. The Rioni-Kutaisi electric railroad built in Georgia in 1946 will be extended to Tkivbuli. Another electric railroad in Georgia, from Tbilisi to Samtredi via Khashuri will be extended this year to Akstafa. Electrification of the suburban lines of Moscow, Leningrad and other large industrial centers is being intensified. This year will see three hundred miles of electric rail-

roads go into operation. Lines totaling 3,300 miles will be electrified in the period 1946-1950. The USSR will have more than 4,300 miles of electrified railroads by 1950.

Soviet railwaymen are also coping with the nation's transportation program. Crops have ripened on the fields and harvesting operations are in full swing. The grain crops must be transported with great speed in order to preserve them. Factories, mills and power stations are in need of large reserves of fuel and raw material for the winter. These requirements must also be met as soon as possible. The railroads themselves must prepare for winter operations.

This Railway Day was an eventful one in the personal life of thousands of railwaymen. Locomotive engineers who have served on the railroads for 10 or more years received government awards—Orders and medals. Many railwaymen observed their holiday with housewarming parties in their new, well-appointed apartments.

The Soviet people respect and highly appreciate the services of the railwaymen. That is why Railway Day is a holiday for the entire population of the Soviet Union.

Communications Services Expanding

By S. Vultakh
Editor of "Vesnik Svyazi"

THE communications services of a large area of the USSR were savagely destroyed by the German occupationists in their retreat. The total damage caused by the Hitlerites to the postal, telegraph and telephone services amounted to nearly 3,000,000,000 rubles. They destroyed about 186 thousand miles of overhead lines, more than 28 thousand miles of cable lines, more than 600 thousand miles of steel wiring and some 70 thousand miles of copper wiring. They completely demolished 19 telegraph offices, 64 telephone exchanges, 46 radio stations, a large number of post offices and other communications facilities.

An enormous number of lines, offices and equipment were partly destroyed.

However, even while the war was still going on, the postal, telegraph and telephone services were being rehabilitated in the liberated areas. This work of rehabilitation, of course, proceeded with still greater speed after the end of the war, and the installation of new communication services was launched in the various regions and republics of the Soviet Union.

Reconstruction of the main lines has been practically completed in the Ukraine, Byelorussia, Lithuania, Estonia,

Latvia and other Soviet Republics. Scores of trunk telegraph and telephone lines—among the longest in the country—are new cable works have been put up in record time. Many large telegraph offices, intercity telephone exchanges, municipal automatic telephone exchanges, radio centers and post offices have been rehabilitated and newly built.

The tasks for the restoration and further development of the country's means of communications are fully outlined in the postwar state economic plan for the 1946-1950 period.

By 1950 the total length of telegraph and telephone lines of the long-distance services will exceed the prewar level by some 80 thousand miles. The length of all main line telephone channels (including high-frequency lines) will exceed the prewar level by 180 per cent. One of the major tasks is to rehabilitate and lay nearly 4,900 miles of main telegraph and telephone cables.

To ensure the efficient operation of the expanding telephone services, the plan provides for the building of a number of intercity telephone exchanges in Leningrad, Minsk, Rostov-on-Don, Sverdlovsk and other towns. These exchanges are to be equipped with up-to-date apparatus.

Soviet communications workers are busy in all regions of the Soviet Union—from the Carpathians to the Kuril Islands, from the Arctic Ocean to the southern Soviet republics of the Transcaucasus and Central Asia.

An extensive subterranean line is being laid from Moscow to Khabarovsk and Dnepropetrovsk, crossing 10 rivers, many highways and railways. The completion of the Moscow-Novosibirsk telegraph-telephone line will establish new and reliable communications between the capital of the USSR and the Urals and Siberia. Many other lines are under construction to improve communication between Moscow, the Urals and Siberia.



TELEPHONES. Workers finish instruments in a factory in Tartu, Estonian SSR.

Tashkent, Alma Ata and other cities of Central Asia.

The reconstruction of the Moscow-Leningrad telegraph-telephone line has been completed. New telephone apparatus will make 400 simultaneous conversations possible over a single pair of wires.

In accordance with the general outline for extension of electrical communications in the USSR during the current Five-Year Plan, communications are being established between Moscow and all the republican and regional centers. All the capitals of the Union republics are being linked with the republics' regional centers. The district centers, rural Soviets, machine and tractor stations and state farms will be hooked up in the telephone network.

A great deal of work is planned for the rehabilitation and development of municipal telephone services. The Five-Year Plan lays the foundation for the extensive introduction of automatic telephone exchanges.

The end of the war provided a great impetus for the development of radio. The broadcasting stations of the multinational Soviet Union every day conduct programs in 70 languages of the Soviet peoples and in many foreign languages. The broadcasts are organized by 134 local radio committees, dozens of regional radio centers, by about three thousand district and factory radio centers united under the State Committee of Radiofication and Radio Broadcasting of the Council of Ministers of the USSR.

The network of radio transmission and receiving centers is to be extended, with emphasis on increasing radio communications with the Far East, Central Asia and Transcaucasia. The Plan provides for the setting up of 28 new broadcasting stations, which will considerably increase the capacity of the broadcasting network. During the Five-Year Plan period the number of radio relay centers will be increased by more than three million and by 1950 will exceed the 1940 level by 75 per cent.

The production of radio receiving sets has increased five and one half times as compared with 1940. The production of radio parts, including loudspeakers,



RADIOS. Assembled "Pobeda" (Victory) sets are inspected at a Riga factory.

has been greatly extended. Excellent television sets will soon be within reach of the people of Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev and Sverdlovsk.

Intensive construction of new electrical equipment plants has been launched to secure the development of radio communications so vital in the vast territories of the Soviet Union. The Leningrad radio plant, the oldest Soviet enterprise of its kind, will increase production of equipment for radio stations fourfold by 1950 over 1945.

With regard to the postal services, the Plan provides for the rehabilitation and construction of a number of post offices and railway mail-carrying departments. It is planned to mechanize the postal services, to rehabilitate the stock of mail-carrying cars, trucks and other means of transport.

During the five-year period seven thousand new post offices are to be built, including five thousand in rural areas.

All rehabilitation, reconstruction and development of the communication services in the current Five-Year Plan period will be effected on the basis of the introduction of the most up-to-date technique in all branches of the services.

The chief task of the Five-Year Plan

in the sphere of long-distance services is extensive introduction of the cable system. Consequently, a great deal of scientific research work is being conducted on perfection of the system of cable communications. Modern systems of communications on high and ultra-high frequencies are to be built.

Much attention is to be paid to the development and improvement of the existing overhead telegraph and telephone lines. Trunk-line networks of nonferrous wires will be augmented with secondary lines.

Many improvements are to be introduced in radio communication and broadcasting. To raise the stability of radio telegraphy and to utilize letter printing apparatus in long-distance radio telegraphy, it is planned to introduce modern trunk-line transmission and receiving apparatus for transmitting and receiving modulated oscillations.

This extensive development of postal, telegraph and telephone services will help to intensify the pace of development of the entire national economy and accelerate the further progress of culture, science and technology in the Soviet Union.

Higher Schools of Lithuania

ALL Soviet schools open their new terms in September, and the new contingents of students have already begun to enroll in the universities and other educational establishments of the Lithuanian Soviet Socialist Republic.

Soviet Lithuania today has 11 universities and other higher educational establishments. Before joining the USSR, Lithuania had only seven. Lithuania today has two state universities which have 14 chairs with many departments. The University of Vilnius and the University of Kaunas train doctors, teachers, research workers in dozens of fields, engineers, architects, lawyers, philologists, astronomers, forestry experts, mathematicians, historians, electro-technicians and many other specialists.

In addition Vilnius has a normal school which trains teachers for secondary

schools and for seminaries. Its eight chairs provide courses of study in the Lithuanian language and literature, Russian language and literature, foreign languages, physics and mathematics, and others.

Young people attracted by veterinary work or animal husbandry can enter the Lithuanian Veterinary Academy. Like the Republic's Agricultural Academy, it is exceedingly popular in Lithuania, which is chiefly an agricultural country. Following the distribution of the land among the former agricultural workers and land-hungry peasants, this Soviet Baltic Republic has witnessed an upsurge among the farmers, who are engaged in developing agriculture and are therefore making greater demands on science.

In Lithuania students can also receive

advanced training in art, music and athletics.

The student body in Lithuania's universities and other institutions of higher learning has been extraordinary, both in size and composition. In pre-Soviet Lithuania the total number of students at all universities and higher educational establishments was less than four thousand. In the 1946-47 school year the number was close to 10 thousand, while in the 1947-48 school year, according to preliminary reports, the figure will increase by at least two thousand.

As for the composition of the student body, that has also changed considerably. In Soviet times the children of workers and farmers have taken advantage of the broad opportunities to obtain higher education, an opportunity which only a few of them enjoyed in pre-Soviet Lithuania.



VETERINARY STUDENTS. A class in histology at the Lithuanian Veterinary Academy.



TEACHERS. Young graduates of a Kaunas academy on holiday in national costume.

Now the majority of the students are children of workers and peasants.

Admission to institutions of higher learning in Lithuania is open to all between the ages of 17 and 35. But not all have the necessary prerequisites to meet entrance requirements. The war interrupted the studies of some; others, because of difficult material conditions, never had the chance to prepare for the university in the days of non-Soviet Lithuania. Both universities have therefore established workers' faculties which prepare students to meet the entrance requirements. In addition, high schools enable adults to obtain a secondary education.

Those who remember the talk about the "overproduction" of agronomists, veterinarians and other specialists in pre-Soviet Lithuania today do not ask whether all the thousands of graduates will be able to find work in their field. Today there can be no doubt on this score, since expanding industry, agriculture and the growing network of schools and health institutions clamor for more and more specialists in all fields.

Other aspects of Lithuania's cultural life have also resumed the progress set in motion by the Soviet Government and interrupted by the war. The Lithuanian Academy of Sciences, established under the Soviet regime, is again conducting research to promote the economic recovery and development of the Republic.

The Republic's elementary and secondary school system, now restored to its prewar capacity (3,314 schools), will number 3,369 schools in 1950 with an enrollment of 390 thousand pupils. While only 26 thousand attended secondary schools under the pre-Soviet regime in Lithuania, today more than 65 thousand attend secondary schools.

Similarly, whereas Lithuania had only four theaters under the pre-Soviet regime, Soviet Lithuania today has nine theaters in addition to a House of People's Art, a folk ensemble, a symphony orchestra and other theatrical groups.

The Lithuanian publishing industry, almost completely destroyed by the Germans, has been restored and is rapidly expanding.

Astrobotany, a New Science

By Eugene Shatrov

AN unusual Soviet scientific expedition has been studying plant life at high altitudes. The scientists—astronomers and botanists—are under the direction of Gabriel Tikhov, Corresponding Member of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, distinguished Soviet astronomer and founder of a new branch of astronomy which he calls astrobotany.

Astrobotany studies the properties of plants in different climatic zones and at different altitudes in order to find a clue to understanding the properties of plants on other planets and particularly on Earth's closest neighbor, Mars. Tikhov has devoted about 40 years to the study of this planet. His researches in astrobotany led him to believe that the leaves of plants on Mars begin to grow dark in the middle of the arid Martian summer and are shed in winter.

Gabriel Tikhov is widely known not only for his work in astrobotany, with which he has been occupied in recent years. Of great significance in the field of astronomy are Tikhov's works relating to the study of the optical properties of interplanetary space and of the sun's corona.

Early this year Gabriel Tikhov was elected to honorary membership in the American Astronomical Society. He is a member of scientific societies in a number of European countries.

For many centuries the astronomer has been popularly pictured as a man isolated from life, a recluse with eyes riveted on his telescope and his thoughts floating somewhere among the stars.

This picture is singularly unlike the Russian astronomer, Gabriel Tikhov.

He is an energetic man, unusually youthful looking for his 72 years. His interests are not confined to the planets and stars.

"I'm hard pressed for time!" he said, as he scanned his mail. "There is so very much to do. This is my sixth year at Alma Ata. For many years I worked at the Pulkovo Observatory, but

when the war began and the Germans closed in on Leningrad we were obliged to evacuate to Kazakhstan. But do you know, I do not regret the fact that I am here. Letters from Pulkovo tell me that the observatory wrecked by the Hitlerites is being successfully restored. But during the war we have established a new observatory here, at Alma Ata. Moreover, an Institute of Astronomy and Physics has been opened at Alma Ata."

Speaking of the establishment of the astronomical observatory and institute in the Kazakh capital, Tikhov modestly refrained from mentioning his own role in this undertaking. It was he who shouldered the brunt of the effort to establish the observatory and institute, and he is now the director of its astronomy department. Tikhov is also directing the work of the youthful post-graduate students in astrophysics, and he also took an active part in the organization of the Kazakh Academy of Sciences in Alma Ata.

The scientist devotes much of his time and energy to his duties as Deputy to the Supreme Soviet of the Kazakh SSR. For example, a letter from his constituents, pointing out that the hospital and dispensary in the settlement of Talgar required repairs and expansion, brought Deputy Tikhov to Talgar to make investigations on the spot. Convinced that the expansion of the medical institutions in the settlement was really necessary, Tikhov raised the question before the Government at the session of the Supreme Soviet. At the same session he also raised a number of questions concerning municipal improvements in Alma Ata, demanding more greenery and better pavements.

The Soviet astronomer Tikhov is not only a brilliant scientist but also an indomitable organizer, a remarkable teacher of young scientists and a distinguished public figure—in a word, a real Soviet scientist.

The Byelorussian SSR Rebuilds

MORE than 260 thousand dwellings have been built in the rural areas of Byelorussia since the liberation of that Republic from the German-fascist occupationists. One million seven hundred thousand people have moved into these new homes from the dugouts and tumbledown shacks into which the Nazi destruction of their homes forced them. Dugouts have disappeared completely in 51 districts of Byelorussia. In the Polesye region, where the Germans destroyed more than half of the dwellings, 90 per cent of those who had been deprived of shelter now have new houses. In the Lelchits district of this region, where only 32 dwellings remained intact, 5,152 new houses have been built.

The Byelorussian peasants have been receiving tremendous aid from the State. Long-term credits amounting to 306

million rubles have been granted. They have also received more than 440 million cubic feet of timber free of charge, as well as nearly four million square feet of window glass and other materials. Thirty million rubles have been allocated for the construction of houses at government expense for Byelorussian families which suffered most severely in the recent war.

The USSR Government recently adopted a new decision on aid for Byelorussia in the construction of houses for the population. This year Byelorussia will receive more than two million square feet of window glass, one thousand tons of benzine, two hundred trucks, a considerable number of mobile sawmill frames and large quantities of various materials.

There are 30 thousand peasant families still living in dugouts. One of the

primary tasks of the Byelorussian Republic is to help these people to build new homes, to move everyone out of the remaining dugouts into new dwellings by November 7, the 30th Anniversary of the October Revolution. A drive has been launched throughout the Republic to help fulfill this task.

Leading collective farms and villages have pledged to help their neighbors. Thus, for instance, in the course of one day the collective farmers of three villages in the Slutsk district felled nearly seven thousand cubic feet of timber and delivered it to the housing construction sites. According to a plan drawn up in the Rudensk district of the Minsk region, 715 experienced builders and 108 carts will be engaged daily in construction in wartorn localities. Timber is already being delivered and 85 building teams have been formed. Such teams have been organized on every collective farm in the Polotsk district. This past spring a team of builders headed by Sorokin, carpenter of the Leninism collective farm, erected 63 dwellings for their fellow villagers.

City industrial enterprises and institutions are lending a helping hand to the Byelorussian countryside. The Minsk auto plant is building 90 houses in the villages of the Begoml district. Sixty rural dwellings have been erected by the personnel of the Ministry of the Forestry and Timber Industry of the Byelorussian SSR, and another 67 homes by the personnel of the Ministry of Trade of the Byelorussian SSR.

Great strides are being made toward restoration of the Byelorussian Republic to its prewar beauty and prosperity.

Byelorussia made great economic and cultural progress in Soviet times. Industrial and cultural construction was carried out on a large scale. Minsk, Vitebsk, Gomel, Orsha and other Byelorussian cities became large economic and cultural centers of the Republic.

The rebuilding of a number of cities according to city-plan principles was



VILLAGE HOUSE. Nikolai Keda (right), a former guerrilla fighter, is building his own house.

completed in 1941. Gone were the hovels and the dirty, unpaved streets. Beautiful dwellings with modern conveniences mushroomed on former wasteland. New parks and stadiums appeared, streets were widened and paved, and city transport services were extended.

Byelorussia was overrun and occupied for three years by the Nazi hordes. Four fifths of the houses in Byelorussia's cities were destroyed. Vitebsk, which had a prewar population of nearly 200 thousand, had only eight hundred people when it was liberated. Not a single inhabitant was found in Zhlobin when that city was freed.

The majority of city dwellers who escaped extermination and deportation were left without shelter, water and electricity. They lived in abandoned blindages and in cellars of demolished buildings with hardly any light, and had to walk two miles or more to fetch water.

The new Five-Year Plan for Byelorussia provides for the expenditure of considerable sums of money for housing construction. Expenditures for the construction of 135 thousand apartments in cities will be covered by the State. The population, with generous loans issued by the State, will build 75 thousand individual homes. In addition, one- and two-family houses will be built by ministries and factories and sold to workers, engineers, technicians and office employees on a long-term credit basis.

Large sums of money are being spent on cultural construction. The number of schools will be increased to 11,375. All the buildings needed for the Byelorussian Academy of Sciences, the Byelorussian State University and other cultural institutions will be built or restored.

Minsk is rebuilding its Opera House, State Conservatory and its stadium which seats 20 thousand. A dramatic theater and a stadium (to seat 10 thousand) will go up in Vitebsk. The network of medical institutions is being extended.

The Five-Year Plan calls for the completion of three large plants to manufacture prefabricated houses on a mass scale. A gas works will be built in the outskirts of Minsk. The Byelorussian capital will also have new heat and power plants.



INDUSTRIAL WORKERS' HOMES. New houses for construction workers building the Minsk auto plant.

Moscow Nursery 101

By L. Irin

THE USSR's oldest nursery recently celebrated the 100th anniversary of its founding. In pre-revolutionary Russia 19 nurseries accommodating 550 babies were opened in the course of 75 years—and these were private philanthropic undertakings. In the next 25 years, after the Revolution, several thousand permanent nurseries caring for 859 thousand children were established in the USSR. And this was done at state expense.

In the first days after the Revolution all children's institutions—nurseries, kindergartens, medical centers, milk kitchens—were provided with the best premises available, until special ones were built. Thousands of buildings for children were put up, but the invaders sacked and razed hundreds of nurseries on occupied territory. So great was the damage wrought by the fascists that although these were among the first structures to be restored on liberated territory, the network of permanent nurseries will not reach the pre-war level before next year. By the end of the current Five Year Plan, however, the number will be 50 per cent higher. There will be accommodations for 1,250,000 children in city nurseries, not including the seasonal collective farm nurseries, which this summer are caring for three million children of farm families.

I recently visited Nursery Number 101 in Moscow's Frunze District. It is of average size—it houses 125 children—and is quartered in an old mansion. Accompanied by the director, Eugenie Sanfand, an elderly woman who is an educator by profession, I made the rounds of the premises.

On the first floor are the service rooms—the kitchen, the cloakroom and the administration offices. On the second floor, after mounting a broad marble staircase, I found the children's quarters. They are large sunny rooms, with dining halls and shower rooms. The children are divided into several

groups: two groups of infants from the age of two to 10 months; a "crawler" group, aged 10 to 18 months; and two "toddler" groups, from 18 months to three and one half years. Every group has a separate bedroom and playroom.

In the playrooms for the youngest infants there are large round "play pens." Over them hang brightly colored celluloid toys. The little ones seemed happy, kicking and cooing. An adult here feels like Gulliver among the Lilliputians—all the furnishings are scaled down to the needs of the inmates.

As for the playrooms of the older children, they have toys galore. The premises are so roomy that they contain slides and even "two-story" playhouses a yard and a half high. The rooms are furnished with taste and have their own pianos—from an early age youngsters are taught rhythm by an experienced music teacher.

A great deal of attention is devoted to proper upbringing and character

development in nurseries, on the principle that the foundations of the future character and intellect of the individual are laid at an early age. This idea is the basis of the following joke which the nursery director told me:

A young woman asked an eminent educator what he considered the proper age to begin educating a child.

"How old is your baby?" he asked her.

"Oh, I've got plenty of time yet—he's only three days old," the mother answered.

"You'd better hurry up," he advised. "You're already two days late."

Mothers bring their children to the nursery from 8 to 9 in the morning and take them home in the evening after finishing work. At the nursery the children are fed three meals, and in the special groups five. The menus are varied and include farina, milk, cream, rice, potatoes, compote, vegetables, fruit, cheese and meat for the older children. I did not hear a single



EXAMINATION. Babies are regularly given medical checkups in Soviet nurseries.

word of complaint about the food from any of the mothers to whom I talked.

A third of the children are on a special schedule, receiving additional food.

Some of the children remain at the nursery for the whole week, going home only for the week-end. Such youngsters usually come from homes where there are many children, or they are children in a weak condition, recovering from illness.

Infants at the nursing age receive special attention. Mothers who work nearby leave their infants here and come to feed them at definite hours, for which they receive time off under the law (without any deductions in pay). Some are bottle-fed—their milk is brought from the district children's milk kitchen.

All the children except the breast-fed infants are taken to the country for the summer—the nursery has its own country house for the purpose.

Nursery Number 101 has an annual budget of about 632,000 rubles. Nine tenths of this sum comes from state funds, and only one tenth from the parents themselves. Mothers pay from 12 to 65 rubles a month for a child, depending on their earnings and the number of dependents they have. The families of servicemen, war invalids and war widows contribute still less to the maintenance of their children at the nursery.

Can any mother place her child in a nursery?

"Of course," the director of the nursery said. "This right is enjoyed by all Soviet citizens, without exception. But now, because of the great increase in the birth rate after the war and also because of the temporary postwar difficulties, there are more applicants for nursery accommodations than there are places. For instance, we have about 40 babies on the waiting list."

Accommodations are distributed by the district department of health. At present mothers with large families as well as unmarried mothers and widows are given preference.

When evening came the mothers appeared, one after another, to take their offspring home. The children's nursery clothes were taken off and laid away for the night, and they were dressed



TODDLERS. Children in a factory nursery stare curiously at the camera from their play pen.

in their own clothes. While this was going on I had an opportunity to talk to some of the mothers.

One of them, Nadezhda Nechayeva, is an oceanographer, working on the research staff of the Institute of the Fishing Industry. Her husband is also a research worker at the same institute. They have one child, a fine 18-month-old boy.

I asked the young woman why she left her baby to the care of a nursery. Her reply, a fairly detailed one, showed that she and her husband too had given long and careful thought to the matter.

"I've just come back from a long scientific expedition," she said, "and both of us—my husband and myself—are working on our masters' degrees. We're up to our necks in work. But even so, we could most likely manage if we had a nurse. We could afford to do that. But leave our child to a nurse at home? No, thank you, we've had enough of that. How can a nurse compare with the personnel at the nursery? Here the baby has a doctor at his beck and call, you might say—the doctor is on duty all the time. And look at the staff of trained teachers and nurses. I've seen them work—they love babies, and they know their jobs well. My conscience is perfectly at rest when I leave my baby here!"

Another mother, Nina Kurochkina, an employee in a housing administrator's office, has two other children—8 and 11 years old—besides her two-year-old baby. The older children, she explained, had never been in a nursery or kindergarten in their lives—she had brought them up at home.

"I never had any faith in nurseries before—and I couldn't bring myself to part with the children even for a few hours a day," she said. "Why, trust a 'stranger' to bring up my children? Never! That's how I used to feel about it. But now, all I can say is, my older children ought to envy the baby. For one thing, even in the prewar days they never grew and put on weight the way the baby does now. And he's much more obedient than they were, too. I am really grateful to the nursery and its staff for what they're doing."

Among the inmates of Nursery 101 is little Irina Alexandrova. Her older sisters were also cared for here. One of them is now married; the other is in school. At the nursery I also met 17-year-old Maria Semyonova, the daughter of a worker and a hospital nurse. Maria was one of the first babies at this nursery. Now she has come back here as a nursery teacher, combining her work with studies. She intends to become a pediatrician.

Soviet Plays of the Past Season

By Konstantin Rudnitsky

THE 1947 theatrical season in Moscow, expected to be an especially brilliant one since it will open as the capital celebrates its 800th birthday and shortly before the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Soviet State, will challenge the theatrical professions to exceed the fine performances of the season which recently closed.

When the heavy red and gold curtain of the Bolshoi Theater fell for the last time in the 1946-47 season and the familiar seagull on the curtain of the Moscow Art Theater was screened for the summer, when the other Moscow theaters closed for the season, playgoers had seen many memorable and rewarding productions.

At every season's end the results of the preceding 10 months on the stage are evaluated, and both theater troupes and public get together and decide what plays were most successful.

What plays were most favorably received in the past season?

The Soviet people today face vital problems in restoring and developing their national economy, problems which naturally influence their spiritual interests. For that reason empty plays are not popular. Soviet audiences demand that even their comedies have point and content. Those plays draw the largest audiences which hold up the mirror to nature, which deal with problems closely touching present-day life. Understandably, the present construction effort is the most interesting theme for Soviet audiences.

From this standpoint, characteristic is the success of the comedy, *Come to Zvonkovoye*, by Alexander Korneichuk, produced at the Vakhtangov Theater in Moscow and in dozens of theaters in the Ukraine. It is about life on a Ukrainian collective farm—about the young people who have returned from the war and pitch in to help the farmers clear away the wreckage of German occupation and get things going again. Seeing this play is a double experience, for one sees not

only the action on the stage, but the keen reaction of the audience.

The problem of postwar recovery, of building anew, is also the theme of other plays which had their premieres this season—*Beyond the River Kama*, by V. Tikhonov; *Where There Was No Blackout*, by V. Semyonov; and *In One City*, by A. Safronov. All three plays are maiden efforts, the work of young writers coming to the fore. The three plays were far from perfect, and were soundly criticized in the Soviet press. But there were certain positive features common to all of them: the importance of the subject they treated and the faithful rendering of their chief characters.

But the theater repertoires of the past season did not consist mainly of plays about postwar life. They also included works portraying the heroic exploits of the Soviet people in the recent war.

The bravery displayed by the members of the Young Guard organization in the mining town of Krasnodon in

their underground struggle against the fascists is retold in *The Young Guard*, dramatization of Alexander Fadeyev's novel. Three Moscow theaters and many theaters in other cities produced this play in the past season; the production at the Moscow Theater of Drama was awarded a Stalin Prize. Soviet theatergoers were inspired by the play's striking portrayal of the spiritual purity and moral strength of Soviet young people.

Another play in this vein, Margarita Aligher's *Tale of Truth*, dramatizes the moving story of Zoya Kosmodemyanskaya, Soviet national heroine. This drama was staged by the Komsomol Theater in Leningrad and also by two Moscow theaters and many companies throughout the country.

Even more widely performed on the boards of Soviet theaters are the war plays, *The Victors*, by Boris Chirskov and *For Those at Sea*, by Boris Lavreniev, productions of which were awarded Stalin Prizes.

The Victors dramatizes one of the most stirring and famous episodes of the Battle of Stalingrad. *For Those at Sea* owes its popularity chiefly to the fact that the author concentrates attention on ethical problems, exposing false ambition and careerism for what they are worth.

One of the outstanding hits of the past season was Konstantin Simonov's *The Russian Question*, now running in many theaters throughout the country. This play is an indication of the active part the Soviet theater takes in the arena of real life and actual events, in the struggle against the forces of postwar reaction. Following *The Russian Question*, a number of other plays dealing with vital political issues of the day made their appearance.

Of interest among these is *The Fate of Reginald Davis*, by V. Kozhevnikov and I. Prut. The action of the play is laid in Trieste. Davis, an American officer who fought the fascists shoulder-to-shoulder with the Yugoslav Parti-



"OTHELLO." People's Artist of the USSR Akaki Khorava as Shakespeare's Moor.



"THE RUSSIAN QUESTION." A. Pelevin as the American newspaperman, Smith, and Valentina Serova as his wife, Jessie.

sans, and who shed his blood in the fight, is grief-stricken when his Partisan comrades are imprisoned and the fascists are allowed to go scot-free.

Another play, also set beyond Soviet borders, is *Deep Are the Roots*, by the American playwrights James Gow and Arnaud D'Usseau. The drama, which truthfully portrays the lot of the Negro in contemporary America, was brilliantly staged by Moscow's Vakhtangov Theater.

While Soviet theaters placed major emphasis on the production of modern plays touching upon vital political, moral and emotional issues of immediate interest, they did not neglect the production of classical and modern plays of the most diverse genres. In the past season's repertoires there were a host of Russian classical comedies and tragedies. In Moscow alone one could have seen more than a dozen of A. Ostrovsky's classics, as well as the masterpieces of Gogol, Chekhov, Dostoyevsky, Sukhovo-Kobylin and Gorky.

Among the English plays and playwrights who enjoyed great popularity in

the past season were Shakespeare, Fletcher, Goldsmith, Wilde, Shaw and Priestley, and dramatizations of Dickens' works.

The productions of Shakespeare in the past season deserve special mention. The year's outstanding ballet premiere was the production of Sergei Prokofieff's magnificent ballet, *Romeo and Juliet*, by the Bolshoi Theater. Galina Ulanova and Mikhail Gubovich starred in the Stalin Prize-winning production. Another singular event was the presentation in Moscow of three productions of *Othello*. In addition, theatergoers saw *Twelfth Night*, *The Taming of the Shrew*, a ballet version of *The Merry Wives of Windsor*, and *Hamlet*, played by the famous actor Glumov. A Byelorussian theater in Vitebsk also staged a successful *Hamlet*.

The great Spanish playwrights Lope de Vega, Calderon and Tirso de Molina were also represented in the Soviet theater. An arresting production of Sophocles' *Electra* was shown to Moscow audiences.

In theaters throughout the Soviet

Union audiences saw premiere productions of new plays. Kiev audiences saw the first stage version of Alexi Tolstoy's famous trilogy, *The Road to Calvary*.

Not all Soviet theaters earned praise for their efforts of the past season. Moscow theatergoers feel no particular pleasure, for example, when they recall the production of Vladimir Solovyov's *The Road to Victory* by the Vakhtangov Theater. Despite the fact that the play tries to present in artistic form those qualities which enabled the Soviet people to gain victory, this latest work of the gifted playwright does not satisfy the spectator. The play itself is too schematic, and the attempts of the theater to give it artistic body and save it by good acting were wasted.

But the few unsuccessful plays did not set the tone of the theater season as a whole, which was a season of many pleasant surprises. New names appeared on the billboards. Young theaters, comparatively little-known, moved into the front ranks of Soviet theatrical art. These facts augur well for an even greater 1947 season.



UGLICH ON THE VOLGA. The picturesque ancient city is a favorite excursion center for Soviet sightseers.

Uglich, a Museum City

By A. Mikhailov

UGLICH, situated on the banks of the Volga, is a city of striking contrasts, a city where the new is side-by-side with antiquity.

Uglich is little known abroad, though it is one of the oldest Russian cities, mentioned in documents as far back as the 12th century. At one time Uglich was the center of a principality with three large cathedrals, 150 churches and a population of nearly 40 thousand. The last Prince of Uglich, Dmitri, son of Ivan the Terrible, was assassinated in Uglich at the end of the 16th century. The Church of Dmitri of the Blood—a magnificent monument of Russian architecture still standing—was erected on the site of the assassination. The bell which sounded the alarm when the Prince was assassinated was “punished,” “exiled” to Siberia, and was brought back to Uglich several centuries later.

In the centuries that passed, the build-

ings, palaces, churches, cathedrals and monasteries of the city grew old. The city was far removed from railroad lines, while the Volga, whose waters reflected the buildings of the city, was navigable for only a short period of each year. Gradually the city of Uglich became a museum city.

Birch groves and pine forests, fields and meadows form a setting for the city's ancient architecture. Sharing this setting now is the architecture of the Moscow-Volga canal structures—floodgates, dams, hydroelectric power plants, bridges—for Uglich is now situated on the great water route from Moscow to the Caspian Sea.

Thousands of people visit the museum city.

The lower (or winter) chapel of the Dmitri Church now houses one of the city's museums. Preserved among its valuable exhibits is the wooden chariot in

which the body of the great Russian General Kutuzov was brought to his country from Austria.

Not far from the Dmitri Church is the Dmitri Palace, a beautiful 15th century edifice, where the exiled Prince lived. The Dmitri Palace was restored after damage by fire in the 19th century and now houses the second city museum.

The palace stands against the background of the ultra-modern structures of the hydroelectric power station. Its workers made a valuable contribution to the cause of defeating fascism. The power station in Uglich was put into operation in the autumn of 1941, and played a big part in supplying the capital of the USSR with power when some of the electric power stations which supplied Moscow were knocked out or cut off from their sources of fuel.

The museum city has many buildings which are several centuries old. On

every street, and especially on street corners, are small houses with walls of artistic tiles. Most of the old buildings date back to the 18th century. Typical of Uglich's 18th-century buildings is the Ovsyannikov House, which was a merchant's home; one half of it is built of brick.

The Alexei Monastery has two churches: Divnaya (Wonderful) Church, and the Church of St. John the Baptist. Divnaya fully merits the name given it by the people, for although its exterior is not ornamental, its design and proportions are austere striking.

Not far from the ancient Church of Ioann the Precursor, with its beautiful domed belfry and ornate decorations, is another new plant. It is a plant that manufactures watch jewels, built five years ago. Here agate, a smoky, semi-transparent stone brought to Uglich from Georgia, and alloys nearly as hard as diamonds are processed on special lathes into jewels as minute as .38 mm., the size of a pin-point. The plant, equipped with precision machinery, represents the face of present-day Uglich.

There are plants of transport machine-building, plants making prefabricated houses, bridge-building plants, and other modern enterprises in the city. There is also a magnificently equipped cheese dairy in Uglich. From the windows of its spacious and light shops can be seen the carefully preserved buildings of the Voskresenski Monastery, 17-century masterpieces of Russian architecture.

The cheese dairy is known throughout the USSR for its scientific research institute, a sort of bacteria-farm which supplies all of the Soviet cheese dairies with cultures. The institute also improves the technological processes of cheese-making and designs new machinery. The Uglich institute is considered the scientific research center of the cheese industry in the USSR.

Ancient Uglich witnessed many events in the history of the Russian people. A neglected, provincial town only 30 years ago, Uglich has been revived and is again beginning to play a part in the destiny of its country.



EXCURSION STEAMERS. The pleasant trip to Uglich can be made by boat.



ANCIENT CHURCH. The church where Tsarevich Dmitri, son of Ivan IV, was killed.



ARCHITECTS. Making paintings of old Russian architecture at Uglich.

The Sculpture of Ivan Shadr



SHADR. A portrait of the sculptor by M. Nesterov.

A retrospective exhibition of the sculpture of Ivan Shadr (1887-1941) was held recently in Moscow. Shadr, one of the Soviet Union's most talented artists, had a powerful temperament and a markedly individual style. His work has depth and originality and tremendous inner strength. Romantic feeling and artistic treatment have been combined with sound realism.

In 1922 Shadr modeled a series of portrait busts for reproduction on treasury notes and postage stamps. The faces of his worker, peasant and soldier are full of character; they are the people who shaped their country's destiny.

Shadr's greatest works are his monumental sculptures embodying the spirit of the Soviet epoch. His first monumental figure of Lenin, 50 feet high, stands on a rock overlooking the Zemo-Avchala power station in the Caucasus.

Shadr, who knew suffering and hardship in his youth, expressed labor and struggle in his work. His figures of workers—*The Proletariat's Weapon—the Stone, The Builder, The Worker, Storming the Land*—are realistic and optimistic.

In the last years of his life he was engaged on a design for a memorial to Maxim Gorky.



"THE PROLETARIAT'S WEAPON." A bronze by Shadr, shown at the exhibition.



"MAXIM GORKY." Portrait in sculpture.

Notes on Soviet Life

ONE hundred and sixty-five new theaters will be opened within the next two years in the USSR and the total number of permanent theaters in the country brought up to 898, including 41 opera houses, by 1950, B. Khrapchenko, Chairman of the Arts Committee of the USSR Council of Ministers, told the first postwar conference of the Art Workers' Trade Union in Moscow recently.

The convention was attended by 150 delegates of trade union organizations throughout the Soviet Union, representing more than 150 thousand actors, musicians, artists, composers, stage directors, stage hands and other workers of art institutions. This was the 11th convention held by the union.

Khrapchenko outlined the expansion of the Soviet entertainment program projected for the next few years. The number of musical entertainment groups is to rise from 294 to 410. To meet the demand for more artists which the realization of the plan will entail, many new theatrical institutes and schools, conservatories and music schools, art and choreographic institutions are to be set up. The increase in these schools and institutes will equal almost one third the existing number.

★

In keeping with a decision of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, work will be resumed this year on the project of a new canal to be built near Stalingrad, to link the Volga and Don Rivers.

★

An electric quarry excavator, designed by a group of Soviet engineers and made at the Urals heavy machinery works, can load rock into ten 40-ton cars in half an hour. One hundred such excavators can replace an army of 130 thousand diggers. By the end of this year the Urals heavy machinery works will turn out 50 of these excavators, each of which weighs 165 tons.

The Riga (Latvia) newsreel studio has just completed a documentary film, "On Native Soil," showing the life of a number of repatriated Latvians. Among those shown are Professor Lepik, who has returned to his post as head of a Chair in the Agricultural Academy; Stilters, a sculptor, back at work in his studio; Leimanis, back at his former factory job. All of them have received their former homes, gardens and allotments.

★

Trade, railway and factory apprenticeship schools of the USSR are preparing to enroll 400 thousand students next month. More than 250 new schools are being opened by the Ministry of Labor Reserves of the USSR. Thousands of applications have been received by the schools from boys and girls in different parts of the country, who want to become qualified fitters, turning lathe operators, milling machine operators, iron and steel workers, builders, locomotive drivers, etc.

★

The Saratov-Moscow gas pipe line is now operating at full capacity. The gas supply plan for domestic consumers in the first five months of the current year was overfulfilled. During this period city industrial enterprises received billions of cubic feet of cheap fuel.

★

The District Soviets of Working People's Deputies of Moscow will spend 266 million rubles for housing improvements this year, 66 million rubles more than in 1946. In addition, 116 million rubles will be spent for repair of houses. A total of 7,300 buildings with more than 48 million square feet of living space will undergo repairs. Now engaged in this work are 15 thousand construction workers and 1,500 engineers and technicians.

The 800th anniversary of Moscow, marked this year, is to be officially celebrated on September 7, by decision of the Council of Ministers of the USSR. Preparations for the event are well under way in Moscow. (The historical date of the anniversary was marked in April.)

★

Leningrad industrial cooperatives have turned out 454 million rubles' worth of goods since the beginning of the year, or 65 per cent more than during the same period last year. Enterprises of the cooperatives have increased their output of aluminum and enamel kitchenware, beds, knitted goods and other consumer commodities.

★

The total length of irrigation canals to be built in Soviet Armenia in the course of the Five-Year Plan will equal 250 miles. A reservoir containing nearly four billion cubic feet of water is now being built in the upper reaches of the Akuryan River in the mountains of Armenia. A project is being drawn up for the construction of another reservoir in the middle reaches of the same river, which will contain more than 17 billion cubic feet of water for the irrigation of Armenian fields.

★

Nearly all of the prewar health centers have been restored in the Russian Federation, totaling more than two thousand sanatoriums under the jurisdiction of the Chief Resorts Administration of the Ministry of Public Health. These institutions are to accommodate about 290 thousand persons this year.

★

There has been a 6.7 per cent drop in street accidents in Moscow this year, despite the growth in population and an appreciable increase in street traffic. The drop is due to better motor vehicles, traffic regulations and observance of traffic rules by pedestrians.

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Flowers for teacher. Moscow
seven-year-olds bring these tra-
ditional gifts as they start their
first day at school, September 1.



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Last days of summer vacation.
These Moscow youngsters are
playing in the Khimki reservoir.



PORT ARTHUR BAY. A landing party from the Pacific fleet hoisting the flag in September, 1945.

Historic Victory

By Colonel N. Bakanov

From IZVESTIA, September 3, 1947:

Two years ago the Soviet people and its army, led by Joseph Stalin, defeated militarist Japan and together with the other Allies compelled it to surrender. The hotbed of world aggression in the East was destroyed. The Second World War ended in victory for the democratic nations.

For decades the Japanese imperialists had pursued a policy of aggression, attacking neighboring countries and robbing their peoples. In 1904, taking advantage of the weakness of the tsarist government, they treacherously, without declaring war, attacked the Russian fleet in Port Arthur, thus beginning a war against Russia. In spite of the selfless bravery of the Russian soldiers and sailors, the tsarist government lost the war. Japan annexed Southern

Sakhalin, established herself on the Kurile Islands, which had been discovered by Russian navigators, and closed our country's outlets to the ocean.

After that Japan inaugurated a still more aggressive policy.

"In 1918, after the establishment of the Soviet system in our country, Japan, taking advantage of the then hostile attitude of Great Britain, France and the United States toward the Soviet country and leaning on them for support, again attacked our country, occupied the Far East and for four years ravaged our people and plundered the Soviet Far East," recalled Joseph Stalin in his victory address. In 1922 the heroic Red Army and partisans expelled the Japanese invaders from the Soviet Far East.

The Japanese imperialists did not

give up their plans of aggression, however. They cherished ambitions of world domination. In 1927, aggressive plans were set forth in a comprehensive program of expansion known as the memorandum of General Tanaka. Tanaka demanded that Japan start by seizing Manchuria, Mongolia and China. "With the resources of China at our disposal," he wrote, "we will proceed to conquer the Indies archipelago, Asia Minor, Central Asia and even Europe." The memorandum provided for an attack upon the Soviet Union and the seizure of Soviet territory.

In their efforts to realize their mad, adventurous plans the Japanese militarists seized Manchuria in 1931 and made war upon China in 1937. Near the Soviet frontiers Japan concentrated an army armed to the teeth and ready

to invade our territory at a moment's notice.

In 1938 the Japanese made an attempt to attack the Soviet Union at Lake Hassan. In 1939 they attacked near Khalkhin Gol, in the region of the Mongolian People's Republic. In both cases they suffered ignominious defeat at the hands of the valiant Soviet Army.

In 1940, Germany, Japan and Italy officially concluded a military and political alliance directed against the USSR and other democratic countries. The Japanese aggressors began openly to discuss plans for dividing the territory of the Soviet Union between Germany and Japan.

In 1941, when the German-fascist troops invaded the USSR, the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor and thus unleashed the "Big War" in the Pacific. They began to prepare for a military campaign against the USSR.

The Japanese variation of the German "Barbarossa Plan," known as the "Kan-Toku-En Plan," envisaged an armed attack upon the Soviet Union after the expected capture by the Hitlerites of Moscow, our country's capital. Japanese troops were supposed to seize Khabarovsk, Vladivostok and Svobodny by a swift strike, and to push on toward Chita, with the aim of seizing the entire area as far as Lake Baikal.

The Japanese aggressors, like their German-fascist allies, were badly deceived in their hopes. The Soviet people, with the great advantage of having a socialist system, defended Moscow and inflicted a smashing defeat upon the Hitlerites. The Samurai had to postpone the attack upon the Soviet Union and decided to join the war against the USSR after the fall of Stalingrad. But once again their plans miscarried.

The brilliant victories of the Soviet Army in the war averted the treacherous stab in the back which the Japanese aggressors were preparing. But Japan continued to keep an army of a million men on the Soviet frontiers, and thus immobilized a considerable part of our forces that were urgently needed on the Soviet-German front. Thereby she rendered direct aid to her German ally. She also aided the Germans by cutting

our communications with the Allies through Far Eastern ports.

At the time of the surrender of Nazi Germany, neither American nor British troops had yet set foot on Japanese territory proper. Japan's huge land army was still intact. Japan planned, in case of protracted hostilities, to transfer the center of her defenses to Manchuria, where a powerful military and industrial base had been built up in the previous 10 years.

Japan was thus preparing for a long, stubborn struggle. By turning the war into a war of attrition she hoped to gain a compromise peace and thus escape the shameful lot of Hitler Germany.

The Anglo-American command also expected a protracted struggle in the Pacific. It is common knowledge that their plan for 1945 envisaged hostilities only in Malaya and in the Netherlands Indies. No landing operations in Japan proper were expected before 1946. The American and British did not expect to complete massing of their troops for this operation before June, 1946. It is obvious from this that the war in the Far East might have been dragged out for quite a long time.

It was under these circumstances that on August 8, 1945, the Soviet Government, true to its commitments as an Ally, declared war upon Japan, stating: "The Soviet Government considers that this policy is the only means able to bring peace nearer, to free the peoples from further sacrifice and suffering, and to give the Japanese people the opportunity of avoiding the danger of destruction suffered by Germany after her refusal to accept unconditional surrender." In entering the war against Japan the USSR was actuated by the noble desire of the Soviet people to bring about the early end of the Second World War.

The Mongolian People's Republic also joined the war against Japan in order to contribute to the common cause of defeating the aggressors.

The military blows unleashed by the Soviet Army on August 9 once again demonstrated to the entire world the splendid fighting qualities of the Soviet troops and arms.

The offensive was launched on a front of three thousand miles from Vladivostok to the routes leading to Ulan Bator and to Kalgan. The Soviet troops attacked from the Transbaikalian area, from the Maritime territory and from the district of Khabarovsk. At the same time landing operations began on the Kurile Islands, followed by fighting in Southern Sakhalin.

The Japanese troops were seasoned divisions, well armed and with considerable fighting experience. Practically everywhere their defense was based on numerous fortified areas which covered all important directions. But nothing could save the Japanese aggressors. In accordance with Stalin's plan, Soviet troops forced the Amur and Ussuri Rivers, broke the resistance of the Japanese troops and smashed through their deeply echeloned permanent defenses.

The Soviet troops carried on their offensive under difficult conditions, fighting on mountainous and wooded terrain and in desert areas. But the Soviet troops overcame all barriers and acquitted themselves with honor.

On August 23, 1945, Stalin issued a special Order of the Day to mark the outstanding successes of the Soviet troops. "The Kwantung Army of the Japanese," read Stalin's Order of the Day, "after unsuccessful counterattacks, has given up further resistance and laid down its arms and surrendered to our troops."

Further resistance became senseless. In three weeks the Soviet troops had routed the main core of the Japanese armed forces, the Kwantung Army. This was an invaluable contribution to the cause of destroying the Far Eastern hotbed of aggression. The Japanese lost in Manchuria more than 80 thousand men killed; 594 thousand soldiers and officers were taken prisoner. By its brilliant victory the Soviet Army deprived the Japanese of their last chance of dragging out the war. Japan surrendered unconditionally. The Second World War, which lasted six years, ended in the utter defeat of the aggressors.

The task of defeating fascist Germany and militarist Japan was accom-

plished primarily through the efforts of the Soviet people and its armies, led by the great Stalin. "Our Soviet people did not spare its strength or labor for the sake of victory," declared Joseph Stalin. "We have lived through hard years. But now every one of us can say: We have won. From now on we can consider our country saved from the threat of German invasion in the west and of Japanese invasion in the east. The long-awaited peace for the nations of the whole world has come."

Victory over Japan has removed the constant threat to our Far Eastern frontiers. The Soviet Union has recovered Southern Sakhalin and the Kurile Islands, which had been unjustly wrested from it; once bases for attack upon our country, they became bases for defense against attacks of aggressors and means of communication with other countries in the Far East. In the East too the Soviet Army performed its great liberating mission; it drove the Japanese invaders from Manchuria and northern Korea, and played a decisive role in liberating the peoples of Asia from the Japanese yoke.

History will never forget that in armed struggle against fascism and aggression the Soviet Union played the principal part. This is the fact with which even those who would like to take advantage of the defeat of Japanese militarism for their own narrow, selfish interests must reckon. The Soviet Union is a great Pacific power, and no matter how much international reaction would like to bypass this inescapable fact, not a single question of further policy in the Far East can be settled without it.

At present, after the defeat of the Japanese militarists, the Soviet Union is continuing to work for the consolidation of the results of the victory, for the extirpation of all the roots of Japanese aggression, for peace and security in the Far East.

The peoples of the Soviet Union are marking the second anniversary of the defeat of militarist Japan amid efforts to reach the goals for the second year of the postwar Five-Year Plan ahead of schedule, by November 7, the 30th anniversary of the October Revolution. These efforts are going on throughout



MOSCOW SALUTE. This celebration honored the Soviet Army troops.

the length and breadth of our vast country. The victorious Soviet people are translating the plans of Joseph Stalin into reality and are confidently strengthening the might of their State.

Engaged in the struggle for the consolidation of peace throughout the world and for further strengthening of their country's might, the Soviet people remember Stalin's words: "As we are developing peaceful socialist construction we must not for a minute forget the intrigues of international reaction, which is nurturing plans for a new war. We

must remember the instruction of the great Lenin, that in passing to peaceful labors we must constantly be on our watch and guard the armed forces and defenses of our country as the apple of our eye."

Under the banner of Lenin and Stalin the Soviet people defended the honor, liberty and independence of their country. Under the banner of Lenin and Stalin they are marching toward new, epoch-making victories, heading the democratic nations in their tireless efforts on behalf of peace and security.

430 Million Books a Year

WITH this year's publishing plan calling for editions totaling 430 million copies, the Soviet book market is setting a new record.

All told, 23 thousand titles of fiction, political and economic literature, as well as literature dealing with all fields of knowledge and culture, are scheduled to come off the presses in 50 languages of the peoples inhabiting the USSR.

Although the year's book output will run into an average of more than two volumes per man, woman and child in the Soviet Union, it is already evident that the supply will lag behind the demand. In Moscow, for example, queues are still a commonplace at booksellers in spite of the fact that editions are pouring into the bookstores in a continuous stream. No fewer than 100 thousand Muscovites visit the capital's four hundred bookshops and stalls daily, many of them to find the book they want sold out.

This happened to many who wanted Valentin Katayev's *Son of the Regiment*, for instance—Moscow bookstores

sold 15 thousand copies of this novel in three hours. As many volumes of verse by Alexander Blok (Russian poet of the end of the late 19th and early 20th century) in a two-volume edition were bought in less than a day. Russian editions of George Bernard Shaw's *Selected Works* and a collection of stories by Jack London disappeared from bookstore shelves in a few hours.

Throughout the country the demand for books is always considerably in excess of the supply. Book bazaars held periodically in the big cities attract far bigger crowds than football matches between the most popular teams. And this in a country which published no more than 60 million volumes annually 30 years ago, when most of the editions put out would lie around for years in the warehouses of the book merchants. This was natural enough in tsarist Russia, more than half of whose population was illiterate.

Illiteracy is a thing of the past in the USSR today, and since books are comparatively cheap the striving to acquire

a personal library is universal. That is why it is so difficult to buy new books in spite of the huge editions. Between 50 and 100 thousand copies is the average edition for political literature and fiction. The Russian edition alone of Fadeyev's best-selling war novel, *The Young Guard*, totaled 410 thousand copies, and the book is being published in 20 other languages. Dostoyevsky's selected works have been published in a one-volume edition of 250 thousand copies.

Moscow is the center of the book-publishing industry in the USSR. The Soviet capital has more than one hundred publishing houses. Organizations like the Academy of Architecture and the Central Administration of the Northern Sea Route have their own publishing houses.

The State Publishing House of Fine Literature this year will publish one-volume editions of Russian and foreign classics, books on the literature of the Soviet peoples, and the best of modern Soviet and western literature in editions totaling 10 million volumes.

One of the most important publishing jobs of the year is the 40-volume edition of V. I. Lenin's collected works. The fourth edition of Lenin's complete works, it is the fullest yet undertaken. A new edition of Lenin's biography is also in preparation.

The first five volumes of J. V. Stalin's collected works have been published, and recently the biography of the head of the Soviet State was issued in an edition of one million copies.

Careful attention is being paid to the appearance of books. Good printing, attractive covers and neat binding is the objective, even for large, low-priced editions.

Books are published in all the big cities of the USSR. In Union republics where only three decades ago books were a rarity, publishing plans are similarly extensive. The activities of regional publishing houses, whose chief task is to print the works of local authors, are expanding from month to month.



BOOK BAZAAR. One of the stalls at the Moscow Writers' Club.



TEACHING AIDS. Exhibition at the recent session of the Russian SFSR Academy of Pedagogical Sciences in Moscow.

Training Better Teachers

By M. Kruglyansky and A. Kazansky

THE development of universal education in the USSR has always been of vital concern to the Soviet Government. In the 1939 census 90 per cent literacy was registered, whereas in tsarist Russia only 26 per cent of the population could read and write. More than 30 million youngsters are at present enrolled at elementary and secondary schools.

The rapid expansion of the school network necessitated a fundamental reorganization in the entire system of pedagogical training.

The first two advanced pedagogical schools in Russia were established shortly before the First World War at Petersburg (now Leningrad) and Moscow. Only after the Revolution was advanced pedagogical training widely introduced.

In the first years after the Revolu-

tion teachers were trained at the pedagogical departments of universities. Later these departments formed the bases for the establishment of independent pedagogical institutes with history, philology, biology, geography, physico-mathematical and other departments.

To meet the great need for qualified teachers, a broad system for pedagogical training has been established in the USSR. Elementary school teachers are prepared at pedagogical schools, where young people with a seven-year school education are enrolled. Teachers of the intermediate grades are graduated from teachers' colleges, while high-school teachers are trained at pedagogical institutes.

The Soviet Union has more than three hundred pedagogical institutes and teachers' colleges, with a total enrollment of nearly 200 thousand students.

According to the Five-Year Plan nearly 250 thousand teachers will be graduated from pedagogical institutes and teachers' colleges in the 1946-1950 period.

A particularly marked development of pedagogical education has taken place in the national republics. Today there are scores of teachers' training institutes where 30 years ago there was not a single higher school. All of the Union and most of the Autonomous Republics have pedagogical institutes and teachers' colleges. For example, the Ukraine has 55; Byelorussia has 14; Uzbekistan has 17; Kazakhstan has 14; Georgia, Armenia and Azerbaijan each have 22.

During the war, in 1943, the Academy of Pedagogical Sciences of the Russian SFSR was established in Moscow, as a research center to help raise the theoretical knowledge of the public

school teacher and all public education workers.

The Academy of Pedagogical Sciences consists of 21 members, 25 corresponding members and a staff of 547 scientific workers. Eight institutes are affiliated to it, and a branch was opened in Leningrad last year.

In the past school year the scientific research institution of the Academy gave more than four thousand lectures, which were attended by 250 thousand people; five hundred lectures were delivered in the distant regions of the Soviet Union. More than 50 thousand schoolteachers and other workers in the field of education participated in consultations at 4,800 special conferences.

The scientific research work of the Academy is directed toward solving various problems connected with general public education in the Soviet Union and toward improving the quality of instruction in the schools.

The objective is to provide the people with an all-round education. At the same time, the formation of the character of the child is an important problem. It is important to develop not only educated men and women, but people with lofty ideals and of high moral standards. The young people are encouraged from early childhood to develop a sense of patriotism, be disciplined, honest and truthful, brave and daring, to be industrious and exercise initiative.

This year the Academy is devoting serious attention to the problem of the development of artistic taste. The Institute for Art Education of the Academy is working on a scientifically based guide for schools on instruction in drawing, singing, dramatics and other branches of art. The Academy's Institute of Psychology is conducting a scientific investigation into questions connected with child psychology.

The Academy is also making a special study of methods of child upbringing in the family, and is compiling a book for parents on this subject.

The plan of the Academy also provides for the compilation of three pedagogical encyclopedias.

Eleven-Year Plan For Teachers

SOME months ago 125 Moscow girls, each of whom is not more than 20 years old, completed their 11th year of study and received diplomas permitting them to teach the first grade.

The 11th year is something new in Soviet secondary schools. This supplementary grade was organized as an experiment in five girls' schools in Moscow, and in several secondary schools in other cities, during the school year just past. The purpose of this was to give girls being graduated from secondary schools and desiring to teach an opportunity to acquire the training necessary to work with 7-year-old children. The 11th, or pedagogical year as it is called, was instituted to ease the situation in those schools where there is a shortage of teachers for the first grades. Such teachers are generally trained in pedagogical schools rather than at teachers' colleges, whose graduates teach in the junior and senior grades.

The experiment made last year proved successful. Therefore five more Moscow schools will try it this year.

In the curriculum of the 11th grade, the principal subjects are pedagogy and methodology, with great stress on psychology. The students also take such subjects as calligraphy, singing and drawing. Much of the year's course is devoted to practical work. The girls observe the methods of experienced teachers.

Not all who apply for entrance to the pedagogical courses are accepted. Careful selection is made, especially with regard to the applicant's general development, her love for children and her aptitude for teaching. As a result of this strict selection the students in the 11th grade are really exemplary. Many students plan to combine teaching work and evening studies at an institute of higher education.

Students in the 11th year receive government stipends and are entitled to food rations equal to those of factory workers. Furthermore, they receive all necessary books and school supplies free of charge. All graduates of the 11th year receive a money bonus to help them start their careers.



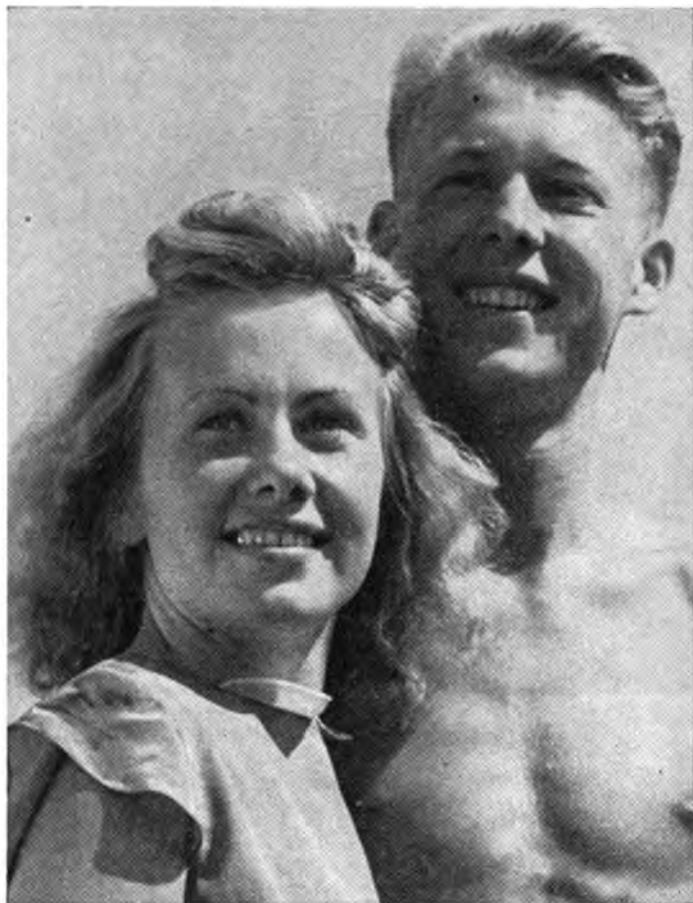
TEACHER-TO-BE. Tatyana Debryakova of Moscow.



PROFESSOR. Youngest at Moscow University, 35-year-old P. E. Krasnushkin.



"SECRET." At Girls' School No. 29, Moscow.



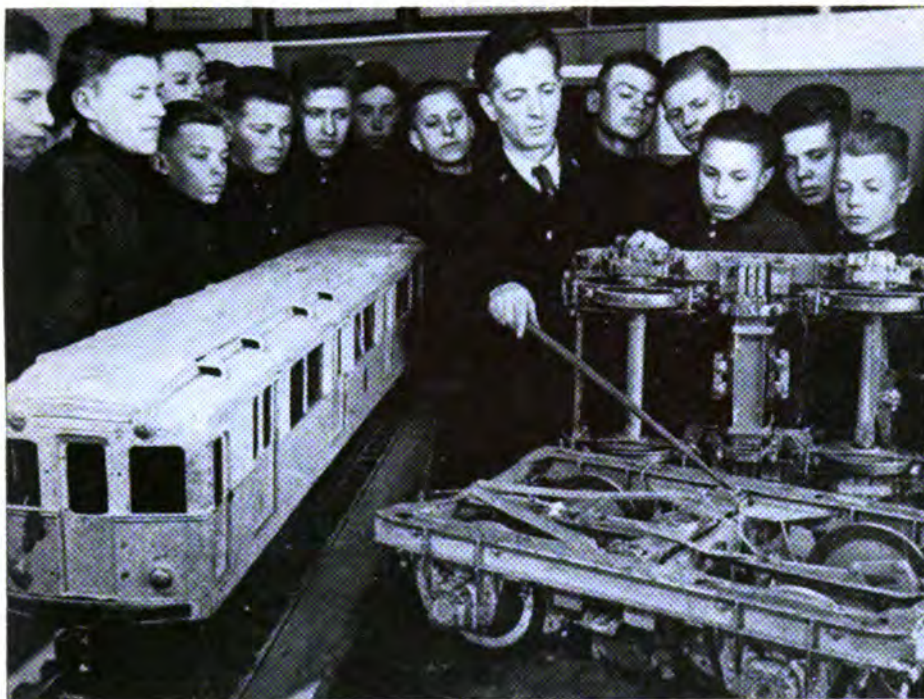
PHYSICAL CULTURE. Riga students Vjalta Seline and Eduard Zelts.

Back to School Days

On September 1, Soviet students—from first graders to postgraduates—returned to their classrooms after their long summer vacations, beginning another school year. In accordance with the nation's long-range program of expansion of education, this year there are more students, more teachers and more schools. By 1950, 31,800,000 students will be attending 193,000 primary and secondary schools; 1,280,000 attending specialized secondary schools; and 674,000 attending institutions of higher education.



IN NATIONAL COSTUME. School girls in Vilnius, capital of Soviet Lithuania.



SUBWAY TRAINEES. Students at Moscow Railway School No. 1.

Recruiting for Industry

FOURTEEN of the country's most important branches of industry will no longer have to worry about recruiting reinforcements for their labor forces. By government decision this responsibility has been included in the duties of the Ministry of Labor Reserves of the USSR, and industry will be called upon only to ensure the training of the reinforcements. The industries affected include coal and oil, metals construction, lumbering and marine and inland shipping.

The Labor Reserves Ministry was reconstituted as such after the war, to take charge of the planned training of young workers.

At present there are more than three thousand vocational training schools, which have graduated to date more than three million skilled workers. By 1950 about six thousand vocational schools will be functioning in the USSR.

The labor reserve schools are scheduled to train 4,500,000 new workers in the 1946-1950 period.

In addition 5,400,000 will be taught trades at industrial enterprises and 13,-

900,000 workers will receive advanced training.

The labor reserve schools are all maintained by the State, which provides not only instruction but also clothing, lodging and board to the pupils free of charge.

This year the labor reserves training system has opened agricultural schools for the first time. These offer four-year courses of study and enroll their pupils at the age of 13 (instead of 14, as is the case in the trade schools). The graduates of the agricultural schools will be field crop, garden crop or horticultural experts.

One hundred specialized trade schools for war orphans have been opened in various centers.

While affording young people an opportunity to choose the trade they wish, the Ministry of Labor Reserves at the same time regulates the training programs in keeping with the needs of industry, transport and agriculture. The Ministry places the trainees in the plants and industries in the greatest need of additional personnel.

Graduates are given the equivalent of roughly two months' wages of a skilled worker to help them get started. The enterprises they will work for pay all their traveling expenses.

The rural areas of the country are naturally the main source of new industrial workers, and industry has been drawing on the ever increasing numbers of men and women released from farm work by agricultural mechanization. Returned war veterans are among those who apply for jobs in industry.

Every collective farmer who wishes to move to a town and learn a trade may apply to a branch office of the Ministry. The peasant is able to obtain detailed information concerning all questions that interest him. There is a wide range of jobs available in the Soviet Union, and the representatives of the Ministry will suggest a wide range of choices. The applicant may also choose the area in which he wishes to work. The Ministry provides for housing and other services.

The new worker, when he arrives at the factory, immediately settles down, either alone or with his family, in a suitable house provided by the plant, and from the first day he receives his mid-shift meals at the plant dining room. In addition the factory also puts at his service its own medical and public service facilities.

While still in the village, when he signs the agreement, the collective farmer receives from the Ministry agent a sum of money plus travel expenses covering the cost of transportation of members of the worker's family and baggage.

The agreements are concluded for a period of not less than a year, but they become null and void as soon as either side violates the agreement. If the enterprise breaks the agreement, it must pay the return fare of the worker and the members of his family.

The Ministry of Labor Reserves may bring to trial any persons failing to live up to their obligations in hiring and providing for the needs of new workers. The Ministry may also halt the hiring and dispatching of workers if conditions are not suitable at the enterprise or construction site.

Open Roads for the Blind

THE sixth convention of the All-Russian Society for the Blind convened in Moscow recently, with delegates from all 73 sections of the society and many guest delegates present.

V. Medvedev, chairman of the society, summarized the aims of the organization. "Our society," he said, "strives to draw its members into a useful, active life, to encourage them to take advantage of the work opportunities provided for them by the Government, not only so that they may have additional earnings over and above their state pension allowance, but—what is more important—so that the blind shall not feel isolated from the general life of the country."

About 20,000 blind persons in the Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic work in various enterprises. As totally disabled, they receive first category state pensions, which are paid in full whether the blind person works or not.

But the urge to an active life is so great that the number of blind wishing to learn trades and professions and to go to work is much higher than the number who reconcile themselves to helplessness.

"The blind in our country," Medvedev said, "have many roads open and each of them can, if he or she wishes, find a place in economic and public life."

Medvedev pointed out that not more than three hundred or four hundred blind persons worked in pre-revolutionary Russia. They were employed only in charity workshops making cheap handicraft articles, such as artificial flowers, baskets, woven handbags and brushes.

Today the blind work at metal lathes; as mechanics, electricians and shoemakers; some are specialists in plastics; others are expert knitters operating complicated machinery; and many have acquired high skills in other branches of industry.

At the head of the Moscow Society of Blind Musicians is a war veteran who returned from the front sightless and armless. Stepanov, a blind lawyer, has a successful practice in Kazan. The noted mathematics professor Leo Pontriagin, Corresponding Member of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, has been blind since boyhood. He is a doctor of physical mathematics and author of original studies on the theory of topological groups. The Leningrad section of the society elected as its chairman a man who lost all but two per cent of his eyesight, his right arm and all the fingers on his left hand while blowing up a German pillbox in 1941.

The blind have their own Braille newspaper and 259 clubhouses and reading rooms in the Russian SFSR. They also have many libraries, and their publishing house this year alone will release 220 thousand books and some 70 thousand booklets.

Speaking of the opportunities for education open to the blind in the Russian Federation, Medvedev said that some three thousand blind children are now studying in special schools, where they receive an education equivalent to that received at regular public schools. The children live in dormitories on the school grounds and are provided with food, clothing and school supplies, including textbooks in Braille, free of charge.

Adults who wish to continue their education have access to evening schools. During the war 10 new music boarding schools were set up, and more than one thousand blind persons, mainly war veterans, are now studying at these schools.

Several hundred blind students are enrolled at universities and institutes. They receive stipends half again as large as those paid to other students, to enable them to pay for having textbooks not available in Braille read to them. Both the Ministry of Social Welfare and the Society for the Blind maintain schools and courses to teach trades to men and women who have lost their eyesight.



BLIND WORKER. At the Emos factory in Moscow.

New Epoch in Azerbaijan

By Abdulla Karayev

Rector of the University of Azerbaijan

"THE dawn of a new culture has broken over our historic country," said the Soviet Azerbaijanians on the occasion of the opening of their first university in Baku in 1920. The founding of the university indeed signified the opening of a new epoch in the life of Azerbaijan. At the time 97 per cent of the population was illiterate, and only a few among the well-to-do could obtain even a secondary school education.

Prominent Russian intellectuals assisted in the organization of the university, among them the Soviet Union's foremost linguists, Academicians Nikolai Marr and Ivan Meshchaninov (who was made an honorary member of the Azerbaijan Academy of Sciences). At the outset the university had only three faculties: medical, historical-philological and pedagogical, which have developed into independent institutes. In the early years there were difficulties

because very few qualified instructors knew the Azerbaijan language.

Now the picture is different: 18 of the university's 30 professors are Azerbaijanians. The university now has eight faculties: physics and mathematics, chemistry, biology, geology and geography, law, history, philology and Oriental studies. In addition there are several departments: philosophy, history of art, logic, psychology and journalism. Every branch of the humanities is represented.

Alumni of this university include the Republic's leading scholars, known throughout the Soviet Union. Graduates are to be found in every branch of the country's life—teaching, working in law courts, or conducting research on the nature and history of their country.

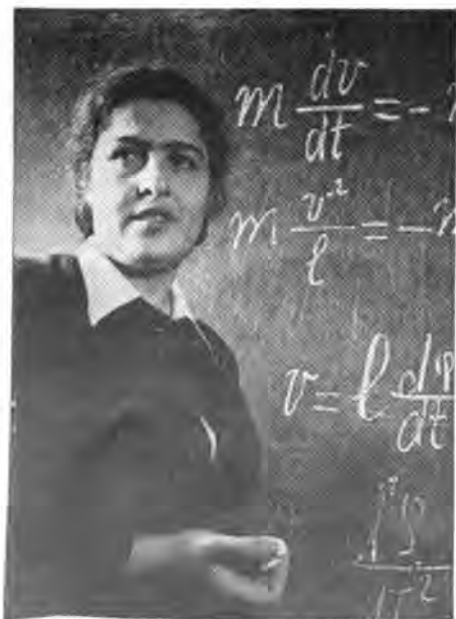
At present about 2,500 students attend the university on a full-time basis. Others take correspondence courses or limited programs. These are young men and women from the towns and from

the countryside, the children of shepherds, peasants and oil workers. Their parents obtained the rudiments of education in Soviet years.

Approximately 65 per cent of the students are of Azerbaijan nationality, and about half the university students are women. Only a generation ago the idea of education for women in Azerbaijan was unthinkable; no more than three hundred Azerbaijan girls attended secondary schools in the country before the Revolution.

The most recently founded faculty of the university is that of Oriental studies. The 350 students in this faculty study the Iranian, Turkish and Arabic languages and literature under a staff of highly qualified professors and instructors. An excellently equipped study room containing rare books and manuscripts is used by the students.

The university has first-class laboratories and workshops equipped with up-to-date apparatus. A full and varied re-



TEACHER. Azerbaijan University graduate Maya Hajieva teaches there.



GRADUATE STUDENTS. (Left to right) Mir Yussif Mirhajev, Aliovsat Kuliev, Agagul Muradov and Nureddin Kerimov.



AZERBAIJAN UNIVERSITY. Located at Baku, capital of the Azerbaijan SSR.

search program is conducted by the university's faculties.

Research in the chemistry of oil is conducted by the chemistry faculty; the biology and geology-geography faculties are studying sub-tropical conditions and the natural wealth and medicinal resources of Azerbaijan; and questions relating to the history, language, literature and art of the country are studied in the Oriental and other allied faculties.

The students of the University of Azerbaijan receive, as do all Soviet students, government assistance in pursuing a higher education. Scholarships are granted to those who make good progress. There are 25 "Stalin" scholarships for the most outstanding students, as well as four "Kalinin" scholarships and five "Nizami" scholarships.

Out-of-town students are provided with living quarters. The university has its own dining room, its own farm and gardens. The university club serves the recreational and cultural needs of the students.

Every year hundreds of students spend their holidays at sanatoriums or rest homes, with expenses paid by the Government.

Report on a Meteorite

THE scientific expedition headed by Academician V. G. Fesenkov has returned from its investigation of the meteorite which fell in the Soviet Far East on February 12 this year. The meteorite, which fell in the Sikhote-Alin Mountains (running parallel to the Pacific Coast in the Maritime Territory), was unusually large.

Academician Fesenkov, noted astronomer and chairman of the Academy's Meteorite Committee, gave some of the results of the expedition. "The meteorite had the form of a fire ball, behind which stretched a long trail, first black and then of a gray color. The flight lasted four or five seconds, for about five miles a second," he reported.

The meteorite, fortunately, landed in a dense section of the taiga. The nearest inhabited point was the village of Novopoltavka, about 25 miles away.

The scientists questioned nearly three hundred persons who saw the fall of the meteorite or heard the explosions. The coordinates of the points of the appear-

ance and disappearance of the meteorite were registered with the aid of special instruments. These data helped to determine the orbit of the meteorite's flight in interplanetary space.

In the vicinity of the fall the expedition succeeded in finding 106 craters, all of them within a 125-acre area. The diameter of the largest crater was 92 feet, and its depth was 20 feet.

In addition to the large number of fragments, the scientists collected 256 "individual" meteorites—pieces of the gigantic meteorite, which broke off at a great altitude and then followed an independent course through the atmosphere. The fragments, on the other hand, were formed after the meteorite struck the ground. The "individual" meteorites weigh from a fraction of a gram to 650 pounds. They are covered with the crust of melting, while the fragments have a rusty color and look like clay or stone. Nearly five thousand tons of clay and shattered rock were blasted out of the largest crater in a matter of seconds, Academician Fesenkov reported.

Eskimo School House

By S. Trofimov

PERCHED on top of one of the icy crags that drop steeply to the water's edge on the Chukotsk Peninsula is a small wooden building that from afar seems to be hanging in midair over the sea. This is the schoolhouse at Naukan, an Eskimo hunting post nearly four thousand miles from the nearest railway station. The sea here is cold, stormy and cruel, and above the coast towers a line of rugged, forbidding mountains.

Except for this building it is difficult to discern any sign of human habitation from the coast. The *yarangi* (huts) covered with walrus skin, anchored to the ground and weighted down by stones to defy the wind, look from a distance more like heaps of boulders than human dwellings.

The wind here is of such force that it has been known to blow men into the sea. During storms and blizzards it sweeps the salt spray right up to the school windows. On such days the schoolchildren are tied together with ropes and guided across the gorge that divides Naukan.

Life in the little schoolhouse begins early. It is barely 7:00 A.M. when the candle flame begins dancing over the walls hung with gaily-patterned calico, and smoke issues from the chimney, showing that the little iron stove has been fired. There are four rooms in the schoolhouse. The largest is the classroom; the second serves as a combination kitchen, living room and reception room. The two other small rooms are occupied respectively by the school's principal and by Praskovya Kuzminichna Belikova, the elderly schoolteacher from Leningrad.

By the time Praskovya Kuzminichna has finished her simple breakfast it is nearly eight o'clock. At eight sharp a bell just like those in the schools of Moscow, Leningrad and other big cities on the mainland rings in the little Eskimo schoolhouse. Candles or a kerosene lamp are lighted in the schoolroom and soon the heavy door begins to bang noisily as

the little Eskimos, looking exactly like bears in their roly-poly furs, come piling in, their cheeks rosy from the frost and their round black eyes shining with eagerness.

Soon a hush falls over the classroom, broken only by the flickering of the candle and the howling of the wind in the darkness beyond the windows. Praskovya Belikova, with a small pile of notebooks before her, examines her pupils' homework with a critical eye. Several children grouped around her watch with keen interest as she corrects their efforts. The process appears to fascinate them and there is much excitement when one of them spots a misspelled word before the teacher does.

PRASKOVYA BELIKOVA has grown very fond of these children. And it is obvious, too, that they adore her. Their respect and affection for her were demonstrated in a touching way on one memorable occasion.

"I was quite ill for some time," she told me when I visited her recently. "The doctor ordered complete quiet. The walls in our schoolhouse are not very thick and every sound from the classroom can be heard in my little room. But the children behaved splendidly, bless them. All noise and romping ceased, and the only sound audible was the scraping of pens and an occasional admonishing '*askhan*,' which means 'hush,' uttered in a loud whisper. A miracle happened to the outside door too. It began to close noiselessly. But as soon as I was up everything went back to normal, and now the door slams as loudly as ever."

When the first shift is over, the senior pupils arrive. Among them are some adults. Nekulyak, for example, is 21. He is a hunter. Nekulyak usually sits up all night waiting for a walrus to appear. It is five in the morning before he gets home, which gives him just time enough for a hurried breakfast and a couple of hours' nap before school begins. When it was suggested that the strain

would be too much for him, Nekulyak laughed in scorn. "Don't worry about me," he said. "I'm as healthy as a bear!" And he has never missed a lesson.

While I was chatting with Belikova a young girl burst into the room and begged the teacher to come at once to her mother, who was very ill. Excusing herself, the teacher hastily put on her fur coat and, taking her first-aid kit with her, set off with the young girl through the snow, darkness and wind. An hour later she returned. The girl's mother had eaten some spoiled whale meat which had poisoned her. But after some first-aid measures she was now on the way to recovery.

In more serious cases the teacher goes to the chairman of the settlement Soviet and insists that he send at once to Wellen, the nearest town, for a doctor. The chairman, incidentally, has a profound respect for Belikova's opinion. He often visits her at school to discuss local problems with her or seek her advice on some knotty question. To the local inhabitants she is doctor, lawyer and friend.

Belikova has organized a literary circle which meets several evenings a week to hear Russian and world classics read aloud. It is hard to believe that only 20 years ago there was not a single person in these parts who knew how to read and write.

Around midnight the school finally becomes deserted. Listening to the howling of the gale as it rushes over the crags and the ominous crunching and snapping of the Arctic ice, the teacher remembers the big, bustling cities thousands of miles away, with brightly-lit shop windows and shining automobiles gliding smoothly over asphalted streets. And rather wistfully she thinks of the vast stretches of snow-covered tundra and taiga in between. Then suddenly she recalls that she has promised a young Eskimo pupil-teacher to select some textbooks for her next day. She must be sure not to forget that, Praskovya Belikova tells herself, as all other thoughts recede.

Education for All

The introduction of universal compulsory education in the USSR after 1917 brought about a virtual cultural revolution in the country. More than 180 nationalities and national groups inhabited the USSR, and scores did not even have written languages. In the national areas of the East the level of literacy was about two per cent. Universities were unheard of.

In Soviet times literacy in these areas has risen to about 75 per cent, more than 60 national groups have acquired written languages, and all the Union republics have universities. Education is conducted in the native languages.



OIROTIA. Children started going to school after the Revolution.



KISHINEV, Moldavia. A ninth grade pupil.



CHELYABINSK, southern Urals. The Medical College is the largest institution of higher learning.



TAJIKISTAN. Students at the Pedagogical Institute, Stalinabad. Their fathers were cotton planters.



UNDER CONSTRUCTION. The Farkhad hydroelectric station, on the Syr Darya River in Central Asia.

Newest and Largest Power Station Of the Soviet East

By Nikolai Elizov

THE newest—and largest—power station of the Soviet East will generate its first electricity on the 30th Anniversary of the October Revolution. Construction of the Farkhad hydroelectric station on the Syr Darya, mighty river of Central Asia, is nearing completion.

The Syr Darya has its source in the Ferghana Valley, at the confluence of two tempestuous mountain streams—the Kara Darya and Naryn. It stretches for more than one thousand miles, flowing through three Soviet republics in Central Asia: Uzbekistan, Tajikistan and Kazakhstan. Absorbing numerous tributaries, the Syr Darya carries to the Aral Sea an enormous quantity of water, so precious to the arid plains of Central Asia where agriculture is impossible without irrigation.

For ages the Uzbek people dreamed of taming the Syr Darya, of turning it into an ally in the struggle against drought. That dream is expressed in one of the local legends about Farkhad and the beautiful Princess Shirin. The Princess promised to give her hand to him who would turn the course of the river to the barren "Hungry Steppe." Farkhad undertook to fulfill the wish of the Princess, but the task was beyond his power, and he perished in the unequal struggle.

The name of the legendary Farkhad is today heard everywhere in Uzbekistan. This name is now connected with one of the largest construction projects in Central Asia. The Farkhad power station is being erected at the very spot where, according to the legend, Farkhad tried to deflect the waters of the unruly river.

At the construction site one is impressed not only by the vast scope of the work but also by the boldness of the solution of the technical problems that faced the Soviet engineers. The Syr

Darya has already been harnessed by a large dam intersecting its channel from bank to bank, which will have to withstand the pressure of a colossal mass of water. In front of the dam, when all the shields are let down, the level of the river will rise by more than 65 feet and its waters will flood a large natural hollow. At the dam begins a wide and deep canal eight miles long which will direct the waters of the Syr Darya to the turbines of the power station.

The importance of this project on the desert banks of the Syr Darya to the rapidly developing economy of Uzbekistan cannot be overestimated. The Farkhad hydroelectric power station will supply electricity to the new factories and mills now being built in Uzbekistan under the postwar Five-Year Plan. The launching of the Farkhad power station will make it possible to organize new branches of production in the Republic.

THE power station is of importance not only for the industry of Uzbekistan. It will also solve the problem of utilizing the Syr Darya for the needs of irrigation. The waters of the river, raised to a higher level by the Farkhad dam, will be directed along canals to the "Hungry Steppe." Now barren because of the absence of moisture, vast areas will be transformed by these waters into flourishing cotton plantations, orchards, plantations of mulberry trees and succulent pastures. Economists have calculated that after its irrigation, the steppe will produce more cotton than was harvested in pre-Soviet times on the entire territory of what is now the Uzbek Republic.

The Uzbek people are enthusiastically participating in the construction of the station. There is hardly an enterprise in the Republic which is not work-

ing for the Farkhad project, and they consider it their primary duty to fulfill the orders. When the excavation work was at its height, scores of thousands of Uzbek collective farmers, on their own initiative, streamed from all corners of the Republic to the banks of the Syr Darya to help in speeding the realization of their dream.

The Uzbek people, before the October Revolution, were backward and had no experience in industrial labor. They are now solving the most intricate technical problems. In Soviet times Uzbekistan, which in the past was a purely agrarian colonial region, has acquired a technically advanced, modern industry and a great number of qualified engineers, technicians and skilled workers. The Farkhad project has been a sort of school for the training of skilled personnel. Many collective farmers laboring on the project have become skilled construction workers.

However large the scale of the Farkhad project, it is nevertheless only part of the still larger project for regulating the current of the Syr Darya in order fully to utilize its potential power and water resources for the national economy of Uzbekistan.

At present, during the flood seasons, billions of cubic feet of water are wasted, plunging into the Aral Sea. The task now is to utilize these flood waters for the national economy. As a first step toward realization of this object, a second dam is to be built a few dozen miles from the Farkhad dam in the upper reaches of the river, to form a reservoir of some 200 billion cubic feet of water, to collect the flood waters of the Syr Darya. These water reserves will be used for irrigation purposes. Here also will be built another hydroelectric power station equal in capacity to the Farkhad station.

Soviet News in Pictures



SWIM TEACHER. Svetzar Borodchak, of Kiev, and his son.



SAILBOAT RACERS. (Left to right) Mila Godova, Elena Gaudio and Tatyana Simakov competed in Moscow regattas.



CHESS CHAMPION. Vladas Mikenas (in foreground facing camera), won the Lithuanian tournament, at Vilnius.



NEW MODELS. Ceramics workshop at Alma Ata, Kazakhstan.



STUDYING THE WEATHER. Moscow balloonists gathering data on the sun's rays and the absorption of solar heat at various altitudes.



CHAMPAGNE. Of excellent quality, made in Rostov.



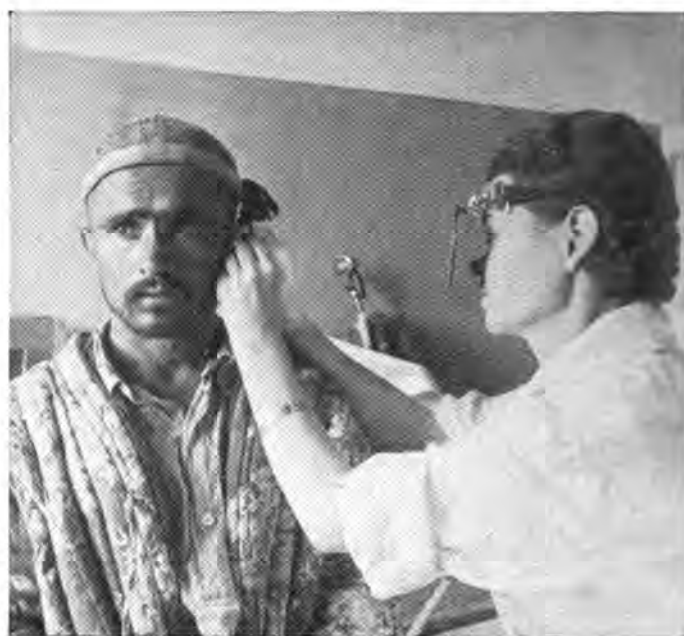
BURNING. Monument for Jews killed by Nazis in Minsk.



REBUILDERS. This crew of fitters, led by F. Gavrikov (left), is working at the Stalin colliery, Gorlovka, Donbas.



DIAGNOSIS. At Cheboksary, Chuvash ASSR.



EXAMINATION. A Tajik cotton farmer.

"Most Honorable Profession"

By Professor I. G. Kochergin, M.D.

Chief of the Department of Institutions of Higher Medical Education in the Ministry of Higher Education of the USSR

IN the Soviet Union, where man is the most precious resource, the profession of physician is regarded as among the most honorable. The Soviet Government is greatly concerned about the health of the people. After the October Revolution thousands of hospitals, out-patients' departments, polyclinics and other medical institutions were built and numerous sanatoriums, kindergartens and nurseries opened.

With every year the hospital services improve, prophylactic measures and sanatorium accommodations increase, and the incidence of disease drops. According to prewar figures, the general death rate had dropped by more than 40 per cent as compared with that of tsarist Russia, while infant mortality had dropped by more than half.

The scope of the state health services demanded a considerable increase in medical personnel. The medical faculties functioning in a few universities before the Revolution could not, of

course, meet the health services' growing needs. At that time the number of medical students did not exceed nine thousand, providing for the annual graduation of 1,500 doctors, while there were about 20 thousand practicing doctors in the whole of Russia. The majority of these worked in the central Russian districts, while the many millions of people in the distant regions remained without any medical aid. Tajikistan, with a population of about one million, had only 13 doctors; Kirghizia had 15; Armenia, 57.

In the years of Soviet rule efficient health services have been established in all the national republics. Qualified medical aid is at the service of the population in all parts of the USSR. Each republic has thousands of doctors, and the state hospitals have accommodations for tens of thousands of patients. On the eve of the war, the total number of doctors was 156 thousand, almost eight times more than before the Revolution.

This made it possible to create a well-ordered system of health services in peacetime, and to ensure excellent medical care for the wounded and efficient health measures for the rear in wartime.

The rapid rise in the number of doctors is to be explained by the fact that in the Soviet years higher medical education was developed in accordance with the general tasks of planned construction.

On the eve of the recent war the country had 72 medical institutes, with more than 100 thousand students. In the decade preceding the war 120 thousand persons were graduated from the medical institutes.

The German invasion caused a temporary check in the development of higher medical education. The Germans wrecked and looted a large number of medical colleges in Stalingrad, Dnepropetrovsk, Rostov, Kiev, Voronezh, Kharkov, Odessa and other cities. Nevertheless, training of medical personnel

proceeded intensively, and in the course of the four war years the medical institutes graduated some 45 thousand doctors.

The war was a serious test for the Soviet medical school system, and it was passed with flying colors. The medical institutes concentrated their academic and scientific research activities on problems of treating the wounded; this helped to ensure a high rate of recovery among war casualties and also the supply of necessary drugs and medicines to the front.

As soon as the Soviet cities were liberated from the enemy, the personnel of the medical institutes returned to participate in the work of restoration. It was no easy matter to organize studies in the Nazi-wrecked institutes.

The strength of the Soviet people and their willingness to help each other were movingly demonstrated in the restoration of the Stalingrad Medical Institute, which had been completely wrecked by enemy bombs. Thanks to the aid of the Soviet Government and the medical institutes of Irkutsk, Tomsk, Kazan, Sverdlovsk, Archangel and other regions, it was restored in a comparatively short period of time.

The restoration of medical institutes, begun in wartime, proceeded apace when peace came. At the present time the USSR has 74 medical institutes attended by 123 thousand students.

Soviet young men and women are eager to enter higher medical institutions, and thousands apply for enrollment every year. In the Five-Year Plan period (1946-1950)* some 100 thousand doctors will be graduated from the medical institutes of the USSR.

MEDICAL practitioners, especially those employed in outlying districts, frequently find it difficult to keep abreast of the latest achievements in medicine, which is indispensable to the physician who is called upon to safeguard the health and life of the citizens. In the Soviet Union the doctor is given every opportunity to improve his knowledge and skill.

According to the law every doctor has the right to enter a Doctors' Advanced Training Institute with no loss



MOBILE APOTHECARIES. Rural areas in Central Asia get medical aid. Collective farmers in Tajikistan.



AMBULANCE PLANES. A patient from a distant mountain area is brought to Oiroi Tura for treatment.

of income after a definite period of practical experience. The urban physician may interrupt his practice for study every five years, and the village doctor every three years.

In addition to retaining their regular salaries, the physicians while studying receive monthly stipends, dormitory accommodations and meals at the dining

halls maintained by the institute. The advanced medical institutes and their services are maintained at government expense.

The course of study varies, depending on the field of specialization. The programs include lectures by distinguished medical specialists and independent work in the clinics and laboratories. In

addition to attending lectures and treating patients, a surgeon studying at a graduate medical institute is obliged to perform several operations, to assist in operations performed by outstanding colleagues of the profession, apply plaster casts and other treatment.

The advanced medical institutes played a major role during the recent war. Youthful medical college graduates with inadequate experience received training in these institutes before joining the Soviet Army's medical services. About five thousand doctors study at the Moscow institute every year. This institute has a total of 51 chairs in various branches of medicine, in addition to clinics and laboratories. Its staff includes eminent professors, among them six academicians and 12 Honored Workers of Science.

There are advanced medical institutes for doctors in Leningrad, Kazan, Novosibirsk, Kiev, Kharkov, Odessa, Minsk, Tbilisi, Tashkent and Baku. The central, and largest, institute is in Moscow. Fifty thousand medical specialists have taken courses at the Moscow institute during the past 15 years.

The institute maintains constant contact with its graduates, regularly supplying them with special literature. Its latest undertaking is a series of monographs published under the title of *Practitioners' Library*, which help local physicians constantly to keep abreast of medical progress.



PROSTHESIS. New aids have been designed by Dr. O. Dobrova, of Moscow.

Epidemic Fighter

ANTONINA SHUBLADZE, a stately dark-haired young woman, paused for a moment in front of the laboratory door with the sign: "Entrance to Outsiders Strictly Forbidden." Opening the door with a key of her own, she casually crossed the threshold, donned a white smock which she took from her locker and passed into the next room. There she put on another smock, a doctor's cap and mask and a pair of rubber gloves.

Dr. Shubladze then made her way into a third room. Here she was preparing to fight a duel with an enemy, invisible even through the microscope. "Filtrable virus of encephalitis" is what this enemy is known as in medical science.

This is the laboratory where Antonina Shubladze has spent many years of research. Thirty-six years old, she has her master's degree in microbiological science and a Stalin Prize. She is the author of some 20 important papers on medical research. Moreover, to her belongs the discovery of this peculiar species of virus of encephalitis.

This happened several years ago when Antonina Shubladze had just completed her postgraduate course at the Moscow Medical College. A mysterious epidemic spread in the rural and forest regions in the Far East. It was accompanied by high fever and paralysis of the limbs, and took a very high toll of the population. To fight this epidemic came an expedition of doctors from Moscow, among them Antonina Shubladze. The nature, causes and degree of infectiousness of the new disease were practically unknown.

Blood tests of the patients and post-mortem examinations led to no results. Finally, in the process of long research, the doctors came to the conclusion—and the first to express this thought was Dr. Shubladze—that the disease was caused by a tiny microorganism, a filtrable virus. Antonina Shubladze was also the first to isolate the virus.

As a result of many painstaking experiments the doctors arrived at the con-



HONORED. Stalin Prize winner, Dr. Antonina Shubladze.

clusion that the mysterious encephalitis in the Far East was caused by the presence of filtrating virus in the brain and was extremely contagious. Now it was necessary to discover the source of infection and methods of fighting it.

The little portable laboratory which the doctors had set up worked day and night. In the villages, woods and the taiga of the Far East and the Pacific Coast, the expedition searched for nests of infection. And the doctors seemed to be groping very much in the dark, until the attention of some of the physicians was attracted by tick bites on the bodies of patients. The bites were examined and it was soon discovered that the tick, innocent insect as it appeared to be, was a carrier and transmitter of the fatal virus.

After many tireless experiments, the doctors finally discovered and developed a method of fighting the spring and summer encephalitis with the help of an anti-encephalitis serum.

Geologists Find New Oil Field

By J. Gik

Two young Soviet geologists—Baba Zade and Sadykh Jafarov—were recently awarded Stalin Prizes for their joint discovery of a major oil field in Azerbaijan.

This was the second such discovery for one of the geologists, Baba-Zade. As an experienced engineer, following up a boyhood hunch, Baba-Zade drilled for oil in the old Kala settlement near Baku, and struck a rich deposit which was to become the center of the new Azizbekov oil district.

Jafarov, meanwhile, was working in the oldest Baku oil fields in the Lenin district.

Between the districts lay Buzovny-Mashtagi, an area which had always been considered hopeless for oil mining. The geological contour of this area, a hollow, indicated the absence of oil, which, as a rule, lies in rises and bulges.

But weighing the data obtained from literature and their own experience, the two prospectors could not accept the fact that oil folds running from two sides should suddenly break off and not connect with each other.

"It might seem strange," said Baba-Zade, "but what primarily guided me in my attempts was the simple feeling, the desire, that oil should be there. This is far from enough on which to base a search, but without it I would, perhaps, not have undertaken it. I knew how important it was to add to the oil resources of my country." Sadykh Jafarov was inspired by the same idea.

The two geologists commenced their search for oil simultaneously from opposite directions, but for some time neither was aware of the other's doings. When, however, they learned that they were both after the same goal, they coordinated their efforts.

During the war it was difficult to obtain equipment and labor. But never was there such great need of oil as then. The geologists carried on their prospecting at an unprecedented pace.

At last came the day of triumph. Pure oil gushed from well Number 1056. A new page was opened in the history of the Baku oil region.

Thus was discovered a new oil basin, which was named Buzovny. A new state oil trust—Buzovny NEFT—was formed, which from the very first day figured prominently in the output reports of the Baku oil fields.

Baba-Zade had previously been honored by the Government with the title of Hero of Socialist Labor.

The Azerbaijan people are proud of their sons. And now Stalin Prizewinners Baba-Zade and Jafarov are taking up further searches for oil, in full confidence that they will again succeed in adding to the country's oil resources.



BABA ZADE. The Stalin Prize winner (left), inspecting a section of the new oil field he discovered.

Labor-Management Relations

By G. Moskalenko and P. Potapov

IN pre-revolutionary Russia the labor laws did not provide for labor-management agreements and did not recognize the right of workers' organizations to enter into such agreements. Under the tsarist regime, therefore, labor-management agreements were a rarity and generally were concluded only as the result of a successful strike.

The first agreement of this kind in Russia was signed in December, 1904, as a result of the strike of the workers of the Baku oil fields, organized by Joseph Stalin. The owners of the oil fields were forced to meet the demands of the workers, and signed an agreement which provided for a nine-hour working day (instead of the 11½ hours worked under the tsarist law of 1897), four days of rest a month, a month's vacation annually, and wage increases.

It was only after the October Revolution in 1917 that labor-management agreements (called "collective agreements" in the USSR) were recognized as having legal force.

In the Soviet Union, both the work-

ers and the management of enterprises have a common aim—to extend and advance production, to raise the productivity of labor, and on this basis to improve the material well-being and to raise the cultural level of the people.

The interests of the workers and those of socialist industry are identical. This community of interests is expressed in legal form in the labor-management agreements, in which both sides undertake to fulfill and overfulfill the production plan and to improve the working conditions and living standards of the workers.

As stressed in the decree of the Council of Ministers of the USSR of February 4, 1947, the signing of labor-management agreements ensures the fulfillment and overfulfillment of production plans, improves the organization of labor, and likewise obligates enterprises and trade union organizations to improve working conditions and the cultural services extended to the workers, engineers and office personnel.

The agreements, concluded between

the management of the enterprise and the factory trade union committee, contain the following sections:

1. Undertakings of the management and trade union committee with regard to the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the state production plan;
2. Wages and production quotas;
3. Training of workers, engineers and other technical personnel;
4. Labor discipline;
5. Living conditions;
6. Supply of food to plant dining rooms;
7. Labor protection;
8. Cultural services.

The labor-management agreements must conform to the labor laws in force. If a clause of the agreement does not conform to the labor laws, it is eliminated when the agreement is submitted for registration to the appropriate industrial ministry and the central committee of the trade union.

Before the agreement is drawn up, the terms are discussed and passed upon at meetings of the workers and office personnel. The agreement covers all workers and office personnel permanently employed at the given enterprise, regardless of trade union membership.

Any violation of the agreement on the part of the management is an offense punishable by law or subject to disciplinary action by a higher administrative body, depending on the nature of the violation.

Should the factory trade union committee violate any of its pledges under the labor-management agreement, it is held accountable to the general membership of the union local and the higher trade union bodies. In the USSR the trade unions cannot be sued for material damages under the labor-management agreements.

The section of the labor-management agreement devoted to questions of wages and production quotas specifies the rates



DAILY CONFERENCE. Executives and union leaders meeting at the Krasny Proletary machine tool works.

of pay (piece-work, sliding piece-work scale of pay, premiums, etc.) approved by the Government. The agreements call for the introduction of piece-work rates wherever possible, for the revision of obsolete production quotas and for the promotion of workers who improve their technical skill.

Increased output, the mastering of new types of production, the introduction of up-to-date machinery and improved methods of production—all this demands ever larger numbers of skilled workers and the systematic raising of qualifications of the engineering and technical staff. Hence the labor-management agreement stipulates the obligations of the management with regard to the training of personnel: providing the necessary premises for this purpose, supplies of paper, study materials, etc. The factory trade union committee, for its part, undertakes to assist in setting up Stakhanov schools and organizes lectures, talks, reports and consultations on questions of production.

A prominent feature of the labor-management agreement is the section dealing with the improvement of the living conditions of the workers and office personnel. The agreement specifies the number of new dwellings to be built by the management for the personnel of the given enterprise, the number of apartments to be renovated, etc. The factory trade union committee is charged with supervising the fulfillment of the housing construction plan.

The distribution of apartments in newly built houses is conducted by the management in agreement with the trade union committee.

The agreement also provides for measures to improve food supplies for plant dining rooms. The management undertakes to fulfill the plan for the construction and extension of dining rooms and food shops, organizes auxiliary farms, supplies the workers and other personnel with hot food during the dinner recess, etc. The factory trade union committee pledges to organize supervision of the work of the dining rooms, lunch counters, shops, etc.

Particular attention is paid by the



FREE TREATMENT. Personnel of the Kirov plant in the Urals are treated at the polyclinic there.



LEISURE HOURS. Kirov plant employees at the workers' club. This is one of the recreation rooms.



BOARD OF HONOR. Names of leading steelmakers are posted at the Stalin heavy machinery works at Novo Kramatorsk.

agreement to the protection of labor. It provides for the issuance to workers of working clothes and footwear; for safety devices; the installation and improvement of ventilation systems; the improvement of lighting; the setting up of first-aid stations, showers and other sanitation services, etc.

Under the labor-management agreement the management grants all workers and other personnel vacations fixed by law, in accordance with a time table drawn up with the approval of the factory trade union committee.

The repair and furnishing of clubs, recreation rooms, kindergartens, pioneer camps, stadiums and other cultural institutions are undertaken by the management. In addition, the management is obliged to provide heating, lighting and other services to cultural and children's institutions. The factory trade union committee, in turn, undertakes to organize and conduct the political, educational and cultural programs in clubs, libraries, shops and dormitories.

The labor-management agreement deals with all aspects of the working and living conditions of the workers. It is a sort of labor charter which implements the rights of Soviet citizens under the Constitution.

THE close day-to-day cooperation between labor and management in carrying out the first section of their agreement—fulfillment of the production quotas—is illustrated in practical operation at the Hammer and Sickle iron and steel works at Moscow.

Plant director Grigori Ilyin pointed out that the workers helped him a great deal in the management of the big enterprise.

"They do this through production meetings," the director explained. "I used to take part in such meetings when I was working as a furnace foreman. That's how I gained considerable knowledge about the economy of the plant and the organization of production. Production meetings render great service

to us industrial executives. Discussing the plans of our work, the workers help us uncover mistakes and shortcomings. Wherever production conferences are held regularly and prove effective, output programs are successfully carried out."

As a rule these meetings take place in each shop at least once a month. At these meetings the workers point out the best way of fulfilling the production program, improving quality and lowering the cost of production.

At a recent production conference of open-hearth furnace Department One, everyone, regardless of profession and experience, took an active part in the discussion.

Engineer Mikhail Rabichev, the shift superintendent, made a report on the results shown by the shift for the past month.

Yakovlev, an electrician, pointed out that the crane operators should work more closely with the foundrymen and steelmakers to avoid halts. He also urged

the operators to take better care of their cranes.

Subbotin, a young steelmaker, promised that he would exceed his production quota for the month by seven per cent and effect a three per cent saving of crude oil. Other workers took the floor and pledged to top their production programs and save fuel and materials. They briefly explained how they intended to carry out their promises.

Alexei Ovchinnikov, a veteran steelmaker, urged his colleagues to step up production, pointing out that restoration of the country's prosperity depended on their efforts. At the same time he demanded that the mill administration provide the shop with fuel of better quality in order to facilitate increased production.

The workers' social interests in supplying the country with as much steel as possible coincide with their personal interests. Overfulfilling the plan means a substantial increase in earnings, and in addition to this the team occupying first place in the production competition receives a bonus.

The trade union committee of open-hearth furnace Department One, entrusted with the task of organizing and leading production meetings, systematically checks up on how the mill administration carries out the decisions of the conferences. The trade unions then report to the workers.

THE initiative which the individual worker brings to the general effort to raise production is typified by Mikhail Patrin, a miner in the Moscow coal basin. Immediately after his demobilization from the Soviet Army, Mikhail Patrin returned to pit Number 20, where he had been working before the war.

Soon after his arrival a meeting of miners and other employees of the pit took place to discuss the socialist competition between the miners of the Tula mines in the Moscow coal basin and those of the Chelyabinsk coal mines in the Urals. Those who attended the meeting wholeheartedly agreed to meet the challenge, and decided that pit Number 20 should mine at least five thousand

tons of coal above quota for the year.

Mikhail Patrin raised the productivity of his labor, exceeded his quotas, earned more money and was included in the list of the best miners. His name was often entered on the pit's roll of honor.

But Patrin was not fully satisfied with the results of his work. He considered that output and the earnings of the miners would be considerably higher if the management would improve the organization and conditions of work in the pit and eliminate other obstacles in the way of higher labor productivity.

Patrin published in *Shakhterskaya Pravda*, the newspaper of the Moscow coal miners, an open letter to Timofei Larin, superintendent of the Tula mines. He wrote that while output of coal was more than double the prewar output, "we can mine more coal. For this it is necessary to put everything in the pits in perfect order."

Patrin listed a number of faults of management in the work of organizing the miners' labor: in pit Number 20, pit props were not delivered to the workings in time; there were delays in sending down empty cars for loading the coal and neglect of some of the galleries; the workers were not always rationally assigned to the various sections.

"That is why," wrote Patrin, "I decided (after consulting my fellow workers) to write and ask you to bring pressure to bear on our managers and demand from them a thorough improvement in the organization of labor."

Larin took the necessary steps in the direction indicated in Patrin's letter. The result was that conditions rapidly improved in pit Number 20, and after two weeks its average daily output increased by 112 tons.

But that was not all. Patrin's letter aroused lively interest among the miners of the Moscow coal basin. They approved Patrin's action and in their turn criticized the shortcomings of the managements in their pits more severely.

The result of all this was a marked improvement in the work of the mines, a further rise in the efficiency of the miners' labor, and an increase in the earnings of the miners.

"We are now mining more coal than before and are earning 15-20 per cent more than a month ago," said brigade leader Vasili Panov of pit Number One. "On our insistent demand the management organized the work in the galleries according to a timetable. In this way smooth working and highly productive labor was achieved, and we are all topping our quotas."



WORKERS' HOMES. Spartak Street near the Kirov plant in the Urals.

North Korea—A Camera Record

By Henry Rovich

THE documentary film, *North Korea*, just released on the Soviet screen, is a report on what is happening in the part of the Korean Peninsula which lies north of the 38th parallel. It is a camera record of facts testifying to the progress made by this area and to the faithful observance by the Soviet administration of the decisions of the 1945 Moscow Conference of Foreign Ministers concerning assistance to the Korean people in their national and political regeneration.

Poets have called this ancient country "land of the morning dew," and popular legends reconstruct for us a picture of

the courage of its people. The long history of this small nation is incontrovertible evidence of its industry and talent. By stubborn, backbreaking labor successive generations of Koreans turned the arid, waterless terrain into fertile soil; and the once barren lands began to yield lavishly—orchards burgeoned into bloom and rice spread its rich green carpet over the landscape. But neither the rice fields nor the orchards belonged to the Korean people.

At the beginning of this century the Japanese invaders trampled Korea's national independence into dust, branded

her people as unworthy of independence and proclaimed the country part of Greater East Asia. The land of poets and beautiful legends became a prize for Japanese imperialism, an object for the most brutal exploitation.

The Japanese war lords studded Korea with arsenals, airdromes and barracks, criss-crossed her with strategic roads. Japanese landlords seized the finest lands. Japanese bankers and industrialists became the sole masters of the raw material resources and the three seas that washed her shores, and built up a powerful industry in the country. The purpose of all this was clear enough: for the Japanese militarists the peninsula was a springboard for attack on the Soviet Union.

Two years ago the Soviet Army put an end to the Japanese rule that had lasted for nearly half a century, and brought the Koreans freedom and independence. The Soviet administration called upon the democratic forces of the people to assume the direction and guidance of the country's life. Democratic reforms were put into effect.

Scene by scene the film unfolds various aspects of the new life now being created by the liberated people.

On the screen is Pyongyang, a city with a history of two thousand years, now the busy cultural and political center of North Korea. The Provisional National Committee consists of representatives of all the democratic parties and organizations in North Korea. Colonel General Chistyakov, on behalf of the command of the Soviet Army, is shown turning over to the people the plants and factories which belonged to the Japanese capitalists.

The iron and steel and machinery works, mines and power stations, shipyards and railways have become the property of the people. New managers have appeared. One of them is Kim-Shi-Kwang, skilled worker at one of the non-ferrous metals plants, appointed director of a huge copper smelting works by the National Committee.



NORTH KOREA. A street scene in Pyongyang, the capital city.

One of the first measures adopted by the National Committee was the land law. The land owned by the Japanese and by Korean landlords who turned traitor to the people was turned over to the peasantry, and for the first time in the history of the Korean people the peasant began to reap the fruits of his toil on his own land.

Some of the most moving scenes in the film deal with the emancipation of women, another of the initial steps taken by the National Committee. Women, whose position in Korean society was formerly that of slaves, have been given equal rights with men and are now participating in the government of the country.

Kindergartens have been opened, and Korean children are studying in their native language in hundreds of schools. Nearly one and one half million adults are being taught to read and write. The first people's university in North Korea has been opened in Pyongyang.

We follow the camera from one city to another. It shows us the quiet streets of a remote village, gives us a brief glimpse into university laboratories, takes us behind the scenes of the national theater and into factory workshops. They show liberated North Korea emerging from oppression to a full, free life.



LITERACY. Kim Pen-te, Korean peasant, is learning to write.

Progress on Southern Sakhalin Island

By L. Osipov

SOUTHERN SAKHALIN ISLAND, which once was part of old Russia and now is rejoined to the USSR, was liberated two years ago from the Japanese by Soviet forces. Today the island is well on the way toward recovery from the years of Japanese oppression and war's devastation.

Forty-two years ago the Japanese, taking advantage of the weakness of the Russian tsarist government, occupied the southern part of Sakhalin Island. The Russian people could never reconcile themselves to this injustice, for Russians had settled this rich, distant part of their country 150 years ago.

In August, 1945, the Soviet Army drove the Japanese invaders out of Sakhalin and the Kurile Islands, and these Russian lands were returned to their legitimate homeland.

The Japanese in their retreat methodically destroyed all the industrial and cultural treasures of Southern Sakhalin. Soviet men and women rallied to the assistance of the newly liberated people, undertaking to help revive the stricken area.

In the short time that has passed, this part of the Russian SFSR has changed beyond recognition. Here, just as in other sections of the vast Soviet Union, construction of new enterprises has been launched. Hundreds of collective fisheries have appeared on the shores of the Okhotsk Sea and the Tatar Strait, and the fields cultivated by the settlers in the Poronai River valley are yielding their second harvest.

The most valuable resources of the island are timber, coal and fish, and it is therefore natural that restoration and development began in these spheres of economy.

Forestry experts and workers came fully armed with modern technical equipment, and tractors and automobiles made their way into the Sakhalin taiga. Throughout Southern Sakhalin—from

its former border at the 50th parallel to Port Korsakov on its southernmost extremity—scores of large and small sawmills have appeared and large stocks of excellent timber are being turned out, providing lumber for housing construction and raw material for the rehabilitated paper mills.

A similar, if not swifter, pace of development has been set in the local coal industry. Only eight pits were found intact after the Japanese had been expelled from the coal area. Miners from the Donbas, the Moscow coal fields, Karaganda and Kuznetsk are engaged at the 30 pits now in operation in Southern Sakhalin. Soviet miners in the towns of Makarov, Kholmok and Ulegorsk have already achieved output figures higher than those attained under Japanese rule.

The fish resources of the Okhotsk Sea and the Tatar Strait are incalculable. The most valuable kinds of salmon and herring are to be found here. Soviet fishermen have set up fisheries and more than 30 fish packing plants which can, salt and freeze the huge catches.

Fishing settlements and villages, with dwellings that in no way resemble the plywood shacks of the Japanese, have grown up along the coast of the Okhotsk Sea and Tatar Strait. From Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk—the largest town in the southern part of the island—electric transmission lines have been extended and roads built to the settlements and ports, and to stations along the railway.

The newcomer here is impressed by the rapid progress of dwelling construction and the extension of cultural institutions. In the first 16 months following liberation from the Japanese, more than two hundred schools and nearly 30 hospitals and hundreds of houses were built.

Only the ruins, now overgrown with weeds, are reminders of the rule of the Japanese, who have been ousted from the island forever by the Soviet Army.

Research to Aid The Farmers



SUNFLOWERS. Developed at Dokuchayev Farming Institute.

IN the Soviet Union there are hundreds of agricultural research institutions which work closely with the collective and state farms.

One of the most interesting research stations in the country is the Dokuchayev Central Black-Earth Zonal Farming Institute—to give its full name.

In 1892 the Russian professor, Dokuchayev, led an expedition to study methods of combating drought and soil erosion in the semi-arid steppes of the Voronezh region. The expedition developed into a stationary institution and was called the Kamunno-Stepnaya Experimental Station. But the tsarist gov-

ernment refused to finance the enterprise and the research project was abandoned.

After the October Revolution and the success of the collective farm system, the station reopened under the direction of the Soviet scientist, Academician W. Williams. In 1946 an order issued by the Council of Ministers of the USSR reorganized the station as an Institute and named it after its original founder, Professor Dokuchayev.

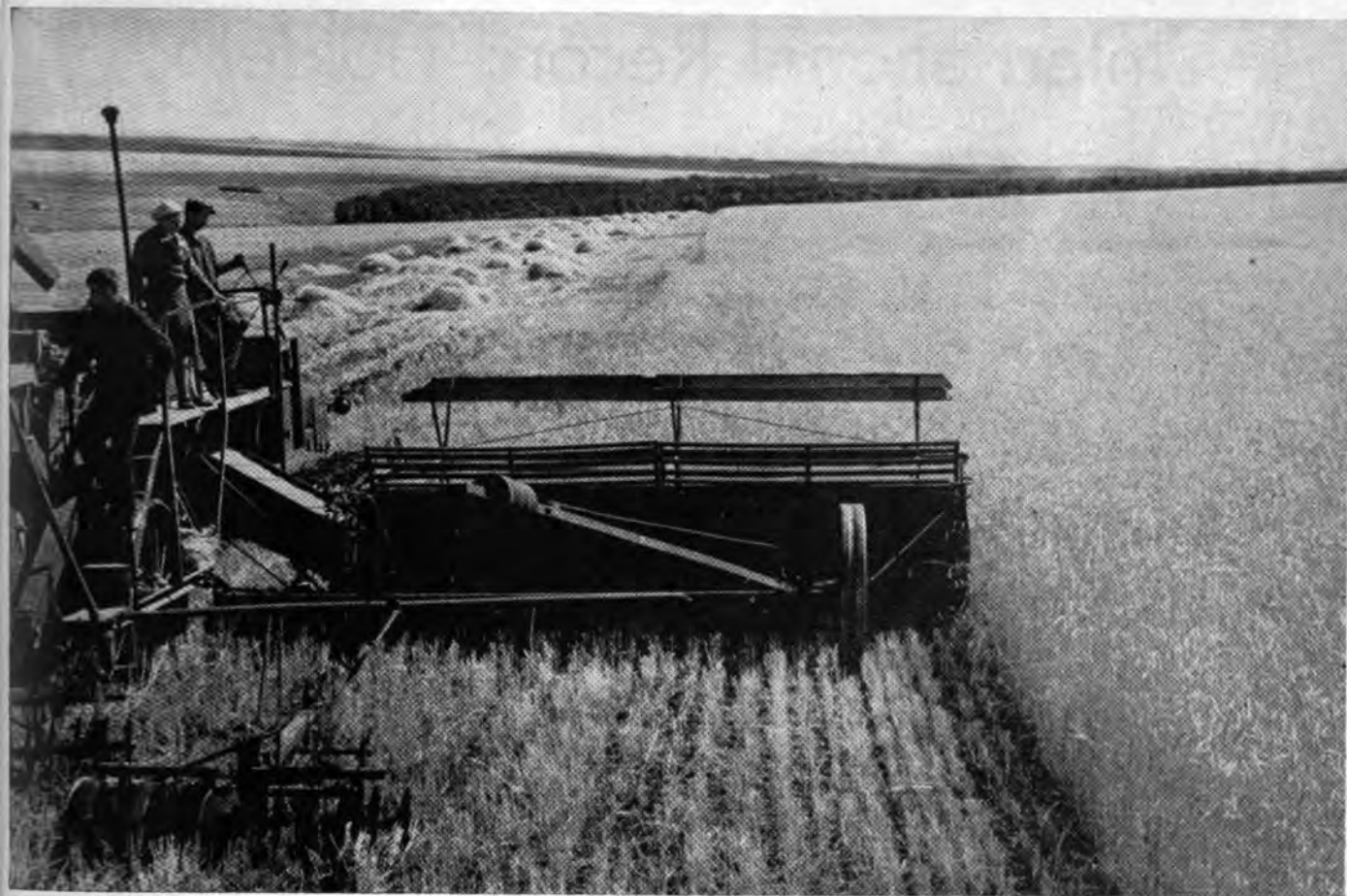
The Institute has a number of departments—farming, afforestation, selection and seed culture, vegetable growing and economics. The Institute's experimental fields cover some 7,500 acres. The steppes, until quite recently scorched by the sun and lacerated by countless gullies, are now covered with a network of protective forest belts and young trees planted along the fringes of the gullies. The trees protect the crops from the hot winds and improve the local climate by increasing the moisture in the soil and raising the level of subsoil waters. Those along the edges of the gullies have checked erosion, formerly one of the worst scourges of the black-earth zone.

Following in Dokuchayev's footsteps, Academician Williams consistently employed a system of crop rotation which included grass fields, a system which ensures a permanent level of harvest yield irrespective of weather conditions. The Institute has elaborated systems of crop rotation, including regular farm crops and fodder crops, that are the most suitable for the dry black-earth regions.

An important phase of the scientific farming system is the correct tilling of the soil: the removal of the stubble before autumn plowing, deep plowing with colters on land for spring planting, plowed fallow land, careful weeding with cultivators for all autumn-sown crops. The increased yields from the experimental fields are excellent evi-



PROFESSOR G. BASOV. He is studying the climate, the level of subsoil waters, and soil fertility under the influence of protective forest belts.

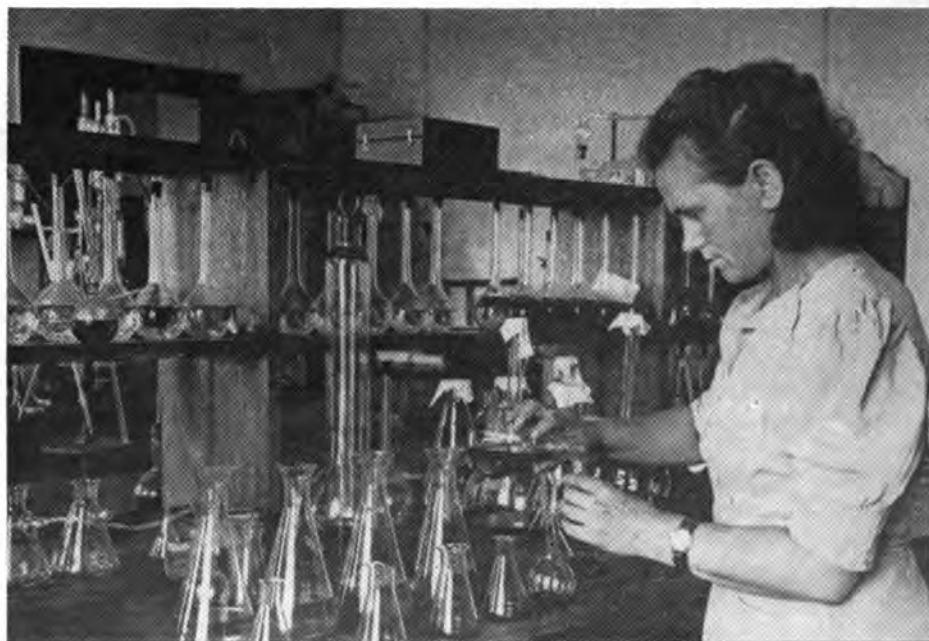


HARVESTING SYSTEM. In the autumn this field is deeply plowed by plows with colters, and is left fallow. A fortnight before fallow plowing, the field will be cleared of stubble in accordance with Academician Williams' system.

dence of the effectiveness of the methods studied by the Institute. The average yield of winter wheat in 1934-1936 was 11.5 centners to the hectare;* in 1937-1939, 18.4 centners; in 1943-1945, 20.7 centners. The yield of spring wheat over the same period increased from 7.9 to 17.9 centners to the hectare; of barley from 4.8 to 30.6 centners; of oats from 10.4 to 25 centners per hectare.

The work of the Institute has been made widely known to state and collective farms which are adopting its crop rotation systems and are planting forest belts in the steppes.

The Institute also engages in extensive selection. It has developed a number of new varieties of grains, peas, lentils and sunflowers. High-grade seed of all the black-earth crops is cultivated in drought-impervious varieties.



SOIL ANALYSIS. The soil science and microbiology laboratory analyzes soils to study the effect of crop rotation systems.

*1 centner = 100 lbs. av.; 1 hectare = 2.471 acres.

International Record Holders

SOVIET sportsmen have chalked up impressive performances in recent international competitions.

At the world weightlifting championship contests in October of last year, the Soviet team took second place. Having acquired greater skill and more experience, the Soviet team scored a brilliant win in the European weightlifting tournament in Helsinki in July of this year. Soviet weightlifters Kutsenko, Novak, Mekhanik, Shatov and Azdarov captured European championships in five of the six weight classes. Every member of the Soviet team walked off with a prize. Novak set a new world record of 139 kilograms* in the two-hand military press, bettering Touni's record of 122.5 kilograms.

Lightweight Nikolai Shatov was the first Soviet athlete to top a world weightlifting record. This happened 13 years ago when Shatov surpassed the record held by Ashman of Switzerland. Since that time Soviet strongmen have shattered 26 world marks.

Soviet track and field athletes likewise passed a major test in Oslo in September, 1946, when they entered the European light athletics championship contests for the first time. They won six gold, 14 silver and two bronze medals. Evgenia Sechenova was the only participant in the tournament to win two gold medals and a silver medal. European championships were won by Sechenova and Nikolai Karakulov (sprint), Nina Dumbadze (discus), Klavdia Mayuchaya (javelin) and Tatyana Sevryukova (shot put). In Sapsborg, Norway, Nina Dumbadze hurled the discus for the world record distance of 50.5 meters, eclipsing Maurmeyer's record of 48.38 meters.

In the winter of 1946-1947 Norwegian stop-watches registered the two world records set by speedskater Tatyana Karelina, the "Urals Flash," as she was called in Norwegian newspapers. Her world records were 2 minutes 36.8 seconds in the 1,500-meter event, and 9

minutes 16.4 seconds in the 5,000-meter distance. Last year saw Soviet speedskaters chalk up 11 victories in 14 international contests.

Three Soviet wrestlers became European champions in 1947. They are Johannes Kotkas, Estonian heavyweight; Konstantin Koberidze, Georgian light-heavyweight; and Nikolai Belov, Russian middleweight, who also received a special prize for the best grappling bout in the tournament.

Soviet basketballers likewise made their debut in European championship contests this year. Competing against the strongest quintets of 14 countries, the USSR five beat the courtmen of France, Egypt, Czechoslovakia and other countries and emerged the winner of the European title. The triumphs of Soviet chess masters, footballers, swimmers, water polo players, high divers, boxers and sharpshooters in international competitions are also well known.

An outstanding feature of Soviet sport is its wide development among the women. The Soviet Union has one of the strongest women's light athletics teams in the world.

Soviet sports organizations have established wider and better contact with athletes abroad in the past few years. Endeavoring to take an active part in international sporting events, Soviet athletes have joined the international federations of footballers, weightlifters, wrestlers, speedskaters and basketballers, and intend to join other federations as well.

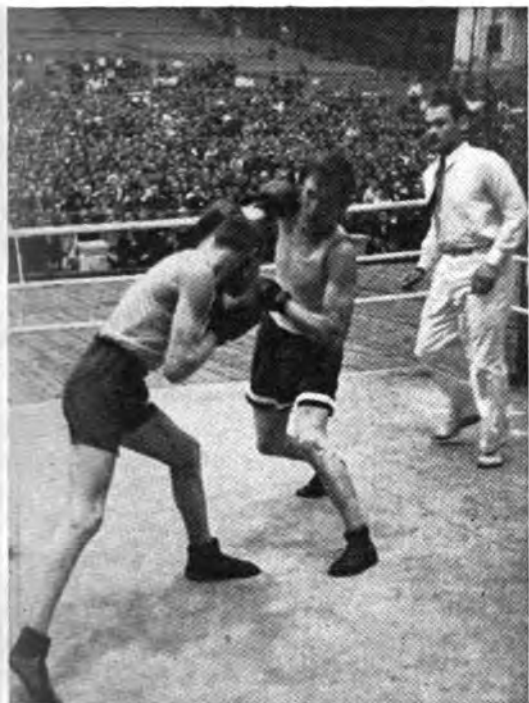
High hopes are pinned on the youth in all fields of sports. Large numbers of youngsters, trained at special sports schools, will come to the fore within a year or two.

A measure recently adopted by the State to encourage sports in the country was the decision this summer to award gold and silver medals as well as silver and bronze badges to Soviet athletes.



WORLD RECORD. USSR heavyweight champion Yakov Kutsenko lifting 172.5 kilograms in the two-hand clean-and-jerk.

* 1 kilogram = 2.20462 lbs. av.



MOSCOW. Boxing championships.

SPECTATOR SPORTS



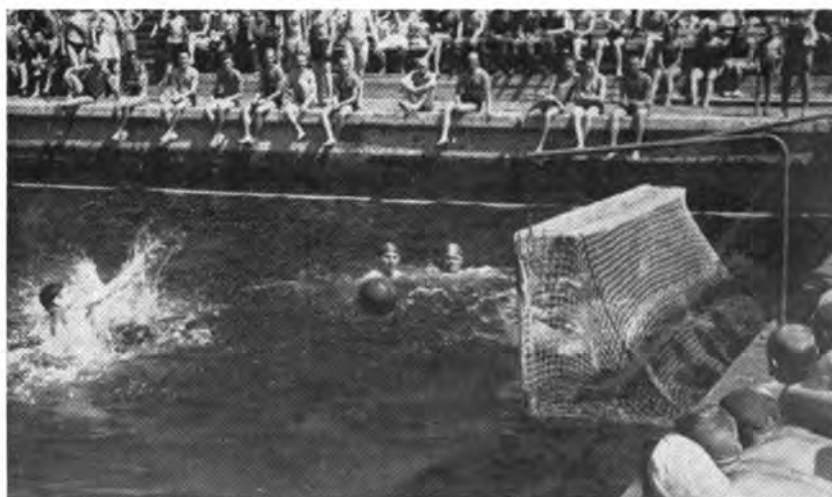
WINNER. Khorog and rider Gruda.



REGATTA. Nearing the finish at a Moscow Sports Day.



DARING. Leaps by intrepid Moscow motorcyclists.



WATER POLO. A match at the Moscow Dynamo Aquatic Station.

New Soviet Phosphate Glass

THE Soviet glass industry is turning out several types of glass with unusual properties which are especially suitable to various needs.

Sky-blue glass is perhaps the greatest achievement of the Soviet glass industry. This so-called phosphate glass is the result of many years of research.

Phosphate glass does not contain silica—the principal substance of ordinary glass. Aluminum phosphate—the waste product of phosphorous fertilizer—replaces sand in the production of this kind of glass.

Phosphate glass is an excellent conductor of ultra-violet rays. If a small quantity of oxides of iron is added, it takes on a bluish moonlight tint and is then able to resist the infiltration of infra-red heat waves.

Phosphate glass combines the advantages of two types of glass developed earlier by Soviet scientists. The first, boric glass, was a good conductor of ultra-violet rays and was called "life glass" or "glass of the North." Another type of glass which was a poor conductor of heat waves was called "glass of the South," because it protected people from the heat. But both types were expensive and not sufficiently resistant.

Phosphate glass, which retains the good features of the glass of the North and South without their deficiencies, is so easy to manufacture that it can be produced at all Soviet glass factories. Raw material is plentiful.

Another interesting characteristic of phosphate glass is the versatility of its properties if the prescription or method of smelting is slightly modified. It is possible to obtain phosphate glass that will smelt at a temperature of 350 degrees and a glass that will sustain a temperature of 800 degrees. The former is used for the manufacture of dyes possessing great luster and brilliance. The more resistant and harder phosphate glass is used for windows in furnaces.

Various kinds of phosphate glass possess different heat expansion prop-

erties. It is quite possible to make a glass which will have the same heat expansion qualities as any of the metals. This means that glass may be fused with metal without fear that it will crack.

Phosphate glass is manufactured on a semi-industrial scale at the All-Union Glass Scientific Research Institute, and will be in factory production before long. At first it will be used for technical purposes and later for the manufacture of household wares.

Among the many items that will be produced from glass in the next few years, building materials will be featured very prominently. Among these are foam glass and heat insulation glass. Foam glass is white, porous, fireproof and very light, and is excellent for soundproofing and heat insulation. Foam glass can be sawed, nails can be driven into it, it can be chopped and cut at will. A two-inch layer of foam glass will cut

off sound as effectively as a layer of brick a yard thick. The silky heat insulation glass is half the weight of cork, and is 25 times as effective as asbestos as a retainer of heat. It is fireproof, and resistant to moths and mice.

A new kind of glass, good for use in the building of houses and for the manufacture of various articles, is currently on display in the Soviet Union; and some objects, such as glass textiles, are already on sale.

The Soviet glass industry has for a long time been producing a strong glass called stalinite, which is as flexible as wire, and is used for making mattress springs.

Many more interesting innovations are expected to appear in the next few years. However, the chief task of the glass industry is to provide the country with sufficient supplies of ordinary glass. Toward 1950 the industry will turn out 860 million square feet of window glass.



FINISHING A VASE. This woman works at the Red Giant glass works in the Penza region.

Notes on Soviet Life

THE All-Union Society for the Dissemination of Political and Scientific Knowledge was officially launched in Moscow recently. The meeting was attended by representatives of the Soviet intelligentsia from all the Union republics as well as delegates of numerous social and scientific organizations.

The purpose of the new organization is the dissemination of knowledge (apart from the state-maintained channels of education, such as schools and other institutions). Important tasks of the society are the popularization of the achievements of Soviet science and engineering, discussion of economic and cultural progress and of the foreign policy of the Soviet State—its struggle for peace and the freedom and independence of the nations.

In the course of two months the organizing committee enrolled about 1,500 individual charter members and more than two hundred institutions and public organizations.

★

Fifteen thousand parcels containing bees have been received in Smolensk, Leningrad, Novgorod and at collective farms in the central and western regions of the Russian Federation from the southern parts of the country. Wrapped in parcels and shipped from the Krasnodar and Stavropol areas by rail and air, the bees were not affected by their long journeys (more than 1,000 miles) and have grown in their new surroundings.

A Tajik State University has been opened in Stalinabad, capital of Tajikistan. The University has four faculties: physico-mathematics; pedology, geology and geography; biology; and historico-philology (with an Oriental languages section.)

★

The first Soviet-made self-propelled harvester combines have come off the conveyor of the Krasnoyarsk plant, Siberia. Five hundred of them have been delivered to Ukrainian farms. A self-propelled harvester combine built at the Vladimir Ilyich plant in Moscow is now being tested on the fields of the Kuban. Construction of the agricultural machinery plant at Kurgan in the Urals is nearing completion. The agricultural machinery plant in Lvov has launched operation.

Plowing with tractors supplied with electric motors will be undertaken this autumn for the first time at the Zarya collective farm in the Urals. Such tractors have already arrived at the collective farm from the machine and tractor station.

// A number of periodicals are published in the USSR by various religious organizations. The monthly *Journal of the Central Asian Mohammedan Ecclesiastical Board* is published in Tashkent; the *Echmiadzin*, magazine of the Armenian Gregorian Church, in Erevan; and the *Bratski Vestnik*, organ of the USSR Council of Baptists, in Moscow. The first Buddhist religious almanac to appear in the USSR is being prepared for publication.

Church almanacs are also published by the Old Believers' Church of both groups, and by Mohammedans and Lutherans. The Catholic Church issues many breviaries. Mufti Rassulev's book, *Islam-Dini* (The Faith of Islam), has recently come off the press.

The Soviet Government provides religious associations with paper and printing facilities for these publications.

★

The Central V. I. Lenin Museum has been reopened after an interval of one month. The exhibits have been augmented with fresh material. More than seven million persons have visited the museum in the 11 years since its foundation.

MOSCOW—800 YEARS

commemorating the 800th anniversary
Soviet Information Bulletin

The USSR
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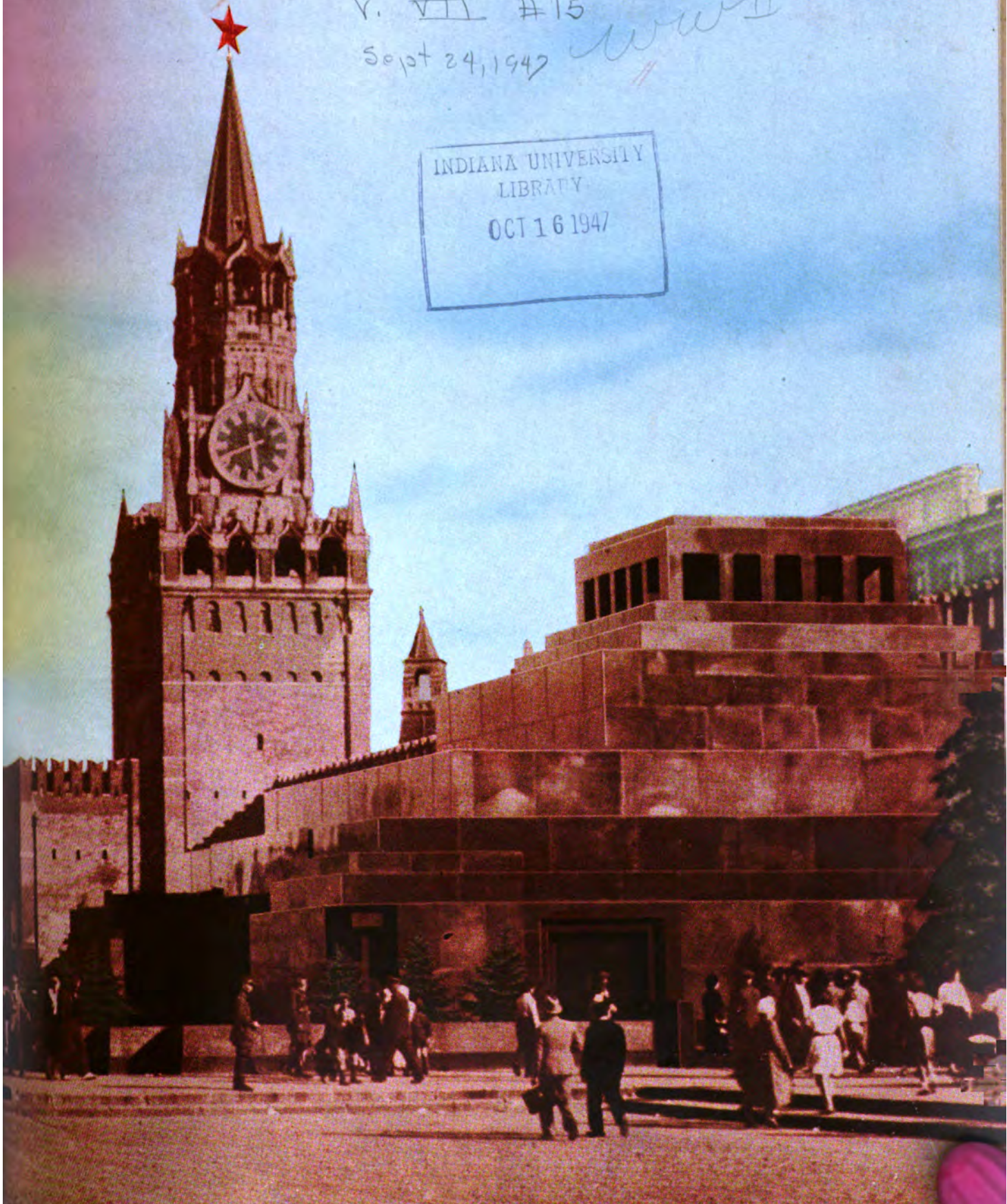
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MOSCOW 800 YEARS

September 7, 1947, by Proclamation of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, was observed throughout the Soviet Union as the 800th Jubilee Anniversary of the founding of Moscow.

USSR

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COVER: Red Square. Lenin Mausoleum, Spassky Tower of the Kremlin and Cathedral of St. Basil.

FRONTISPIECE: Amateur folk dancers on the Bolshoi Kamenny Bridge.

Stalin's Greetings to Moscow

The following is the text of a message from J. V. Stalin to the people of the USSR on the 800th anniversary of the founding of Moscow.

GREETINGS to Moscow, capital of our Motherland, on the day of its 800th anniversary. The whole country is today celebrating this significant date. She is celebrating it not in a formal manner, but with feelings of love and respect, in view of the great services rendered the Motherland by Moscow.

The services rendered by Moscow consist not only in that in the course of the history of our Motherland it liberated her three times from foreign oppression — from the Mongolian yoke, from Polish-Lithuanian invasion, from French intrusion.

The service rendered by Moscow consists primarily in that it became the foundation for uniting disunited Russia in a single state, with a single government and a single leadership. No country in the world can expect to preserve its independence, to achieve serious economic and cultural progress, unless it succeeds in freeing itself from feudal disunity and from discord among princes. Only a country united in a single centralized State can expect to be able to achieve serious cultural-economic progress, to be able to assert its independence. The historical service rendered by Moscow consists in that it was and remains the foundation and initiator of the creation of a centralized state in Russia.

However, the services rendered the Motherland by Moscow are not limited to this. After Moscow had again been proclaimed the capital of our Motherland by the will of the great Lenin, it became the standard-bearer of the new Soviet epoch.



JOSEPH V. STALIN

At present Moscow is not only the inspirer of the building of the new Soviet social-economic order, which replaced the rule of capital by the rule of labor and rejects the exploitation of man by man. Moscow is at the same time the herald of the movement of toiling humanity for liberation from capitalist slavery.

At present Moscow is not only the inspirer of the building of the new, Soviet democracy, which rejects all, whether direct or indirect, inequality of citizens, the sexes, races and nations, and ensures the right to work and right to equal pay for equal work. Moscow is at the same time the banner of struggle of all the toiling people in the world, of all the oppressed races and nations in their struggle for liberation from the rule of plutocracy and imperialism.

No doubt, without such a policy Moscow could not have become the center of organization of the friendship of the peoples and their fraternal cooperation

in our multi-national state. At present Moscow is not only the initiator of the building of a new mode of life of the working people of the capital, free of the poverty and the miserable existence of millions of poor and unemployed. Moscow is at the same time the model for all capitals in the world in this respect.

One of the sorest ulcers of the large capitals of the European, Asiatic and American countries is the existence of slums, in which millions of impoverished working people are doomed to a miserable existence and a slow, painful death.

The service rendered by Moscow is that it completely annihilated these slums and enabled the working people to move from cellars and huts into the flats and houses of the bourgeoisie and into new well-accommodated houses built by the Soviet Government.

Lastly, the service rendered by Moscow is that it is the herald of the struggle for enduring peace and friendship among peoples, the herald of the struggle against incendiaries of a new war.

For the imperialists, war is a most profitable thing. No wonder that agents of imperialism are trying in some way or other to provoke a new war.

The service rendered by Moscow consists in that it untiringly exposes the incendiaries of a new war and rallies all peace-loving peoples under the banner of peace. It is known that the peace-loving peoples hopefully look to Moscow, as the capital of a great peace-loving power and as a mighty bulwark of peace.

These are the services for which our country is today celebrating the 800th anniversary of Moscow with such love and respect for her capital.

Long live our mighty, dear, Soviet, socialist Moscow!

Holiday in Moscow

By Alexei Surkov

Moscow is the heart of our country. This expression was not coined by anybody; it was born spontaneously of the people, and from their speech it passed into poetry and songs, into the speeches of orators and the articles of publicists. That is why the celebration of the 800th jubilee anniversary of the Soviet capital turned into a genuine festival of all the peoples inhabiting the USSR.

In all parts of the country workers and peasants had prepared gifts for the Soviet capital. And on the eve of the anniversary long, heavy trains drew into the stations of the capital, bearing gifts of coal from the Donbas and Siberia,

fruit from the peasants of Georgia, Moldavia, Central Asia and the Crimea. At the grain delivery stations long lines of carts, laden with wheat and rye sent by the peasants, stood and waited their turn.

In Moscow's plants and factories a festive atmosphere reigned. Everywhere the quota for the third quarter of the year had been fulfilled ahead of schedule.

In every street on the eve of the anniversary, busy workers were putting the finishing touches to the decorations for the city.

On the eve of the jubilee the great city was awarded the Order of Lenin by the Government of the USSR. The

facade of the Moscow Soviet was illuminated by an electric light reproduction of the decoration with Lenin's likeness outlined.

At last the great day dawned. It seemed that even the weather was eager to take part in the celebration—it was warm and fine, and the sun shone in a cloudless sky.

The morning belonged to the children. The flourishing of trumpets, the rolling of drums and the singing voices of a thousand youngsters heralded the beginning of the festivities, as Moscow's schoolchildren paraded through the sunny streets. Public officials, scholars, artists and poets awaited the children in the



HAPPY CROWDS. Typical of the throngs celebrating the 800th anniversary of the Soviet capital was this one in Sverdlov Square. The building in the foreground is the Bolshoi Theater.

squares and parks to tell them about the capital, to sing new songs about Moscow, to recite verses dedicated to the jubilee.

While the children's celebrations were at their height, the broad Sadovaya Ring Boulevard was turned into an enormous racetrack, where relay and motorcycle races were run. On the Moscow River boat crews competed. Thousands watched the contests.

The stone to mark the place where the monument to Prince Yuri Dolgoruky, the founder of Moscow, is to stand was laid at noon in front of the Moscow City Soviet, in one of the finest squares of the capital. Among those attending the ceremonies were delegations from Novgorod, Smolensk, Kalinin and Vyazma—cities as old as Moscow. Also present were guests from many foreign capitals.

At the same time, in other parts of the city, ceremonies marked the laying of cornerstones of the new skyscrapers to be built in the capital.

Before the great Kremlin clock on the Spassky Tower could mark off another half hour, Muscovites witnessed an inspiring spectacle glorifying their great city and its achievements.

A column of three hundred automobiles came out onto the central thoroughfares. Moscow's industry—the factories and plants of the capital—had organized a traveling production show. This display of machine tools, cloth, automobiles, complex mechanisms, ball bearings, footwear, typewriters, excavators—all manufactured in Moscow—was a presentation by the workers of birthday gifts to their native city.

The traveling show visited all the districts of the city and was viewed by hundreds of thousands.

At 2:00 P.M. the sports events began, in stadiums throughout the city. At the great Dynamo Stadium, 60 thousand spectators saw a vivid and colorful four-hour program—demonstrations of youth, strength and beauty, interspersed with performances of the best works of Soviet music. Young men and women of the capital's many sports societies participated.

Climaxing the show, long lines of cyclists and motorcyclists who had traveled hundreds of miles from Leningrad,



CELEBRATION FIREWORKS. The final display as seen from the Moscow River.

Minsk, Tallinn, Yaroslavl, Ryazan, Ivanovo, Vyazma and Smolensk converged on the Stadium, bringing their greetings to the capital.

The sports events were transferred from the Stadium to the streets of Moscow. Columns of athletes paraded through the city.

Orchestras played on the squares, in the parks and along the 10-mile length of the Sadovaya Ring Boulevard. Everywhere too there were performances by actors, acrobats, folk singers and amateur theatrical groups. Moscow's 104 squares were turned into huge theaters and dance pavilions. They contained 104 brass bands, 80 symphony orchestras, five thousand professional artists and an entire army—100 thousand—of amateur performers.

At nine in the evening the throngs moved toward the center of Red Square. At the last stroke of the Kremlin chimes the air shook to an artillery salute. Rockets soared. Balloons carried aloft portraits of Lenin and Stalin and crimson pennants bearing the figure "800." The city was aglow.

In the center of the magnificent spectacle rose the Kremlin, the battlements of its ancient walls studded with hundreds of thousands of electric lights. Above the battlements the Kremlin towers, crowned with their ruby stars, pierced the blue sky. The upper part of the large Kremlin palace, circled by electric lights, seemed to float in the air; and to the right loomed the silhouette of the bell tower of the Church of Ivan the Great, ringed at a vast height by a circle of lights.

To the left and right of the Kremlin, garlands of electric lights festooned the huge bridges across the Moscow River and were reflected in the dark water. The colored rays of hundreds of searchlights danced against the sky above the city.

Barely had the last echoes of the salute died away when at 10:00 P.M. the Moscow sky was again lit up by a grand display of fireworks.

All through the night the lights over Moscow shone. All through the night the happy throngs filled the streets.

September 7 was not only a public holiday; it was celebrated in all the

Foreign Guests Hail Capital's Culture

FOREIGN guests who witnessed the celebrations, in interviews with Moscow reporters, voiced their impressions of the Soviet capital.

Ninko Petrovich, Chairman of the National Executive Committee of Belgrade, Yugoslavia, and other members of the Yugoslavian delegation stated: "Everywhere we felt Moscow's big-hearted hospitality and sincere friendship. We were particularly impressed by the breadth and scope of the creative work being done in Moscow—its splendid buildings, its subway (undoubtedly the most beautiful in the world), the magnificent Moscow-Volga Canal, the apartment houses built for the people.

"We were astonished by the breadth and scale of the cultural institutions of the Soviet capital. We visited the exhibition devoted to the reconstruction of the Soviet capital. It was a good exhibition, but what we saw in Moscow in real life exceeded any exhibition, no matter how perfect."

Joseph Bogнар, Mayor of Budapest, Hungary, said: "Although we have read and heard a lot about Moscow, we were astounded at the size of the city. The builders of Moscow have shown great imagination in drawing up their plans, and tremendous courage and determination in putting them into effect. . . . I was deeply moved at the great care and attention paid Soviet children. Nowhere else have I ever seen such healthy and happy children as here."

Theodor Kerner, Burgomaster of

Vienna, Austria, told the Soviet press: "A most profound impression was made upon me by the masses of people. I was delighted by the magnificent spectacle of the city and by the joy that the people took in it. Their politeness and hospitality touched me particularly.

"I am interested in city planning and I greatly admire the layout of Moscow. One is struck by the grandeur of the scale of Moscow, by the excellent technical planning, the wide and beautiful radial streets. I liked the new houses and the good use to which the old ones are being put."

Vice-Mayor Schneider of Luxembourg declared: "I spent a few hours every day in Moscow bookshops, and I feel that I can say without fear of exaggeration that no nation in the world gets so many modern, scientific, and well-made books at so low a price. In Moscow I bought books in French which I couldn't find in Paris. I am a professor, but I was amazed to see a young soldier buy a stack of technical books in English, French and German.

"In one of the bookshops I came across a saleswoman who spoke excellent English and French, knew Latin, and freely discussed Caesar and Ovid. I saw a small girl buy a French grammar and start turning its pages with obvious interest right on the sidewalk. I believe that in a few years the people of the Soviet Union will be the best educated of any in the world."

homes of the Soviet Union. Around festive boards sat ordinary people—subway tunnelers and weavers, steel smelters and streetcar drivers—and raising their glasses they proposed the following toast: "Let us drink to our Moscow, to our Stalin, to our life and to our tomorrow."

I am writing these lines in the early morning of September 8. Today is Monday, an ordinary working day. Under my windows men and women are hurrying

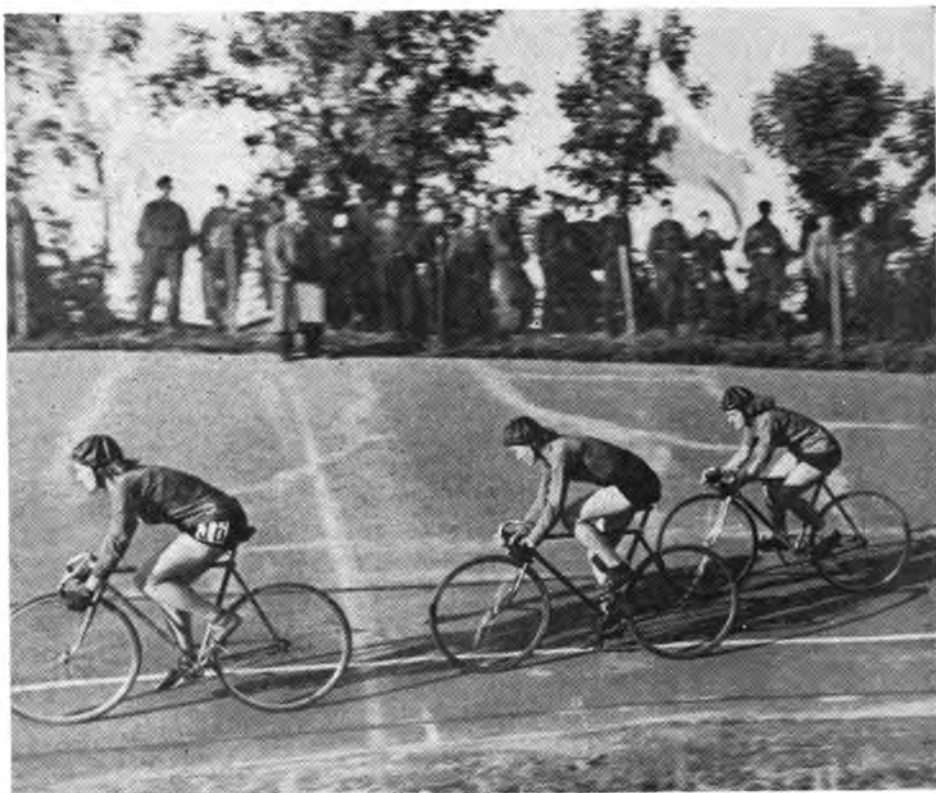
down the street, to their factories and plants, as whistles blow. Although I cannot hear their conversation, I understand by their smiles and gestures that they are speaking of yesterday.

But today calls them to work. Moscow has entered upon the ninth century of her historic existence. And the firm, quick steps of her citizens going to their work are the steps of her march into the future.

3 PAGES of CELEBRATION PICTURES



SOCCER MATCH. The Central House of the Soviet Army defeating the Torpedos 1 to 0 in Moscow's Dynamo Stadium.



LONG-DISTANCE RACING. Teams of women from Moscow, Leningrad, Tula and Riga competed.



CIRCUS ARTISTS. Entertaining at the Gorky Park of Culture and Rest.



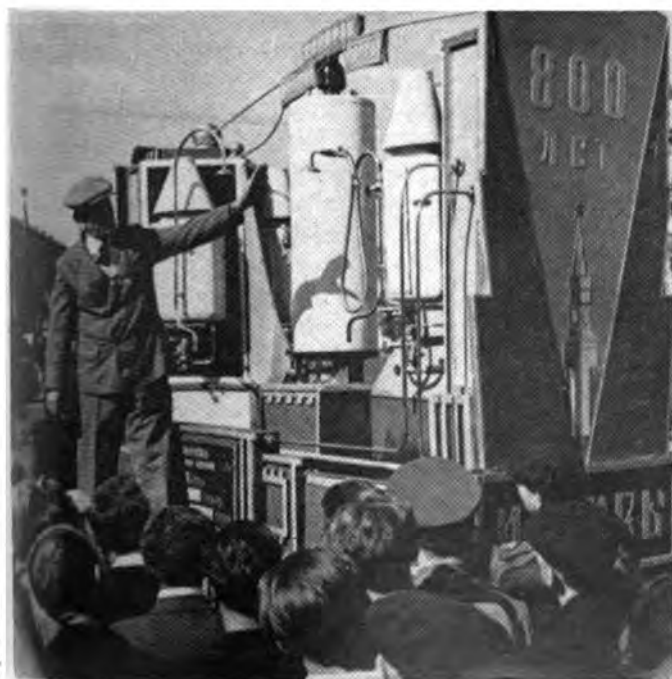
NIGHT. Celebration fireworks and searchlights as seen from the Moscow River. The Kremlin is in the background.



AND DAY. Carrying flags and banners, these holiday-happy citizens paraded on Okhotny Ryad past the Moscow Hotel.



PARADE OF INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS. This excavator was one of many sorts of power tools paraded before crowds at the celebration. The label "Produced in Moscow" marked 21 times more output in 1940 than it did in 1913.



GAS EQUIPMENT. Products of the Iskra plant.



NEW CARS. The popular Moskvich automobiles.

Moscow's Eight Hundred Years

By E. Berkov

LET me welcome thee, brother, to Moscow," wrote Prince Yuri Dolgoruky of Vladimir and Suzdal to Prince Sviatoslav of Novgorod-Seversky. This is the first mention of Moscow found in the Ipatyev Chronicles. A few huts and a small church surrounded by wooden walls stood in those days on the hill where the Kremlin now towers—this was the beginning of Moscow.

A Slav settlement grew up on the banks of the rivers Voshodnya and Yauza long before Moscow was mentioned in the Chronicles. According to tradition a powerful Rostov *boyar* (feudal lord), Stepan Kuchka, owned

an estate at the confluence of the Yauza and Neglinnaya rivers with the Moskva River in the early part of the twelfth century. When the Kiev State broke up into a number of individual feudal principalities, one of these was the principality of Rostov-Suzdal which was headed by Prince Yuri Dolgoruky. According to legend, he had Stepan Kuchka executed and seized his estate, on which he founded the city which received its name from the river—Moskva.

Moscow was situated at the crossing of bustling trade routes. Roads radiating from the Kremlin gates led toward Tver, Dmitrov, Yaroslavl, Kostroma,

Vladimir, Novgorod, Serpukhov, Kaluga and Smolensk. They were forest clearings which ran through what are now the busiest thoroughfares of the Soviet capital.

In 1156 Yuri Dolgoruky built wooden walls around his mansion, to defend it against invasion. The Prince's troops were stationed inside the fortress. The town became a stronghold guarding the territory of Rostov-Suzdal against the raids of nomads and attacks from Rязan and Chernigov.

Moscow covered the approaches to Vladimir and Suzdal and was often subjected to enemy attacks. In 1238 it was devastated and burned by the Tatar hordes of Khan Batu. Foreign invaders attacked Moscow time and again, but the people invariably rallied to its defense and gained new laurels for it and for all Russia. It is not for nothing that a popular Russian proverb says: "He wanted to remove Moscow's boots, but is glad to remove himself from Moscow."

In 1252 Moscow came under the rule of Alexander Nevsky, the famous Russian Prince who in 1242 routed the German knights of the Teutonic Order in the battle on Lake Peipus. Moscow then became the center of an independent principality.

Moscow was situated in the center of the territory inhabited by Great Russians, in the center of the densely populated and economically developed area between the Oka and the Volga. It therefore became a strategic point for the defense of Russian lands, and took the lead in the national liberation and unification movement of the Russian people.

Moscow played the historically progressive role of gatherer of the Russian lands into a single centralized national state. The necessity to defend the country from foreign enemies contributed to this development.

The fact that feudal Russia was divided into many separate principalities



FOUNDER OF MOSCOW. This statue of Prince Yuri Dolgoruky will be placed in Moscow's Soviet Square. The work of sculptor Sergei Orlov was selected by the Council of Ministers of the USSR.

weakened its defensive capacity. As long as the various principalities, each with its small armed force, acted on their own, they could not withstand the onslaught of foreign enemies. Furthermore the strength of the various principalities was being reduced by endless feudal wars fought among the princes.

Foreign enemies took advantage of this internal weakness of Russia. Invaders from the West and East increased their efforts to enslave the Russian people. In the early part of the thirteenth century the Russian principalities, including Moscow, fell under the Mongol-Tatar yoke. The Tatars retarded Russia's progress—they destroyed the country's economy, wiped out towns, decimated the population and led many into captivity, and exacted excessive tribute from those who remained.

Moscow was the first to realize the necessity to put an end to internal division for the sake of defending Russia from attacks by the Germans and Swedes and for the struggle for liberation from the Mongol-Tatar yoke. A single Russian national state began to take shape under Moscow's leadership.

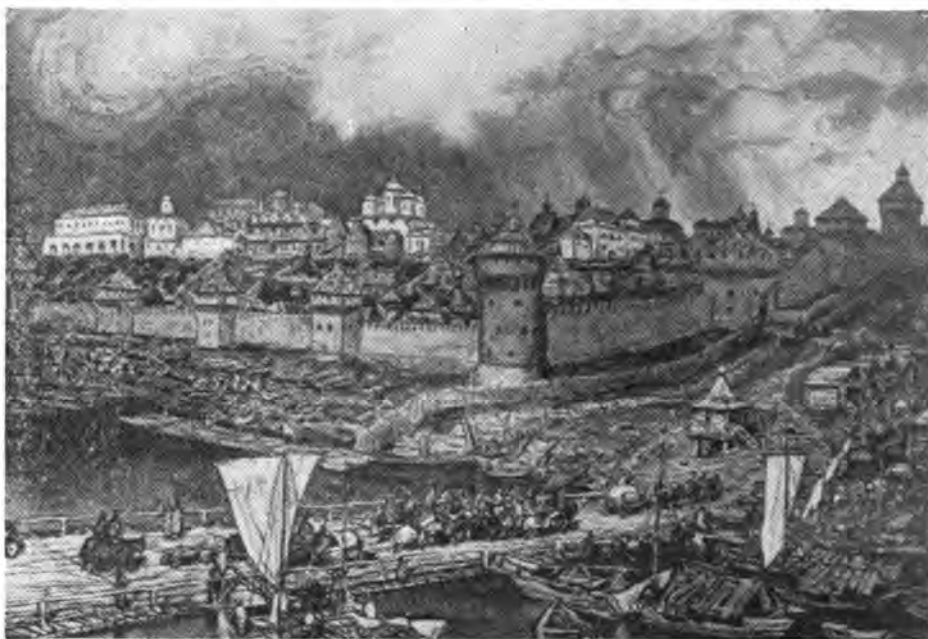
The union of Russian lands carried out under Moscow's leadership contributed to the formation of the Russian (Great Russian), Ukrainian and Byelorussian nationalities in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries.

Under Prince Ivan Danilovich, known as Kalita (1325-1341), Moscow became the leading principality in all Northeast Russia. Ivan Kalita successfully gathered small appanages which he united around Moscow. At the same time he cleared the country of highwaymen, enabling the population to live in greater peace and security. Gradually the Moscow Prince brought under his sway smaller princes and *boyars*, and firmly stamped out feudal strife.

In the second half of the fourteenth century Moscow's increased strength enabled it to undertake the task of liberating Russia from Tatar sway. The Moscow Prince Dmitri Ivanovich Donskoi collected substantial forces and routed the hordes of Khan Mamai in the Battle of Kulikovo Field on September 8, 1380. "There was great re-



ENEMY AT THE GATES. A painting by A. F. Maksimov, depicting the Tatar invasion during the 13th century.



OLD MOSCOW. From a painting by A. Vasnetsov. The walls and towers of the brick Kremlin were erected in 1485-1495.

joicing in Russia" on that occasion, wrote the chronicler.

The first determined attempt to cast off the Mongol-Tatar yoke gave a powerful stimulus to the growth of patriotic sentiment and the development of the

people's desire for national unification.

The Russian national state which formed around Moscow grew and became consolidated in the course of a strenuous struggle waged by the advocates of the political unity of Russia

against the princes. This struggle went on for more than two hundred years—from the late fourteenth to the end of the sixteenth century; from the time of Dmitri Donskoi, the Grand Prince of Moscow, to Tsar Ivan IV.

Under Ivan III Moscow's international relations developed extensively. Diplomatic relations were established with Venice, Denmark, Sweden and Turkey. In 1493 Ivan III assumed the title "Sovereign of All Russia," including in the Russian State all Great Russian, as well as Ukrainian and Byelorussian, lands.

In 1480, an end was finally put to Russia's submission to the "Golden Horde" of the Tatar conquerors. In the second half of the fifteenth and the first half of the sixteenth centuries the Russian State fought in the West against the predatory ambitions of the Polish and Lithuanian rulers.

The union of Russian territories into a single centralized state with Moscow as the center was in the main accomplished under Ivan III and his son Vasili III (1505-1533). It was a national state—in the sense that that period marked the accelerated shaping of the Russian nationality, speaking one language and having more or less the same customs, ways of life and culture. It was a feudal-autocratic state led by the gentry—at that time a new and relatively progressive section of the ruling classes.

The power of the *boyars*, who had resisted national unification, was finally broken by Ivan IV.

THE history of the great city is filled with heroic episodes; reduced to ashes and ruined by enemies time and time again, the city invariably sprang back to life. Under Dmitri Donskoi a wall of white stone was built around the Kremlin. Fortified monasteries were erected around the town. The strong walls afforded a reliable protection against siege, against the Mongol invasions.

In 1571, Moscow was burned by Khan Devlet Girey of the Crimea. "Not a post was left to tie a horse to," according to the ancient chroniclers.

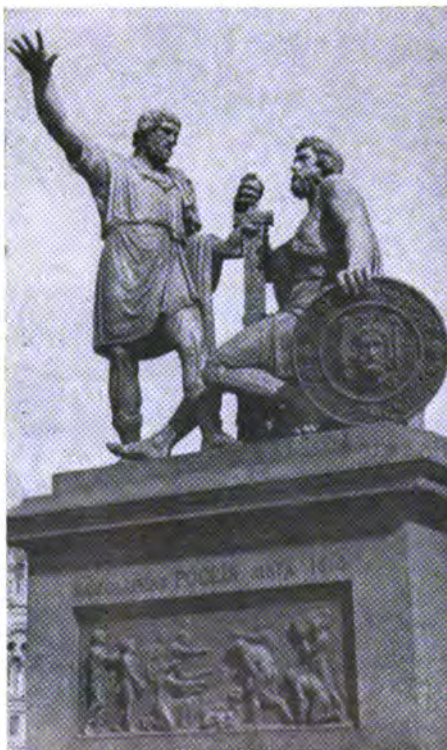
But again Moscow rose from her ashes. Foreigners who visited Moscow

in the seventeenth century were unanimous in acclaiming it, noting that it exceeded London and Paris in area and size of population, and compared its beauty to that of Jerusalem.

At the beginning of the seventeenth century Moscow and the whole of Russia were again threatened by mortal danger. Aided by the treachery of the *boyars* foreign invaders were enabled to capture Moscow without a battle. In September, 1610, detachments of Polish nobles and mercenaries entered Moscow, but the people of Moscow would not bow to the invaders.

In the winter of 1610 voices calling for revolt were heard in Moscow. Barricades appeared in the streets, and from the roofs and windows and from behind fences stones were hurled at the unwelcome guests, boiling water was poured down upon them, and they were beaten with cudgels and speared with hunting poles. The Germans serving in the Polish army smoked the people out of their houses; the greater part of Moscow was burned down.

The first attempt to free Moscow was



HEROES. Minin and Pozharsky led the battle against 17th century invaders.

unsuccessful, but the people did not give in. In August, 1612, a people's army led by Minin and Pozharsky—the simple merchant and the warrior prince—approached Moscow and won a decisive victory. This victory decided the fate of the Polish detachment in the Kremlin; on October 26 the last remnants capitulated.

For two centuries after 1612, until the time of Napoleon's invasion of Russia, no enemy soldiers approached the walls of Moscow.

In 1812 Napoleon's army was forced to withdraw from the capital, but it did not succeed in leaving Russia; it remained buried forever under Russian soil. Moscow on the other hand rose quickly from its ruins.

Little more than a century passed after Napoleon's invasion of Russia, and in October, 1917, a red flag was raised over the Kremlin announcing the birth of the first socialist state of workers and peasants. Moscow became the capital of the great Soviet State. A new era in the history of Moscow began.

When the Hitlerite hordes were pushing forward to the Soviet capital at the beginning of the Great Patriotic War, the whole Soviet land rose to its defense. In November, 1941, in the days when grim battles raged at the approaches to Moscow, Stalin, speaking from the tribune of Lenin's mausoleum, addressed the following words to the defenders of the socialist homeland:

"The war you are waging is a war of liberation, a just war. Let the heroic images of our great ancestors—Alexander Nevsky, Dmitri Donskoi, Kuzma Minin, Dmitri Pozharsky, Alexander Suvorov, Mikhail Kutuzov—inspire you in this war! May you be inspired by the victorious banner of the great Lenin!"

At the approaches to Moscow the enemy received his first mortal blow. By this historic, world-famous victory, the Soviet fighting men raised the glory of their great Soviet homeland and its capital to unprecedented heights.

Hallowed by glory, Moscow enters upon the ninth century of her history. The war wounds are being healed, and together with the rest of the Soviet land Moscow is progressing toward the further growth of its socialist culture.

They Shall Not Conquer!

By Vladimir Lidin

IN the winter of 1941 Moscow became a fortress. The capital grew into a citadel not in the space of years or even months, but in a few short weeks.

The city covers an enormous territory. How could it have been surrounded with anti-tank pits in a few weeks? How could the anti-tank barriers have been set up so quickly at all the approaches? The roads, too, had to be mined. How was it possible so quickly to convert the factories and plants to war production? How could the Muscovites prevent the Nazi aircraft from flying overhead?

All this was done, however. I remember the streets of Moscow and the suburban thoroughfares as they were when they had been turned into bastions, studded with machine-gun nests and artillery emplacements. I recall how machinery was brought to the large plants from the small shops all over the city to replace the evacuated equipment, how the women and adolescents and old men came to the empty factory blocks, determined to forge the weapons needed by their country.

In the first weeks of the fighting the German planes were forced by the city's anti-aircraft defenses to stay at a very high altitude. Blinded by bursting shells they could only drop their bombs at random. They were brought down in increasing numbers.

When the Germans stood in the immediate outskirts of the capital, I attended the ballet, *Swan Lake*, by Tchaikovsky at the Bolshoi Opera House. The thunder of anti-aircraft guns did not interrupt the premier of Shostakovich's Sixth Symphony in the Hall of Columns in the House of Unions in Moscow.

During the air alert the entire population stood ready for all emergencies. Fire bombs were extinguished not only by women and adolescents, but by ten-year-old boys.

Workers' battalions were organized



EARLY IN THE WAR. Ack-ack duty on the roof of a building on Pushkin Square, in the heart of the capital.

in all districts in the first days of the capital's defense. I remember those detachments, made up of the best workers of Moscow, of young men who had been fitters and automobile mechanics a few days before and had now become machine gunners. The entire population took part in the defense. No Muscovite entertained the idea that the city could be surrendered. This was unthinkable as long as he remained alive.

In the crucial days, when a large part of the population was being evacuated, decrees were posted on the walls of Moscow announcing that there would be an uninterrupted supply of bread and that business in the restaurants and cafes would continue as usual. I was in the central department store when a bomb struck in the immediate vicinity, in front of the Bolshoi Opera House. The clerks crouched behind their counters, but not

one left his post. All carried on as though nothing had happened.

In November, 1941, when the Germans had widely advertised the fact that they could see the streets of Moscow through their binoculars, the Soviet Army held its customary parade on the Red Square on the anniversary of the Revolution. Many of the contingents headed directly from the Square for the front lines.

When Hitler told the world that the fall of Moscow was imminent, a matter of a few weeks, Stalin proclaimed from the reviewing stand on Red Square that the hours of fascism were numbered and that fascism would be routed.

The Germans learned how a peaceful city could become a citadel at the will of the people. The German offensive was shattered at Moscow, where they sustained one of their heaviest defeats. Moscow fought not only with its arms, but also with its will. This strength of spirit emanated from Moscow and spread all over the country, all over the world. Every day in the city's defense

was another victory. The Germans hurled 13 tank and more than 35 infantry and motorized divisions against the capital. General Guderian, author of the book *Tanks Forward!*, now had to order their retreat. It was too late, however. His tanks lay shattered at the approaches of Moscow.

So confident did the Muscovites feel of their anti-aircraft defenses that they rarely resorted to the subway for shelter. Subsequently many emplacements of the anti-aircraft defenses were used to fire artillery salutes in honor of the victories of the Soviet Army.

The grandeur of Moscow's defense lay also in the daily toil of its heroic workers. The production of new types of armaments was introduced at the Moscow plants during the war. That which had required a month to do was now done in a few days. From the standpoint of time limits and technical possibilities, the workers' performances approached the miraculous.

En route to the front one day, I stopped to visit a gardener whom I

knew. The hothouse frames had been shattered by shrapnel from the anti-aircraft guns, but in one of the buildings I found my friend carefully regulating the temperature.

"I'm afraid the hydrangea may freeze," he said. "I'm growing them for the November holidays."

With the Germans just a few miles from Moscow, he was nonetheless certain that the holiday would be celebrated. He proved to be right. His flowers decorated the reviewing stand where Stalin stood.

To the Soviet people Moscow had long become something much more than a geographical conception. It was a symbol of their honor. Their honor could never be taken from them. Hence Moscow could never be conquered. A test pilot who participated in the defense of the capital and is now a major general once told me:

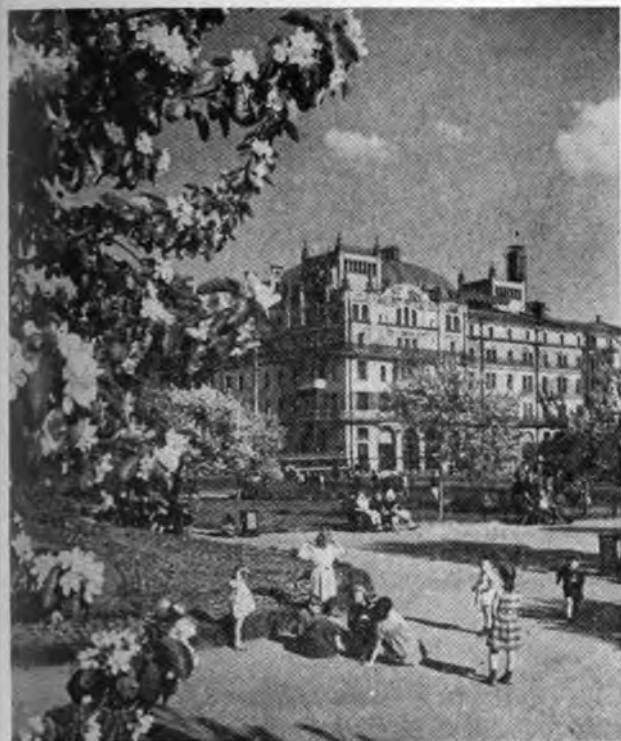
"When two German planes broke through our zone to Moscow in the first raids, I said to myself: That must not happen again. On the following day we drove the Germans to a height of three thousand meters [nearly ten thousand feet] and downed five of their 20 planes. On the following day we shot down eight. They found the going very tough," he added. "Not a single enemy plane got through to Moscow after that."

It is impossible to conceive of the defense of Moscow without considering the concerted efforts of the Soviet people. The defeat which the Germans sustained at Moscow was the result of these efforts. The Muscovites were not only the defenders of Moscow. They were its spirit incarnate. When the Germans approached the capital they learned something not only of the defenses of Moscow, but also of its spirit. To them, therefore, Moscow became not just a single setback in the war, a strategic mistake, but the beginning of a catastrophe that was to reach gigantic proportions.

Moscow dealt the German-fascist invaders the first major counterblow of the war. Moscow showed the world that the Nazi war machine could be beaten, that the people could win.



BANNERS AND BOASTS. Hitler pledged that these German flags and emblems would be carried on Red Square. They were—by Soviet troops.



ENJOYING THE GARDEN. Children at play in the Sverdlov Square.

MOSCOW TODAY



FLOWERS FOR SALE. A customer and sales girl, at a Moscow street stand.



NEW GIFT SHOP. The perfume department of a store recently opened on Stoleshnikov Street.



REST AND PLAY. Adults and youngsters enjoy the Central Park of Culture and Rest. Sculpture by I. Shadr.

1812—A People's Victory

By Academician E. V. Tarle

THE great war of 1812, when Russia fought the Napoleonic invaders for her existence and independence, left a lasting impression upon the memories of contemporaries.

Many memorable pages are inscribed in the 800-year-old history of Moscow. In 1812, Moscow was the magnet which held an irresistible attraction for the powerful enemy and proved fatal for him.

Moscow initiated guerrilla warfare in the villages. Moscow burned herself in order to leave nothing to the enemy but charred ruins. The self-sacrifice of Moscow strengthened to an unparalleled degree the grim, unmerciful patriotic anger of the people which annihilated the *Grande Armée* of the aggressor who invaded their country.

Why did Napoleon fail to foresee the great fire which devastated the capital already captured by him? Why was he so convinced that Moscow's occupation would completely break the Russian resistance?

The answer to the first question is supplied by the long history of earlier Napoleonic wars. The capture of the capital of an enemy state usually led to the end of organized resistance. Having captured Alexandria and Cairo, Napoleon disposed of the Mamelukes; his subjugation of the North Italian and Central Italian capitals (Milan, Genoa, Florence, Venice, Rome and Naples) gained him possession of the Italian peninsula. On two occasions—in 1805 and 1809—the capture of Vienna led to the victorious conclusion of his campaigns.

"Fortune" had been with Napoleon too long. He had grown too much accustomed to the meekness of the vanquished peoples when they lost their capitals. True, there had been one exception: Napoleon captured Madrid but failed to subjugate the Spaniards. But was there any important significance to this exception? "Ragamuffins, impoverished mule drivers, dirty shepherds"—



KUTUZOV. Defender of Moscow.

they were resisting simply because they were assisted by the British! Such was the official French version of the Spanish people's war; and in this case, as in many others, Napoleon himself succumbed to the fascination of the lies with which he intoxicated his subjects, and the deception developed into self-deception.

Thus, Spain was "not worth" considering, and the rest of his wars and conquests promised Napoleon a victorious peace as soon as he entered the ancient capital sacred to the Russian people.

But how would the people behave in Moscow? Napoleon did not know. He saw the Russian soldiers in battle. He remembered the heavy bloodshed at Preussisch-Eylau, where he himself barely escaped the fate of half his army, which remained on the battlefield. But not before the war of 1812 did he come to know the Russian people, the Russian civilian population.

But why imagine that Moscow's con-

duct would be unlike that of Vienna, or Berlin, or a dozen of the other capitals entered by his victorious troops? Napoleon saw no grounds for doubts. In fact, he said later that he was baffled by the failure of the Muscovites to take into account his kind and peaceful treatment of the other capitals.

All that Napoleon knew about Moscow led him to conclude that the religious and "superstitious" (he invariably used this term) population of Russia would yield, considering the loss of Moscow an expression of the will of God, an act of the heavens.

All his hesitations had nearly vanished after the capture of Vitebsk. And at vanquished Smolensk, when King Murat of Naples kneeled before the Emperor and implored him not to go on, repeating that Moscow meant death, Napoleon made an attempt to conclude peace and sent a Russian prisoner to Tsar Alexander I. There was no reply, and Napoleon pressed on toward Moscow, toward the peace which he believed awaited him in the Kremlin.

Only 60 miles separated Moscow from the field of Borodino, yet a whole week passed between the bloodshed of September 7, 1812, and the moment when Napoleon's cavalry entered the outskirts of Arbat on September 12. The invisible presence of the powerful strength of the great city was already felt in the Battle of Borodino. Not "superstition" but the people's powerful love of their country made Borodino the most frightful of all the countless battles of the sanguinary Napoleonic epic, in the words of the Emperor himself.

And only when the great city, set aflame from four sides, was ablaze with raging fires, did Napoleon realize that these "Scythians," these "barbarians," were inspired by feelings stronger than any "superstition."

During his sojourn in Moscow—from September 14 when he waited at the Dorogomilov outskirts for some nonexistent "boyars" to come to him with



"THE FIRE IN THE KREMLIN." Painting by Fabre du Fort, of France, on display in Moscow.

the keys to the Kremlin, to the moment on October 19, when he cried out: "Forward to Kaluga! And woe to those who will stand in my way!"—Napoleon's mood changed from impatience to panic and despair.

This fire brought about fatal consequences for the aggressor and his army, not only because it destroyed the available supplies, but because of its moral significance. Napoleon had emphatically and repeatedly insisted that he was waging war, not in order to encroach upon the territory and dignity of Russia, but merely to settle some differences and diplomatic misunderstandings. But the Moscow fire, the guerrilla warfare in the outskirts of Moscow, the complete absence of any manifestation (even on the part of the handful of impoverished and ragged people who remained in

Moscow) of a desire to submit to the enemy—all this told the conqueror clearly that to Russia the war was becoming a people's war in the fullest and most ruthless meaning of this word.

A true representative of the Russian people in 1812, General Kutuzov grasped with his faultless national instinct that Moscow would lead Napoleon not to his salvation but to his doom. The tsar and his court failed to understand this, and did everything to defame the old soldier. The people in the rear and the soldiers in the army did not for a single moment waver in their conviction that the sacrifice of Moscow, however painful, was absolutely necessary. Kutuzov's popularity among the people did not diminish, but on the contrary grew.

The Battle of Borodino, the burning of Moscow and the Berezina crossing

which completed the rout of the French army, stand out forever as the three landmarks of the disastrous Napoleonic campaign. The burning of Moscow was the turning point. The spoils in the chase, for which the aggressor lost half his army, slipped from his hands, a thing of smoke and ashes. And the Berezina debacle—just as the entire retreat from Moscow—was determined by the impossibility of wintering amid the charred ruins and the necessity of fleeing along the worst but shortest road.

Napoleon's final undoing came on June 18, 1815, at Waterloo, two years and nine months after the Moscow fire, but those years were merely one long and bloody agony. It was at Moscow that the conqueror's heart received its mortal blow.



FROM THE MOSCOW RIVER. The Kremlin, the Hotel Moscow (left) and the Council of Ministers building (far left).



BOLSHOI THEATER. The famed ballet and opera house, as seen from Sverdlov Square.

MOSCOW TODAY



NOVODEVITCHI MONASTERY. The Cathedral of Our Lady of Smolensk.

Moscow in Three Revolutions

By G. Kostomarov



V. I. LENIN. The founder of the Soviet State speaking in Moscow's Red Square in 1918.

THE working class of Moscow holds a place of honor in the history of the revolutionary struggle of the Russian proletariat.

The workers of Moscow came to the forefront for the first time during their famous strike at the Morozov factory in 1885. By the beginning of the 20th century Moscow had become one of the largest industrial cities of the country, the chief railway junction and most important trade center. The contradictions between labor and capital grew ever more acute.

The first revolutionary workers' circles came into being in the '90s of the last century. V. I. Lenin arrived in Moscow in 1894 and it was under his influence that Moscow's first social-democratic organization was founded. This organization was later termed the Moscow Workers' Union. Following the example of the Petersburg League of Struggle for the Emancipation of the Working

Class, headed by Lenin, the Moscow Workers' Union conducted political agitation among the working people and lent energetic leadership to the strike movement. In 1898 the Moscow Committee of the Russian Social-Democratic Labor Party was formed, and it became the guiding center of the proletariat of Moscow.

Under the leadership of the revolutionary Bolsheviks, the proletariat of Moscow began to prepare for a decisive struggle against the tsarist autocracy. In this period, the newspaper *Iskra*, edited by Lenin, was a major factor in the ideological and organizational consolidation of the Party.

The Russo-Japanese War hastened the revolution. The Baku strike organized by Stalin in December, 1904, was the signal for the January-February wave of strikes which swept all Russia. More than 50 thousand went out on strike in Moscow at the call of the Bol-

sheviks in January, 1905. The repressive measures of the tsarist authorities could not check the revolutionary movement.

The Bolsheviks of Moscow called for mass political strikes, which were to assume the proportions of an armed insurrection. The Moscow Committee addressed the working people with the fiery appeal: "The fight has flared up. The general strike is spreading like fire through Russia . . . Moscow, the heart of Russia, must become and shall become the heart of the nation-wide uprising."

The Moscow proletariat, by September, 1905, had become the vanguard of the revolution.

The October strike in Moscow in 1905 turned into an all-Russian political strike which swept the entire country. It was the prologue of the armed uprising in December.

After the general strike in October, the Moscow proletariat began intensive preparations for an armed uprising: weapons were obtained, military detachments were mustered and there was hard drilling. Maxim Gorky contributed a large sum to the Bolsheviks for the purchase of arms. His apartment was not only a gathering place of revolutionaries, but an arsenal as well.

The Moscow Soviet of Workers' Deputies, set up during the preparations for the uprising and guided by the Bolsheviks, was a major factor in mobilizing the workers of Moscow. At a conference on December 5, the Bolsheviks resolved to call a general strike which was to become an armed uprising. More than 150 thousand workers came out on strike at the call of the Moscow Soviet on December 7. The December actions of the Moscow proletariat were on a greater scale and bore a more advanced political character than the October strike.

A vast network of barricades sprang up on the streets of Moscow. For 10 days some thousands of armed workers

waged a heroic and uneven contest against the superior forces of the tsar's troops. Particularly stubborn was the resistance of the workers of the Krasnaya Presnya district.

Duly considering the situation, the Moscow Committee of the Bolsheviks and the Soviet of Workers' Deputies called upon the insurgents to cease their resistance in an organized manner, and to preserve and prepare their forces for further struggle.

Directed by Lenin, the Moscow Bolsheviks were able to carry out an orderly retreat, to extricate and conserve their main forces.

The December uprising played a decisive role in the revolutionary education of the masses. "After December," wrote Lenin, "this was not the same people. It was reborn. It had received its baptism of fire, it had been steeled in the uprising and it trained the fighting men who won out in 1917 . . ."

Years were yet required to bring the revolution to a victorious conclusion, but the Moscow Bolsheviks never ceased their struggle against tsarism, the bourgeoisie, the Mensheviks and other enemies of the revolutionary proletariat. In this difficult struggle the Moscow

Bolsheviks received invaluable aid from Lenin and Stalin. Molotov, Ulyanova (Lenin's wife) and Frunze worked in the Moscow Party organization during the First World War.

The beginning of 1917 was marked by mass strikes and demonstrations heralding the February Revolution in Russia.

Having received the first reports of the uprising in Petersburg on February 27, the Moscow Committee of the Bolsheviks called upon the working people to arise in the fight against the autocracy. At the call of the Bolsheviks the workers of Moscow at once downed tools and began to elect deputies to the Soviets.

On February 28, numerous columns of workers headed by their newly elected deputies moved from the suburbs toward the center of the city, on their way drawing the soldiers of the Moscow garrison into their ranks. The Moscow bourgeoisie and servants of the tsar, preparing to give battle to the workers, did not dare to take to arms. There was no bloodshed in Moscow during the February Revolution.

The Moscow organization of the Bolsheviks in the first days of the February

Revolution assumed a leading role in the struggle of the workers and peasants.

Against the will of the workers and peasants, the coalition Provisional Government decided to continue Russia's participation in the First World War. The collapse of the June operations at the front offered the bourgeoisie the pretext for a fresh campaign against the working class. With the full support of the coalition Provisional Government and abetted by the Mensheviks and the Socialist-Revolutionaries, the bourgeoisie hurled itself furiously upon the workers and the Bolsheviks, and strove to stifle the revolution by hunger and lockouts.

In Moscow as in Petrograd, the July demonstrations were carried out under the slogan: "All power to the Soviets!" The attempts of the Moscow bourgeoisie to attack the demonstrations of the working people in those days, to smash the editorial office of the Bolshevik newspaper, *Social Democrat*, ended in failure. The workers and the soldiers who had joined them displayed a high degree of organization and full readiness to fight.

After the July days, the Bolsheviks, guided by the instructions of the Sixth



SEIZING THE KREMLIN. Red Guards entering the Kremlin on November 3, 1917. From a painting by E. Lissner.

Party Congress, began intensively to prepare the proletariat for an armed uprising. The bourgeoisie too lost no time, massed its forces and chose Moscow as the mustering ground of the counter-revolutionary detachments. Conferences of industrialists, merchants, bankers, army officers and clergymen were held in Moscow. It was also in Moscow, as far away as possible from revolutionary Petrograd, that the motley counter-revolutionary gathering, the so-called Council of State, was held on August 12.

"It is not difficult to understand," wrote Stalin, "that under such conditions the conference convened in Moscow on August 12 will inevitably turn into an organ for the conspiracy of the counter-revolution against the workers who are threatened with lockouts and unemployment, against the peasants who are 'not given' land, against the soldiers who are being deprived of their freedom won in the days of the revolution . . ." Stalin called upon the advanced workers to expose the Mensheviks and the Socialist-Revolutionaries seeking to camouflage this conference under the banner of "saving the revolution."

The Moscow proletariat resolutely responded to the call of their leader. Four hundred thousand workers went out on strike in Moscow on the day that the Council of State was convened. The "saviors of Russia" were left without light, water or transport.

After the failure of their Council of State the bourgeoisie accelerated the preparation of their counter-revolutionary coup to be conducted by General Kornilov. The proletariat and garrison of Moscow rallied to the support of the Bolshevik Party in the struggle against the Kornilov bands. The Bolsheviks gained the majority in the Petrograd and Moscow Soviets of Workers' and Soldiers' Deputies.

"Having gained the majority in the Soviets of Workers' and Soldiers' Deputies in both capitals, the Bolsheviks can and should seize state power," wrote Lenin.

Preparations for the seizure of power were now begun. The Moscow Committee of the Bolsheviks reorganized its apparatus and listed all the buildings



1905 REVOLUTION. This reproduction of a painting by I. Vladimirov shows barricades in Moscow.

and institutions to be seized in the uprising. At the industrial enterprises, the Party and trade union organizations intensified preparations and began to arm the Red Guards.

The report of the seizure of power by the Bolsheviks in Petrograd reached Moscow on the morning of October 25 (November 7 under the new calendar).

The Moscow Committee of the Bolsheviks at once set up a Party center to direct the armed struggle. The Military Revolutionary Committee was elected on the evening of the same day.

At the instructions of the Moscow Party center the insurgents occupied the post office, telegraph and interurban telephone stations. The majority of the soldiers of the Moscow garrison were on the side of the Bolsheviks. The insurgents, however, had insufficient arms.

The bourgeoisie set up a White Guard staff, the "Committee of Public Safety," headed by the Socialist-Revolutionary Rudnev, which commanded well trained detachments composed mainly of officers and cadets. The arsenals too were in their possession. However, the commander of the troops in the Moscow area, Colonel Ryabtsev, decided not to launch operations against the insurgent workers, but waited for reinforcements.

The White Guards, playing for time, sued for an armistice. But an armistice would have been a betrayal of the insurgent proletariat. The initiative passed completely into the hands of the troops of the Military Revolutionary Committee. After hard fighting in Ostozhenka, at Smolensk Market and at the Nikitsky Gates, the White Guard forces were surrounded by the revolutionary detachments.

Lenin and Stalin attentively followed the events in Moscow. Detachments of Petrograd Red Guards and Baltic sailors were sent to Moscow on Stalin's orders. A combined detachment of the workers of Moscow, Orekhovo-Zuyevo, Podolsk and Ivanovo-Voznesensk led by Frunze cleared the White Guards from the Kremlin and raised the banner of the Soviets over the old Kremlin buildings.

The routed White Guards and their staff capitulated and laid down their arms on November 2.

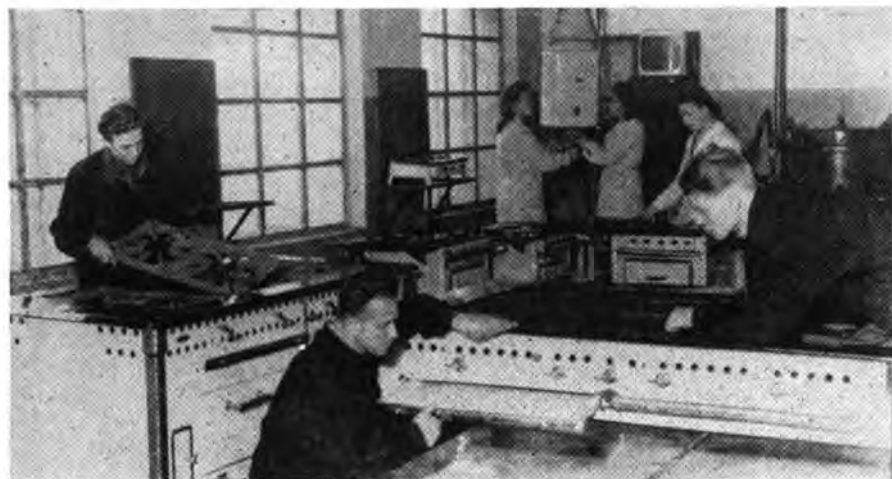
The proletariat, headed by the Bolsheviks, had won a historic victory. The Great October Socialist Revolution opened a fresh page in the history of Moscow, which was to become the capital of the great Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.



MILLING MACHINE. Operator Vassili Churbanov, at the Kaganovich plant, turned out four times his annual production quota last year.



BALL BEARINGS. Assembly work at the State ball bearing plant.



GAS RANGES. Products of the Gazoapparat factory will be installed in city flats and catering establishments. This is final inspection.

MOSCOW WORKERS

These are the workers of Moscow, the people who man the capital's varied industries, supplying the country with the products of their labor. Moscow workers manufacture automobiles, machine tools, textiles and consumer goods. "Made in Moscow" is a trademark of which the city's workers are proud.



BOOK PRINTING. At the First Printshop. Some editions are printed in the millions. Forty-two million copies of Gorky's works have been published.



HAM TESTING. These workers are employed at the Mikayan packing plant.



MOTORCYCLES. Anastasia Nosova, a checker at the motorcycle plant in the capital.



SOAP AND COSMETICS. Galina Miroshaikova, the leading worker in the Svoboda factory soap department.



PORCELAIN. A. Solntseva, employed at the Dulevo porcelain factory.



TEXTILES. Ekaterina Mikhailova, employed at the Pyotr Alexeyev weaving mill, exceeds her daily quota by 40 per cent.



CANDY. Packing fruit-flavored gum drops in boxes on the conveyor at the Udarnitsa factory.



NEW. A view of Okhotny Ryad in 1947. The Moscow Hotel in the foreground.

Socialist Moscow—30 Years Old

By G. Pakhomov

SOCIALIST Moscow, as we know it today, is almost 30 years old, which is nearly one twenty-seventh of its eight hundred years. But the changes which have taken place in the city during this brief period of its history are epochal. It is hard, and sometimes entirely impossible, to recognize pre-revolutionary Moscow in the rebuilt capital.

Among the first steps of the Soviet authorities in Moscow, as throughout the country, were the fundamental social transformations effected in housing, in municipal and other services to the working people. Nearly two thirds of Moscow's population was made up of workers who lived in ramshackle huts on the outskirts and in gloomy factory barracks without even primitive conveniences. In 1918, in accordance with a decree signed by Lenin, about half a million workers were moved to well-equipped houses formerly occupied by the bourgeoisie. Soon thereafter large-scale housing construction and recon-

struction of the workers' districts on the outskirts began in Moscow.

Every year saw new blocks of modern apartment buildings with all conveniences rise in Moscow. There were new tracts of greenery, water mains, drainage pipes, electric lights and paved streets. Schools and clubs, polyclinics and stores were built in the working-class districts. New streetcar lines were built to connect them with the center; boulevards, squares and parks were laid out and sports stadiums appeared in these districts.

Pre-revolutionary Moscow had less than 130 million square feet of housing floor space. Some 65 million square feet have been added since 1918. Pre-revolutionary Moscow occupied an area of less than 44 thousand acres; by 1950 its area is to be nearly 150 thousand acres.

While new construction was in progress, steps were taken to effect a fundamental change in the old layout of the city. A scientifically elaborated plan was

adopted in 1935 as the basis for reconstruction. Drawn up under Stalin's direction, it embodies the Government's concern for the improvement of the living conditions and cultural level of the working people.

The scope of reconstruction in Moscow under the prewar Five-Year Plans has no precedent in the history of city construction. It was not confined to the construction of modern apartment buildings. Moscow's streets were broadened and straightened; the capital acquired new avenues, and the pre-revolutionary slums vanished.

I have an old photograph of Okhotny Ryad, a section of pre-revolutionary Moscow. The picture shows squalid little shops and a saloon with a pool room. And I now look at the photograph of present-day Okhotny Ryad with its 14-story building of the Hotel Moscow, and facing it the majestic building of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, and at the 150-foot drive between them.

forever banished is the old Moscow of the merchants.

Gorky Street, one of the main thoroughfares of the capital, begins at the corner of Okhotny Ryad. An old-time Muscovite would not recognize in this broad asphalted thoroughfare the former Tverskaya Street—a narrow 15-foot street climbing uphill. This street has been widened to 165 feet. New architectural groups of tall apartment and public buildings tower on either side of the street. Gone also are the streetcar tracks. Instead, streams of trolley buses, autobuses and automobiles glide over the smooth asphalted surface of the street.

Many valuable buildings were moved to new sites and new stories were added to others. Two stories were added to the building of the Moscow Soviet—a remarkable work of the famous Russian architect Kazakov.

Neither the new Moscow nor any other new or reconstructed Soviet city has much in common with the established conception of a modern Euro-

pean city. Tuberculosis and rheumatism thrive in the slums of European cities, whose splendid layout, lovely boulevards and gardens charm the eye of the tourist.

Soviet cities, and particularly Moscow, are not "European." They are socialist.

Since the Revolution modern apartment houses, giving accommodation on the war's eve to half a million souls, have been erected. This figure coincides exactly with the number of Moscow's slum-dwellers before the Soviet Revolution.

No matter where the Muscovite may go—to the former Prokhorovka slums where the workers lived in dismal barracks before the Revolution, to the Mozhaish Highway, the former Krestyanskaya Zastava, or to any other outskirts of the capital—he will see asphalted streets with new buildings, or buildings under construction, schools, boulevards, subway stations, trolley bus, streetcar and motorbus lines connecting the outlying districts with the center of

the city. And this fact—the fact that slums have been banished from the outskirts by the planned reconstruction of Moscow—represents one of the greatest achievements of the socialist system.

During the prewar Five-Year Plan periods Moscow acquired not only new buildings, but also such magnificent projects as the subway, the Moscow-Volga Canal, and gigantic new bridges.

Striking changes have taken place in Moscow's industrial development under the Stalin Five-Year Plans. Textile and light industry enterprises predominated in pre-revolutionary Moscow. The few metalworking plants, which were owned mainly by foreign concerns, accounted for a very insignificant part of the total production.

Modern branches of industry—aircraft, automobile, machine tool, metallurgical, electrical equipment, tool-making, precision instruments, etc.—appeared in Moscow during the Stalin Five-Year Plan periods. Moscow's industrial production has increased to 21



OLD. The same view of Okhotny Ryad on the eve of the October Revolution, 30 years ago.



OLD. Gorky Street 30 years ago. It was called Tverskaya Street then.

times the pre-revolutionary volume. In 1940 the enterprises of the capital alone produced nearly double the total volume turned out by all the factories and mills of tsarist Russia.

The pride of the entire country is the Stalin auto plant, the largest and most modern automotive enterprise in Europe. The plant has increased output 77 times during the past decade, and its

present volume of production nearly equals the total turned out by the whole of Moscow's industry in 1913.

All of Europe's industry turned out 120 thousand bearings before the war—only 20 thousand more than the 1940 output of Moscow's Kaganovich first bearing plant.

The Kuibyshev electrical equipment plant of Moscow has no equal in the world. Soviet industry is likewise proud of such Moscow plants as the Kalibr, which turns out precision gauges.

Socialist Moscow is the administrative seat of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. The Kremlin Palace, symbol of the Soviet State, houses the offices and assembly halls of the Supreme Soviets of the USSR and of the Russian SFSR, as well as of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and the Council of Ministers. Ministries of the Union and of the Republic have their offices in the capital, as does the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party.

The head of the Soviet State, Joseph Stalin, lives and works in the Kremlin. Lenin too lived and worked there. His body now lies in state in the mausoleum on Red Square, where each year thousands come to pay tribute to his memory.



NEW. Gorky Street today. The street has been widened, and the old buildings replaced by apartments and government offices.

MOSCOW DEPUTY

On this page are pictures of Ivan Stepanov, Deputy to the Moscow Soviet (a municipal governing body corresponding to a city council). Deputy Stepanov, a resident of Moscow and a worker at the "Pravda" printing plant, was elected to the Moscow Soviet by the constituents of his district.

Deputy Stepanov and his colleagues in the Moscow Soviet—more than one thousand workers, housewives, professionals and executives—attend to the every-day needs of the city's millions. Street repairs, housing construction and public health and municipal services, the expansion of industry and cultural facilities—these are the province of the City Soviet.

Deputy Stepanov receives many letters from his constituents, calling his attention to matters that require correction, asking assistance in personal problems, suggesting measures for improvement of municipal services. He personally investigates conditions reported by his constituents, and initiates action by the City Soviet on their behalf.



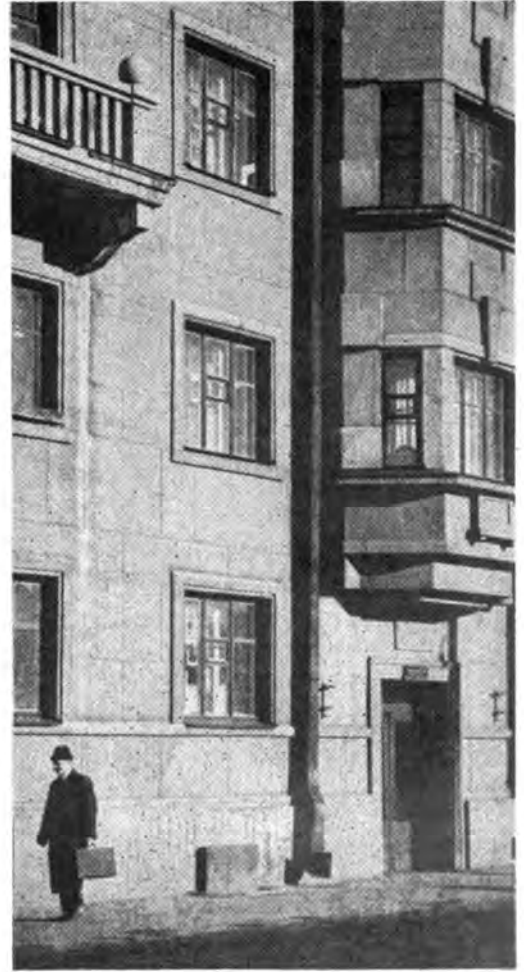
ON THE JOB. Ivan Stepanov, Deputy to the Moscow Soviet, is a member of the trade union committee at the "Pravda" printshop.



MAKING UP. Stepanov handles type for a "Pravda" page



GRANDFATHER. Fifty-four years old, Stepanov enjoys playing with grandchildren Tanya and Zhenya.



HOME. Stepanov and his family live in a three-room flat, at 30 Raskova Street.

Reconstruction of the Capital

By D. N. Chechulin
Chief Architect of Moscow

THE 1935 plan for the reconstruction of Moscow, drawn up under the direction of Joseph V. Stalin with the active participation of eminent Soviet architects, scientists and engineers, combines solicitude for the welfare of the people with concern for the city's national architectural character.

We have not discarded old historical Moscow, nor have we turned her into a museum, as was insistently urged by some. However spontaneous and unplanned was the development of Moscow, which proceeded over a period of eight centuries, one can discern the creative genius of the great Russian people, their splendid artistic traditions, expressed primarily in monumental architecture. To this day it forms part of the architectural fabric of the city.

Old Moscow developed in circles around the center, the Kremlin. Thoroughfares radiating from the center linked Moscow with neighboring principalities. This radial and circular system combines solicitude for the welfare of the plan for the reconstruction of the Soviet capital.

The first Five-Year Plan marked an epoch in the architectural remodeling of the Soviet capital and the fundamental improvement of the material and cultural conditions of life of its population. Hundreds of miles of water mains and sewers, and heat and power systems (using local fuel from the Moscow Coal Basin) were installed. The Moscow subway and the Moscow-Volga Canal were built; streets were straightened and widened; new splendid parks and

highways were laid. The city spread out, filled with light and air, and the contrast between the center and the outskirts was effaced.

Between 1935 and 1940, 391 school buildings were erected in Moscow as well as new types of public buildings entirely unknown in pre-revolutionary Moscow—institutions for children, workers' clubs, including such grand edifices as the Palace of Culture of the Stalin auto plant, the club of the Hammer and Sickle plant, the Palace of Culture in Fili, and others. Hundreds of public buildings totaling several million cubic feet were put up. The largest of these are the office building of the Council of Ministers on Okhotny Ryad, the new Lenin Library building, the Central Telegraph Office and the building of the Ministries of Light Industry, Trade and Agriculture.

Other buildings that have substantially improved the appearance of Moscow are those housing scientific institutes and higher schools. A number of large department stores, several big hospitals, some 15 polyclinics and dispensaries and more than a dozen maternity hospitals, new bath houses, mechanized laundries and other municipal institutions have been built in various parts of the city.

The 1935 plan provides for the creation of a number of district centers around Moscow. This is intended to decentralize the city, relieving congestion. Modern transportation facilities will make it convenient for the residents to commute from their homes in the picturesque suburbs of the capital.

The length of the city's subway lines has reached 25 miles. The streetcar network has been almost doubled in length since 1913, and more than 130 miles of trolley bus lines have been laid. By 1946, the area paved with asphalt had increased nearly 26.5 times, as compared with 1913. The capacity of the city waterworks has been raised more



MOZHAISK HIGHWAY. Apartment construction. Outstanding bricklayer Fedor Shavlyugin is a Deputy to the Supreme Soviet of the Russian SFSR.



PALACE OF SOVIETS. Model of the proposed skyscraper.

than tenfold. Muscovites consume eight times more water and 15 times more gas than formerly.

One of the most remarkable reconstruction achievements, unprecedented in the history of city planning, was the almost simultaneous construction of 11 bridges across the Moscow River. These handsome monumental structures weave a beautiful design in the general architectural ensemble of the new Moscow.

During the grimmest months of the war Stalin did not cease to think of new ways of reconstructing the Socialist capital. In 1942, when the German armies had penetrated far into the interior of the country, he gave instructions to commence building the 525-mile Saratov-Moscow gas pipe line. Completed in 1946, this line now gives Muscovites more than 45 million cubic feet of natural gas daily. Together with the gas produced from coal by the Moscow gas works the capital now has a daily gas supply of more than 62 million cubic feet.

Large enterprises of the capital requested priority in the use of Saratov gas, but the Moscow Soviet, in accordance with Stalin's instructions, decided

to use this natural gas to improve the living conditions of the population of the city: for household needs and for municipal services.

In the current year gas will be installed in 50 thousand apartments of Moscow. On an average 100 to 150 apartments are being connected daily with the city gas network. In 1950 natural gas will be used by 70 per cent of the Moscow population. In that year the average consumption of gas per person in Moscow will be almost three times more than for the inhabitants of Geneva and Copenhagen, and will considerably exceed that of a Parisian.

By November 7, the 30th anniversary of the October Revolution, the gas installation workers plan to exceed their quota by five thousand apartments.

The postwar Five-Year Plan period will see new and even bigger landmarks in the realization of the general plan for the reconstruction of Moscow. New important tasks confront our architects, engineers, planners, workers, artists and sculptors. In the most terrible of all wars, Moscow fulfilled her historic mission as the rallying force and organizer of resistance to the enemy. This heroic period in the life of the capital must be reflected in new construction, so that the memory of its glory shall live on through the centuries.

During the current Five-Year Plan more than 32 million square feet of housing floor space and a large number of public buildings are scheduled to be built. Thanks to the sweeping scale of the new construction, it will be possible to take substantial strides toward the architectural reconstruction of the central thoroughfares of the city and to begin laying out sizable new districts.

New buildings are now springing up on the central streets, and the time is not far off when these thoroughfares will be completely rebuilt and improved in keeping with the general plan for the reconstruction of Moscow.

Old squares and boulevards are being improved and reconstructed and new ones are being laid out, and new tracts of greenery are being added to the city.

Within a few weeks Muscovites will witness the completion of the reconstruction of the traffic artery running through

Neglinnaya Street and Tsvetnoi Boulevard to Ploshchad Kommuny, and shortly afterward Petrovka, Stoleshnikov Pereulok and other streets will be fully reconstructed and improved.

Considerable development has been projected for the southwestern district of the city lying beyond the Lenin Hills. Here large-scale construction of housing and public buildings is already under way.

Large public buildings are being erected on Kaluzhskoye Highway, where an avenue more than three hundred feet wide is being laid out. Beyond the avenue residential areas will be built, consisting of small and medium-sized buildings. The undeveloped tracts found here provide a diversity of natural conditions and offer an excellent opportunity for the application of the finest achievements of Soviet town development.

Eight skyscrapers, 16; 26 and 32 stories high, will be put up at a number of sites suitable for this type of construction. These buildings are to be original in design, and are in no way to be copies of skyscrapers abroad. They



GAS FOR MOSCOW. A housewife testing her new stove.



NEW APARTMENT HOUSES. On Bolshaya Kaluzhskaya Street, in a suburb of Moscow.

will serve as a new, valuable element in the artistic composition of Moscow and, woven into the natural and architectural setting of the city, will enrich its contours.

Now Moscow is surrounded by settlements covering a range of 30 miles. Prefabricated housing construction will make it possible to build houses and bungalows in a few days or even hours. Special prefabricated settlements for members of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR are being built at Zvenigorod and Abramtsevo.

The general plan calls for the removal from the city of some enterprises which are considered health and fire hazards.

Electrification of the Belt railway, as well as of the October and Savelov railways, is planned. The Belt railway will be part of the city transport system. Moscow will be surrounded by a circular motor road which will divert traffic from the center. There will be underground parking areas for automobiles.

Work is in full swing on the construction of the fourth line of the Moscow subway, which is scheduled to be ready for traffic late next year.

The Moscow subway recently marked

its 12th anniversary. During this period the total length of the subway increased from 6.8 to 25 miles, and the number of stations from 13 to 29; and the trains have made 6,516,000 trips, carrying 4,183,000,000 passengers. Nearly two million people travel on the Moscow subway every day. This is 11 times the volume of traffic in 1935, when the first line went into operation.

The three main lines of the subway cut through the heart of the capital in all directions, linking the most important industrial districts and the major railway stations. The fourth line, the so-called "Grand Circle," will be 12.4 miles long. By 1952 it will girdle the whole of the central part of the city.

The first section of the "Grand Circle," running from the Central Park of Culture and Rest through the Zamoskvorechye and Tagansky districts to Kursk Station, will link city districts which as yet are without a subway line and will connect stations on existing radial lines.

When complete the fourth line, which is being built at a great depth, will twice pass under the Moscow River and under the Yauza River and the drainage canal. The builders, with 15 years of experience in construction and with the

aid of first-class technical equipment are successfully overcoming quicksands and other obstacles. Mechanization is being applied on a wide scale. The loading of rock in the process of tunneling is 80 per cent mechanized. As a result the number of men in each tunneling team has been cut almost in half. The men engaged in tunneling and in laying tubings are considerably exceeding their quotas. They have undertaken to complete the year's construction program by November 7, the 30th anniversary of the October Revolution.

Prominent Moscow architects are designing the new subway stations with surface and underground vestibules. These stations will be splendid subterranean palaces faced with marble and decorated with sculpture.

The fulfillment of the new architectural, artistic and engineering tasks put before the architects and builders of Moscow will undoubtedly serve to improve the quality of large-scale housing construction and to elevate the general standard of our architecture and construction engineering.

We, Soviet city builders and architects, are proud that it has fallen to our lot to realize this brilliant plan.



ON ROUTE. Nearly two million passengers a day are carried by the Moscow subway.

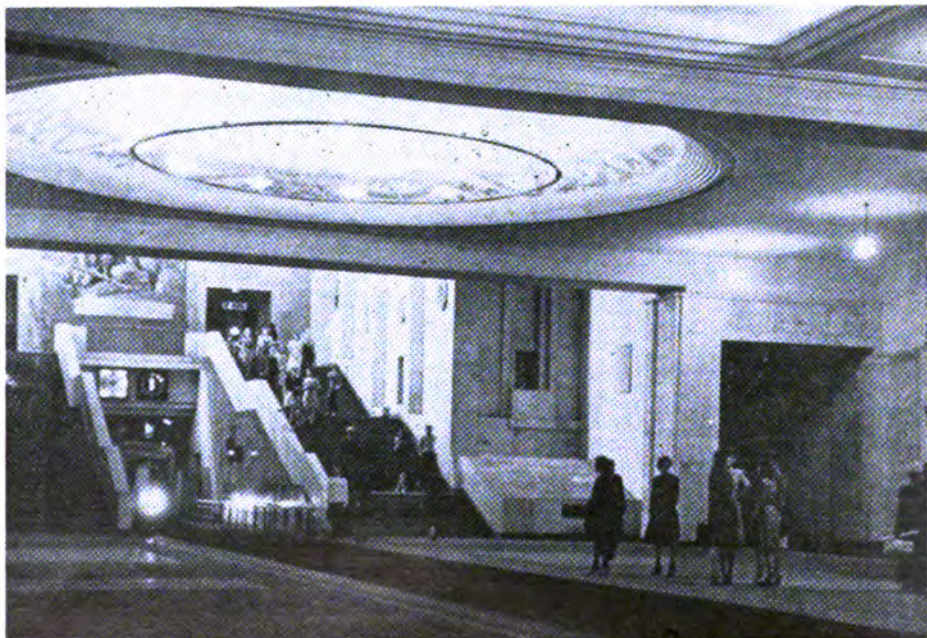


WAITING FOR TRAINS. In the underground vestibule of the Mayakovsky Square station.

NEW SUBWAY LINE

Muscovites are proud of their beautiful 12-year-old subway system, 25 miles long and still growing. The fourth section of the subway, now under construction, will add another 12 miles to the system. The first section of the new line will go into operation next year; it will be completed in 1952.

The subway stations are structures of architectural beauty, designed by the country's leading architects. The underground vestibules and platforms are spacious and flooded with light. The stations and passages are faced with marble, and are generously decorated with statuary.



BETWEEN RUSH HOURS. In 12 years the subway has carried more than four billion passengers. This is the Izmailovskaya station.



SHIPS NEAR THE KREMLIN. On the Moscow River, whose level was raised 10 feet by the Moscow-Volga Canal.

Water Gateway

By Eugene Simonov

TEN years ago, on July 15, 1937, the Moscow-Volga Canal was opened to traffic. Moscow, situated in the heart of the country, became a port of three seas and the center of Soviet river traffic. Vessels from the Baltic, Caspian and White seas steam into Moscow's ports daily.

One of the greatest hydrotechnical structures in the world (larger than the Panama Canal and only slightly smaller than the Suez Canal in terms of length and volume of excavation), the 452-mile Moscow-Volga Canal was built in less than five years. Construction of the Panama and Suez Canals took decades.

The builders of the Moscow-Volga Canal dug some 70 miles of artificial navigation channel and erected 11 dams, 11 locks with a total lift of 125 feet, and five pumping stations.

The new geography of Moscow is closely linked with her new history, with those great changes which took place in the centuries-old city after the Revolution.

By the beginning of the '30s, the speedy economic development of Moscow and the growth of its population

raised the problem of water supply. It was estimated that by 1937, Moscow would need 195 million gallons of water per day, which was exactly what the Moscow River carried past the Kremlin every 24 hours. At that rate the city would have absorbed every drop of water in the stream.

Stalin proposed that part of the waters of the Volga be diverted to Moscow, and the project was undertaken in 1931.

More than two hundred main structures were erected along the canal route. Some two hundred towns and villages in the area to be flooded were transplanted elsewhere. If all the earth and rock excavated in the construction of the canal were to be piled on Moscow's Sverdlov Square, it would tower into the stratosphere some seven and one half miles above the earth's surface.

With the completion of the canal the water supply of Moscow has increased eight times per capita as compared with 1916, and the daily water "ration" per person in Moscow today is more than 75 gallons. All told, Moscow uses more than 325 million gallons of water a day.

Under the current Five-Year Plan

Moscow is to receive two new waterworks, one in the northern part of the city and one in the southern section. The goal is a daily per capita supply of 150 gallons.

In addition to water supply, the Moscow-Volga Canal solved a major transport problem for the country. The water level of the Moscow River was raised 10 feet inside the city limits, and the river became navigable throughout its course. The new canal reduced the water route between Moscow and Gorky (chief Volga River port) by 68 miles.

Today the three river ports of Moscow—North, West and South—bustle with activity. In the course of the past 10 years the canal has carried more than 19 million tons of cargo and nearly 25 million passengers. The ports of the capital daily unload thousands of tons of cargo: grain from the Volga valley, oil and fruit from Baku, and automobiles from Gorky. No less than a million freight cars would have been required to carry the goods the canal has handled since it opened.

The current navigation season on the Moscow-Volga Canal promises to be the biggest so far. The schedule provides for five million passengers and some two and one half million tons of cargo.

The completion of new hydrotechnical developments on the Upper Volga since the war, at Uglich and Shcherbakov (formerly Rybinsk), have further developed the waterways leading to the capital. New installations set up along the water route through the Moscow and Oka rivers to Gorky, which passes through rich farming country, have increased its carrying capacity three times over. The Mariinsk sluice-gate system linking the Rybinsk reservoir with the northwestern river basin has shortened the water route between Moscow and Leningrad by 675 miles.

At Kaluga on the Oka a large hydroelectric power station is to be built, marking the beginning of work to link the Moscow River with the Don. With this accomplished, the Soviet capital will become a port of five seas; and direct shipping lines from Moscow's piers will lead also to the Black and Azov seas, the Crimea and the Caucasus.

Stalin Auto Plant

By I. Likhachev

Director of the Stalin Auto Plant

It is almost impossible to draw a comparison between the present and the past of the Stalin auto plant (known as ZIS—*Zavod imeni Stalina*). The Stalin plant was built under Soviet rule at the site of the old Automobile Motor Association (AMO). It is practically a whole town, in which the old AMO would have been lost.

On October 1, 1931, when the expanded plant, under Soviet management, was named for Joseph Stalin, the Soviet leader sent the following message to the personnel of the enterprise: "In the place where Russian capitalists built automobile workshops with backward technique, low productivity of labor and barbarous methods of exploitation there has been created a mighty giant with . . . the application of all the achievements of modern technique."

The annual productive capacity of the pre-revolutionary automobile plant amounted to but one hundred machines, assembled from imported parts. Between 1924 and 1935 the Soviet plant produced 6,144 automobiles. A year later, after it was reconstructed, it produced the same number in five months. By the end of the second Five-Year Plan (1937) output was 16 times more than in the first year of the Five-Year Plan. New large shops were added: a sec-

ond machine assembly shop, a third foundry, and tool, body-building, modeling and armature shops, and a central heating and electric power station. The personnel made every effort to increase the annual output of the plant to 70 thousand new type three-ton trucks with 73 horsepower engines. In 1939 the plant produced 70,394 such machines.

The establishment of the plant exercised a strong influence on the development of kindred branches of production: rubber, electrotechnical, ball-bearing. It stimulated complex machine-tool building and the manufacture of the highest brands of alloyed steels.

The Great Patriotic War temporarily changed the aspect of the plant. Equipment and many of its workers were evacuated to the Urals, where new plants were built within six months. But the Moscow plant also continued working. The enterprise was converted into a mighty arsenal for the production of arms and ammunition. In June, 1942, the plant was awarded the highest mark of distinction—the Order of Lenin—for its successes in war production.

At the same time, the rehabilitation of automobile production proceeded. By the middle of 1942, the plant also manufactured monthly thousands of trucks; and it subsequently mastered the pro-

duction of the ZIS-42 general-purpose truck and restored the manufacture of motors. In October 1944 the plant received a second government award, the Order of the Red Banner of Labor. Among the successes of the plant was the fulfillment of the task set by Stalin, to design a new, comfortable passenger car of the highest class—the ZIS-110.

The Stalin auto plant of today is a huge industrial combine. Its system includes divisions that manufacture carburetors and produce automobile units and special equipment.

The technology of production is constantly being perfected. Devices involving expenditure of physical effort are being replaced by those operated by pneumatic pressure. The plant has its own technical department which designs and manufactures improved machines, tools and machine-tool equipment.

The daily output of automobiles is 25 per cent higher now than in the first half year of 1946. The prewar level of labor productivity was attained in the first quarter of 1947, and by the beginning of July was surpassed by 3.4 per cent.

More than 14 hundred brigades are participating in socialist emulation for the fulfillment of the annual plan before the end of the year. The personnel of the plant have introduced thousands of new rationalization proposals. Their authors—workers and engineers—have been awarded bonuses.

The educational system of the plant includes an evening institute, a double-shift technical school, a vocational school, courses for engineers and technicians, and scores of seminars, circles and Stakhanovite schools where workers, brigade leaders and machine-tool operators raise their qualifications.

In accordance with the postwar Five-Year Plan, the annual production of trucks alone should be 100 thousand machines in 1950.



ZIS-110. New deluxe passenger car in production at the Stalin auto plant.

Proletarian District—Its Growth Under Socialism

By G. Maryagin

FROM the heart of Moscow the subway requires only a few minutes to reach the eastern outskirts of the capital. The last stop, the "Stalin Plant Station," is a handsome structure completed during the war. Most of the people of the area wear working clothes: jackets, overalls and work shirts.

This is the Proletarian District, one of the youngest districts of the capital. A quarter of a century ago most of this area was known as the Simonov suburb. The six-century-old Simonov Monastery then was surrounded by crooked, ramshackle streets, crazy barns, the automobile assembly shops which boasted the title "Plant of the Merchants Ryabushinsky" and the small shops of the Westinghouse plant.

Nothing has remained of all this but a few houses scheduled to be dismantled and the names of a few streets. One of the latter is Tiufaleva Street. Only the old-timers remember that this was once the location of Tiufaleva grove and the marshes surrounding it. The place is now the site of the largest plant in the USSR, the Stalin plant, first-born of the Soviet automobile industry, and of the huge Dynamo electric machine building plant and other large enterprises.

An area of hundreds of acres is covered by the Stalin automobile plant, which by 1950 will turn out 100 thousand trucks a year, one fifth of the total output of the USSR. New types of trucks and handsome passenger cars, such as the ZIS-110, and spacious and comfortable autobuses are made in the shops. The huge shops of the Dynamo, the bicycle and the motorcycle plants are known for the high quality of their products.

The first 10 trucks made by the people of the Simonov suburb appeared on the Red Square during the May 1 celebrations of 1924. The development of the suburb was begun at a rapid rate that year.

The construction of attractive new

settlements on the outskirts of the city for the families of industrial workers is a feature of the reconstruction of the capital and of the development of all Soviet cities. These settlements, with modern homes and apartments, are a far cry from the hovels and barracks and the crowded tenements in which city workers lived before the Revolution.

The tall apartment houses of the Machine Builders' Street, one of the chief arteries of the new district, arose in the vicinity of the present subway station.

It was in the period of the Five-Year Plans that these factory blocks and apartment houses arose where before there were only marshes or the crooked streets of the Simonov suburb. The towers of the old Simonov Monastery stand on the hill overlooking the Moscow River. Their neighbor is a taller structure, the concrete, steel and glass Palace of Culture of the Stalin automobile plant.

The balconies of the club command a splendid view of the industrial district, a view which is all the more pleasing for the greenery of the streets lined with saplings. The boulevards and squares too are colored with flower patches.

I MADE the acquaintance of an old resident of the Simonov suburb, the smith Ivan Shandorin who works at the Stalin plant. The young people call him the "historian of the district." He described the dreary life in the old suburb before the Revolution, the fighting and gambling that were the only recreation of the people, the mud that was so deep and clinging that the coach drivers refused to carry passengers to the district, the public health "institutions" which boasted of a solitary nurse and a few old women "cure-alls."

Asked how many schools, kindergartens, libraries and theaters there were in the old suburb, Ivan Shandorin sadly recalled: "We did not even know the

meaning of a kindergarten. There were only seven elementary schools and these were attended only by the children of the well-to-do."

The district today has 14 large school buildings built in Soviet times and attended by 15 thousand pupils. In addition there are two vocational schools, a branch of the auto mechanical institute, five research and designing institutes, four trade schools and a children's music school.

Fifteen hundred children in the new district are cared for in kindergartens and nurseries housed in new buildings specially built for the purpose. The people may borrow books from nine libraries.

The number of medical institutions has been growing. The place of the "cure-alls" and quacks has been taken by 11 out-patient clinics and dispensaries, two maternity homes, two children's sanatoriums and an electrotherapy clinic. There are 370 doctors in the district. Medical attention is free.

The municipal services have been steadily improving. Steam heat was installed in many houses of the district before the war. After the construction of the Saratov-Moscow gas line, when the capital began to receive the natural gas of the Saratov region, gas fixtures were installed in 11 large apartment houses. This year gas will be supplied to 45 hundred apartments in the district.

During the past 15 years too the district acquired three first-class bath houses, one of the best natatoriums in Moscow, and a large mechanized laundry.

Though the development of the district was checked by the Second World War, it has now resumed its growth and is improving steadily. A place of importance belongs to the Proletarian District in the postwar Five-Year Plan for the rehabilitation and development of the capital. The district is to acquire an additional one million square feet of housing.



NATURE STUDY. Children of workers, at the Palace of Culture.



DRAMATICS CIRCLE. The amateur theater group at the Stalin auto plant Palace of Culture is one of the best in the capital.

FREE RECREATION FOR WORKERS AND FAMILIES

Stalin auto plant workers relax after working hours in their own Palace of Culture, built for them near the plant. From morning to night the Palace of Culture is a beehive of activity, with varied recreational facilities for youngsters of pre-school age, schoolchildren and adults.

Experienced teachers supervise play. Older children work at hobbies, read or hear talks by writers and scientists.

Steam fitters, milling machine operators, foundrymen and electricians rehearse plays, sketch and paint, play musical instruments or engage in other recreational activities. The amateur theatrical, art and music groups are under the direction of leading Soviet professional artists.

In the evening the plant workers attend performances by amateur and professional groups staged for them in the auditorium of the Palace of Culture. Some workers spend their evenings playing chess, billiards, or reading. The workers may avail themselves of all facilities at the Palace of Culture free of charge.



REHEARSAL. The accordion players' circle is particularly favored by the auto workers. Players are popular figures at parties.



BILLIARD ROOM. Admirers of the international game spend many of their leisure hours at the Palace of Culture hall.



CANAL. Tourists on the Moscow-Volga waterway.

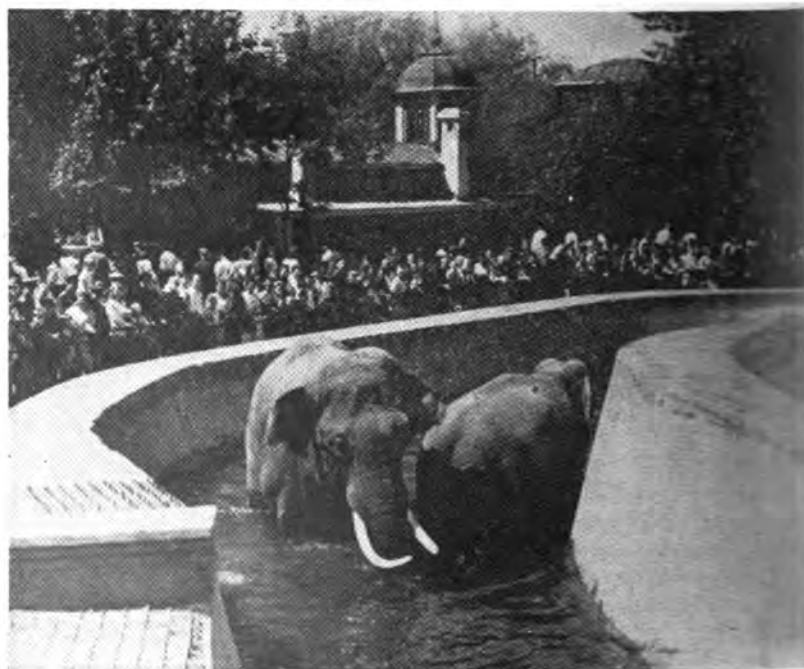


SQUARE. Popular Sovetskaya Square.

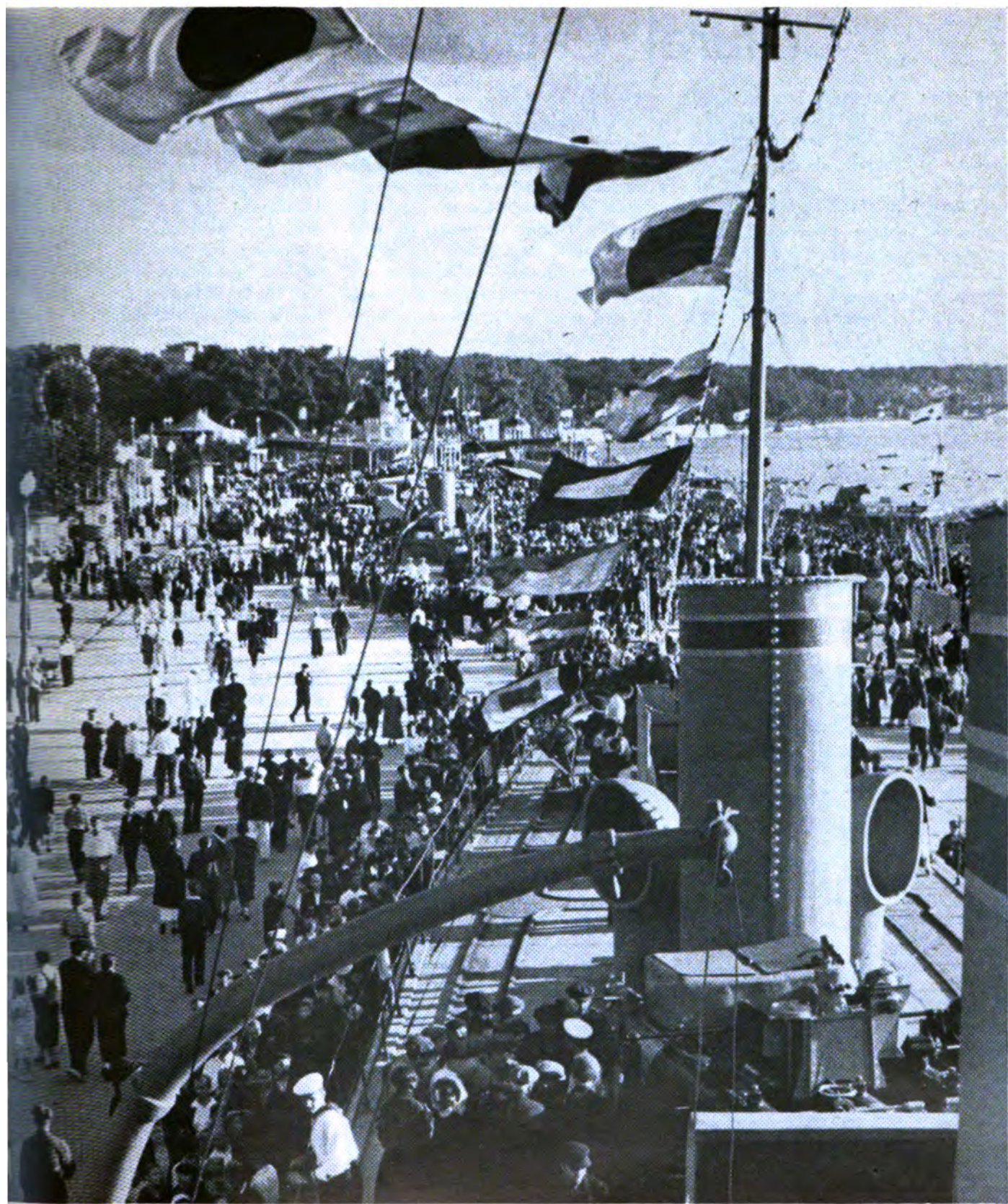
MOSCOW at PLAY



STREET DANCING. On Pushkin Square.



ZOO. The elephant hill is always a lively place.



HOLIDAY. Gay Moscow crowds at the Gorky Central Park of Culture and Rest.

Cultural Capital of USSR

Moscow—with its scientific institutions, its 89 higher educational institutions, its 2,253 libraries, its 69 museums and galleries, its scores of theaters and hundreds of clubs—is the cultural capital of the Soviet Union.

Moscow publishes millions of books, magazines and newspapers in many languages every year, and Moscow broadcasts daily in 70 languages of the USSR and 32 foreign languages.

Moscow has long been internationally renowned as a theater center. The names of Stanislavsky, Nemirovich-Danchenko, Chekhov and Gorky—giants of the Russian theater—are revered everywhere.

The Moscow Art, Maly and Bolshoi Theaters of pre-Revolutionary Moscow are world-famous. After the Revolution the capital's theatrical riches were placed within the reach of an audience of millions, and the theater itself was expanded and enriched. Whereas there were only 21 theaters in Moscow in 1917, today there are 37 legitimate theaters.

The Soviet theater is government-subsidized, making for artistic integrity and stability. Producers are free to devote their full attention and energies to artistic problems, while actors develop artistically as members of permanent companies. During the season the capital's theaters play nightly to packed houses. Productions of Russian and world classics are featured side-by-side with new plays by contemporary Soviet and foreign dramatists.

Moscow's oldest theater is the Maly Theater, founded in 1824. This theater established the tradition of realism on the Russian stage. The names of famous Russian actors—Shchepkin, Sadovsky, Yermolova, Fedotova, Yuzhin, Lensky and others—are linked with its history, as is also the work of the great playwright, Alexander Ostrovsky. The Maly Theater today has a company of splendid actors, and its repertory includes classics and modern works.

The Moscow Art Theater, now play-

ing its 50th season, has exercised a profound influence on dramatic art in all countries. Founded in 1898 by the great Russian producers, Konstantine Stanislavsky and Vladimir Nemirovich-Danchenko, the Art Theater's productions were masterpieces of dramatic art. Following the so-called "Stanislavsky method," the theater to this day requires that the actor make a profound psychological study of the character he is interpreting, making for performance marked by great sincerity and artistic truth. Its productions, noted for the significance of their content, achieve a subtle harmony of ensemble acting.

Associated with the Moscow Art Theater both before and after the Revolution are the names of its producer-founders, the brilliant actress Olga Knipper-Chekhova (widow of the playwright), actors Ivan Moskvina, L. Leonidov and Vassili Kachalov, and the playwrights Anton Chekhov and Maxim Gorky. The career of Knipper-Chekhova embraces the 50-year life of the Moscow Art Theater. For her masterful dramatic interpretations she has been honored with the Stalin Prize, the Order of Lenin, two Orders of the Red Banner of Labor and the title of People's Artist of the USSR.

Notable in theater history are the premier productions of the works of Chekhov and Gorky staged by the Moscow Art Theater, productions which are continually revived for new generations of theatergoers. Ever since its memorable production of Chekhov's *The Seagull*, the seagull has been the emblem on the theater's curtain. In 1937 the Moscow Art Theater was awarded the Order of Lenin.

The musical life of the capital is also well established and internationally famed. The Bolshoi Theater, 122 years old, has been one of the most important centers of Russian national culture. In past years the works of such outstanding composers as Glinka, Dargomizsky, Borodin, Moussorgsky, Rimsky-Korsakov, Tchaikovsky and Rachmaninov were performed there by accomplished artists.

Today the Bolshoi is the home of



BOLSHOI THEATER. A scene from the prologue of the opera "Prince Igor" at the famed Moscow opera house.

the famous Opera and Ballet companies, with a repertory of 35 productions of classics and contemporary works. The creative efforts of leading Soviet artists—composers Asafyev, Gliere, Prokofieff, Shostakovich, Kabalevsky and others; librettists Konstantin Simonov and Alexei Tolstoy; ballerinas Olga Lepeshinskaya and Galina Ulanova—have made Bolshoi productions memorable experiences.

The Vakhtangov Theater, founded after the Revolution, was the maturation of the studio group formed in 1913 by Evgeni Vakhtangov, gifted young actor of the Moscow Art Theater. Vakhtangov, one of the ablest instructors of the Stanislavsky school, as a director in his own right imparted to his company the strength and originality of his own personality and created a new school of dramatic art, with emphasis on ideological content and realistic interpretation.

Associated with the Vakhtangov Theater are the leading lights of contemporary Soviet drama, and equally great dramatic artists. Notable productions of the Vakhtangov Theater have been the works of Soviet playwrights Maxim Gorky, Alexander Korneichuk, Alexei Tolstoy, Konstantin Simonov, Valentin Katayev, Alexander Afinogenov and Vladimir Soloviev. Music for its productions is written by Dmitri Shostakovich, Aram Khachaturyan and Tikhon Khrennikov.

Some of the most prominent actors and producers of the Moscow theater are former pupils of Vakhtangov: the brilliant producer Ruben Simonov, current director of the Vakhtangov Theater; Yuri Zavadsky, director of the Mossoviet Theater; Alexei Diky, Stalin Prize winner, a director of the Maly Theater; Nikolai Gorkhakov, director of the Moscow Theater of Satire; Boris Zakhava, a director of the Vakhtangov Theater; and others. Leading actors of the company are Mansurova, Tolchanov, Goryunov and Rappoport. Perhaps the most famed of its acting company was the late Boris Shchukin, noted for his stage and screen impersonations of Lenin.

The Kamerny Theater occupies a special place among Moscow playhouses. Founded in 1914 by Alexander Tairov



HONORED POET. Monument to Pushkin on Tverskoy Boulevard in Moscow.



ADMIRERS. Before a painting by Ilya Repin at the State Tretyakov Gallery.

(its present director), it has been distinguished for its creative restlessness.

The Kamerny Theater began its career as an avowed enemy of naturalism, as a haven for escape from the world of reality to the world of pure theater. From its initial emphasis on rhythm and spectacle, it evolved to a realistic attention to content, without sacrificing any of the vivid expressiveness and theatricality for which it was famed. The Kamerny Theater is noted for its productions of the works of Eugene O'Neill, J. B. Priestley, and of the contemporary Soviet playwright Vsevolod Vishnevsky, who has been associated with this theater since 1933.

The Mossoviet Theater (named for the Moscow Soviet) of Yuri Zavadsky, former actor of the Moscow Art and Vakhtangov Theaters, is one of the capital's outstanding younger theaters. Its productions are noted for their rich fantasy and passion. He has given Moscow memorable productions of Shakespeare's works, as well as the works of Shaw, Pushkin, Ostrovsky, Gorky and modern Soviet playwrights.

The State Jewish Theater in Moscow is one of the most original theaters in

the capital. Formed in 1919, the theater began its career with a repertory of Jewish classics, most notably the works of the actor-playwright Goldfaden. In later years Soviet Jewish playwrights added contemporary works to the theater's repertory. Under the direction of actor-producer Solomon Mikhoels, the State Jewish Theater has staged memorable productions, including the brilliant *King Lear* of a few seasons ago.

Soviet Army men in the capital have their own theater, the Central Theater of the Soviet Army, founded in 1929. The theater's director, Alexei Popov, was trained at the Moscow Art Theater studios, and subsequently was a member of that theater's company and a co-producer of Evgeni Vakhtangov's.

At first the Central Theater of the Soviet Army devoted its efforts to productions of plays with military themes; but later, recognizing that its repertory need not be confined to the military motif, it broadened its program to include works of modern and classical playwrights.

An interesting experimental musical theater in Moscow is the Stanislavsky-Nemirovich-Danchenko Theater, a con-

solidation of two musical theatrical studios conducted by the two famous producers and now named for them. Both its opera and ballet companies are striving to develop new artistic forms, getting away from the traditional classic type. Small-scale ballets and choreographic miniatures, permeated with psychological content, predominate in the ballet company's repertory.

In addition to the legitimate theater, motion picture features and documentary films are produced in the capital. The *Mosfilm* studios, largest in the country, include such fine performers as Lubov Orlova and Nikolai Cherkasov. Moscow also has several symphony orchestras, including the State Symphony and the Moscow Philharmonic, which perform not only in concert halls but in workers' clubs.

Heading the list of the capital's art galleries is the State Tretyakov Gallery, one of the largest and finest treasure stores of art in the world. A remarkable feature is its comprehensive exhibit of Russian art—from the earliest to the latest works. Two thousand visitors daily pass through its galleries.

Of the capital's many historical museums, the Central Lenin Museum established in 1936 is of unusual interest. The 22 halls contain seven thousand exhibits of manuscripts, documents and various objects associated with the life of Lenin.

The Museum of the Revolution traces the history of Russia's revolutionary movement, beginning with the peasant uprisings of the seventeenth century. The State Historical Museum on Red Square, opened in 1883, is one of the largest in the country. Its exhibits trace the historical development of Russia from earliest times to the middle of the nineteenth century.

The leading library in the Soviet capital and one of the world's largest is the Lenin Library, founded in 1862 as the Rumyantsev Library. Its more than 10 million books and manuscripts and many reading rooms are housed in 14 buildings. In 1950 the Library will have four more new buildings; and two and one half million readers will read and borrow 12 million books and manuscripts annually.



BALLET. Dance of Cinderella's sisters by Tatyana Lazarevich (left) and Minna Shmelkina, at the Bolshoi Opera House.



MOSCOW UNIVERSITY. Named for its founder, Mikhail Lomonosov. The main building as seen from the campus.

Leading University City

By Evgeni Mar

THE capital of the USSR can rightfully be called the country's leading university city.

It is difficult to find a branch of knowledge that is not studied at Moscow's numerous educational institutions.

There are approximately 120 thousand students in Moscow, attending the capital's 89 schools of higher learning. This figure does not include the thousands attending evening universities and institutes, or the students attending advanced theatrical and art schools in the Soviet capital.

In addition to elementary, secondary and advanced schools, Moscow has hundreds of technical institutions and more than one hundred specialized secondary training schools. It has been estimated that every fourth Muscovite is a student.

Moscow, where the first Russian university was founded in 1755, is the historical educational center of the country. Other higher schools, which trained thousands of Russia's best engineers and agronomists, were later established in Moscow. In 1917, before the Revolution, Moscow had 20 institutions of higher education.

Apart from the official school system, the dissemination of knowledge among the people before the Revolution was undertaken in Moscow as an independent project of the capital's progressive intelligentsia. Sunday evening

courses and "people's universities" helped to bring enlightenment to the masses, and gave initial training to many scientists whose gifts developed to the full in Soviet times. Among the leading scholars who lectured at these informal



ALEXEI MILLER. In the physics department, Moscow University.



V. BERLINSKY. Final examination, Moscow Conservatory.

"courses" were Granovsky, Sechenov, Timiryazev and Lebedev.

Today one sixth of the entire student body enrolled in higher educational institutions in the USSR is studying at Moscow. Students from every part of the country come to the capital. A cross-section of the student body at the Moscow University would disclose young men and women of 58 nationalities.

Special student settlements have been built in the city, with complete facilities—from libraries to dining rooms and laundries.

State scholarships are granted to all students making good progress. The students' food rations are on a par with those of workers at factories and plants. Tuition fees are moderate, and many students—such as children of invalids and pensioners, children of enlisted men or officers of the Soviet Army—are exempt from payment.

Graduates of higher schools in the Soviet Union are provided with employment in their particular fields. Every year thousands of graduates of Moscow's engineering, agricultural, medical and pedagogical schools leave the capital, bound for all parts of the country, to produce more metal and coal, alter the courses of rivers, irrigate deserts, build new machinery, plants and whole towns and help develop a new culture.

The list of higher educational institutions in the capital is long and varied, and the high school graduate has a wide choice if he wants to receive his higher education in Moscow.

Moscow University is the country's oldest and leading university. Its 12 faculties turn out specialists in a wide variety of fields, from astronomy to philology. Among the university's professors are many scholars of world renown. Thirty-six of them are Members of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, and 52 are Corresponding Members; 62 have won Stalin Prizes.

At the disposal of the university's students are 116 laboratories and the university library of two million volumes. Among the extracurricular activities of the students are their scientific society and sports club.

The Moscow Agricultural Academy,

named after Klimenti Timiryazev, is another of the country's leading institutions of its kind. The USSR's best agricultural specialists teach there, and the Academy has a broad network of research stations and experimental farms widely scattered throughout the country.

The Moscow Technical College, named after Bauman, is the country's leading institution for the training of engineers. Many alumni of this college now occupy key positions in Soviet industry.

There is hardly a branch of industry for which Moscow does not train specialists—metallurgical, oil, mining and transport engineers, planning and financial experts and others.

Moscow has four pedagogical institutes which, by 1950, will train seven thousand teachers for the capital's high schools alone.

There is a large network of evening institutes and specialized high schools where people with full-time jobs may take courses. Institutes such as these, attended by workers, are to be found at many large Moscow plants. Thousands of students working in remote parts of the country take correspondence courses given by dozens of special Moscow correspondence colleges.

Moscow is also the center of higher

education in music and the arts. The Moscow State Tchaikovsky Conservatory, 80 years old, is one of the country's largest music centers. The noted musician, S. Taneyev, and the pupils of his school—Sergei Rachmaninoff, Alexander Scriabin, A. Grechaninov—are among the products of the Conservatory. Such illustrious modern composers as Reinhold Gliere, Aram Khachaturyan and Dmitri Kabalevsky were also trained there. A higher school with five faculties, it is attended by two thousand students. Its postgraduate courses train teachers for other conservatories.

Scientific research in the sphere of music is conducted at the Conservatory by Academician B. Asafiev. The Conservatory library contains more than 500 thousand books, periodicals and musical scores. Affiliated to the Conservatory are two music schools and several special studios.

Moscow also has three arts colleges which train artists, sculptors and masters of applied arts.

The higher schools of Moscow will turn out a considerable group of the 602 thousand professionals to be graduated from Soviet higher educational institutions in the current five-year period.



G. MAKAREVICH. Talking to other members of the graduating class at the Moscow Architectural Institute.

Science for Progress

By Sergei Vavilov

President, Academy of Sciences of the USSR

Moscow has been the center of Russian national culture since ancient times. Moscow was known for its libraries and schools many centuries ago. It was in Moscow that Ivan Fedorov laid the foundations of Russian printing in 1594. The first Russian newspaper appeared in Moscow during the reign of Peter I.

The Byzantine religious and state traditions that prevailed in ancient Russia did little to facilitate the progress of science. But when the hypnotic influence of Byzantium was cast aside by Peter I the people's striving for learning, which had been artificially suppressed till then, made itself felt. In 1699 Peter I founded the "school of mathematical and navigation sciences."

The great Russian scientist Mikhail Lomonosov, whom the world recognizes as the herald and founder of a number of sciences, received his elementary education in Moscow. Lomonosov made important discoveries in physics, chemistry, geography, astronomy, geology and metallurgy, and his work anticipated modern science to a great extent.

Moscow University, the first in Russia, was founded in 1755 by Lomonosov, and became the leading university in Russia, the alma mater of many great Russian scientists. I. Sechenov, author of the famous work *Brain Reflexes*, whose remarkable discoveries gave Russian physiology a leading place in the world, studied and lectured at the university. Klimenti Timiryazev, the great Darwinist and botanist, and N. Zhukovsky, "father of Russian aviation," were both students and professors at Moscow University. Among the university's famous alumni are the physicists Spassky, Stoletov, Lebedev and Umov, the astronomer Bredikhin, the chemist Morkovnikov, the surgeon Pirogov, the biologist Menzbir and many another distinguished scientist.

In the 18th century a scientific tradi-



SERGEI VAVILOV

tion emerged in Moscow, and scientific associations—many of which later became quite famous—made their appearance, among them the Naturalists' Society, the Society of Russian Letters, and the society of scholars interested in natural history, anthropology and ethnography.

A striking expression of the progressive sentiments harbored by Moscow scientists long before the Soviet Revolution were the resignations tendered by professors of Moscow University in protest against the reactionary policy of the tsarist government in 1911. This group, supported by the Moscow public, founded several research centers, including institutes of physics and biology—institutions which served as the prototype for the new Soviet network of scientific institutes.

To meet the new and important tasks confronting science in the Soviet capital, the Government decided in 1934 to

transfer the highest scientific institution of the country—the USSR Academy of Sciences—to Moscow.

The USSR Academy of Sciences functions directly under the Soviet Government. Its basic task is to promote in every possible way the general progress of theoretical as well as applied science in the Soviet Union, and the study and elaboration of the achievements of science throughout the world.

The Academy concentrates its attention on the most important problems in each branch of science. It organizes the study of the country's natural riches and productive forces. It helps scientific workers to broaden the scope of their knowledge, and organizes commissions of scientific experts to advise the Government and conduct investigations.

The USSR Academy of Sciences has 436 Academicians and Corresponding Members, and 5,400 scientific workers and postgraduates. It is divided into eight departments: physics and mathematics; chemistry; geology and geography; biology; technology; history and philosophy; economics and law; literature and language.

The chief organs of the Academy are its institutes. Affiliated at present to the Academy are approximately two hundred research institutes, bases, museums, libraries and other scientific institutions.

Branches of the USSR Academy were set up in many of the constituent national republics of the Soviet Union. Most of them have become independent Academies, and today 10 republics—the Ukraine, Byelorussia, Georgia, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania—have their own Academies of Sciences.

When Academy sessions are held, Moscow is the meeting place for Soviet scientists whose names are known all over the world. Reports blazing new trails in science and engineering are delivered from its rostrum.

Moscow scientists have accomplished

a great deal in studying the productive forces of the country, and have enriched world science with valuable research.

A large number of new research institutions in many branches of learning have been added to those formerly functioning in Moscow, and the capital has unquestionably become the chief scientific center of the Soviet Union.

The Marx-Engels-Lenin Institute, the Lenin Academy of Agricultural Sciences, the academies of social sciences, medical sciences, architecture, pedagogical sciences and the arts are some of the scientific institutions functioning in the Soviet capital.

According to the Five-Year Plan Moscow is to receive new scientific institutions, and additional new equipment will be installed. The Government has allocated more than 1,000,000,000 rubles for this purpose.

Moscow's scientists maintain the closest contact with the entire country. The academies and other institutes daily receive vast quantities of radiograms, letters and manuscripts. Expeditions and scientific stations report new deposits of metal found in Siberia, new islands discovered in the Arctic. A scientific expedition reports on new rubber-bearing plants brought to light in Kazakhstan. A Kolomna factory asks for an appraisal of the design of a new speed locomotive. Stratosphere pilots radio the results of their observations at high altitudes.

It is Moscow primarily which is called upon to solve the problem set before Soviet scientists by Joseph Stalin on February 9, 1946—to develop the national economy of the country.

Of course Moscow has not tackled this problem alone. Science over the length and breadth of the Soviet land is advancing rapidly, evidence of which can be found in the work of the numerous republics' academies and branches of the USSR Academy of Sciences. Scientific centers like Sverdlovsk, Tomsk and Gorky are coming to acquire ever greater significance. Leningrad continues as before to vie with Moscow in scientific achievement. And Moscow is doing everything possible to further the development of science throughout the country, primarily by training the people who will promote scientific progress.



FAMED SURGEON. Professor A. Vishnevsky (with glasses), director of one of the clinics of the Academy of Medical Sciences at Moscow.



AGRICULTURAL SCIENTIST. Academician Trofim Lysenko heads the All-Union Lenin Academy of Agricultural Sciences at Moscow.

Moscow Notes

THE working people of Moscow, as a birthday present to their city, fulfilled their production quotas for the third quarter of the year ahead of schedule. Moscow's workers are well on their way toward fulfilling their promise to the country: completion of the year's program by November 7, 30th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

★

The seventh All-Union Congress of physiologists, biochemists, and pharmacologists convened recently in Moscow, the first convention of the Congress in 10 years. Some nine hundred delegates heard papers by the Soviet Union's leading scientists.

★

In 12 months, 24 factory kindergartens have been opened in Moscow, bringing the total number to 720. The 720th is at a big confectionery factory which employs mostly women. It is a separate two-story building, accommodating 120 youngsters from four to seven years old. The mothers bring their children in the morning and call for them at night. Children who live far from the factory may be left at the kindergarten overnight and taken home for weekends. A doctor and a trained nurse are constantly on duty. The factory management pays most of the cost of upkeep of the kindergarten. The mothers pay a nominal fee.

★

Moscow's Bolshoi Theater will have a new curtain going up when the new season starts. The gift of 35 Turkmenian weavers, the "curtain" is actually an exquisite carpet, too beautiful to be trod under foot. The carpet, biggest in the USSR, is nearly two thousand square feet and weighs 1,170 pounds. There are 25 thousand knots in each square foot of the fabric. The richly colored pattern is based on traditional Turkmenian designs.

In a letter congratulating the Saratov-Moscow gas pipe line workers, Joseph Stalin wrote: "The construction of the Saratov-Moscow gas pipe line is a great contribution to improving the living standards of the working people of our capital." For the successful fulfillment of government assignments in constructing the pipe line and supplying gas to Moscow, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR has decorated 550 builders of the project with orders and medals.

★

On display in Izmailovo Park in Moscow is an exhibit of the Moscow Branch of the Arctic Institute, showing Soviet efforts in developing the Arctic. Photographs, diagrams and models demonstrate the work of the Arctic stations—the small scientific oases scattered among the Arctic ice fields, which aid vessels and aircraft venturing into these latitudes. Today there are 79 such stations studying the sea, the weather and terrestrial magnetism.

★

Diopsidite, a new synthetic stone, resembling white marble and as hard as granite, will be used in the construction of the Palace of Soviets. Ingredients used in making diopsidite are the flinty kind of sand used for glass, mixed with dolomite, a crystalline substance found near Moscow in fairly large quantities. This mixture is heated, and when molten it is poured into molds and cools. It can be colored by the addition of pigments to the molten mass. Tests show that diopsidite will stand more pressure than granite; and weather tests show it is impervious to frost, heat, rain and wind erosion.

★

More than 30 art shows—large and small, group and individual—have been held this year in the salons and art galleries of Moscow. These shows included exhibits of the works of several generations of Russian painters, as well as new works by contemporary Soviet painters.

Concurrently with the celebration of Moscow's jubilee, an exhibition of paintings, photographs, maps and various articles depicting Moscow of the 18th, 19th and 20th centuries is on display at the State Historical Museum. Tracing the history and development of Moscow from the days of Peter I to the present, the exhibit is the most extensive display of its kind ever assembled in the USSR.

There are engravings, oil paintings, lithographs and sketches, as well as architects' designs and maps of old and new Moscow.

On view are a map of the first geodetic survey of the city conducted in 1739 and data illustrating the rebuilding of the city after the 1812 fire during the Napoleonic invasion.

★

The Kalibr works in Moscow, one of the leading enterprises of the cutting tool industry, is celebrating its own birthday—the 15th. At a plant meeting to mark the occasion, A. V. Neshto, director of the works, congratulated the personnel for fulfilling their production program ahead of schedule.

★

A number of new records were set at a recent contest of Moscow model plane builders, in which a large number of gasoline-motor and elastic-powered aircraft, hydroplanes and amphibians, as well as gliders, were entered.

Georgi Lyubushkin topped his previous record of 2 hours 49 minutes for duration of flight for a gasoline-powered airplane. His new model remained in the air for 3 hours, 48 minutes, 45 seconds.

A model of a flying boat built by P. Pavlov rose to an altitude of more than 2,300 feet.

★

Moscow's Ilyich plant celebrates its centenary this year. Before the Revolution it made transmission boxes. Last year it released the first self-propelled harvester combine, and this year it began producing powerful electric motors.



USSR

WWII
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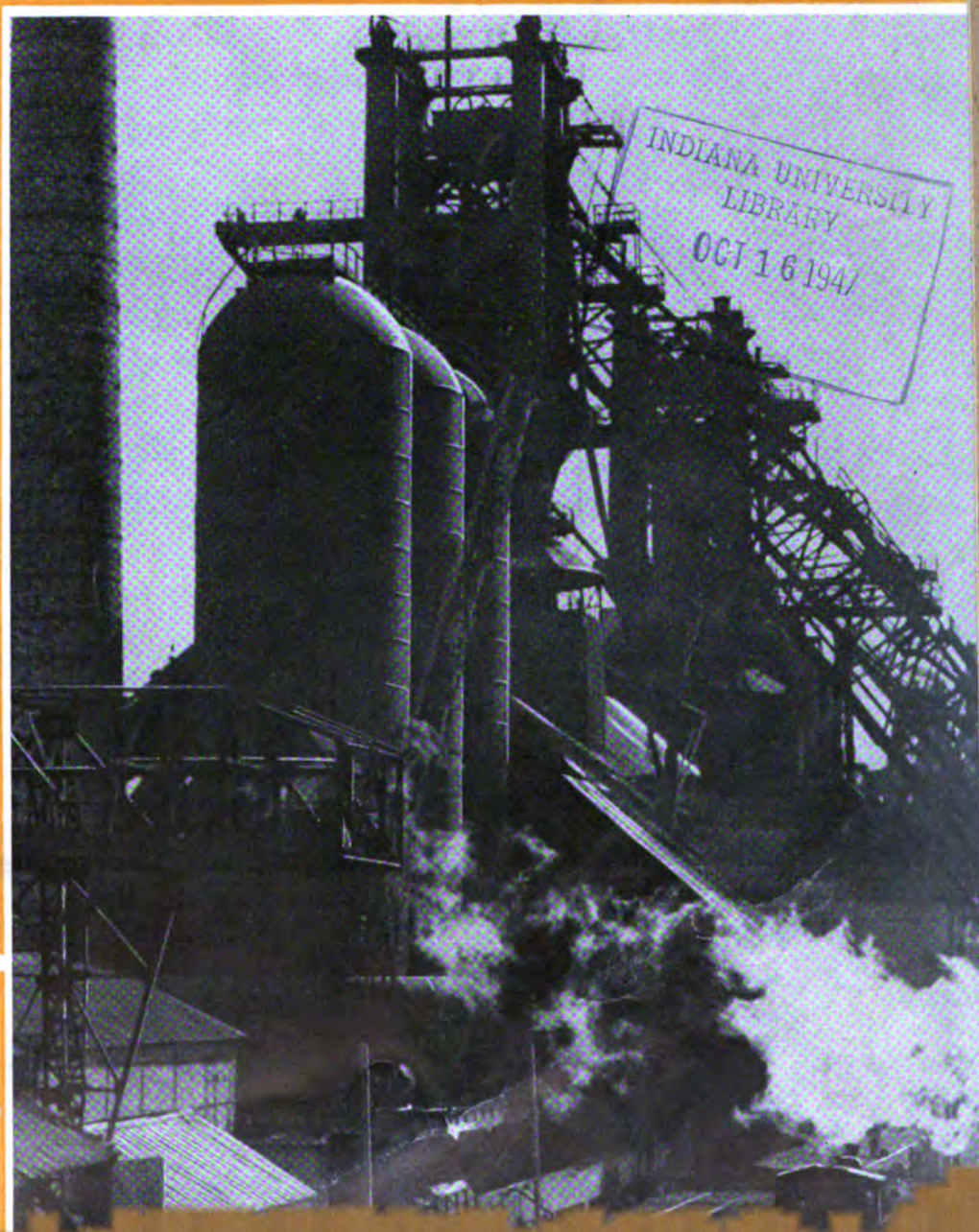
THE EMBASSY OF THE
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST
REPUBLICS IN THE U. S. A.



VOLUME VII

NO. 16

Coal and steel from the Donbas
are aiding the USSR's recovery.
Scores of mines wrecked by the
Germans are back in production.
A blast furnace at Voroshilovsk.





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Famed sculptress Vera Mukhina at work on "Young Gorky." The monument to the noted writer will be erected in the city of Gorky, where he was born.

Restoration of the Donbas

By A. F. Zasyadko

Minister of the Coal Industry of the Western Regions of the USSR

FOUR years have passed since the liberation from German occupation of the Donbas (Donets Basin), the USSR's chief coal-producing region. In that time a remarkable feat of restoration has been accomplished, placing the country well on the way toward fulfilling the Five-Year Plan goals for coal production.

A number of measures encouraging labor in the coal industry were recently instituted by the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. An annual Miners' Day was proclaimed, and orders and medals are to be awarded to miners and to leading engineers and technicians in the coal industry for length of employment and excellent work. A medal—For Restoration of Donbas Coal Mines—will be awarded to miners, clerks, engineers, technicians and managerial workers for outstanding and highly productive labor and services in the rehabilitation of the coal industry of the Donets Basin.

Before the war the Donbas supplied 60 per cent of all the coal mined in the USSR, and 75 per cent of all the coking coal. In addition to being the Soviet Union's leading coal region, the Donbas is also a major center of the country's steel industry.

The Hitlerites well understood the importance of the Donbas and devastated it completely. On retreating they blew up and burned everything in their path. Towns, mines, factories and power stations were reduced to ruins.

Tremendous rehabilitation work has been accomplished in the Donbas during the four years since its liberation. One hundred and fifty-seven mines have been fully restored and 32 new ones have been built. The first sections of 30 mines still undergoing rehabilitation are in operation.

More than 20 billion cubic feet of water was pumped out of mines flooded by the Germans. A pumping operation on such a scale was hitherto unknown in world mining technique. Only 1,059,000,000 cubic feet of water

yearly was pumped out of the flooded mines in the French northern and Pas-de-Calais coal basins after the First World War.

During the past four years, more than three million feet of the principal mine workings and some 100 million cubic feet of surface buildings and industrial structures have been rehabilitated.

New, well-appointed mining settlements, built on the sites of those de-

stroyed by the Germans, may now be seen in all the coal districts of the Donbas. Large sums of money and various materials are provided by the Soviet Government for housing and cultural construction.

During the past four years more than 27 million square feet of housing, hundreds of schools and hospitals and many cultural institutions such as theaters, clubs and miners' palaces of culture have



MECHANIZED COAL CUTTING. Ivan Rasskazov in pit number six, Golubovka, Donbas. The pit six workers have reached prewar production levels.

been rehabilitated or built. Great restoration work has been carried out in Stalino, Voroshilovgrad, Gorlovka, Makeyevka, Lisichansk and other mining towns.

The revived Donbas is now again the major coal mining area of the USSR, and its output of coal is increasing month by month. In August the coal mined in the Donbas was more than two thirds of the prewar level. In 1950 the prewar level of the output of coal in the Donbas will be surpassed.

Many mines are undergoing fundamental technical reconstruction in the process of their restoration. Steam-driven hoists are being replaced by electrical ones, electric haulage is being widely introduced, skip hoists are being set up and the bunker services enlarged.

Mechanization of the mines is proceeding at a rapid pace. The Donbas coal machine building plants are greatly assisting in this mechanization. All these Donbas plants have been rehabilitated and are working at prewar capacity. They have supplied the Donbas mines with more than 1,500 coal-cutting machines, thousands of electric drills, winches, transporters, ventilators and pumps. A number of the plants have organized mass production of many new, highly efficient mechanisms including scraper conveyors, drilling machines, etc. In addition, the plants have produced



REBUILDING STALINO. Artem Street in the main city of the Donbas. It was wrecked by the Nazis.

scores of models of new machines, many of which have already been tested and passed for mass production.

In the rehabilitation of the Donbas the latest achievements in safety engineering and labor protection are being introduced in the mines. In particular, measures have been adopted for maximum elimination of coal dust. Scores of thousands of new, more powerful and more convenient miners' lamps have been

manufactured. Miners are transported to the place of their work by special underground trains. Experiments are being conducted for the introduction of daylight lamps in the mines.

At the beginning of this year the Donbas miners addressed a letter to J. V. Stalin, informing him that in honor of the approaching 30th anniversary of the Great October Revolution they were undertaking socialist emulation, aiming at the completion of this year's program before the end of the year.

In striving to fulfill their promises, the miners of many collieries and of entire districts of the Donbas have already topped their year's quotas.

The growth in the output of coal in the Donbas is accompanied by an increase in the miners' earnings. The average earnings of the miners in the second quarter of this year were 20 per cent above those of 1946.

Reconstruction of the region's great iron and steel works commenced as soon as the area was liberated from the Germans. Partially restored and in production are the open-hearth and blast furnaces of the Azovstal iron and steel works at Mariupol, the Yenakievo steel mill, the Makeyevka iron and steel works, the Kirov iron and steel works, and the Kramatorsk and Novo Kramatorsk works.



HONORED WORKERS. Miners and an engineer of the Kochegarka colliery. (Right) M. Logvinenko, colliery chief.

The General Assembly

By Georgi Konstantinov

THE second session of the General Assembly now meeting in New York is the scene of stormy debate and sharp political struggle. What was intended by the architects of the United Nations to be an instrument for the promotion of peace has been transformed into an arena of political combat. Issues which were considered settled at Dumbarton Oaks and San Francisco have been revived; new and wholly artificial issues have been invented; the provisions of the Charter themselves have been called into question and subjected to attack.

The storms at Flushing and Lake Success have not suddenly come out of the blue. They have been gathering for months and find their origin in the abandonment of those fundamental principles upon which the United Nations was founded. The United Nations was founded upon the principle of cooperation and unanimity of the great powers. This principle, repeatedly enunciated by President Roosevelt, was the keystone of the United Nations structure. As this principle was flouted and ignored by the United States and Britain, and as these countries substituted for a policy of cooperation a "tough" policy, a policy of splitting the world into two camps, the work of the United Nations was bound to suffer and to disappoint the millions throughout the world who are looking to the United Nations as an instrument for building and maintaining peace.

It is against this background that the issues before the General Assembly must be understood.

Several of the issues which have arisen involve the very principles of the Organization of the United Nations and constitute a revision of questions which have already been solved at San Francisco. Among these are the proposals leading to the liquidation of the principle of great power unanimity—the keystone of the Charter—and the establishment of the so-called General Assembly interim committee on peace and security. These pro-

posals are contrary, as Chairman Vyshinsky of the Soviet delegation has pointed out, to the letter and the spirit of the Charter. The United States resolution on this matter would assign to the interim committee consideration of situations and disputes impairing friendly relations among states. Article 34 of the Charter assigns this function to the Security Council. It was on this basis that Mr. Vyshinsky characterized the proposals for the establishment of an interim committee as "in disagreement with the principles, purposes and tasks of the United Nations Organization . . . the adoption of which could only undermine the very basis of the United Nations."

Criticism of efforts to alter or undermine the Charter have not been confined to the delegation of the USSR. Many other delegations at the General Assembly—Slav countries and others—have warned that such efforts can only damage the United Nations and the cause of world peace. This view is also shared by many serious American observers.

IN the October 3 issue of the *United States News*, David Lawrence wrote: "Russia's conception of the veto is the American conception—namely that we join no international organization in which we can be coerced by a group of foreign powers who outvote us.

"This was the American position in 1919 when entry into the League of Nations was rejected by the Senate.

"This was the American position in 1944 at the Dumbarton Oaks conference, where the veto was born.

"This was the position which the late President Roosevelt took when in 1945 he proposed the present wording of the veto provision . . .

"We are the authors, the sponsors, the inventors of the veto. The record shows it. President Roosevelt himself announced it. Why are we so quick to assail another nation which lawfully uses that instrumentality?"

And former Under Secretary of State Sumner Welles, in an article published in the New York *Herald Tribune* of September '30, declared that efforts to "restrict the veto" would not only fail to solve any international problems, but, on the contrary, might severely damage the cause of world peace.

The same cavalier disregard for the spirit of the Charter which characterizes the assault against the principle of unanimity and the voting procedure of the Security Council as laid down in the Charter also characterizes the attitude of the United States, British and some other delegations toward the question of new members. Although the peace treaties with Bulgaria, Romania and Hungary have been signed and ratified, these delegations stubbornly prevent Bulgaria, Romania and Hungary from joining the ranks of the United Nations. Here clearly the larger interests of the United Nations are sacrificed to quite other considerations. It would seem that the United States delegation is inspired by the motive of excluding from UN membership any applicant which exercises its independence and refuses to submit to the will of the United States. Instead of seeking agreement and harmony among the nations of the world and broadening and strengthening the UN, the United States, it appears, desires to impose its will upon others through voting blocs.

Other items on the General Assembly agenda involve issues which some believe do not belong on the agenda at all. These include the so-called Korean and Greek questions. In his September 18 speech, Mr. Vyshinsky called attention to the fact that the question of Korea is governed by an agreement reached in Moscow in December, 1945, by the USSR, the United States and Great Britain. Mr. Vyshinsky declared that the injection of the Korean question into the General Assembly was a violation of this solemn agreement. David Lawrence

(Continued on Page 22)

Nizhni Tagil—Iron City

By G. Romanov

THERE is a hall in the Historical Museum of Moscow which has on display presents sent to the great leader of the Soviet people, Joseph Stalin, by

working people of the USSR and other countries. Among the exhibits are two albums with thick leather covers brought from Nizhni Tagil in the Urals. The

albums mirror the history of the industrial city from the times of Peter I.

They take us back to 1725, when a blast furnace and forge shop were built on the bank of the Tagil River, near Mount Vysokaya. It was the largest works of its kind in Europe, producing seven tons of pig iron daily. In 1737 the Demidov plants in the Urals produced half the volume of pig iron turned out by all the mills of Britain. The iron production was higher than that in the whole of America, and it was a pure and flexible metal, which "even in its cold state could be tied into knots and forged into all sorts of small objects."

The Demidov forge shop and blast furnace on the Tagil River laid the foundation for the city of Nizhni Tagil, the oldest metallurgical center of Russia.

For more than two centuries the workers of Tagil have been mining ore and smelting metal—for more than two centuries the fame of the remarkable masters of Tagil has been spreading. The city is rich in native talent, descendants of the former serfs. A few hours in the Tagil museum convinces one of this. Nizhni Tagil was the home of the Cherepanovs, father and son, who built the country's first locomotive; of Ivan Polzunov, builder of the steam engine; the serf-inventor Ushkov, and others. On display at the museum is a clumsy bicycle, the first in the world. It was made by the Tagil master Artamonov. In one of the halls is a large oval table made of the first Russian copper. Tagil was the home of the serf-artists of the Khudoyarov family. Their remarkable canvases recorded the infernal labor in the Demidov mills.

The Nizhni Tagil (Greater Tagil) of today is a city of iron and steel, rolled metal and coke, machines and railway cars—the pride of Russia's industry.

The first builders of the Novo Tagil (New Tagil) iron and steel mills and fire-clay factories came to Fedorov's Mountain, the place where the large mills now stand, in 1930. They were



NOVO TAGIL MILL. The pouring platform in the open-hearth furnace department.

people strong in spirit—Bolsheviks. And the taiga retreated before the persistence of the Soviet people.

The construction of Europe's largest railway car plant, the Ural works, commenced a year later. Greater Tagil grew at a rapid pace, new shops being put into commission one after another. In 1936, the Ural car works was put into operation, and since then cars and flat-cars with the *Uralvagonzavod* trademark appeared on all the railways of the USSR.

The next to be put into commission were the first shops of the coking, fire clay and metallurgical plants. New settlements arose in the neighborhood of the plants.

In 1940 the Novo Tagil iron and steel plant was put into operation. The first lot of Tagil coke was produced in the same year. New enterprises were set in motion in increasing numbers.

In 1941 the war began. Tagil metal, converted into war equipment, streamed to the front lines. Rapidly converted to war production, Tagil supplied millions of tons of steel and thousands of fighting machines for the front.

The Tagil milling machine operator Dmitri Bosy set an unprecedented production record when in the course of one shift he accomplished a job requiring the effort of 15 workers. This initiated the nation-wide patriotic movement for exceeding production quotas several times over. New shops, open-hearth furnaces and a third blast furnace were put into commission at the Novo Tagil mills during the war. This accomplishment brought a message from Stalin congratulating the builders on their victory and wishing them further success on the labor front.

New vistas were opened before the city by the postwar Stalin Five-Year Plan. The Novo Tagil steel mills will change beyond recognition. Their construction is scheduled to be completed in the main in 1950, when they will be second in capacity only to the Magnitogorsk colossus.

New blast furnaces will be added, the blast-furnace shop attaining one of the leading places in the country for its capacity. The number of open-hearth

furnaces will be more than doubled. A Bessemer shop and new rolling mills will be put into commission, the heat and power plant will be expanded, and the output of pig iron, steel and rolled metal will increase several fold.

A blooming mill, the "900" rolling mill and a rail mill are due to begin production this year. At the end of the five-year period the plant will become one of the principal suppliers of metal for construction, transport machine building and other branches of the machine building industry. New apartment buildings, schools, a palace of culture, a hotel and stores will be built. Street car lines will connect the plant with the center of the city.

The Novo Tagil metal workers are working with might and main on the realization of the plan for 1947, second year of work under the new Five-Year Plan. Responding to the appeal of the Leningradites, they joined the All-Union socialist emulation movement in honor of the 30th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, pledging to fulfill the annual plan ahead of schedule and to produce 30 thousand tons* of pig iron, 12 thousand tons of steel and seven thousand tons of rolled metal over and above plan.

The blast-furnace shop, which is the

* metric tons, 2,204 lbs.

leading shop in the plant, challenged the blast-furnace workers of Chelyabinsk to socialist emulation. This initiated a keen competition for higher output between the workers of the two largest iron and steel plants of the Urals: the Novo Tagil and Chelyabinsk.

With more than eight months of strenuous work behind them, the Tagil workers scored a victory in the first stage of the emulation. Fulfilling the plan for the first six months of the year in every branch of production, they pledged eight thousand tons of pig iron, 7,500 tons of steel and 3,700 tons of rolled metal over and above plan.

The competition has brought hundreds of labor heroes into the limelight. In the open-hearth shop I saw a huge poster with the inscription: "Let's Work Like Peter Bolotov." Peter Bolotov is the best steelmaker of Tagil. To increase their output the plant's workers have introduced labor-saving methods and devices, such as automatic regulation of the heat in the furnaces, highly efficient methods of metal-pouring and mechanization of arduous processes.

Neither the workers of Tagil nor those of Chelyabinsk are stinting in their all-out effort to accelerate their country's economic recovery.



NIZHNI TAGIL PLANT. One of the oldest in the Urals.



NEWS AT THE DINNER HOUR. Kabarda combine operators in a current events discussion.

A Bountiful Harvest

By G. Pakhomov

THE persistent efforts of the Soviet peasants have been rewarded. There is a rich harvest this year. Millions of people were out in the fields, all inspired with a single purpose—to gather in the harvest, protect it from loss, and deliver more grain to the State.

With the greatest satisfaction the Soviet people greet the welcome news from the collective fields of the Ukraine, the Don, the Kuban and Volga regions, of the successful returns of the harvest-season. In the spring, when the first steps were taken to obtain this harvest, Soviet newspapers gave front-page prominence to letters from collective farmers, workers, agronomists and technical personnel of machine and tractor stations and state farms, addressed to Joseph Stalin. In simple, moving words the tillers of the soil described their plans for

a good harvest, and for overcoming the difficulties resulting from the war and enemy invasion, which were aggravated



HONORED. Ukrainian farm girl Nadezhda Koshik, champion reaper.

by the poor harvest last year. Hundreds of thousands of peasants discussed the situation and voluntarily pledged themselves this year to obtain high harvests of grain and industrial crops, and to score successes in livestock breeding.

Now, when the labor of the peasants has been crowned by an abundant harvest, the newspapers once more carry letters from hundreds of thousands of collective farmers and agricultural workers to Joseph Stalin, sharing with him the joy of their achievements, telling him that they have kept their word. Peasants of the Poltava region write:

"The results of the destruction, unparalleled in history, and the sanguinary war, and the drought of 1946 had a drastic effect on our agriculture. Last winter we gave a good deal of thought to the spring of 1947. We were worried

about the spring sowing for we did not have sufficient seed, draught animals, fodder, and in addition to this, we ourselves faced considerable food difficulties. But we knew that our Communist Party, our Soviet Government, and you, our beloved leader, were thinking about us, and we could face and overcome any and all difficulties.

"We often said that had such a drought occurred in pre-revolutionary times, when the peasants lived not collectively, but singly, when tsarism, landlords and the bourgeoisie ruled, the greatest of misfortunes would have fallen to the lot of the peasantry. Thousands of peasant farmsteads would have been ruined; they could not have sown their miserable little plots of land; tens of thousands of peasants and their children would have left their homes to wander through the world, doomed to hunger and suffering . . ."

The Poltava collective farmers expressed heartfelt gratitude for the aid rendered to them in the form of seed, tractors, machines, mineral fertilizer, food. They proudly reported that this year they not only sowed and cultivated all of last year's sown area, but increased it by 200 thousand acres. In their first letter the Poltava peasants promised to complete their year's grain deliveries by November 7, 1947, a momentous date for the Soviet people—the 30th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. The Poltava collective farmers completed their deliveries by September 23, the fourth anniversary of the liberation of their region from the Hitlerites.

Letters also reached Stalin from peasants of the Kharkov and Kiev regions, in the Ukraine.

"During this year's grain harvest," wrote the Kiev collective farmers, "there wasn't a single person who was not inspired by the socialist emulation drive. All were bent on emerging victorious in the struggle for a high harvest. To fulfill the harvest quota two and three times over became an ordinary thing."

The Kiev farmers announce with particular pride that on August 1, 1947, they poured into the state storehouse 171 thousand tons more grain than in the prewar year 1940!



SHEAF-BINDER. O. Mikhailovskaya on a collective farm in the Vinnitsa region.

Food Prices Dropping

MARKET prices for food are continuing to drop in all the republics of the USSR as the supply of agricultural products, especially vegetables, potatoes, meat and dairy products, increases.

Moscow's cooperative food stores have cut retail prices of meat and meat products by 20 to 30 per cent, of butter by 20 per cent, of fish by 20 per cent, and of jams and marmalade by 23 per cent. More than one hundred new co-operative shops and stalls have been set up in the city to distribute the abundant food products.

In Kursk (Russian SFSR) prices for vegetables are one fifth what they were in July, while prices for meat and dairy products have been reduced by 30 to 35 per cent. One and one half times as much farm produce is pouring into the collective farm markets of Byelorussia as last year, and prices are considerably lower.

In Voroshilovgrad (the Ukraine) prices for meat dropped on an average

of 25 per cent and those for dairy products showed a similar reduction. Prices for potatoes came down by half and for cabbage by 60 to 70 per cent.

Latest reports from the markets of Kiev, Kharkov and Odessa say that fruit and vegetable prices there have fallen by 60 per cent in the past month.

Good local crops caused food prices in Riga, Latvia, to plummet. Potatoes and tomatoes dropped by 50 per cent and apples fell to a third of what they cost only a month ago. Meat and butter have gone down by a third.

Soviet canneries have already started canning fruit, vegetables and corn from the new harvest, and expect to turn out 10 per cent more canned food this year than last. New canneries are being built in the Far East, the Baltic Republics and the Ukraine; 85 per cent of the canning plants destroyed during the war have been restored. Next year the capacity of the Soviet canning industry will reach the prewar level.

"Insurance" Against Drought

WORK on a large-scale irrigation project to serve as "insurance" against drought has been launched over an area of some 75 thousand square miles in the central black-earth (*chernozem*) regions of Voronezh, Kursk, Orel and Tambov. For its sweeping scope the new development has hardly any precedent, even in the Soviet Union, where irrigation and land reclamation are conducted on a large scale.

In the next five or six years, the irrigated area in the central *chernozem* regions is to be brought up to one and one half million acres, according to Victor Kosov, Deputy Minister of Agriculture of the USSR.

The new project is to be carried out by decision of the Soviet Government, over and above the provisions of the Five-Year Plan which calls for an increase in irrigated lands of more than one and one half million acres, mainly in the republics of Central Asia and Transcaucasia.

Irrigation of the central *chernozem* zone is to be effected in two ways. First, each collective farm is to set up its own small reservoirs to hold enough water for irrigating from 75 to 100 acres in case of drought. The total area of such irrigated "insurance" plots is to reach nearly 900 thousand acres by 1950. Simultaneously the building of a large number of inter-district reservoirs is to be started, to supply water for irrigating an additional 550 thousand acres.

The idea behind the project is to have on each collective farm an irrigated section large enough to grow even in the driest year a crop of grain and other agricultural produce sufficient to cover the needs of the population in these regions and supply enough fodder for livestock. The irrigated section will thus guarantee agriculture against total crop failure owing to drought. There is no need to stress the importance of this measure in a zone which has experienced no less than 12 drought seasons in the past 65 years.

Full realization of the irrigation proj-

ect involves the outlay of large funds, supplies and labor. Several thousand dams and reservoirs are to be built on streams passing through the *chernozem* zone. In the spring, part of the flood waters will accumulate in the reservoirs. But the fields to be irrigated as a rule are located higher than the rivers, and water will have to be pumped to them. Special pumping installations will have to be built, which will distribute the water along pipes and canals to the irrigated plots. Grain crops will be simply flooded, or watered with the aid of sprinklers, while vegetables and sugar beet will get water in the furrows between the plants.

The main power source for the pumping installations will be rural hydro-electric stations. The number of these stations has increased substantially since the war's end, but the irrigation development is now giving a further boost to rural electrification. It is expected that by the time the irrigation project is completed, all rural districts in the central black-earth zone will have electricity.

THIS zone is noted for its fertile soil and mild climate. In ordinary years much grain, especially wheat, is grown here. The Kursk region is also the biggest producer of sugar beet in the Russian Federation. But drought has been an ever-present menace. Many rivers take their source in this area, located on the Central Russian plateau. In the spring the subsoil and surface waters, owing to the unfavorable terrain, flow almost entirely into the rivers. In May there is an insufficiency of moisture in the soil and hot, dry winds blowing from Central Asia often ruin the crops. Before the Revolution drought spelled starvation and ruin for millions of peasants. Peasant farms could hardly recover from the effect of one drought before another came. Official Russian statistics came to regard the central *chernozem* area as "exhausted."

The peasants realized that the rivers

flowing past their fields could be utilized for irrigation, but the small farmsteads were in no position to undertake any irrigation development, and the tsarist government did not encourage such projects. The specter of drought hung like a sword of Damocles over millions of tillers of the soil.

In Soviet times power farming, modern cultivation methods and new hardy varieties of grain have lessened the dependence of agriculture on the whims of the weather. United in collective farms, the peasants in these regions substantially increased the output of agriculture.

But still farming was not free of the menace of drought. Last year's drought, the severest in 50 years, started early in spring. But this time no catastrophe followed in its wake. The peasants did not have to abandon their homes. Trainloads of food were sent from state stocks to the stricken districts. In the autumn they received fodder, seed, new tractors, and agricultural machines, which enabled the collective farmers this year to sow a larger area than last year.

In the drive against drought now being launched, the state and collective farmers are pooling their efforts. The Government will cover all expenses involved in surveying and drafting plans for setting up irrigation systems, while the collective farms are to perform all the necessary building work. The Government will also extend long-term credits to collective farms for the purchase of pumping installations, motors, turbines, sprinklers and other needed equipment. Orders for the first irrigation systems have already been placed. Large inter-district reservoirs are to be built by construction organizations of the Ministry of Agriculture with the participation of the collective farms.

The collective farmers themselves helped draft the government decision on the irrigation project. Government commissions visited these regions last spring and at meetings in rural localities discussed the plans with the farmers.

Cultural Progress in Adygheya

By A. Grigoryev

In the tiny land of Adygheya, nestling among the western slopes of the Caucasian range, a round of festivities recently marked a quarter of a century of the existence of this autonomous region.

After living among the Adygheis, formerly known as Cherkessy, for several weeks and striking up an acquaintance with quite a number of people there, I can easily imagine the celebrations, whether in Maikop, the capital (better known to the world as one of the centers of the North Caucasian oil region), or in the mountain villages.

But I particularly call to mind one old man I met in a remote little village.

He was standing in the village street when I first ran into him, a gray old man, his face a network of wrinkles, a black Caucasian sheepskin cloak flung over his shoulders and on his head a black sheepskin hat to match. He looked very old indeed, yet he stood there erect, his head proudly thrown back, obviously waiting for someone. Passers-by bowed to him and spoke some words of greeting, whether they knew him or not, for such is the custom in those parts.

A car drove up and a young man in city clothes sprang out and quickly approached the old man, who advanced slowly to meet him. They embraced and the young fellow kissed the old man on the shoulders. Then both entered the district office building.

I followed and was introduced to the old Adyghei from the village of Khakurinokhabl and his young grandson, who had just completed agronomical courses in Krasnodar.

Not one of the old man's relatives before the Soviet Revolution had been able to read or write; none of them even had enough to eat. Now his 13 sons, grandsons and granddaughters are all educated. The old man at the age of 56 went to school and learned to read and write. When he told me this he quoted the words of an Adyghei saying:



CENTENARIAN. Khadzi Yoganov, 117 years old, with children of Khodz village in Adygheya.

"Property is like the morning dew—it glistens, and then evaporates. Only knowledge is eternal."

Local sages have it that this saying is at least a century old, although only a quarter of a century ago the Adygheis had no written language of their own. All the ancient folklore of this people is permeated with a great thirst for

knowledge and culture. Tembot Kerashev, author of the first Adyghei novel, told me many folk tales, the sum and substance of which was that a life without learning is like a life lived in the dark, that even gold and precious stones are as nothing without knowledge, art and skill. In this tiny land among the spurs of the Caucasian range, even to

this day a literate person is called "he of the clear heart."

That fine old man made me see the Adygheis in a new light. I realized how eagerly and with what intense joy they take advantage of the rights granted them by the Soviet Constitution. In the entire region there is not a girl or boy who does not go to school. I saw six newspapers issued in the Adyghe language, I visited their national book publishing houses which turn out half a million volumes a year—five or six books for every single Adyghe, including children. This tiny land, an area even smaller than Trinidad, has 243 schools and 335 clubs and libraries.

But perhaps the most striking index of the regeneration of the Adygheis is the reversal in the decline of the population. A people which at one time numbered two million, they had been reduced to 47 thousand in 1917; by 1939 their number had risen to 88 thousand.

All this, of course, is the concomitant of economic well-being and, in the first place, of the progress of agriculture, which came about with the collective farms. In the local museum I saw a table of statistics that sums up Adygheya's progress in a nutshell.

Under the heading "Old Adygheya" I read:

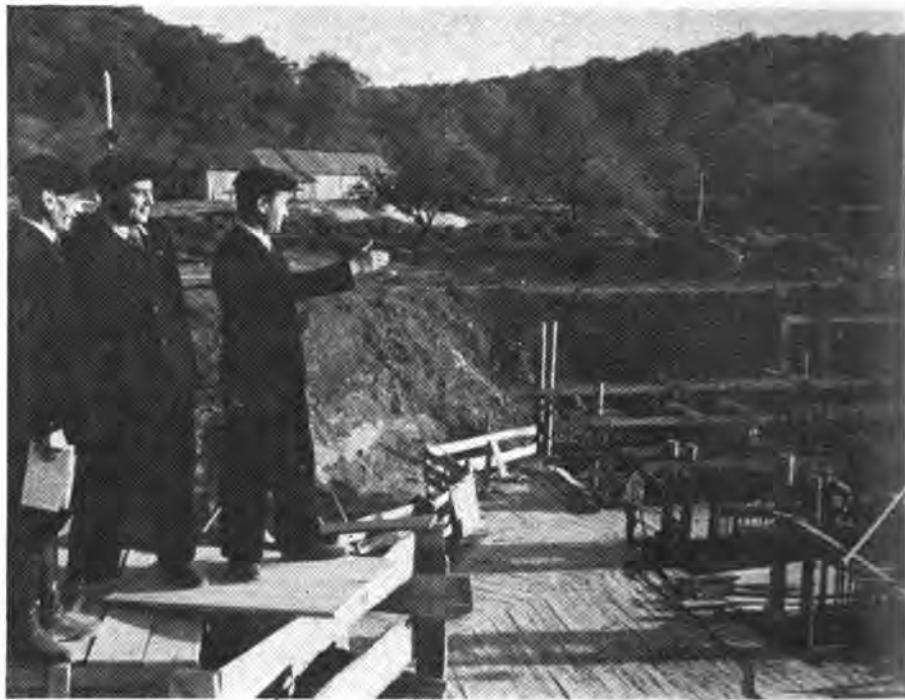
"Forty-two per cent of the Adygheis were impoverished and possessed 15 per cent of the plowland. Almost all the rest of the soil was owned by the princes and rich landlords. The average grain yield did not exceed 0.5 of a ton per hectare.* Seventy-two per cent of the peasants had no cattle. Industry altogether consisted of 27 handicraft shops."

Under the second heading, "Soviet Adygheya," was the following:

"The cultivated area has increased two and one half times and is entirely in the hands of the peasants. The grain yield reaches 1.8 tons per hectare. All the farmers have cattle. Seventy industrial enterprises have been built. Just one of these—a canning factory—has an output 60 times greater than all the industry of pre-revolutionary Adygheya."

In the recent war many Caucasian peoples distinguished themselves for

* metric ton, 2,204 lbs.; 1 hectare=2.471 acres.



ELECTRIC POWER. The construction site of the Maikop hydroelectric station, being built on the Belaya River.



REGIONAL THEATER. Director M. Akhedzakov reading a new play to the troupe in Maikop.

their heroism. The Adygheis were among the bravest. This little nation gave the country 23 Heroes of the Soviet Union, while four thousand of its officers and men were awarded orders for

their brave feats on the field of battle.

"After tasting the good life—would you give it up without a fight?" These are the words of a new popular song sung by the people of Adygheya.

The New Light Car

By P. Potapov

A FACTORY set up in Moscow shortly after the end of the war for the manufacture of low-powered automobiles has launched production of the *Moskvich*, a four-passenger car with an all-metal four-door body. Although designed for service on good roads, it will stand up under difficult road conditions as well. The *Moskvich* weighs four fifths of a ton, has a top speed of nearly 55 miles an hour and will travel 30 miles to the gallon. It has hydraulic brakes and other modern improvements.

The *Moskvich* is undergoing a series of trial runs, totaling more than 12 thousand miles in length, on asphalt, cobblestone and dirt roads. The first run took place recently over a rough road built of cobblestone. This test proved that the brakes of the *Moskvich* work faultlessly.

The employees of the Moscow factory aim at mass-producing *Moskvich* cars for Soviet consumers. They are directing their efforts toward boosting the productivity of equipment, and are promoting time- and labor-saving schemes. Thanks to a new method elaborated by Konstantin Markov, leader of a team of grinding machine operators, the productivity of the entire team has been doubled. Vassili Komarov, a painter in an aircraft plant during the war, is now painting *Moskvich* bodies and passing on his experience to others. As a result earnings have jumped and quality of work has improved considerably in the painting department.

Output of the *Moskvich* cars is steadily increasing, and mass production will start before the year is out.

At the same time the personnel of the Moscow factory is engaged in preparations for the manufacture of two new types of cars, the "covered wagon" and "universal" types, both of which have been designed by the factory engineers. The "covered wagon" car will carry light cargoes weighing up to 550 pounds. The "universal" machine will seat four and have a baggage compartment.

A socialist emulation movement for pre-schedule fulfillment of the yearly plan is now in progress in all the shops of the factory. The builders of the low-powered cars have pledged to top the *Moskvich* production plan for 1947 by 25 per cent.

The factory administration is devoting great attention to the further improvement of living conditions for the personnel. Two new apartment houses with a total floor space of more than 16 thousand square feet for factory workers and their families will be ready within a

month, and two more houses, with 27 thousand square feet of floor space, will be completed by the 30th anniversary of the Revolution (November 7). Many workers and other employees who wish to erect their own homes in the suburbs of Moscow will receive long-term credits from the State, while building materials, manpower and transportation will be provided by the factory administration.

The factory administration shortly will open a new kindergarten with accommodations for one hundred youngsters of the factory personnel.



MOSKVICH PRODUCTION LINE. The passenger cars being assembled at a factory in Moscow.

The Architects Look Ahead

By I. Ostrovsky

THE foremost architects of Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev, Tbilisi, Baku and other cities, as well as Moscow artists, sculptors and representatives of ministries and building organizations, recently attended the 12th plenary session of the Soviet Architects' Union. Karo Alabyan, Secretary of the Union and Vice-President of the Academy of Architecture, read a comprehensive paper on the creative tasks of Soviet architects in the current Five-Year Plan.

The session was held at a time when the whole country, the speaker said, was preparing to mark the historic 30th anniversary of the founding of the Soviet State and devoting all its energies to carrying out the postwar Five-Year Plan. This, he pointed out, is a program of rebuilding all that was destroyed by war, and speeding progress in every economic and cultural field.

"The figures and instructions in this Plan sound like an inspiring summons to creative work," he went on. "They provide for widely-differing tasks in reconstruction, housing projects and the erection of new industrial and public buildings. The underlying idea of the Five-Year Plan is the demand for new quality, a new and higher building technique.

"Looking back at Soviet architecture these 30 years," he said, "we can say with pride that it has been a new epoch, in the full sense of the word, a new era in the progress of world architecture. For the first time architecture acquired a truly democratic, national character; for the first time buildings were erected at the desire of the people, who were the judges of their architecture.

"A most important feature is the dominant role that public building takes in Soviet architecture. New types of public buildings, designed in accordance with the people's needs and culture, were created. We should be proud that it was in our architecture that new types of public buildings such as culture palaces, workers' clubs, Young Pioneer



KARO ALABYAN. Vice-President of the Academy of Architecture of the USSR.

Houses, holiday homes and other centers of culture took shape and eventually acquired finished forms of expression. A striking example of this new approach of the architect to his work is the Moscow subway, which has been treated as building of a high artistic order."

An important distinction between Soviet architecture and that of the past and also of the contemporary West, in Alabyan's opinion, is the nature of town-planning. In the case of the Soviet town it is possible not only to achieve a more rational organization of its residential blocks, its transport system, its industries and cultural services, but also to give its architectural ensemble unity of composition.

The speaker pointed out that as a result of the rapid development of Soviet industry, new towns arose in distant parts of the country—the Ural Mountains, Siberia, the tundras of the Far North, the steppes of Kazakhstan, and the Far East. The Stalin Five-Year Plans gave fresh impetus to the growth of the old Russian towns; Chelyabinsk, Sverdlovsk, Novosibirsk and others developed into large industrial centers. In Soviet years Russian towns have undergone changes so fundamental and com-

prehensive that one is justified in speaking of their second birth.

The national architecture created by the different peoples in the Soviet Union is of great importance for the development of Soviet architecture as a whole. Some of the nationalities which in the past possessed a high architectural culture, and later lost their national independence, in Soviet times gained freedom and the opportunity to build their national architecture anew. This has been a splendid period of development for the national arts of the country, and has borne fruit in Georgia, Armenia, Azerbaijan, the republics of Central Asia, and the Ukraine, where some of the most important achievements in Soviet culture are seen.

Passing to the aims of Soviet architects in the postwar Five-Year Plan, Alabyan said:

"After surviving the devastation of the war years, when thousands of our towns and villages were laid waste, our country's great aim was to restore and develop its economy. This historic task is formulated in the new Five-Year Plan, and here the architect and the builder take a prominent place."

In the five-year period, 42,300,000,000 rubles will be invested in housing projects alone. Nearly 800 million square feet of state-owned housing and 130 million square feet of privately-owned housing will be built. In Soviet villages 3,400,000 houses will be built.

The scale of this construction project presents new tasks. The Five-Year Plan indicates the main lines on which the problems will be solved: the further development of the building industry, the introduction of new methods and the mechanization of building, the extensive use of prefabricated houses. Alabyan reminded his audience that the Soviet Government has decided to raise the capacity of the plants engaged in this work to some 50 million square feet of housing area annually by 1950.

He spoke in some detail of the prob-

lems and prospects that confront the architect in his creative work. Ideas are of the utmost importance in architecture; Soviet architecture strives for the embodiment of the most progressive ideas of our time. Some striking illustrations were given by Alabyan of the immense significance of purposeful ideas in the satisfactory solution of architectural problems. A close connection with practical building helps the architect to improve his art and workmanship.

In conclusion Alabyan appealed to the members of the Soviet Architects' Union to strive to realize more fully the immense responsibility that the postwar Plan lays upon them. "We Soviet architects," he said, "are the builders of the socialist city. We are answerable not only for certain buildings but for the architectural essence and quality of the city as a whole, and nothing in that city must be alien to us."

As if in response to his words, Soviet architects, like workers in every branch of the country's economy, are straining every effort to contribute to the reconstruction and further development of their country and to the material and cultural well-being of their fellow-citizens.



RECONSTRUCTION. Chief architect Vlasov of Kiev (right), assistant architect Elizarov (center) and architect Chuprina inspect a model of the city center.



GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL. A combination of the ancient and the modern at Stalinabad, capital of Tajikistan.



COURT SESSION. Judge Gretchukha, flanked by People's Assessors Godovikov and Artemyeva.

Criminal Law Code

By Professor A. Herzensohn, LL.D.

THIRTY years ago the October Socialist Revolution in Russia laid the foundations of a new social and political system. New laws and a new system of legal practice grew up in the young Soviet Republic. The criminal laws and their implementation were based on new principles, and the old criminal code of tsarist Russia was thrown overboard in its entirety. The new laws formulated principles for combating crime and laid down methods of procedure for the new People's Courts.

In the intricate situation in which the Soviet State developed for the first few years after the Revolution, when there was civil war in the country and Russia was blockaded for almost three years by the troops of foreign powers, it was impossible to frame any stable criminal code. It was a period of struggle for the development of the idea of obedience to the laws of the country, a period of struggle against crime, in which a number of laws were passed for the purpose of perfecting the Soviet system of jurisprudence.

After the Civil War and the victori-

ous struggle for independence the Soviet people entered a phase of peaceful construction aimed primarily at the rehabilitation of the national economy. In this new period it was found possible to evolve stable criminal codes for each of the republics—the Russian Federation, Ukrainian, Byelorussian, Transcaucasian and other republics. Each of these codes reflected specific local features and was at the same time subordinated to the single principle on which the Soviet State is based.

The efforts to strengthen the laws of the country, to hammer out a uniform legal policy for the whole Soviet Union, were reflected in the compilation of a number of basic All-Union norms of criminal law. In 1924 the *Fundamentals of Criminal Legislation for the USSR and the Constituent Republics* was issued. This outlined the general principles of Soviet criminal legislation that were common for all republics and formulated the basic norms of criminal law. The next to be published were the *Regulations Concerning Military Crimes* and the *Regulations Concerning*

State Crimes, which established single norms in these two important fields. In this way criminal codes for each of the republics were drawn up, and the foundations of All-Union criminal legislation were laid. This helped put the law on a sounder footing and established the uniformity of legal practice throughout the country.

The further development of criminal legislation followed two main lines: All-Union criminal legislation underwent a further expansion, while the criminal codes of the republics were supplemented from the All-Union norms. The new Soviet Constitution indicated the necessity for a single criminal code for the whole Soviet Union.

Work on the draft of an All-Union Criminal Code was begun before the war, but the war prevented its completion. Work on this draft is now being continued.

This, in brief, is the path of development taken by Soviet criminal law—from individual laws aimed at combating particularly dangerous crimes to the drafting of criminal codes for each of the republics, and from the elaboration of the basic principles of All-Union criminal legislation to the drafting of an All-Union Criminal Code.

The basis of Soviet criminal law is the consistent implementation of the principle of safeguarding the socialist state from crimes by the infliction of adequate punishment. The purpose of punishment is:

1. To prevent fresh crimes by those who have already committed them;
2. To draw the criminal into a life of useful work; and
3. To bring influence to bear on the consciences of unstable members of society.

It must be pointed out here that Soviet law does not recognize the biological conception of crime or those principles that are propagated by followers of the anthropological and sociological schools of thought for the organization of repressive measures. The fundamental criterion of the nature of a criminal offense in Soviet law is its danger to society; an act becomes a crime when it threatens the fundamentals of the Soviet

system or of the system of established law and order. Soviet criminal law does not regard an action as a crime, even if it comes within the scope of one of the articles of the criminal law, if it is in itself insignificant and did not lead to any harmful results. If, on the other hand, any action that is injurious to society is not provided for by the criminal code the court has the right to apply the most suitable article of criminal law, that is, an article that is the most nearly applicable to the crime in question. The Soviet court very rarely has recourse to analogies with existing law, although this right is granted by the criminal codes of all the Soviet republics. The use of an analogy is strictly limited by the legislation of the USSR and of the constituent republic.

It is not the formal implications of a crime but rather the material implications that establish criminal responsibility. Criminal responsibility is fixed when the criminal is guilty either by intent or by carelessness. The theory of the "dangerous condition" of a person is alien to Soviet criminal law. Only the person who commits a criminal act by intent or carelessness is made responsible. One of the most important tasks of the Soviet court is to establish what the accused actually did, the degree of his culpability and the criminality of his actions.

The system of punishment provided by the Soviet criminal code includes a large number of different methods of bringing influence to bear on a criminal: he may be declared an enemy of the working people, be deprived of Soviet citizenship and expelled from the USSR, he may be imprisoned, undergo corrective labor without imprisonment, lose his political and civil liberties, be exiled within the country, be discharged from a position he holds, be forbidden to engage in some particular work or industry, he may be subjected to social censure, his property may be confiscated, he may be fined or made to remedy the damage done.

In addition to punishment in the narrow sense of the word Soviet criminal law employs medical and medico-educational measures consisting of compul-

sory medical treatment, confinement (including isolation) in a medical establishment or confinement in a medico-educational establishment.

Present-day Soviet criminal law does not include the death sentence, which was abolished by a law published on May 26, 1947. It is pointed out in the law that this act was made possible by the postwar international situation and by the internal situation in the USSR. The preamble to the law says: "The historic victory of the Soviet people revealed not only the increased might of the Soviet State, but, first and foremost, the exceptional devotion of the entire population of the Soviet Union to the Soviet Motherland and the Soviet Government. At the same time the international situation obtaining since the surrender of Germany and Japan shows that peace may be considered guaranteed for a long period despite the efforts of aggressive elements to provoke war. Taking these circumstances into consideration and in response to the wishes of the trade unions of factory and office workers and other authoritative organizations that express the opinion of wide sections of society, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR considers that the infliction of the death penalty is no longer necessary in peacetime."

Soviet criminal law aims at inflicting appropriate punishment for a given crime, and provides the judges with basic criteria for the application of punishment and other measures. In determining the specific penalty to be inflicted, the Soviet court is guided by:

1. The regulations contained in the general preamble to the code;
2. The limits established in the particular articles on the crime concerned; and
3. An estimation of the danger to society of the crime and the culprit.

Most of the articles in the criminal codes of the Soviet constituent republics allow a fairly wide range of penalties, giving the judge ample scope in determining the right punishment for each individual case.

The Soviet criminal code gives instructions concerning circumstances that

may influence the decision of the judge in inflicting punishment. Among aggravating circumstances provided by the Soviet criminal code are cases in which the crime is committed for purposes directed against the state, when the crime is committed by a group, when the accused is an old offender, when crimes are committed with base motives. Extenuating circumstances may be taken into consideration in the cases of first offenders, when crimes are committed under the influence of threats or compulsion or of strong spiritual emotion, in view of difficult personal conditions, etc.

The Soviet court has the right, in exceptional circumstances, to inflict a penalty less severe than the minimum provided in the code, or even to inflict no penalty at all if the court is of the opinion that at the given moment the culprit is not a menace to society. The Soviet court also has the right to inflict a conditional punishment which is suspended for a period of probation (established by the court from one to 10 years), and if the accused does not commit any new crime within this period the sentence is annulled.

The specific articles in Soviet criminal law, despite the differences in the codes of the various republics, are also subordinated to one idea, one single principle: the consistent safeguarding of the socialist state, of state and public property, of the person of the citizen, his property, his rights and his interests. The code of the Russian SFSR (apart from its general preamble) is divided into the following chapters: crimes against the state (attempts against Soviet power on the basis of political, economic and national conquest, against the external security of the Soviet State and against the established system of government); other crimes against the system of government; crimes of office; infringements of the law separating the church from the state; economic crimes; crimes against the life, health, liberty and dignity of the individual; property crimes; infringements of the laws governing public health, social security and good order; military crimes; crimes that are relics of the clan system of society.

Soviet News in Pictures



ORDER OF LENIN. Evgenia Solov'yeva, honored text book author.



RESTORATION OF MINSK. The capital of the Byelorussian SSR suffered great war damage. This bulldozer is clearing rubble before the House of the Soviet Army.



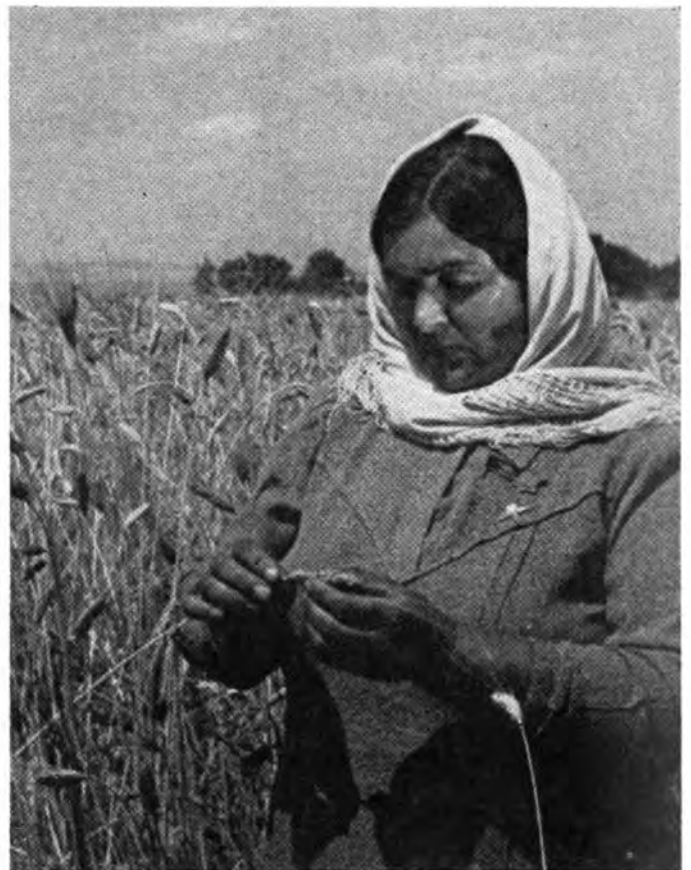
BACK TO LIBRARIES. School days stimulate the demand for books. The juvenile library of the House of Culture, Kirov district, Leningrad.



PROMOTE CULTURE. National song and dance group of the Azerbaijan Republic.



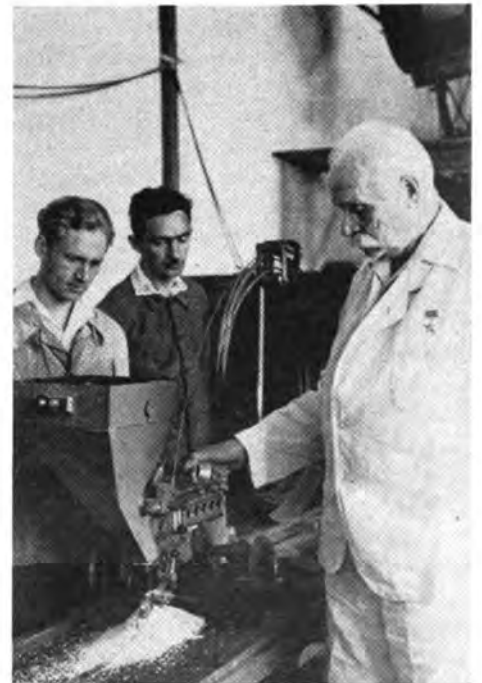
MOTHER HEROINE. Women with 10 or more children are honored with the title. Anna Kutepova among her children and grandchildren.



HONORED FARMER. Besti Begirova's production record has brought her the title of Hero of Socialist Labor.



TRAINING WITH THE "CHAMP." USSR heavyweight title holder Nikolai Korolyov working out with a group of young boxers.



WELDING UNIT. Developed under supervision of Ukrainian scientist Eopaton.

Peace Treaties Ratified

From IZVESTIA

RATIFIED copies of the peace treaties with Romania, Hungary, Bulgaria and Finland were deposited with the Government of the USSR in Moscow on September 15; at the same time ratified copies of the Italian peace treaty were deposited with the French Government in Paris. The peace treaties have become effective. This marks the conclusion of the great effort which puts an end to the official state of war between the United Nations on the one hand and Hitler Germany's former allies in Europe on the other hand.

The coming into effect of the peace treaties represents a major step in the organization of peace and security in Europe. This is guaranteed by the provisions of the peace treaties and by the work accomplished in the course of their preparation and ratification. The peace treaties deposited on September 15 correspond to the aims for which the United Nations and all the freedom-loving peoples fought in the war against the fascist aggressors. These aims are fully reflected in the program of action of the Anglo-Soviet-American coalition, formulated by J. V. Stalin as far back as November, 1942, as follows: "Abolition of racial exclusiveness; equality of nations and the integrity of their territories; liberation of enslaved nations and restoration of their sovereign rights; the right of every nation to arrange its affairs as it wishes; economic aid to nations that have suffered and assistance to them in attaining their material welfare; restoration of democratic liberties; destruction of the Hitler regime."

These lofty aims which inspired the freedom-loving nations in the anti-Hitlerite war retain their full power and significance also after the war. They represent a reliable guide for all those who in the complicated international situation are fighting for a stable and lasting democratic peace.

The historic victory of the Soviet

armed forces and of the other Allied armies over Hitler Germany delivered from the fascist yoke the peoples of Romania, Hungary, Bulgaria, Finland and Italy and created the basic preconditions for the realization of these lofty aims, for the democratic development and national regeneration of the countries of Germany's former allies.

And a no less important task which arose before the United Nations was that of realizing these preconditions and securing a truly stable and truly democratic peace.

This aim depended largely on the results of the preparation of the peace treaties which were to define the measures of responsibility of the former enemy countries for their participation in the war on the side of Hitler Germany, and to create the prerequisites for the democratic development of these countries.

Both at and after the Paris Peace Conference the representatives of the Soviet Union, along with other consistent supporters of progress, had to overcome many difficulties in order to record in all the peace treaties the fundamental proposition that "stable peace and security cannot be achieved without destroying the last remnants of fascism, which unleashed the Second World War." (V. M. Molotov)

THE principles of Teheran, the Crimea and Potsdam were adopted as the basis of the draft peace treaties discussed at the Paris Peace Conference.

Unlike the peace treaties concluded after World War I, the present treaties with Italy, Romania, Hungary, Bulgaria and Finland are not based on a feeling of revenge against defeated countries; they are free from a tendency to humiliate and offend the national dignity or to encroach to the slightest extent upon the political or economic independence of the defeated countries. Taking into consideration the contri-

bution made by the peoples of former enemy countries to the common struggle against Hitlerism, the peace treaties aim at helping these peoples consolidate the democratic achievements made possible by the victorious conclusion of the war. The coming into effect of the peace treaties broadens still further the possibilities for the successful, independent democratic development and economic progress of these countries and opens before them a way into the family of the United Nations and vast opportunities for active participation in the construction of a democratic peace in the whole world.

All this taken together gives grounds for describing the peace treaties as a weapon for the establishment of democratic peace, and the fact that the peace treaties were deposited represents an important new step toward consolidation and extension of the postwar democratic organization of Europe.

It is now necessary to ensure undeviating implementation of all terms of the peace treaties, primarily by the countries of Hitler Germany's former allies; to root out all remnants of fascism; to be on the alert for any attempts of international reaction to undermine the cooperation of peoples; and to do everything to consolidate a genuinely democratic peace in the whole world.

The coming into effect of the peace treaties is a victory for the policy of international cooperation. It can be said with certainty that any attempts to disrupt this are doomed to failure. Freedom-loving nations will not tolerate a repetition of their bitter experience with the conclusion of peace after the First World War.

The peoples of the Soviet Union, who welcome the coming into effect of the peace treaties, are convinced that they will be accurately and consistently carried into practice, for this accords with the fundamental interests of world peace and security.

New Music for Moscow

By D. Rabinovich

THE 1947-1948 music season in Moscow promises to be eventful. Much of what is in store for Moscow music lovers has already been announced by concert organizations and opera theaters. But the most interesting features of the coming season are still shrouded in mystery. These are the new works composed during the summer months.

The premises of the Composers' Union appeared quiet and deserted all summer. But this seeming inactivity was deceptive, for the musicians were all away in the country, readying new compositions for fall presentation.

Dmitri Shostakovich's Tenth Symphony will probably be performed this season. The premiere concert performance of Sergei Prokofiev's Sixth Symphony has already been announced, and Aram Khachaturyan has composed a new overture. Nikolai Myaskovsky, Yuri Shaporin, Vissarion Shebalin and many other leading Soviet composers will have something new to offer concert-goers as well.

The new season promises to be particularly rich in opera offerings. The

Moscow Bolshoi Theater is preparing its production of Vano Muradeli's *The Great Friendship*, on the theme of the fraternal relations between the peoples of the North Caucasus and their joint struggle during the Civil War of 1918-1920. Leningrad's Maly Opera Theater is concurrently working on its production of the same opera.

The capital's Stanislavsky-Nemirovich-Danchenko Theater is rehearsing an opera by Dmitri Kabalevsky, based on Boris Gorbатов's novel *The Unvanquished*, a story of the resistance of the Donbas population to the German invaders during the occupation.

The Kirov Theater of Opera and Ballet in Leningrad is rehearsing its production of *Prince Lake*, an opera by Ivan Dzerzhinsky inspired by the Stalin Prize novel of the Soviet partisan movement, *People With a Clear Conscience*, by Hero of the Soviet Union Peter Vershigora. Lev Stepanov's *Guardsmen* is to be staged in several opera houses in the provinces.

These are by no means all the operas now in rehearsal at Soviet theaters. This

sampling, though, is typical of the season as a whole. The attention of opera composers and librettists is focused on contemporary themes, on things closest to the hearts and minds of the millions who make up the Soviet opera audience—Soviet patriotism, the heroism displayed by the Soviet people during the fascist invasion, and the friendship of the Soviet peoples.

Historical subjects are still much in evidence, however. In rehearsal at the Leningrad Maly Opera Theater is the second part of Sergei Prokofiev's monumental operatic work, *War and Peace*. The first part of this opera—the longest ever written—was produced last year by this theater and won a Stalin Prize.

Part Two (in five scenes) will introduce—in addition to Andrei Bolkonsky, the charming Natasha Rostova and the romantic Pierre Bezukhov—Platon Karatayev, a character symbolizing the common people.

The composer leads us through the Shevardin redoubt at the famous Battle of Borodino, through the historical council of war of the Russian generals in the village of Fili near Moscow, through flaming Moscow occupied by Napoleon's troops, through the dark little cottage in Mytishchi where Napoleon's final meeting with the dying Andrei takes place, and thence to the Smolensk road covered by the straggling remains of Napoleon's "*Grande Armée*."

As distinct from Part One, which deals almost exclusively with the intimate life of the characters while the march of history goes on somewhere outside their homes, Part Two is concerned with epoch-making historical events, a mighty nation on the move, an irresistible flood in which the fate of the individual is of little moment. Naturally, therefore, the leading character in Part Two is Field Marshal Kutuzov; and although he appears in only two scenes, his presence is felt throughout.

The Moscow Operetta Theater has staged a revival of an old favorite, Johann Strauss' *Die Fledermaus*.



MEDAL FOR SHOSTAKOVICH. The composer (left) receives the Order of Lenin from N. M. Shvernik, President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.



FUTURE BALLET DANCERS. A lesson in classical dancing in the eighth class of the Choreographic School of the Bolshoi Theater in Moscow.

School for Ballet Dancers

THE Choreographic School of the Bolshoi Theater in Moscow this autumn celebrates its 175th anniversary. It is one of the oldest ballet schools in the world, and has trained dancers who have added to the fame of the Soviet ballet all over the world.

The school aims at training not only good actors and dancers, but well-educated, cultured citizens. The special subjects—classical and character dancing, music, choreo-drama, support, history of the theater, the visual arts and dance, mime, the art of make-up—are combined with the complete program of general subjects of the ten-year high school.

Pupils are accepted in the school from the age of nine or ten. In the first years they learn the elements of the classical

dance, or the "ABC" of choreography, as it is called there. The first choreographic movements are mastered at an easy tempo that will not tire the children. After three years greater variety is introduced and the rhythm becomes richer. The dancers' muscles acquire strength and endurance, plastic movements of the hands become habitual, almost instinctive, the feet easily obey the laws of the classical dance.

Two or three years more are passed in constant exercises. The elements which in various combinations constitute the dance are already clearly distinguishable in the movements of the girls and boys. In the eighth class, dances and roles from ballets are taught. Beginning with the very youngest classes, the pupils are

given practice on the stage of the Bolshoi Theater, in the roles of the toy soldiers, mice, and imps in *The Nutcracker Suite*, cupids in *Don Quixote*, and so on. This makes them accustomed to the stage and teaches them how to conduct themselves in a performance before an audience.

Concerts for which special dances and fragments from ballets are arranged by the teachers and ballet-masters also introduce the children into the atmosphere of real theater life. The school holds these concerts regularly as tests of the work done in the school. They invariably attract wide attention among Moscow ballet followers. They applaud these dancers of the future and their teachers who are training excellent dancers to add luster to the finest ballet in the world.



THE CURTSEY. Pupils of the second class practicing the movement.

TYPICAL STUDENTS. Inna Zubovich and Shura Radunskaya. Classes are given in various subjects besides dancing.



READING ROOM. Between lessons the pupils are reading "Pioneers' Pravda," the children's newspaper.

The General Assembly

(Continued from Page 3)

in an article published in the *New York Sun* of September 25 also raised the point that the American proposal concerning Korea is contrary to the American commitment made at San Francisco that the settlement of questions concerning the ending of the war are not within the jurisdiction of the United Nations Charter. As for the so-called Greek question, Mr. Vyshinsky's September 18 speech declared that "the very raising of this question is devoid of any foundation whatever. The charges leveled by the United States delegation against Yugoslavia, Bulgaria and Albania are utterly arbitrary and without any proof."

However, if there are some items before the General Assembly which raise problems already settled at San Francisco and if there are some which are artificially injected for narrow political purposes, there are others which deeply concern not merely the delegates at Lake Success and Flushing but all peace-loving mankind.

These include the interrelated questions of armaments and war propaganda. On December 14, 1946, the first session of the General Assembly approved a resolution concerning the universal reduction of armaments and the prohibition of atomic bombs and other weapons of mass destruction. Nearly a year has elapsed since the General Assembly approved this resolution, but thus far nothing has been done to implement it. In the United States, atomic bombs continue to be manufactured and armaments continue to pile up; an intensive campaign of war-mongering is being carried out, the aim of which is to incite war and again to plunge peace-loving nations into the abyss of disaster.

With this situation in mind, the delegation of the USSR presented a four-point resolution to the General Assembly. This resolution is as follows:

"1. The United Nations Organization condemns the criminal propaganda of a new war which is being carried on by reactionary circles in a number of countries particularly in the United

States, Turkey and Greece by means of spreading all kinds of insinuations through radio, press, cinema and public statements and which contains an open appeal for an attack on peace-loving democratic countries.

"2. The United Nations Organization considers the tolerance, and more so the support, of such propaganda for a new war, that would inevitably be transformed into a third world war, as a violation of the obligations undertaken by members of the United Nations Organization, whose Charter provides for an obligation 'to develop friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples and to take other appropriate measures to strengthen universal peace' so 'that international peace, security and justice are not endangered.'

"3. The United Nations Organization considers it necessary to urge the governments of all countries on pain of criminal punishment to prohibit war propaganda in any form whatever and to take measures for the prevention and suppression of war propaganda as a socially dangerous activity threatening the vital interests and welfare of the peace-loving nations of the world.

"4. The United Nations Organization reaffirms the necessity for the speediest implementation of the decision of the General Assembly of December 14, 1946, on the reduction of armaments and its decision of January 24, 1946, on the exclusion from national armaments of atomic weapons and all other principal types of weapons designed for mass extermination, and considers that the implementation of these decisions meets the interest of all peace-loving nations and would be the heaviest blow upon the propaganda and instigators of a new war."

GENERALISSIMO STALIN, in his welcome to Moscow, on the occasion of celebrating the eight hundredth anniversary of the foundation of Moscow, indicated that Moscow was the herald of the

fight for peace and friendship among nations and the herald of the struggle against the inciters of a new war. These words of the great leader of the Soviet people found a profound reaction in the hearts of all the peoples of the Soviet Union and, we believe, in the hearts of all common, honest, progressive people throughout the world. The Soviet people will not spare any efforts in order to settle successfully this great problem.

The delegation of the USSR has made it clear that the USSR firmly stands for strengthening the United Nations in accordance with its policy of promoting international cooperation. Mr. Vyshinsky in his September 18 speech declared:

"As regards the Soviet Union, its policy with regard to the United Nations Organization is a policy of strengthening the Organization; it is a policy of broadening and strengthening international cooperation; a policy of steady, consistent observance of the Charter and of the implementation and fulfillment of its principles.

"The strengthening of the United Nations Organization is only possible on the basis of a respectful attitude toward the political and economic independence of nations, on the basis of a respectful attitude toward the sovereign equality of nations, as well as of a consistent and unconditional observance of one of the most important principles of the United Nations Organization, that is, the principle of unanimity and accord among the great powers in making decisions on the most important problems dealing with the maintenance of international peace and security. This is in full accord with the special responsibility of these powers for the maintenance of universal peace, and is a guarantee of the protection of the interests of all the members of the United Nations Organization, great and small.

"The Soviet Union feels that it is its duty to struggle resolutely against any attempts to shake this principle, no matter under what motives or guises these attempts might be made."

Academy of Arts Established

By Fedor Fedorovsky

Honored Master of Arts, Vice-President of the Academy of Arts of the USSR

THE Council of Ministers of the USSR recently established the Academy of Arts of the USSR, based on the former All-Russian Academy of Arts. This measure opens a new chapter in the history of Soviet Art.

The Soviet Government has always devoted great attention to the development of the fine arts in the USSR. Enjoying the support of the State and the entire people, the painters and sculptors of the USSR have achieved outstanding successes.

The fine arts in the USSR, consistently following the principles of socialism and continuing the best progressive traditions of Russian art and of the peoples of the USSR, have reached a high level of artistic skill and maturity.

Having become truly a thing of the people, Soviet art serves the aim of rearing and educating the people. The art exhibitions of the Soviet Union are not attended merely by small groups of aesthetes but by broad sections of the population.

Leading works of Soviet painting, sculpture and graphic art have won wide popularity and general recognition. I will mention myself as an example. I am a scenic artist, and design sets for the Bolshoi Opera House in Moscow. Our theater is attended by a large and varied audience and my work is known to people of all walks of life. I have received letters commenting on my work from scores of spectators.

Bound to the people by the closest ties, Soviet painters and sculptors strive to express in their work ideals which are near and understandable to the people, to create truthful and realistic portrayals of the Soviet people, the heroes of socialist labor, to display their moral qualities, their strength and character.

The Soviet people are justly proud of the high plane of art in their multinational homeland. Life in Soviet society, however, precludes mere resting on one's laurels. It is necessary to move



PEOPLE'S ARTISTS OF USSR. Painter Peter Konchalovsky, Sculptor Sergei Merkurov and painter Alexander Gerasimov.

constantly ahead, to deal with ever new and exalted aims.

Nor are the Soviet people inclined to rest content with that which has already been achieved in their art, particularly in their fine arts.

The decision of the Soviet Government setting up an Academy of Arts of the USSR was received with great satisfaction by the working people of the USSR.

Founding the Academy of Arts of the USSR as an organizing center of Soviet fine arts, the Soviet Government in its decree also outlined the path of further progress in painting and sculpture in the USSR. An inexhaustible source of Soviet fine art is the splendid art of the nations of the USSR, particularly of the Russian people.

Russian painting, the works of its best masters, always sought to portray the



ILYA REPIN. From the painter's portrait of his daughter.

truth, to reflect the advanced ideas of the people, and has always been distinguished for its high skill. The works of Repin, Surikov and many other painters of the Russian realistic school belong to the highest planes of world art.

One of the tasks now confronting the Soviet artists is to develop the best traditions of this school.

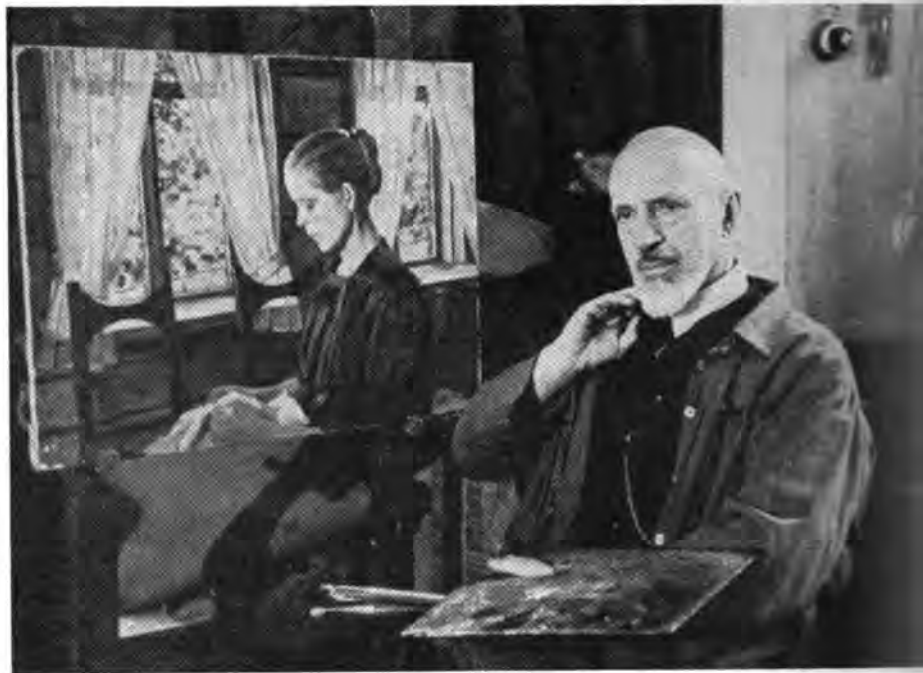
Guided by the principles of socialist realism and striving truthfully to reflect the great gains of the socialist state, the life of its people, Soviet artists consider one of their most important tasks to be the struggle against formalism, naturalism and other decadent trends.

The Academy of Arts of the USSR will unite the finest creative forces of Soviet fine arts, will guide and direct their work. The Academy will include a scientific research institute of the theory and history of the fine arts. This institution will deal with various questions concerning the theory, history and criticism of art. It is the task of the Soviet critic to take stock of the most valuable and positive features of the artist and thereby help him to develop accordingly. The Soviet Government has already approved the nomination of 28 Corresponding Members of the Academy. The total number of Academicians is to reach 45. Among the masters of art to receive the title of Academician are a number of painters and sculptors of the various national republics.

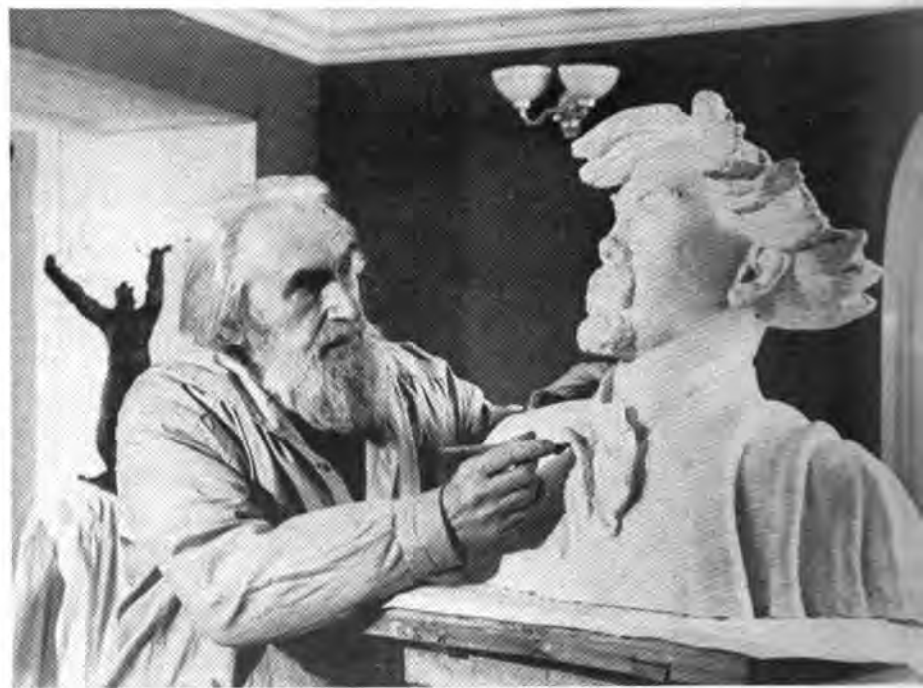
The Government has appointed Alexander Gerasimov to head the Academy. Gerasimov, People's Artist of the USSR, is one of the most popular artists in the Soviet Union. Millions of reproductions of his paintings have been printed, and may be found in the homes of workers and collective farmers, in workers' clubs, and in Soviet newspapers and magazines.

The well-known sculptor, Matvei Manizer, is the other Vice-President. Manizer is best known for his monumental sculptures of Lenin and his remarkable statue of the girl heroine, Zoya Kosmodemyanskaya, as well as for his sculptured series of busts of typical Soviet men and women which decorate the interior of two Moscow subway stations.

It is difficult as yet to estimate all aspects of the activities of the new Academy. There can be no doubt, however,



KONSTANTIN YUON. The noted artist in his studio on his 70th birthday.



SERGEI KONENKOV. Working on a detail of a monument to Vassili Surikov, the famous Russian artist.

that it will play a prominent role in the training of young Soviet artists to whom we, artists of the older generation, must convey our experience and skill. We must rear those who will come after us in the finest traditions of art of all

the nations of the USSR and equip them with great skill.

Such in the main are the tasks of the new Academy of Arts of the USSR, a very real contribution to the further development of Soviet fine arts.

Pavlov—Husband and Father

By Elena Roslavleva

SIXTY-SEVEN years ago, in 1880, a young couple was being married in a modest Russian Orthodox Church. While the best men were holding the traditional golden crowns over their heads, the bridegroom asked the bride: "What are you praying for?"

"I am praying for your happiness," was the answer.

"And I am praying for yours."

Thus started the married life of Sarah Karchevskaya — young, energetic, vivacious student—and Ivan Pavlov—serious, sincere Doctor of Medicine, a promising but penniless scientist (later to become world-famous for his studies on conditioned reflexes and the functioning of the higher nervous system).

Even Pavlov's relatives cautioned the young woman against marrying the dreamer, who carried her away to planes of untold heights when talking to her of his plans for the future. His own brother told her: "What awaits you with Ivan Petrovich? Which of you two will take care of your daily needs? You'll have to see that the food and lodging is cheap. You'll have to worry that he shouldn't have torn goloshes, that his feet shouldn't get wet, that he should have winter gloves and a cheap and decent suit, and so on and so forth."

The very first days after the wedding showed that in many ways the people who cautioned her were right. There were yet a great many trials which the young wife had to face. But she stood devotedly at the side of her husband, having complete faith in his genius when it was not recognized by anyone; and she remained his true friend and partner for 56 years until his death in 1936.

Sarah Pavlova has written memoirs of her life with the great scientist. Pavlov himself stands out from the pages of the book—a man of principle, devoted to science, honest and straightforward, and at the same time boyish and fun-loving.

This is how Pavlov looked when Sarah Karchevskaya met him: "He was of a good height, well built, very agile



IVAN PAVLOV

and alert, physically very strong. He liked to talk and spoke passionately and with great imagination. That hidden spiritual force, which supported him all his life in his work and charmed all those who worked with him, was felt in conversation. He had fair, curly hair, a long fair beard, rosy cheeks, clear blue eyes, red lips forming a perfectly childish smile and wonderful teeth. I particularly admired his clever eyes and the big wide forehead.

"The colorful, imaginative speeches of Ivan Petrovich Pavlov elevated me high above any mundane cares and needs. He said that we were going to serve the supreme interests of the human spirit, that our relationship was going to be above all truthful.

"Our generation was infatuated with the idea of serving the people. We considered ourselves in debt to the people, and this inspired our enthusiasm. And here I heard a summons to serve not only my people, but the whole of humanity! How inspired I am even now by reminiscences of these talks!"

The young couple's every-day life was far from easy, but Pavlov never forgot the goal he had set himself. When there were not enough animals for his experiments, he purchased them from his own meager funds. He refused offers of well-paid positions, if he considered that they would harm his scientific studies. There were children to bring up, and many expenses. These problems were aggravated by inevitable periods of doubt which accompanied each new scientific experiment started by Pavlov. His wife was always able to dispel his hesitations.

After Pavlov was offered a chair at the Military Medical Academy in St. Petersburg, his scientific work took a more normal course, enabling him to complete his studies of digestion and pass on to work on the brain. In 1904, 25 years after graduation from the Academy, Pavlov was awarded the Nobel Prize for his work. His wife accompanied him to Stockholm, expressing satisfaction that her husband's genius was at last being recognized. But Pavlov grumbled: "You made yourself an idol and now you are worshipping it. There is nothing extraordinary in my work. Just simple logical development of thought, founded on conclusions derived from facts."

At Stockholm the main celebrations took place in the presence of the King. According to tradition each laureate was greeted in his own language. Professor Merner, director of the Stockholm Institute, took Russian lessons especially for the purpose, while the King learned to say "How are you?" in Russian when presenting Pavlov's certificate. In Stockholm the Pavlovs met two British Nobel Prize winners, Professor Ramsay and the British chemist Rawley. Their friendship was later resumed in England, when Pavlov was invited in 1909 to read a lecture in the Medical School of London and to receive an honorary doctor's degree from Cambridge University.

"At that time our elder son worked

in Professor Thompson's laboratory, and we had a very pleasant time at Cambridge," writes Sarah Pavlova.

"During the ceremony all present wore doctors' robes and hats. When we started leaving the hall there was a commotion in the gallery, and we heard shouts: 'Pavlov! Pavlov!' A toy dog with rubber fistulas, such as Pavlov used during his operations, was dangled from the gallery on a string. He took the dog in his hands and started examining it in great perplexity. There was a roar of friendly laughter and loud applause. Pavlov was at a loss, not knowing what to do with the dog. Our son saved the situation by taking the dog from him."

During the same visit to London, Pavlov was presented to the King and had much trouble with the purchase of a top hat. The difficult job was done for him by his host, Professor Louder-Brenton, Harley Street physician who insisted that the Pavlovs should stay at his house.

All his life Pavlov was an ardent collector, whether he collected stamps, butterflies or herbariums. The collecting was always done together with his children. In the latter part of his life Pavlov collected paintings of famous Russian artists, and left a very fine collection.

Another hobby was playing cards. Pavlov knew only one game—the simplest Russian non-gambling game, "Fools." A game of "Fools" was played every Sunday, the friends who came for the game were called the "Fools' company" and there was a detailed "Foolish Constitution."

But above all, Pavlov loved manual work. He considered that anyone engaged in mental labor should devote some time to physical exercise. For this purpose each summer he performed heavy physical work in his garden, often tiring himself out. He insisted on taking long brisk walks, and refused to wear a heavy coat. He used to get warm with exercise and catch cold in the wind. This brought about numerous bouts of pneumonia, including the fatal one at the age of 87. At an advanced age Pavlov liked to play a game of *gorodki*—a Russian national game—in



AT PAVLOV INSTITUTE. Near Leningrad. Examining a dog about to undergo a conditioned reflex experiment.

which several short logs of wood are arranged in a definite pattern, to be scattered with one well-aimed stroke.

Pavlov's fondness for physical work and gardening was put to practical use in the difficult years after the Revolution, when he dug a large plot of land near his laboratory and planted potatoes and other vegetables. He walked many miles daily from the laboratory to his home in Petrograd carrying a heavy load of potatoes. At that time Lenin ordered that Pavlov be given privileged rations, but Pavlov refused to accept more than was given to others working with him.

In all the periods of his life his wife was his inseparable partner and adviser. Once when she asked him not to sit at a table, and a large piece of plaster fell a fraction of a second later onto the place where he had just been sitting, he quietly kissed his wife, remarking: "You are my guardian, as always."

Shortly before his last breath Pavlov pressed hard the hand of his partner, in expression of gratitude and sympathy. He was unable to say anything.

Thus ended a life devoted to science, a life which could not be better expressed than in the great physiologist's own words:

"Remember that science demands a man's whole life. And had you two lives, it still would not be enough."

Pavlov's heritage was left in good hands. The work he started is being continued in the Soviet Union under the guidance of his pupil, Leon Orbeli, Vice-President of the USSR Academy of Sciences and Director of the Pavlov Institute of Physiology near Leningrad. Here, where the great scientist had his first laboratory, Academician Orbeli and his co-workers are conducting valuable research along the lines indicated by Pavlov's work.

During the war, when the Institute was evacuated temporarily to Kazan (east of Moscow), important discoveries relating to the treatment of head wounds were made in its laboratories. Another of the Institute's laboratories recently made a major contribution to medical science, enabling doctors to detect and treat blood poisoning in its early stages.

Bringing Darwin to the People

By Helen James

PROFESSOR ALEXANDER KOHTS, founder of the Darwin Museum, dedicated 50 years of his scientific life to the idea of demonstrating Darwin's theory on the origin of species through evolution by means of systematically organized exhibits speaking for themselves and not requiring any excessive explanations.

When leaving the Darwin Museum the visitor comes across a modest chest with a few shelves. The inscription says: "Predecessor of the Darwin Museum. Part of the private collection personally prepared and collected by Alexander Kohts while he was at school in the years 1896-1897 at the age of 15-16."

Professor Alexander Kohts, who is a Doctor of Biology, is thin and small of stature. The round, dark Academician's cap covers his gray hair. More than 60 years of age, the Professor loves to recall the days which he spent in London, which he says decisively influenced the course of his scientific work.

"A statue in the Natural History Museum showed me the way," he added cryptically.

On entering the Darwin Hall of the Museum, young Kohts was struck by the fact that despite the large number of splendid exhibits which acquainted visitors with the infinite variety of the animal kingdom, there was a lack of generalization of the idea underlining this variety. The Darwin Hall showing the changes in species consisted of only a few modest showcases. He looked at the statue of the great Darwin and thought: How gratifying would be the labor of a man who would devote his life to the foundation of a special Darwin Museum, which would not only illustrate the theory of Darwinism, but would also provide abundant material for the further elaboration of the fundamental questions of Darwin's teaching.

That was in 1905. Kohts even in those days had his small "museum" on a few shelves of his bookcase. On returning to Russia, Kohts, with all the

fervor of the true scientist, began to work on the realization of his idea: collection of specimens revealing the essence of Darwin's theory. Year by year the "museum" of Kohts became enriched with stuffed giraffes, zebras, ostriches, birds of paradise. The young Russian scientist corresponded with his colleagues in all countries, visited Eastern Siberia and other places in search of specimens for his Darwin collection.

New opportunities were opened to the scientist with the advent of Soviet power

in 1917. He was no longer looked upon as a "crank" who asked hunters, storekeepers and uneducated fur merchants for all sorts of unusual animals such as black wolves and degenerate sables.

In the Soviet Union the fur trade is concentrated in the state organization known as *Soyuzpushnina*. This organization has many trading stations in the Kamchatka mountains, the sultry steppes of Central Asia, in the Arctic regions and the subtropics, to which hunters deliver scores of millions of skins of all kinds of fur-bearing animals.

The Soviet Government instructed *Soyuzpushnina* to meet all demands of the Darwin Museum promptly. When Professor Kohts first came to *Soyuzpushnina* he received a cordial welcome. He was at once taken to its warehouses, and together with the sorters went through the large stocks of fur. There he discovered an unusual skin of a wolverine. And while experienced fur experts were searching for an explanation of this strange find, the Professor told them about its scientific value, and explained that it was a most interesting specimen for his collection showing the variability in the coloring of animals. Thus did the workers of *Soyuzpushnina* listen to their first brief lecture on Darwinism. These lectures later became a regular institution, delivered by Professor Kohts at the trade union club or during dinner at the various departments of *Soyuzpushnina*. And when among piles of skins coming from the Urals the sorters noticed a strange specimen of a degenerate black lynx—which later proved to be the only one in Europe—they at once telephoned the Professor.

During the war, when the Germans were bombing the streets where the Museum was situated, the exhibits were carefully preserved in the cellars. Even in those days the cultural life of Moscow did not cease. The museum, half of it packed in cases, continued to grow



ORIGIN OF MAN. In a department of the Darwin Museum.



LECTURES. A museum staff member talking to some young and interested visitors.



NEW EXHIBIT. Skulls being selected by senior scientific worker T. Trofimova.

and was replenished by more and more new specimens.

Professor Kohts and his wife—a zoopsychologist with the degree of Doctor of Biology—during the war delivered lectures on Darwinism in war factories and military hospitals. The workers and the wounded men would be fascinated by the popular exposition of Darwinism and the flashes of humor with which he would enliven the serious subjects. For his wartime activities he was awarded the "Defense of Moscow" medal and the medal "For Valiant Labor in the Second World War."

The Museum possesses many rare specimens, some quite unusual. Professor Kohts informed us that two of the three specimens of a white eagle known in the world are in the Darwin Museum. The third white eagle when last heard of was in Italy during the Second World War.

Among the ornithological collection one finds birds of paradise of rare and beautiful coloring. There are three hundred different breeds of hummingbird, some of them sparkling like rare gems, some shining with the glow of a tiny burning coal. Hundreds of millions of birds had to be examined carefully in order to select the few hundred rare specimens.

Professor Kohts had to look at 10 thousand wolf-skins in order to select 20 color variations, including a white wolf and a jet-black wolf.

There are only 40 stuffed cats in the Museum. Few of the visitors realize that 30 thousand cats passed through the hands of Professor Kohts before this collection of rare specimens was obtained. The Professor examined eight thousand bear-skins before selecting the 30 specimens for his showcases.

The Darwin Museum aroused the interest of the people in Darwinism. The Museum has been visited by more than 300 thousand people, both Muscovites and tourists from all parts of the Soviet Union.

In connection with the recent 50th anniversary of the Museum the Soviet Government announced the projected construction of a new building for the Museum, consisting of 50 exhibition halls.

In Honor of the Poet Nizami

By P. Evgenieva and B. Platonov

THE 800th anniversary of the birth of the great Azerbaijan poet, Nizami Ganjevi, was celebrated last month by the Soviet people. The poet was born in Ganja (now called Kirovograd). For centuries his writings have been the pride and glory of his countrymen, and to this day have a place in the treasury of the world's literature.

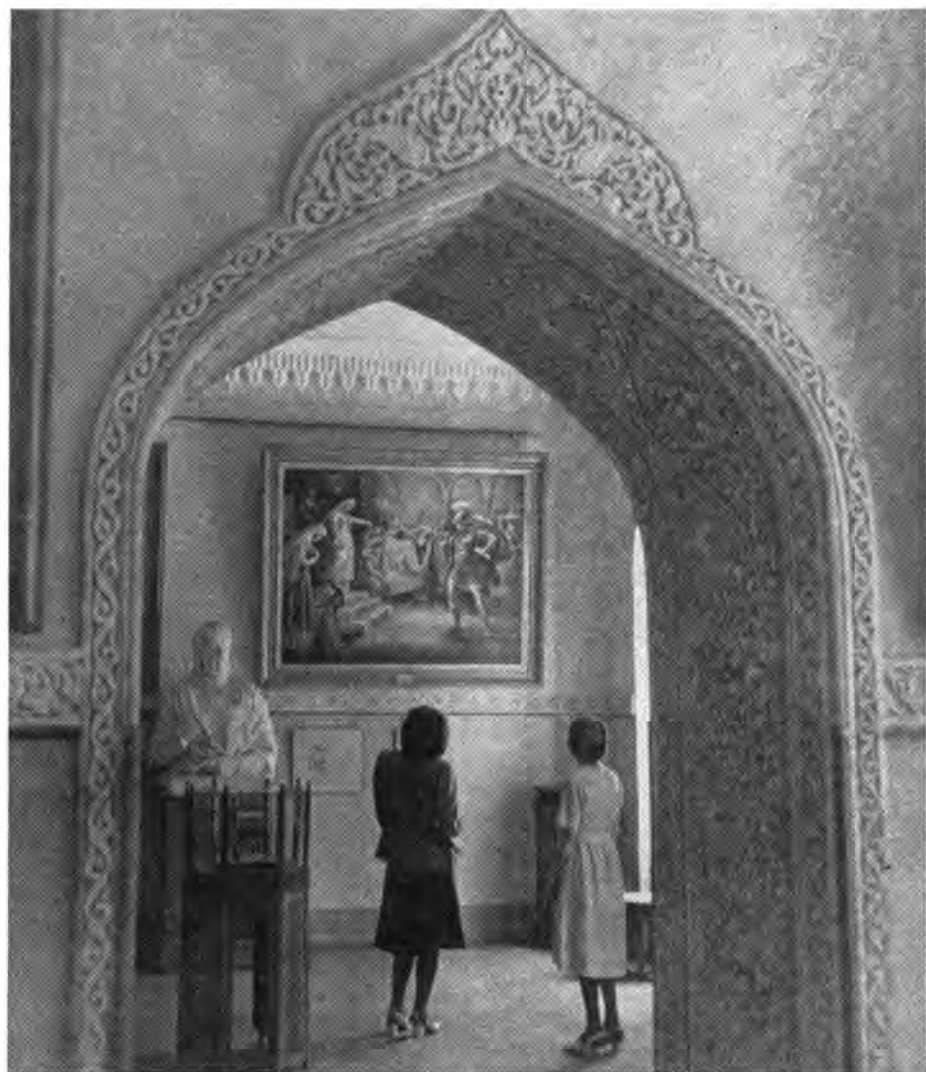
It has become a tradition in the Soviet Union that an anniversary of this kind should be at the same time a tribute to a great man's memory and an occasion for the spread of knowledge of his work. Therefore, public and creative organizations, cultural and educational institutions, writers and scholars from all over the country took an active part in the Nizami jubilee.

Much of Nizami's poetry has been translated by poets of the Russian and other republics. Special editions of his works and of literary commentaries on his poetry were published.

Research work is conducted on a large scale at the Nizami Institute of Literature of the Azerbaijan Academy of Sciences. A volume of studies on the poet and his contemporaries and a series of articles on his work have been prepared for publication.

A conference of scholars and writers was recently held in Baku to synthesize all that has been done in the USSR in the study of Nizami's life, work and epoch. The Nizami Museum, founded in Baku in 1940, has received additional valuable exhibits and data, illustrating the material culture of the age; these are the result of scientific research and archeological excavations.

Five halls of the Nizami Museum are devoted to the "Quintuple," the cycle of five poems that made Nizami of Ganja immortal and placed him on a par with Homer, Ovid, Dante, Shakespeare, Goethe and Pushkin. In these halls, side-by-side with manuscript editions in heavy tooled leather bindings written in the exquisite hand of 14th-century calligraphers, modestly lie the first printed editions, along with the luxurious edi-



NIZAMI MUSEUM. One of the halls of the building in Baku, capital of Soviet Azerbaijan.

tions put out in recent years by the publishing houses of Soviet Azerbaijan.

The Museum abounds in paintings, sculpture and other works by contemporary Azerbaijan artists for whom Nizami's poetry served as an inexhaustible fund of inspiration. In these works the young Soviet artists have caught the most important aspect of the great poet's outlook—his keen appreciation of life and his fellow men. Preceding the first poets of the European Renaissance by more

than two centuries, the sage of Ganja raised his voice for the liberation of man from the shackles of medieval morals, scholasticism and the lifeless shell of feudal society.

Man, the nobility of his striving for freedom, is the basic idea which the poet clothed in the luxurious garb of his inexhaustible creative imagination. The themes that inspired Nizami have appealed to many great poets of the world.

Nizami found in a simple Arabian

legend the tragic love story of Leila and Mejnun which he made the subject of his masterpiece. Byron in his notes to his *Bride of Abydos* spoke of Leila and Mejnun as being "the Romeo and Juliet of the East." It was not until many years later that the moving tale of the two young lovers found its way into the literature of the West.

The names of Leila and Mejnun have become symbolic in literature. Byron used the name "Leila" for the heroine of his *The Giaour*. Visitors to the Nizami Museum can see excerpts from that poem in English, Russian and Azerbaijani.

"Such shame at least was never mine—

Leila! each thought was only thine!
My good, my guilt, my weal, my wo,

My hope on high—my all below.
Earth holds no other like to thee,
Or, if it doth, in vain for me:
For worlds I dare not view the dame

Resembling thee, yet not the same . . ."

And beside these an excerpt from *The Bride of Abydos*:

"There linger'd we, beguiled too long
With Mejnoun's tale, or Sadi's song . . ."

Following the same poetic tradition Pushkin also turns to Leila in his inspired *Invocation*. Heine recalls "Leila and Mejnun" in his *Almansor*.

But *Leila and Mejnun* is not the only poem of the *Khamsa* cycle which has had such far-reaching influence. "From *The Seven Beauties* and *Khosru and Shirin* we have borrowed many adventures for our writings," wrote a 17th-century French Orientalist.

The Museum director pointed out that Boccaccio's *Ameto* repeats not only the plot but to a great extent also the contents of Nizami's *Haft Peikar*. As in the latter work, Boccaccio's young hero falls in love with seven beautiful maidens, each of whom has her own distinctive color and each of whom tells him a love story.

The Museum director picked up a small volume of Goethe from one of



NIZAMI MONUMENT. Model of statue to be erected at Baku.

the showcases and read a few lines dedicated to the great Azerbaijan poet.

One of the most interesting exhibits in the Museum is a large map of the world on which are marked all the museums and libraries where excerpts from Nizami's works are kept, and where they have been translated, published and studied. More than a hundred poets have vied with Nizami in creating their own "Leila and Mejnun," their own "Khosru (or Farkhad) and Shirin," and other poems. In some cases the complete cycle was imitated and the *Khamsa*, after Nizami, became a poetic tradition in the East. Among Nizami's followers are the Uzbek poet Navoi, the Azerbaijan Fizuli, the Iranian Jami, and the Indian Amir-Khosrov Dehlevi.

On display in the Museum are models of scenes from theatrical productions of plays by Azerbaijan dramatists on Nizami themes, among them *Farkhad and Shirin* by Samed Vurgun, *Nizami* by Mehdi Gusein, and *Nushabe* by Abdulla Shaik.

In the Museum's guest book, alongside entries made by collective farmers, oil workers, Soviet Academicians and students from Leningrad and Central Asia, there are enthusiastic comments by a Chinese professor, a Syrian journalist, a Czech officer, an Egyptian diplomat, and representatives of British and American societies of friends of the Soviet Union. One of the most striking was the entry made by a demobilized Azerbaijan army captain:

"After four years I have returned to my native land," he wrote. "My first visit was to the Nizami Museum. During the war I saw the razed towns and villages of the Ukraine, the destroyed castles of Yugoslavia, and the more I saw the dearer to me became my homeland, which we saved from fascist clutches. Thanks for the Museum. It is a wonderful gift. The future is mine, the people are mine and my dreams are of its happiness and prosperity. With these thoughts I leave the halls of the Nizami Museum . . ."

On the jubilee anniversary special literary evenings were held, at which papers were read. A conference attended by writers of the fraternal republics of the USSR, held in Baku, heard papers on the character and significance of Nizami's poetry. Special radio broadcasts were devoted to readings of Nizami's poems.

Azerbaijan theaters marked the occasion with presentations of a new opera *Nizami* by the composer Badalbeili, the opera *Khosru and Shirin* by Niyazi, and the play *Khosru and Shirin* by Samed Vurgun. Other Azerbaijan composers set fragments of his poems to music.

Work is being completed on Nizami's tomb at his birthplace. Historical buildings of his day, the old fortified "Virgin Tower" in Baku, the fire-worshippers' temple at Surakhani, the Mardakyaneskaya Tower and other ancient architectural monuments are undergoing restoration. A memorial to the great poet is to be erected in Baku.

Archeological Studies Tell Story Of Moscow's Early Years

By M. G. Rabinovich

THE written history of Moscow goes back eight hundred years. Archeology, however, shows us that the capital of the Soviet Union is of much earlier origin.

For many years Soviet archeologists have been carefully studying the various strata under the city, have collected all accidental finds and have kept a strict watch over all important excavation work connected with the present huge building program. The archeologists who followed the excavations of the Moscow subway and the Moscow-Volga Canal laid the foundations of the planned study of Moscow's archeology. In 1946 special archeological excavations were made in Moscow and attained fairly large dimensions, despite the difficulties of such work in a large city that teems with life day and night. The results were extremely interesting.

The people of Moscow show a lively interest in the past history of their city. There are always many volunteer workers for excavations. Schoolchildren and their teachers, factory workers, engineers and technicians, housewives and soldiers often bring finds they have made to the archeologists and listen with deep interest to the history of the articles found. Whenever archeological excavations are started in the town there is always a large crowd of spectators.

During excavation work in various parts of Moscow (on October Square at present, for example) odd bones and whole skeletons of mammoths have been found. This is evidence of the fact that when the ice receded the Moscow region was covered with tundra vegetation and the mammoth was common there.

At a later period the dense forests of Central Russia grew; these forests surround the city to the present day. The first traces of human habitation in them date back to the second millennium B.C. This is the approximate date of the set-



EARTHENWARE JUG. Bound with bark strips. Sixteenth century.

tlements of fishers and hunters discovered in the vicinity of Moscow.

The culture of the people inhabiting these settlements was that of the Neolithic, or Late Stone Age. Moscow was also inhabited during the Bronze Age. In Moscow and its environs tombs have been found in which there were the characteristic "bomb-shaped" earthen vessels, bronze tools and weapons and well made and polished stone axes. From the seventh century B.C. to the seventh century A.D. the Moscow district was inhabited by tribes believed to be the ancestors of the Slavs.

In one of the suburbs of Moscow, not far from the famous country estate of the Russian tsars at Kolomenskoye, traces of ancient fortifications have been found on a high hill. The hill is known as *Dyakov Gorodishche*, or Dyakov's Settlement, and the culture of the people who inhabited this region in the Early Iron Age has been given the name of the Dyakov Culture.

The study of the Dyakov ruins and similar monuments (there are five similar groups of ruins on the territory of modern Moscow alone) has produced a picture of the life of our remote ancestors. They were a pastoral people who reared herds of horses in the meadowlands along the rivers and lived in small fortified settlements, each belonging to a small clan.

On the sites of these settlements the remains of houses and fortifications have been found, the latter usually consisting of a moat and an earthen rampart. The weapons found are iron and bone arrowheads and a bone sword hilt; the tools include iron knives and sickles and bone blades for hoes; there are bone bits for horses and ornaments, mostly bronze necklaces, bracelets and buckles; and there are the remains of earthenware made without the aid of the potter's wheel. The later specimens of this pottery bear a close resemblance to the later Slav ceramics.

With the introduction of agriculture the Dyakov type settlements were replaced by unfortified villages, traces of which are also found during excavations. Since the eleventh century burial rites in this region have included the erection of a mound over the grave. These mounds are small hemispheres that are often found in the fields and forests around Moscow and even within the city limits. A pot of food was placed in the grave with the dead. The men were usually buried with the tools of their trade—knives and axes; in one grave an early carpenter's tool, a draw-knife, was found. In some of the men's graves there were weapons.

The women were buried in rich wedding garments. This latter detail is very important in the study of history. The women of the Slav tribe known as Vyatich wore a special kind of pendant on the headdress which is called in Rus-

sian a "temple ring," because of the position in which it is worn; these Vyatich temple rings took the form of seven petals. Vyatich women wore necklaces of round crystal beads interspersed with long, red, many-sided beads of cornelian. Women of the neighboring tribe, the Krivich, wore temple rings of an entirely different type—they were bigger and looked more like bracelets—while their necklaces were made of gilded and silver beads.

By plotting these graves on the map the historian may easily see where the boundaries between the Vyatich and Krivich tribes came. Moscow was on the territory of the Vyatich, but not very far from their frontier with the Krivich. The location of the city that was to become the capital of Russia near the boundary between two tribes is significant.

During excavation work in Moscow builders often unearth buried treasure. Usually they are earthen pots containing the small silver coins of one of the rulers of Moscow. The earliest of these treasures belongs to the period of Vasily III, the father of Ivan the Terrible. The latest such find was in an ancient grave near the village of Derevyovo, and consisted of coins minted in the eighteenth century during the reigns of Peter the Great, Anna and Elizabeth (the latest was dated 1755), which had been buried in the mound.

Probably the most interesting find of all was made in the center of Moscow, on Ilyinka Street in the region known as Kitaigorod. It consisted of five helmets, five shirts of mail, 12 spears and a purse of coins minted before 1547.

During the excavations for the Moscow subway many old structures were discovered and studied. The walls and bastions of Kitaigorod (sixteenth century) were studied in detail and in many places the remains of the old outer fortifications of the so-called White City (*Byely Gorod*) that were pulled down long ago were discovered.

The only memory of this outer wall is to be found in the names of a number of city squares which are still called "gates." Archeologists have also succeeded in establishing the site of the rich Oprichnik Palace to which Ivan the Terrible went when he left the Kremlin. The Oprichnik Palace was burned down and its site was forgotten.

In many places old paved roads, wells and hydraulic engineering works have been discovered. In the eleventh and twelfth centuries Moscow was already one of the biggest cities in Europe. The municipal economy was at quite a high level. Many of the streets were paved with logs. Ponds formed by dams were built on the Neglinnaya River, which washed the walls of the Kremlin. Similar ponds were found at Krasnoye Selo



HELMET. From the sixteenth century. Found on Ilyinka Street.

in the northeastern part of Moscow.

During the building of the subway a rich collection of archeological finds was made and is now preserved in the Moscow State History Museum. It includes old weapons, clothing and household utensils that show the culture and customs of old Moscow.

Special archeological excavations made in Moscow in connection with the present jubilee have revealed a whole region of the old city that has been inhabited since the twelfth century. This section later became an important handicrafts center, the Potters' Quarter, where the craftsmen made excellent pottery, relief tiles for the facing of buildings, and even children's toys. The collection made during these excavations has enabled archeologists to study the art of the potter in old Moscow. This collection is in the History of Moscow Museum.

Soviet archeologists are continuing to study the material culture of their capital. Further excavations and observations are expected to produce valuable material on the history of the Soviet capital in early times and in the Middle Ages.



TOY BEAR. Note the muzzle.

Notes on Soviet Life

SEVEN more large hydroelectric stations can be built on the Dnieper, it has been revealed in preliminary surveys now under way on a broad scale in the Ukraine. According to rough estimates, their total power output, coupled with that of the present Dnieper station, will make it possible to effect an annual saving of nearly seven million tons of Donets coal.

First in line for construction is a station in the area of the town of Kremenchug, now being projected. This dam will raise the water level of this section of the river 50 feet and form a huge reservoir 125 miles long and 12 miles wide, which will have several times the capacity of the one at the present Dnieper station. This reservoir will hold as many as 353 billion cubic feet of water, and will accommodate some 20 per cent of the Dnieper's annual drain.

Besides supplying the Ukraine with a large quantity of cheap power, the Kremenchug hydroelectric station will solve the problem of feeding the powerful turbines of the Dnieper hydroelectric station during the low-water winter and summer months. The water reserves built up by the Kremenchug reservoir during the spring thaw will provide a sufficient head for the Dnieper station, the country's largest, the year round. By raising the water level of the Dnieper the dam at Kremenchug will also improve navigation along the entire course of the river from Kiev to the Black Sea. The Kremenchug hydroelectric station will supply power to Kiev, Kharkov and other Ukrainian towns, to the iron and steel works in the Dnieper area, the Donbas coal mines and the Krivoy Rog iron ore mines.

★

Savings bank deposits in the USSR increased by 355 million rubles in the first half of this year. At midyear, savings totaled 13,500,000,000 rubles, which is double the amount at the outbreak of the war. To meet the growing needs of the population, more than five hundred new savings banks will be opened in Soviet towns before the end of the year.

Fifty geological expeditions have returned to Moscow from Eastern Siberia, the North Urals and the Far East. All geological expeditions currently in the field in the USSR will complete their work within 18 months. Great deposits of valuable raw materials have been discovered in the Far East, an extension of the Krivoy Rog iron basin has been located, additional deposits of coal have been found in Karaganda, and a considerable reserve of building materials has been discovered in Byelorussia.

★

A third turbine was recently put into operation at the Lower Svir power station, now being restored in the Leningrad Region. When the fourth turbine is in operation, the reconstruction of this power station—the largest in the northern part of the USSR—will be complete. Within a year the capacity of the power stations of the Leningrad region will increase by 30 per cent.

★

One million houses have been built in the villages of the formerly occupied districts of the Russian SFSR. By 1950 every tenth peasant family in the Russian Federation will live in a new house.

★

The restored shale pits of Estonia are producing more shale than before the war. Mining and transportation of the shale in the restored pits are mechanized; hammer cutters, electric drills and electric cars have been installed. Wooden head-frames are being replaced with metal ones, and concrete bunkers are being erected for loading the shale onto railway trucks. Gas from Baltic shale will be piped to Leningrad.

★

Divers recently succeeded in raising 19 locomotives from the Black Sea bed off Odessa. They had been sent to the bottom by German aerial attack which sank the vessel which was evacuating them during the war.

The well-known Soviet film producer, Sergei Eisenstein, Doctor of Art History, has been appointed head of the new cinema research department at the Institute for the History of Art. This department was established by the USSR Academy of Sciences to conduct experimental research in cinematographic technique.

★

The new coal city of Taran, which is rapidly growing near the recently discovered Taran coal field (a continuation of the Karaganda coal field in the Urals), will rival the city of Karaganda. Not yet on any map, Taran is being built at a much faster pace than was Karaganda, and thousands of miners' families live there. Nearly 400 thousand square feet of administration and residential buildings will be built this year. Production of coking coal will begin this year.

★

Large deposits of coal, estimated at several hundred million tons, have been discovered in the upper reaches of the Irtysh River, formerly a blank spot on the geological map of the Soviet Union.

★

The Council of Ministers of the USSR has decided to resume next year the award of an international mathematics prize in honor of the famous Russian mathematician, Nikolai Lobachevsky. The prize—25 thousand rubles—will be awarded by the Presidium of the USSR Academy of Sciences at five-year intervals to Soviet or foreign scientists for outstanding studies in geometry, particularly non-Euclidean geometry.

★

The young Soviet scientist Smirnov has developed a new building material—water-tight concrete. He obtained this material by adding finely ground clay to the concrete mixture. On coming into contact with moisture, the clay swells and fills all the pores in the concrete.

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VOLUME VII

NO. 17

collective farm girl. Galya Timo-
ryeva is considered the best
vegetable picker at the Rastsvet
collective farm in Byelorussia.





USSR

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VOLUME VII ★ NUMBER 17

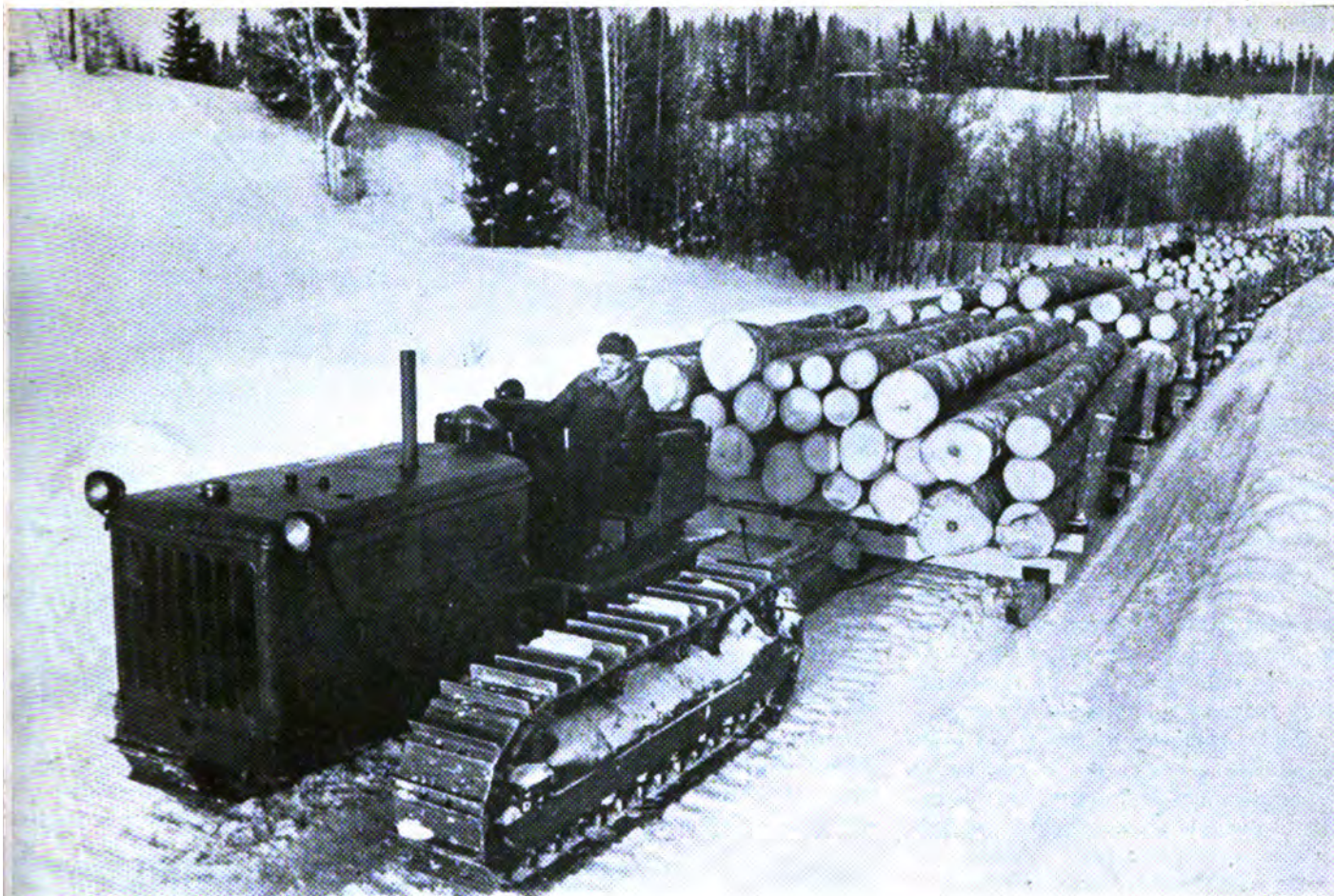
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Champion woman trapshooter of the USSR. Vera Burdenko of Sverdlovsk won first place in shooting from standing position and approach and double shot in the national trapshooting contest held recently in Moscow.



MOLOTOV REGION. Hauling timber along an ice road in the Russian SFSR. Transportation is being widely mechanized.

One Third of the World's Timber

By Professor Vassilyev

Assistant Director of the Forest Institute of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR

THE Soviet Union is a country with incalculable forest riches; to it belongs a third of the world's timber resources. The total area of forest land in the USSR is nearly three billion acres, of which three quarters is covered with continuous forests.

Soviet forests contain a large number of different kinds of trees, many of which are of great value. Most of the trees in the USSR are of the conifer group, and first place among them is occupied by the deciduous trees which possess extremely favorable physico-mechanical properties. A considerable area in the USSR is occupied by pine, fir and oak forests.

Soviet forests are situated in the northern and northeastern zones of the European part of the country and in the taiga belt of Asia, i.e. in the sparsely inhabited districts which are still developing economically. This is explained not only by the natural conditions of the country; it is also due to the fact that the forest owners and the timber merchants of old Russia cared little for the national interests and the planned development of forestry. Forests were ruthlessly thinned by felling trees where the timber could be sold at a high price and where it was easiest to ship to the markets. Least of all would the timber merchants take any interest in

utilizing distant forests, access to which was difficult. Almost nothing was done by way of afforestation, development and restoration of forests. Only a few hundred thousand acres of forests were cultivated by plantings in Russia before the Revolution.

Great changes ensued in all these respects after the advent of Soviet power. The Soviet Government launched on a large scale the planting and cultivation of trees in steppe regions and districts with little forest land. On the eve of the war the annual increase of new forest plantings amounted to some 600 thousand acres.

In the lower reaches of the Volga, be-

tween the Volga and Akhtuba Rivers, stretches a vast desert steppe covered with shifting sands. Sand winds had been blowing here for thousands of years without meeting any obstacles on their way. Twenty years ago Soviet silviculturists started laying out experimental forests in this steppe. After a great deal of work in studying the specifics of silviculture in these uninhabited regions their efforts were crowned with success. The afforested plots withstood the droughts, the sand storms, the exhausting heat. There the Canadian poplar attained a height of 65 feet, a diameter of seven to eight inches, and four thousand trunks per hectare (2.471 acres).

The area of forests studied, registered and cultivated in the Soviet period is three times more than that covered before the Revolution. Timber production has been trebled. Forestry is developing in the USSR strictly according to the general state plan and in accordance with the general interests of the state.

Public ownership of forests has made it possible to carry out a number of transformations in forestry. In a number of districts the development of agriculture and public health directly depends upon the existence of forests. Taking this into account the Soviet Government in 1936 placed scores of millions of acres of forests under special protection, i.e. turned them into forest reserves.

Only under Soviet conditions has it become possible to transfer the timber industry from the southern and central districts, where the forests have been exhausted, to the northern and northeastern regions, where in some places vast forest areas are as yet untapped.

Timber production to meet the needs of the country, which have grown greatly, especially in connection with the work of rehabilitation of Nazi-ravaged districts, will be increased by the further extension of timber felling in the northern and northeastern regions and by gradually extending timber production in the Siberian and Far Eastern forests.

In districts in which forests are scarce timber production for local needs will be so distributed that the cutting of trees will be fully compensated by the average annual growth of new trees. Insofar as the extent of utilization of for-

ests will directly depend upon their growth, timber production in districts with few forests will be accompanied by the application of a wide system of proper reforestation, afforestation and attention to the productivity of forests in general. Special attention is being paid to the rehabilitation of forests in districts devastated by the German occupation.

The five-year plan for the development of forestry provides for the planting and cultivation of trees on an area exceeding the entire forest area of the British Isles. Young trees have been planted over an area of some 300 thousand acres in the Ukraine, Byelorussia and the Russian Federation. Reforestation will be carried out on more than 500 thousand acres of land by the end of this year. The volume of timber production is planned to attain some 10 billion cubic feet by 1950; the production of commercial timber will be 59 per cent more than in 1940.

Soviet forestry is largely indebted to science. Pre-revolutionary Russian forest science developed within extremely narrow bounds. There were only two high-

er educational establishments of forestry in tsarist times.

At present there are in the USSR 12 forestry institutes, 11 forestry faculties in universities and agricultural institutes, 15 special forestry scientific research institutions and many scores of experimental stations and laboratories in all parts of the country. In 1944 a forestry institute was organized under the auspices of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, and similar institutes were set up under the Academies of Sciences of the Ukrainian SSR, the Georgian SSR and the Latvian SSR. Such eminent Soviet scientists as Academician V. N. Sukachev, head of the Forest Institute of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR; L. A. Ivanov, Corresponding Member of the Academy; Dr. M. E. Tkachenko, professor at the Forest Technical Academy, and others are leading authorities on forestry in the USSR.

The major problems of the mechanization of forest planting and felling have been worked out by Soviet scientists. Soviet industry is now supplying the necessary machines for mechanizing the main processes in timber production.



ECONOMICAL TRANSPORTATION. Along the canal connecting the Bug River with the Dnieper.

The Stakhanov Movement



DOUBLE HIS QUOTA. That is the record turned out every day by Pavel Podoprigora, a turning lathe operator at the Staro-Kramatorsk machine building plant.

THE Stakhanov movement in the Soviet Union recently rounded out its 12th year.

Twelve years ago, an ordinary Soviet worker named Alexei Stakhanov, a coal hewer in the Donets coal fields, descended into the pit and in the course of one shift produced as much coal as he had previously mined in eight days.

Alexei Stakhanov was not commissioned by the mine management or anyone else to devise a more rational method for coal mining. Entirely on his own initiative he developed a more efficient division of labor underground which sent production soaring. Nor was he a production engineer, scientist or efficiency expert—just an ordinary miner known to none but his closest friends and fellow workers.

The news of his labor feat swept the country, and immediately other workers at mines and steel mills, oil fields and textile factories began to follow Stakhanov's example and set new records of labor productivity on their respective jobs. The movement spread to every branch of industry, and old technical

standards went by the board as thousands of workers attained new highs in labor productivity.

In a little more than two months after the new movement started Stakhanov and many of his followers were invited to Moscow. Joseph Stalin and the leaders of the Communist Party and the Soviet Government spoke at length with the workers from various industries and questioned them about the new methods they had developed, about the stimulus that impelled the workers to strive for such unparalleled increases in labor productivity.

In a socialist state, where the interests of the individual coincide with the interests of society, the worker has every inducement to produce as much as possible. In the Soviet Union, the worker knows that the factory where he works belongs to him and to the rest of the people. There labor is a matter of honor and glory. A worker is held in high esteem and his every achievement on the job earns him the respect of the people. Herein lie the roots of the Stakhanov movement.

Illuminating in this connection is the meeting of Alexei Stakhanov with a group of foreign workers who visited the Soviet Union in the summer of 1936. A French miner told Stakhanov that bourgeois papers had been claiming that he had set his famous record merely by taxing his strength to the utmost. Stakhanov said that this was not true.

The following dialogue ensued:

French miner: How much coal did you hew in one day?

Stakhanov: My last figure is 280 tons of coal in six hours, but my record has been topped and there are some miners who produce as much as 600 tons per shift.

French miner: Whoever raises output in France enriches the boss and adds to the army of unemployed.

Stakhanov: That may be the case in your country, but in our country high labor productivity improves the position of the worker and strengthens the country economically.

French miner: Working at an inclined seam I once produced 80 tons while the quota was 18 tons.

Stakhanov: And were your wages increased?

French miner: Yes. By several francs a day.

Stakhanov: And what did your fellow workers have to say?

French miner: They were annoyed with me for being so ambitious. Every extra ton meant more unemployed. In Pas-de-Calais alone 113 thousand miners were fired in one year. That was a result of rationalization.

Stakhanov: And we have tens of thousands of rationalizers and not a single unemployed.

During the past 12 years the Stakhanov movement has spread far and wide. Today the number of Stakhanovites runs into the millions. Every day we hear the names of new people who have won distinction for their labor exploits. Their number has risen in the postwar years, for the new Stalin Five-Year Plan has evoked great enthusiasm.

Ehrenburg's New Novel

By L. Skorino

In his new book *Storm*, Ilya Ehrenburg illumines one of the most important aspects of our time; he shows the new role taken by the Soviet Union in international affairs. In the ordeal of war, the country was recognized as a great power, a historic force which had to be reckoned with.

This subject matter determined the character of the novel, which developed into a heroic saga. It is not a picture of a particular war area, a particular episode, such as we were accustomed to in the novels of the early war years. Ehrenburg is the first to attempt a panorama of the war, from the outbreak to the fall of Berlin. The novel covers events taking place on the territory of the Soviet Union and in France, Germany and England.

The first part shows the prewar rottenness of Munich, the shame of the first treachery: "ruins and graves beyond the Pyrenees . . . doomed Prague, bewildered, calling upon her friends . . . Paris—feverishly gay—but the very gaiety of the city had the after-taste of bitterness." At that time Moscow was austere and tense "in expectation of the imminent storm."

The second part of the novel deals with the war in France, recreating the stages from "the game of war" to the disgraceful fall of Paris, showing reaction striving by new betrayals to escape the menace of German aggression, after directing the blow at the Soviet Union.

The third part describes the invasion of the Soviet Union by Hitler's soldiers and the retreat of the Soviet forces. The battle for Moscow is shown as the supreme test of the Soviet people's strength. With the victory of the Soviet Army the myth of invincible German fascism collapses.

The fourth part is about the battle of Stalingrad and the dashed hopes of the opening of the second front. The enslaved nations of Europe realize that the Soviet Union is a real power, capable of liberating them. Stalingrad became a



ILYA EHRENBURG

symbol of the ultimate victory over fascism. In occupied France people write "Stalingrad" on the walls like a word of hope.

The fifth and concluding part of the novel shows the final overthrow of fascism, the liberation of the enslaved nations of Europe and the capture of Berlin. Professor Dumas, a central character, asks: "Why did the Russians win? Because theirs is no ordinary state, but a state plus an idea."

Ehrenburg's new novel is dedicated to the Soviet hero, brought up under the new social system. The people shown us by the writer are those who have emerged clear of the falseness and gloom of the individualistic outlook on life, the people of a socialist society. He draws the Soviet people as a moving force of history, creative, capable of weathering any storm.

With satirical clarity the author reveals that bourgeois individualism can become a screen for the predatory, reactionary psychology of the possessive, the propertied classes. Two Germans, Keller,

formerly an anthropologist, and Richter, an architect, have joined Hitler's army. They pride themselves on the fact that they are freethinkers, above party. At one time Richter told scornful anecdotes about Hitler; Keller was indifferent to the Nazis' rise to power. "What has an anthropologist to do with the party struggle? Brüning or Hitler—what does it matter . . . as long as Keller has his work and his books?" Neither the one nor the other is able to preserve this snug neutrality. Personal profit, the fear of ruining their careers, and simply cowardice lead both to fascism. In Hitler's army, the intellectuals become morally degraded, and kill peaceful Soviet citizens.

The characters of Pétain's France are drawn with scathing power. The factory owner, Lancier, an old army man who fought at Verdun, is proud of his "independence" and calls himself a plain, honest Frenchman, but is an improvident esthete and gourmand. Though he hates the Germans, he gets along with them perfectly well, and is afraid only of losing his factory. He consoles himself with the thought that "business always smells bad." He is sincerely sorry for his partner and friend Léon Alpère, but breaks with him because the fact that the latter is a Jew makes the firm liable to confiscation. Out of sheer cowardice he refuses to hide Léon; his friend is arrested and dies in Oswiecim. One act of treachery follows another. His son Louis says bitterly: "You are worrying about leaving me the business. But did you ever think what people like you are leaving us—France or a German night-club?"

In France, conquered and disgraced, the Communists proved to be the sole force capable of rallying the people and guiding the Resistance. The author presents a gallery of characters—daring, poetic and courageous—who carry on an irreconcilable struggle against the Nazis and their French collaborators.

Third Quarter Output Tops Quota

By P. Yegorov

FURTHER indications of the successful realization of the economic plan for 1947, the second year of the current Five-Year Plan, are contained in the report published recently by the State Planning Commission of the USSR. It is revealed that the state production plan for the third quarter of the current year has been fulfilled by the industries of the USSR to the extent of 104 per cent, and the program for the past nine months has been surpassed by three per cent. In agriculture, this year's gross harvest of grain crops surpassed that of last year by 58 per cent.

Due largely to increased labor productivity, the total payroll of Soviet workers in the third quarter rose 26 per cent as compared with the corresponding period of 1946.

During the past nine months the gross output of industry increased by 18 per cent compared with the corresponding period last year. An important feature is the even and steady increase in the pace of production from month to month, from quarter to quarter. Thus, compared with the corresponding period of 1946, output increased by 12 per cent during the first quarter, by 18 per cent during the second quarter, and by 25 per cent during the third quarter of the present year.

The report of the State Planning Commission of the USSR is indicative of the steady progress of the Soviet national economy as a whole and of every individual branch. The overwhelming majority of the branches of the national economy considerably surpassed their production programs for the third quarter of the year.

Soviet heavy industry, which is the foundation of the socialist economy, continues steadily on the upgrade. As compared with the corresponding period last year, the increase in output during the third quarter of 1947 was: pig iron, 17 per cent; steel, 10 per cent; rolled

metal, 16 per cent; rails, 46 per cent; iron pipes, 27 per cent; zinc, 11 per cent; lead, 38 per cent; coal, 14 per cent; oil, 21 per cent; electric power, 16 per cent; trunk line locomotives, nearly threefold; trucks, 31 per cent; automobiles, 70 per cent; machine tools, 38 per cent; various electric motors, 50 per cent and more.

Noteworthy also is the advance made by the branches of the machine building industry which provide equipment for light industry and agriculture. As compared with the corresponding period of last year, the increase in output during the third quarter of the present year was: spinning looms, 3.5 times; weaving looms, nearly 3.7 times; tractors, more than double; harvester combines, nearly 2.4 times; tractor-drawn plows, more than double; tractor-drawn drills, more than three times; tractor-drawn cultivators, 75 per cent; threshers, 39 per cent.

The figures cited for timber, paper and building materials production likewise

represent a marked increase over the preceding periods.

A stimulating factor was the progress of Soviet transport. For example, the average railway freight loadings during the third quarter increased by 11 per cent as compared with the third quarter of 1946. Even more significant is the increase in the loading of coal (17 per cent), oil (19 per cent), ore (23 per cent), nonferrous metals (15 per cent), cement (28 per cent) and other essential freights.

An encouraging fact is the success attained in the restoration of the economy in the districts ravaged by the German occupation. The value of capital construction (centralized investments which do not include investments made by local authorities) effected in these districts during the third quarter amounts to 5,000,000,000 rubles. As compared with the third quarter of 1946, the increase in industrial output in these districts during the third quarter



14 PER CENT INCREASE. Coal production for the third quarter set that record, as compared with the same period in 1946.



DOUBLE THE OUTPUT. Tractor production for the third quarter was twice the record set in the corresponding period last year.

of this year was 29 per cent. More than 16 million square feet of restored or newly built living space has been made available in the cities and 153 thousand houses have been built in the villages of the formerly occupied areas during the first nine months of 1947.

A remarkable feature of this year is the advance made by agriculture. With the advantages of the collective farm system and of the organizational and technical aid provided by the state, the

Soviet peasantry succeeded in eliminating the consequences of last year's drought in the course of one year.

The success of heavy industry and agriculture is bound to exert a most beneficial effect on the food and light industries. The government program for the accelerated development of these branches of production, with a view to meeting the growing requirements of the people for food and consumer goods, is being successfully realized. The figures

cited in the report show that the state production programs for the third quarter have been considerably surpassed by the food, textile and light industries. In the production of food and groceries, the plan was surpassed by 20 per cent. As compared with the corresponding period last year, the increase in output for the third quarter of 1947 was: cotton fabrics, 31 per cent; woollens, 34 per cent; leather shoes, 44 per cent; rubber footwear, 65 per cent; hosiery, 48 per cent; meat, 11 per cent; vegetable oil, 29 per cent; butter, 7 per cent; fish, 34 per cent; soap, 34 per cent.

Retail trade turnover (in comparative prices) increased by 16 per cent as compared with the third quarter of last year. Expansion of the state and cooperative trade network continued during the past quarter.

The steady advancement of the Soviet national economy is accompanied by an increase in the number of workers. The figure cited in the report shows a total increase of 820 thousand over the third quarter of last year. Of this number the majority—500 thousand—went to industry.

The high output movement in honor of the 30th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution is approaching its climax. An idea of its effect may be gained from the fact that thousands of enterprises, including all of Leningrad's industries, have nearly completed their annual production plans.

The socialist emulation movement, combined with technical progress and improvements in the organization of production, brought about a further increase in the productivity of labor. The rise in the productivity of labor in most of the branches of industry accords with the provisions of the state plan for the third quarter of the year. In the machine building industry, for example, labor productivity was 21 per cent higher than in the third quarter of last year.

The successes already achieved in the realization of the plan for the second year of the Stalin Five-Year Plan afford further proof of the fact that the Soviet national economy rests upon a solid, healthy foundation—the socialist system of economy—which is free from crises and other economic upheavals.

For a Better Living

By L. Volodarsky

Head of the District Planning Administration of the State Planning Commission of the USSR

ONE of the basic tasks of the post-war Five-Year Plan is the development of industries producing consumer goods. The Soviet Government is striving to create an abundance of consumer goods and thereby to improve the living conditions of the people.

The Hitlerites caused enormous damage to these industries during the war. During their occupation of Soviet dis-

tricts the German fascists demolished 120 cotton and 75 knitted goods mills, 160 shoe and leather factories, 204 sugar refineries, 47 canneries and many other enterprises. The textile industry lost three million spindles and more than 45 thousand weaving looms.

In order not only to restore the pre-war level of production of consumer goods, but also considerably to surpass

it, the wrecked enterprises will have to be rehabilitated, new plants built and sources of raw material developed.

The amount of additional equipment installed in 1946 in enterprises of Soviet light industry is sufficient to produce annually 30 million pairs of stockings and socks, five million sets of knitted underwear, 13 million pairs of shoes and more than three billion square inches of leather goods. The productive capacity of these enterprises is being further increased this year. As compared with last year, the capacity of shoe and hosiery factories will be more than doubled. Output of knitted underwear will be trebled and of leather goods increased by 50 per cent.

Practically every light industry enterprise in the Soviet Union is undergoing expansion. Restoration of the main department of the Vitebsk hosiery and knitted goods mill, one of the largest of its kind in the USSR, is nearing completion. Equipment is being installed and production started in a new shop recently built at the Znamya clothing factory in Vitebsk.

Construction and assembly work is proceeding intensively at enterprises of the light industry of the Ukraine, Byelorussia, Moldavia and the Baltic Republics, which suffered most severely in the recent war.

This increase in the productive capacity of the country's light industry has made for a corresponding increase in output of consumer goods in the current year. Under this year's plan, as compared with 1946, output of cotton fabrics should increase by 42 per cent, of woollens by 30 per cent, of leather footwear by 42 per cent, of socks and stockings by 73 per cent, of meat by 17 per cent, of fish by 33 per cent, of sugar by almost 100 per cent, of soap by 28 per cent. Production in some branches of Soviet light industry this year has already exceeded the rate called for by the plan.

Despite last year's drought and the



TEXTILES. Zukhra Merkasymova of the Tashkent mills. Before the Revolution, and her sisters of Central Asia were not allowed even to expose their faces—or to hold jobs like this.



MORE WOMEN'S SHOES. Main conveyor in a new department of the Paris Commune shoe factory in Moscow.



ASSEMBLING RADIO SPEAKERS. At the Radiotekhnika factory in Riga, Latvia.

resultant decline in raw material resources, the food industry succeeded in accelerating the pace of production. Rehabilitation and construction work is in progress on a vast scale in the food industry. In the sugar industry, for example, new facilities calculated to process 150 thousand tons of sugar beet daily will be put into operation this year. Last year 145 sugar refineries were in operation in the USSR; in the current year the figure will increase to 186.

In the Soviet Union, a major role in the production of consumer goods is played by producers' cooperatives, invalids' cooperatives and local industry enterprises. In the current year these organizations are expected to produce nearly 30 million pairs of shoes, 11 million pairs of felt boots, more than 1,250,000 metal bedsteads, nearly 15 thousand tons of kitchen utensils, and scores of thousands of musical instruments, furniture and other articles. These organizations in the course of the current year have opened a large number of stores, booths and stands for the sale of their wares.

With every month the population of the Soviet Union is receiving not only ever greater quantities of consumer goods, but also an ever more varied assortment and of ever higher quality. The textile mills have increased the production of fabrics of excellent quality. Finer footwear is being produced. The variety of household utensils grows daily. The food industry is increasing the production of frozen fruits, berries and vegetables and has begun mass production of children's and invalids' foods, breakfast foods, food concentrates and vitamins.

Consumer goods are produced not only by enterprises established for this purpose, but also by many plants in other branches of industry. In most of the latter, shops have been organized to utilize the by-products for the manufacture of consumer goods such as metal kitchenware, gramophones, bicycles, beds and other furniture.

In speeding the production of consumer goods, the Soviet Union is successfully solving the task of raising the standard of living of the people.



NIKOLAI BALMASHOV
Molotov region, Russian SFSR



NIKOLAI TOKAREV
Omsk region, Russian SFSR



PRASKOVYA GUDZENKO
Poltava region, Ukrainian SSR



KHOJAKHON ATABAYEVA
Tajik SSR

HONORED FARMERS

These are eight of the 49 Soviet farm workers who have been awarded the title Hero of Socialist Labor for obtaining in 1946 high yields of wheat, rye, maize, sugar beet and cotton. They have been among the leaders who have helped to account for the record-breaking Soviet harvests this year.



YEGOR GERASIMOV
Karaganda region, Kazakh SSR



MUIDINJON UMAROV
Ferghana region, Uzbek SSR



JAKHON RASULOVA
Tajik SSR



IVAN RAKITIN
Altai region, Russian SFSR

COLLECTIVE FARM



IN KABARDINIAN REPUBLIC. Flocks of the Nartan collective farm spend the summer on mountain pastures.

Raped by the Nazi invaders, one of the wealthiest collective farms in the Kabardinian Autonomous SSR now again yielding rich returns. The German troops occupied the Nartan collective farm only two months. But in this period they drove off all the thoroughbred horses, slaughtered more than the sheep, wrecked the electric power station and turned the new stone school building into a pig sty. Fortunately the Nazis were forced to retreat so fast that they could not destroy the homes.

Today, as the result of intensive rehabilitation, the farm has 600 thoroughbred horses, a growing herd of sheep and cattle, and a rich harvest of wheat, oats and barley.

More than half of the 1,200 homes are built of stone, have tiled roofs and small front gardens. Each has three or four rooms and electricity, and is occupied by one family.



GATHERING THE GRAIN. Gid Shibzukhov, chairman of the collective farm, directs the crew of the harvester combine. During the war he and his fellow farmers served as partisans against the Nazis.



FARM LIBRARY. Subscribers receiving books from Raisa Tukova, head librarian.



FARM MEDICAL CARE. Pediatrician Yastrebtsova examining collective farm woman Khazharova's child.



FARM DENTAL CARE. In the dental department of the Nartan farm polyclinic.

SOVIET NEWS IN PICTURES



CINEMA INVENTOR. Sergei Ivanov's new movie screen gives a three-dimensional impression.



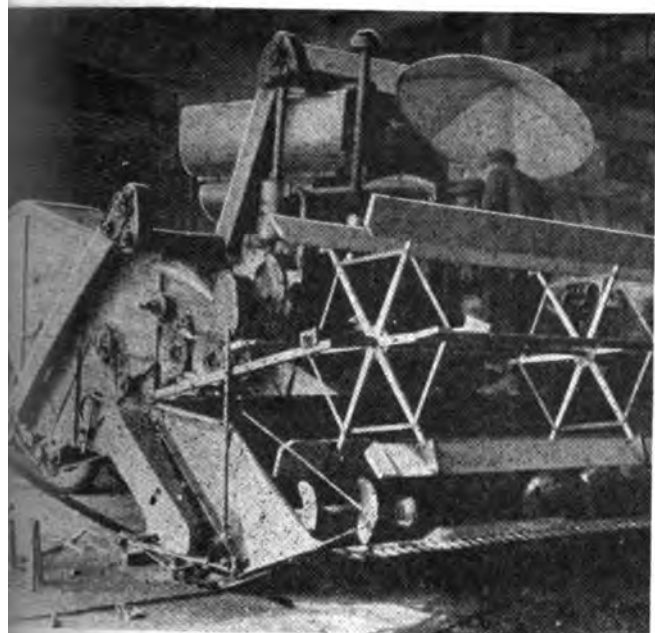
MAKING RAKING EASY. A tractor-driven hay and straw rake designed at the Akimov research station for mechanization of agriculture.



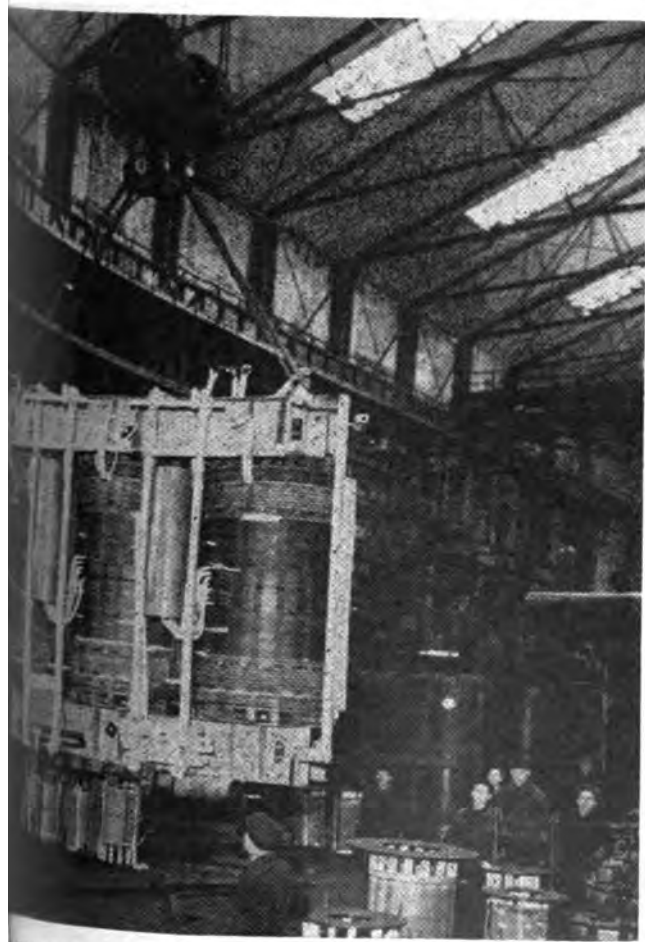
PROSPECTING NEWS. An expedition in the Karelo-Finnish SSR reports geological results by radio.



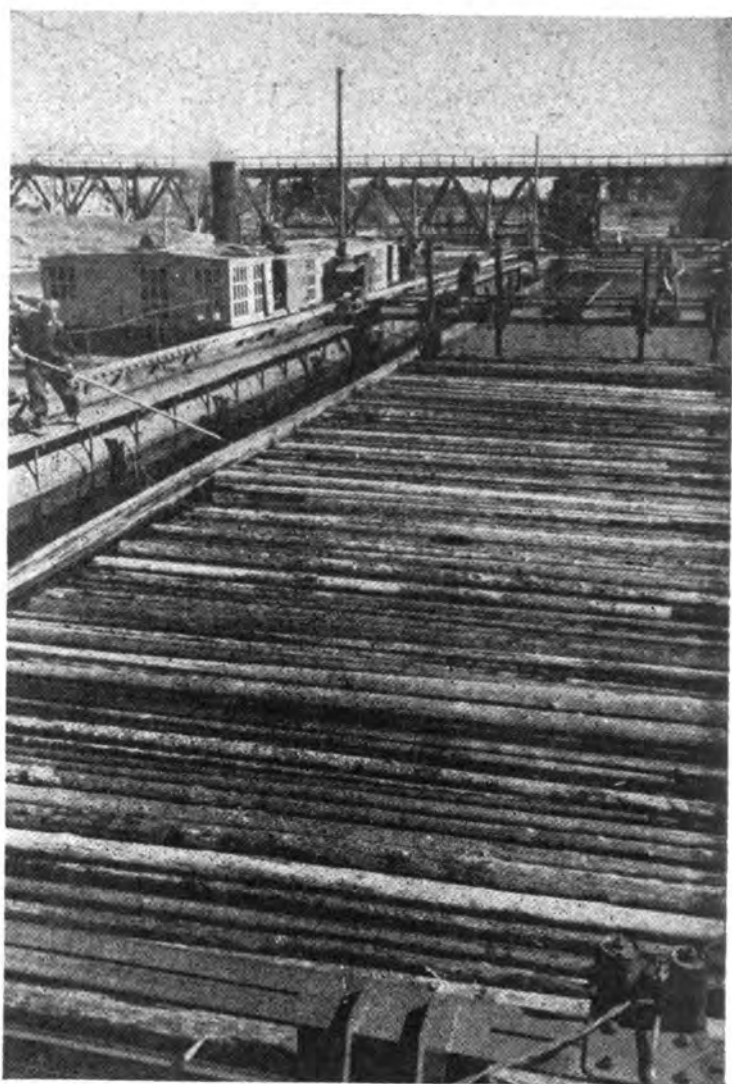
TREATMENT OF TUMORS. Designer Grigori Kadykov adjusts an experimental teleradium installation at a Moscow institute.



VESTER COMBINE. This self-propelled machine is being manufactured at the Vladimir Ilyich plant, Moscow.



DNIEPER POWER. Final assembly stages of a 154,000-volt transformer at the Moscow transformer works.



MECHANIZED RAFT-MAKING. Saving time and energy in river transportation of timber.



NEW TAXICAB. A model of the ZIS-110 passenger car on display before residents of Moscow.

Reconstruction in Lithuania

By Nina Militsyna

THE Lithuanian people do not lag behind the other Soviet peoples in the great drive for fulfillment of the current Five-Year Plan.

When the Lithuanian people joined the Soviet Union in 1940 they transformed their country from an appendage of Germany and the back yard of Europe into a land which has all the possibilities of becoming a modern industrial state.

The war left in its wake terrible devastation and gruesome ruins. It would have taken Smetona's fascist government half a century to repair the damage. Soviet Lithuania is going to do the job in five years—by 1950.

The newspaper *Soviet Lithuania* reports that since the end of the war, 2,200 industrial enterprises have been restored and are now in production. During the second quarter of 1947 the output of Lithuanian industry was 44.5 per cent greater than during the corresponding period of 1946. There is actually no industry in Lithuania which has not grown during the past year. The output of the fishing industry is now six times greater than last year. The output of rubber footwear has trebled. The output of wire is five times as great as last year's.

Many of the Republic's industrial

enterprises have overfulfilled their August and September quotas.

The people of Vilnius are making a special communal effort to build the new Tupatiski waterworks in record time. The entire population of the city takes part in the work. It is a point of honor to have the waterworks pumping on the 30th anniversary of the October Revolution, on November 7.

The people of Kaunas are working voluntarily to complete the restoration of the Petrasun electric station which, too, is scheduled for completion by November 7.

In tune with the good news of the harvest is a telegram from Kaunas' chief city engineer reporting the completion of a new bakery which is ready to turn out 15 tons of bread daily. Brand new, modern equipment has been installed and the grain is moving up. Clothing and shoe factories and other enterprises of light industry are rising from the ruins and are taking their place in the ranks of Lithuanian economy.

The Lithuanian countryside, too, is making rapid strides toward recovery from war's ravages.

"I remember the countryside of old Lithuania very well and therefore I can compare it with the villages of Soviet Lithuania; you see, I am a peasant's son myself," said Professor Juozas Ziugzda, Lithuanian Minister of Education, Vice-President of the Lithuanian Academy of Sciences and Deputy to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR from the Alitus area of the Lithuanian Republic.

"The bulk of our three million inhabitants are peasants," the professor continued. "Hence any change in their status is bound to affect the life of the entire Republic. Today each time I visit the village—either my own constituency or other rural areas, usually on business relating to public education—it does my heart good to see how the lines drawn by care, poverty and oppression on the face of the Lithuanian land are gradually being smoothed out. Some 86 thou-



NEW ROOF FOR STEEL MILL. Rehabilitation of one of the largest industrial enterprises in Lithuania, in Kaunas.



VILNIUS. Restoration of the City Hall. Note shell holes above scaffolding.

sand agricultural laborers, who formerly possessed nothing but their two hands, and peasants who owned tiny plots of land have received sizable allotments under the land reform. Every new house built on these lands, every new plot plowed is a landmark on the road to well-being and prosperity."

The cultural standards of the Lithuanian village have also changed beyond recognition, the professor pointed out.

"The clubs and reading rooms I find in the countryside nowadays are something the Lithuanian peasantry rarely saw before the advent of Soviet power. There are about three thousand of them now. And you will hardly find a single cottage today that doesn't take in a newspaper."

In the sphere of public education, the Education Minister told me, Soviet Lithuania has surpassed not only its pre-Soviet high, but also the level for 1940-41, the first year of the Soviet Lithuanian Republic. Notwithstanding the damage wrought by the Germans to school buildings—more than a thousand of which have been restored—and the shortage of teachers and diverse other postwar difficulties, the number of secondary school pupils has been trebled in comparison with the prewar period. As for students in higher educational

establishments, there are twice as many as there were in pre-Soviet Lithuania.

"I do not mean to give the impression that everything is plain sailing in the sphere of public education or culture in general," the Minister warned me. "We are still experiencing a shortage of premises, of laboratories, equipment and

even books. For, apart from the destruction, the demand for all these things is much greater today than in old Lithuania."

The Germans left Lithuania without a single paper mill and shipped her printing equipment out of the country too. All this had to be built up again from scratch. Nevertheless in 1946 Soviet Lithuania managed to print textbooks in editions totaling 1,300,000 copies. This fact alone bears striking testimony to the mass character of public education in contemporary Lithuania. Under the pre-Soviet government, the professor said, such huge editions were unknown. The demand for fiction and political literature has also grown under the Soviet system. In the old days editions of two or three thousand copies were the rule for fiction and belles lettres, whereas today editions of 20 to 30 thousand copies are common.

Speaking of the work of the Lithuanian Academy of Sciences, of which he is Vice-President, Professor Ziugzda reminded me that the Academy was set up just before the war, in May 1941. Prior to Soviet times Lithuania had no such scientific center, although the demand for it was great. Today 10 institutes are functioning under Academy auspices.



CLEARING RUBBLE. Students of a building trades school performing volunteer work at Klaipeda.



LITHUANIAN FOLK SINGERS

(Top) The Lithuanian SSR's folk song and dance ensemble is famous. The chorus is singing "To Stalin" in the Tchaikovsky hall in Moscow.

(Left) An animated folk dance by the ensemble.

(Below) Young girls tripping gaily in the dance "Sadute" to the accompaniment of national instruments.



State Jewish Theater

By Mark Levin

THE State Jewish Theater (Goset) in Moscow is without doubt one of the most original theaters in the Soviet Union. By "original" I do not imply that it is nationally exclusive or unique in the way that the Gypsy Theater, the only one of its kind in the world, is unique. No, this is by no means either the first or the only Jewish theater in history.

Nor can it be said that this is the first attempt by a group of actors to break away from the traditional Jewish stage with its melodramatic-operetta tendencies and its idealization of the life of the small Jewish hamlets.

Nevertheless the Goset is truly original and unique: original as a national Jewish theater and as a component part of theatrical culture in general and Soviet culture in particular. It is original because it has given back to the Jewish theater the illustrious democratic traditions of the first Jewish actor and

playwright, Goldfadden, traditions which have their roots in the art of the people. At the same time it has elevated the Jewish theater to the level of world theatrical culture, thereby realizing the aspirations of the progressive Jewish intelligentsia. As an international theater the Goset is unique in having evolved its own creative style and method that distinguish it from other theaters.

It is quite obvious that a theater of this kind could only have developed and flourished on the soil of genuine democracy and national equality, in an atmosphere of freedom and creative endeavor, with generous support by the state and sympathy and understanding on the part of its audience. All these conditions were afforded by the Soviet system which in the difficult year of 1919, when the Soviet Republic was going through a critical period, gave its approval and support to the idea of forming a State Jewish Theater.

Having no repertory of its own in the initial period and categorically rejecting the type of plays at that time staged by Jewish theaters in Russia and America, the troupe had recourse to the Jewish classics, taking as its theme the life in small provincial Jewish towns, the tragedy of the *Luftmensch* crushed by the struggle for existence. For several years the "pale of settlement" with its fanatics and dreamers, its idlers and money-grubbers, its paupers and rich was produced on the stage of the new theater. The Goset, however, paid no heed to realistic details or spiritual nuances. It dealt in generalities to a point where all its characters were "masks" and all the action was burlesqued.

The first major production, *The Sorceress* by Goldfadden, was produced in the style the Goset had adopted at that stage in its career. The original sets by the artist Isaac Rabinovich, con-



"THE WAILING WALL." L. Mizandrontsev's play at the State Jewish Theater in Moscow. Its theme is the plight of the enslaved colonial toilers and the class struggle in Palestine.

sisting of numerous platforms, galleries and steps, formed the background for a colorful and fast-moving grotesque comedy. National gestures, songs and chants were woven by the actors into a dynamic rhythm and design. This production lacked even the irony so characteristic of this period of the Goset's development. In *The Sorceress* the theater seemed to be exulting in the very fact of its existence, rejoicing in its release from the fetters of the traditional Jewish theater.

Other plays on the "small town" theme followed in rapid succession—*200,000*, *Three Little Raisins*, *Night on the Old Marketplace*, *The Travels of Benjamin III*, *Man of the Air*—all remarkable for their refined rhythm, their violent passion and the magnificent naivete and expressiveness of the "mask theater." Everything in these productions was subordinated to the idea of exposing and ridiculing the past. While exposing the past, the theater nevertheless romanticized it; in ridiculing the *luftmensch* it deplored his fate, with the result that the plays acquired the dual character of grotesquerie and lyricism, mockery and sadness. In this duality the principal objective was lost sight of, namely, to lay bare the causes that gave rise to the musty small-town

life and the tragi-comic figure of the *luftmensch*. The theater not only failed to find an answer to the question: Who is to blame? It did not even pose this important problem, thereby detracting from the social significance of its art.

Instead of concentrating its attention on the unfortunate, downtrodden, spiritually maimed people of pre-revolutionary times it began to present positive types, strong, vigorous and energetic men and women, both Soviet citizens of today and heroic characters from Jewish history.

The theater began timidly with the old methods, but instead of presenting the small-town Jewish community in general, it showed the struggle within that community between the rich and the poor, between the revolutionary workers and their employers (*The Deaf One*). It attempted to portray the birth of the new and its struggle with the old (*The Trial*), the participation of the Jews in collective farming (*Nitge-daiget*). Goset's leading playwrights, Perets Markish and S. Galkin, produced several plays that set the theater firmly on its new path.

Two plays in the theater's repertory were dedicated to the heroic past of the Jewish people. One was *Sulamith*, a colorful Bible legend by Goldfaden,

brilliantly adapted for the stage by Galkin, and the latter's *Bar-Kochba* about the hero of the revolt of Judea against Rome in the second century of our era.

One of the best plays Goset has ever produced is *Tevye the Milkman*, after Sholom Aleichem, in which the theater portrays the life of the small-town Jew in old Russia in an entirely new light. As old Tevye, who loses three daughters and is driven by the tsarist authorities from his home, actor-producer Solomon Mikhoels gives a poetic and profoundly national portrayal. *Tevye the Milkman* is at once a realistic and symbolic play, in which the fate of one man reflects the fate of a whole nation. But besides showing the tragedy of a nation doomed to wander from place to place, the theater succeeded in bringing out the native wisdom, the philosophy and the indomitable optimism of Tevye, with the result that the tragic ending has a note of hopefulness in it.

The triumph of ideas, the triumph of reason over evil and treachery, the victory of the individual in the struggle to assert himself are forcefully conveyed in the theater's famous production of *King Lear*. It is the consensus of opinion, both in Soviet theatrical circles as well as among prominent English theatrical and literary critics, that this production is a valuable contribution to the Shakespeare theater, and that Mikhoels' performance of Lear and Zuskin's as the Jester achieve the pinnacle of acting.

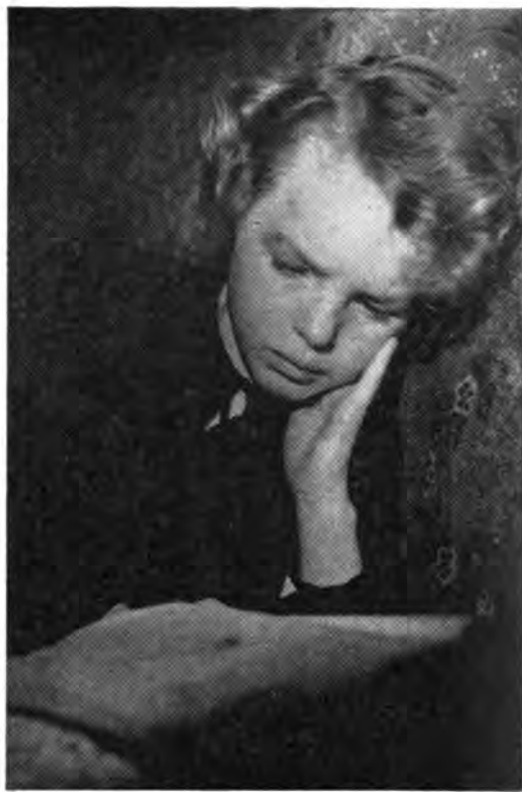
A recent important addition to Goset's repertory is *Freilichs*, produced by Mikhoels. It is notable not only for its colorfulness, its masterful design, ingenuity, and expressiveness. The most remarkable thing about this production, which is based on Jewish wedding ceremony motifs, is its inspired poetic quality and its tremendous vitality and zest for life. The play is full of humor, yet it drew tears from the audience, as well as smiles. For its vigorous assertion of the right of the long-suffering Jewish people to exist reminded the audience of the terrible losses that this people has suffered at the hands of the Hitlerites. It declared that grief had strengthened rather than weakened this people.



"TEVYE THE MILKMAN." People's Artist of the Russian SFSR Mikhoels as Tevye and the artist Rom as Golda, his wife.



WAR ORPHANS IN MOSCOW. Maria Terentyeva and Ludmila Zhelvakova on the playing field of a children's home.



SERIOUS BUSINESS. Nina Kislyakova at her day's lessons.

HOMES FOR ORPHANS

Many Soviet men and women perished at the hands of the German invaders. Their children are now being looked after by the Soviet State, which has opened special children's homes in the finest buildings of towns and villages in various parts of the country. Experienced teachers have been sent to work in these homes.

Sixty-five war orphans between the ages of seven and 12 have been placed in one of the special children's homes in Moscow. Set up in a large mansion, it has bright and spacious bedrooms, a dining hall, classrooms and playrooms. The children make their beds, serve meals, keep everything in exemplary order themselves.

All the children attend a secondary school. The youngsters indulge in sports, take an active part in singing, drawing, dancing and other hobby groups functioning at the home. The talented children are given every opportunity to develop their abilities. They study under the guidance of prominent experts.

Children's films and plays are shown regularly at the home. The amateur theatrical circles are led by actors and producers of children's theaters, who help the orphans stage their own plays and concerts.



SINGING CIRCLE. The children gather round to learn the words of a new song.



PORTRAIT. O. Betekhtin, a sixth year pupil at the Moscow art school.



ABSORBED IN STUDY. First year pupils.



"DRUMMER." A drawing by 13-year-old Lev Kotlyarov, a student.

SECONDARY FINE ARTS SCHOOL

Moscow, Leningrad and other cities in the USSR have special schools for children gifted in the fine arts. In addition to the regular secondary school curriculum the children receive special art courses.

The Moscow Secondary Art School was opened in 1939 on the initiative of eminent Soviet artists Igor Grabar and the "Kukryniksi," the late actor Ivan Moskvina and others. Since its inception the school has graduated nearly one hundred talented boys and girls who have been accepted in higher institutions of art education in the country.

The school director annually receives hundreds of applications from children who are fond of drawing and want to become artists. In addition to their applications the children submit their drawings or paintings.

The first year of the Moscow Art School corresponds to the first year of a regular secondary school. The pupils study drawing, painting and composition; they get a grounding in the history of art, in anatomy and perspective. Every year the time devoted to the study of art subjects increases. The pupils receive all art materials—paper, paints, brushes, etc.—free of charge. There is a dormitory for out-of-townners. The student body consists of some 370 children.

Art Serves the People

By Alexander Gerasimov

President of the Academy of Arts of the USSR

In order to understand the development of the fine arts in Soviet years, it is necessary to consider Russian art prior to the Great October Revolution of 1917.

In the early years of this century such famous Russian painters as Repin and Surikov passed from the scene, and with them went the traditions of the large thematic picture. In 1911 the last great Russian portrait painter, Serov, died; and with his passing the art of portraiture waned in Russia.

The two leading groups of the many that sprang up at about this time were the Moscow "Russian Artists' Union" and the St. Petersburg "World of Art." The members of the Moscow union were for the most part painters, and landscapes predominated at their exhibitions. In the "World of Art," graphic artists were in the majority. They showed great enthusiasm for Western art and rejected that of their predecessors and the realists of the '60s and '70s. Their work was the expression of extreme subjectivism. They cultivated art for art's sake, art for the few, for the elect. Forgotten now were the principles of the foremost Russian artists whose work was dedicated to the service of the people.

The extent to which formalistic art was alien to Soviet culture as a whole and to the system of living in this country became apparent in the first years following the Revolution. The people looked for an art that had something in it for them and that reflected their life and expressed new ideas.

In response to these demands the progressive section of Soviet artists organized the Society of Realists. The picture with a theme, the psychological portrait embodying an idea, the landscape giving a faithful and significant conception of the character of the native country—these were the canvases the artists painted. Starting, then, from their new theme, they pictured the new Soviet aspects of our life, the new people, the



ALEXANDER GERASIMOV

builders of a socialist society. At the same time they studied the artists of the past—Ivanov, Fedotov, Surikov, Repin—and the work of noted Western masters. Together with a constant study of nature, these vitalizing traditions played a part in the forming of the Soviet artist.

But we do not recognize the decadent forms of the style of art known as "modern." The decadent art of the post-impressionists is not accepted here because it is alien to our life in general; it teaches our artists nothing because it has nothing in common with the life of the people. Our artists take their subjects from life itself, they show us the people, the factories, plants and collective farms.

In 1932 Soviet artists were organized into a single union, and we have found that this has been of infinite benefit to all of us and enriched the art we represent.

We know what we must express as exponents of the art of an epoch of great ideas. Our first task is to express these ideas in as nearly perfect a form as possible. We want to record the life of the Soviet people on our canvases, we want to portray the heroes of our day with the strength, forcefulness and inspiration they have in life.

Joseph Stalin defined the culture of the peoples of the USSR as "national in form and socialist in content," and pointed out to Soviet artists the new method of artistic expression—socialist realism.

We want the art of the socialist epoch fully to reflect the soul of each of the nationalities on Soviet soil, the nobility of its national and spiritual qualities, to record its heroism, its peculiar national character, and at the same time the things that are new, shared in common with all other Soviet peoples.

We want to show the beauty of our native land, its charm and richness, and we want to show it in a way that will make our countrymen love it still more dearly.

We want to see Soviet art a flowering garden in which each blossom has its own particular scent. The artist must put his soul into a picture before it has the power to move the spectator. Proof of this is the work that was done during the war. Imperfect though it may be, it has something of the artist's love for his country and his countrymen. The thought and warmth of feeling in it make the spectator pause.

At present artists are preparing for the big exhibition which is to be held in honor of the 30th anniversary of the establishment of the Soviet system. The artists of the Soviet Union in their new work have achieved a more effective expression of the cherished feelings and hopes of the people. The clear path of Soviet art reflects the way of life and the progress of the Soviet people.

Schools for Athletes

By B. Azbukin and A. Lyass



LIGHT ATHLETICS. Regular training at the children's school set up at the Moscow Krylya Sovetov Sports Club, with an enrollment of 100 boys and girls.

SPORTS schools for youngsters and older boys and girls are operated in major cities of the Soviet Union by the All-Union Committee on Sports and Physical Culture. Some 15 thousand boys and girls from the ages of 17 to 22 attend four youth sports schools in Moscow and one hundred such schools in Kiev, Kharkov, Baku, Tbilisi, Riga, Sverdlovsk, Tallinn, Gorky and other large cities. There are 467 juvenile sports schools in the Soviet Union—for youngsters between 12 and 15 years of age—attended by nearly 80 thousand boys and girls.

Hundreds of boys and girls may be seen every evening at the Krylya Sovetov Sports Club in Moscow where the new term of the club's youth sports school has just gotten under way.

In a spacious gym, fitted out with punching-bags, sandbags and other boxing paraphernalia, youths are training

under the guidance of Stavitsky, a noted trainer. In the next hall, young girls are practicing acrobatics. The third hall on the ground floor is occupied by young weightlifters. On the second floor, in the main gymnasium, track and field athletes work out.

This year there were four hundred applicants for the one hundred vacancies at this school. All candidates take entrance examinations and only those who are judged the best athletic prospects are accepted.

Within two or three years the students leave the school as skilled athletes in light athletics, swimming, skiing, speed-skating, cycling, boxing and weightlifting. Upon graduation they have the opportunity of working in volunteer sports societies.

Among the teachers at the Krylya Sovetov youth sports school are some of the best sportsmen of the country—

Merited Athletes of the USSR: Lulyakov, a participant in many international wrestling matches, the USSR fencing champion Arkadyev, Stepanchenok, holder of the national crown in the hurdle races, and Zhukov, a record-holder in hand-grenade throwing.

Classes are held three times a week. Tuition is free of charge. The state provides the school with everything it needs. At the disposal of the students are gymnasiums as well as bicycles, skates, skis and other athletic equipment. The students are supplied with sports clothing.

Although this school opened only a year ago, a considerable number of its students have been graduated to the teams of sports societies and have participated in the Moscow city and national championship contests in different fields of sport.

Juvenile sports schools train youngsters from the age of 12 who are proficient in athletics in several branches of sports. The sports school course—four years—is supplementary to the general education which the pupils pursue in the regular secondary schools. To qualify for admittance to a juvenile sports school the pupil must make good grades in secondary school.

As a rule, each school has several departments. The largest juvenile sports school in Moscow, led by Pinyazeva, retired Soviet women's skiing champion, trains gymnasts, track and field athletes, skiers, swimmers, football and hockey players, speed skaters and figure skaters. Nearly eight hundred youngsters attend this school.

Gymnastics is the most popular branch of sport among pupils of the Soviet juvenile training schools. More than 30 thousand boys and girls are training in gymnastics. Next comes light athletics (11,500) followed by football (8,000), skiing (6,000), basketball (5,000) and boxing (4,500).

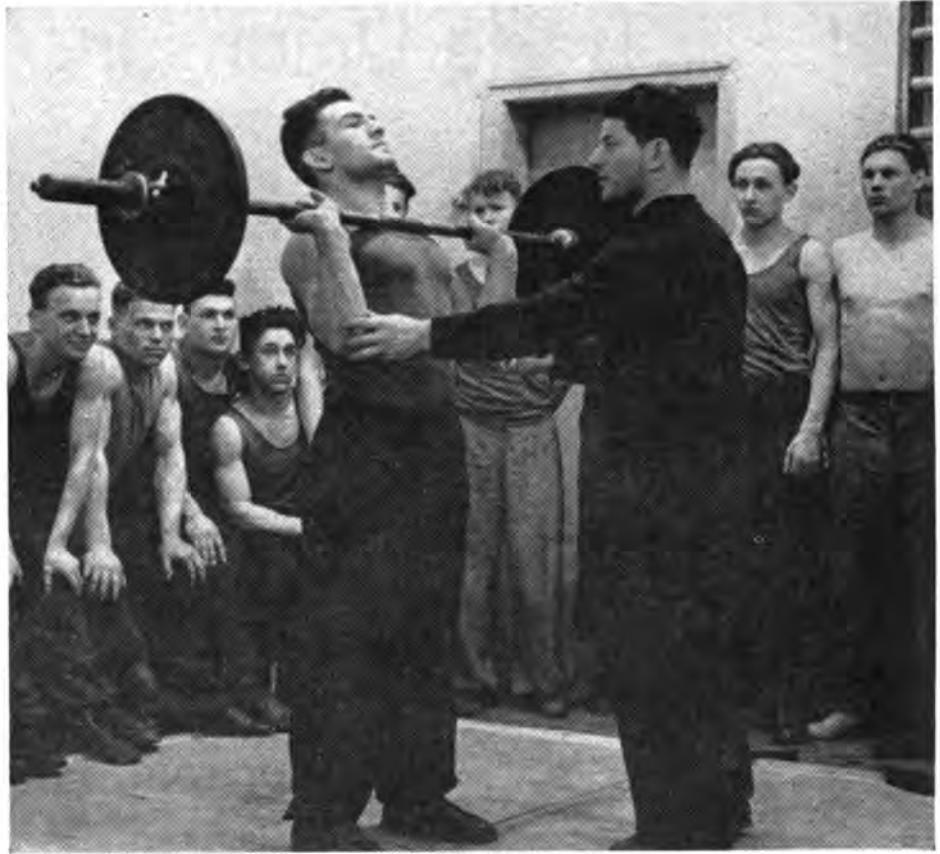
A typical juvenile sports school is the

one in the Volga city of Gorky, which trains young speed skaters. The 1947 juvenile speed skating champion of the Russian SFSR, 15-year-old Lev Lesin, and the national juvenile champion, Anatoli Fomichev, are products of the Gorky school.

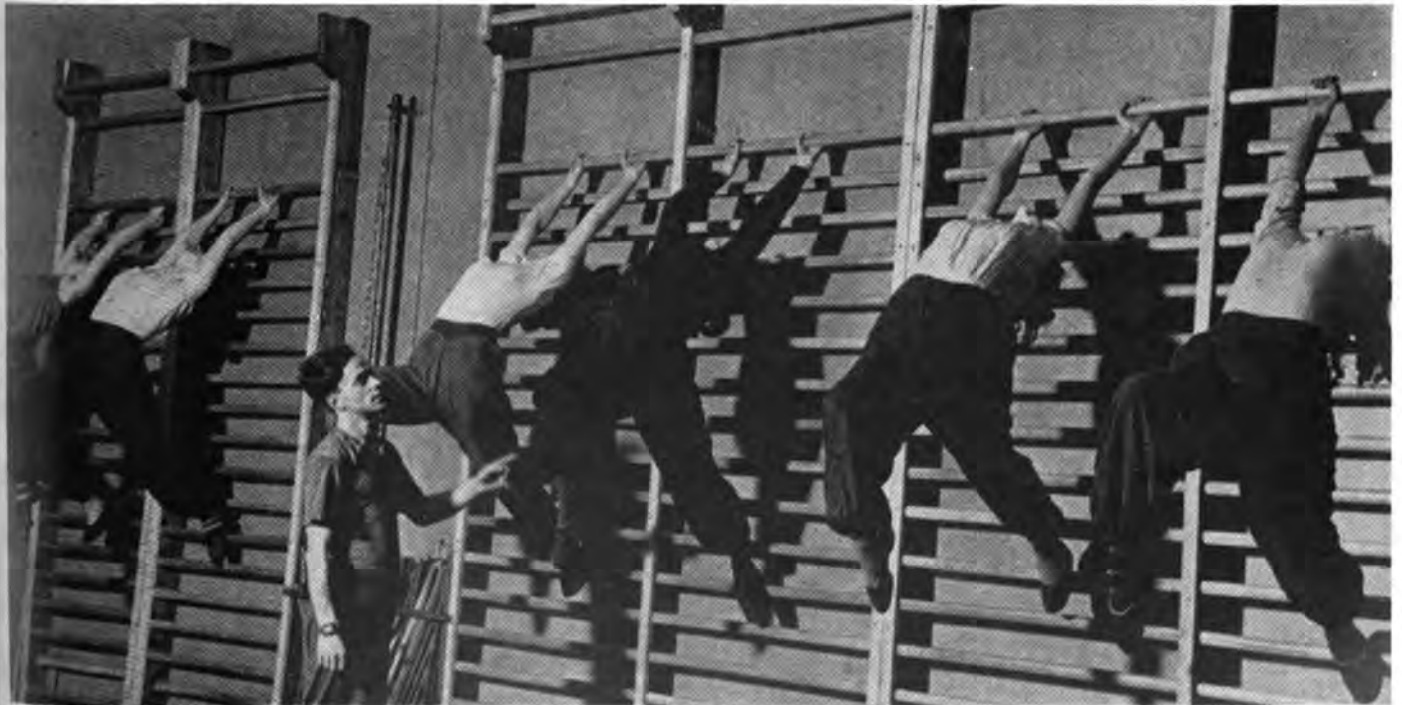
Classes are two to three hours long and are held three times a week. In the first year the pupils gain elementary knowledge of hygiene, hear about the history of speed skating in Russia and abroad, are taught how to train properly and to look after their equipment. The pupils start training from the very first lesson.

The school leaders attach signal importance to the first-year class, where the main qualities of the pupils are disclosed. In this class as a rule, the teachers select the style of speed skating most suited to each pupil.

The schools function the year round with the exception of six weeks during the examination period in the general secondary schools. In summer the pupils take up light athletics, swimming and rowing. They are told at every step that all-round physical development will help them climb the ladder of athletic fame.



COACHING FROM CHAMPIONS. Grigori Novak, a world record holder, gives pointers to young weightlifters.



AT MOSCOW UNIVERSITY. Sports instructor A. Ryvkin with a group of girl students on a Swedish wall.

Trade Unions in Action

By I. Borshchenko

THE Soviet trade unions are industrial unions based on the principle of democratic centralism. All the workers employed in an enterprise, regardless of their trades, belong to one union.

However, under Soviet conditions, the underlying meaning of industrial unionism differs from its meaning in capitalist countries. In the Soviet Union, the purpose of the workers' unions is not to fight for their rights against the employers, since Soviet workers themselves are the masters of their factories, but to secure the success of the production plans, to ensure the best possible conditions of work, to improve cultural and other services.

The principle of democratic centralism in Soviet trade unions means that all the leading trade union bodies are elected, that they must regularly render account to their membership; it means subordination of the lower trade union

bodies to the higher and of the minority to the majority.

The broad democracy of the Soviet trade unions stems from the very character of the Soviet Union, where the people themselves own the means of production. That is why the Soviet trade unions are so greatly concerned about the fulfillment and, if possible, overfulfillment of output plans.

It is not rare for the director of a plant or even for the minister in charge of the respective industry to report to trade union membership meetings at which problems of production and working conditions are discussed. Free criticism and self-criticism is a characteristic feature of such meetings. No one is in a privileged position, and decisions are adopted by a simple majority.

The Soviet trade unions take a prominent part in election campaigns and other political campaigns conducted in the country. They take full advantage

of their right to nominate candidates for election to the Supreme Soviets of the USSR and of the Union Republics.

The general membership meeting of a Soviet trade union is a free forum at which the members express their opinions, thoughts and wishes. Every trade union member has a chance to be elected to any trade union committee. All the voting, from top to bottom, is by secret ballot.

One of the features of Soviet trade union democracy is the accountability of the executive committees to the membership. Each trade union committee is obliged to make regular reports to the members on its work, and to publish these reports in the local trade union press before the meeting. The membership decides whether the work of the committees has been satisfactory and whether the trade union funds have been properly handled. The membership has the right to recall any committee member and elect another. No one can impose a leader upon the trade union membership.

In the USSR, trade union members enjoy certain advantages over non-members. They are given certain priorities in all forms of state social insurance benefits, accommodations in rest homes and sanatoriums; their children are the first to get accommodations in nurseries, kindergartens, summer camps; they get legal advice free of charge, and other services.

But along with rights and privileges membership in the trade unions carries with it certain duties. Trade union members are expected to improve their general and political education, to take proper care of socialist property, to strengthen their country. Trade union members regularly pay dues as provided by the trade union rules.

The elected trade union committees function with the assistance of numerous volunteers. Eight million trade union members, or about one third of the total membership, take an active part in the work of their organizations.



RIGHT TO REST. It is guaranteed by the Soviet Constitution. Coal industry workers at the Orjonikidze sanatorium in Sochi, on the Black Sea coast.

Notes on Soviet Life

A NEW decree by the Soviet Government grants considerable privileges to miners and the technical personnel of the Soviet coal industry.

In the event of temporary incapacity, miners with one year's work underground will qualify for 100 per cent of their earnings in sick leave pay, and those with less than one year's work will receive 60 per cent. If, however, sickness or incapacity is due to industrial disease or injury received at work, a miner qualifies for full pay independent of the length of time he has been working in the pits.

Upon reaching the age of 50, each miner who has worked 20 years or more in the coal industry will receive an old age pension paying him half the wages he earned at the time he qualified for the pension.

★

The Soviet sugar beet crop was saved from the sugar beet weevil this summer by the Soviet Agricultural Air Fleet, which sprayed 475 thousand acres of beet fields in the Ukraine, Kirghizia, Uzbekistan and other areas of the country. The aerial offensive against insects also saved the cotton and grain crops of Central Asia, Transcaucasia and the central regions from locusts.

★

Large deposits of coking coal have been discovered in the Stalino-Makeyevka area of the Donets Basin in the Ukraine as a result of test-borings to a depth of 20 thousand feet—the deepest since the war. Five mines are to be sunk, with a total annual capacity of several million tons.

Coking coal has also been found in the Krasnoarmeisk area, and large deposits of power-coal have been surveyed in the Chistyakov district.

A shaft is being sunk in the Izyum area—the first since the war—which will make it possible to extend the Donets Basin toward Kharkov and Dnepropetrovsk. Preliminary estimates place the coal reserves in this area at several hundred million tons.

The Soviet Government has begun the redemption of its 1942 war bond issue, to be completely redeemed in the course of 15 years. Holders of bond numbers selected in a drawing will be paid this year. Next year a drawing of a second group of 1942 bond numbers, as well as a drawing of 1943 bond numbers, will be held. In this way the Soviet Government will gradually refund to the population all the money—76,100,000,000 rubles—they loaned the state in wartime.

★

This year Soviet trade unions are setting up 119 new sanatoriums and rest homes, with accommodations for 30 thousand. By the end of the year the country's rest homes and sanatoriums will accommodate more than 120 thousand persons. At present there are 726 trade union rest homes and sanatoriums in the Soviet Union; by 1950 there will be more than nine hundred. New sanatoriums are being built chiefly near mineral springs in the Urals, Siberia, the Far East and in the vicinity of new industrial centers.

Moscow Radio Broadcasts in English

Moscow radio programs in the English language are broadcast daily at 7:45 A.M. to 8:15 A.M. on 17.77, 15.17, 11.88, 11.75, 11.72, 9.56 megacycles; 6:20 P.M. to 7:50 P.M. on 15.23, 15.17, 11.88, 11.72, 9.78, 9.5, 5.95 megacycles. At 7:30 P.M. the transmission on 15.23 and 11.88 megacycles signs off.

All times given are Eastern Standard Time.

The morning program is news, a press review and comment on topics of the day. The evening program is news, world affairs, comment and sidelights on Soviet life.

For further information on Moscow broadcasts in English, write to Radio Moscow, Overseas Service, American Program, Moscow, USSR.

The Soviet Government has ratified plans for the construction of the first part of the Kara Kum Canal in Central Asia. The new canal, 375 miles long, will connect the Amu Darya and Murgab Rivers and will irrigate great areas of the Kara Kum desert. Windbreaks of trees will be planted on the canal banks, to protect it from sand drifts. A number of hydroelectric stations will be built for the area's collective farms.

★

Last month's British-Soviet chess match resulted in a victory for the Soviet team, by a score of 15 to 5. The Soviet team scored six points in the first round, to their opponents' four, and swept the second frame 9 to 1.

Individual scores were:

On the Soviet team: Keres— $\frac{1}{2}$, 1; Smyslov— $\frac{1}{2}$, 1; Boleslavsky—1, 1; Kotov—0, 1; Bondarevsky—1, $\frac{1}{2}$; Lilienthal— $\frac{1}{2}$, 1; Flohr— $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{2}$; Ragozin—1, 1; Bronstein—1, 1; Tolush—0, 1.

On the British team: Alexander— $\frac{1}{2}$, 0; Golombek— $\frac{1}{2}$, 0; Thomas—0, 0; Crown—1, 0; Winter—0, $\frac{1}{2}$; Milner-Barry— $\frac{1}{2}$, 0; Fairhurst— $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{2}$; Aitken—0, 0; Abrahams—0, 0; Newman—1, 0.

★

Two Catholic bishops recently were inducted in St. Jacob's Cathedral in Riga, Latvian SSR. They are the well-known Latvian theologian Peter Strod, Rector of the Riga Catholic Ecclesiastical Seminary, and Professor Kazimir Dulbinsky, inspector of the same seminary. Bishop Strod has been appointed head of the See of Liepaya, while Bishop Dulbinsky will be assistant to the aged Metropolitan Antony Springovich.

★

One thousand Jewish settlers from the Vinnitsa region of the Ukraine arrived recently at Birobijan. The new settlers have been given homes and jobs—on collective farms, machine and tractor stations, and in plants and factories of the Jewish Autonomous Region.

USSR

INFORMATION BULLETIN

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v. 7 #18

THIRTY YEARS
of the
GREAT OCTOBER
SOCIALIST REVOLUTION

The Soviet National Anthem

Unbreakable Union of freeborn Republics,
Great Russia has welded forever to stand;
Created in struggle by will of the peoples,
United and mighty, our Soviet Land!

CHORUS Sing to our Motherland, glory undying,
Bulwark of peoples in brotherhood strong!
Flag of the Soviets, peoples' flag flying,
Lead us from victory to victory on!

Through tempests the sunrays of freedom have cheered us,
Along the new path where Lenin did lead.
Be true to the people, thus Stalin has reared us,
Inspired us to labor and valorous deed!

CHORUS Sing to our Motherland, glory undying,
Bulwark of peoples in happiness strong!
Flag of the Soviets, peoples' flag flying,
Lead us from victory to victory on!

Our Army grew up in the heat of grim battle,
Barbarian invaders we'll swiftly strike down.
In combat the fate of the future we settle,
Our country we'll lead to eternal renown!

CHORUS Sing to our Motherland, glory undying,
Bulwark of peoples in glory so strong!
Flag of the Soviets, peoples' flag flying,
Lead us from victory to victory on!

Lyrics by Sergei Mikhalkov and El Regis



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I N F O R M A T I O N B U L L E T I N

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"Our Revolution . . . is great and invincible . . . because for the first time in history, not a minority, not only the rich, not only the educated, but the real masses, the vast majority of toilers, are themselves building a new life, are deciding by their own experience the most difficult problems of socialist organization."

V. I. Lenin, Letter to American Workers, 1919

"A nation can never be conquered when the majority of its workers and peasants have come to know, feel and see that they are defending their own Soviet Government, a government of working people, that they are defending a cause whose victory will secure to themselves and to their children the possibility to benefit from all the achievements of culture, from all the products of human labor."

V. I. Lenin, Speech at Railwaymen's Conference, April 16, 1919



From the painting by A. Gerasimov

V. I. LENIN

"Having terminated the war with victory over her enemies, the Soviet Union has entered a new, peaceful period in her economic development . . . In the shortest possible time we must heal the wounds inflicted on our country by the enemy and restore the prewar level of development of the national economy, in order considerably to surpass this level in the nearest future, raise the material well-being of the people and still further strengthen the military and economic might of the Soviet State."

J. V. Stalin, Order of the Day, February 23, 1946

"The peoples of the world do not wish a repetition of the calamities of war. They fight persistently for the strengthening of peace and security.

"The Soviet Union, which played an outstanding role in the defeat of fascism and fulfilled its great mission of liberation, marches in the vanguard of the struggle for peace and security . . .

"The whole world has had the opportunity to convince itself not only of the might of the Soviet State but also of the just nature of its policy, which is based on recognition of the equality of all peoples, on respect for their freedom and independence.

"There is no reason to doubt that in the future the Soviet Union will remain true to its policy—a policy of peace and security, a policy of the equality and friendship of peoples."

J. V. Stalin, Order of the Day, May 1, 1946



J. V. STALIN

The Great October Revolution

By Vassili Mochalov

EXACTLY 30 years ago, at 2:35 in the afternoon of November 7, 1917 (October 25 of the old calendar), Lenin and Stalin appeared at the special session of the Petrograd Soviet of Workers' and Soldiers' Deputies. Greeted by a thunderous ovation, Lenin mounted the speakers' platform and calmly uttered these historic words: "Comrades! The workers' and peasants' revolution, the necessity of which was constantly stressed by the Bolsheviks, has come to pass."

The October Socialist Revolution in 1917 brought into being the Soviet State. The Second Congress of Soviets, which opened on November 7, 1917, assumed power.

Vladimir Lenin and Joseph Stalin were the founders and the theorists of the Soviet multi-national state. It was they who led the people of Russia to the establishment of Soviet democracy, a democracy uniting the broadest masses of the people, irrespective of race or nationality.

When the bourgeois-democratic revolution in Russia took place on February 27 (March 12, new calendar), 1917, Lenin and Stalin, long persecuted by the tsarist government for their revolutionary activities, were far from the scene of the events. Lenin was in Switzerland, cut off from revolutionary Russia by the war fronts. Stalin was in exile in remote Siberia.



RED GUARDSMEN. Soldiers of the Revolution. From a painting by Maximov.

With great difficulty Lenin succeeded in making his way to Russia, and on April 16 he arrived in Petrograd, where he was enthusiastically welcomed by the factory workers and revolutionary soldiers. Stalin had arrived three weeks earlier.

The February Revolution in 1917 had been accomplished by industrial workers and revolutionary peasants in soldiers' uniforms. But the Russian bourgeoisie was determined to turn the victory to its own ends. On the very next day after the revolution, the bourgeoisie assumed power and set up a Provisional Government of its own representatives. With the experience of the first Russian Revolution of 1905-1907 still fresh in their memory, the working class immediately set up Soviets of Workers' and Soldiers' Deputies as representative bodies of the revolutionary people.

Thus two organs of power sprang up in Russia: the bourgeois Provisional Government and the Soviets, which were revolutionary organs of the workers and peasants.

Lenin from the outset correctly appreciated the specific features of the February Revolution. On the day after his arrival in Petrograd he issued his brilliant "April Theses," in which he boldly proclaimed the possibility and necessity of passing from the first stage of the revolution to the second one, from the bourgeois-democratic to a socialist revolution.

To ensure this transition, Lenin proposed: in the economic sphere—nationalization of all the land and confiscation of the landed estates, amalgamation of all the banks into one national bank under the control of the Soviet of Workers' Deputies, and control by the Soviet of the production and distribution of products; and in the political sphere—the advance from a parliamentary republic to a republic of Soviets.

The Bolsheviks, who were working for Lenin's plan of socialist change in Russia, could not support the bourgeois Provisional Government, whose aim was to consolidate the capitalist system. But the Bolsheviks, nevertheless, did not propose to overthrow that government immediately, inasmuch as it still enjoyed public confidence. The Bolsheviks were then of the opinion that power could pass into the hands of the Soviets by peaceful means—that in future elections it would be possible to change the composition of the Soviets, which would lead to a change in their policy and, consequently, also to a change in the composition of the government.

The Bolshevik newspaper, *Pravda*, which campaigned for this program, was produced in a print shop acquired with the pennies collected among the workers of Petrograd and other cities, as well as among soldiers, in the first months of the revolution. *Pravda* had a host of bourgeois and reformist papers against it. But their noisy chorus could not



LENIN SPEAKING. At the Second All-Russian Congress of Soviets of Workers' and Soldiers' Deputies, November 7, 1917, in Petrograd (now Leningrad). From a painting by N. Serebryany.

drown out the voice of *Pravda*, for ever larger sections of industrial workers and peasants listened to it.

Meanwhile, the continuing imperialist war was aggravating the economic chaos, wrecking the transport system, accentuating the food crisis, threatening the country with utter financial bankruptcy.

The bourgeois Provisional Government found no better course than to continue the policies of the overthrown Tsar in all major matters affecting the life of the country. It continued prosecution of the war, it refused to give land to

the peasants and freedom to the oppressed nationalities, it encouraged capitalists who were resorting to lockouts, and condemned the working people to starvation.

To maintain itself in power, the bourgeoisie relied to an increasing extent on the support of the Right-Wing Socialists—the Socialist-Revolutionaries and Mensheviks—who advocated cooperation and coalition with the bourgeoisie. The bourgeoisie used the Socialist-Revolutionaries and Mensheviks as tools to enforce its policy. Kerensky, Tsereteli and other Right-Wing Socialists were given ministerial



UNDER KERENSKY. Provisional Government troops in Petrograd in July, 1917, fired on workers and soldiers who protested against prolongation of the war, against hunger, and against delay in land reform.

portfolios. The "Socialist" Ministers served as a convenient screen for the counter-revolutionary policy of the Provisional Government.

It was obvious to the Bolsheviks that the bourgeoisie could be overcome only if it was deprived of its main support, which it drew from the Right-Wing Socialists. It was necessary to expose to the masses the real role of the Socialist-Revolutionaries and Mensheviks, who were selling out the revolution.

In the course of this campaign the Bolsheviks won great popular support and increased their influence in the Soviets, trade unions and factory committees. They also set up soldier organizations, both at the front and in the rear.

In July the workers and soldiers of Petrograd, angered by the imperialist policy of the Provisional Government, staged a demonstration demanding the transfer of power to the Soviets. It was a peaceful demonstration. But the Government sent troops to disperse it, ordering them to fire upon the marchers. The offices and the printshop of the Bolshevik newspaper *Pravda* were wrecked. Labor organizations were broken up. Orders were issued for the arrest of Lenin. Drastic repressive measures were taken against the Bolsheviks, against the revolutionary soldiers and workers.

The imperialist foreign policy of the Provisional Government was thus naturally supplemented by a counter-revolutionary policy at home, by a policy of suppressing democratic liberties. In this policy the Government was aided and abetted by the "Socialist" Ministers and the Socialist-Revolutionary and Menshevik parties.

The political situation in the country had changed radically. The imperialist bourgeoisie and the reactionary generals had virtually established a dictatorship.

The changed situation called for changed tactics. There

was no longer any hope for the peaceful development of the revolution. There remained only one way open for the working class to win power—armed uprising.

Persecution had forced the Bolshevik Party underground. Lenin was in grave personal danger, as the entire police force and the judicial and military machinery of the bourgeois Government were brought into action against him. The traitors to the revolution, Trotsky and Kamenev, wanted Lenin to appear for trial before a court of the counter-revolutionary Provisional Government. But Stalin vigorously opposed this suggestion. He thus saved Lenin's life.

For some days Lenin remained in hiding in the home of a Petrograd worker. He then moved to the home of another worker in a suburb, where he lived in a garret above a barn. The rest of the summer he spent in an unfrequented spot near Petrograd, in the vicinity of Razliv Station, where he lived, disguised as a mower, in a hut made of twigs. When cold weather set in, he went to Finland.

During this period Lenin directed the work of the Bolshevik Party. He maintained close contact with his colleagues and loyal followers—Stalin, Sverdlov and Molotov. In Lenin's absence Stalin was in charge of the work of the Central Committee and of the central organ of the Party. In his articles, which appeared in Bolshevik newspapers nearly every day, Stalin developed Lenin's strategic plan for a socialist revolution, for the conquest of power by the working class.

In August the Bolshevik Party held its Sixth Congress, guided by Stalin and Sverdlov in line with Lenin's advice. The Congress decided in favor of an armed uprising and called upon all the Party organizations to prepare for it.

At the Congress Stalin said: "The possibility is not excluded that Russia will be the country that will lay the road to socialism . . . We must discard the antiquated idea that only Europe can show us the way. There is dogmatic Marxism and creative Marxism. I stand by the latter."

The counter-revolutionaries worked feverishly to muster forces to smash the revolution. The bourgeois press launched a rumor about a "Bolshevik plot" allegedly timed for the day on which the revolution would mark its first half year. This rumor was used as a smoke-screen for the plot of Kornilov, a tsarist general, who marched against Petrograd, to wipe out the Soviets and smash the Bolshevik Party.

The forces of the revolution again came into motion in the face of Kornilov's counter-revolutionary coup. Revolutionary soldiers and sailors and workers' Red Guard detachments rose to the defense of Petrograd. Kornilov was routed.

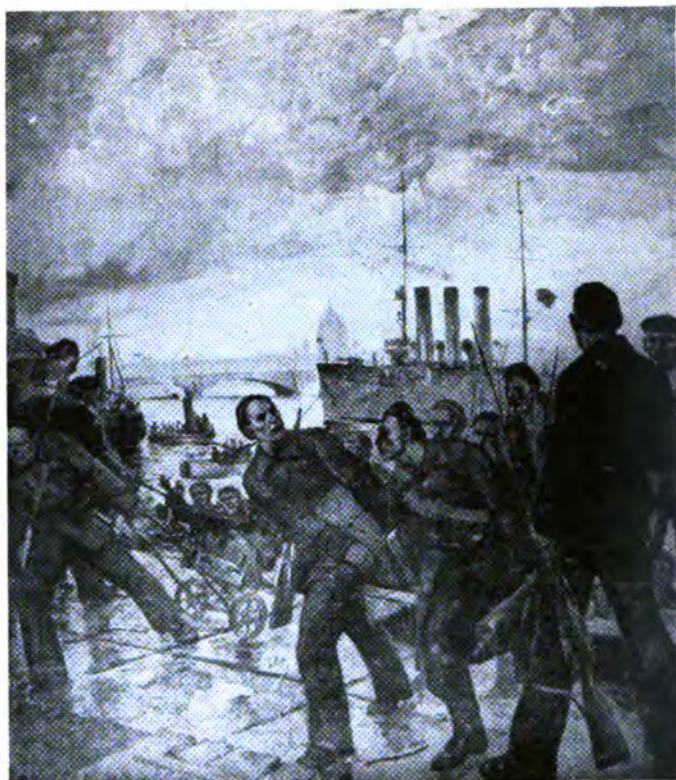
The struggle against Kornilov put new vitality into the Soviets. The Bolsheviks gained the majority in the Petrograd and Moscow Soviets. In defending the gains of the revolution the Soviets revealed the great strength that was inherent in them.

While he was in hiding and in constant danger of being tracked down by the sleuths of the Provisional Government, Lenin made a profound study of questions of revolutionary theory and practice. It was during this period that he wrote his famous work, *The State and Revolution*, in which he revived Marx's and Engels' doctrine of the state, developed it further, and outlined the tasks of the dictatorship of the proletariat. He also drafted the economic platform of the Socialist Revolution, outlined the first measures to be taken by the proletarian state after the conquest of power by the working class, and wrote articles for the Bolshevik press. When he saw the crucial moment of the revolution approaching, he wrote to the Central Committee of the Bolshevik Party urging speed in preparing for and carrying out the armed uprising.

On October 20, Lenin moved from Finland to Petrograd, where, while remaining in hiding, he could direct the preparations for the uprising. At an enlarged meeting of the Central Committee, a Party Center, headed by Stalin, was elected to direct the uprising.

On the eve of the historic day, on November 6 (October 24, old calendar), the Bolshevik newspaper *Rabochy Put* appeared with an article by Stalin calling for the overthrow of the Provisional Government. Late that night Lenin arrived at the Smolny Institute building, the headquarters of the uprising. The next morning armed workers and soldiers seized vital key positions in the city—railway stations, the post office, the telegraph office, the Ministries, and the State Bank. Finally, the Winter Palace, the last stronghold of the Provisional Government, was taken.

The Socialist Revolution in Russia triumphed. It was a truly popular revolution, with the working class its main and leading force. The peasants, fighting for land, were its staunch allies. The toilers of the oppressed peoples of Russia joined the revolutionary camp, which supported their fight for national liberation.



SAILORS FROM THE "AURORA." The landing at Petrograd. From a painting by Shukhmin.



DEFENDING THE REVOLUTION. Stalin and Voroshilov in 1918 in the trenches at Tsaritsyn (now Stalingrad). From a painting by Grekov.

Under Stalin's Leadership

By Anna Ovcharova



LENIN AND STALIN. The leaders of the Revolution together at Gorki in 1922. After Lenin's death, Stalin carried on his great leader's work.

JOSEPH STALIN, the great leader of the peoples of the Soviet Union, was Lenin's associate and his most brilliant disciple. He collaborated with Lenin in founding and developing the Bolshevik Party. Together with Lenin, he fought the enemies of the people, upheld and further developed the theory of Marxism-Leninism, which cast the bright light of science on the path along which the Russian working class marched to socialism.

After Lenin's death in 1924, Stalin carried on the banner of the Bolshevik Party. At the Second All-Union Congress of Soviets in January, 1924, he vowed to strengthen the alliance of the workers and the peasants, to strengthen the young Soviet Union.

The enemies of the Soviet people sought to divert them from the socialist road. The most virulent attacks upon the Bolshevik Party were made by the traitor and counter-revolutionary Trotsky and his henchmen, all bitter

enemies of Leninism. In public speeches and in theoretical works (*The Foundations of Leninism*, *The October Revolution and the Tactics of the Russian Communists*) Stalin revealed the political essence of Trotskyism; he showed that its purpose was to sow doubt as to the strength of the Revolution, to spread skepticism with regard to the possibility of Russia's becoming a socialist country. In *The October Revolution and the Tactics of the Russian Communists*, Stalin defended and further developed Lenin's doctrine on the victory of socialism in one country.

In his work, *Problems of Leninism*, which appeared in January, 1926, Stalin mapped the policy of industrialization and of the construction of a socialist society. And this policy of socialist industrialization, as outlined by Stalin, became the rallying program of the entire nation, of all the millions of the Soviet people who enthusiastically set about carrying it into effect.

It was on Stalin's initiative that new industries were built in the Soviet Union, formerly backward industries modernized and expanded, and the defense industries developed. In all the major industrial projects—the Stalin-grad tractor plant, the Dnieper hydroelectric station, the Magnitogorsk iron and steel works, the Urals engineering works, the Kuznetsk iron and steel works, the Turkestan-Siberia Railway, the Saratov combine works, the motor car works in Moscow, Gorky, and many others—Stalin was the moving spirit.

The excellent results of the industrialization policy were already quite apparent by the end of 1927. But it also became obvious that advanced socialist industry could not develop further if farming remained backward, scattered and insufficiently productive. It was urgently necessary to put farming too on a socialist basis.

"There is no escape from poverty in the small farm," said Lenin. Taking Lenin's suggestions as his basis, Stalin elaborated the theory of collective farming and applied it in practice. In a series of articles—*On the Grain Front*, *A Year of Great Change*, *Problems of Agrarian Policy in the USSR*, *Dizzy with Success*, *Work in the Rural Districts*—and in his speeches at the Fifteenth Congress of the Bolshevik Party, Stalin formulated the program of the reconstruction of agriculture on the basis of collectivization.

The first collective farms showed the individual peasants the advantages of collective farming. Before long, large masses of the peasantry began to flock into the collective farms. The *kulaks*, a considerable class of rural exploiters, farmers who employed hired labor, did all they could to interfere with the organization of collective farms. With the unanimous support of the people and under the leadership of Stalin, the Government put into effect emergency measures against the *kulaks* and broke their resistance. The new system of

collective farming struck deep roots. A profound revolution was accomplished, with consequences as significant as those of the Revolution of November, 1917.

At the Sixteenth Congress of the Bolshevik Party in 1930 Stalin could announce that the USSR had entered the period of socialism. At a time when the entire capitalist world was convulsed by an unprecedented economic crisis, socialism had triumphed in all spheres of economic and cultural development in the USSR.

In the years when the country was going through the process of industrialization and collectivization, Stalin brought prominently to the fore the question of the status of women, of their contribution to the labor effort. He stressed the important role women had to play in economic and political life. He pointed out that the emancipation of the working women and peasant women and the equal opportunities they enjoyed in all spheres of cultural, economic and public life were among the greatest achievements of socialism.

The reconstruction of the national economy on socialist lines wrought pro-

found changes in the country. Accordingly, a new constitution was drafted under Stalin's direction. After a nationwide discussion of the draft, the new constitution was adopted by the Eighth Extraordinary Congress of Soviets on December 5, 1936. The new constitution, which embodies the victories of socialism, is called by the people of the USSR the Stalin Constitution, after the man who framed it.

The predatory attack of Nazi Germany in June, 1941, interrupted the peaceful labors of the Soviet people. The fate of the Soviet Union and the freedom and independence of its peoples were at stake. The people rose against the German invaders.

Stalin was then appointed Chairman of the State Defense Committee. The people were solidly behind him in the efforts to protect the socialist fatherland. Stalin inspired the people of the USSR and all progressive people everywhere with confidence in the victory of their just cause.

At Stalin's call all the peoples of the USSR rallied more closely than ever round the Bolshevik Party and the

Soviet Government. The entire national economy was quickly converted to a war footing. The front and the rear became one fighting camp.

The war was a severe test of the Soviet Union's material and spiritual strength. And the Soviet Union stood the test with honor. The great vital force of the Soviet system and its economic foundation, the superiority of Soviet ideology over the misanthropic ideology of fascism, the equality of all nations and races in the Soviet Union—all that contributed to the victory of the Soviet people.

At present the peoples of the USSR are working under the leadership of Stalin to carry out the great Five-Year Plan for the rehabilitation and further development of the national economy. The fulfillment of this plan will make the Soviet Union still stronger and more prosperous.

Stalin is the worthy continuer of Lenin's work. The peoples of the Soviet Union are filled with boundless devotion to their great leader, teacher and friend. Stalin's name is the symbol of their morale and political unity.



STALIN AMONG THE STAKHANOVITES. Left to right: Vinogradova, Demchenko, Stakhanov, Smetanin, Stalin and Krivonos, with other leading workers in the Grand Kremlin Palace in Moscow. From the painting by P. Vassiliev.

Defense Against Invaders

By Major Joseph Kryvelev

FROM the very day of its birth the Soviet State has been obliged to wage a hard and stubborn struggle for its existence and independence. Immediately after the Great Socialist Revolution of October, 1917, the exploiters who oppressed the working people under tsarism conspired to overthrow the Soviet Government. The landlords who were deprived of their estates, the industrialists, bankers and merchants did not wish to reconcile themselves to the loss of their dominating position.

All of the forces of reaction united against the youthful Soviet Republic. Armies of White Guard bandits organized in various parts of the country were marched against the vital centers of the Republic. Exploiters of every variety and shade were prepared to betray the interests of their country and sell her

independence for a return of at least some of their former privileges and profits.

The foreign imperialists did everything to help the Russian White Guards. They supplied them with armaments, ammunition, food and uniforms; they embarked upon armed intervention against the Soviet Republic, organized numerous conspiracies, acts of sabotage and terror.

The nascent Soviet Republic had only hastily formed and inadequately trained and equipped Red Guard detachments for resisting the combined forces of foreign imperialism and Russian White Guards. But these detachments were made strong by their revolutionary spirit. It is to the valor and revolutionary devotion of the Red Guards that Soviet Russia is obligated for the fact that all

the predictions about the inevitable collapse of Soviet power within a week or two after the Revolution did not come true.

It was, however, clear that the socialist state could not exist without a well disciplined regular army. "Either we create a real, well disciplined regular workers' and peasants' army and defend the Republic, or we fail to do this and then the cause will be lost," said Joseph Stalin. Under the guidance of the Party and its leaders, Lenin and Stalin, the Soviet State built up its armed forces.

For three years the newly formed Soviet armed forces defended the gains of the Socialist Revolution against the armies of 14 states and the Russian White Guards. Although the latter possessed superiority in armaments, in supplies and in the skill of commanding personnel, the Red Army was nevertheless victorious.



OVER THE REICHSTAG. On April 30, 1945 the Soviet victory banner was hoisted over the broken symbol of Nazi power in Berlin.

The Red Army revealed a strength that astonished the entire world.

The Soviet Army is the army of a socialist state, and therein lies the source of its strength. It is unlike any army known in the history of mankind. It is a new type of army, which stands guard over the interests of the people. That is why it has the solid support of the people. The army's contact and unity with the people ensure it an invincibly strong rear. The Soviet soldier's understanding of the aims and tasks of his struggle accounts for the mass heroism characteristic of the Soviet Army, and strengthens discipline and organization.

In subsequent years the Soviet Army has been vigilantly guarding the borders of its country. During the period of peaceful construction, in the years between the Civil War and the Second World War, the Soviet Army constantly grew in strength and skill. In those years too it was repeatedly called upon to administer a rebuff to enemy provocations. To those who tried to probe the military strength of the Soviet country and to profit at its expense (the Chinese militarists on the Chinese Eastern Railway, the Japanese Samurai at Hassan and Khalkhin-Gol, the Soviet Army invariably proved equal to its task and valiantly discharged its duty.

And when the achievements of the Socialist Revolution were menaced by the greatest danger, fascist aggression, the armed forces of the Socialist State again brilliantly carried out their mission.

The German fascists did not conceal their aims and intentions with regard to the Soviet Union. With cynical frankness they stated that they wanted to destroy the Socialist State, to seize its territory up to the Urals, to annihilate the greater part of its population and to convert the survivors into slaves. The destruction of the world's only socialist state would have meant the annulment of all the achievements of the Great October Socialist Revolution. The great-



GENERALISSIMO JOSEPH V. STALIN

est military task in world history—the defense of these achievements—fell to the lot of the Soviet armed forces.

At the time of their attack on the USSR, the Hitlerites were in a position to utilize the resources of many European states enslaved by them. The huge fascist army had been steeled in modern warfare in Spain and Poland, in Norway and France, in Yugoslavia and on Crete. It was fully mobilized for attack on the USSR.

The Hitlerites calculated that the modern mobile means of warfare—tanks, aircraft and motorized infantry—would enable them to exploit their surprise attack with maximum strategic effect. The pace of the advance was planned to give the USSR no time to mobilize its army and internal resources.

Napoleon, the Hitlerite strategists argued, could not defeat Russia precisely because of his failure to capture her vital centers and smash her army with adequate speed, before she had time to recover after the retreat.

But the fascist strategists overlooked the fact that the Great October Socialist Revolution had imbued the Soviet country with invincible strength. The capacity of the Soviet State to resist attack was many times stronger than that of tsarist Russia. The factors responsible for this were: the strength and stability of the Soviet social and state system born of the great Revolution; the morale and political unity of the Soviet people; the lofty aim of the war; the economic policy of industrialization and collectivization; and Stalin's brilliant strategy.

The political unity of the Soviet people, welded in the course of the struggle for socialism, left no room for the class and national antagonisms upon which Hitler based his calculations. This unity predetermined the high morale and fighting spirit of the Soviet Army and the invincible strength of the rear. The policy of industrialization and collectivization had created a powerful technical and economic base for active de-

fense. Stalin's military strategy directed the Soviet armed forces through all their trials. As a result, the plans of the fascist militarists failed.

As a rule, the aggressor is better prepared for war than is the victim of aggression. Hitler calculated that this would secure his "lightning" victory. Unlike the Hitlerite gamble, Stalin's strategy rested on thoroughly scientific principles. It took account not of the transitory, but of the permanently operating factors which, in the final analysis, decide the outcome of a war.

After the defeat of the Germans at the approaches to Moscow in the winter of 1941-42, the whole world realized that the Hitlerites had at last encountered a powerful adversary.

In the summer of 1942 the Germans again attempted to win the war by "lightning" strategy. Taking advantage of the absence of a second front, they diverted all the forces they could gather from the West and launched another "decisive" offensive, calculated to bring



BATTLE OF STALINGRAD. Riflemen advancing through the ruins in the struggle that turned the war against the Nazis.



A PEOPLE'S ARMY. Soviet tankists were accorded warm welcomes by inhabitants of Soviet villages.

about the fall of Moscow and the defeat of the Soviet armed forces. By the autumn of 1942 the enemy had pene-

trated far into the interior of the USSR, up to the Volga and the Caucasus, without achieving decisive strategic success.

With remarkable skill the High Command of the Soviet Army exploited the strategic situation. The Soviet counter-offensive at Stalingrad concluded with the destruction of the crack armies of Paulus, and marked a radical turn in the course of the war.

A spell-bound world watched the Soviet Army's westward drive work havoc with all the German defense walls and lines advertised by Goebbels as invincible. Soviet territory was cleared of the fascist invaders.

By the summer of 1944 it became evident that the Soviet Army was capable of crushing fascist Germany and freeing Europe with its own forces. The Allied landing in Northern France accelerated events.

In the spring of 1945, the red flag raised by the Soviet soldiers over the Reichstag signified the end of the war in Europe and the complete victory of the Soviet armed forces over the Hitler war machine.

The Soviet troops surmounted the greatest obstacles on the way to victory. Their advance to the West was by no means a parade-ground march. Its course lay through bitter and bloody battles against the frantically stubborn enemy, through rigors of climate and terrain.

The same selfless heroism and brilliant military skill which secured the historic victory over fascist Germany were characteristic of the operations of the Soviet armed forces against Japan.

The titanic power of the Soviet Union was now evident to all the world. The people of the world understand that this power is not designated for the oppression and enslavement of other peoples and states; that, it is, on the contrary, a bulwark of peace and friendship among nations. As Generalissimo Stalin put it: "The whole world has had the opportunity to convince itself not only of the might of the Soviet State but also of the just nature of its policy, which is based on recognition of the equality of all peoples, on respect for their freedom and independence." The great power of the Soviet armed forces is designated not for conquests and seizures, but for the defense of the just interests of the Soviet Union, for defense of the achievements of the Great October Revolution.

FROM THE ARCTIC TO THE SUBTROPICS

The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics occupies one sixth of the earth's surface, stretching from the Carpathian Mountains and the Baltic in the West to the Pacific Ocean in the East; from the Arctic Ocean in the North to the Black Sea, the Pamir Mountains and the plains of Mongolia in the South. On its gigantic territory are varied climates and terrains: the icy wastes of the Arctic, the orchards and plantations of the subtropics. On this and following pages are representative scenes photographed in various parts of the USSR.

RIGHT. In the Arctic. The steamer "Anadyr" in the East Siberian Sea.

BELOW. In the subtropics. Palm trees in Batumi, Georgian SSR.





ABOVE. Camel caravan in the Kara Kum desert, Turkmen SSR.

LEFT. On the Chukotsk Peninsula, Maritime Territory, Russian SFSR.

RIGHT. Military highway in Kheva Gorge, Georgian SSR.

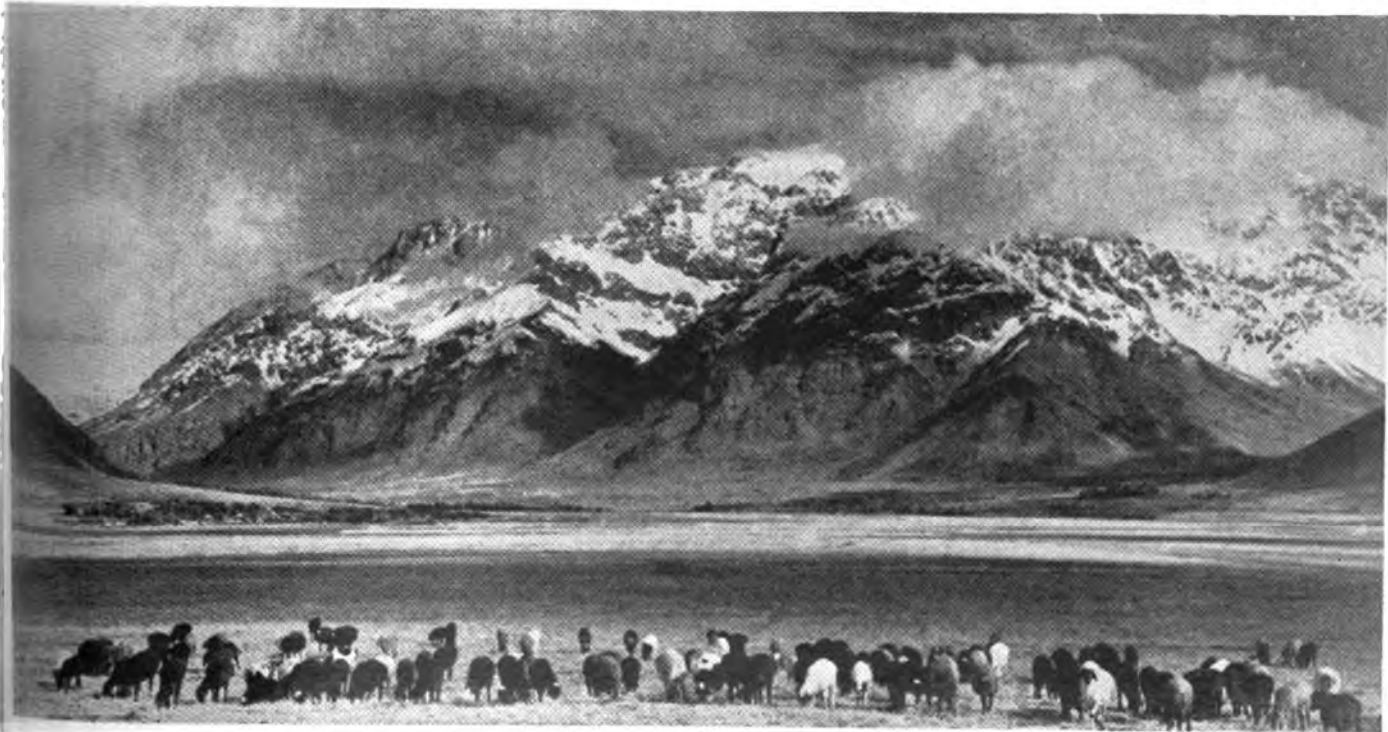
BELOW. Bear Mountain in the Crimea, Russian SFSR.





ABOVE. Kivach Falls, largest in the USSR, on the Suna River, 15 miles above where it empties into Lake Onega.

BELOW. Grazing in Dzhirgital, Tajik SSR. In the Republic is the USSR's highest mountain, Stalin Peak, 24,600 feet.



30 Years—And the Future

By S. Gurovich

THE peoples of the USSR are marking the 30th anniversary of the establishment of Soviet power with energetic efforts for the speedy restoration and further development of the country's national economy, which suffered so severely from the invasion of the fascist barbarians. For the second time in 30 years the Soviet people must carry out the prodigious work of repairing the damage caused to their economy by foreign invaders.

But there cannot be the slightest comparison between conditions after the expulsion of the interventionists in 1920 and the condition of the national economy of the USSR after the victorious conclusion of the Second World War. The brilliant forecast of Lenin, the founder of the Soviet State, has been fully confirmed: "Whatever the at-

tempts at the invasion of Russia and military undertakings against her—and of such attempts there will be probably more than one—we are already steeled by our experience, and on the basis of actual experience know that all these attempts will fail ignominiously. And after each attempt of our enemies we shall emerge stronger than we were before."

In the war forced upon the Soviet Union by the fascist aggressors the socialist system proved its strength. The Soviet Union emerged from the Second World War stronger than ever, as a result of the tremendous work carried out by the Soviet people during the years of socialist construction. Those were years of creative labor, stubborn struggle and brilliant victories.

The vast territory of the Soviet

Union contains incalculable wealth, more than enough of everything necessary for its population. And yet, tsarist Russia was a poor country, economically backward and 50 to 100 years behind the advanced capitalist countries.

There was agrarian overpopulation in tsarist Russia. A considerable part of the best lands belonged to the landlords, the tsarist family and the nobility. The peasant masses were deprived of the necessary means of production, they could not till the fertile soil well, and therefore obtained low harvests. Famine was a frequent visitor in the pre-revolutionary Russian village.

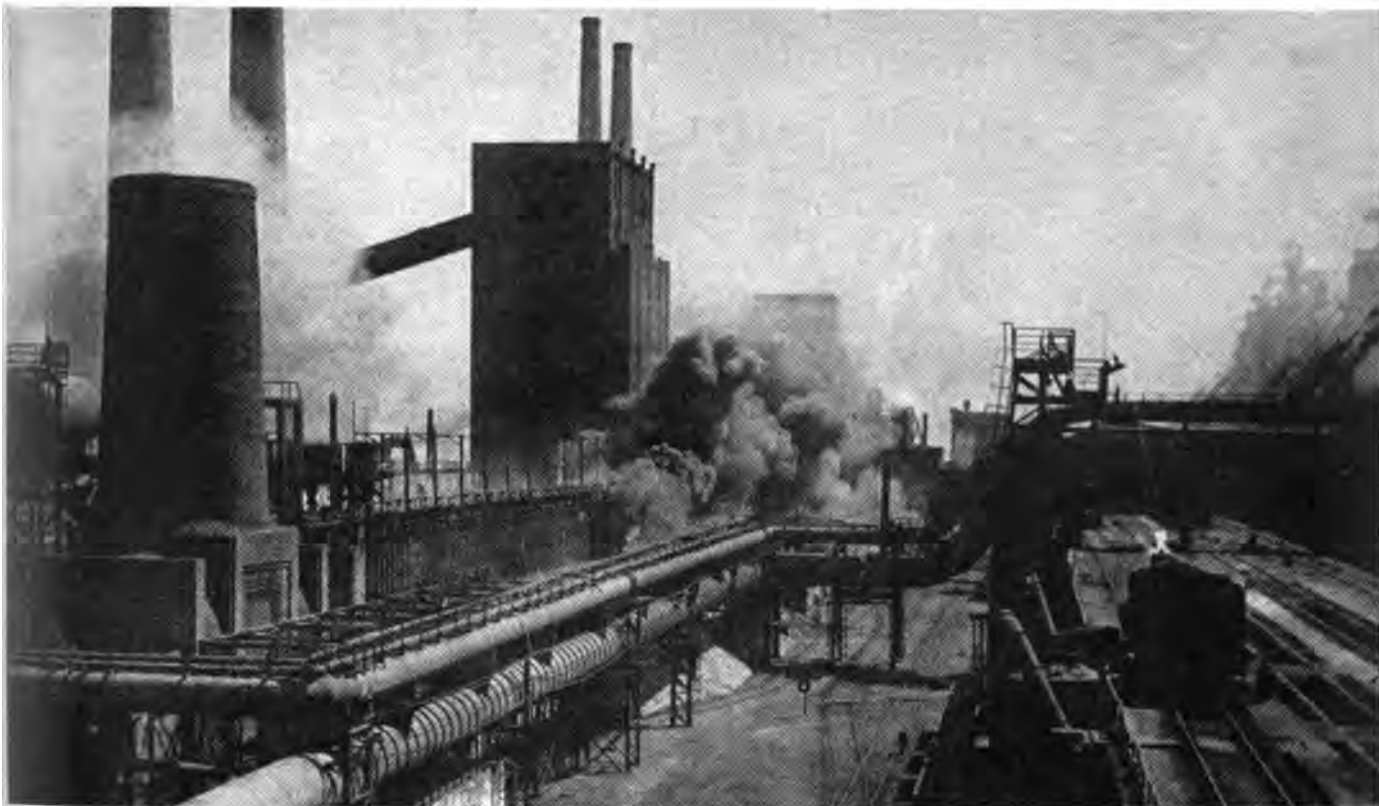
The industry of tsarist Russia, in terms of the level of its development, ranked among the lowest in the world. That was a direct consequence of the fact that it was largely in the hands of foreign capital. Foreign capital annually pumped out of Russia more than one billion gold rubles in interest and profits. The state debt of Russia in 1917 amounted to 16 billion rubles, a significant index of the country's dependence on foreign creditor states.

Such was the condition of Russia when she entered the First World War. The technical and economic weakness of the country made itself felt in the equipment of her army. Russia experienced an acute shortage of arms and ammunition. Outworn equipment and the shortage of spare parts were bringing industry to a standstill. In agriculture the already low crop yields were sharply declining and transport was being ruined. As a result, by the fall of 1917 the country was on the brink of disaster. The Great October Socialist Revolution saved Russia.

The nationalization of the land and its minerals, of industry, transport and the banks, created a basis for the organization of a new socialist economy, which opened the way for the powerful development of the country's productive forces and all branches of her economy and culture.



RESTORATION. Reconstruction crews working at the Kochegarka colliery in the Donbas, one of the chief coal fields of the USSR.



WAR-BORN INDUSTRY. Coke batteries at the Magnitogorsk iron and steel mill, which was put into operation during the recent war. The growth of industry was temporarily interrupted only in areas invaded by the Nazis.

But the Soviet people were unable to take up peaceful socialist construction forthwith. For three years they were forced to fight against the remnants of the propertied classes routed by the Revolution, and against the intervention of 14 countries which tried by force of arms to restore their domination and to strangle the young Soviet Republic. The internal and foreign counter-revolution failed to turn back the wheel of history. The enemy was completely defeated and driven out of the country. But during these years the country's national economy fell into still greater decay. Transport was in a state of collapse.

The country's economy had to be fundamentally reorganized. Entire branches of the national economy had to be created anew.

While heavy battles were still being fought and Moscow was surrounded by a flaming ring of civil war fronts, Lenin and Stalin were working on the first plan for the development of socialist economy. That plan, adopted in 1920

and known as the GOELRO Plan (meaning the State Plan for the Electrification of Russia), was to be completed in 10 to 15 years. It called for the development of the national economy on the basis of electrification.

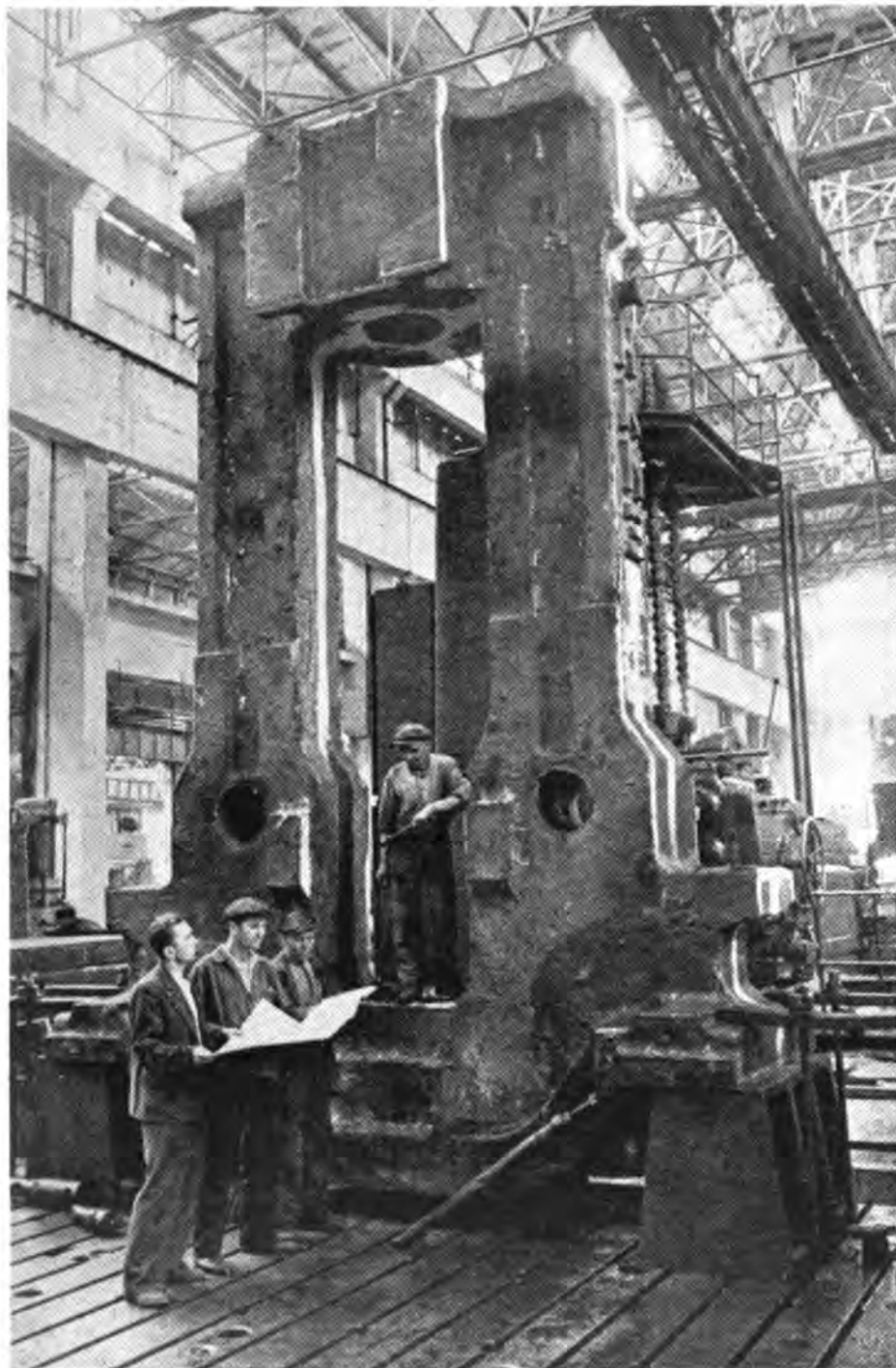
The restoration period lasted for six years. By 1927 decisive successes in the development of the national economy were already to be noticed: output of industry and agriculture had not only attained the prewar level but surpassed it. In 1927, the first year after the restoration period, production of industry was 18 per cent higher than in the previous year.

The path of the speedy industrialization of the country, as mapped out by Stalin, was different from that along which the industrialization of capitalist countries had proceeded. Industrialization in capitalist countries commenced with the development of light industry, where the turnover of capital is more rapid and the rate of profit higher. Guided by the teaching of Lenin and Stalin, the Soviet people started the

industrialization of their national economy by placing the development of heavy industry in the forefront.

In 1928 the Soviet Union entered upon the realization of the First Five-Year Plan. The basic task of that plan was to transform the country, with its backward and in some cases medieval technique, to a country with modern technique, to transform the USSR into an industrial, mighty and fully independent country. The task was to dislodge the capitalist elements completely and to create an economic basis for building up a socialist society.

In the course of five years a number of large enterprises in all branches of the national economy were to be built, some of them in the most remote regions of the country, where there was not even a vestige of industry. A new powerful coal and metallurgical base, second only to the Donbas, was to be created in the East; the country was to be covered with a dense network of power stations and with new railways; a large-scale machine building industry was to be estab-



NOVO-KRAMATORSK WORKS. Machining the mount of a blooming mill part in the rehabilitated Donbas plant.

lished, capable of supplying all branches of industry with the most up-to-date means of production and agriculture with large numbers of tractors, harvester combines and other machines. Agriculture was to be reorganized on

lines of large-scale collective farming, thereby ensuring an economic basis for socialism in the countryside.

The First Five-Year Plan in the USSR was fulfilled in four years and three months.

Profound transformations took place in agriculture. The collective farm system was widely put into effect. To assist the collective farms and to introduce up-to-date technique in agriculture, the state established a wide network of machine and tractor stations equipped with tractors, harvester combines and other agricultural machines. Large state grain farms (often called grain factories in the USSR) and state cattle breeding farms were set up all over the country.

As a result of the First Five-Year Plan the building of the economic foundation of a socialist society was completed in the USSR. Unemployment was abolished, and the elements of capitalism disappeared.

The level of industrial production provided for in the GOELRO Plan was exceeded in 1930, and the electrification program of that plan was completed in 1931.

With still greater energy the Soviet people commenced the realization of the Second Stalin Five-Year Plan. That plan covered the period of 1933-1937. The basic economic task of the Second Five-Year Plan was the completion of the reconstruction of the national economy, the mastery of advanced technology, and a two- or threefold increase in consumption.

The Second Five-Year Plan was fulfilled ahead of schedule. At the end of two Five-Year Plan periods, Soviet industry showed the following gains: gross production of all industry had increased (in comparative prices) from 16,200,000,000 rubles in 1913 to 95,500,000,000 in 1937; output of electricity rose in the same period from 1,900,000,000 kilowatt-hours to 35,400,000,000; the gross harvest of grain crops increased from 80,100,000 to 120,300,000 tons; the national income in 1937 was 96,900,000,000 rubles as compared with 21 billion in 1913. Industry accounted for 77.4 per cent of the total production of the national economy in 1937, as compared with 42.1 per cent in 1913. The USSR had become a mighty industrial power.

As a result of the two Five-Year Plans, Soviet industry had advanced to first place in Europe and second in the world in terms of volume of production;

in agriculture, it attained first place in the world for grain production; consumption by the people increased more than twofold during the Second Five-Year Plan; the national income increased more than fourfold as compared with that before the Revolution; state expenditure on cultural and social services for the population rose almost fourfold during the Second Five-Year Plan period. Real wages of workers and other employees more than doubled.

As a result of electrification the most advanced methods of production began to be extensively applied in the Soviet Union. Mechanization markedly improved working conditions, and raised wages as well as output. Productivity of labor in the First Five-Year Plan period rose by 41 per cent and in the period of the Second Five-Year Plan by 82 per cent. As compared with 1913 the output per worker in Soviet industry increased 3.3 times. During the period of the Second Five-Year Plan nearly six million skilled workers were trained, and about a million specialists graduated from Soviet higher and secondary educational institutions.

In agriculture the process of collectivization was completed in the Second Five-Year Plan period. By the end of

the Second Five-Year Plan period mechanization of plowing for spring crops attained 71 per cent and mechanization of threshing 94 per cent. During the 1933-1937 period the harvest of grain crops increased by 72 per cent, of cotton by 100 per cent, and the number of head of cattle increased considerably. The result of this was a rise in the income of the collective farm peasantry.

As a result of the two Stalin Five-Year Plans a socialist society was in the main built up in the USSR, a society in which there are no antagonistic classes, in which the workers, the peasants and the intellectuals, in their capacity as citizens with equal rights, govern the country. The principle of socialism, "from each according to his ability, to each according to his work," was realized in the land of the Soviets.

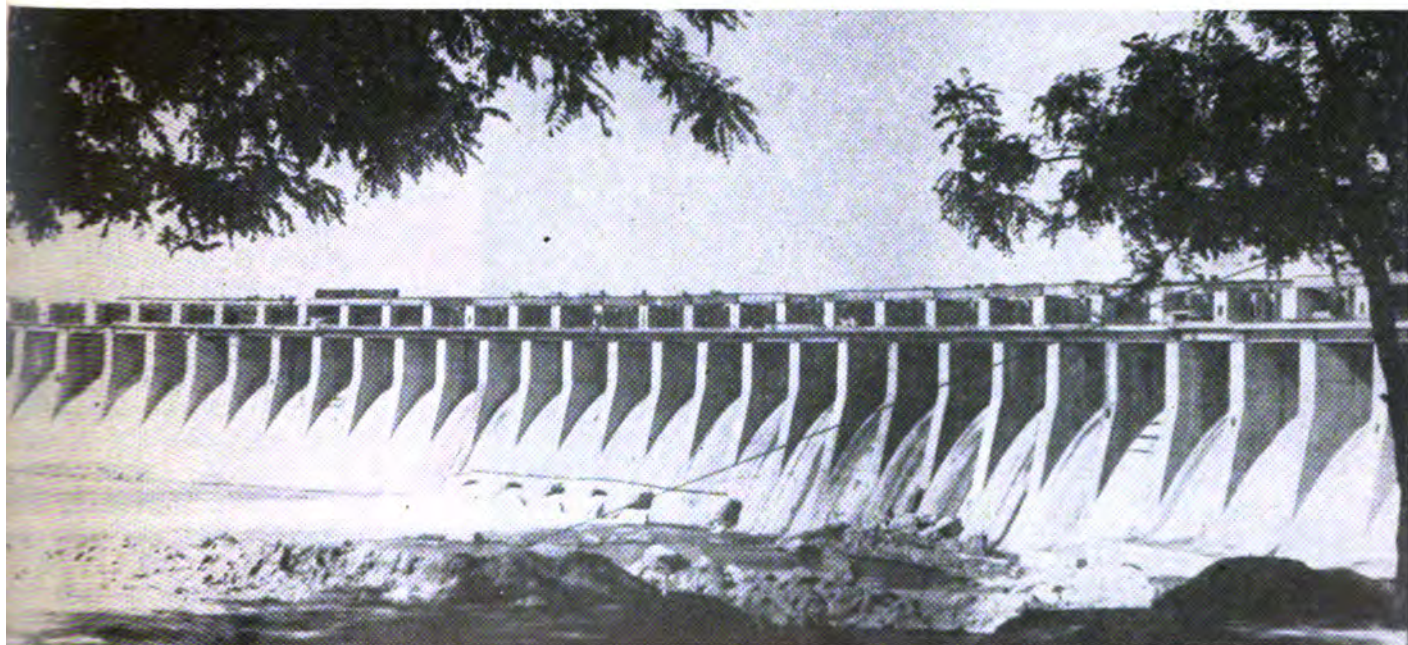
The results of the great victory of socialism in the USSR were expressed in the Stalin Constitution, the economic foundation of which is, as stated in Article IV, "the socialist system of economy and the socialist ownership of the means and instruments of production firmly established as a result of the abolition of the capitalist system of economy, the abrogation of private ownership of the means and instruments of produc-

tion and the abolition of the exploitation of man by man."

Continuing the development of their socialist economy, the Soviet people after the Second Five-Year Plan entered upon a new phase of development, the completion of the building up of a socialist society and the gradual transition to communism. The Third Five-Year Plan, drawn up for the 1938-1942 period, like the preceding ones, provided for a new rise in the well-being of the people and was applied with particular success. Between 1938 and 1940 almost twice as many enterprises were put into operation in large-scale industry as in the whole period of the First Five-Year Plan.

By 1940 the gross production of large-scale industry, as compared with 1913, had increased 12 times; machine building, 54 times; the output of electricity, 25 times; pig iron, almost four times; steel, 4.5 times; coal, 5.5 times; petroleum, 3.5 times; raw cotton, more than three times; and the output of grain had increased by 17 million tons.

On the basis of this mighty growth of heavy industry and agriculture, all branches of industry producing consumer goods developed extensively. A huge



RESTORATION OF THE DNIEPER DAM. The giant hydroelectric station was badly damaged by the Nazis. The first 100,000-kilowatt hydroturbine began operation this year. All Nazi-wrecked power plants are now operating.



DESTRUCTION IN STALINGRAD. One of many charred skeletons still remaining, bitter monuments to the Nazi invasion.



REBUILDING STALINGRAD. Young workers laying bricks for a new apartment house in the tractor plant settlement.

number of textile mills, shoe factories, silk reeling, knitgoods and other enterprises of light industry had been entirely reconstructed or built anew.

The immense industrial construction during the period of the Stalin Five-Year Plans changed the economic geography of the country; it developed new districts and put an end to the economic and cultural backwardness of a number of regions and republics.

A powerful coal and metallurgical base was created in the eastern part of the USSR. On that basis arose new large enterprises, including such huge industrial plants as Magnitogorsk and Kuznetsk. The new oil region between the Volga and the Urals—known as the "Second Baku"—and other new oil regions were developed. Machine building plants arose in far-flung districts of the country, particularly in the Urals and Siberia.

Agriculture likewise developed according to plan. Working on the fields of collective and state farms in 1940 were 523 thousand tractors, 182 thousand harvester combines and a huge number of other up-to-date agricultural machines.

Fulfillment of the Third Five-Year Plan was interrupted in June, 1941, by the treacherous attack of fascist Germany. Utilizing the advantages of planned socialist economy, the Soviet State was able rapidly to convert its industry for war purposes. With exceptional precision and speed a great many large enterprises were removed from the threatened districts to the rear where they immediately started producing materials necessary for the front and the population. Created in the years of peace, the powerful socialist industry of the eastern part of the country became the economic basis of the military might of the USSR. A large number of new enterprises in all branches of industry were built during the war in various parts of the country. Agriculture supplied the country with foodstuffs and raw material.

The war clearly proved that the Soviet system could successfully withstand attack.

The German fascist invaders inflicted enormous losses on the national

economy of the USSR. They demolished 31,850 industrial plants, destroyed 40 thousand miles of railroads, plundered 98 thousand collective farms, 1,876 state farms and 2,890 machine and tractor stations, rendered nearly 25 million persons homeless. The losses from direct destruction of Soviet property alone by the Germans amount to the gigantic figure of 679 billion rubles. And despite this enormous devastation of the national economy of the USSR, despite the unheard of burdens, the Soviet people, while the war still raged, rehabilitated factories, mills and mines, dwellings and cultural institutions in districts liberated from the enemy.

After the end of the war the USSR adopted the postwar Five-Year Plan for the restoration and development of the national economy.

Under this Five-Year Plan the pre-war level of development of the national economy will not only be attained during the 1946-1950 period, but will be surpassed to a considerable extent. In 1950, as compared with 1940, the output of industry is to increase by 48 per cent, the production of agriculture by 27 per cent, and railroad freight traffic by 28 per cent. One of the fundamental tasks of the current Five-Year Plan is to increase the output of agricultural products and consumer goods, in order to raise the material well-being of the people.

The second year of the current Five-Year Plan is coming to an end. Thousands of enterprises in all branches of the national economy have already completed and exceeded the year's program.

Developing in accordance with the laws of socialist production, Soviet economy again is on the upgrade. The peace-loving Soviet people are working energetically toward the realization of the main economic task of the USSR, the task of overtaking and outstripping the principal capitalist countries in per capita industrial production.

When this task will be accomplished and an abundance of commodities will be in production in the USSR, it will become possible to carry into effect the communist principle: "from each according to his ability, to each according to his need."



EXCEEDING QUOTAS. Stakhanovite Ilya Borodin, a drop-hammer operator at the Stalingrad tractor plant, has been exceeding his quota fivefold every day.



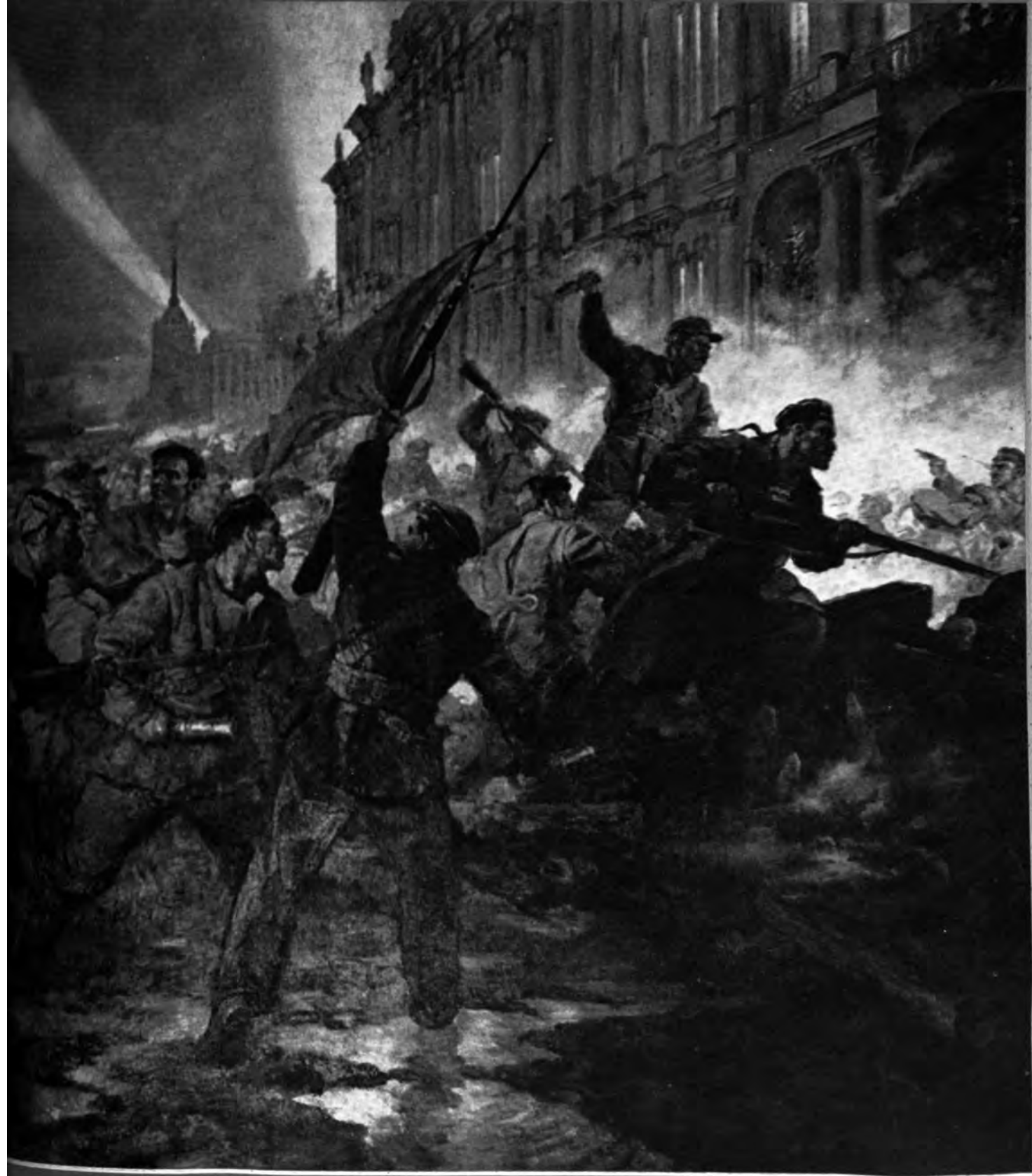
MORE CONSUMER GOODS. Production quotas for light industry have been raised. This is the knitting department of the Avtovyaz knitwear artel.

The Storming of the Winter Palace

Painting by L. Sokolov-Skalya

The climactic battle of the October Revolution was the storming of the Winter Palace of the tsars in Petrograd, where the last ministers of the Provisional Government had taken refuge, under the protection of cadets and shock battalions. On the night of November 7, 1917 (October 25), after the victory of the Revolution had been proclaimed, the workers, soldiers and sailors of Petrograd took the Winter Palace by storm and arrested the members of the Provisional Government.





Planning the Soviet Budget

By Professor K. Plotnikov



AID TO MOTHERS. Free medical care is provided for in the Soviet budget, in villages as well as cities. This is a consultation center in Kuibyshev.

THE economic foundation of Soviet society is the socialist system of planned national economy established as a result of the Great October Socialist Revolution. In the USSR the land, its mineral wealth, waters, forests, factories and mills, transport, municipal enterprises and housing constitute socialist, state property, that is, the property of the people. This fact determines the features of the budget of the Soviet socialist state, the sources of its revenue and nature of expenditures.

The purpose of the Soviet state budget, as is also the purpose of the national economic plan, is to increase the public wealth, to effect a steady rise in the living and cultural standards of the people, and to strengthen the country's independence. That is why appropriations for economic and cultural purposes, for satisfying the demands of the population predominate in the state budget of the USSR.

The bulk of its revenue, about 80 per

cent, is derived by the Soviet budget from the earnings of the socialist enterprises. Income taxes contribute only a small fraction of the revenue. In 1947, for example, taxation yielded only seven per cent of the revenue as compared with 14 per cent during the war.

Drawn up in full accord with the tasks of the national economic plan, the state budget of the USSR is designated to ensure the implementation of this plan. The Soviet Union's budget increases in step with the development of its national economy. For example, the 1947 revenue is fixed at 391,500,000,000 rubles, whereas the 1931 revenue was only 25,200,000,000 rubles.

The very first Soviet budget of 1918 allocated more than 50 per cent of its total appropriations for financing the national economy. Tsarist Russia's 1916 budget allocated barely eight per cent for such purposes.

In subsequent years, there is a particularly marked rise in the budget ap-

propriations for financing industry. The funds allocated for industrial development in the 1923-1927 period totaled 2,200,000,000 rubles. Under the First Five-Year Plan this sum rose to 26,300,000,000 and under the Second Five-Year Plan, to 75,400,000,000 rubles. The sum of 83,300,000,000 rubles was allocated for this purpose during the three pre-war years, 1938-1940 (Third Five-Year Plan).

The Great Patriotic War necessitated a complete conversion of the national economy to war production. This was bound to affect the state budget. The expenditures on defense were increased, while other items were reduced. The appropriations for military purposes amounted to 108,400,000,000 rubles in 1942; 125,000,000,000 rubles in 1943; 137,900,000,000 rubles in 1944 and an equal sum in 1945.

Despite wartime difficulties the Soviet State increased its appropriations also for the further development of the national economy and culture of the country. For example, the appropriations for financing national economy under the 1945 budget amounted to 64,600,000,000 rubles, as against 49,000,000,000 rubles in 1944, which was an increase of 31.8 per cent.

The 1945 appropriations for cultural purposes increased to 66,089,000,000 rubles as compared with 51,064,000,000 rubles in 1944, an increase of 29.4 per cent. The expenditures on education rose by 39.9 per cent and the sums allocated for allowances to mothers of large families and unmarried mothers increased by 61.3 per cent.

The war also brought about considerable changes in the composition of the revenue. The conversion of industry to war production led to a decline in the trade turnover, and consequently to a decline in the revenue drawn from the main source—from the income of socialist industry. There was at the same time an increase in military expenditures. This necessitated an increase in taxation,

and in the 1945 budget this item reached 14.7 per cent of the total revenue.

This was, of course, a temporary emergency. The very nature of the Soviet State, as a genuine people's state, rejects unduly high taxation. And as soon as postwar reconversion of industry and other branches of national economy led to an increase in the revenue derived from the principal sources, the war tax was abolished.

Another source of budget revenue is the income from state loans, to which the Soviet people readily subscribe. The exceptional success of the war loans was a manifestation of the patriotism of the Soviet people. The first war loan, floated in the amount of 10,000,000,000 rubles, brought in subscriptions totaling 12,861,000,000 rubles in the course of a few days. Subscriptions to the second war loan, floated in the amount of 12,000,000,000 rubles, exceeded 20,000,000,000 rubles; and the third loan brought in more than 28,000,000,000 rubles. The fourth loan floated in 1945

was likewise oversubscribed. The postwar loans have been floated with equal success.

The changes in the postwar budget of the USSR may be illustrated by the 1947 budget. Its appropriations for the national economy increased by 36,100,000,000 rubles and for cultural undertakings by 26,700,000,000 rubles, as compared with 1946. The progress of education is facilitated by the growing appropriations in the state budget. The 1947 budget allocated 107,100,000,000 rubles for cultural purposes, or 33.2 per cent more than last year. The 1947 allocations for the higher schools and specialized high schools are more than double the prewar figure.

The rapid development of the national economy and the elimination of unemployment necessitated the introduction of a planned system of vocational training. About two million persons are undergoing training this year in trade schools and railway and factory apprenticeship schools. The state budget allo-

cations for training skilled labor increased by 80 per cent over last year's.

Special concern is displayed by the Government of the USSR for the health of the working people. The allocations for public health and physical culture have been growing from year to year. This item in the 1947 budget represents an increase of 5,100,000,000 rubles over the corresponding item of the 1946 budget.

The Soviet state budget reflects the peaceful policy of the USSR. This is evident from the reduced appropriations for the Ministry of the Armed Forces and the steady increase in the appropriations for cultural and economic undertakings in the postwar budgets. In the 1947 budget of the USSR, for example, appropriations for the national economy and culture comprise 64.3 per cent of the total, and the expenditures allocated for the maintenance of the armed forces only 18 per cent. The appropriations for the armed forces in 1940 amounted to 32.6 per cent of the total.



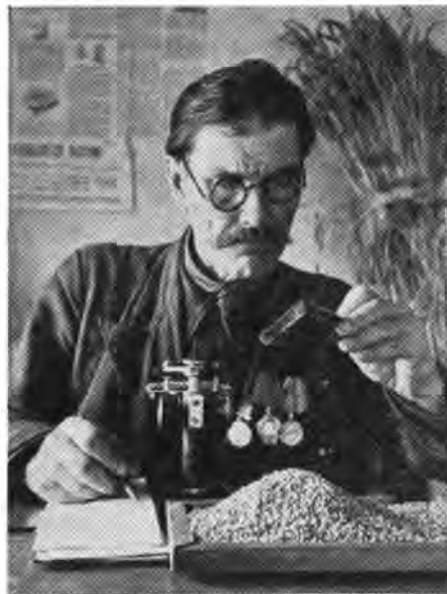
HOUSING. Under government planning, Soviet architects design modern homes. An apartment building for engineers and technicians of the oil industry in the Armenikend housing development near Baku.

Collective Farms in Action

By T. Morozov

THE founders of scientific socialism advanced the problem of combining the personal and the social as one of the major problems of the socialist reconstruction of society. Marx had already pointed out that it is necessary "to strive that the private interest of the individual should coincide with the general human interests." Lenin said: "It is necessary to outlive, to put an end as quickly as possible, to the accursed slogan: each for himself and God alone for all." He called upon each worker and peasant to look upon himself as a member of a great army of free labor waging a struggle for general happiness and prosperity.

In undertaking the gigantic task of the socialist reorganization of agriculture, the Bolshevik Party stressed the problem of properly combining the personal interest of the peasant with his social interests. The Bolsheviks clearly realized the tremendous difficulties connected with the solution of this problem. But they knew also that under the conditions of land nationalization, there are no irreconcilable contradictions between



SCIENTIFIC FARMING. Collective farm leader M. Yefremov's methods helped increase the wheat yield.

the personal interests of the peasants and the interests of society, that under these conditions the problem of coordinating these interests could be fully solved.



ELECTRIC SHEARING. Removing wool at the Kostek sheep breeding state farm in the Alma Ata region, Kazakh SSR.

At the very inception of the mass collective farm movement the Soviet Government proclaimed that the basic form of the collective farm is the agricultural artel, that is, the agricultural cooperative, since the cooperative successfully combines the personal interests of the collective farmers with their social interests, thereby facilitating the education of the individualistic peasants of yesterday in the spirit of collectivism.

The Model Regulations of the Agricultural Artel, adopted by the Second All-Union Congress of Collective Farm Shockworkers in 1935, coordinate in a practical manner the social and personal interests in the collective farm. While aiming at the consolidation of the collective economy, they take into account the personal interests of the collective farmers as well. This is achieved, on the one hand, by supplementing the basic socialized economy of the collective farm with the personal homestead economy of the collective farmer, and, on the other hand, by organization and payment of labor on the collective farm in such a way as to make the collective farmer personally interested in increasing social wealth, that is, the wealth of the collective farm.

In accordance with the Model Regulations of the Agricultural Artel, all the basic means of production—machines, draft cattle, farm buildings and buildings for cultural purposes—are the socialized property of the collective farms, and the collective farm land belongs to the state but is secured to the collective farm for free use in perpetuity.

Each collective farmer is given for his personal use a plot of land, a dwelling house, some cattle and poultry. The auxiliary personal farm satisfies the personal living needs of the members of the collective farm.

The individual homestead plots of the collective farmers occupy, approximately, a total of 10 million acres, whereas the socialized land of the collective farms amounts to 915 million acres. The vast



INCUBATOR STATIONS. An extensive network of them covers the USSR. This is the poultry section of the Novinki state farm in the Gorky region.

area of land secured to the collective farms makes it possible to develop all branches of agriculture on a large scale and at a rapid pace.

Before the war the collective farms had more than 605,500 cattle-breeding ranches with more than 46 million head of cattle. The money income of collective farms from animal husbandry alone amounted to nearly 2,500,000,000 rubles.

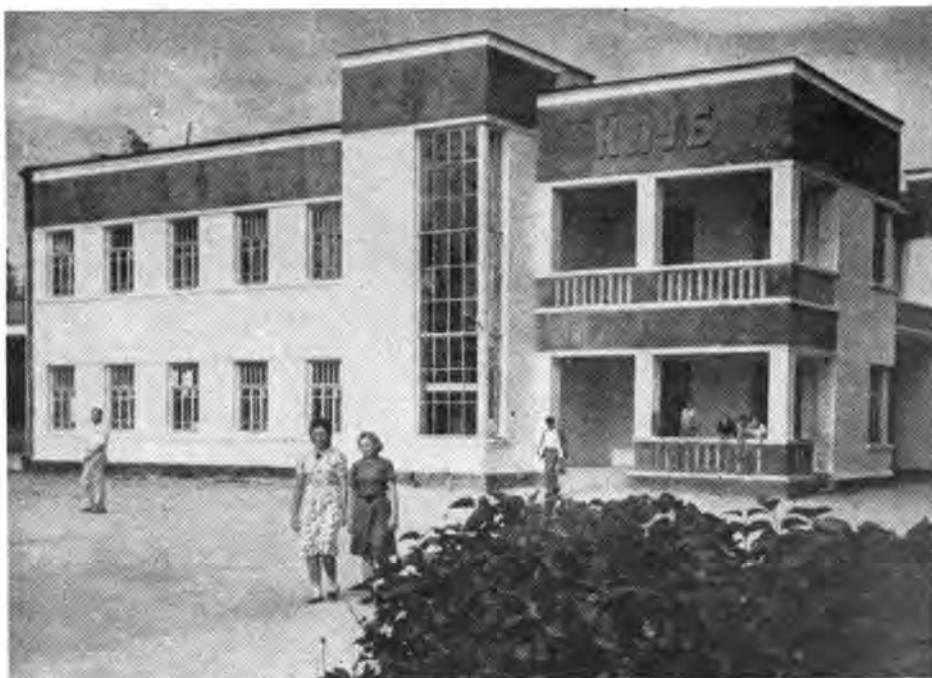
The Stalin Agricultural Artel in the Burnar district, Chuvash ASSR, situated in the central belt of the USSR, is a typical example of a prosperous collective farm. With the aid of the state this collective farm introduced regular seven-field crop rotation, it tills its land with machines, and fertilizes all its fields. During the last 10 years the grain crop yields averaged three tons per hectare. * The collective farm is also successfully developing animal husbandry. In this collective farm the members receive per work-day (a measure of labor on collective farms) in addition to 7 to 11 pounds of grain, also meat, honey, butter, fruit, potatoes and other vegetables. Almost 90 per cent of the budget of every collective farm family consists

of the income received from the collective farm, while the other 10 per cent comes from the personal auxiliary farm.

The recent war was a serious test of

the strength and vitality of the collective farm system. The collective farms passed this test with honors. Without interruption they supplied the country with foodstuffs and raw material. Even in the areas that were occupied by the Germans, the peasants secretly preserved the collective farm property and returned it to the collective farms as soon as the enemy was driven out. The strength of the collective farm system strikingly manifested itself in the pace of rehabilitation of the collective farms which had been devastated by the German invaders. Had there been no collective farm system, Soviet agriculture would have been unable so rapidly to repair the ravages inflicted by the war.

The enemies of socialism contended that the Soviet peasantry would never rally to the banner of socialism, that it was incapable of rising to the level of consciousness of the general interests of the people, that coordination of personal and social interests by the collectivization of agriculture was impossible. But life itself proved that there were no irreconcilable contradictions between town and village, between the peasantry and the working class under the conditions of socialism and the collective farm system.



FARM CLUB HOUSE. The Kuban state farm in the Krasnodar territory was devastated by the Nazis. This is a newly built recreation center.

* Metric tons—2,204 lbs.; 1 hectare=2.471 acres.

Tractors to Boost Production

By Mikhail Sukhanov

OUTSIDE the Soviet Union there must be a good many people who do not know what the initials MTS stand for. The reason is easily explained, since MTS, which means machine and tractor station, is an entirely new type of organization evolved by the socialist system of economy. Before the Revolution it did not exist.

In pre-revolutionary Russia small-scale farming with a backward technique prevailed. The wooden, horse-drawn plow was the chief implement. The more complex machines were in the hands of the landlords and *kulaks*, who owned the major part of the land. Oppressed by heavy taxation and other obligations, the Russian peasant could never have dreamed of acquiring machinery. All he could do was to try to make both ends meet.

A really titanic force was needed to eliminate the age-old backwardness of Russian agriculture. This force was the October Revolution.

The October Socialist Revolution released the peasant from oppression by the landlords and capitalists. The Soviet Government gave more than 400 million acres of land which belonged to the landlords, the monasteries and the state to the peasantry for free and permanent use.

That, however, was only the first step directed toward the abolition of the backwardness of the village and the poverty of millions of peasants. Small-scale individual peasant farming continued. The peasants could not, of course, struggle effectively for higher crops, develop scientific farming or make good use of tractors and other machines on their small strips of land. In 1921 Lenin said that if the people continued the old way of small-scale farming, even though they be free citizens of a free country, they should be doomed anyway.

What was the solution to the dilemma? There was only one, and that was to reorganize small-scale individual

farming on a collective farm basis. Voluntary collectivization was the path for the Russian peasant to a prosperous and cultural life. But, as was indicated by the leaders of the Revolution, this plan could only be realized by creating the necessary material and technical base, by supplying the countryside with machinery, chiefly with tractors.

The Soviet Government proclaimed the policy of industrialization. The country began building large factories and power stations, including plants for the production of motor vehicles, tractors, combines and other agricultural machinery.

It was during this period of socialist reform in the villages that the idea of the machine and tractor stations originated and developed.

In the early stage of Soviet power state farms had been organized on small sectors of the estates of the former landlords. The object of the Government in organizing those state farms was, first, to supply the country with cheap

agricultural produce of good quality and, second, to stimulate the socialist reorganization of the countryside. The state farms served as vivid examples of the advantages of large-scale farming as compared with individual peasant farming. These state farms loaned the collective farms tractors and other machinery and gave expert advice on questions of agronomy.

The Shevchenko state farm in the Ukraine set up a machine and tractor brigade to serve the needs of neighboring collective farms. Similar brigades were organized by other state farms.

In 1927 the machine and tractor brigade of the Shevchenko state farm was reorganized as a machine and tractor station and made an independent economic unit. That was how the first MTS came into being. The idea soon spread, and machine and tractor stations were established in the Northern Caucasus, along the Don, the Volga and in other regions of the country.

The peasants took an ever greater interest in collectivization. A good deal of the credit for this is due to the state farms and machine and tractor stations. Peasants watched the tractors at work and saw the advantages of mechanization. They realized that this alone would enable them to start a real struggle for higher agricultural production and for a better life. A widespread collective farm movement began in the villages, strengthening most noticeably in 1929. By 1930, 158 machine and tractor stations had been set up and the newly-built industry had produced more than 16 thousand tractors. Many tractors were also imported.

Machine and tractor stations are state-owned enterprises working for collective farms on the basis of contracts. In accordance with these contracts the machine and tractor stations have to do all the heavy work on the collective farm, provide fuel and oil for the tractors, repair the machinery and carry the cost of maintaining farm



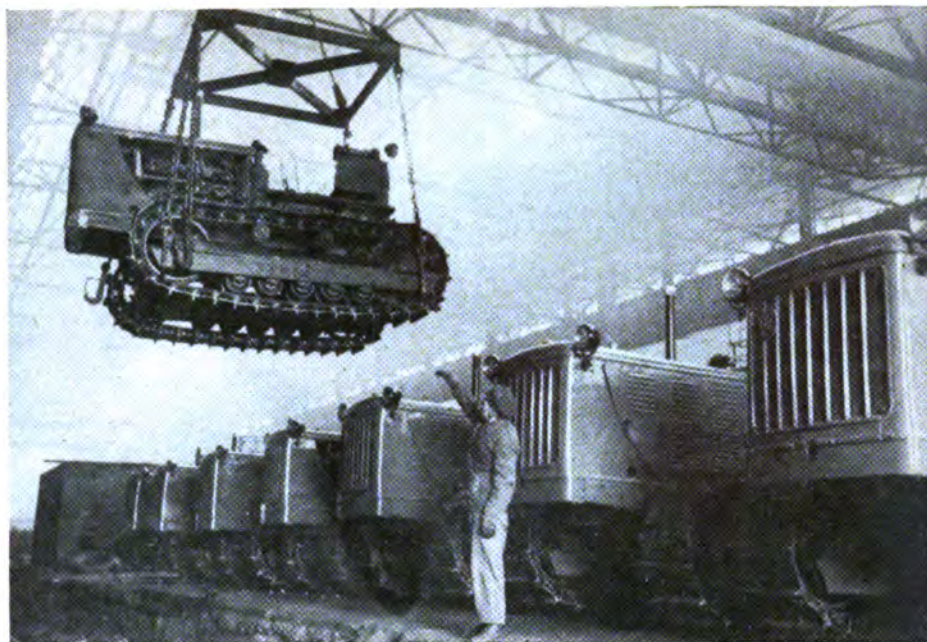
OLD STYLE. Pre-revolutionary agricultural implements shown at the Cheboksary Museum in the Chuvash ASSR.

experts and the technical staff. In addition the machine and tractor stations, together with the agricultural departments, help collective farms in the organization of crop rotation, in drawing up production and financial plans, in the organization of labor, the training of personnel and keeping accounts.

In the MTS the government discovered a type of organization which permits the maintenance of large-scale farming on a high technical level.

The machine and tractor stations developed in scope and numbers. More and more factories were built, more tractors, combines and trucks were produced. There were more machine and tractor stations every year, their machine parks became larger and larger. In 1931 the country had 1,228 machine and tractor stations; before the war, more than seven thousand. In 1940, 75 per cent of the spring plowing, 80 per cent of the summer plowing for fallow and 72 per cent of the autumn plowing for fallow on the collective farms was done by tractors. Agriculture in the USSR is now more highly mechanized than in any other country.

In comparison with pre-revolutionary times, the area under cultivation in 1940 increased by some 75 million



NEW STYLE. Thousands of tractors for collective farms are being manufactured yearly. At the Kirov plant in the Urals.

acres. The technical industrial crops, which formed 4.3 per cent of the total crops in 1913, rose to eight per cent in 1940. In the four years preceding the war, crops in the USSR yielded annually 128 million tons of grain and more, as compared with the 72 to

90 million tons before the Revolution.

Mechanization and collective labor created favorable conditions for higher labor productivity in agriculture. In 1937 labor productivity in the grain growing sectors on the collective farms was 215 per cent and on the best collective farms 485 per cent higher than that of the individual peasant holdings.

During the war, the German invaders ravaged and ruined 98 thousand collective farms and 2,890 machine and tractor stations. Since their liberation the once occupied regions of the USSR have received (as of 1946) more than 26 thousand tractors and more than 40 thousand agricultural machines of various types. All the machine and tractor stations destroyed by the invaders have been rehabilitated.

In the course of 1947 Soviet agriculture has received 34 thousand tractors and 510 million rubles' worth of machinery. In 1948 collective farms will get 67 thousand tractors, and in 1950 they will receive 112 thousand. There will also be more machine and tractor stations. Under the current Five-Year Plan, 8,800,000,000 rubles have been appropriated for the rehabilitation and development of the machine and tractor stations.



NOTED TRACTOR DRIVERS. Praskovya Angelina (left), a Ukrainian Deputy to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, with her sisters, Elena and Nadezhda.

People's Gains Under Socialism

By I. Filippov



RIGHT TO WORK GUARANTEED. These steelmakers of the Magnitogorsk iron and steel mill in the Urals have no fears of unemployment.

THE victory of the October Revolution and the construction of socialism in the USSR brought about a fundamental change in the position of the proletariat. An oppressed and exploited class in pre-revolutionary Russia, it has become an entirely new class, a class which has established the socialist ownership of the instruments and means of production and is directing Soviet society toward communism.

In the words of J. V. Stalin, the working class of the USSR "is an entirely new working class, a working class emancipated from exploitation, the like of which the history of mankind has never known before."

One of the greatest economic achievements of the Soviet working class is the elimination of unemployment. The Constitution of the USSR secures to every Soviet citizen the right to work, that is, it guarantees his right to employment and payment for his work in accordance with its quantity and quality.

The possibility of unemployment, as well as of economic crises, is ruled out completely by the conditions prevailing in the Soviet Union, where the national economy belongs entirely to the society of the working people and is developed in accordance with a single plan and with the object of improving the living standard of the population.

Unlike the worker in pre-revolutionary Russia, the Soviet worker is free from fear of unemployment, poverty and hunger. He looks confidently to the future, knowing that the socialist state is deeply concerned with his material and cultural well-being.

The average payroll of Soviet industrial workers increased 3.5 times between 1931 and 1938. This alone sent living standards upwards. But there are also other factors working in this direction. The workers of the Soviet Union work in factories and mills owned by the people. Consequently, all the people benefit from the fruits of their labor. This new status of

the working class in society has developed a new attitude to labor, a socialist attitude. From the shameful and heavy burden it was considered in the past, labor has been transformed into a matter of honor and heroism. The Soviet worker is interested in turning out the largest possible quantity of products and of the best possible quality. Factories, shops and individual workers vie for higher output in their effort to speed the realization of their production plans. The most efficient and successful workers are honored not only in their own factories, but by the entire country.

The increase in production is accompanied by a systematic reduction in prices of consumer goods, which leads to a rise in the real wages and purchasing power of the population.

The Second Five-Year Plan period (1933-1937), for example, witnessed the following increase in consumption by factory and office workers: butter, 2.5 times; pork, 3.5 times; fruits and berries, fourfold. The sale of textiles nearly doubled during the same period, the sale of woollen fabrics increased 3.4 times, of knitgoods four times, and of leather shoes 2.4 times. This upward trend was interrupted by the Second World War.

The postwar Five-Year Plan envisions a further rise in the living standard and cultural level of the Soviet workers, peasants and intelligentsia. It provides for a further rise in wages and salaries, for a systematic reduction in prices of all commodities, and for improvements in housing, cultural and utility services. State expenditures on social insurance, education, health protection, allowances to mothers of large families and unmarried mothers, to families of servicemen and war invalids, as well as on cultural and other services to the working people, are slated for a 160 per cent increase over 1940. The volume of housing construction financed by the state will increase to nearly three times the prewar volume.

The Constitution of the USSR guarantees to the worker the right to rest. The eight-hour day is law for Soviet workers, but there is a shorter working day for adolescents. Workers receive annual vacations with full pay ranging from two weeks to one month. They have access to all the health resorts of the country, and millions of workers spend their annual vacations in sanatoriums or rest homes. Moreover, the worker pays only a small part of the cost (about 30 per cent).

Nearly every factory and mill has a club for its workers. The large enterprises maintain splendid palaces of culture which regularly arrange scientific lectures, shows and concerts for the workers.

Social insurance expenditures are borne entirely by the state. Each enterprise makes regular contributions to the state social insurance fund, amounting to a definite percentage of its payroll. This fund is administered by the trade unions and is used for paying sick benefits and other benefits to the workers, for covering the cost of their maintenance in sanatoriums and rest homes, etc. Soviet workers receive medical aid free of charge. Women workers are entitled by law to maternity leave with pay.

On reaching a specified age (60 for



MINERS' SANATORIUM. Coal miners and engineers spend their holidays at rest homes like this one, in Mariupol on the Azov Sea.

men and 55 for women), the Soviet worker with a record of 20 to 25 years' work is entitled to a state pension.

The largest mass organizations of the Soviet working class are the trade unions. They embrace the overwhelming majority of the factory and office workers

and play a prominent part in the country's life. Social insurance, wages, production control, cultural and educational work, sports, the socialist emulation movement and political education of the workers are but some of the fields of trade union activity.

Special trade union committees functioning at every enterprise exercise control over the observance of labor protection laws by the management. In the event of sickness or disability resulting from an accident in production, the worker is entitled to a state pension for life; and in the case of a fatal accident, the pension is granted to his family.

The Great October Socialist Revolution gave to the working class for the first time in Russia's history access to all the cultural treasures of the country. Soviet workers have unlimited cultural opportunities. Museums, libraries, theaters, cinemas, clubs and sports stadiums are at their disposal. Their right to an education is secured to them by the Constitution of the USSR and is guaranteed by the system of free, universal, compulsory elementary education. There is a wide network of general and specialized schools in the USSR, where literacy has reached almost 100 per cent, whereas two thirds of



VACATIONS FOR CHILDREN. Azerbaijan youngsters at a summer camp near Baku on the Caspian Sea.



RIGHT TO VOTE. Collective farmers, 18 and 64 years old.

Russia's population was illiterate before the Revolution. Hundreds of thousands of workers and their children have received a college education in Soviet times, and are today successfully employed as scientists, engineers, physicians, architects, writers, or artists. Soviet higher schools and specialized high schools graduated 829 thousand young specialists in the period 1930-1935 alone. The intelligentsia of the USSR is composed for the most part of persons of working class or peasant origin educated during the Soviet period.

The Constitution of the USSR guarantees to the working class, as well as to the peasantry and intelligentsia, extensive political rights and democratic liberties: freedom of speech and of the press, freedom of assembly, freedom of street processions and demonstrations, inviolability of the person, inviolability of the homes of citizens and privacy of correspondence. The Constitution does not confine itself to the proclamation of these rights, but guarantees them by placing at the disposal of the working

people and their organizations printing presses, stocks of paper, public buildings, communications facilities and other material requisites for the exercise of these rights.

Soviet workers have the right to vote and to be elected to all state bodies, from the village and city Soviets to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. Deputies to all these bodies are elected on the basis of universal, direct and equal suffrage by secret ballot. The working class takes full advantage of these rights. Thirty-eight per cent (511) of the Deputies elected to the present Supreme Soviet of the USSR come from the working class. One hundred and two of these Deputies are currently engaged in industry, and the remaining 409 were factory workers in the past, who now occupy leading public positions.

The Soviet working class has shown how dearly it treasures the great results of the October Revolution. The Soviet working class demonstrated this with particular conviction during the war against Hitler Germany. Workers called up for service in the Soviet Army were in the vanguard of the country's defenders. Their heroic conduct at the front has no parallel. Equal heroism was displayed by the workers on the labor front. Working against tremendous war-time odds, quite often under enemy artillery and air bombardments, Soviet workers spared no efforts to supply the army with planes, tanks, guns, ammunition, uniforms—in short, with everything necessary for victory.

With similar enthusiasm the working class of the USSR is now working on the restoration of the war-ruined districts and for the further progress of the socialist economy of their country. There are serious difficulties to be surmounted in the course of this gigantic restoration effort, but the workers of the Soviet Union look optimistically and confidently ahead.

The Great October Socialist Revolution has made the working class of the USSR master of its own destiny, builder of its own happiness. This fact inspires the Soviet working class with titanic strength and profound confidence that it will make the country stronger and more prosperous than ever before.



PARTICIPATION IN GOVERNMENT. Deputies to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR Olga Belousova, a factory worker, and Lieutenant General Josef Kotin.

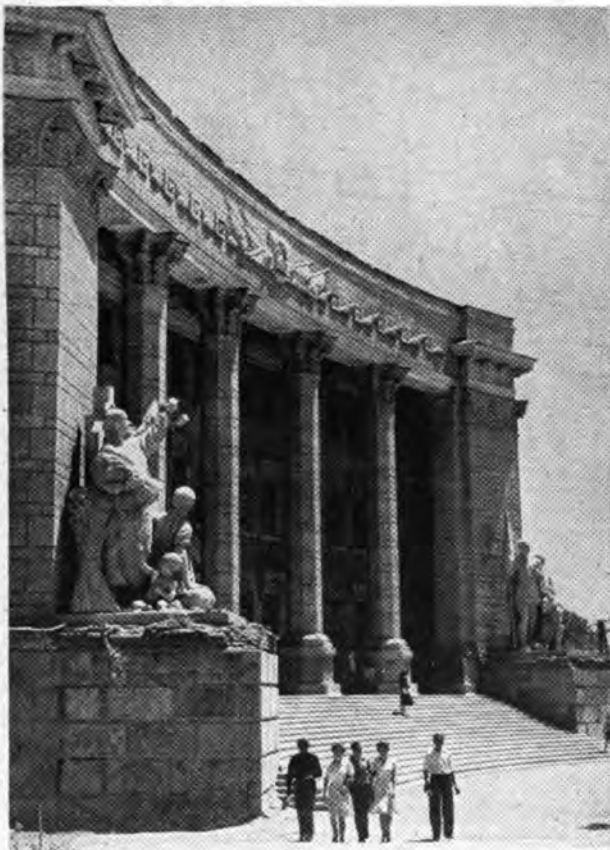
BEAUTIFUL CITIES

Hundreds of cities, large and small, dot the vast territory of the USSR. On this and following pages are views of several of them. Many Soviet cities came into being only in the last 30 years, attractive, modern communities for the workers of the giant industrial centers developed after the Revolution. In the ancient cities of Russia, where economic life was revived and expanded after the Revolution, the new stands side-by-side with the old; modern residential structures have supplanted the hovels of the pre-revolutionary slum districts. And in every city, old and new, is a strictly new, socialist architectural feature: workers' clubs and palaces of culture, concrete symbols of the new society.

RIGHT. Leningrad. The Neva River with the Peter and Paul fortress in the background.

BELOW. A view of Gorky from the Volga River.





ABOVE. The State Medical Institute, in Frunze, capital of the Kirghiz SSR.

LEFT, ABOVE. The Teachers Institute at Tashkent, capital of the Uzbek SSR.



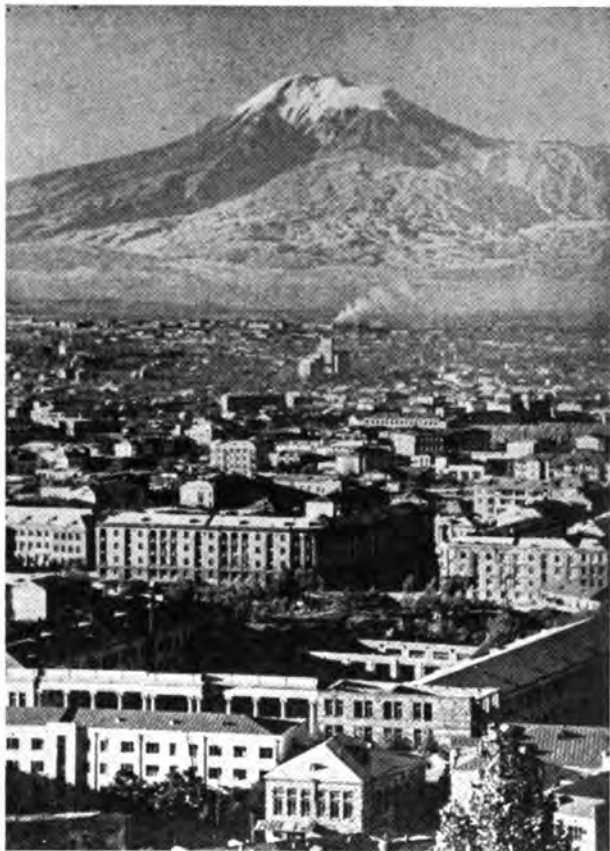
LEFT, BELOW. A church on Liberty Square in Tallinn, capital of the Estonian SSR.

BELOW. The building of the regional Soviet of Working People's Deputies in Novosibirsk, Russian SFSR.





ABOVE. Shota Rust'haveli Avenue in Tbilisi, capital of the Georgian SSR.



RIGHT, ABOVE. Erevan, capital of the Armenian SSR. Mount Ararat in the background.

RIGHT, BELOW. Another view of Tbilisi. A large apartment building on a new thoroughfare.

BELOW. Nizami Square in Baku, capital of the oil-rich Azerbaijan SSR.





Author of the Prize play, "For Those at Sea."

By Boris Lavrenyev

Stalin Prize-winning Playwright

BESIDES our inborn love for our land we Soviet people cherish for it a feeling based on the knowledge and admiration of our country's titanic achievements, which give us the right not only to love it, but to be proud of it too.

The barbaric exploitation of man by man and disgusting racial hatred are unknown in our country. We are all free and equal in our country, and we do not consider people from the point of view of their color or wealth.

In our country labor is not a heavy yoke upon the neck of the oppressed slave, but a cause of honor, glory and courage. We work not to increase the profits of bloated exploiters, but in the interests of our own prosperity and happiness. Soviet people have a highly developed feeling of dignity, a feeling peculiar only to free men and women.

The Nazi occupationists who treacherously invaded our land experienced at first hand this trait of the new socialist man, bred by the Soviet system. Instead of slavish submission they reaped a storm of popular wrath, a storm that

demolished Hitler's fascist robber state.

We have every reason to love our country.

I love my marvelous, splendid Motherland because it has given its people the bountiful gift of the great ideas of humanism and culture. Because all through our glorious history we have striven to achieve only one kind of conquest—conquests in the field of culture and progress. Because we have always championed the weak and oppressed, sparing neither our labor nor our blood for this.

I love my Motherland for the wide scope of its ever progressive science. For its art and literature, which have always held high the torch of the most humane, most honest and most free ideas.

I love it for its unsurpassable beauty—for its broad steppes, mighty rivers, virgin forests and towering mountains. For our great spaces, our splendid songs; for the external and internal beauty of our people—the vanguard of mankind, pathfinders of truth blazing the road to the peace, happiness and prosperity of mankind.

"WE LOVE

Soviet citizens ex
30th anniversary o

By Galina Ulanova

Stalin Prize-winning Ballerina

THE Soviet people love and value and treat its representatives with true solicitude and care. During the war we received hundreds of letters from Soviet soldiers and officers, expressing their sincere admiration for the skill of our ballet performers.

Our ballet, cherishing the finest traditions of the Russian classical ballet—Sergei Diaghilev and Anna Pavlova, I attained an even higher level of mastery during the years of the Soviet era. It is finding ever new choreographic means for interpreting the most profound themes.

Pre-revolutionary Russia knew many cases of talented representatives of our people—actors, writers, artists—who could not find their place in life and eked out a miserable existence. At best they amused and entertained the ruling classes. In the Soviet Union the work of an artist, just as the work of a steelmaker or any other worker, is inspired and conscious work for the benefit of the people.



UR LAND"

sentiments on the
th of their country.

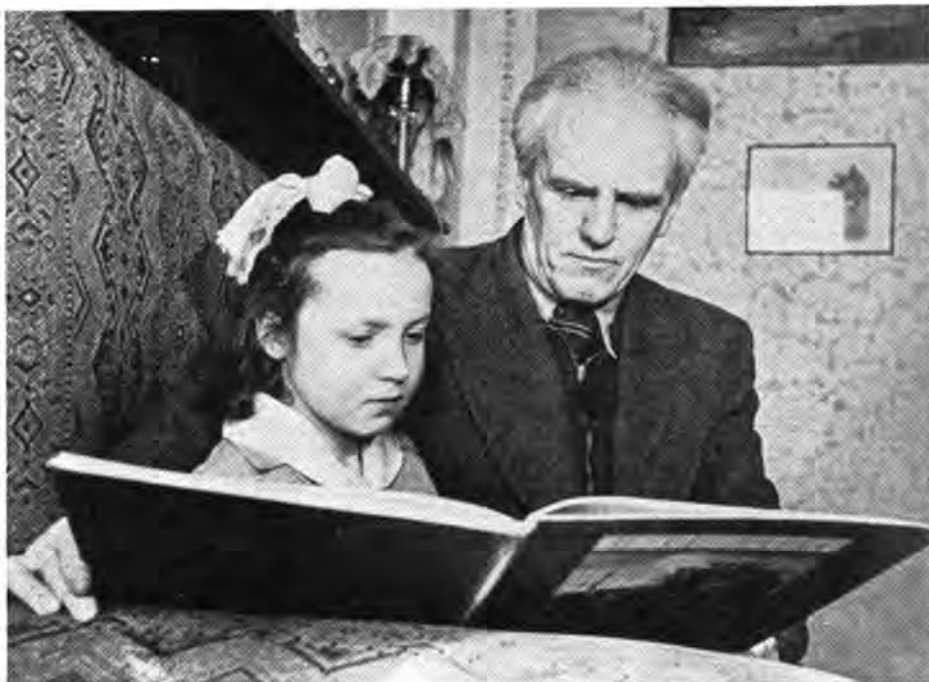
By Vera Pashennaya
People's Artist of the USSR

LOVE my country with a passionate love. It becomes dearer and closer to every day, every hour.

My country gave me everything—I am happy citizen, an actress. I am surrounded with care and solicitude in theater, where I have been working for more than 40 years. I am teaching our young generation the mastery of realistic drama and conveying to my responsive spectators the great ideas of our socialist epoch. I seek not merely to entertain them—joyfully I try to create, to the extent of my ability, characters of great truthfulness.

I am a grandmother. A wide road to life, the treasures of our arts and science, are open to my grandchildren, as to all other young people of the Soviet Union.

This is why I love my country, this is why I am proud of being a citizen of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. My only wish is to live many, many years more and with my art serve my country, my people.



The novelist, with his adopted daughter, Ira Rodikova.

By Nikolai Tikhonov

Deputy Secretary, Soviet Writers' Union

I LOVE my Soviet Motherland with all my heart and soul because it is my native land, the land where I was born and bred.

I received the great honor of taking part in the great work of changing the life of my country on November 7, 1917—the day of the Great October Revolution.

Thirty unforgettable years have passed since then. During this time exploitation, the power of darkness, of the whip, the power of gold and violence—all the dark shadows of the past—have disappeared without a trace.

I love my country for the solicitude it lavishes upon its people—solicitude for their labor, their growth, their spiritual progress—from their first days to ripe old age. In my country no bounds are set for the free and all-round development of the individual, no racial discrimination exists, no religious persecution, no horrors of unemployment or the setting of one people against another.

I love my country because it holds high the torch of a new socialist society,

unseen hitherto in the world; because it values and prizes knowledge, art, literature, every kind of human labor that promotes the elimination of poverty, injustice, egoism, vacuity of mind, and parasitism.

I love my Soviet Motherland because it has made man prouder, stronger and freer than he ever was before. He knows no fear of tomorrow. The formerly most backward peoples have experienced a surge of new strength; gay songs have taken the place of doleful lamentations for the people's joyless lot.

I love my Soviet Motherland because it is rearing buoyant and healthy men and women with a broad and optimistic world outlook. Just cast a glance at our physical culture celebrations. We remember the Olympic games of sunny Hellas. But can the scope of those ancient magnificent demonstrations of the young be compared with that of our marvelous carnivals of youth! That would be the same as comparing a small beautiful lake with the illimitable reaches of an exultant sea.



Women—Equal Citizens

By Nadezhda Aralovets

THE victory of the Socialist Revolution in Russia liberated women from age-old oppression; it opened to women as equal members of socialist society the road to public activity.

For centuries the ruling classes had spread reactionary theories to the effect that women were mentally inferior to men and naturally unfit to take part in the political and economic life of society. Many books and articles were published in an effort to prove that nature itself had condemned woman to eternal dependence on man, making her the object of abuse and humiliation in society, and confining her to the family, kitchen and church. It was in the interests of the exploiters to undermine women's faith in their own strength, to prevent them from joining the ranks of those struggling against oppression.

The October Revolution in Russia did away with inequality for women. The Soviet State revoked all the old laws whereby women were downtrodden and

relegated to a lowly position in society. Having destroyed the very roots of economic and political oppression of women, Soviet power granted them full rights.

The Soviet system granted to working women all possibilities for the development of their creative abilities. The Constitution of the USSR secures to women equal rights with men, in work and payment for work; guarantees them equal rights to rest, education and security in old age. The measures adopted by the state for the welfare of mothers and children, such as the numerous lying-in homes, nurseries and kindergartens and state aid to mothers of large families and unmarried mothers, laid a firm foundation for real equality of women with men in all spheres of economic, state, cultural, social and political life.

In the Soviet Union there is not a single sector of public or state activity, not a single branch of industry, agriculture, science, art and culture, in which women do not take part as equal mem-

bers of society. The wide and unrestricted access of women to general and vocational schools, as well as to higher schools, gives them every opportunity to apply their abilities in any and all spheres of economic or cultural endeavor. They are teachers and judges, flyers and doctors, geologists and actresses, agronomists and engineers, industrial and agricultural experts. They hold all sorts of positions, ranging from rank-and-file workers and peasants to government ministers and members of the Academy of Sciences.

"When the Great October Socialist Revolution took place, I was five years old," recalls Ludmilla Zubkova, director of a Moscow plant producing hard alloys. "Very often, when I review my life from my school days to the present, I cannot help thinking . . . what would have been my fate in pre-revolutionary Russia? I hate to think of it, for women were so downtrodden and oppressed in those days."

Captain Anna Shchetinina of the Soviet merchant marine enjoys well-deserved renown in the USSR. During the war years she made 17 voyages, 12 of them to foreign ports across the ocean. In this period, under winter conditions, Captain Shchetinina's ship covered tens of thousands of miles over the Okhotsk and Bering Seas and in the northern part of the Pacific, transporting tens of thousands of tons of freight.

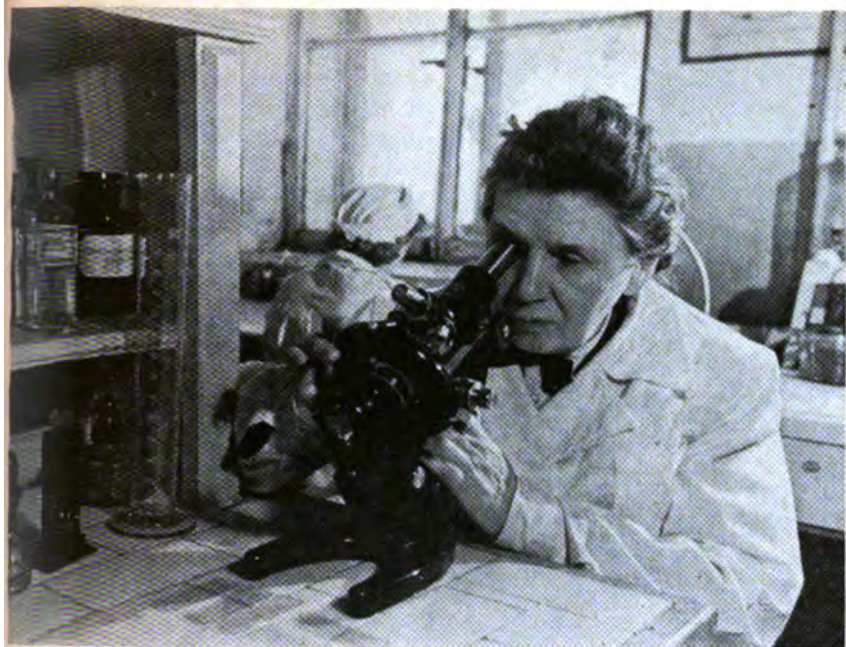
At the beginning of the Second World War women constituted nearly 40 per cent of all those employed in the Soviet Union. In subsequent years, their contribution to the country's national economy has increased.

There are about a quarter of a million women engineers and technicians employed in industry, transport and construction. Before the October Revolution there were only six hundred women engineers and technicians in Russia.

Great progress has been made during the years of Soviet power in the cultural development of the peasant woman. The



BEFORE THE REVOLUTION. Women were denied equal rights. An illiterate servant girl appeals to a government official to read a letter in this reproduction of a painting by I. M. Pryanishnikov.



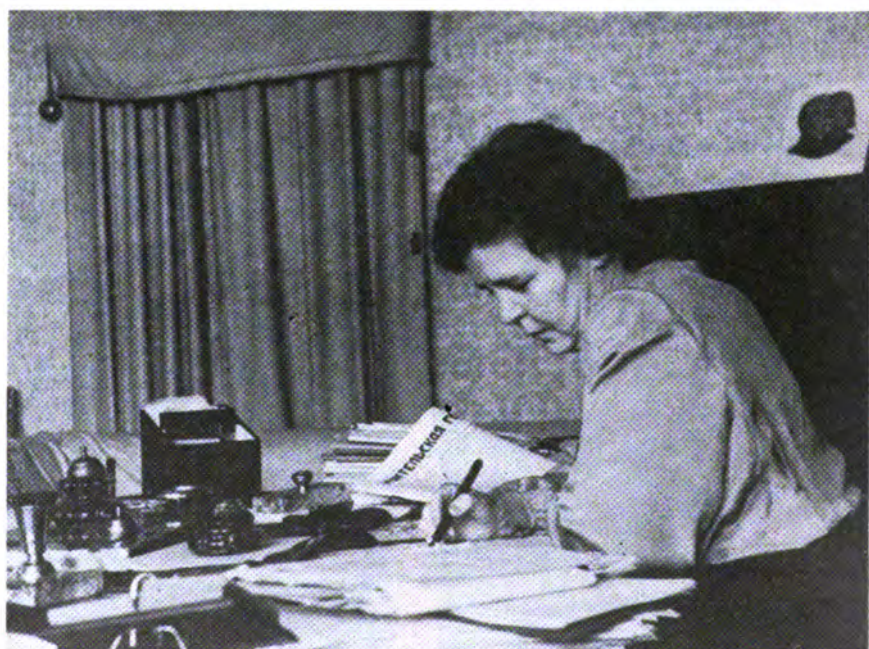
MEDICAL DIRECTOR. Olga Podvysotskaya, Deputy to Supreme Soviet of USSR, and director of skin diseases clinic, First Leningrad Medical Institute.



SHIP'S CAPTAIN. Anna Shchetinina, master of the refrigerator vessel "Dniester."



SUPREME COURT JUDGE. Natalya Ivanova, member of USSR's highest judicial body.



NEWSPAPER EDITOR. Vera Golenkina has been editor in chief of the "Uchitelskaya Gazeta" (Teachers' Newspaper) for many years.

NO JOB DENIED THEM



LOCOMOTIVE DRIVER AND FARMER. Elena Chukhnyuk (left), Hero of Socialist Labor, and Ekaterina Dyachenko, Deputy to the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet.

collective farm system has given her a solid, independent and honorable position in agriculture. Leading posts in the collective farms are held by many thousands of women. Two hundred and fifty thousand head tractor teams, drive tractors and harvester combines; 350 thousand women are in charge of field teams and supervise various sections of collective farms; there are 15 thousand women collective farm chairmen.

The number of women specialists with college degrees is 42 per cent of the entire number of specialists in the USSR. Thirty years ago there were only two thousand women doctors in Russia, while today there are 100 thousand in the Soviet Union. More than a million women are employed in public health institutions. Before the Revolution only four per cent of educational workers were women. The 30th anniversary of the October Revolution finds more than 1,300,000 women conducting important and valuable work in the education of the young Soviet generation. Among them are 766 thousand teachers. Hundreds of thousands of women are employed in libraries, museums and clubs.

Thirty-five thousand women scientific workers are engaged in Soviet

scientific research institutions and laboratories. During the past year alone 1,100 women were accorded the degrees of Doctor and Master of Sciences, and the ranks of Professor, Docent and Senior Scientific Worker. Many eminent women have won Stalin Prizes for outstanding work in the spheres of science and technology, literature and art.

Soviet women take an active part in the political life of the country, in the



FOR WORKING MOTHERS. At the Ivanovo textile mill's nursery.

administration of the state. Under the Soviet Constitution women enjoy equal rights of suffrage and may be elected to all organs of state authority, from the village and city Soviets to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. There are about two thousand women deputies in the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and the Supreme Soviets of the Union and Autonomous Republics. Many women hold posts as ministers and deputy ministers in the governments of the Soviet Republics. There are 14 women members of the Supreme Court of the USSR.

Among the deputies to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR are the factory worker Taisia Shuvandina; Elena Chukhnyuk, a locomotive engineer; Anna Antonova, chairman of a collective farm; Maria Sokolova, a pediatrician; Praskovya Angelina, tractor driver; Professor Olga Podvysotskaya, Doctor of Sciences; Larissa Alexandrovskaya, singer.

During the war, Soviet women won world-wide admiration for their heroism in the struggle against fascism. Today, millions of Soviet women are helping to restore and build anew enterprises, collective farms, schools, clubs, museums and dwellings. The examples set by many women in the nation-wide socialist emulation drive—among them Maria Volkova, textile worker; Klavdia Zenova, rubber footwear worker; and Anna Kuznetsova, turner—have been followed by millions of Soviet men and women.

Among the 49 leading farmers who were awarded the title of Hero of Socialist Labor, for securing high crop yields in 1946, were 22 women. This year hundreds of women collective farmers obtained high yields. Maria Belskaya and Natalia Afonina, collective farm women of the Kursk region, gathered 3.3 tons of wheat per hectare. * Apistemia Dotsenko, a Ukrainian collective farmer, gathered 3.6 tons of wheat per hectare.

Stalin Prizes for 1946 were awarded to 38 women for notable inventions, improvements in production methods, and outstanding work in the sphere of art and literature.

The women of the Soviet Union will in the future as well continue to make every effort to increase the strength and prosperity of their socialist homeland.

* Metric tons—2,204 lbs.; 1 hectare—2.471 acres.



RUSSIAN SFSR. Raya Gorodnichaya of the Zvezda collective farm.

TYPICAL PEOPLE OF THE USSR

The population of the USSR—193 million before the war—is composed of more than 180 nationalities and national groups, each having its own customs, language, culture and political autonomy. On this and the following pages are photographs of typical Soviet citizens, natives of the 16 constituent Soviet Republics.



UKRAINIAN SSR. A collective farmer from the USSR's main granary.



UZBEK SSR. Istat Khazanova, a field team leader of the February 23 collective farm, with a basket of silk cocoons.



BYELORUSSIAN SSR. Nadezhda Grekova, Minister of the Food Industry.

TYPICAL



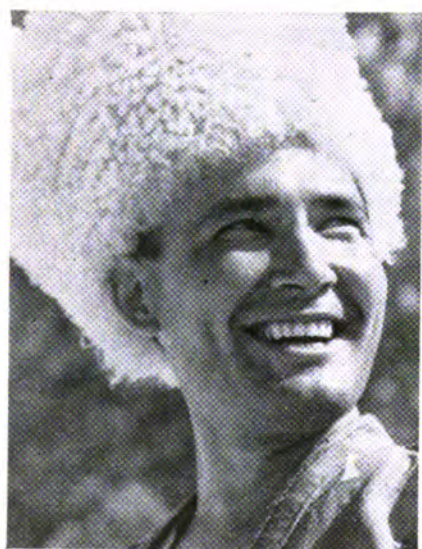
GEORGIAN SSR. Elena Chachvadze, a tea leaf picker on the Chakva state farm.



KIRGHIZ SSR. Tashkambai Umurbekov, a herder of horses on a state stud farm.



LATVIAN SSR. A Lettish girl. The Letts and the Latgilians constitute 75 per cent of the population.



TURKMEN SSR. Durda Berdyev, brigade leader of the Bolshevik collective farm.



KAZAKH SSR. Kulyash Avnimosova, from the second largest Republic in the USSR.



LITHUANIAN SSR. A young man from the Soviet Republic on the Baltic Sea.

PEOPLE



TAJIK SSR. Ogul Bobogulova, a cotton picker on the Molotov collective farm.



KARELO-FINNISH SSR. A Karelian girl from "the land of lakes, forests and granite."



MOLDAVIAN SSR. A Moldavian in national costume, in the predominantly agricultural Republic.



ESTONIAN SSR. Alma Ozen, dressed for the Republic's traditional singing festival.



AZERBAIJAN SSR. Collective farmer Shamama Gasanova, Hero of Socialist Labor.



ARMENIAN SSR. Actress Aikanush Danielyan, a Deputy to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

Culture for All the People

By Sergei Kaftanov

Minister of Higher Education of the USSR

THE Soviet people are marking the 30th anniversary of the October Socialist Revolution with great achievements in all spheres of their political, economic and cultural life. All the treasures of culture in the Soviet land are at the command of the people. The

wells of science and knowledge have been placed at the disposal of the millions of working people of all nationalities in the USSR.

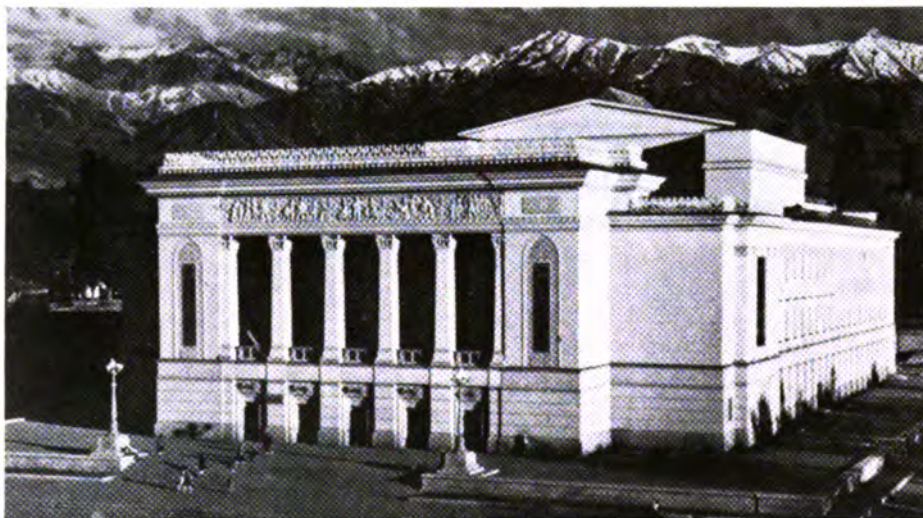
In the past 30 years the Soviet Union has been transformed from a backward into an advanced country, completely

rid of illiteracy and commanding a vast network of cultural institutions. This is attested by the enormous number of new scientific research institutes, schools of higher learning, general educational and specialized schools, by the development of the press and the theater, and the increasing numbers of Soviet intellectuals. The Soviet Government has stimulated the steady development of the national cultures of all the nations of the USSR, something that did not exist in old Russia.

The real development of culture was out of the question in pre-revolutionary Russia. The tsarist government was opposed to education for the working people. Education was the privilege of the propertied classes. The ruling classes of tsarist Russia sought to retain power by keeping the people in darkest ignorance.

Education was particularly retarded among the peoples of non-Russian nationality. More than 95 per cent of the people of Central Asia were illiterate. There were only a few schools in all of Central Asia, and not a single school of higher learning. The people of the Transcaucasus, in the Volga area and other regions were in a similar position.

Enormous funds have been allocated by the Soviet State to raise the cultural level of the masses, to enable them to avail themselves of the advantages of science. More than 60 thousand new schools were erected in the USSR during the prewar Five-Year Plans alone. The number of students has increased nearly fivefold as compared with pre-revolutionary times. On the eve of the war the elementary and secondary schools of the USSR were staffed with nearly 1,200,000 teachers, whereas there were only 230 thousand teachers in Russia before the Revolution. Many schools were destroyed by the Germans during the war, but owing to the grand scale of restoration the number of schools in the USSR



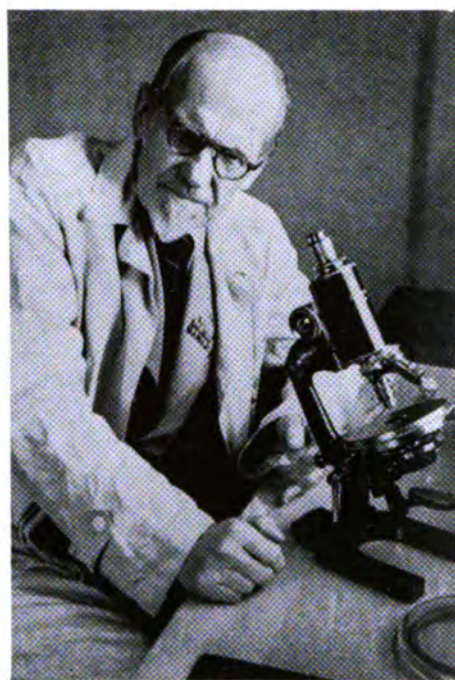
NEW THEATER. The Kazakh Opera and Ballet Theater is situated in a picturesque part of Alma Ata, capital of the Kazakh SSR.



EVENING TECHNICAL SCHOOL. Students in the optical laboratory of the All-Union Electromechanical Institute.



EMPHASIS ON FILMS. This is the art that has the widest mass distribution. A scene from the picture "Chapayev," about the Civil War hero.



SCIENTIST-STATESMAN. A. Kirchenstein, chairman, Latvian Supreme Soviet.



ART COLLECTIONS. Each republic has its own and is regularly supplied with new exhibits from the State Museum Fund and by local purchase. This is a room in the State Museum of Art in Tashkent, Uzbek SSR.

now exceeds 180 thousand, i.e., has nearly reached the prewar figure.

As a result of the cultural revolution, the Soviet Union has attained 100 per cent literacy, and the people of all the Soviet nationalities are studying in their native languages.

In pre-revolutionary Russia there were 91 higher schools of learning attended by 112 thousand students. Today, about eight hundred colleges in the Soviet Union are attended by 634 thousand students. The number of higher schools and students in the USSR today is greater than in all of Europe.

Particularly intensive has been the growth of the technical and other specialized secondary schools, this year attended by more than one million students, as compared with 35 thousand before the Revolution.

Elementary schooling is compulsory throughout the entire USSR, and the same will be true of secondary schooling in the not-too-distant future.

Today Soviet scientific institutions and higher schools of learning employ about 100 thousand science workers, among them more than 10 thousand doctors of science and professors, about 25 thousand masters of science and docents. Before the Revolution there were only about one thousand professors and a few thousand science workers in Russia. Many workers and peasants have become outstanding scientists and public

figures. The leading workers in industry have come forth as innovators in science and technology.

The attention lavished by the Soviet Government on science is attested by the Academy of Sciences of the USSR. This Academy has indeed become the staff headquarters of Soviet scientific thought. The Academy gives its attention to nearly all spheres of human knowledge, theoretical and applied. The Academy consists of eight departments, 76 scientific research institutes, and other scientific institutions. In addition the Academy has numerous branches and bases in the Union Republics. New Academies of Sciences were set up during the war in the Azerbaijan, Armenian, Uzbek and Kazakh Republics. In addition, the Academy of Sciences of the USSR has organized many new institutes and laboratories, has opened new branches in Kirghizia and Eastern Siberia, and has established scientific bases in the Komi Autonomous Republic and in the Far East. Academies of Sciences have recently been established in the Lithuanian, Latvian and Estonian Soviet Socialist Republics.

Literature and art have flourished among all the nations of the USSR. Soviet literature and art are consistently developing the realistic tradition, are reflecting all aspects of the life of the people, their hopes and aspirations, and

are inspiring the people in their struggle for a bright future for all the nations of the vast Soviet Union.

An important aspect of Soviet culture is the theater. Before the Revolution of 1917 there were only 153 theaters throughout the Russian Empire. Most of the drama houses, particularly the provincial theaters, eked out a bare existence. There were no theaters at all in Armenia, Tajikistan, Kirghizia and other regions. Today, there are 729 theaters in the USSR.

The press has played a prominent role in the development of Soviet culture. In 1913 there were 859 newspapers with a total daily circulation of 2,700,000. By 1939 there were about nine thousand newspapers with a circulation of 39 million. Books and newspapers were published in 111 languages in the Soviet Union before the war, enabling all the nationalities inhabiting the USSR to obtain literature in their own languages.

Russian literary classics have been published in millions of copies in Soviet times. The works of Herzen, Gogol, Griboyedov, Lermontov, Nekrassov and Pushkin have been printed in 30 million copies; Saltykov-Shchedrin and Tolstoy, in 20 million copies; Chekhov, in more than 15 million copies; Gorky, in about 40 million copies.

The works of Byron, Balzac, Barbusse, Heine, Hugo, Dickens, Zola, De Maupassant, Romain Rolland, Cervantes, Anatole France, Shakespeare, Schiller and other classics of world literature have been published in editions of millions of copies in the USSR.

The Five-Year Plan provides for the further growth of socialist culture. A special place in the new Five-Year Plan belongs to public education. By the end of 1950 the number of elementary and secondary schools in the Soviet Union will reach 193 thousand and the number of their pupils, 31,800,000. Education is to be compulsory in the cities and the villages for all children over the age of seven. The number of students in the higher schools is to reach 674 thousand and those in the specialized secondary schools, 1,280,000. During the current Five-Year Plan no fewer than two million specialists are to be graduated from secondary and higher schools.



FAMED BALLET. Olga Lepeshinskaya in a performance by the Bolshoi Theater ballet in Moscow.

Notes on Soviet Life

ELEVEN districts of Leningrad completed their eleven months' production plans by September 28, two months ahead of schedule. The other four districts of the city completed their program for that period shortly afterward. More than 150 industrial enterprises in Leningrad have already completed their year's output plan.

By completing the 1947 production plan ahead of schedule, Leningrad industry will supply the country with many additional steam and hydroelectric turbines, electric motors, transformers, hoists, machine tools, and other important equipment.

Leningrad was the initiator of the All-Union emulation drive for completing this year's production plan by November 7, the 30th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. As a result the productivity of labor in Leningrad enterprises is now 30 per cent higher than at the beginning of the year.

★

This year the livestock herd in the USSR is to increase by 5,200,000 head, an increase of 12 per cent over last year's figure. In the districts affected by German occupation the increase will be 18 per cent. In these districts the livestock herd has reached 45 per cent of the pre-war figure.

★

Two hundred and sixty-five thousand graduates of the trade schools of the Ministry of Labor Reserves of the USSR last month were given jobs as turners, mechanics, coal miners, carpenters, plasterers, electric fitters, etc.

Enrollment in these schools for the current year included 500 thousand new students. Tuition in these schools is free of charge. In addition the state provides the pupils with free board and lodging as well as clothing, textbooks and other materials.

In accordance with the current Five-Year Plan 4,500,000 young skilled workers will be trained in the schools of the Ministry of Labor Reserves.

During the past 10 months more than 10 thousand consumers' cooperative stores have been opened in Soviet cities. These cooperative stores do extensive trade in food products which they purchase in the villages.

★

The first ZIS-5 trucks—a new Soviet model—have come off the conveyor of the Mias automobile plant in the Urals. A test model of a new seven-ton truck has been assembled at the Yaroslavl plant.

★

Preparations are in progress for the building of a large iron and steel works in the Kazakh SSR (Central Asia) in the center of the rich Karaganda coal basin. For its capacity, the new Karaganda works will rank among the largest metallurgy enterprises in the Soviet Union.

Ferrous metallurgy is one of the youngest industries of Kazakhstan. With the starting of the new iron and steel works Kazakhstan's needs for metal will be fully met by its own production.

★

Installation of a powerful blooming mill is nearing completion at the iron and steel mill in Nizhni Tagil (the Urals). The productivity of this blooming mill will be equal to almost half of the aggregate capacity of all the rolling mills existing in Russia in pre-revolutionary times.

Another blooming mill is being installed in the southern part of the country, at the iron and steel mill in Mariupol (Azov Sea coast).

★

Five million square feet of housing floor space have been restored in Leningrad. Rehabilitated and in use are all the city theaters and museums, including the Russian Museum. The State Hermitage museum is also open to the public. The first section of the famous fountains in Petrodvorets has been restored. The fountains were destroyed by the German invaders.

The production capacity of the fourth open-cut coal mine which went into operation in Volchansk, in the northern part of the Urals, is equal to that of four average mines. The complete mining process, from the coalface to loading of coal on railway cars, is fully mechanized. As many as 49 new pits and open cuts, with a total capacity of 19 million tons, are to go into operation in the Urals in the period 1946-1950.

★

Two new enterprises of nonferrous metallurgy have gone into operation in the Soviet Union. A new zinc works is now functioning in the Altai Mountains. Construction of the second section of the zinc works will get under way in the near future.

A concentration plant has gone into operation at the tin mines in the Soviet Far East. The launching of this enterprise marks a big step forward in expanding extraction and primary processing of rich tin ore deposits found in the Khingan Mountains.

★

Many large wharves in the Russian Federation, the Ukraine and the Baltic Republics are to be completely restored and reconstructed and new ones will be built within the next three years. A number of new ship repair yards are also to be built by 1950, and all ports are to be fitted out with the most up-to-date equipment.

★

Construction of a hydroelectric station on the Varzob River in Tajikistan (Central Asia) is drawing to a close. Assembly of turbines has started there. The new station will supply electric power to Stalinabad, the capital of the Tajik SSR, as well as to industrial enterprises and collective farms in the Stalinabad Region. The erection of the Varzob station is an important step toward solving the task set by the postwar Five-Year Plan—to build and put into operation on the territory of the Tajik Republic power stations with an aggregate capacity of 28 thousand kilowatts.



RUSSIAN SFSR



UKRAINIAN SSR



BYELORUSSIAN SSR



UZBEK SSR



KAZAKH SSR



GEORGIAN SSR



AZERBAIJAN SSR



LITHUANIAN SSR



MOLDAVIAN SSR



LATVIAN SSR



KIRGHIZ SSR



TAJIK SSR



ARMENIAN SSR



TURKMEN SSR



ESTONIAN SSR



KARELO-FINNISH SSR

USSR

NOVEMBER 19 ★ 1947



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UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST
REPUBLICS IN THE U. S. A.



VOLUME VII

NO. 19

Beautiful Kirghizia. Its vacation
areas are famous. Twice Hero of
the Soviet Union Talgit Begel-
dinov and his family at the Arasan
health resort.





USSR

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Moscow skiers are warming up for winter competition. This is V. S. Preobrazhensky of the Central Soviet Army House who won first place in the slalom races last year.

Great Progress in Coal Production

By P. Yegorov

IN their messages to Joseph Stalin at the beginning of the year, miners, engineers and technicians of the coal industry told the Soviet leader how they intended to fulfill the program for the second year of the postwar Five-Year Plan. The Soviet press is now carrying new messages addressed to Stalin and signed by hundreds of thousands of employees of the coal mining industry reporting on the progress they have made.

These messages, arriving from various regions of the vast country, are evoking great enthusiasm everywhere, for they indicate great progress in the coal industry.

Reports have come in from the miners of the Rostovugol Coal Trust (Donbas), Moskvougol and Tulaugol (Moscow coal region), the Chelyabinsk and

Kizel coal regions in the Urals, the Kuzbas (Siberia), the Karaganda coalfields (Kazakhstan), Sakhalin and other coal regions. This far from complete list shows the great success achieved by the Soviet coal industry since the end of the war.

Splendid results have been scored by the Rostovugol Coal Trust in the Donbas. It was the first in the Donbas to top the prewar level of coal output. The miners of this trust have already produced thousands of tons of coal above the year's quota. They intend to exceed prewar output by one third by the end of the year.

Only four years ago this giant coal region was completely wrecked by the German invaders, as were most Donbas mines. The Donbas is making a speedy

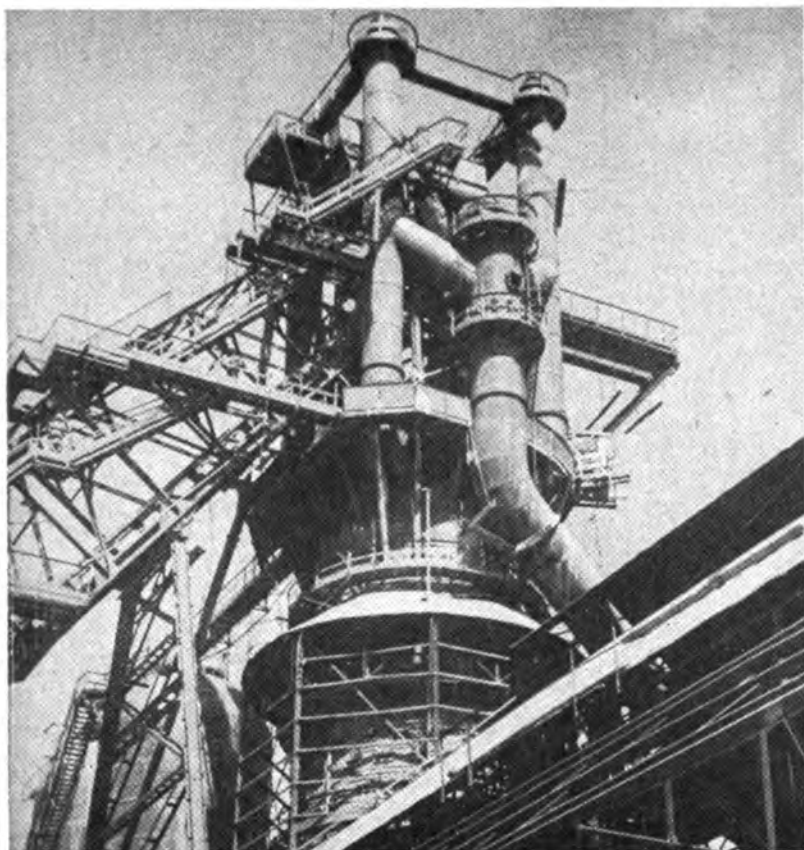
recovery. It is now producing more coal than any other region in the country.

The miners of the Karaganda coal basin have every reason to be proud of their achievements. They promised Stalin at the beginning of the year that they would produce 100 thousand tons of coal in excess of their year's quota. The Karaganda miners now report that they have produced an extra 170 thousand tons in the first eight months of the year. Their output in 1947 is 710 thousand tons more than last year.

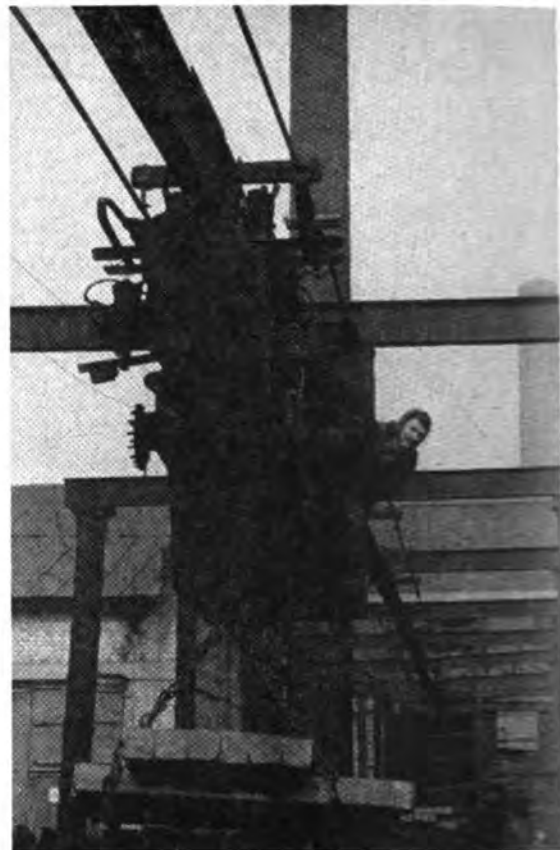
The Moscow coal basin was completely wrecked by the Nazi invaders. This important coal area has been rehabilitated and its output at present is double that of prewar. The miners of the Tula collieries promised at the beginning of the year to produce 50 thousand



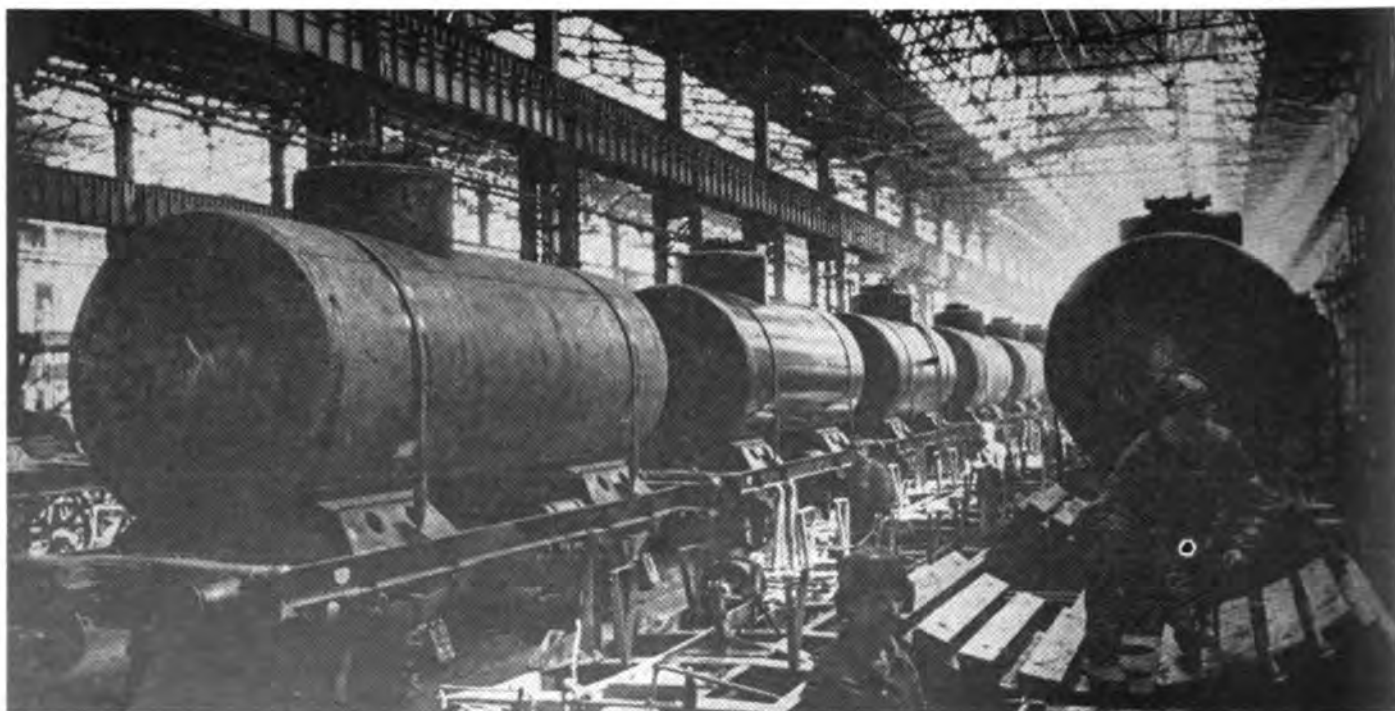
KARAGANDA COAL FIELDS. The open-cut method is used. An excavator loading coal into the cars.



DONBAS MILL RESTORED. Coke from Donbas coal feeds the Voroshilov iron and steel works at Voroshilovsk.



WOMAN CRANE OPERATOR. Lydia Ryabova of the Stalin iron and steel mill in the Donbas.



DONBAS ASSEMBLY PLANT. Oil cars at the Ilyich iron and steel mill in Mariupol.

tons above quota, but they have already exceeded the quota by 117 thousand tons. Output of coal at the Moscow collieries is more than 80 thousand tons above quota. Labor productivity at these mines has shown an increase of more than 15 per cent since January. Other coal fields of the USSR have shown similar increases.

The Kuzbas (Kuznetsk basin), one of the largest coal basins in the eastern part of the Soviet Union, has in the first eight months of this year produced 614 thousand tons of coal more than in the same period of last year.

The most remote coal field in the USSR, on Sakhalin Island, is being rapidly restored. Predatory exploitation by the Japanese brought these mines to the point of collapse. Only eight of the 29 collieries could be operated when the island was liberated. Last year, however, 11 pits and eight ore concentration plants were rehabilitated and put into operation.

In their messages Soviet miners tell Stalin about the great changes which have taken place in the mechanization of coal mining. Whereas in pre-revolutionary Russia coal was chiefly mined by hand, Soviet miners are provided with up-to-date equipment which increases the rate and volume of output and makes work easier.

The Soviet miners in their latest messages also promise to step up production for the remainder of the year. Added together, the amount of coal to be mined in excess of quota for the entire year in the nine afore-mentioned coal fields alone will reach nearly 1,500,000 tons.

Such is the response of the Soviet miners to the benefits they have received under the Soviet system. Recently adopted Edicts of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR instituted an annual holiday, Miners' Day, and a special medal for restoration effort in the Donbas coal field, as well as the award of orders and medals to miners for length of service in the coal industry and the title of Honored Miner to miners and mine foremen for long service and outstanding work. The Government has also increased pensions and temporary disability benefits for miners. A number of new social security privi-



HIGH PRODUCTION. The Dzerzhinsky pit of the Artem coal trust in the Donbas has chalked up new records. I. Z. Kashin, a leading worker.



BETTER HOUSING. Restored apartment house, damaged by Nazis, is occupied by families of workers and engineers of the Makeyevka coke-chemical plant.

leges, in addition to those existing at present, have been granted miners and members of their families in case of retirement due to illness or old age.

As soon as the war ended the Soviet Government awarded wage increases to workers employed in heavy industry in the Urals and Siberia. Housing construction is proceeding on a

large scale in all the coal regions of the country. Construction of individually-owned homes for coal miners, mine foremen, engineers and technicians is going on at a vigorous pace. These houses are erected by the enterprises for their employees and then sold to them on easy terms. Many miners and engineers build their own homes, financed by state loans.

Gorlovka—Mining Town

By P. Potapov



NEW COAL-CUTTING MACHINE. Designer Shur's in the experimental shop of the Kirov machine building plant in Gorlovka.

THERE is an atmosphere of youth and high spirits about the mining town of Gorlovka in the Donets Basin (Donbas).

This town of coal springs to life in the early hours of the morning. Groups of miners with mining lamps dangling on their chests, housewives with their shopping bags going to market and to the stores, students making their way to their specialized high schools, crowds of frolicsome children hurrying to school—you can meet them all on any morning on Gorlovka's tree-lined, asphalted avenues and streets.

During the Stalin Five-Year Plan periods, Gorlovka's industry was enriched by power plants and machine building works, but miners still form the bulk of its population. Coal mines close in upon the town from all sides.

Today Gorlovka leads the vigorous life of a Soviet industrial center. Only quite recently, however, the Nazi-ravaged town was nothing but a heap of ruins, twisted rusted metal and broken bricks. Now Stalin and Khrushchev Avenues, Vrubovaya Street and other thoroughfares are again lined with handsome office buildings, schools, the-

aters, and well built apartment houses of the miners, machine workers and power engineers.

There are now more medical institutions and kindergartens in Gorlovka than before the war. A large, excellently equipped Maternity and Child Welfare Center was recently built in the town.

Today Gorlovka boasts of mining and machine building colleges, scores of restored and newly built secondary schools, a vocational school and several factory-apprentice schools. The Mayakovsky Dramatic Theater, the Miners' Palace of Culture and eight clubs are again functioning in the town.

All the coal mines in the outskirts of the city have been fully or partially restored. The Gorlovka mining machinery works, raised from the ruins, is now exceeding its prewar level of production; it manufactures coal mining combines and a number of other new machines. During the four years since the liberation of the Donbas from the Germans, this works has produced heavy coal-cutting machines, pumps, mine ventilators and other equipment for a considerable part of the Donbas coal industry.

In September the average daily out-

put of coal increased by 650 tons as compared with August. It seemed that nothing had changed in the underground domains of Gorlovka—the same men, the same machines, the same lines of stopes—but the output curve took an upward leap. What was the secret of it? This question was put to Mining Engineer Nikolai Zaitzev, head of the Artemugol State Coal Trust.

"This new labor upsurge among the coal miners has been aroused by the recently published acts of the Government," he explained.

"The miners of the Donbas addressed an open letter to Joseph Stalin, warmly thanking him for his solicitude for them. In that letter they also declared that they would raise the output of coal to a still higher level and thus help to speed the fulfillment of the postwar Five-Year Plan."

This promise is now being carried out. Increases in the output of coal, acceleration of coal mining processes are to be observed everywhere in the Donbas.

Amazing feats of labor were recently performed by the miners of the Kochegarka mine in Gorlovka, one of the oldest pits in the Donbas. Many difficulties were experienced in the rehabilitation of this Donbas mine, which was wrecked by the Nazis. Hundreds of thousands of cubic feet of water were pumped out of the flooded galleries; scores of miles of caved-in and washed-away mine galleries were restored; blown-up shafts were cleared and surface structures were built. This tremendous restoration job was carried out in an unusually short time. Kochegarka is once more producing coal. Almost all labor in the mine has been mechanized, and the rate of mechanization is now higher than before the war.

Hundreds of Kochegarka miners have already fulfilled their year's quotas. The more skilled miners are not only exceeding their quotas several fold, but are also imparting their rich experience to young workers.

Financing Private Home Building

INDIVIDUAL house construction is widely developed in the Soviet Union. Persons who wish to build their own houses are helped to do so by the State. On May 29, 1944, when the war against fascist Germany was still at its height, the Soviet Government adopted a decision on measures for the restoration of individual homes in the liberated districts and for the increase of individual house construction in towns and workers' settlements throughout the country.

The Government authorized the Central Municipal Bank of the USSR to grant loans of up to 10 thousand rubles to enable persons to build homes for themselves. In the same decision, the Government suggested that the executive committees of the local Soviets set aside for this purpose necessary forest tracts to ensure a supply of timber, provide the home-builders with plots of land for their houses, help them obtain timber and building materials, and provide transport to facilitate their delivery to the building sites.

The architectural committee under the Council of Ministers of the USSR issued designs for individual dwellings. These designs take into consideration the climatic conditions of the given districts and the building materials available in the different localities.

K. V. Vodovozov, Assistant Manager of the Central Municipal Bank of the USSR, explained how the decision of the Government on individual house construction in towns and workers' settlements is being carried out.

"Individual house building," he said, "is proceeding on an ever-increasing scale. With the aid of loans issued by branches of the Municipal Bank, more than 70 thousand individual dwellings with a total of some 25 million square feet of floor space were built last year—mainly in districts which suffered under the German-fascist occupation—in towns and workers' settlements of the Russian SFSR, the Ukrainian and Byelorussian Republics. Numerous individual houses

are also being built in big industrial areas in the eastern part of the USSR, such as the Chelyabinsk, Kemerovo, and Sverdlovsk regions."

Vodovozov noted that the people of the USSR are widely utilizing the loans available for private house construction. About 40 per cent of the people receiving loans from the Municipal Banks are ex-servicemen, families of soldiers who perished in the war, disabled veterans of the Patriotic War, and servicemen.

"In the first half of 1946," he continued, "91 thousand homes were built or rehabilitated in the USSR, financed by loans issued by our banks; in the first half of this year the number was 140 thousand. The second half of this year is seeing a further increase in construction. In this period, no fewer than 100 thousand individual dwellings had been built by the 30th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, with the help of loans granted by the branches of the Municipal Bank."

Asked how these loans are issued, Vodovozov explained that there are several types of loans. Some loans are granted through the enterprise in which the prospective home owner is employed. The enterprise receives from its ministry a certain sum of money out of which loans are granted to individual workers and employees wishing to build their own homes.

Ex-servicemen, families of men killed in the war, disabled veterans, and families of men in the services receive loans for private homes through enterprises and the local Soviets of Working People's Deputies. The loans for these categories of applicants are for a term of 10 years.

Another type of loan has become widespread during the past year. Industrial enterprises receive loans from the Municipal Bank, erect individual dwellings with their own forces, and then sell them to their employees. The purchasers pay the Municipal Bank for these houses over a 10-year period.



PRIVATE HOME. Timothy Tkachenko of the Oktyabr collectivized fishery lives in this house with his family. The house is typical of fishermen's dwellings in the village of Akhtari, Russian SFSR.

STORY OF A HARNESS-MAKER



TIKHON DEYEV. The 68-year-old harness-maker on the job in Moscow.

Tikhon Deyev is an ordinary Soviet worker, a harness-maker, 68 years old. He was 13 years old when he came to Moscow. His parents had found it very hard to feed him, and he left his native village to earn his own living.

The country boy was lucky—he was taken on as an apprentice in a harness shop. Tikhon's desire to get ahead, to become independent, made of him a diligent worker. The owner of the harness shop noticed this, and he paid the lad a ridiculously small wage while loading him with work sufficient to keep three people busy.

The young harness-maker got married. Two children were born. The Deyev family lived in the merciless clutches of perpetual want.

The Revolution which took place in Russia in 1917 brought a great change in the life of the harness-maker. The owner of the shop disappeared. The harness-makers themselves began to run the shop, and soon afterward the Soviet Govern-

ment decided to build a big factory in place of the small shop. Tikhon Deyev has been working there ever since. Today he is the leading foreman. He is the author of several textbooks.

There are 12 persons in the Deyev family now, not counting sons- and daughters-in-law and grandchildren. Tikhon Deyev's wife, Tatyana, has been decorated by the Soviet Government with the Order of Mother Heroine for bearing and rearing 10 children. All 10 children of the veteran harness-maker have received a college education. Five of the sons and two of the daughters are working as engineers. Another daughter is doing historical research and the youngest boy and girl are still studying.

Tikhon Deyev could have retired long ago. When asked why he stayed on at the factory, he replied: "My wife and I have brought up 10 children, but we can't forget how we got our start in life. And while my eyes can see and there is strength in my arms, I shall continue to work."



DEYEV FAMILY. Tikhon and his wife (center) with seven of their ten children. All of them have received college educations.



YOUNGEST SON. Nikolai, who is studying at the Moscow Aviation Institute.



TOWARD HIGHER PRODUCTION. Widely recognized methods of increased group efficiency have brought honors to Vassili Matrosov, a cutter at the Paris Commune shoe factory in Moscow. Here Matrosov discusses his ideas with young workers.

The Role of the Trade Unions

By Leonid Solovyev

Secretary of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions

THE largest mass organizations of the Soviet working class, the trade unions, play an extremely important role in the USSR.

In the Soviet Union, to quote Joseph Stalin, "the working man is held in esteem. Here he works not for the exploiters, but for himself, for his class, for society. Here the working man cannot feel neglected and alone. On the contrary, the man who works feels himself a free citizen of his country, a public figure, in a way. And if he works well and gives society his best—he is a hero of labor, and is covered with glory."

This entirely new, purely socialist attitude to labor was cultivated among the Soviet working people during the very first years in the life of the youthful

Soviet Republic. In subsequent years it found still more forceful expression in the shock workers' movement and later in the Stakhanov movement.

Owing to their daily contact with the workers, the trade unions were able to bring to light and encourage technological innovations. The trade union functionaries were the first to learn of the daring technical ideas of modest, hitherto unknown workers and inventors who advanced valuable suggestions. The Soviet trade unions never tire of driving home to the workers realization of the fact that they are working for their own state, for the benefit of their own class.

It is noteworthy that precisely this most significant feature has been stressed

by many foreign workers' delegations which have visited the USSR. For example, the delegation of the British Amalgamated Engineering Union, headed by J. Tanner and B. Gardner, who visited the USSR at the end of 1946, wrote in their report:

"In the planned economy of Soviet Russia there is no fear of unemployment through production exceeding purchasing power, since the standard of living is geared to the output of Soviet industry. There can be no feeling that he [the Stakhanovite] is playing the game of the boss, because there is no boss. As a man sows, so will he reap; the more he puts into his work, the more will he, and his fellow workers, benefit."

Having grasped the true essence of

the enthusiastic labor of the Soviet people, the British delegates ridiculed the idea of a Stakhanovite as an "Herculean brute with muscles polished by sweat." "That is not our experience," the British workers' delegates said. "We invariably found them modest people, though proud of their title. Perhaps more important is that the other workers generally felt no resentment, but were well proud of being able to number them among their company."

The constant attention and encouragement given by the Soviet trade unions to the initiative of the working people is evident in literally every field of life.

They have been largely instrumental in promoting the mobilization of industry; in raising the efficiency of the state farms and machine and tractor stations; in facilitating the steady improvements in the working and living conditions of the working people, in their housing, rest and recreation facilities and diets; in improving the medical services, hospitals, maternity homes and child care institutions—in brief, in securing the practical conditions enabling every Soviet citizen to exercise the rights guaranteed to him by the Constitution.

Furthermore, the activities of the trade unions are not confined to furthering and controlling the production of industrial commodities, agricultural produce, food, etc. They facilitate the proper distribution of these products on the basis of the principle of a socialist society: "From each according to his ability, to each according to his work."

The efforts of the government organs alone are insufficient to secure the quickest recovery from the deep wounds inflicted upon the country by the fascist monsters. It requires a truly national effort, an all-out enthusiastic socialist effort, such as has always been displayed by the Soviet people, from the first *Subbotniks* (those who did voluntary work on holidays) to the shock workers' and Stakhanov movements.

That is why the AUCCTU (All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions) adopted a resolution "to consider as the principal task of the trade unions the mobilization of the many millions of men and women workers, engineers, technicians and office em-

ployees for the struggle for the realization and overfulfillment of the plan for the restoration and development of the national economy for 1946-1950, on the basis of socialist emulation."

While encouraging higher efficiency, the Soviet trade unions watch over the strict observance of labor legislation which prohibits overtime, secures annual vacations to the workers, and protects their health and safety. Control of the observance of labor legislation provisions is exercised by the trade unions with the aid of numerous volunteers. There were 700 thousand such public labor inspectors (apart from other volunteer inspectors) on January 1, 1947.

MILLIONS of factory and office workers throughout the country have joined the socialist emulation movement, which has attained unparalleled scope. They are vying for the speediest realization of the Five-Year Plan, which will enable their country to heal all its wounds and surpass prewar standards.

Nine hundred challenge red banners and prizes are distributed among the winners in the high-output competition each month. Stress is laid not only on the quantity but also on the quality of the goods produced.

The socialist emulation movement has developed new forms of struggle for the overfulfillment of the state plan: competition between technologists and designers and between section superintendents. Vassili Matrosov, a Stakhanovite shoe worker, introduced a number of rationalizing measures enabling all the workers of his factory to switch to more efficient methods.

Special attention is being devoted by the trade unions to the "Stakhanov Schools," where leading workers instruct hundreds of thousands of young workers in Stakhanovite methods of labor. In general, the question of training young workers and of raising the skill of all the workers occupies an exceptionally prominent place in the activities of Soviet trade unions.

The postwar Stakhanov movement has produced truly colossal results in both industry and agriculture. An idea of its effect may be gained from the

statement of Dmitri Mazalov (a pupil of the famous steelmaker, Mazai). "By using the 'Mazai method,'" he said, "that is, by reducing the smelting time from 18 to 15 hours, I can turn out an extra amount of steel sufficient for the construction of 40 blast furnaces or of a huge plant. This means that I, Dmitri Mazalov, can alone produce over and above plan enough steel for the restoration of a whole city."

Another important item of trade union work is the administration of social insurance. Concern for the workers' health and for the health of their children is one of the principal features of trade union work. The trade unions have restored with their own resources many clubs and other cultural and educational institutions wrecked by the fascist invaders. More than five thousand clubs, four thousand libraries with four million volumes, 3,500 cinemas and other facilities are maintained by the trade unions at present. The fact that the attendance at lectures, shows and concerts at the clubs and houses of culture has more than doubled during the past three years should be credited to the cultural activities of the trade unions. More than one million people have been drawn into amateur art activities by the trade unions this year.

The trade unions have done much to improve the housing conditions of the working people. Trade union control ensures the observance of the construction schedules and the high quality of the building work.

A new type of trade union functionary has developed in the USSR. Right in the midst of the workers, he has learned to sense even the feeblest beginnings of innovations and to encourage the initiative of every worker. The Soviet trade unionist is a man of initiative, a man who is able to single out all that is valuable and progressive as it comes to the surface in the course of socialist construction. Such a trade union leader is the enemy of routine and conservatism.

The Soviet trade unions represent an enormous stimulating factor making for the success of socialist construction in the USSR.



ELECTION PROCEDURE. A Moscow neighborhood group learns about regulations from canvasser Nikolai Sokolov.

Preparing for Elections

By L. Krasnov

ON December 21, five Constituent Republics of the Soviet Union—the Russian SFSR, the Ukrainian, Moldavian, Armenian and Karelo-Finnish Republics—will hold elections to the local Soviets of Working People's Deputies in territories, regions, areas, districts, cities and rural localities. In the remaining republics the elections to the local Soviets will be held in January, 1948.

The forthcoming elections require considerable organization. Bodies must be set up to register nominations, to receive and count ballots, to see that election regulations are strictly adhered to. In the Soviet Union the electoral bodies are formed by the people themselves. The workers, peasants and intellectuals send their best representatives to the election commissions, men and women who are trustworthy and enjoy general esteem. A commission is formed for every election precinct. There are regional commissions for election to the regional Soviets of Working People's Deputies, city commissions, district and village election commissions.

The functions of the commissions vary. The district commission, for example, registers the nominated candidates for the district Soviet and counts the returns. Precinct committees take

note of any mistakes or omissions in the voters' lists and on polling day receive the ballots and count the votes. The city commission is responsible for elections to the city Soviet of Working People's Deputies. Its task is to see that the regulations governing the elections are not infringed; it examines complaints against irregular action on the part of the district and precinct commissions, etc.

The general task of all election commissions is to organize pre-election work and the polling in a way that will ensure the right of every elector to cast his vote and guarantee secret balloting. The election regulations contain a special article on the responsibility of members of the commissions. Any official of a Soviet or member of an election commission who forges election documents or deliberately miscounts the votes is liable to imprisonment for a term of up to three years.

Election commissions are formed of representatives of the working people nominated by trade unions, cooperatives, Communist Party and youth organizations, as well as cultural, engineering and scientific research societies and other public organizations. Candidates for the election commissions are also nominated

at meetings of workers and office employees in enterprises and institutions, at peasants' meetings on collective farms and in villages and at meetings of servicemen.

In this way the entire adult population of the country has both the right and opportunity to participate in the nomination of candidates for the election commissions. The election commission consists of from three to 13 persons. The regional commissions are the largest, consisting of a chairman, his deputy, a secretary and eight to ten members.

How election commissions function may be shown by considering the village of Aksai, in the Rostov region of the Russian SFSR situated on the Don River. It has a population of three thousand. In conformity with the regulations, this rural locality will form 25 precincts for elections to the village Soviet and three precincts for elections to the district Soviet. The village as a whole will form one electoral district. Altogether it will have 30 election commissions—28 precinct, one all-village and one district election commission. Members of the commissions will number more than one hundred.

Work in the election commissions is unpaid. It is a voluntary social duty which every Soviet citizen gladly performs, since the elections are held in his interests. There will be several million members of election commissions for the forthcoming elections.

Meetings of working people in various parts of the country are now discussing the merits of the candidates nominated to the election commissions. In Leningrad the employees of the Agricultural Institute delegated Professor I. Samoilov, an active public worker, to represent them on the regional election commission. In the town of Kuibyshev the employees of the Maslennikov factory elected their fellow-worker, A. Romanov, who had distinguished himself by completing his year's program in eight months. The peasants of the Ugolok Lenina collective farm in the Kuibyshev region delegated team leader Davidova, who reaped the best wheat and rye harvest (2.4 tons to the hectare*) to the commission.

* Metric tons—2,204 lbs.; 1 hectare—2.471 acres

Social Insurance Benefits

By Leonid Solovyev

Secretary of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions



MEDICAL AID. In mountainous Tajikistan mobile clinics serve rural areas.

A LAW on social insurance for workers covering cases of incapacity resulting from sickness or injury was decreed by the tsarist government of Russia in 1912. But it was a sham law which gave no protection whatever to the interests of the working class.

Construction and agricultural workers, railwaymen and shop clerks and many other categories of working people were excluded from the social insurance system. The social insurance system covered only 1,700,000 workers, whereas there was a total of 11,400,000 factory and office workers in pre-revolutionary Russia.

But the main evil of this law was that it taxed the workers with the bulk of social insurance expenditures. The contributions exacted from the workers were one and a half times higher than the contributions made to the social insurance fund by the employers.

After the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution in 1917, the Soviet Government introduced a system of social insurance benefits which accords with the demands and interests of the working people.

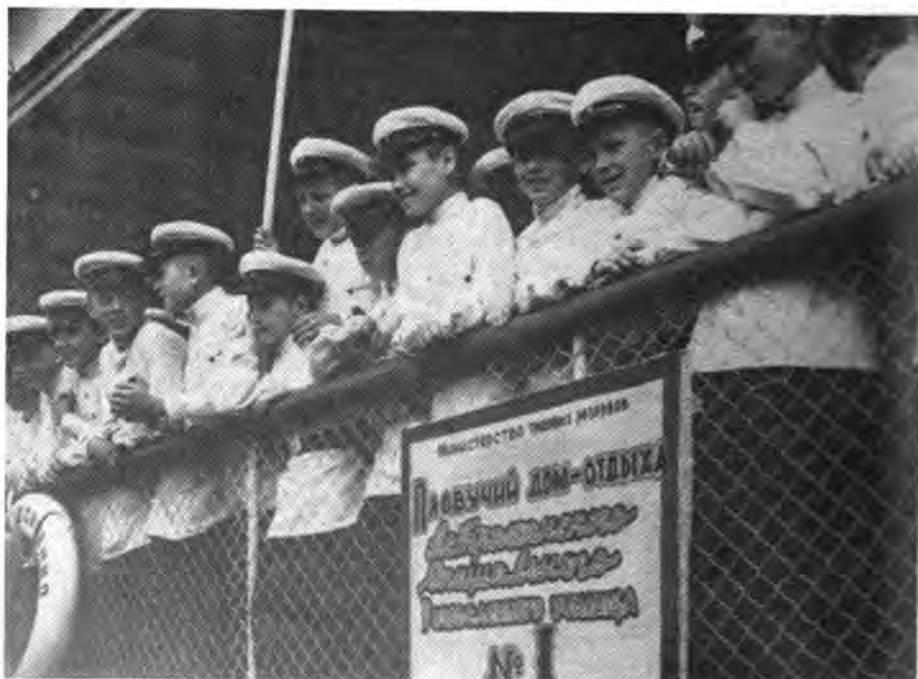
The USSR is the only country where

social insurance is financed entirely by the state, where workers are completely exempt from contributions to the social insurance fund. Funds for social in-

surance must be contributed entirely by enterprises, each contributing a fixed proportion of the total payroll. Social insurance benefits in the USSR consequently represent a supplement to wages and salaries.

The social insurance budget in the USSR has been growing steadily from year to year, increasing from 461 million rubles in 1925 to nearly 15 billion rubles in 1947 (a substantial increase over the prewar budget of 1940). A contributing element, in addition to the increase in the number of employees, is the increase in the general pay scale.

Sick benefits constitute a large item of expenditures under the social insurance fund. But this does not mean that sickness has increased. On the contrary, statistics show a decline of 17 per cent in 1946 as compared with 1925. This testifies to the substantial improvement in working conditions, in medical services and in the living standard of



REST HOMES FOR CHILDREN. Pupils of the Astrakhan vocational school No. 1. Voyages of floating rest homes take from two to four weeks.

the working people, despite postwar difficulties.

This year's budget provides for the expenditure of 1,200,000,000 rubles for health improvement. More than one and a half million working people will receive accommodations in sanatoriums and rest homes entirely or partially at the expense of the social insurance fund. Furthermore, many factory workers, engineers and office employes receive vacations at health resorts free of charge as rewards for good work.

One form of benefits covered by the state social insurance fund in the USSR which has no precedent anywhere in the world is the maintenance of summer camps and sanatoriums for children. Two million youngsters were accommodated in summer camps this year. Other recreation facilities for children are likewise financed by the social insurance fund. In addition, millions of children are accommodated at summer camps, recreation centers, sanatoriums and other country places financed by the state.

Expenditures for pregnancy and maternity benefits increased from 16 million rubles in 1925 to 670 million rubles in 1947. The social insurance system in the USSR also includes sick benefits,



MATERNITY HOMES. This is a Leningrad institute. Maternity care is available not only in cities but throughout the USSR.

compensation for industrial accidents and other injuries, invalid and old age pensions.

Under the Soviet social insurance system, a worker receives sick benefits

until his complete recovery or until medical authorities find that his sickness has led to permanent disability, in which case he is entitled to a pension.

The Soviet law provides for old age pensions to a man of 60 with a work record of at least 25 years and to a woman of 55 with a work record of no less than 20 years.

A recent decree of the Council of Ministers of the USSR lowers the age limit to 50 years for miners, technicians and engineers of the coal industry.

In accordance with a special decision issued by the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions, the authorities must, in considering applications for pensions from Armenians repatriated from foreign countries, take into account their record of work in other countries as well.

The Soviet social insurance system also covers pensions to families who have lost their breadwinners.

There is, however, one form of relief that does not exist in the Soviet Union: unemployment relief. No unemployment exists in a socialist society. The extensive system of unemployment benefits was abandoned in 1930 because of the complete elimination of unemployment in the Soviet Union.



CARE FOR THE AGED. Special pensions and homes aid old people. The Constitution guarantees "the right to maintenance in old age."

Kirghizia—Mountainous Republic

By Abdy Suerkulov

President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Kirghiz SSR



LIVESTOCK RAISING. The principal branch of Kirghizian agriculture. Cattle, horses, sheep and goats graze in the mountain pastures.



DEVELOPMENT OF METAL INDUSTRIES. At the Novotroitsk engineering works. Large deposits of nonferrous metals, coal and petroleum have been found in Kirghizia.

OVER the Tien Shan Mountains in the eastern part of Soviet Central Asia spreads the Kirghiz Soviet Socialist Republic, covering an area of 78 thousand square miles—most of it mountains and foothills with rich pastures. In the north and west of the Republic are the fertile Chu and Ferghana valleys.

The Kirghiz people, one of the oldest nations of Central Asia, fought for their liberty and national independence against foreign invaders for two thousand years.

It was only the Great October Socialist Revolution in Russia, however, that freed the Kirghiz people from slavery, secured them national and state independence on the basis of Soviet democracy and put them on the highroad of political, economic and cultural development.

In the 30 years of Soviet power, the Kirghiz, with the fraternal aid of the great Russian people, overcame their centuries-old economic and cultural backwardness.

Pre-revolutionary Kirghizia had only two tanneries and about 50 small handicraft workshops.

During the Stalin Five-Year Plans Soviet Kirghizia acquired about six thousand enterprises, including 450 large plants, factories, power stations, coal and iron ore mines, all equipped with the most up-to-date machinery. The Kirghiz SSR has turned into an industrial-collective farm republic. The industrial enterprises now produce about 75 per cent of the gross output of the Republic. As compared with 1913 Kirghizia's gross output has increased 350-fold.

Kirghizia's coal and iron ore mines, machine building works, textile mills, tanneries, shoe factories, food enterprises and other industries developed at a particularly rapid pace. A mighty power industry was also created. Whereas Kirghizia had formerly to depend on fuel shipped from other regions, its

own well developed coal industry not only secures it at present an abundance of fuel, but supplies coal for the other republics of Central Asia as well.

The Republic's power base has increased more than 100-fold in the past 30 years. By 1946 Kirghizia had 110 large, medium and small hydroelectric power stations, as compared with the two steam-driven electric power stations of 1913.

Not long ago the only roads through the mountains of Kirghizia were tortuous, dangerous trails. Today the Republic is covered with a network of highways and railways. Air transport too has been considerably developed. The postal, telephone, telegraph and radio services have been vastly extended.

Agriculture has undergone fundamental changes in Kirghizia. Where our forefathers tilled the land with the wooden plow, the fields of the collective and state farms are now worked by thousands of tractors, harvester combines and other complex agricultural machinery. The area under crops has increased twofold as compared with 1913.

Large irrigation projects were completed in Soviet times: the Krasnorechye, Talass, Artyshinsky and Great Chu canals, and the Chumysh and Kugart dams. The irrigated area has been nearly doubled. As a result, Kirghizia in a short time was able to grow abundant wheat, vegetable, potato and other crops which formerly had to be imported from other regions.



FESTIVAL. Kirghizian women arriving on their spirited horses for a collective farm celebration.

Kirghizia is known in the Soviet Union for its livestock breeding. The collective and state farms raise thoroughbred and half-blood horses of the Don, English and Russian breeds, pedigree cows and fine fleece and semi-fine fleece sheep. The introduction of saeter pasturing facilitated the fattening of the cattle.

The Kirghiz people in the past were illiterate, nearly to the last man and woman. National oppression hampered

the development of Kirghiz culture. Kirghizia had not a single scientific institution, higher or secondary school. Even such few schools as existed in the large towns were difficult of access to the average Kirghizian. During the years of Soviet power illiteracy among the adult population was eliminated. Compulsory universal schooling for children is now the law of the land. Kirghizia today has 1,600 schools, six higher schools, 33 specialized high schools and 23 scientific research institutes. All scientific research in the Republic is directed by the Kirghiz branch of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR. The Republic's higher schools and specialized high schools are attended by more than 19 thousand young men and women. Kirghizia in Soviet times has reared its own national intelligentsia. The Republic has about 10 thousand Kirghizian agronomists, doctors, engineers, teachers, veterinarians, zoologists, scientists, writers, journalists and actors.

The growth of Kirghiz art has been rapid and manifold. Before the Revolution Kirghizia did not have a single theater. Today the Republic has 10 large theaters and a philharmonic sym-



KIRGHIZIAN DEPUTIES. At the Soviet of Nationalities meeting in Moscow. Ekaterina Velichko, Shopokova Kerimbybyu and Mankulova Djanylca.

phony orchestra. In addition to the works of national playwrights and composers, Kirghiz theaters feature the classics of world literature and music.

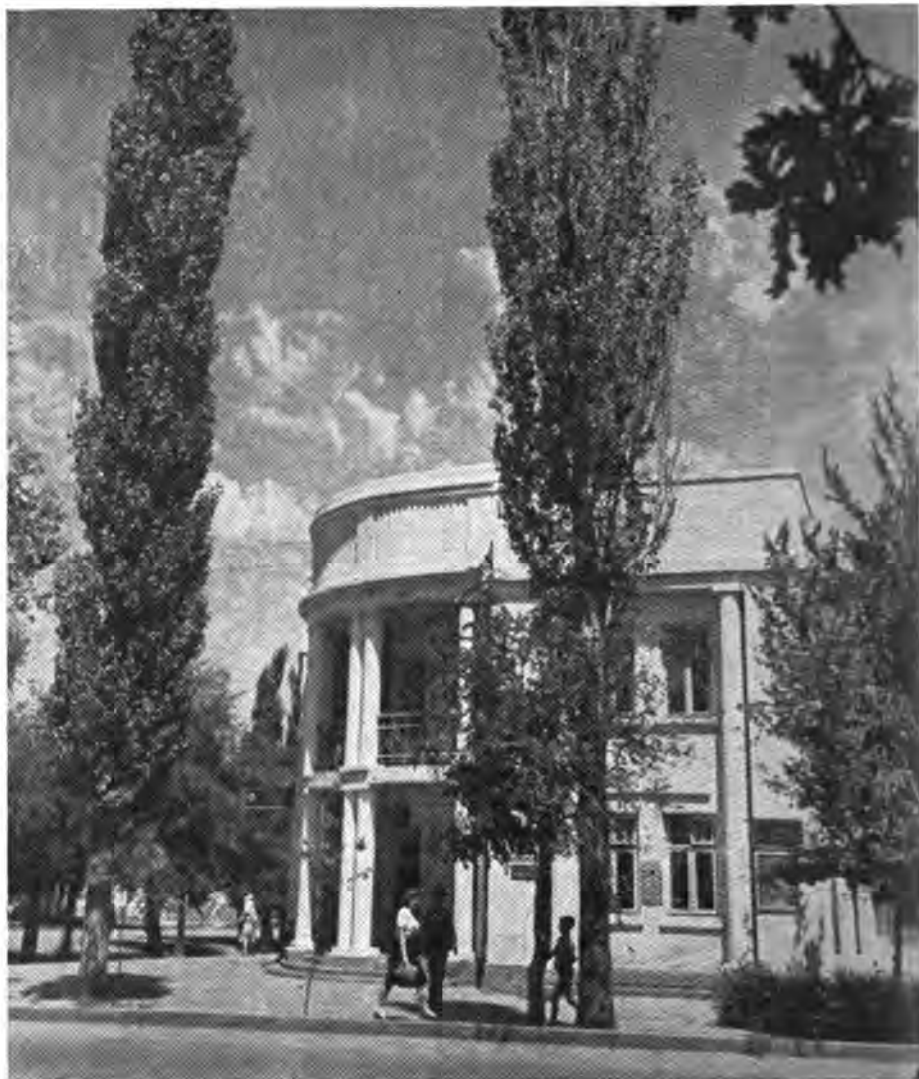
Soviet power gave the Kirghiz people a written language, enabled them to read in their native language the works of Pushkin and Shakespeare, Tolstoy and Byron, Gorky and Mayakovsky, Chekhov and Hugo, Shota Rustaveli and Taras Shevchenko. In the past five years alone about seven hundred titles in editions totaling 13 million copies have been published in the Kirghiz language. The Republic publishes 89 newspapers and five magazines, 64 of these in the Kirghiz language. These publications have an annual circulation of more than 12 million.

During the years of Soviet power Kirghizia acquired an art gallery, a national culture museum, a local history museum, a state public library, 885 houses of culture, many clubhouses and reading rooms, scores of cinemas and hundreds of other cultural-educational institutions.

Medical aid for the population was a thing practically unknown in Kirghizia before the Revolution. The balneological springs were practically unused. During the past quarter of a century, however, the Republic has acquired a large network of medical institutions: hospitals, polyclinics, outpatients' clinics, maternity homes. The working people of Kirghizia receive free medical aid. The seven health resorts erected in the vicinity of the mineral springs are known far beyond the confines of the Republic.

The peaceful, creative development of Kirghizia was interrupted when the hordes of fascist Germany fell upon the Soviet Union in 1941. The Kirghiz people together with all the nations of the USSR arose to combat the enemies of mankind. Unsparing of effort, the Kirghiz people fought valiantly on the battlefields, labored tirelessly in the hinterland. The workers, peasants and intellectuals during the war were guided by a single aim: to produce more food and equipment for the Soviet Army.

The postwar Stalin Five-Year Plan opened splendid prospects for the further development of the national eco-



FRUNZE, GARDEN CITY. The Hotel Kirghizstan in the Republic's capital city. Houses are surrounded by gardens, and tall poplars line the streets.

nomy and culture of the Kirghiz SSR.

A number of large enterprises are to be built in the current five-year period. Output of coal is to increase 150 per cent owing to the construction of new mines and the reconstruction of existing mines. The output of nonferrous metals will be doubled, and that of rare metals increased more than fourfold. The production of turning lathes is to be trebled, output of harvesting machines will be increased 10-fold and of horse-drawn rakes, 19-fold. There will be a marked increase in the production of food, textiles, knitgoods, leather and other goods.

During the current Five-Year Plan period a number of new hydroelectric power plants will be built, doubling the

output of power in the Kirghiz SSR.

Additional cultural facilities planned for the Kirghiz capital, Frunze, include an opera house, a public library and a large cinema theater. The capital will also acquire a trolleybus line. Its water-mains and sewage system will be extended and hundreds of new apartment houses will be built.

A good deal of work will be done in irrigation. Two large reservoirs are to be built, which will render another 200 thousand acres suitable for grain cultivation.

The current Stalin Five-Year Plan will raise further the standard of living and cultural level of the people of the Kirghiz Republic.

Gifted Ballerina

By Lev Khvat

As the last notes of the overture played by the orchestra of the Kirghiz State Opera and Ballet Theater faded and died away, the curtain parted and spectators were carried back to the Middle Ages. A pompous crowd of warriors, monks, pages and ladies with their cavaliers thronged the courtyard of the palace of the Hungarian crusader Stefan in Palestine, as he greeted Raimonda, the beautiful maiden from distant France, on the day of their betrothal. Thus began the classical ballet *Raimonda*, a pathetic tale of love and hate, of cruelty and pity, of loyalty and treachery, which was set to music by the illustrious Russian composer A. K. Glazunov.

The applause of the audience was broken by shouts of "Bravo, Beishenalieva . . . Bibissara!" Throughout all four acts the spectators cheered and applauded the ballerina and kept calling for encores.

The striking personality of Raimonda was interpreted by the talented artist in a difficult and demanding role.

The audience watched spellbound as she performed the classical pas, the Provencal Waltz, and the famous variations and adagio which reach peaks of dramatic intensity in the love scene and the duel scene.

"Her figure is worthy of sculpture," I heard someone say in a hushed tone. There is no exaggeration in this statement. Bibissara Beishenalieva has a beautiful and graceful figure, and she dances with the lightness of a snow flake. "Her dancing is as natural as the singing of a bird," the Kirghiz opera singer, Maginur Mustayeva, commented.

In the remote past the Kirghiz people had their own native dances, which are mentioned in the national epic *Manas* that has been handed down by word of mouth from generation to generation for more than a thousand years. "The trying conditions under which the Kirghiz people have lived for many centuries," says Nikolai Kholfin, the well-known Soviet ballet producer, "and the bar-

barian attitude of the colonizers and local feudal lords toward national culture helped bury in oblivion the gay art of dancing."

The Soviet Revolution freed the people from serfdom and oppression, and in the environment of a new, happy and secure life the graceful Kirghiz folk dances again began to flourish. There appeared in the Republic the first professional native dancers: a ballet group consisting of 70 gifted boys and girls was organized under the auspices of the Kirghiz State Musical Theater.

Popular Bibissara Beishenalieva is as



BIBISSARA BEISHENALIEVA. The star of the Kirghiz State Theater ballet company.

old as the Kirghiz State Theater of Opera and Ballet. In the same year that a group of enthusiasts of dramatic art set up in the Republic's capital, Frunze, the first professional theater in the history of the Kirghiz people, the future star of the Kirghiz ballet was born in a peasant family in a small village of the Chu Valley. Having lost her parents in early childhood, Bibissara went to live with her aunt in Frunze, where she went to school. At that time, in the famous school of choreography in Leningrad, a division of Kirghiz dancing was founded. Ten-year-old Bibissara was in the first group of 40 Kirghiz children who were admitted to the school at government expense. The instructors who came to Kirghizia to select pupils for the choreographic school were delighted by Bibissara's natural aptitude. In Leningrad the girl continued her general education and at the same time took dancing lessons from eminent Russian instructors.

Six years of training were suddenly interrupted by the Hitlerite invasion of the Soviet Union. From Leningrad, which the Germans held under blockade, Bibissara and her friends were evacuated to her native Frunze, and there she resumed her lessons at the newly opened Kirghiz school of choreography.

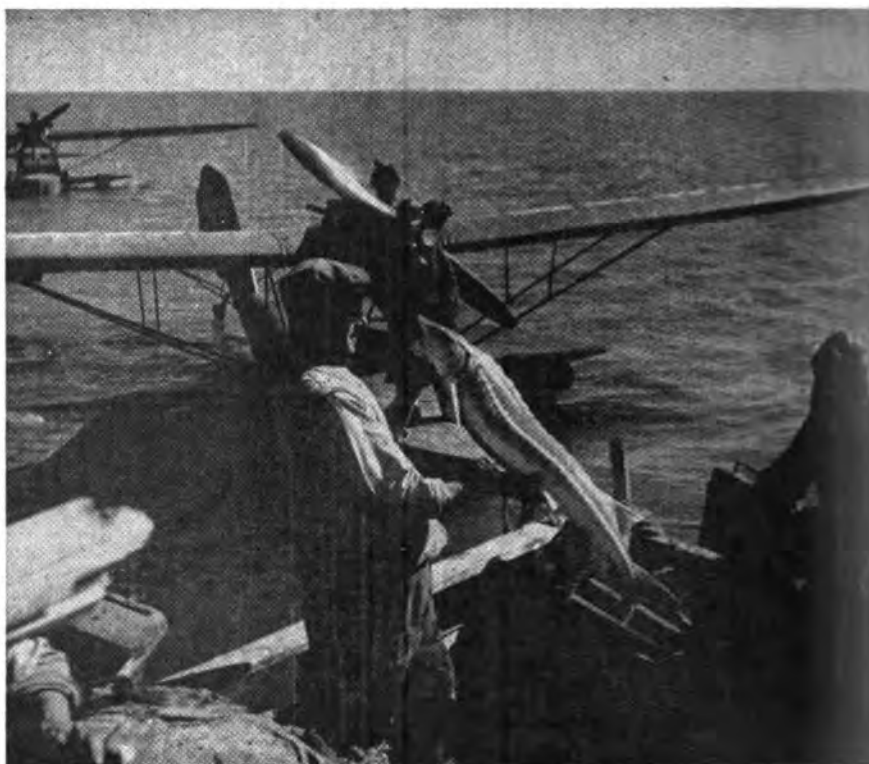
In 1944 the 17-year-old ballerina made her debut in the ballet *Anar* in which she danced the leading part. That year she married Akhmet Amanbaev, a young Kirghiz composer and conductor of the orchestra in the same theater. A year later the young couple had a baby, Ermek, which in Kirghiz means "fun."

Motherhood was no obstacle to the perfection and advancement of the ballerina's remarkable skill. Her appearance in *Raimonda* this year, at the age of 20, was an overwhelming triumph. For this performance Bibissara Beishenalieva was awarded the title of Honored Artist of the Kirghiz Republic, becoming the youngest to hold this title.

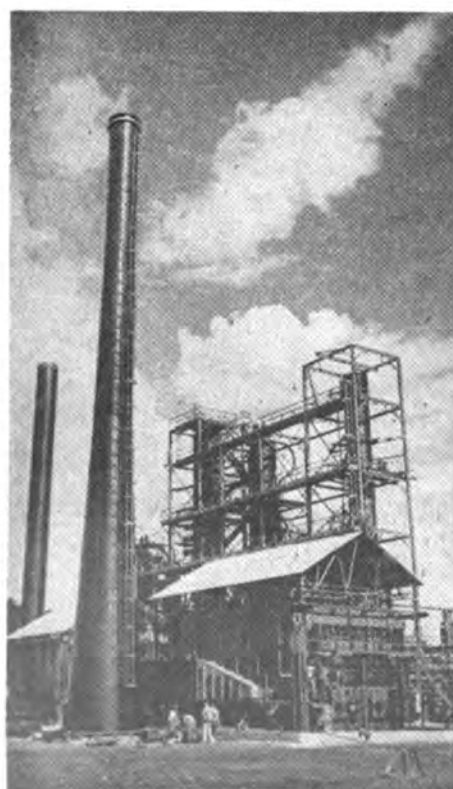
SOVIET NEWS IN PICTURES



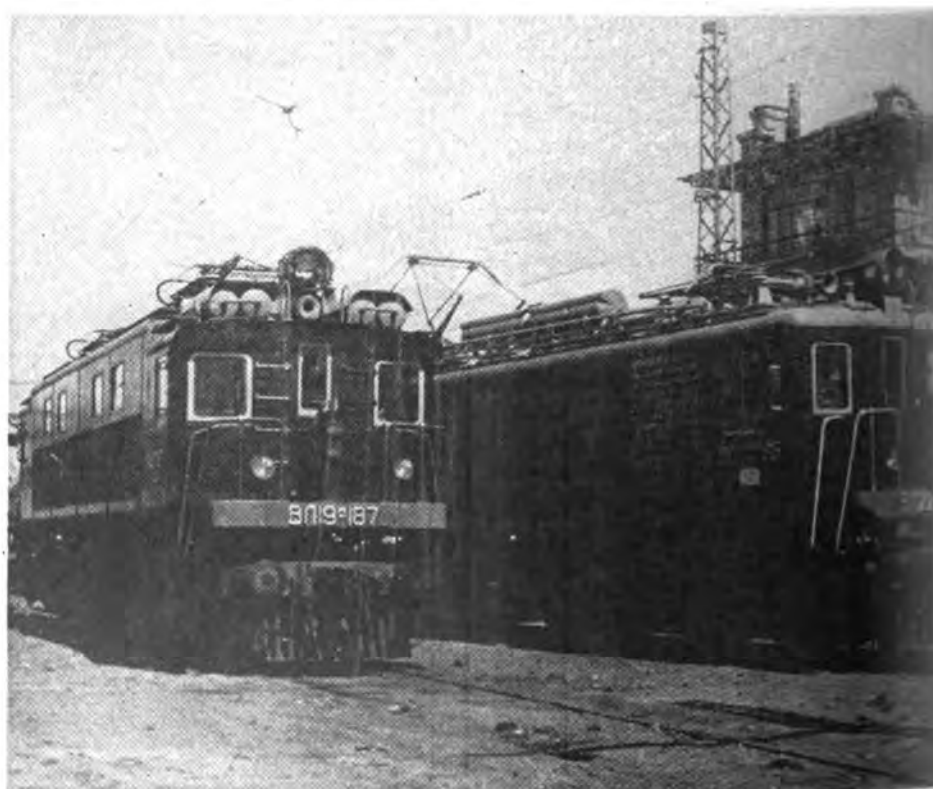
REPATRIATE. Armenian Tigan Nikoyan from Syria, at the Erevan works.



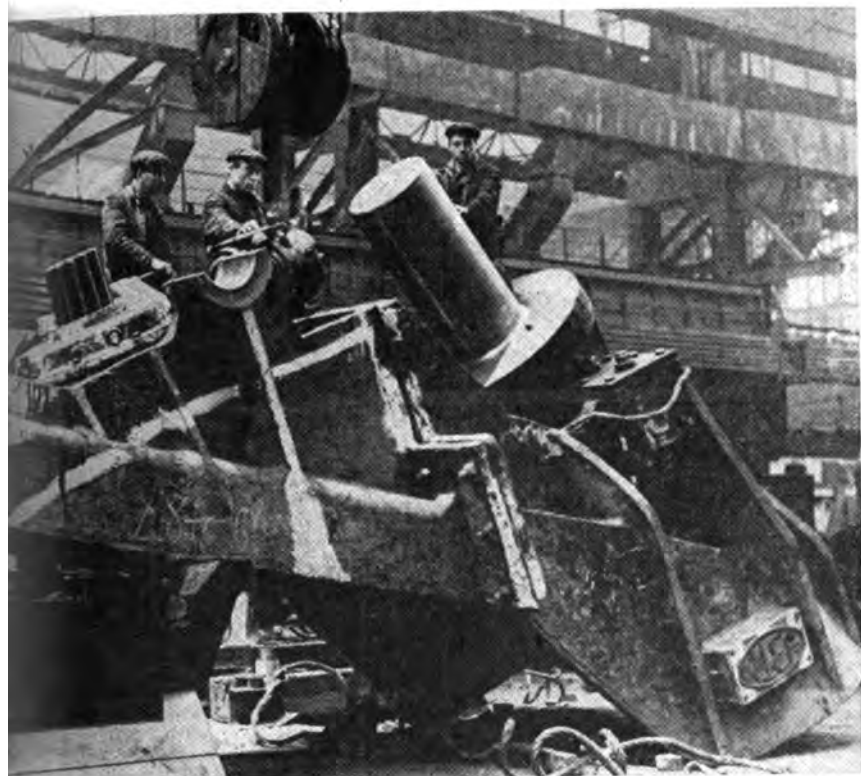
MODERN FISHING. Pilots of hydroplanes observe movements of fish in Caspian Sea and radio reports to fishermen.



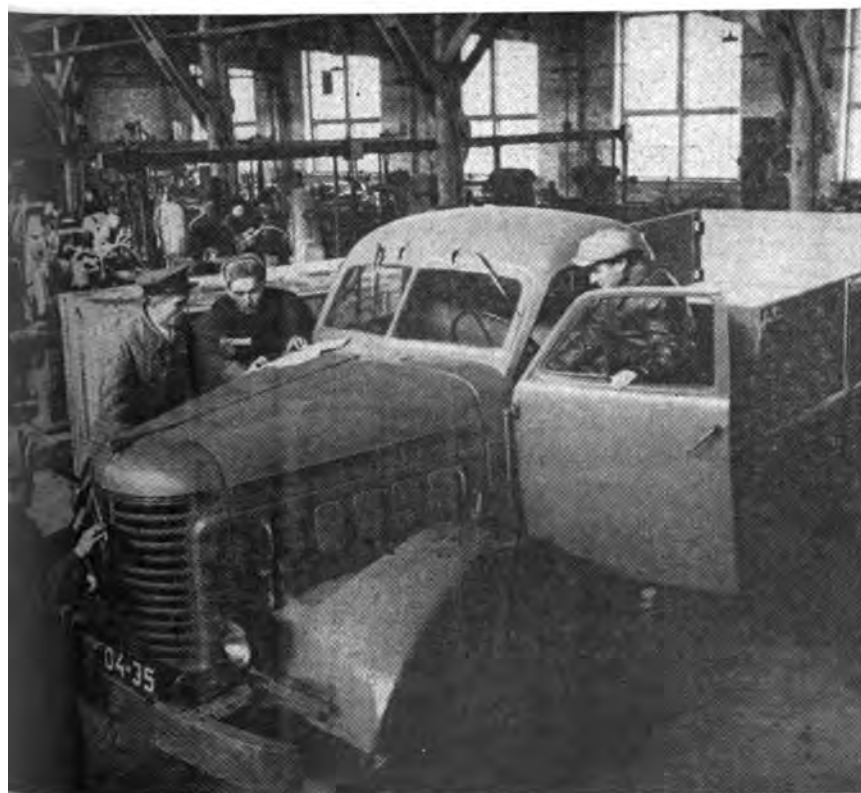
NEW REFINERY. A cracking plant in the "Second Baku" region, near the Volga.



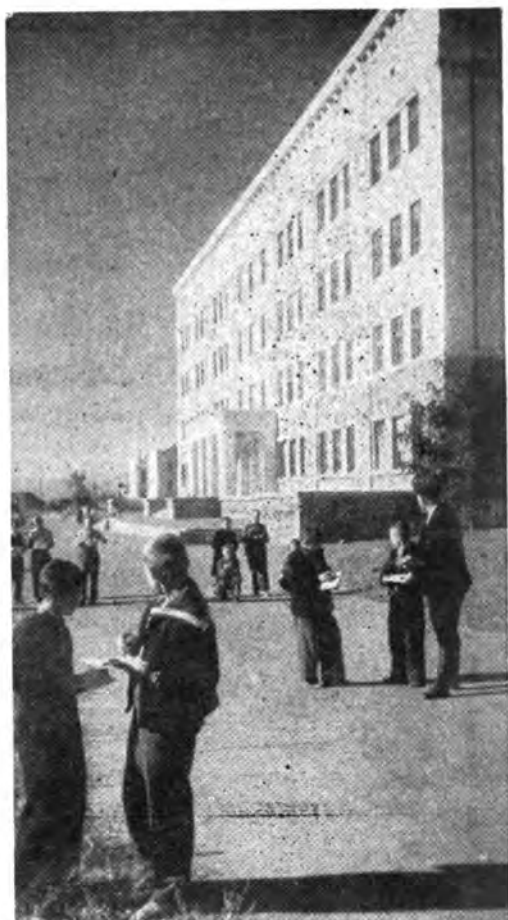
LATE TYPE OF LOCOMOTIVE. A new model electric engine manufactured at a plant Novocherkassk.



DUCTION IN THE URALS. Assembly of a blooming mill part at the Urals heavy machine building plant.



ST MODEL. A three-and-one-half-ton truck, to be manufactured at a new plant in Novosibirsk.



STALINGRAD SCHOOL. A new building near the Stalingrad tractor plant.



SCHOOLS FOR ALL. A new building at the village of Mogoitui in Buryat-Mongolia.

Soviet Justice

By Professor I. T. Golyakov

President of the Supreme Court of the USSR

IN the Soviet Union the judicial system and the activities of the courts are closely bound up with the whole system of state administration. All organs of Soviet power from top to bottom are genuinely democratic and closely connected with the people.

The Soviet People's Courts were first instituted to safeguard the achievements of the Revolution. The tsarist judicial system, a system that had operated against the interests of the working people, was abolished by a government decree published on November 22, 1917. The People's Court consisted of a judge and two people's assessors, or lay judges, directly elected by the people of the district in which the court functioned. It was a general court of justice trying both criminal and civil cases.

The same decree instituted Revolutionary Tribunals whose duty was to combat counter-revolution, banditry, plunder, sabotage and similar crimes committed by groups hostile to the working class.

Justice is administered on the basis of equality before the law of all citizens, irrespective of their social position, property status, occupation, race and nationality, and also on the basis of unified codes—criminal, civil and court procedure—of the USSR which are binding on all Soviet courts of law.

To safeguard the social and state system has always been one of the major tasks of Soviet justice. In the first days of Soviet rule the courts actively assisted the State in suppressing the enemies of the people. These activities of the court continued in the subsequent period when the drive for the industrialization of the country and for building a socialist society met with the resistance of the remnants of the dying hostile classes.

The struggle against state crimes is still a major task of the administration of justice. Attempts against the socialist



PROFESSOR I. T. GOLYAKOV

order may take the form of plundering socialist property, which is the economic basis of the Soviet system. As early as November, 1917, Lenin, in an appeal to the population, called for the protection of public property, an appeal which met with an ardent response among the workers. In 1918—in the first months of the existence of the young Soviet Republic—the workers of a Bryansk factory formed a fellowship court for the enforcement of labor discipline, and pointed out to the court the necessity for guarding and protecting public property in every way.

The Soviet court also combats such violations of law and order as profiteering, hooliganism and attempts against the life and health of citizens. The Soviet court defends the interests of state and cooperative institutions and organizations, and settles property disputes between them.

Civil disputes of various kinds arise among individual citizens. The settle-

ment of such disputes in the spirit of Soviet law and the rules of the socialist community tends to uphold law and order and the observance of Soviet laws by citizens and state officials.

The fact that the Soviet courts are elected by the people attests their democracy, which rests upon the wide participation of the people in the administration of justice. Courts consist of a judge and two people's assessors elected by the population on the same basis as the judge. During a trial the people's assessors are judges with full rights, and in deciding upon the verdict or judgment the vote of each assessor is equal to the vote of the judge.

"Judges are independent and subject only to the law," states Article 112 of the Constitution of the USSR. The Soviet court acts in the name of the State which expresses the interests of the Soviet people. The independence of the

Soviet court and its subjection only to the law are real and not illusory. Soviet law defends the interests of the State and of society, which in the land of the Soviets are identical and not contradictory. The interests of society coincide with the legitimate interests of the individual. In guarding society, the law at the same time guards also the individual. In the Soviet State the dream of the French humanist Rousseau has been realized. He wrote: "For the complete happiness of the state it is necessary that . . . laws should be just and always aim at the common good."

In the USSR genuine equality of nations is ensured, in the sphere of justice as in all other spheres. In Union or Autonomous Republics, Autonomous Regions and National Areas the court consists of local citizens, and judicial proceedings are conducted in the language of the local population.

With the victory of socialism in the

Soviet Union the problem of crime prevention is being successfully solved. The fundamental changes in the material conditions of life of the whole people in a socialist society—the guarantee of full employment—removed the causes that engender crime. Many forms of crime are disappearing fairly rapidly, while some which reflect the more firmly rooted survivals of the past in the consciousness of the people, although still occurring, are gradually being eliminated. Consequently, when the State intensifies the punishment for certain forms of crime, such as, for example, the recent increase in the severity of punishment for theft, it is not a consequence of the increase in this crime, but a striving to put an end to it as quickly as possible.

The Soviet court, by its true democracy, realizes in practice the age-old yearnings of the people for truth and justice, for the genuine rule of law that promotes the welfare of the whole people. Justice under Soviet society becomes a weapon of the people in the struggle for a new life. When justice is placed at the service of the working people, it becomes a powerful instrument for educating the people in the spirit of socialist morality. Lenin pointed out that the wide practice of public trials in Soviet courts is of the utmost importance for the educational role of the administration of justice.

Open trials in the Soviet court signify the wide participation of the public in the administration of justice. The court arranges its sessions at hours most convenient for the public. The court comes to factories, state farms, and collective farms to try cases in the presence of the local population, which is well acquainted with the circumstances of the crime and the culprits. By thoroughly investigating the case and strictly observing the law, the court reveals the whole picture of the crime or the civil dispute. It hears the explanations of the parties. By holding thorough trials, by revealing the causes of crime, the court rouses public opinion for the struggle to eliminate these causes.

The more attentively and compassionately the judge treats the accused, the better he exercises his honorable and

Copyright Protection

AUTHORS' rights in the Soviet Union are protected by the All-Union Copyright Board, which collects royalties for authors, playwrights, composers and other creative workers.

On a wall in the office of Grigory Khesin, director of the Board, hangs a huge map of the Soviet Union on which tiny flags mark the location of the Board's eight hundred branches, extending all the way from Sakhalin to the Polish border.

"Our organization has been in existence for 75 years," Khesin said. "Alexander Ostrovsky, the great Russian dramatist, was its first chairman and held the job for 25 years, and Apollo Maikov, the poet, was its treasurer for 20. In those days it was called the Copyright Society, and the scope of its activities was far more limited and its legal status quite different from that of the present Board. The fact that it took the old Society 10 years of persistent effort to get the Russian Senate to pass a bill ensuring only the most elementary rights to authors will give some idea of what it had to contend with."

In contrast, under the Soviet law passed in 1938, authors, playwrights, musicians and other creative workers are entitled to a certain percentage of the proceeds from the performance, production or publication of any musical composition, play or book. The money is deposited in the account of the Copyright Board or its branch, which in turn transfers it to the account of the author. The Board supervises the proper collection of these royalties.

"In 1946 we collected some 78 million rubles in royalties for our authors, playwrights and composers," Khesin said. "This year we expect to net around 85 million."

important role. Soviet justice opens to the convicted person the possibility of reform and, after serving his sentence, of becoming an honest worker in Soviet society.

The Soviet judge is guided by the principle which was enunciated by the

In order to stimulate national art, each republic has its own copyright laws, the director explained. For a play written in the Russian language, for instance, the author receives six per cent of the box-office receipts, whereas a play in any other Soviet language nets its author 10 per cent. A composer in the Russian SFSR who writes an opera will receive eight per cent of the proceeds of a performance, whereas the royalties for composers in other Union republics are 12 per cent.

Infringement of authors' rights is a punishable offense under Soviet law. Article 177 of the Criminal Code provides for a fine or up to six months' imprisonment for anyone who maliciously evades payment of royalties. The Board also has the right to attach the bank account of the theater or other institution which fails to make timely payment of royalties.

The Board receives the first copy of every work published. Khesin explained that the law protects not only the rights of an author during his lifetime but for 15 years after his death. The right to royalty inheritance is often prolonged by special government decision. For example, the right of Rimsky-Korsakov's heirs to receive royalties have been extended to 30 years. Mayakovsky's mother and two sisters will receive the poet's royalties throughout their lifetime, and the royalty rights of the heirs of the Armenian writer Sundukyan have been extended for 20 years.

The 50 per cent of his royalties which Vladimir Nemirovich-Danchenko, the famous Art Theater producer, willed to his assistant, Olga Bokshanskaya, is likewise payable to her until her death.

late head of the Soviet State, Mikhail Kalinin, who said that "the decision of the judge must be so convincing, so exemplary, that all those present in court should be able to understand the case and appreciate the correctness of the court's judgment."

Born on the Eve of the Revolution

By Nina Pomogaichenko
Architect

SINCE early childhood I have had the desire to build. I was brought up in a large and closely-knit family. My two elder brothers became architects. Before the Revolution my father, a railroad worker, could not have dreamed of such a future for his children.

When I studied at the Institute of Architecture I took a particular interest in the planning of villages. I often went out to study the villages in the vicinity of Leningrad and other cities. I always keep thinking of how best to combine the forms of Russian national architecture with modern requirements for convenience and comfort. I gradually trained my mind to link flights of imagination with strict calculation and to analyze harmony with the aid of algebra. Apart from the lectures of professors, there were two circumstances that influenced my professional outlook: a visit to Leningrad, and first-hand observation of construction in Moscow, where I received my schooling.

Leningrad amazed me by the completeness and well-reasoned thoroughness of its architectural composition. The city has strict classical beauty, and it was built according to a unified plan. It has a wealth of architectural ensembles and contemplating them, I, a young architect, learned to integrate separate units into one harmonious whole, to subordinate details to the general effect.

I witnessed the reconstruction of Moscow and watched the buildings as they grew taller and taller and the streets and squares broader and more beautiful. As I went more and more into the details of Stalin's plan for the reconstruction of Moscow, I began to have a clearer understanding of how this intricate and many-sided program is being put into effect, and I realized the consideration that is being given to historical conditions and environment when building a new socialist city.

After completing my third course, I went to work during the summer holi-



NINA POMOGAICHENKO

days at Pavlovo on the Oka River, where a new workers' town was being built in the vicinity of a large factory. I did not go alone. Shortly before this, I had married a building engineer, and our trip to a place where both of us had a job to do was something like a honeymoon.

When I was graduated from the Institute I went to work for an organization which designed buildings for new state farms. The war broke out while I was on a long-term assignment in the Far East. My first thought was to take up arms and go to the front, but duty dictated that I first finish my job for, war or no war, the state farms had to be built. News from the front was not comforting, for the enemy was approaching Moscow where all my relatives and best friends lived. Nevertheless, I completed my work, and in 1942 I returned to Moscow. I did not have the opportunity to fight at the front, but I worked for the defense of Moscow by designing bomb shelters and military installations.

The enemy retreated, leaving behind him the ruins of villages and cities. The inhabitants found nothing but rubble when they returned to their home towns, and thousands of persons were left without shelter. We builders were faced with a serious task—to restore that which had been destroyed. The war was still raging along the western frontiers of our country when the huge task of reconstruction was commenced in the vicinity of Moscow. I was among the first to take part in this great undertaking. Rehabilitation and improvements in the cities of Volokolamsk, Skopin, Podolsk and Zagorsk were carried out in accordance with my plans and designs.

My greatest desire, however, was to build new collective farm villages. In 1944 I went to Byelorussia with a group of architects from the agricultural section of the State Construction Bureau. We made our plans and drawings on the spot where only a short while ago the Germans had been routed after having caused enormous damage and destruction. Our brigade lived in dugouts and we prepared our meals over bonfires. But despite the difficulties we worked with great enthusiasm. We made plans and designs for 80 collective farm villages.

In 1946 my project for the construction of the Ilyich collective farm in the Voronezh region was acclaimed as one of the best plans submitted. That year I went to the Ilyich collective farm to carry out my project. In accordance with my designs many buildings have already been erected on the collective farm.

All the adult years of my life have been spent in enthusiastic labor for the welfare of my fatherland, the prosperity of which is inseparable from my own personal happiness. I enjoy my work as an architect and would like my future years to be just as bountiful and fruitful in creative and joyful labor as the past years have been.

A Chapter from Ilya Ehrenburg's Latest Novel

Below we print a chapter from Ilya Ehrenburg's new novel, "Storm," recently published in the Soviet Union and currently being translated into English.

ALTHOUGH Kulik, the dressmaker, lived in a basement, she enjoyed a good reputation among the few ladies of the "new order." "That little dressmaker has real style," the wives of the members of the city council would say. The room was clean. On the walls hung pictures clipped out of German magazines and a rotogravure portrait of Hitler. Misha hated the sight of it. "What a mug," he would say disgustedly. Misha was always running in breathless to report that the communiqué from the front was still "no change."

Zina had objected strenuously at first when her mother taught her to sew. Why should she learn to sew? She loathed rags. . . . But now it was coming in handy. At night the District Committee hand press (Misha had managed to save it in the nick of time) would emerge from under the bed along with the ancient typewriter which gave Zina so much trouble because the "r" didn't register. . . .

Zina often left the house carrying a parcel. The Germans would glance at her in surprise, for with her sallow complexion, her delicately chiseled nose, full red lips and burning eyes as dark as the southern skies, she looked like an Italian girl. You do come across such girls in the Ukraine. Sometimes the Germans stopped her and tried to make up to her but she would say in German: "I am going to your officer," and they let her alone.

She took the leaflets to Shura. Sometimes Stepan would be waiting for her there.

"Listen," he said to her once, "you can sign it 'City Committee' now, we've contacted them. . . . Things are still quiet at the front. How are they taking it do you think?"

"How should I know? I don't see any-

one. Not even the traitors. Just the wives, and all they talk about is clothes. The front is a long way off, they feel quite secure. . . . Some of the Germans have brought their wives over. The girl interpreter said to me: 'You'll soon be having new customers. Of course, they have clothes, but a lady always needs something altered or fixed up and you have taste and you speak German besides. . . .' Stepan, give me something else to do. I could shoot someone. Don't you believe me?"

He laughed.

"Why shouldn't I believe you. But we all have our own work to do. That's what organization means. Have a smoke. . . ."

"You know quite well I don't smoke."

"But you'll like these, they're from over there. 'Kazbek.' A German was bumped off yesterday on Lvov Street. It wasn't us. . . . That means some of our fellows got stuck in the city. Only it's hard to find them. . . . You were lucky. . . . Listen, Zina, I've been wanting to ask you, for a long time. When you were put through the mill in 1939 why didn't you say anything? That was very uncomradely of you. Now that I know you better I see that you are sound. What was the idea?"

ZINA pondered his question, staring at the greasy wall paper as if she were looking through it, way back into her past.

"You are right. It wasn't nice of me. But you must try to understand. I was quite sincere when I spoke at that meeting but they didn't believe me. I know that pride has been my weakness since childhood. My mother often scolded me for it and they used to tease me about it in school. I thought they would imagine that I was scared or unprincipled, that I was looking for a soft berth. I didn't know you very well then. I only saw you at meetings. Now I know that you are a good comrade. When the Germans

were nearing the town I walked all the way to Brovarov, only to find that the Germans were there, too. I had no weapons. I consoled myself by deciding to go back to Kiev and kill at least one of them. And suddenly—it was in October—I saw Misha. You can't imagine what a joy it was to meet one of our own crowd. Look here, Stepan, you've been fighting for nearly half a year now, and I have to go on banging away at the typewriter and talking to those swine. . . . I want you to give me something else to do. . . ."

"Wait. . . ."

"A fine type!" he thought after Zina had left. "We were pretty careless about people in the beginning. Now the real test has come. There was Kravchenko. . . . Most reliable, we thought. Ran away. . . . They said Ivanchuk was a 'coward,' and called him mercenary, and only because he asked for a room. . . . But it was Ivanchuk who blew up the train. The boy was a hero, and he'll be decorated posthumously. . . . It was hard to tell, of course; we all lived so quietly—work, study—routine existence. Everything seemed clear, yet it was all muddled. Now everything is muddled, but how clear. . . ."

Several more weeks passed. The hand press, leaflets, the repulsive women, the ugly leers of the Germans. Somewhere a terrible war was being fought. Partisans were laying mines and engineering explosions. Here in town there were many assassinations. . . . Yet she must sit quiet and wait. The sewing had been her own idea. "Camouflage," Stepan had remarked at the time. . . .

She met Stepan.

"Do you know Boris?" he asked, smiling.

"Which one?"

"He claims you were schoolmates. . . ."

Zina laughed.

"Of course, I know him. Is he really in Kiev?"

"With the partisans. Came through

from over there on liaison work . . . It was Boris who asked about you. 'If she's in Kiev she's bound to be on our side,' he said . . . There's sentiment for you. It isn't so interesting to get it third hand, though. You might have told us yourself."

THAT night after work Zina sat for a long time on the bed smiling vaguely to herself. She was remembering how Boris had come to her, how he had read poetry to her, and how they had met many times after that, and their long passionate arguments. She could not recall what they had argued about, although every word seemed so terribly important at the time . . . But even then she had known that this was happiness . . . Only they had never tasted it to the full. Something, the most important thing, had been left unsaid. He had gone off to Western Ukraine. How wonderful that he was alive and with the partisans! And he had taken it for granted that she would be doing her share. He had not doubted her. So there was such a thing as happiness after all! For one whole hour Zina forgot about the Germans, about the war and thought of Boris and yearned to see him. Then they would say all there was to be said and never part again . . .

In the morning the interpreter girl came.

"Maria Ilyinishna, I have good news for you," she said. "Madame von Echtberger wants to see you. She is so kind and so generous! She gave me a bottle of Chanel perfume and two pairs of stockings. And what heavenly clothes! All from Paris! She has gained a little weight and wants some of her clothes altered. You will see yourself. You can thank me for the recommendation."

Zina did not manage to see Stepan for the next two days. When they did meet he listened to what she had to say in silence. Zina's heart was beating wildly: now the decision would be made. But Stepan took the matter very calmly, too calmly, she thought.

"It's a serious matter," he said, "I shall have to consult the others. You carry on with your work in the meantime and keep your eyes open . . ." He smiled. "See you don't spoil her clothes. I

haven't much faith in your dressmaking abilities."

Madame von Echtberger was worried. Her husband had warned her time and again not to trust anyone in this country, they couldn't even wash a shirt properly . . . Zina had made a good impression on her, and still she was reluctant to trust her with her crêpe georgette from Paris.

"Now I warn you, if you spoil it . . ."

There was no need to tell her what would happen.

The next day Stepan told her that the plan had been approved. "Now, Zina, we have to consider every detail carefully . . . How will you get out?"

Zina worked at her sewing in the adjutant's room. Next door, in the kitchen, the two scullery maids were busy with their chores while the fat German batman sat purring contentedly on the stool. A smell of fried onions pervaded the air. The adjutant's room was light and empty; on the large table were some bottles of hair tonic, cartridges and an album with views of Paris. The wall had a large map with little German flags stuck all over it, one of them right next to Leningrad, another a little bit to the left of Moscow. Zina sighed: How far they had advanced! And our people had to defend themselves everywhere, even way up there at Murmansk. But we were holding on, we had driven them away from Moscow. The German hadn't moved the flags.

"You pierced my heart with an arrow," the batman sang. Stepan had told her that they had stuck pins under Dima's nails. It was said von Echtberger was a sadist, he liked to do the torturing himself. You would never suspect it. He looked like any other fat German, rather good-natured in fact. I must get on with my work, Zina told herself, haven't done half of it yet . . . She thought of her mother and how she had hummed while she worked. When mother was dying she had tried to say something but could not. How awful, Zina had thought, she has something terribly important to tell me and I cannot understand her . . . Afterwards mother had lain there on the bed looking as tiny as a doll. Zina had felt fright-

ened. An old woman had come in and covered the mirror with a cloth. "Must keep mirrors covered with a corpse in the house," she said. And Zina had been more scared still. Terrible thing, death. People talked, wrote and thought so much about it and still it remained a mystery . . . Zina remembered how she had written a thesis on the subject: "Overcoming Death" was the title . . . In those days everything had seemed at once more complicated and simpler. Now with death beside you, right there in the kitchen for all you knew (if only he would stop singing!) or just around the corner. Was she scared? She thought not. But perhaps she was, just the same. A slight nausea seized her like seasickness. She had felt exactly like this that time on the boat from Odessa to Yalta. . . . That was a fine piece Boris had written about the sea, what a pity she hadn't copied it. Now she couldn't remember it and she would have liked to repeat the verse . . . Boris would understand . . . Perhaps everything would turn out all right, who knows? She would tell him about it, how she had sat there sewing and thinking of him. Yes, that's what I'm doing, thinking of Boris . . . I can repeat his name if you like: Boris . . . Boris . . .

THEY tried on the dresses in Madame von Echtberger's bedroom which was next to the study where the major slept. Zina found she had forgotten a belt and ran back to the adjutant's room.

"Goodness, what took you so long?" Madame von Echtberger complained when she returned. "You must make haste, my husband will soon be back . . . Gracious, look what you've done, the neckline is all wrong! I told you not to do it like that . . ."

The neckline was all right, and after twisting for several minutes before the mirror Madame von Echtberger calmed down.

"You may go . . . Walter will be here any minute now . . . You can begin on the suit tomorrow. Just a moment, I shall tell the batman to give you something to eat."

"Thank you. I don't feel very well. I'm afraid I am going to be ill. Perhaps I'd better go straight home . . ."

When Zina had gone, Madame von Echtberger stood for a long time before the mirror. On the whole, she thought, the added corpulence became her. That was her style. She could not abide skinny women. That Russian girl wouldn't be so bad looking if there was more flesh on her bones, and she said she felt ill besides . . . Men didn't like sickly women . . . The frock had turned out quite well. Even Russian dressmakers couldn't ruin a Paris creation. It was a pity there was no one to admire it. The colonel never held any receptions or balls. A typical soldier . . . The only occasion to look forward to was the Fuehrer's birthday. Walter had promised to invite the officers. But April 20 was a whole month away . . . She would insist that Walter invite Captain Gross to supper and she would wear this frock. The Captain was very sweet, he had looked at her in such a way that she had wanted to shake her finger at him. When a woman reaches forty a naughty man like that is a real find . . .

Zina walked along the street in a sheepskin jacket and a peasant kerchief on her head, carrying a basket of eggs. To the German who checked her papers as she passed the town limits she complained: "They say they're too expensive but do hens lay at this time of the year?" "No understand," the German said, and Zina went on.

There was still a great deal of snow but it was gray, porous and doomed. The water splashed underfoot. The air, moist and restless, made your head swim. Zina, her mind a blank, tried to walk at an even pace, though she wanted to run. Her legs wobbled. Perhaps she really was going to be ill? She smiled and kept on walking with that faint smile on her face.

Suddenly a terrible thought occurred to her: what if it failed? Stepan had said everything had been checked . . . But they might notice. She had put it inside the vase, no one would think of looking in there . . . But that bitch might want it for flowers . . . Nonsense, there weren't any flowers at this time of the year . . . They might have noticed that she had run out twice . . . No, they would have seized her on the

spot . . . Suppose it didn't explode, after all . . .

Then her mind went blank again, and her legs barely moved. When she felt that surely she must drop now, she remembered something. I am going to Boris, she told herself, and her strength flowed back to her.

The sun was setting when Zina heard the noise of a car engine behind her and moved aside. But the car stopped. Zina took her greasy pass out of her basket but the Germans pushed her into the car without looking at it. The two kitchen girls were inside weeping and protesting their innocence. The car swept on. After they had gone another 10 or 15 kilometers they reached a sentry post and the car stopped. "Call up and say that we are returning," the officer said. "Let them send someone out from Vasilkov if any more checking has to be done . . ."

Zina felt relieved. So it had gone off all right . . . But suppose he hadn't slept at home . . . Now she would be tortured . . . Would she be able to endure it? She would have to say something to herself over and over again, some poetry or just Boris' name. Then sleep engulfed her as suddenly as if she had fainted. She was awakened by the soldier shouting: "Get a move on!"

THERE were thirty or forty young women. One of them screamed; she was in her last month of pregnancy and the labor pains had started. The soldier struck her dully with his rifle and shouted: "Shut up!" "How many are there?" the officer asked. "Thirty-eight," someone answered.

Madame von Echtberger entered the long room into which they had been herded. When Zina saw her face swollen with weeping she almost cried out with joy. It had succeeded! Madame von Echtberger said sobbing: "My God, why must you torment me . . . These are just stupid peasant women. You don't understand anything . . . I shall go to the colonel . . ." She was about to leave when she saw Zina . . .

"You had better name your accomplices," Captain Gross insisted. He tried not to look at Zina. Eight years

ago in Meran he had met a girl . . . This terrorist had her eyes . . .

Zina said nothing: only her lips moved. Perhaps she was whispering Boris' name.

"Who sent you?"

An indescribable feeling of exaltation seized her, it was as though someone lifted her up high above this table, above the town; her head swam, and the words came by themselves . . .

"Who sent me? All of them . . . Every single one . . ."

"Stop declaiming, you are not on the stage? Do you want to be hanged?"

He glanced at her face.

"And stop looking like a damned medium," he shouted. "It won't help you! Answer! The names of your accomplices?"

"I have told you, they all sent me . . . Have you heard of Stalin? Stalin sent me . . . I know you were defeated at Moscow. I heard it over the radio . . . There was General Rokossovsky, General Govorov, I don't remember all their names . . . They sent me too . . . You hanged Gorenko and Dima Schwartz. They didn't know that I would kill him. You hanged them first. But they sent me. That's the truth . . ."

"So you are from the same group as Schwartz and Gorenko?"

"Yes, from the same group."

"Who else belongs to that group?"

"I have told you. Everybody, Boris . . ."

"Is that a real name? What is the address? Where is he now?"

"In the woods. He will kill you. He also belongs to the same group. I am speaking the truth. There are many of us . . . we are the people . . ."

"Karl," Gross shrieked. "Take her away! We'll have to try another tack with her. The bitch is feigning insanity."

For one terrible minute Zina was afraid that she would not be able to endure it. They were burning her breast . . . All the words disappeared, until even the name she had repeated throughout was gone. "Mine!" she cried. "Mine!" And then there were no more words, only screams.

She lay on the slimy floor and her face was bloody. They poured water

Anniversary Greetings

FOREIGN guests who observed the celebration of the 30th anniversary of the October Revolution in Moscow November 7 were profoundly moved and impressed by the spectacle.

Stefan Jendrichowski, a deputy to the Polish Sejm, stated: "The demonstration of the people of Moscow was extremely interesting and filled with profound content. Its colorfulness testified to the joy felt by the Soviet people, who have always shown the greatest endurance and optimism in times of greatest trial, out of which they have always emerged victors."

"On the evening before the parade we listened with great attentiveness to V. M. Molotov's speech. To all those who support peace and the independence of nations and genuine democracy, this speech is of the greatest importance. It will serve to increase their faith in the strength of democracy."

H. Jendretski, leader of the delegation of the Federation of Free German Trade Unions from the Soviet occupation zone of Germany, said: "The pride with which the Moscow factory workers displayed streamers with figures showing the successful completion of the plan for the second year of the Five-Year Plan and

the aims for which they are striving with such indomitable energy show that all the Soviet people are really determined to make their country still stronger economically and more cultured.

"In the warm greetings exchanged between the leaders of the Soviet Government and the people we saw a reflection of the close contact between the people and their democratic government, of the unity of all the Soviet people, their solidarity and community of interests.

"Both the parade of the armed forces and the gigantic demonstration of the thousands of working people, intellectuals and students clearly conveyed the determination of the Soviet people to do everything for the defense of their independence and the preservation of the peace won at such a dear price. The historical experience of the past 30 years has shown to the whole world the correctness of Lenin's words: 'A people who has taken power into its own hands is invincible.'"

Madame Sylvi Kylikki Kilpi, member of the Finnish Sejm and head of the Finnish delegation, described her impressions to correspondents: "I was greatly impressed by the demonstration of the people. I was delighted by the colorful

appearance and cheerful spirit of the demonstrators. From the esthetic point of view alone, it was a never-to-be-forgotten spectacle.

"It was particularly gratifying to see very many women among the demonstrators. The Soviet Union is an advanced country, where women enjoy equal rights with men. Everything is being done in the USSR to draw women into active participation in public life.

"I was very pleased to see Moscow so changed. I visited the capital of the USSR in 1928. Since then the city has greatly changed for the better. We have brought to Moscow a congratulatory message to the Soviet people on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the October Revolution, signed by nearly 500 thousand Finns. It affords evidence of the growing friendship between the USSR and Finland."

Madame Edwarda Orlowska, who headed a delegation of members of the League of Polish Women, declared: "The speech delivered by V. M. Molotov made an indelible impression on us. As we listened to him we felt we were one with the Soviet people in our joy at the great achievements that have been made in the rehabilitation of the USSR. Together with the Soviet people we felt joy at the fact that major Soviet industries have already achieved their prewar production level.

"In this demonstration the Soviet people not only expressed their unanimity and fervent loyalty to the socialist system, but also reported on the practical achievements of their every-day work. The demonstrators carried hundreds of placards which showed that the industrial enterprises of the capital had fulfilled their year's program well ahead of schedule.

"As women we wish to stress the particular place of honor which our sisters, the women of the USSR, enjoy in their country. Both in the factories and in the governing bodies of the Soviet Union women's labor efforts are highly honored."

over her. "Give her a manicure," Gross said.

Now she was quiet. Gross was furious with Karl afterwards.

"I'll have you sent to a penal battalion!" Karl realized that he made a blunder but he couldn't help it. He had seen red at the moment. After all that she had gone through the little hussy smiled! Mistaking convulsion for a smile, he had struck Zina on the head with his rifle butt.

"The colonel will have us all court-martialed. We haven't found out anything. Besides, what sort of punishment was that? She didn't have time to feel anything..."

They were all afraid of the colonel and so Captain Gross did not tell him

that the girl had died during the examination.

"We could not get anything out of her except a few general phrases. Now she is lying in a fit of epilepsy..."

"Have her hanged," said the colonel. "It is not so much the punishment that is important as the educational effect on the people..."

Gross ordered the dead girl to be dressed. Karl washed the bloodstains from her face. Her mouth was twisted and her lips bitten through. Now even to Gross it seemed that she was smiling.

"Disgusting! Take it away..."

They dragged her to the gallows as though she were alive, and once more her feet touched the earth she had loved so much.

Celebration in Red Square

By Alexei Surkov

THE weather was badly out of harmony with the festive mood of the people of Moscow on November 7, the 30th anniversary of the Great October Revolution. A steady autumn rain fell and the sky hung dark and low over Red Square, in striking contrast to the red banners and the smiles of the holiday throngs.

For two hours thousands of people paraded through the heart of the city, in traditional observance of the great anniversary.

In his speech at the Bolshoi Theater, Vyacheslav Molotov quoted Lenin's words: "A nation can never be conquered, when the majority of its workers and peasants have come to know, feel and see that they are defending their own Soviet Government, a government of the working people, that they are defending a cause whose victory will secure to themselves and to their children the possibility to benefit from all the achievements of culture, from all the products of human labor."

When I try to select the deepest impression from the whole gamut of impressions left with me by this anniversary demonstration in Moscow, my attention fixes on the profound historic meaning contained in these words.

The demonstration was a living chronicle of the symbolic meaning of those words. On the posters which the paraders carried high above their heads, in the slogans they shouted, in the songs they sang, we could read the spirit of the people.

The demonstrators were filled with a joyful sense of the immutability of that which had been won and created—an immutability that has been confirmed by time, by 30 years of the existence of the Soviet State.

As they passed Lenin's mausoleum in Red Square, young and old alike recalled the thousands of prophecies that have been showered on us by our enemies. In October, 1917, they prophesied our downfall in two or three

months, or at most in six months. Then the months were changed to years. When Hitler began his "*blitzkrieg*" the fascists again began forecasting that our life would not last more than a few days or a few months.

Contrary to the prophecies of those who are accustomed to regard the wish as the deed, we have outlived the majority of them, and we are growing stronger with every year, every month, every hour.

Apparently it was a feeling of pride in this growth that made the Muscovites keynote their demonstration with posters and diagrams illustrating the peaceful victories of creative labor, announcing the fact that Moscow enterprises had completed their year's program two months ahead of schedule, that the peasants of the Moscow region had sold the State considerably more grain, potatoes and vegetables than had been planned, and that they too had done it well ahead of schedule.

Manufactured goods, grain, potatoes,

carrots, beets—these may seem very mundane things, very prosaic. This "prosaic" display inspires the Soviet people to the greatest heights of poetic feeling, however, as they realize with pride that behind them are the crop failure and shattered industries of the past, that a bumper crop was raised this year and that this year, under the most difficult conditions, industrial reconversion was completed and output reached its prewar level.

In the recent war no nation suffered greater destruction and loss of life than did the Soviet people. Their victory over the enemy and their victory over devastation they accomplished themselves, with their own labor.

On November 7 they marched, showing the strength which won these heroic victories. They were not dismayed by the weather; they did not mourn the sun, hidden by the low-hanging clouds. Their radiant faces reflected the warmth in their hearts, illuminated the future with the forecast of new victories.



30TH ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION. Rain in Moscow did not daunt this group of citizens, marching with thousands of others to Red Square.

"Welcome to Armenia"

By Mikhail Dolgoplov



TO PARENTS' HOMELAND. Violetta Yutuchjan, singer studying in Armenia.

IN the lobby of the State Theater of Opera and Ballet in Erevan, capital of Armenia, I met the noted singer Aikanush Danielyan. "I want to introduce a pupil of mine, Violetta Yutuchjan, an Armenian repatriate from Bulgaria who is studying in my class at the Conservatory," she said. "She arrived here last year. Her voice is very good and she is charming, as you will see. She promises, I think, to become a remarkable singer."

Violetta, a girl with fine dark eyes and an eager expression, sang Cherubini's *Ave Maria* for us. She has a strong mezzo-soprano of pleasing timbre. The expressiveness, flexibility and musical feeling in her rendition moved us.

Violetta is in the second year course and gets high marks in every subject. The directors of the Conservatory intend to award her the Stalin Scholarship. She is already under contract to sing after

graduation at the State Theater of Opera and Ballet, which is now paying her 500 rubles a month during her training.

At Professor Danielyan's home a few days later, Violetta told us about her family and their decision to come to Armenia. "My father, Grant Yutuchjan, was persecuted by the Turks and fled to Bulgaria. He was a master lithographer, and soon found work in Sofia. My parents lived in Sofia for 25 years and I was born there 22 years ago. I began to sing when I was a child, and of an evening my father used to play the accompaniment on the *sax*, an Armenian national instrument.

"It made him very sad that we were so far from our native country. He felt this most keenly during the war, when he used to listen to the radio, hidden from the German hounds who might get wind of it, and hear how the Soviet people were fighting. He dreamed of going to Armenia some day; he thought that when the fascists were beaten we would be able to go. But he did not live to see the victory. He died six months before Bulgaria was liberated. We have carried out his last wishes, my mother, my brother and I; he wanted us to go to Armenia. He said: 'You should go home to my country. There they love and value art and you will be given a chance to sing for your own countrymen.' So I have done as my father wished."

Violetta fell silent, thinking of her father. Then, after a pause, she continued: "The tears would pour down my father's cheeks when he heard the songs of his country on the radio. While we were still in Bulgaria, we heard of the famous Armenian singer, Aikanush Danielyan, and we used to enjoy hearing her."

The girl smiled. "And now my dreams have come true in Armenia. I'm studying at the Conservatory under Aikanush Danielyan herself. I'm putting my heart and soul into learning all I can so that I will soon be able to sing to my own people."



WITH HER TEACHER. Violetta and Aikanush Danielyan, People's Artist of the USSR, at the latter's apartment.

ASATUR MARKARYAN, recently repatriated to Soviet Armenia, was born in Iran. "I am happy to be living now in the country of my ancestors," he declared. "I am 68 years old. I always dreamed of the day when I would be able to go to Armenia. I worked all my life in Iran. I worked there for the rich, put in long hours to earn a living for my family.

"I'm working now at the Getazat collective farm in Artashat District. My family is provided with everything it needs. We're living in a house built for us by the collective farm."

Asatur is particularly pleased that his son, Vanush, and daughter, Armik, are studying at the secondary school set up at the collective farm.

"I wouldn't have been able to give my children an education in Iran," he says, "but here they are being taught free of charge and in their native language."

Asatur's ailing wife Arusyak is receiving treatment at the collective farm hospital. Arusyak is not yet accustomed to the fact that the doctor, Ruben Khudaverdyan, does not take any money from her for treatment.



ARMENIAN REPATRIATE. Asatur Markaryan, a grape grower all his life.



MARKARYAN'S CHILDREN. Armik and Vanush on their way to school.



FREE MEDICAL AID. Markaryan's wife with Dr. Ruben Khudaverdyan at the collective farm hospital.

Mendeleev, Noted Scientist

By A. Lurye

Two works dealing with the life and work of the great Russian scholar, Dmitri Mendeleev (1834-1907) are scheduled for publication in the Soviet Union shortly. They are a collection of the scientist's voluminous correspondence to be published for the first time anywhere; and the second volume of his biography, written jointly by his pupil, Academician Tishenko, and his former secretary Mladentsev, who was killed in the recent war.

Dmitri Mendeleev, Russian professor of chemistry, discovered his famous "law of the periodic system of the elements" in March, 1869. This law served as the foundation for the entire development of modern chemistry and allied branches of physics. Having systematically classified all the chemical elements then known in the order of their atomic weights, Mendeleev found that elements with similar chemical and physical properties existed at regular intervals and were, therefore, in periodic dependence on their atomic weights and places in the table.

This remarkable discovery was convincing proof that the great variety of elements and their compounds met with in nature is not accidental but presents a well-ordered and harmonious system.

Mendeleev did not, however, confine his researches to the tabular arrangement of his "periodic system of the elements." Vexing blank spaces were left in this table, certain elements did not fit into the system. But this did not lead Mendeleev to despair or to doubt the correctness of his own theory. On the contrary, he assumed that irregularities in the position of elements in the periodic system were due to errors in their atomic weights. And he succeeded in proving that the atomic weight of uranium was not 120, as had been formerly assumed, but 240; that the atomic weight of beryllium was not 13 but 9; and so forth. He predicted that several elements then unknown would be discovered to fill the blank spaces within the table in accordance with their

weights and other properties. This has been verified: in subsequent years scientists discovered all the missing elements (gallium, scandium, germanium, and others) and thus proved the Russian chemist's brilliant theory.

Mendeleev's law served as a powerful stimulus for scientific thought all over the world, and facilitated both the development of such branches of science as inorganic and analytic chemistry and the origin of a new branch—physical chemistry. It might be thought the recent discoveries proving that the atom is not an indivisible unit and that one element can be transformed into another would undermine the importance of Mendeleev's system. But it was soon

proved that the periodicity of the elements was based on the electronic structure of their atoms and that the ordinal number of the element corresponded exactly to the number of electrons moving around its atomic nucleus, deciding the physical and chemical properties of the element. Thus, Mendeleev's theory has been confirmed by the most up-to-date scientific data.

In 1882, Professor Mendeleev was decorated with the Davy Medal in England for his discovery of the periodic law. His numerous works received high appraisal from scientists in all countries. During his lifetime he received more than one hundred degrees and medals from 11 countries, including



AT WORK. Dmitri Mendeleev, the Russian scholar, in his chemistry laboratory. From the painting by N. Yaroshenko.

all the British higher degrees and the Copley Medal. Mendeleyev was invited to London to deliver a Faraday lecture. The honorary title of Doctor was conferred upon him by the universities of Cambridge, Oxford, Goettingen, Princeton and others. He was elected honorary member of Academies of Sciences in the United States, Ireland, Italy, Belgium, Denmark, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Serbia and other countries.

In the course of his life Mendeleyev published 421 works, of which 40 were devoted to chemistry, 99 to physics and 99 to technology and industry. Among his most important theoretical researches were *On the Elasticity of Gases*, *The Conception of Solutions as Compounds*, and *On the Resistance of Fluids in Aerostation*. In the last named, Mendeleyev introduced much that was new in the study of the upper layers of the atmosphere, which he called the "great laboratory of the weather" and to which he himself made a daring ascent alone in an aerostat in 1887.

"My decision to make the ascent," wrote Mendeleyev, "was influenced to no small degree by the consideration that it is usually assumed that we scientists cannot put our theories into practice; I wanted to prove that this opinion is unjust with regard to natural scientists. We must master practical work at all costs."

This is an expression of Mendeleyev's favorite idea—the necessity of constantly combining theory with practice, of introducing scientific discoveries into practice. This great Russian scholar, who dreamed of a powerful, progressive Russia economically independent of foreign countries, always sought to apply his ideas and discoveries in practice. He was an inveterate fighter for the development of domestic industries which were at an extremely low level in tsarist Russia. The initiator of the introduction of chemistry into the national economy in Russia, Mendeleyev in many of his works championed the study and utilization of the chemical resources of his native land.

He is the author of the original hypothesis on the mineral origin of petroleum as a decomposition product of the carbides of metals found in the earth.

Mendeleyev originated the idea of laying an oil pipe line from Baku to the shores of the Black Sea. His works also exercised a great influence on the development of the Russian coal industry. He attached great importance to the development of the Donbas and insisted upon the utilization of the coal deposits in Western Siberia, the Altai, Yenisei and Yakut regions, the Moscow basin and the Caucasus. To Mendeleyev must be credited the idea of underground gasification of coal, which he expressed in 1899: "The time will even come," he wrote, "when coal will no longer be extracted from the earth but will be transformed into fuel gas deep in the earth and fed over long distances through pipe lines."

OF no less importance were Mendeleyev's works on the foundation of a domestic iron and steel industry, particularly in the Kuznetsk basin (a fruitful idea which was implemented many years later under Soviet rule). Mendeleyev drew attention to the connection between the magnetic anomalies and the iron ore deposits, and recommended the use of the magnetic method in prospecting for iron ore. He submitted an extremely interesting proposal for the manufacture of iron and steel by means of direct recovery of iron from the ore, by-passing the intermediary phase of pig iron.

In this connection, Academician S. Wolfkovich has remarked that "this clever proposal was not appreciated at its true value in its time and has only now drawn the close attention of research workers in our country and abroad."

Mendeleyev also displayed great interest in questions relating to the use of artificial fertilizers in agriculture. He advised "collecting the nitrogen products of coal, which would promote an increase in the grain harvest." Mendeleyev proposed the combined use of mineral and organic fertilizers. He carried out extensive agricultural experiments on his estate, Boblovo.

The range of scientific and practical problems explored by Mendeleyev with profound sagacity and knowledge was truly vast. He was the author of brilliant researches in the most varied

spheres, including astronomy and crystallography, mathematics and pedagogics, explosives and weights and measures. He foresaw the future significance of the Northern Sea Route for Russia and, when already at an advanced age, dreamed of personally discovering the North Pole: "I am so convinced of the success of attempts to reach the North Pole and to penetrate from the shores of Murmansk to the Bering Straits," wrote Mendeleyev (in his *Intimate Thoughts*) "that I would be prepared to undertake this although I am already 70 years old, and I should like to live to see the fulfillment of this task."

Many of the wonderful ideas expressed by Mendeleyev in his time were carried into effect only after the Revolution under Soviet rule. Powerful centers of the coal and metallurgical industries have been founded in the Kuzbas and the Urals, the Donbas and the Caucasus. In the years of the Stalin Five-Year Plans a chemical industry was built; plants were erected for the manufacture of synthetic rubber, plastics and artificial fertilizers. Underground gasification, proposed by Mendeleyev half a century ago, is being carried out in the USSR; and agrochemical experiments in the use of fertilizers, such as Mendeleyev once dreamed of, are being carried out by hundreds of agrotechnical experimental stations on a wide scale.

Another one of his cherished hopes has come true—Soviet men have reached the Pole and, thanks to up-to-date technology and their own daring, have practically mastered the icy wastes of the Soviet Arctic.

In the Soviet Union, the memory of Mendeleyev is honored and his scientific and literary legacy is being carefully studied. This research is centered in the Mendeleyev Museum of the Leningrad State University, in the All-Union Institute of Meteorology and other scientific institutions. A special commission has been formed to study his literary legacy; new editions, dedicated to the memory of Mendeleyev, are published from year to year.

The Soviet people love Mendeleyev and are proud of him as a man of genius, a great citizen and patriot.

Handicrafts Exhibition

By Andrei Lebedev

Assistant Chief of the Committee on Arts



WOOD CARVING AND PAINTING. Abdul Gusein Babayev of Azerbaijan, and a young artist from the town of Semenovno in the Gorky region, Russian SFSR.

SPECIMENS of work by different nationalities in the Soviet Union are on display at the Exhibition of Decorative and Applied Arts in the Museum of Oriental Culture in Moscow. The objects in the exhibit have been made in the last five or seven years. Their variety shows the richness of imagination, taste and tradition of the peoples of the USSR.

Though the craftsmen have preserved and developed the best of these traditions, the feeling of contemporaneity is very strong. This is not a collection of obsolescent handicrafts carried on in special conditions, under patronage, and producing somewhat archaic articles for a narrow market. It is the product of an inexhaustible source of a people's art, inspired and kept alive by the great ideas of our time. The master craftsmen respect the traditions of their predecessors, but they do not follow blindly forms that have outlived their time. There are none of the old spin-

ning-wheels, distaffs and primitive cressets for torches that were indispensable adjuncts of the peasant art exhibitions of the end of the 19th and beginning of the 20th centuries.

Carved wood, stone and bone, painted wood and lacquered *papier-maché*, textiles, ceramics, metalwork, carpets—the range of media is wide. In the North of the country flax and bone are the most frequently used; Central Russia provides other materials—wood and clay; the Urals—semi-precious stones and metals. Central Asian craftsmen's materials are wool and leather.

Some remarkable examples of the miniatures of the rural towns of Fedoskino, Msteri, Kholui and Palekh are shown. Painting on wood has existed as a branch of art in Russia for 150 years. The miniatures of Palekh have a still longer history. The "trade secrets" accumulated by icon-painters for centuries lie behind the Palekh miniatures with their amazing color, delicacy of draw-

ing and charm, their wealth of fantasy. They invariably attract a great deal of attention at international exhibitions. For the most part they are painted on the lids of caskets and boxes. Favorite subjects are Russian fairy tales.

The work of the silversmiths and armorers of Kubachi, a mountain village in Daghestan, has been known since the 15th century. They sent a number of cups, sabers and daggers with intricate chasing.

Walrus-tusk ivory is used by the carvers who live on the Chukotsk Peninsula, which is separated from Alaska by the Bering Straits. Their sculptures in the round are now seen for the first time in Moscow. They are for the most part hunting scenes or dog-sleighs.

The exhibits of lace from Vologda and embroideries from Novgorod are rich and show freshness and variety of design. Some of the lacemakers have adapted the patterns made by frost on the window panes.

The art of the Khokhloma peasants—ornamental patterns painted in vermilion, black and gold on wood—dates back to the 18th century. The ornament is curious and intricate, and decorates as a rule vessels of traditional form; furniture, especially children's furniture, is also made by these craftsmen. It is interesting to note that though mass production of these articles has gone on for many years, there is a great variety of designs. The articles are inexpensive, extremely decorative and widely used.

There are many wooden toys from the cooperatives of rural Moscow. They have a naive charm. The Viatka figurines of painted clay are noted for their primitive, colorful gaiety.

Some interesting exhibits were sent by the Baltic Republics. The Estonian SSR is represented by tooled leather bindings, cut glass and crystal. Highly developed technique is shown in the Latvian woodwork.

Embroidery and hand-woven fabrics

were sent by Byelorussia. The Ukraine has sent ceramics, for which it is famous, and embroidery.

The carpet-weavers of Azerbaijan, Georgia and Armenia exhibit some fine examples of their work. Those of Azerbaijan have successfully combined the traditional carpet patterns with pictorial compositions. The subjects are scenes from national epics.

Armenia has some fine chased silverware as well as carpets. Georgia sends earthenware and silver vessels of curious form for wine and water.

For centuries the Turkmen, Tajiks and Uzbeks were forbidden by their religious laws to make pictorial representations of people and animals, and therefore all their artistic fantasy had to be expressed in decorative designs. It is not surprising that this art is unsurpassed. In addition to their famous carpet-weaving, the Uzbeks and Tajiks exhibit decorative embroidery, carved wood and plaster. Turkmenian carpets are some of the most remarkable in the world. The designs used are traditional in the main, but some new themes have been introduced.

The general impression made by this exhibition is that decorative and applied arts are flourishing under the encouragement they receive in the USSR.



MOSCOW EXHIBIT. The Tajik and Uzbek section at the All-Union Exhibition of Applied and Decorative Arts. (See photos below.)



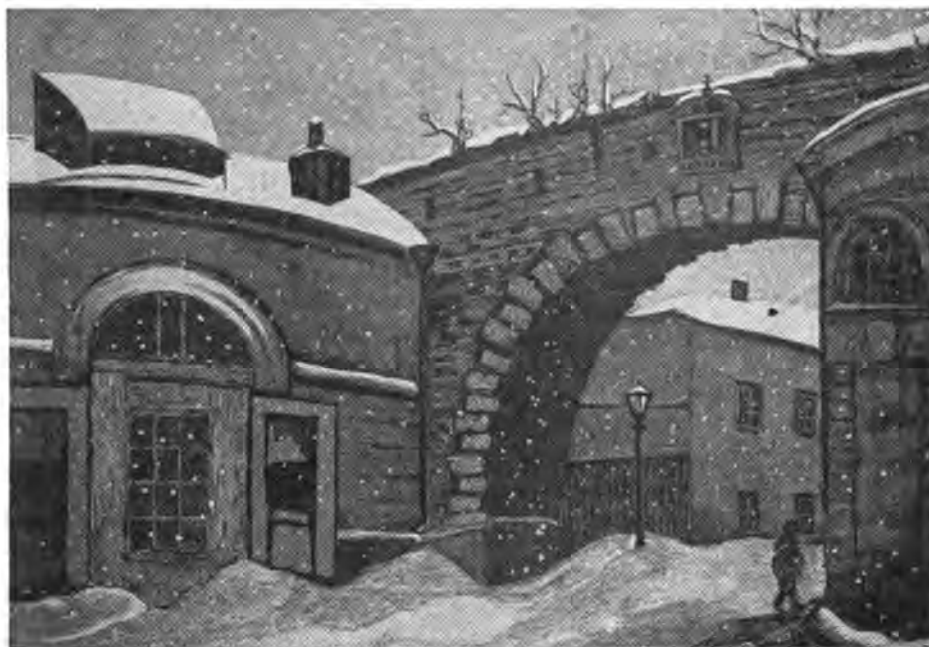
WOODEN VASE. An intricate piece of work by Sepnikov of the Khokhloma cooperative, Russian SFSR.



"A GOOD HOUSEWIFE." Wooden sculpture by Kugra Zolberg, from the Latvian SSR.

Oldest Living Russian Engraver

By Alexei Leonov



"AN OLD GATEWAY IN ZARYADYE." One of a series of linoleum cuts of old Moscow by Ivan Pavlov shown at the exhibition marking his 75th birthday.

A ONE-MAN exhibition of the work of Ivan Pavlov, the oldest living Russian engraver, was held recently at the Soviet Artists' Salon in Moscow, in conjunction with the celebration of the artist's 75th birthday. Pavlov has been a graphic artist for the past 60 years.

The dominant theme in his work is landscape, principally Moscow scenes. He avoids invention and exaggeration for the sake of the picturesque or decorative. But he has a faculty for revealing the poetic charm in his subject. His work has a lyrical sincerity and refined esthetic feeling. He does not render panoramic landscapes or pictures of streets and squares and architectural ensembles. An artist of keen observation, he looks into the obscure corners of the city, the yards, lanes and alleys, and finds unexpected beauty and charm where few would have suspected it. Looking at his engravings of old Moscow, one feels the more keenly aware of the new that has altered and beautified the city.

Pavlov's poetic work is not confined to Moscow alone. He has pictured other old Russian towns—such as Torzhok, Ryazan, and Kasimov, with their curious architecture—in his black-and-white and colored engravings. He is a master at conveying light in his lyrical landscapes. His courtyards are flooded with it, the sun glints on the foliage of his trees, his studies of twilight have the glow of the last rays of the sinking sun, and the warm light of a window glimmers here and there. His rich softness of line has in itself the suggestion of the picturesque. He has done a beautiful series of engravings of the Volga at different seasons and times of the day, now with the moon shining on the placid surface, now tossed by storm. Even his industrial landscapes are poetic in treatment. He has some remarkable engravings of two modern centers, Baku and Stalino.

He has been attracted, too, by aspects of new Moscow, especially in wartime. In his characteristic style the artist has re-

corded the burning of the Book Repository, a fine building set on fire by German pilots; tanks going to the front and, finally, the victory salutes.

His range of interests is wide; his creative impulse is stirred by people as well as by landscape. He has done some excellent woodcuts of Stalin, Voroshilov and Kalinin and also of the noted Arctic explorer Schmidt, of the artists Fedotov, Polenov and others whose names are known in the history of world culture. Ivan Pavlov has a long life of productive work to look back on, and his passionate love for his art and his country urges him to new efforts.

The titles of Stalin Prize Winner and People's Artist of the Russian SFSR have been conferred on Ivan Pavlov for his high achievements in art. On the occasion of the artist's 75th birthday, the Soviet people are again honoring him for his rich contribution to their culture, and wish him many more years of creative life.



THE ARTIST'S HOME. A linoleum cut by Pavlov of his dwelling in Moscow.

Notes on Soviet Life

FULFILLING their pledge made in the high output competition in honor of the 30th anniversary of the October Revolution, the personnel of four hundred enterprises of Moscow and the Moscow region completed their output program for the year two and one half months ahead of schedule. The plan for the third quarter was fulfilled and exceeded by 1,782 enterprises in the Soviet capital. Moscow industry as a whole topped the program of gross output for this quarter by 20 per cent.

The workers of Leningrad, who launched the nation-wide socialist emulation movement to mark the 30th birthday of the Soviet State, are approaching pre-schedule completion of the plan for 1947. Industrial enterprises of Volodarsky, Vyborg and a number of other districts of Leningrad finished the year's program considerably ahead of schedule.

★

Garden Week was recently observed in the autonomous republics and regions of the Russian Federation. State and collective farms are extending existing orchards and berry patches and laying out new ones. In the Novosibirsk region schools, hospitals and children's institutions have planned new orchards.

This work is part of the postwar Five-Year Plan, according to which all orchards and vineyards, tea and citrus plantations which existed before the war are to be rehabilitated and new ones laid out at collective and state farms.

★

Construction of new dwellings for the rural population whose homes were destroyed by the German occupationists is drawing to a close in Kharkov, Odessa, Poltava, Lvov and other regions of the Ukrainian Republic. This work is proceeding on a particularly large scale in the Kharkov region. Some two thousand collective farmers and their families moved into new homes in this area in the course of 20 days. Another 1,500 houses were completed in the Poltava region in October.

One hundred thousand tons of pulp, paper and cardboard have been produced above quota by the Soviet pulp and paper industry. By the beginning of next year all paper mills demolished by the Germans will be back in operation. The prewar level of output will be attained next year with the launching of new mills in Siberia and in the northwestern part of the USSR.

★

Thirty-one thousand boys and girls who were graduated from high school with gold and silver medals, and approximately the same number of veterans of the recent war, were among the students enrolled in Soviet higher schools this semester, according to data published by the Ministry of Higher Education of the USSR. Nearly 670 thousand students are now attending 792 higher schools in different parts of the country. This tops the total number of students now attending higher schools in all other European countries combined.

★

More than 12 million people visited the Moscow parks of culture and rest in the summer season just past. Lectures on literature and music, performances at open-air theaters, movie shows, and 72 exhibitions held in the parks attracted large crowds.

★

The "Record" mills in Riga have begun the manufacture of fabrics made of colored cotton cultivated by Soviet selectionists in the Central Asian Republics.

★

The Ministry of Cinematography of the USSR has announced that five thousand new cinemas are to be established in the rural areas of the USSR. Three thousand of them will be mobile theaters. By the end of the year the villages will have nearly 16 thousand moving picture theaters, as compared with 15 thousand before the war.

Preparations for the forthcoming elections to the local Soviets have been launched in the Soviet capital by an army of 100 thousand campaign canvassers. Some seven hundred election campaign headquarters have been opened. The students and teachers of the Moscow State University, who are serving as election campaigners, have given more than one thousand talks. Lectures and talks have been arranged to be given at various enterprises of the capital.

★

Construction of the main departments of a radio factory has been completed in Baku. The factory will go into operation next year, to produce scores of thousands of five-tube sets annually.

★

There are more than three thousand Baptist churches in the USSR. Baptists form one of the country's largest religious communities. There is a Baptist presbyter in practically every region and district of the USSR. At the head of the community is the All-Union Baptist Council in Moscow. Sermons are published in the Baptist magazine, *Bratski Vestnik*, which is sold in every Soviet city.

★

A review of rural amateur theatrical art is now being held in the capitals of the autonomous republics of the Russian SFSR and in territorial and regional centers. Nearly 1,200,000 peasants, rural intellectuals and students belong to 88 thousand theatrical art circles in the Russian Federation.

★

The first of two volumes of a History of American Literature has been published by the Institute of World Literature of the Soviet Academy of Sciences. The volume covers American literature through the middle of the 19th century.

An edition of 50 thousand copies of a new Russian translation of Thackeray's *Henry Esmond* was recently sold out within three hours of publication.

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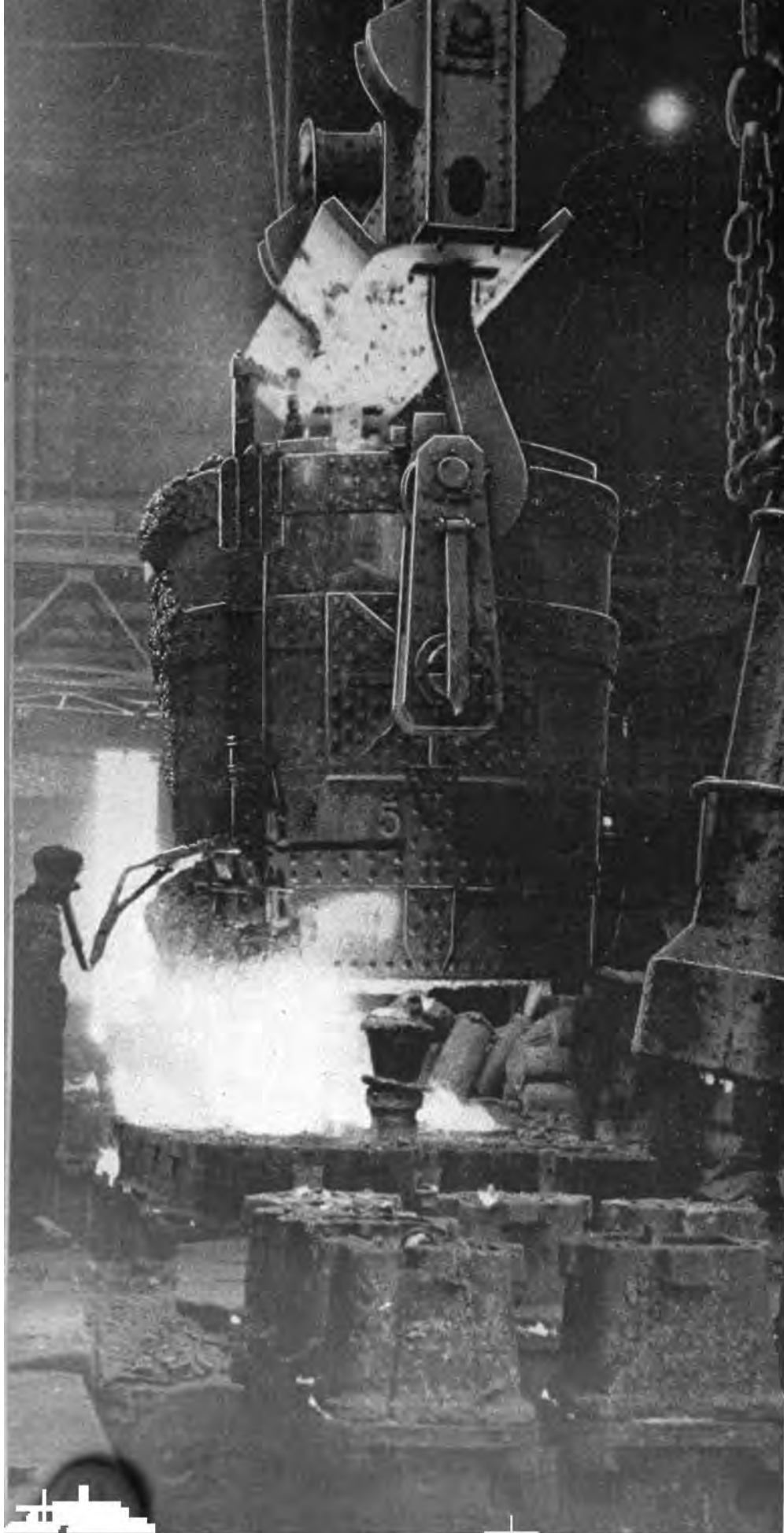


VOLUME VII

NO. 20

Moscow Conservatory student.
Svetlana Selkina studies at the
music school which educated
Rachmaninoff, Scriabin and other
great musical masters.





USSR

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Moscow steel plant. The Hammer and Sickle works at the capital was a pre-revolutionary iron factory, which has been immensely expanded and improved under Soviet administration. It makes high-grade steel.



VOTING. Universal suffrage is a provision of the Soviet Constitution. Here, former soldier A. Turkin votes at a village polling place.

Constitution Day

By A. Askerov

ON December 5 the people of the Soviet Union marked Constitution Day—the eleventh anniversary of the adoption of the Constitution (Fundamental Law) of the USSR. The principles upon which the Soviet State is founded, its political system and democracy are set out in the 1936 Constitution.

The first Soviet Constitution was adopted in 1918, and the first Constitution of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in 1924. The 1918 Constitution guaranteed democratic rights to the overwhelming majority of the population. But inasmuch as remnants of the exploiting classes still existed, Soviet democracy could not then be universal, and had certain restrictions which affected the exploiters.

In December, 1936, delegates of the Soviet people, convened at the Extraordinary Eighth Congress of Soviets of

the USSR, unanimously approved the new Constitution of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. The people called it the Stalin Constitution, expressing thus their love and loyalty to the man who had inspired it, who had done so much to bring about the victory of socialism in the USSR.

The draft of the 1936 Constitution, elaborated by the Constitution Commission headed by Joseph Stalin, was discussed by the population of the USSR for six months prior to action by the Congress of Soviets. The thoughts of millions were expressed by the peat worker Kopitov when he said: "The draft of the law has been fashioned in conformity with our life and therein lie its power and its truth."

The need for the new Constitution arose from the radical changes which had come about in the economic and political life of the country during the

years of Soviet power. A new socialist society was built in the USSR as a result of the successful realization of the policy of the Communist Party in the sphere of industrialization of the country's economy and the collectivization of its agriculture. The socialist system of production became the dominant factor in the national economy. Soviet citizens achieved the right to work, rest and leisure, education, and the right to maintenance during old age as well as in case of loss of capacity to work.

The historic victories won by the people of the USSR in bitter struggle against external and internal enemies made it necessary to replace the old Constitution with the new. The Stalin Constitution made law the conditions the Soviet citizens had gained in the struggle for the establishment of their new society.

The Stalin Constitution has given legislative strength to the real equality of all citizens inhabiting the USSR. For in the Soviet Union personal ability and labor determine the position of the citizen in society, and not property status, nationality, sex or official rank.

The Constitution of the USSR is imbued with the spirit of socialist democracy, democracy for all. The workers and peasants, people engaged in physical or mental work, men and women of various races, nationalities and religions enjoy equal rights in the Soviet Union.

It is not enough to proclaim equal democratic rights for all. Conditions have to be created to guarantee their implementation.

In the USSR there exists no private ownership of the means and instruments of production. The land, its natural deposits, mills, factories, rail, water and air transport and machinery are state property, that is, they belong to the whole people. The national economy is directed by the Government, which acts on behalf of the people. This economy is developed according to the state plan. Therefore, in the USSR there can never be crises and unemployment.

Since the wealth of the Soviet Union is concentrated in the hands of the real masters—the people, since the factories and farms are run by men and women of the people, since neither exploitation

nor the causes giving rise to it exist in the USSR and since in the Soviet Union the people work not for the rich but for themselves, for society, all the possibilities for genuine equality and genuine democracy exist in the USSR.

In 1939, workers and office employees comprised 50 per cent of the population, peasants united into collective farms comprised 47 per cent, and individual farmers who employed no hired labor comprised the remainder. In the USSR

there are no hostile classes, since the interests of the workers, the peasants and intellectuals are identical.

In the USSR the former class hostility and class conflicts have been replaced by the cooperation of the workers, peasants and intelligentsia. And since there are no hostile classes, there is no room for hostile or contending parties to defend the interests of these classes. In the USSR the interests of the workers and peasants are protected by one party—the Communist Party. The Communist Party of the USSR consists of the best and most progressive men and women among the workers, peasants and intellectuals in the country. The Communist Party of the USSR has a membership of nearly six million, and together with the Communist youth organization a membership of more than 16 million working people, or approximately one sixth of the gainfully employed population of the USSR.

The leadership of the Communist Party in the USSR enjoys the confidence of the people. Vivid evidence of this confidence is seen in the results of the elections to the Supreme Soviets of the USSR and the Union Republics. At those elections the Communist Party appears before the electors in a coalition with non-party members, which polls 96 to 99 per cent of all the votes.

This unity was one of the forces which assured the USSR victory over the Hitlerite aggressors. The political unity of the Soviet people is the result of the friendship of the scores of nationalities inhabiting the USSR. Their association is voluntary and equal for all its participants. The bonds of friendship which tie the nations of the USSR are based on the common interests of the Slav, the Turk, Mongolian and other nationalities inhabiting the USSR. It rests on the foundation of the development of the national sovereignty and culture of all the peoples of the USSR, on the development of the economy of all the 16 constituent republics. In this commonwealth of peoples life is built on fraternal cooperation and mutual assistance.

Democracy in the USSR, founded on socialism and given legislative power by the Constitution, is based on the self-



LAND. The Constitution ensures the land to the people. Farmers receiving the free deed in perpetuity to their collective farm.



WORK. Employment is a Constitutional right. Donbas steel workers.



EQUALITY. Discrimination against any people is a Constitutional crime. These students are Kazakhs, a people oppressed under the tsars.

government of the people. Power in the USSR belongs to the Soviets of Working People's Deputies, elected on the basis of universal, direct and equal suffrage by secret ballot of all citizens of the USSR who have attained the age of 18. In the USSR there are no property or other electoral requirements which disfranchise any portion of the population.

Election precincts during general elections in the USSR are so organized as to afford most favorable conditions for the participation of all voters. With this end in view election precincts are set up, in the thickly populated areas, for every 1,500-3,000 electors, and in the less populated districts in the North and East of the country for every 100 and even 50 voters. Election precincts are organized at hospitals, maternity homes, sanatoriums, invalid homes, on board ships and long-distance trains.

In the USSR every possible convenience is provided for the elector. The sick have a ballot box brought to them. The aged and invalids are conveyed to the election precinct in cars. Everything possible is done to ensure every voter his right of suffrage.

Soviet citizens do not only vote and

elect; they take an active part in the administration of the State. In the Kuibyshev district of Moscow, for example, which has a population of 80 thousand, 13,800 are active members of various commissions of the district Soviet, serving as public inspectors and in other capacities.

The deputies to the Soviet parliament—servants of the people—are subject to recall by their electors at any time during their term of office. The executive organs of the USSR—the Councils of Ministers and executive committees of the local Soviets, the ministers and department chiefs of local Soviets—are elected by the Supreme and local Soviets and are accountable and responsible to them.

Freedom of speech, of assembly, of the press and of association are real in the USSR, since the people and the public organizations possess the means for exercising those liberties. Print shops, newspapers and assembly halls are at the disposal of the people. In the Soviet Union it is impossible to buy the freedom of the press for individual use or to fool the people by slander and deceit under the guise of freedom.

The right to work, to rest and leisure,

to social insurance are rights guaranteed the individual in the USSR. The guarantee of annual vacations with pay, the provision of a network of rest homes, sanatoriums and clubs and free medical care to the working people make these rights a reality. The Soviet Constitution in addition guarantees to all citizens the right to education and freedom of religious worship. Equality of the rights of women in all spheres of national life is also written into the Soviet Constitution.

The word "man" has a proud ring in the USSR. The Soviet people are building socialism to promote the individuality of man, to establish a prosperous, cultured and free life for everyone in the country. There is yet much to be done, the losses and ravages of the war have left deep wounds, much effort is needed to rehabilitate the devastated economy and make life easier and happier. But the Soviet people know that they can overcome all those difficulties.

The greatness of the Constitution of the USSR lies in the fact that it is a law which consolidates the triumph of socialism and democracy for all, that it is the living expression of the power of the people.

The Local Soviet Elections

By L. Krasnov and Zinovi Yantovsky

CITIZENS of five Soviet Republics—the Russian SFSR, Ukrainian SSR, Moldavian SSR, Armenian SSR and Karelo-Finnish SSR—will go to the polls December 21 and cast their votes for more than 1,500,000 candidates who will represent them in the local Soviets of Working People's Deputies. Elections to local Soviets of the remaining 11 republics will be held in January. Local Soviets are the government bodies which function in the territories, regions, areas, districts, cities and rural localities of the USSR.

Candidates for the local Soviets are nominated at meetings of factory and office workers, peasants, and the scientific, cultural and academic personnel of various institutions. According to the regulations governing the elections, all public organizations and working people's societies have the right to nominate candidates to all government bodies, from the small rural Soviets to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

The candidacies everywhere are discussed in the friendliest spirit. The people are determined to send their worth-

iest compatriots to the Soviets, those who have proved their loyalty and their ability to fight for the common welfare.

A gala affair was the meeting at the Moscow electrical appliance plant attended by about five thousand persons. The personnel of the enterprise had chosen Joseph Stalin to represent them in the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and the Supreme Soviet of the Russian SFSR. When the fitter Nikolai Naumov nominated Stalin as a candidate for deputy to the regional Soviet, there was a storm of applause.

Stalin was also nominated for the Kiev, Rostov, Saratov, and a number of other regional Soviets. Likewise nominated as deputies were V. M. Molotov, A. Zhdanov, L. Kaganovich, N. Khrushchev, A. Kuzne'sov, G. Popov and other leaders of the Soviet Government and the Communist Party.

In addition, hundreds of other candidates were nominated. One of them is the fitter A. Sharov of the Moscow transformer factory. He was chosen to run for the regional Soviet by some 1,500 electors at a pre election meeting.

One of the speakers, the technician N. Sychev, said the following of A. Sharov:

"Of some workers it is said that they have 'golden hands,' in other words, that their capable hands turn readily to whatever they set out to do. This can be truly said of Alexander Sharov's hands. His work is known far beyond the confines of our factory. A highly skilled tool maker, he fulfills his quotas by 250 to 300 per cent. He has already fulfilled his year's quota. Sharov too is known for his public spirit, as the chairman of the shop trade union committee."

In the Smolensk region the peasants of the Memory of Lenin collective farm decided to nominate the chairman of their farm, Yegor Zhigulev.

His village, near the Moscow-Minsk highway, was severely damaged by the Germans. When he returned to his native village from evacuation four years ago, Zhigulev was chosen by the local population to direct the work of restoring the collective farm. Under his direction, the village acquired 50 new houses, utilities, and has rebuilt its clubhouse and school. The collective farm now has two trucks, two threshing machines and other modern equipment.

E. Glushkova, the principal of one of the leading schools in Moscow, was nominated for the regional Soviet at an election meeting of the teachers. The personnel of the Institute of History of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR nominated Professor M. V. Nechkina. The staff of the Frunze Military Academy nominated the famous flyer A. Alelyukhin, twice Hero of the Soviet Union, who downed more than 40 enemy planes during the war. The teachers, scientific workers and students of the Agricultural Machine Building Institute unanimously nominated the gifted designer A. V. Krasnichenko, who won the Stalin Prize for his new harvester combine.

Several thousand workers and office



ELECTION DAY. To the Soviet citizen, an election is a gala event. Farmers set out for the polls near Moscow.

A District "Manager"

By S. Leshchinsky

employees were present at the pre-election meeting which was held in the assembly shop of the Stalin machine building plant in Sverdlovsk at the end of the morning shift. The meeting was opened by the chairman of the plant committee of the Machine Builders' Union, Alexander Volynkin.

The meeting nominated Ivan Zabaluyev, a turner, as a candidate for election to the Sverdlovsk Regional Soviet. In recommending this nomination, another turner, Vassili Serdyuk, declared:

"Most of us know Zabaluyev as a good worker and Communist," Serdyuk said. "He's been working here for 15 years. Right now Zabaluyev is exceeding his daily quota fivefold. We also know that he is constantly passing on his experience to young workers, that he is training first-class turners like himself. The Soviet Government has decorated Zabaluyev with the Order of the Badge of Honor for his fine work."

Another voters' rally was held at the Verkh-Isset steel mill, one of the oldest industrial enterprises of Sverdlovsk. At this meeting Andrei Simonov, a worker of the rolling mill department, proposed that Vassili Oborin, a foreman of the rolling mill department, be nominated as candidate for election to the regional Soviet. Simonov pointed out that Oborin had justified the trust of his constituents since his previous election as a deputy to the district Soviet.

Other speakers who followed Simonov supported the nomination.

Then Ivan Zakharov, an annealer, took the floor and proposed that the second candidate to be nominated by the meeting be Anna Tikhonova, who has been teaching at the school in the mill settlement for more than 35 years.

"We know that a considerable number of workers at our mill are Tikhonova's former pupils," Zakharov said. "She is highly respected by all the iron and steel workers of Sverdlovsk. Our Government has awarded her the Order of Lenin."

The iron and steel workers unanimously nominated Vassili Oborin and Anna Tikhonova as their candidates for election to the regional Soviet.



NADEZHDA SHAKHOVA

NADEZHDA SHAKHOVA is chairman of the Soviet of Working People's Deputies of the Leningrad district of Moscow. She is 46 years old. Her parents died when she was still a child, and she spent a considerable part of her childhood in one of the orphanages of old Moscow. It was a hard life of semi-starvation, and with none of the usual joys and pleasures of childhood.

It seemed at that time that life held nothing in store for the young girl. But then came the Great October Revolution in Russia, and broad opportunities were opened for women in all fields of state, public, economic and cultural life. Nadezhda Shakhova chose the field of public activity.

This woman has superior organizational talent, which was impressively revealed during the years of the war. Shakhova was responsible for setting up departments of state insurance for families of servicemen in all district Soviets, and she herself headed such a department under the Moscow City Soviet. In this

capacity Shakhova rendered considerable material assistance to many thousands of servicemen's families.

The Order of Lenin, with which Shakhova was recently decorated, is her fourth award from the Government. For her successful work in other fields Shakhova had previously been decorated with the Order of the Red Star, the medal for Victory over Germany in the Great Patriotic War of 1941-1945 and the medal for Valorous Labor.

The Leningrad district of the capital, of which Nadezhda Shakhova is "manager," stretches for 10 miles along the northwestern section of Moscow, and has a population of hundreds of thousands.

The activities of Nadezhda Shakhova as chairman of the district Soviet are complicated and many-sided. Shakhova enjoys the confidence of her constituents and is responsible to them. She can be seen in schools and kindergartens, in stores and restaurants, at the site of construction jobs, in the shops of industrial enterprises and in hospital wards. Her care for the people is felt everywhere, and her sharp eye observes everything.

"My work takes up a great deal of my energy and time," Nadezhda Shakhova says. "But I feel extremely happy when a new school is built for the children of our district or when workers occupy their newly built and comfortable living quarters."

"In the course of the postwar Five-Year Plan there will be built in the Leningrad district new dwelling houses with a total floor space of more than three and one half million square feet, which is more than three quarters of the floor space that was built during the preceding 20 years. New streets are being laid and entirely new settlements are arising in the district."

"Life in the Soviet capital and in its Leningrad district is getting better and more comfortable. To this end I have contributed my share of toil and effort."

The Work of Local Soviets

By L. Krasnov and I. Zagorodny

THE local Soviets soon to be elected throughout the Soviet Union are administrative bodies for the territories, regions, areas, districts, cities and rural localities of the USSR.

Most of the Soviet Republics are divided into administrative regions. Generally, the region occupies a large area with a complex administrative and economic system. The 141 regions in the USSR differ in size as well as economic significance. One may be an agricultural region, another an industrial, and a third may be both agricultural and industrial.

Authority in the region is exercised by the regional Soviet of Working People's Deputies, a democratic administration elected by the people. Deputies to the regional Soviet are elected for a term of two years on the basis of universal, direct and equal suffrage by secret ballot. In its region the Soviet of Working People's Deputies is the representative organ of the central

Government of the Republic and the USSR. It protects the interests of both the locality and the State. The regional Soviet manages the affairs of the locality and sees to it that the laws and regulations issued by the Republican and All-Union Governments are carried out.

The Soviet of the Rostov region, one of the largest in the Russian Federation, provides an example of a typical regional Soviet. The Rostov region, situated on the bank of the river Don and the Azov seashore, spreads over the greater part of the old Russian Don Cossack region. The Rostov region includes a number of agricultural areas as well as large industrial towns such as Rostov, Taganrog, Shakhty, Kamensk, Novocherkassk and others. The regional Soviet, has, therefore, to direct the work of the collective and state farms, the industrial enterprises, the municipal economy, the public education and health departments and many other organizations.

The regional Soviet consists of more than 150 deputies, who meet in conference four times a year to discuss the budget, the plans for economic and cultural development in the region and other vital questions. The daily affairs of the region are administered by the executive committee—an executive and administrative body, elected by the deputies and consisting of a chairman, five vice-chairmen, a secretary and eight members.

Between sessions of the Soviet the executive committee is the locality's highest organ of authority. This executive committee, which is accountable to the regional Soviet, adheres to all the decisions of the Soviet and the laws and regulations of the Government. This past summer the session of the regional Soviet discussed the work of the executive committee, pointed out shortcomings and demanded their elimination.

The executive committee meets three



EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE. Leaders of the District Soviet of the First of May District, Moscow. A. I. Makarov, the chairman, is presiding.

or four times a month. Such meetings are usually attended by the deputies of the regional Soviet, by local administrators and the heads of the executive committee's departments. In the spring and summer of this year the executive committee discussed reports on spring sowing, preparations for harvesting, the work of the machine and tractor stations and other matters connected with agriculture. In the summer the executive committee devoted its attention to the needs of the schools.

The district and city executive committees also make regular reports to the regional executive committee on their activities, followed in each case by a thorough check of the report. The Rostov region sustained very severe damage during German occupation. The executive committee often has to discuss the question of rehabilitation in the towns and villages, it has to find materials and means of transport and give other assistance in the work of rehabilitation.

The leading personnel and members of the executive committee have many current affairs to which to attend. They must know what is going on in every district and city, and render local Soviets timely assistance. Every vice-chairman of the executive body has a special function to perform: one deals with industry, another with agriculture, a third with planning, a fourth with culture, and so forth. All have a higher education and are experts in the branches to which they have been assigned. The executive committee employs a staff of consultants who help the chairman, the vice-chairmen and members of the committee in their various duties.

The work of the executive committee is handled by its departments and administrations: finance, local industries, agriculture, public education, public health, social maintenance, trade, municipal economy and others. These administrations elaborate the plans and submit them for approval to the executive committee; they are responsible for the work of the enterprises and offices entrusted to their charge. Nomination of heads of departments must be approved by the session of the regional Soviet.



A CONSTITUENT CALLS. District Deputy E. V. Lysova (left), a teacher, at her home with a young factory worker.

In the interval between sessions deputies of the regional Soviet help the executive committee in its work. Some special questions are first discussed in the Soviet's standing committees (on agriculture, industry, budget, etc.) which make their suggestions and present them for deliberation to the executive committee.

The deputies see to it that the resolutions of the executive committee and of the regional Soviet are carried out. The results of their findings are discussed at commission meetings or by the executive committee. The work of the deputies is a social duty, which they perform without any material compensation.

MUNICIPAL administrative bodies are the city Soviets of Working People's Deputies. The Moscow city administration is typical of large cities in the USSR. In accordance with the electoral law one deputy is elected to the Moscow City Soviet for every three thousand of the population.

A flexible and efficient executive organ is required to direct the complex

economy of the city. Such an organ is the executive committee of the Moscow Soviet, consisting of its chairman, five vice-chairmen, a secretary and eight members. The executive committee is elected by a plenary session of the Moscow Soviet from among its members, and the committee is fully responsible to the Soviet. It must report to the Soviet on its work, submit for the consideration and approval of the Soviet major measures on the development of municipal economy and culture as well as the budget of the city. The decisions adopted by the Moscow Soviet are binding on the executive committee.

A session of the Moscow Soviet, held early this year, adopted the plan submitted by the executive committee for the development of Moscow's economy in 1947. The plan was thoroughly discussed. It covered transport, water supply, housing, school improvements, and other municipal problems. The members of the Soviet moved many amendments to the draft submitted by the executive committee. This plan in its



SOVIET COMMISSION. Trade commission of a Moscow district Soviet discussing local market regulations.

final form is now the basis of the work of the executive committee. At its latest session, the Moscow Soviet heard a report of the executive committee on the repair of apartment houses, and issued instructions to that committee.

The executive committee of the Moscow Soviet, consisting of 15 members, could not direct the municipal economy of the huge city without an auxiliary apparatus. This apparatus takes the form of a number of departments and administrations of the Soviet. The planning commission of the executive committee drafts plans and checks on their fulfillment; the housing administration, the financial department, the public health department, the education department and the city improvements administration are some of the departments of the city administration. Each of them is headed by a manager approved by the plenary session of the Moscow Soviet. If a manager of a department or administration fails to carry out his duties, the Moscow Soviet replaces him.

The executive committee sits once a week. The sittings are attended not only by the members of the committee, but also by the heads of departments and administrations, who join in the discussion. The meeting of the

executive committee considers and approves or amends the plans of the departments and their proposals regarding municipal services. These departments also report on the work carried out by them in accordance with previous decisions of the executive committee.

A great deal of work is now going on in Moscow in connection with its reconstruction and improvement—streets are being widened, new subway lines and stations are being built, gasification is being extended. All this work is under the constant observation and control of the executive committee of the Moscow Soviet. Its members consider projects submitted by architects and other specialists, conduct on-the-spot inspection of the progress of construction work and help to correct defects and to overcome difficulties.

The executive committee is assisted by the deputies of the Soviet. Their functions and duties are not limited to participation in the sessions of the Soviet. The permanent commissions of the Soviet—transport, housing, education, trading and others—discuss the major problems of city life, conduct investigations and submit proposals to the Soviet and its executive committee.

Thousands of voluntary assistants help the Soviet and its executive committee without remuneration, as a

matter of civic duty. Among them are many engineers, architects, physicians, educators, all of whom act as public consultants. Their experience and knowledge are utilized in various aspects of the work of the Soviet.

LARGE cities are subdivided into districts, which have district Soviets to administer affairs of a more limited scope than those supervised by the city Soviet. An example is the Soviet of the Lenin district of Kiev, capital of the Ukrainian SSR.

Immediately after the liberation of the city, the work of restoring the district was undertaken by its residents, under the direction of the deputies to the district Soviet. Under the auspices of the executive committee of the district Soviet, the deputies formed a housing commission. They helped plan the work of reconstruction and could always be found on the job, rendering valuable assistance.

Other district commissions also work equally effectively. This summer, on the initiative and with the active participation of members of the educational commission, many Soviet organizations rendered invaluable assistance in preparing the schools of the Lenin district for the new school year.

Much has been accomplished by the

commission on social maintenance. Material aid is rendered to disabled veterans and to families of men killed in action. Sums allocated for social insurance increase from year to year.

Members of the social maintenance commission organized youth brigades to help the invalids and bereaved families take care of their vegetable gardens. Members of the commission often visit war veterans, help them acquire new professions when necessary, study their needs, and provide them with clothes and money.

The health commission has contributed much to the effectiveness of the system of medical service. It maintains a constant check of all children in poor health, and the weaker ones are kept under doctors' care and sent to sanatoriums when necessary.

RURAL Soviets, comparatively small bodies, are elected by the peasants. To these Soviets are elected collective farmers who have distinguished themselves by their devoted labor on the farm and by active public work, and representatives of the rural intelligentsia. One rural Soviet serves the population of a group of villages.

As the local organ of government authority, a rural Soviet is vested with certain powers, in conformity with the Constitution of the parent Soviet Socialist Republic. It ensures the maintenance of law and order on its territory and protects the rights of citizens, it directs local economic and cultural development and promotes the welfare of the population.

"In our work we are greatly assisted by active, public-spirited men and women," said Orazmbet Kusainov, chairman of the Yeski-Chuiskoye Rural Soviet, in the Kazakh SSR. "Our Soviet has formed four permanent commissions in which the deputies and more than one hundred persons from among the general population are working. The largest of them is the village improvement commission.

"On the territory of the Soviet are six collective farm villages. Not so long ago they consisted of thatched huts put up in a haphazard manner. Now these

have become well built villages with brick houses, largely as a result of the work of our Soviet, which has introduced this innovation in Kazakhstan."

The idea of building brick houses in the villages occurred to Orazmbet Kusainov before the war, when he, with a group of leading collective farmers visited the Agricultural Exhibition in Moscow. There they saw an exhibit of new types of construction in collective farm villages. There Kusainov received detailed advice, an approximate estimate of cost, and a standard architectural design for laying out and building a village with brick houses.

On his return home, the chairman of the Yeski-Chuiskoye Rural Soviet visited all the villages under its jurisdiction and took specimens of their soils. After consulting the old peasants he convened a special session of the Soviet to discuss the question of building brick houses. The chairman outlined in detail

the volume of the work and capital investments involved, and suggested the use of local building materials. The session accepted Kusainov's proposal. The war, however, prevented the immediate realization of the plan.

But before the end of the war, the village improvement commission began to put the plan into effect. Not only peasants, but also teachers, medical workers and employees of machine and tractor stations became builders. Daily they devoted several hours of their spare time to the erection of public buildings and houses for collective farmers. The results surpassed all expectations. In two years new villages were built.

The rural Soviet devotes much attention to collective farm production, and renders assistance to the collective farms. This year the collective farms on the territory of the Yeski-Chuiskoye Rural Soviet raised a rich crop. But bad weather set in at harvesting time. Leading members of the community assembled at the rural Soviet to consider measures necessary for gathering the harvest. In past years the crop had been harvested by combines only. This year it was decided to utilize simple reaping machines in addition to the harvester combines. Harvesting of grain at night was organized on the Berlik Ustem collective farm. That example was followed by other farms, and as a result all the collective farms on the territory of the Yeski-Chuiskoye Rural Soviet harvested the crops in time.

This year, on the initiative of the rural Soviet, preparations for the wintering of the collective farms' cattle were begun in the summer. Leading workers of the Soviet, together with leading collective farm cattle breeders, went to the mountains and created the necessary conditions for wintering the cattle, thus helping the collective farms.

The collective farms are now making preparations for next spring. Agricultural implements are being repaired, and seeds are being prepared. A special commission of the rural Soviet is checking these preparations in every collective farm and rendering assistance where necessary.



DEPUTY AT WORK. District school commission member Karskaya (left).

"The Mother for the Child— The Child for the Mother"

By Maria Kovrigina

Deputy Minister of Health of the USSR

THE Constitution of the USSR provides (Article 122):

"Women in the USSR are accorded equal rights with men in all spheres of economic, state, cultural, social and political life.

"The possibility of exercising these rights is ensured to women by granting them an equal right with men to work, payment for work, rest and leisure, social insurance and education, and by state protection of the interests of mother and child, state aid to mothers of large families and unmarried mothers, pre-maternity and maternity leave with full pay, and the provision of a wide network of maternity homes, nurseries and kindergartens."

The aims of mother and child protection by the State were clearly defined by the first Soviet decree issued in December, 1917. The decree pointed out that two million infants died annually in pre-revolutionary Russia due to the ignorance of the oppressed people, the indifference and inertness of the State. After centuries of searching, concluded the decree, the working class is building a state system that will preserve the mother for the child and the child for the mother.

In the Soviet Union this cherished dream of progressive mankind has come true. Mother and child protection measures, modified at different stages in the development of the Soviet State to accord with the requirements, have been of great service to the people and the country. In 1918-1920, years of civil war and intervention, the Soviet authorities set up institutions for orphans and children of unmarried mothers, opened infants' homes, and established other facilities for child care. The young Soviet Republic, carrying out Lenin's instructions, saw to it that the children were the first to receive milk and food.

In the reconstruction and industriali-



MATERNITY. Alexandra Nivinskaya of Leningrad, and her son.

zation period women entered industrial construction, factories and mills and educational institutions by the thousands. Care for their children became the task of a broad network of kindergartens and children's nurseries.

During the war against fascist Germany, despite the concentration of all efforts for victory, the mother and child protection authorities continued their activities. They carried out Stalin's instructions to evacuate all children from threatened areas to the interior of the country. It was necessary to house, clothe and feed them and protect them from illness. During the war 1,869 children's institutions with a total of 204,684 charges were removed to 20 eastern regions of the Russian Federation and the Kazakh SSR alone.

During the war 14,300 children under three years of age were accommodated in special homes. Today more

than 39 thousand infants are cared for at such homes.

To overcome the effects of the war and privation on the health of the children, the Soviet Government adopted a special decision on measures to improve the work of the health authorities and institutions. This decision resulted in the establishment of special children's feeding centers throughout the country. Nearly one million children were receiving meals at these centers by the end of the war.

Millions of children go to Pioneer camps, sanatoriums and health playgrounds during the summer holidays. In 1945, 215 thousand children were accommodated at sanatoriums and 4,500,000 went to camps and playgrounds.

An important decision on mother and child welfare was adopted by the Soviet Government in 1944, the third year of the war. This called for increased state aid to pregnant women, to mothers of large families and unmarried mothers. It instituted the honorary title of Mother Heroine, the Order of Glory of Motherhood and the Motherhood Medal. By June 1, 1947, almost two million mothers had received these decorations.

State assistance has been given to mothers of large families since 1936 and to unmarried mothers since 1944. Mothers of six or more children received state assistance in the years between 1936 and 1944. Since July 8, 1944, the State has given assistance to mothers on the birth of the third child, increasing with the birth of every successive child.

Parents with low incomes receive a cash grant for the purchase of clothing and accessories for the child and a monthly allowance for the baby's food. Parents with two children receive a lump sum on the birth of the third; and

parents of more than three children receive a lump sum and a monthly allowance, which increase for each additional child. Monthly allowances are paid when the child is 12 months old and continue until it is five.

Unmarried mothers are paid a monthly allowance, beginning with the first child, for the upkeep and education of the child until it is 12 years of age. The unmarried mother may place the child in a state-maintained home with the right to withdraw it at any time she desires, whereupon the payment of the allowance is resumed.

Whereas some 7,500,000,000 rubles were paid to mothers of large families in the 1936-1944 period, nearly the same amount—7,300,000,000 rubles—has been expended for this purpose in the past three years. During the current year, 5,900,000,000 rubles will be spent on aid to mothers of large families and unmarried mothers.

In addition 4,261,206,000 rubles will be spent on the maintenance of mother and child care institutions.

The country has created all the conditions for ensuring every woman the joy of motherhood and the happiness of her children. At the disposal of the Soviet woman is a vast network of medical institutions that protect her



INFANCY. Regular medical examinations, which like all medical care are free, ensure the health of babies.

health and the health of her children. She is assisted in the upbringing of her children by a broad network of educational institutions.

Every working woman is ensured ma-

ternity leave of 35 days before and 42 days after delivery with full pay. The law also applies to women members of collective farms. In cases of abnormal childbirth the post-birth maternity leave is extended to 56 days.

The law forbids overtime for expectant mothers after their fourth month of pregnancy and overtime and night work for nursing mothers. When necessary, the expectant mother is given easier work without any deduction in pay. Mothers are allowed two breaks during the working day to nurse their babies. Expectant mothers (after five months' pregnancy) and nursing mothers (for a period of four months) get double food rations.

Throughout her pregnancy, the expectant mother remains under the care of the district women's welfare center. These centers, established in all cities and towns and in the majority of large village localities, provide medical treatment, carry on health and hygiene education and instruct mothers.

Maternity hospitals and departments



ILLNESS. Modern hospital treatment is available for childhood illnesses. A ward in the Leningrad Institute of Pediatrics.

provide nearly 100 per cent accommodation for expectant mothers in the USSR, whereas in tsarist Russia they were available to only 12 women of every hundred. Medical treatment and all other services are free of charge.

When the mother leaves the hospital

her infant is placed under the care of a doctor and nurse of the child welfare center, who examine the child at home and advise the mother.

The child remains under the care of the child welfare center until the age of three. These centers maintain milk

kitchens which provide special foods and vitamin juices for the children. Every such center has a lawyer to help the mother protect her own and the child's interests. The lawyers maintain close contact with the trade unions and other public organizations.

At the children's consultation centers mothers receive advice on how to care for their children, and a ward doctor and nurses are constantly on hand to guide the development of the child.

Before the Revolution there were nine women's and children's welfare centers in Russia. Functioning at present in the USSR are more than seven thousand children's and women's consultation centers, all giving service free of charge.

Children from birth to the age of four are under the constant observation of pediatricians, trained at any one of the 21 pediatrics departments at medical institutes or at the Pediatrics Institute in Leningrad.

To enable mothers to combine the upbringing of their children with work, study, or scientific endeavor, the Soviet Government has set up a large number of institutions that take care of their children. The most widespread type of preschool children's institution in the USSR is the nursery that takes care of children up to the age of three. At present there are more than 800 thousand youngsters attending these nurseries. Every summer, while their parents are working in the fields, more than two million children of collective farmers are cared for at seasonal nurseries. Children from four to seven years of age go to kindergartens.

In addition, children's hospitals, outpatients' clinic, milk kitchens, sanatoriums and rest homes for pregnant women and nursing mothers are at the disposal of women and their children in the Soviet Union.

This care displayed by the Soviet Government for the mothers and children of the USSR is one instance of its implementation of the great principle of solicitude for the individual. This principle is the basis of all life in the Soviet State, where the most valuable capital, as Joseph Stalin has said, is the people—the builders of the socialist society.



KINDERGARTEN. Diet is carefully watched. Physician Vera Vlasova chats with children as they eat.



WHOLESOME FUN. Children's chess game at one of their own clubs. Thousands of such clubs exist.

How Soviet Oil Fields Have Grown

By E. Galperson

*Member of the Collegium of the Ministry of the Oil Industry
of the Eastern Regions of the USSR*

In tsarist Russia the oil industry was for the most part in the hands of foreign capital and was run on an extremely low technical level. In 1913 the total output was only 9,200,000 tons, of which 96 per cent was produced at the Baku and Grozny oil fields in the Caucasus. Well drilling was conducted by means of out-of-date methods, prospecting was carried out on a very small scale. After the 1917 Revolution, when civil war raged and Baku was in the hands of the foreign interventionists, the oil output in the Caucasus dropped to 3,800,000 tons.

When in 1920 the enemy hordes were driven out, the oil industry was nationalized. It began to develop at an ever increasing pace.

Despite the economic blockade organized against the young Soviet Republic and the economic chaos inside the country, oil output rose in five years to the 1913 level. In the period 1926-1927 this level was exceeded, output reaching 10,200,000 tons.

In the course of industrialization under the first two Five-Year Plans (1928-1937) the Soviet Government devoted special attention to the develop-



SHIPPING OIL. Pouring petroleum into tank cars at Saratov refinery.

ment of the oil industry. In the period of the First Five-Year Plan oil production increased, new oil wells were sunk, more refineries were built in Baku and Grozny and prospecting of new fields was undertaken on a large scale. Rich oil deposits were discovered in the area between the Volga and the Urals in

1929, and in 1932 they yielded large quantities of oil.

The Government decided to create a new oil base in the area. In 1940 the oil mined in the East represented 12 per cent of the total oil output of the USSR. It was an important achievement, particularly as the total oil output



WELLS. The shore of the Caspian at Baku is marked by derricks of the vast oil fields there.

increased nearly threefold in that period.

As a result of large-scale prospecting, new oil fields were discovered and new wells sunk in the Caucasus and other regions in the South of the country (particularly in Central Asia).

During the years of Soviet rule the oil refining industry was practically built anew and equipped with the most up-to-date machinery. In place of the old workshops, large machine building plants were erected to produce drilling equipment and other special machinery and tools for the oil industry.

During the war the oil workers met all the needs of the front. When the Germans approached the outskirts of Grozny, all the oil workers who did not join the Army or the partisans were transferred from the Caucasus to the East of the country. There, under difficult climatic conditions, they helped to discover dozens of new oil fields.

The living conditions of the oil workers since the establishment of Soviet power have immeasurably improved. They have comfortable homes with central heating, gas and other conveniences. In the new oil regions, towns have been built, such as Neftegorsk and Ishimbai.

Oil workers have clubs, palaces of culture, sanatoriums and rest homes at their disposal. Dozens of schools, hospitals, kindergartens and nurseries have been built.

The cultural level and skill of the workers has also risen. Now, 15 per cent of the oil workers have a secondary education, and all have an elementary education. In Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan and other republics the majority of the skilled workers are native-born. Before the Revolution the natives were employed only as common laborers.

Three oil institutes, opened after the October Revolution, have graduated thousands of engineers and technicians. These new specialists guided the technical re-equipment of the rapidly developing oil industry.

The postwar Five-Year Plan provides for the rehabilitation of the oil industry in the South, so that it may reach prewar output in 1949 and exceed it in 1950.

The first two years of the Five-Year Plan period show that the program is



MASTER DRILLERS. Nikolai Bedashvili and Khabibulla Makhmudov are known for their mastery of their skill.

being successfully carried out. In 1946 output had increased by 12 per cent in comparison with 1945. In the first quarter of 1947 the yield was 15 per cent higher than during the same period last year. In the second quarter it was 18

per cent and in the third, 21 per cent higher than for the same periods of 1946.

Improved methods of drilling, mining and refining are being introduced on a much larger scale in the current five-year period.

Soviet Citizens in French Zones

By V. Fedulov

FACTS clearly illustrating the violation of the existing agreements on repatriation by the authorities of the French zones of occupation in Germany and Austria have been cited more than once in the Soviet press. The latest information at hand indicates that the French occupation authorities continue to interfere with the normal work of the Soviet repatriation officers and to connive at the activities of various anti-Soviet committees and organizations. At the same time, conditions are being created in the camps for displaced persons which make it impossible for Soviet citizens freely and without fear to declare their wish to return to their own country.

In spite of the inter-Allied agreements arrived at, anti-Soviet propaganda is being systematically conducted in the camps with the knowledge of the military authorities. Various "committees" conduct a systematic campaign against the return of Soviet citizens to their own country, and publish wild and slanderous fabrications about the Soviet Union and the fate of those who have returned.

Soviet citizens who insist upon being sent home, despite all obstacles and threats, are subjected to every kind of persecution. The Soviet women, Agnia Zalderson and Elsa Tsugskis, from the camp in Freizeithem, did not dare to speak to the Soviet repatriation officer, Captain Lukin, in the camp, but asked him to call them to his own offices. During the conversation that ensued they declared: "If it became known in the camp that we want to return home we would get into serious trouble."

The nature of this "trouble" becomes clear from the following example: Joseph Skachas, a Soviet citizen, recruited for the French Army in the city of Ludwigshafen, was beaten by the war criminal, Peteris Aleponse, for having expressed the wish to return home. Aleponse's act remained unpunished.

Furthermore, it is a known fact that there are cases in which representatives

of the French occupation authorities have themselves persecuted Soviet citizens who demanded to be sent back to their own country. The Soviet citizens, Arturs Krumins, Janis Martizons, and others who arrived at a distribution center related the following: "We, ten Latvians who had served in the French Army in the city of Malschbak, decided to return to our homeland. On hearing this, the adjutant—company commander Debemol—gave orders that we were to be sent to a penal camp. We succeeded in making our escape and went to the Soviet repatriation mission."

In the camps at Landeck, Kufstein, Vorkloster, Hetling and Wergle the French military authorities are openly recruiting Soviet citizens for France and Morocco. Recruiting commissions of other countries are also working in the camps for displaced persons. The "pleasures of life" in store for those recruited are widely advertised in special leaflets.

It is noteworthy, however, that displaced persons are recruited only for the hardest labor, which neither demands nor gives any qualifications. What really lies in wait for the recruits is indicated by the recruiting methods used in the Hetling camp, where those who refuse find their meager rations cut still further.

THE camps for displaced persons in the French zones continue to act as hiding-places for war criminals. For instance, not long ago, a group of displaced persons was sent to Brazil, which included war criminals who should have been handed over to the Soviet authorities, among them Chechko, "governor" of the Crimea under the German occupation, and Valavicius, who served in the Gestapo.

The French military authorities do their best to prevent meetings between Soviet repatriation officers and Soviet citizens. The following is one of many examples: At the end of June, a group of 87 Soviet citizens was sent to North Africa via Strassbourg. All attempts made by the Soviet representatives to

get in touch with these persons failed; the French authorities prohibited all access to them as well as to the Mirerau camp where the recruits are concentrated.

As we know, the French military authorities have resorted to the practice of changing the citizenship of Soviet persons in the camps for displaced persons; in order to hide the true numbers, they represent Soviet citizens as nationals of Poland, Romania, and other countries. These illegal actions on the part of the French occupation authorities, rudely violating all the existing agreements concerning displaced persons, were recently exposed anew. According to documents verified by the Polish Government, it appeared that in the French occupation zone in Germany there were 9,750 Soviet citizens instead of the 1,303 listed on the French registers!

In this connection one recalls the statements made by French repatriation officials, expressing gratitude to the Soviet authorities for the speedy repatriation of French citizens from the territories controlled by the Soviet authorities, and for the solicitude displayed toward them prior to their repatriation.

In January 1946, at a special conference for French and foreign correspondents, Colonel Marquier, assistant chief of the French Repatriation Mission in the USSR, declared that "the Soviet Government had done everything in its power to accelerate the repatriation of French persons and to carry this out under the best possible conditions." At that time, Marquier noted that the repatriation of French citizens from the Soviet Union and the territories controlled by the latter had been completed.

French citizens in the territories controlled by the Soviet Union were returned to their homeland by the Soviet authorities from 18 months to two years ago. It is high time for the French authorities also to return Soviet citizens in the French zones of occupation to their own country.

Soviet News

in

Pictures



"DIE FLEDERMAUS." O. Vlasova plays Adele.



REPATRIATE. Small Sonya Demirchyan, (right), a Soviet Armenian repatriate, is welcomed by schoolmates in Erevan.



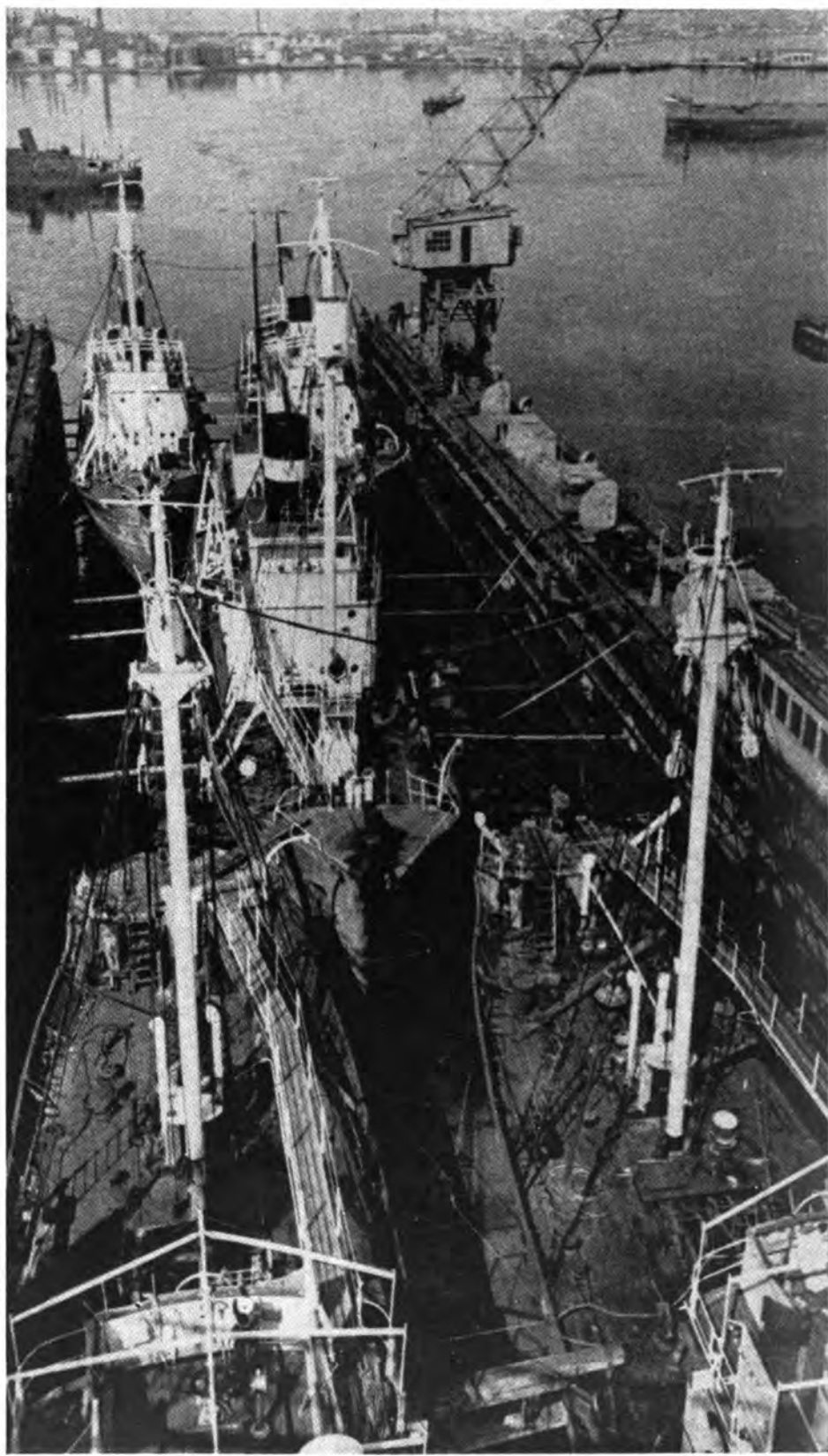
ACADEMY MEETS. A Jubilee Session of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR opened late in October. Shown are Academician Sukachev, Stern, Oparin, Maximov and Palladin.



W INDUSTRY. A worker of the Transcarpathian Ukraine.



CTIC SCHOOLBOY. Stepa Bakhtiarov, who lives near the Arctic Circle.



WHALERS. Ships of the Slava whaling expedition, undergoing repairs at Odessa in preparation for a new trip.

Mastering the Land

By Praskovya Angelina

I HAVE received a letter from the United States, informing me that a world biographical encyclopedia of outstanding individuals of all countries was being published in New York. The editor notified me that the name of Deputy P. Angelina had been included in the world biographical encyclopedia and asked me to fill out the enclosed questionnaire.

My answer is as follows: Praskovya Nikitichna Angelina; born in 1912; place of birth (which is also my place of work and residence)—the village of Staro-Beshevo, Stalino Region, Ukrainian SSR. Father: Nikita Vassilievich Angelin, a collective farmer, formerly a farm hand. Mother: Yefimia Fyodorovna Angelina, a collective farmer, a farm laborer in the past.

"Beginning of my career" — 1920, when I worked as farm hand, along with my parents, for a rich peasant. 1921-1922—coal hauler at the Alexeyev-Rasnyanskaya mine. From 1923 through 1927—farm laborer. From 1927 to 1930—groom at an agricultural coop-

erative and later at the Lenin collective farm. From 1930 to the present day (with an interruption of two years, in 1939-1940, when I studied at the Timiryazev Agricultural Academy of Moscow)—tractor driver.

I have three children. I have been a member of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (Bolsheviks) since 1937. I am a member of the Agricultural Workers' Union. As regards military distinctions, I consider such a distinction the title of "Guardsmen" conferred upon me by front-line fighters of my "adopted" artillery brigade for successful work deep in the interior of the country during the war.

I was elected deputy to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR from the 474th Amvrosiyev election area. Honorary titles and awards: Hero of Socialist Labor, Stalin Prize-winner, winner of the Grand Gold Medal of the All-Union Agricultural Exhibition; two awards of the Order of Lenin; award of the Order of the Red Banner of Labor and medals.

Another letter from America, from

Mr. Benjamin Marten, an Alabama farmer, asks me what made it possible for me, a farm hand and tractor driver, to become a stateswoman.

Indeed, without an answer to the question, "how has it come about?" it is impossible to understand and appraise the biography of a Soviet citizen, my own included. The crux of the matter is not that I personally came to the fore, but that my case is not an exception. I rose together with the entire country.

I have been driving a tractor for many years. To me this is more than merely a job. It was my place in the struggle to carry out the first Five-Year Plans and it was my battle station in the recent war. It has been a source of happiness, fame, prosperity.

I shall never forget the day, 13 years ago, when Nadezhda Konstantinovna Krupskaya [Lenin's widow] took us country girls to the Lenin Mausoleum after a reception at the People's Commissariat of Education. Holding our breath, we passed round the bier. And when we emerged on Red Square, Nadezhda Konstantinovna said quietly, "He dreamed of 200 thousand tractors for Russia . . ."

I didn't know about this dream of Lenin's when in the spring of 1930 I drove a tractor for the first time in my life. I was the only woman tractor driver in the country at that time.

I took good care of my tractor and breakdowns were very rare. In volume of work, I outstripped many of my fellow drivers. I was given a "shock worker's" card, awarded a special badge for excellent work and was appointed superintendent at the fuel depot. I was told this was a "promotion," but need I say that I felt hurt by this transfer?

I realized that my example alone was insufficient; it was necessary to form a whole team of women tractor drivers.

It was in February, 1933, shortly after Stalin at the First All-Union Congress of Collective Farm Shock Workers had



AT WORK. Praskovya Angelina's fame began when she helped meet her country's urgent need for higher agricultural production.

said that the women in the collective farms are a great force and should be promoted. In January, 1933, a short-term course had been started for girls who operated tractor-drawn machinery, and I became a teacher there.

In the spring of that year, our team of women tractor drivers, the first of its kind in the Soviet Union, rode through the gate of the machine and tractor station out into the fields . . .

Now and then I hear the adjectives "noted" and "famous" attached to my name. I have received high government awards. Honorary titles have been conferred upon me. There is even a Pasha Angelina street in the town of Stalino, and a steamer named after me on the Moscow Canal.

But I want to emphasize once more that everything said about me above all glorifies my country. Were any person in the USSR to brag about his services he would expose himself to ridicule.

I have had the good fortune of seeing Joseph Stalin several times. I remember February, 1935, and the Second All-Union Congress of Collective Farm Shock Workers. When I came up to the platform I could not utter a single word. I looked at Stalin and remained silent. He understood my excitement and said quietly, so that I alone could hear him:

"Be bolder, be bolder, Pasha . . ."

Whenever I encountered difficulties and ventured on something new and risky, I always remembered Stalin's words: "Be bolder, be bolder, Pasha . . ."

In December of that year I spoke at a conference of leading agricultural workers. I mentioned that we had succeeded in considerably surpassing our old quotas of work, but would welcome still higher figures. At this point Stalin remarked:

"Cadres, Pasha, cadres!"

For us, this was a new and big task, the next step of development. Not only were we now supposed to achieve high results, but also to teach others to do the same.

More than one hundred girls who worked and received training in my team became skilled tractor drivers, leaders of driver teams, and mechanics. By 1936, teams of women tractor driv-



AT HOME. Despite her duties as a deputy, in agricultural work and other public fields, she manages to spend much time with her children.

ers had appeared in many regions and republics.

When in 1939, Darya Garmash and I made an appeal for 100 thousand Soviet women to start driving tractors, 200 thousand responded. They learned how to drive tractors in their spare time.

We appreciated the full significance of all this during the recent war. How fortunate that a woman seated at the wheel of a tractor, a rare sight in 1931, was not so in 1941!

I was spending my vacation in my native village in the summer of 1941, when the Germans attacked.

The war drew nearer and nearer to our village. One dull morning in October, I received instructions from the regional committee of the Party to leave for Kazakhstan.

Our team of women tractor drivers received nearly 20 tons of grain as additional payment. Bread was very dear at the market in Uralsk, and we could

have become rich overnight. But we all decided to put aside the idea of becoming wealthy people until peacetime. We fitted out a camel caravan to deliver our grain as a donation to the Soviet Army.

The following telegram from Moscow was brought to us in the field camp:

"Pasha Angelina's team: I thank all women tractor drivers for their solicitude for the Red Army and warmly shake your hand, Pasha Angelina. Joseph Stalin."

Soon after the liberation of the Donbas we left Terekty and returned to our native village. It is impossible to describe how poor our land had grown in the course of two years.

In 1945 we could say that we had regained our power over the land. We obtained 2.14 tons of grain per hectare.* Staro-Beshevo did not have such a fine harvest before the war.

*metric ton—2,204 lbs.; 1 hectare=2.471 acres

Northernmost Soviet Republic

By V. Lysenko

THE Karelo-Finnish Republic, the northernmost republic of the Soviet Union, possesses great natural resources. Nearly 70 per cent of the entire territory of the Republic is covered by forests of valuable trees, including pine, fir and Karelian birch. The Republic possesses large deposits of mica, iron ore, copper, tin, zinc, molybdenum, peat and building materials, as well as enormous water power resources. There are nearly 25 thousand lakes and seven hundred rivers on the territory of the Karelo-Finnish Republic.

Before the October Revolution of 1917, Karelia was a neglected agrarian colony of tsarist Russia. Karelia had only one small steel mill and a few dozen

enterprises of a handicraft type employing a total of no more than one thousand workers.

The October Socialist Revolution freed the Karelian people from tsarist oppression and created the conditions for rapid development of the national economy of Karelia and improvement of the material and cultural standards of the Karelian people. By 1939, the volume of industrial production had increased nearly tenfold as compared with 1913. The Karelo-Finnish SSR had become one of the largest centers of paper and cellulose production and of the timber and mining industries in the USSR. Shortly before the war the production of

high-grade steel and aluminum was started and chemical plants were set up in Karelia. Before the First World War Karelia had only four electric power plants with a total capacity of 700 kilowatts; but in 1940, the total output of the Republic's electric power plants reached nearly 38 thousand kilowatts, an increase of more than 50 times.

The agriculture of Soviet Karelia, reorganized on a collective basis, was transformed beyond recognition. The area under crops was considerably expanded, and complex agricultural machinery was introduced on a large scale.

The educational system of the Karelo-Finnish Republic has been extensively developed. Under tsarism the Karelian



PETROZAVODSK. The Karelo-Finnish capital, badly damaged by the Finnish occupation, is rapidly being restored.

people were deprived of the right to schooling in their native tongue. Studies in all schools are now conducted in the native language. By 1940 more than 95 per cent of the population of what is now the Karelo-Finnish Republic was literate.

Thus, consistently putting the national policies of Lenin and Stalin into effect, the Soviet Government had in a short period transformed Karelia from a backward borderland of tsarist Russia into a well-developed industrial republic.

The attack of Hitler Germany on the Soviet Union and the occupation of a considerable part of the territory of the Karelo-Finnish SSR temporarily interrupted the rapid development of the national economy of the Republic. The Finnish fascist invaders inflicted great damage to the national economy and the population of the Karelo-Finnish SSR. They destroyed all the mechanized enterprises and installations for lumbering and timber-floating, burned down four sawmills, a furniture factory and the Kondopoga cellulose plant, blew up the Kondopoga and Medvezhegorsk electric power stations, the Povenets shipbuilding works, the Kondopoga pegmatite plant, and many other industrial enterprises of the Republic.

The Finnish fascist invaders heavily damaged the White Sea-Baltic Canal. They blew up seven sluice-gates, and a number of emergency gates, dams, dikes, flood gates and concrete abutments.

The invaders wrecked Petrozavodsk—capital of the Karelo-Finnish SSR—with particular fury. They completely destroyed the industry of the city, including seven electric power stations, and blew up the city's steel mill and machine building plants, taking the machinery from the shops to Finland.

The invaders burned down and plundered Petrozavodsk University, the scientific research institute of culture, the public library, all the schools, the theaters and other cultural institutions of the city, as well as a large number of dwellings. They removed to Finland 174 thousand carloads of Karelian timber, the equipment of many factories and other valuable property of the Republic.

After the liberation of the country



PAPER. This, like other wood products, is a major industry. A machine at the Kondopoga paper and pulp mill.

from the fascist invaders, the Karelian people undertook the restoration of the economy ravaged by the enemy. The essential work on restoration and further development of the national economy and culture of the Republic is being done under the provisions of the new Five-Year Plan.

Nearly as much money will be invested in the restoration and develop-

ment of the Karelo-Finnish Republic in the course of the current five-year period as was invested in the economy of the Republic during the first three Five-Year Plans.

The present Five-Year Plan provides for the building of ferrous metallurgy enterprises, glass and cement works, large hydroelectric power stations and shipbuilding enterprises. New branches

of industry are being set up, including textile, clothing and shoe production. A new railroad will be built. The White Sea-Baltic Canal has been restored to operation.

More than two hundred electric power stations are to be put into operation by 1950. Seventy-five per cent of the Republic's collective farms, state farms and machine and tractor stations will be electrified. By 1950, the capacity of the electric power stations will be more than doubled, as compared with 1940. Lumbering and transportation of timber in 1950 will exceed the 1945 level by 500 per cent.

The Five-Year Plan makes extensive provision for the restoration and development of agriculture and animal husbandry in the Republic. The area under crops in 1950 is to be more than double that of 1945, and the number of cattle is to be considerably increased.

The Five-Year Plan provides for the extensive construction of cultural and

educational institutions. There will be 652 elementary and secondary schools with a total enrollment of 95 thousand in the Republic by 1950. As compared with 1938 this represents an increase of 126 in the number of schools and of 24 thousand in enrollment. Seven-year compulsory universal education prevails in the Republic, with 10 years of compulsory education required in the cities.

The number of universities and technical schools is being considerably increased. These will have an enrollment of 5,200, as compared with 2,800 in 1940. In the course of the Five-Year Plan the universities and technical schools will train more than 4,500 specialists for the national economy of the Republic. In order to expand scientific research work, as well as to stimulate the further development of science, the Soviet Government has set up a Karelo-Finnish branch of the USSR Academy of Sciences.

A large plant for building prefabricated houses, which is to have an annual output of more than two million square feet of dwelling space, is being built. A powerful industrial base for the production of building materials is being set up in the Republic.

The food industry is being rapidly developed. By the end of the five-year period the output of this industry will be more than trebled, as compared with 1940. Production of consumer goods for the population of the Republic is likewise being expanded. Production of local industries for the needs of the population will show an 18-fold increase in 1950, as compared with 1940.

Compared with the prewar level, sales of consumer goods will be increased by 50 per cent. With the successful fulfillment of the provisions of the Five-Year Plan the material and cultural standards of the population of the Karelo-Finnish Republic will greatly surpass those prior to the war.



TIMBER. The Soviet lumber industry is becoming thoroughly mechanized. A lumber elevator at Lake Onega.

Rebuilding Novorossiisk

By E. Vilenskaya, M.A.

MORE than a century ago, a Russian fortress was built on the shore of a natural bay, Tsemesskaya, in the Black Sea, sheltered by the Caucasian Range. In the course of time a town grew around the fort, and it was called Novorossiisk.

In the closing years of the last century it was developed as a seaport and connected by rail with the central districts of Russia. It became a bustling coast town and, in Soviet years, an important industrial and economic center. Its cement works held a prominent place in the Soviet Union's production of cement. Soviet and foreign vessels filled the harbor. Seamen were to be met everywhere in the parks and streets. Tourists and holiday-makers came to Novorossiisk from all parts of the country, to sail for the health resorts of the Caucasian coast.

When the war came Novorossiisk was occupied by the Germans, who perpetrated many crimes and depredations. They robbed the population, plundered the equipment of factories and plants and during their retreat destroyed public property relentlessly. When in September, 1943, the Soviet troops liberated the town, they found it had been laid waste.

Seventy per cent of the dwelling houses were in ruins, and another 25 per cent required fundamental repairs. The port, the approaches to it, one of the largest grain elevators in the Soviet Union, and many industries, including the noted cement works, were ruined. There were no people in Novorossiisk—they had been driven out by the Germans.

The only survivors who met the liberators were a woman and her two little children who had hidden in the ruins. After the Germans were driven out, the Novorossiisk people returned to their city, and set to work erecting temporary dwellings. This done, they began to construct large permanent buildings.

In the four years that have passed



THE PORT. Sea-going vessels at the docks of Novorossiisk.

since the town was freed from the German invaders, major changes have taken place. The temporary shacks are no longer to be seen. A considerable portion of the housing has been replaced, the population has moved into comfortable houses or apartments.

At present the efforts of the city Soviet and the population are concentrated on carrying out the general plan of recovery, mapped on the basis of the decision of the Soviet Government. Large funds have been allotted for this purpose. The general plan was drawn up in the office of Boris Yofan, Member of the Academy of Architecture.

The old town of Novorossiisk was built haphazardly, without any definite plan. Though it was situated on the coast, its composition was in no way coordinated with the view; warehouses and workshops formed a barrier between town and sea.

In Yofan's conception of the new town, an embankment planted with trees will occupy the site of the former warehouses. The center will be transferred nearer to the shore. A system of squares,

where the principal public buildings and memorials are to be located, will enhance the appearance of the town. The design for the terraced square and embankment facing the sea is particularly attractive. The theater and the main buildings of government and commercial offices and the executive committee of the city Soviet of Working People's Deputies are to be built around the squares. Nearby will be the quay and railway station.

Trees and green areas are given prominence in the plan. This is a question not only of beauty but also of shielding the town from winds. The green belt will be restored, and trees will be planted in the hills, as well as in the town itself, where they were cut down by the fascist invaders. Two broad avenues cross the town, and on one of these will be erected an impressive monument commemorating the liberation of Novorossiisk by the Soviet Army.

The townspeople are taking an active part in the reconstruction of Novorossiisk. Almost all of the smaller houses were built with their help.

Secret Nazi Records Published

By D. Erde

(The first of two articles)

SOME of the secret documents of the German Ministry of Foreign Affairs fell into the hands of the victorious Soviet Army when it took Berlin. These documents shed additional light on the political situation before and during the war. The documents have been put in order by the Archives Administration of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the USSR and are now being published. Included in the publications are photostatic copies of the most important documents.

So far, three volumes have been issued, containing documents on the relations between Germany and Hungary, Turkey and Franco Spain.*

The first three books contain 138 documents—treaties and agreements, secret instructions to ambassadors, agents and intelligence officers, reports by Hitler's diplomats on their work, records of conversations by some of the Nazi rulers with various quislings. The object of these publications is, as we are informed in the introduction to the series, to help in exposing the criminal diplomacy of Hitler Germany.

LONG before the war Hitlerite diplomacy sought to hitch the Danube countries to the German chariot, to deprive them of their political and economic independence. The Hungarian fascist rulers themselves helped to turn their country into a satellite of Germany.

In a memorandum on German-Hungarian relations, drawn up for Hitler in November, 1937, when the Hungarian Prime Minister Daranyi and the Hungarian Minister for Foreign Affairs, Kanya, arrived in Berlin, we read: "Since 1933, Germany, in its trading policy, has sought to tighten the bonds connecting the Danube countries

with Germany . . . by means of an economic rapprochement . . ."

The secret treaty concluded by Germany with Hungary on February 21, 1934, was to serve as a means of making the latter country a satellite of the former. In the same memorandum we read:

"In the secret treaty, provision was made for stimulating the export of agricultural products from Hungary to Germany against compensations of a secret nature . . . For the last few years, Hungary purchased very large quantities of war material in Germany on conditions of long-term credit which was quite readily granted her."

Even before the war Hungary was enmeshed by a great number of commitments that made her dependent on Germany. This caused anxiety and irritation in some Hungarian circles. In view of this, the memorandum which was drawn up for Hitler pointed out the inadvisability of reminding the Hungarians of their dependence: "As it is the Hungarians now and then show misgivings lest they become too dependent on Germany."

The Hungarian rulers, however, were not in the least alarmed. They expressed in advance their solidarity with Germany's policy of annexing Austria and were preparing to seize, with Hitler's help, a slice of Czechoslovakia. With this aim in view, the Hungarian clique sought to establish close contact between the Hungarian and German general staffs. And while the German General Staff was in no hurry to communicate its military plans to Hungary, it nevertheless whetted her appetite by holding out the Czechoslovakia bait.

Before laying his hands on Czechoslovakia, Hitler, in his first conversation with Daranyi and Kanya, advised them not to scatter their political efforts but to concentrate on one object, Czechoslovakia. Goering, in his turn, explained to the Hungarian ambassador in Berlin, the German spy Stojay, that

"it would be well for Hungary to take an active part, as speedily as possible, in Germany's military conflict with Czechoslovakia." Hinting at the possibility of rival claimants to the booty appearing on the scene, Goering added: "It would, perhaps, be of advantage to forestall the Poles, who, as is known, lay claim to a bit of Czechoslovakia."

Still, at the last moment, it was decided that there was no need for Hungary to hurry in coming out against Czechoslovakia and that in the given situation, such action on the part of Hungary would be politically disadvantageous to the Axis powers. The Italian ambassador in Berlin, while informing the German State-Secretary Weizsaecker of the visit paid by the Hungarian rulers to Rome, indicated that the "conclusion they have arrived at was that an interval was necessary between the beginning of Germano-Czechoslovak military operations and Hungary's intervention, so as to make sure that Belgrade remained neutral."

During the seizure of Czechoslovakia, Hungary's troops served to hold Yugoslavia in check. As a recompense for this service, Hitler, upon the conclusion of his "operation" threw Hungary a bone—a strip of Czechoslovak territory.

From the documents it is clear that the Munich treachery, in which Chamberlain and Daladier sold out Czechoslovakia, came as a surprise to Hitler.

In a candid conversation with his devoted flunkey, the Hungarian Ambassador Count Csaky, in January, 1939, Hitler said: "Do you think that six months ago I would have thought it possible that Czechoslovakia should have been given to me, so to speak, as a present by her friends . . . I was convinced that Czechoslovakia would have to be destroyed by military means. What has happened can happen only once in history. We can congratulate each other from the bottom of our hearts."

In the record of Hitler's conversation with Csaky, we read further: "Count Csaky gave his assurance that

*Documents of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Germany. Book I—German Policy in Hungary (1937-1942); Book II—German Policy in Turkey (1941-1943); Book III—German Policy in Spain (1936-1943). State Publishing House, Moscow, 1946.

Germany's demands would be satisfied 100 per cent . . . The September decision [Munich—D. E.],” Csaky added, “caused an entire revolution of ideas in Hungary. Hungary, which was under the constant pressure of the Little Entente, now feels herself free [!] and relieved from pressure. For Hungary this is a historic turn.”

In his talk with Csaky, Hitler also touched on the Jewish question, emphasizing that “Germany will support every state which joins in this struggle.” [against the Jews in the spirit of the misanthropic racial theory—D. E.]

Hungary accepted Hitler's directives: racial laws were introduced, and the fascist terror intensified. Hungary became entirely dependent on Germany which drained her of her raw materials and foodstuffs. The Germans settled down in Hungary as if she were a conquered country. They set their Hungarian and Romanian flunkies against each other and mediated between them. The Hungarian Army underwent fascist training. Hungary was preparing cannon fodder for Hitler. Finally the signal was given, and Hungary moved her trained fascist bands against the Soviet Union.

DURING the Second World War, Turkey formally maintained neutrality. Actually, however, as is evident from the materials found in Hitler's Chancellery, she was rendering active, though covert, support to Hitler Germany.

Bound by a treaty of alliance with Britain, Turkey nevertheless concluded a treaty of friendship with Germany which was signed at Ankara on June 18, 1941. This treaty held out great military advantages for Germany. From Ribbentrop's instructions to Von Papen [German ambassador to Turkey] we learn that of decisive moment for the Germans in this treaty was “the possibility of using Turkey for the transit of war materials.” Ribbentrop indicated that the secret treaty with Turkey should be drafted so as “virtually to permit the transference of a certain number of troops in a disguised form.” And Turkey was willing to meet these

wishes of Germany. It should be noted that this was at a time when the German *Luftwaffe* was bombing London and other towns of Britain and when the war, carried to the very borders of Egypt, took a sharp turn to the disadvantage of Britain.

In his instructions to Von Papen, Ribbentrop wrote: “To reach an agreement with Turkey about permitting the transit of war materials to some neutral country is not enough for us. Turkey might think that she undertook only to send a few carloads to Iran or Afghanistan, as and when the occasion arises. It may, however, be desirable for us to send large shipments of war materials through Turkey for Syria or Iraq, depending on the further development of the situation in the Near East. During the negotiations full agreement should be reached about such facilities.”

The results of the negotiations with Turkey were reported to Ribbentrop by Von Papen with a feeling of thorough satisfaction. Von Papen was particularly pleased with the conversations he had with Turkey's president, Ismet Inonu. The latter told Von Papen: “Turkey is ready to assume the obligation not to undertake anything that may adversely affect German interests and not to enter into any conflict with Germany.” Reflecting that this might conflict with Turkey's obligations under the Anglo-Turkish Treaty, Inonu added: “Where there is a will there is a way—a formula will be found.”

Later, Ribbentrop sent Von Papen five million German Reichsmarks, recommending that he distribute this amount liberally among the Turkish friends of Germany for their “personal expenses.”

The Turks were also promised territorial recompense. Ribbentrop in his instructions to Von Papen wrote: “You may offer the Turks as a most advantageous recompense the transfer of some of the territory adjoining Adrianople . . . in the first place, its eastern half; at any rate, Turkey will receive the road running from Petion to Adrianople.”

By that time, however, the Turks were thinking of obtaining greater “compensation.” On August 5, 1941,

Von Papen reported to Berlin: “In view of the German victories in Russia, Turkish government circles show ever greater concern for their compatriots on the other side of the Russo-Turkish frontier and particularly for the Azerbaijan Turks. Evidently, these circles recall the events of 1918 and wish to annex these territories, especially the most valuable Baku oil fields.”

On the very same day, August 5, 1941, the Turkish ambassador in Berlin drew the attention of the German authorities “to the possibility of conducting anti-Soviet propaganda through these Turkic tribes.” He quite frankly expressed his opinion that subsequently, the Caucasian peoples could be united in a single buffer state, and he hinted that “an independent Turkic state might likewise be established to the east of the Caspian Sea.”

The Turkish generals blindly believed every word of Goebbels and his hacks. In his conversation with Von Papen on August 26, 1942, Numan Menemencioglu, Turkish Minister of Foreign Affairs, gave the opinion of the Turkish General Staff in the following words: “By the end of the year Germany will so weaken the Russians that they will cease to be a decisive factor in this war.” In the opinion of the Turkish generals who visited Hitler, the conclusion of the Russian campaign depended “on meteorological conditions only.” This opinion was offered at the time when the battle of Stalingrad had already commenced.

This is how the diplomat Seiler characterized the Turkish policy in February, 1942: “Turkey . . . wishes us . . . success in our campaign against Russia and is sincerely anxious lest our forces prove insufficient to overcome the Russians for a more or less lengthy period of time.”

In a conversation with Harun, a German intelligence agent, the head of the Turkish General Staff stressed that he considered “Turkey's entry into the war [on the side of the Axis powers—D. E.] to be almost inevitable. It may and will take place as soon as the Turkish Army has at its disposal a sufficient quantity of armaments. The Turkish offensive would be launched across the

Iranian plateau in the direction of Baku."

The Turks cherished the hope of seizing not only Soviet Azerbaijan and the capital, Baku, but also some of the Volga regions and the Transcaspiian territories. They even anticipated playing the role of protectors of the future "Eastern Turkic State."

From the point of view of the Germans, these pan-Turkic plans had an essential defect. In his report to Ribbentrop, Von Papen wrote that Turkey's plans "in no way coincided with the wishes of the eastern Turki themselves," and that in Baku the Turks "were regarded as Levantines, who speak the Turkish tongue, with whom it is desirable to have as little intercourse as possible."

Here Von Papen gave a true picture of the attitude of the Soviet peoples who speak the Turkic languages toward the ruling circles of Turkey. But in stating this fact, Von Papen of course had something else in mind. He was thinking of the end of the war, victorious for Germany, of course, and he was preparing a pretext for kicking his hapless satellite out of the Baku, North Caucasian, Central Asian and Volga oil fields, when, as he hoped, they would be seized with the aid of Turkey. These tid-bits were not meant by Hitler, Ribbentrop and Von Papen to be presented to the Turks.

The Stalingrad victory of the Soviet Army, which marked the turning-point of the war, dampened the ardor of the Turkish politicians but left unchanged their hatred for the Soviet Union.

In August, 1942, a conversation took place between Von Papen, the German ambassador, and Saracoglu, the Turkish Prime Minister. To Von Papen's query as to what was Turkey's attitude to the Russian problem, the Turkish Prime Minister replied that "as a Turk he passionately wished the annihilation of Russia. The annihilation of Russia, Saracoglu added, is one of those exploits of the Fuehrer which can be accomplished once in a century . . ."

Thus the arrant Turkish fascist gave vent to his misanthropic sentiments. Continuing, he said: "The Russian problem

can be solved by Germany, provided half, at least, of all the Russians living in Russia are killed off and the russified territories inhabited by national minorities are withdrawn from Russian influence and are induced to cooperate voluntarily with the 'Axis' powers; the national minorities should be brought up as enemies of Slavdom. As for the annihilation of a considerable number of the Russian human potential, the Allies [i. e. the Germans—D. E.] are on the right road," concluded Saracoglu.

Saracoglu was not alone. As far back as January, 1942, Von Papen informed Berlin of similar statements made by a more authoritative person—the Turkish President himself.

"A few days ago I had an interesting conversation with the President," Von Papen wrote in his report, "in the course of which he let fall some statements to the effect that Turkey was greatly interested in the annihilation of the Russian colossus and that no amount of propaganda or pressure on the part of the British and Americans could induce Turkey to do anything which might in the slightest degree impair our interests. The President stressed that Turkey's neutrality is even now of much greater advantage to the Axis countries than to Britain."

Here Von Papen observed that in expressing so openly his opinion on the main problem of Turkey's foreign policy, Inonu "evidently wished to convey his desire that . . . Turkey's indirect support of the Axis countries should under no circumstances become prematurely known to the enemy."

Germany demanded that Turkey give concrete proof of her benevolent attitude. At the beginning of 1942, Von Papen requested that Turkey render military aid to Germany. "Should we start an offensive in the Caucasus in the spring," Von Papen told Inonu, "the concentration of Turkish forces on the Russian border would be of great value . . ."

The Turkish Government and the Turkish General Staff readily agreed to comply with Germany's request. In February, 1942, Menemencioglu, who was then General Secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, assured Von

Papen that "Turkey will take into consideration the new situation." "This," wrote Von Papen, "also implies support for us, in view of the Caucasian campaign."

Turkish spies and intelligence agents, sent to the southern sections of the Soviet-German front, rendered essential services to Germany. In many instances they were Turkish officers who were granted leave and given visas by the Turkish General Staff to proceed to Germany. Here they were provided with the necessary instructions and sent to the Crimea and the Caucasus.

Apart from this, the Germans were supplied with information obtained through spies by the Turkish General Staff itself. In the autumn of 1942, Colonel-General Asym Giundiuz, Deputy Chief of the Turkish General Staff, warned the Germans of the preparations made for the landing of Anglo-American troops in North Africa. In his report on the conversation which took place between the German military attaché and Giundiuz, Von Papen wrote: "The Colonel-General criticized the operational measures of the German General Staff and expressed his surprise that no measures were taken by the Germans, in connection with the information transmitted by him to the military attaché about the menace in North Africa. The military attaché gained the impression that great anxiety lurked behind the frank and critical observations of the Colonel-General about the possibility of our failing to bring the operations on the eastern front to the desired end."

Such is the long chain of crimes committed by the Turkish politicians and generals against the United Nations. While many of these crimes were sufficiently well known before, as for example, the granting by Turkey of free passage to the Black Sea to the German roving warships as well as other glaring acts of violation of the conventions and agreements, the published documents most patently reveal the true nature of Turkish "neutrality" during the days of the grim war, when the freedom-loving peoples were engaged in a struggle for their honor, independence and democracy.

(To be concluded in the next issue.)

Soviet Views on Germany

THE magazine *Mirovoye Khozyaistvo i Mirovaya Politika* (World Economy and Politics), monthly periodical of the scientific research Institute of World Economy and Politics of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, has of late devoted considerable attention to the German problem. How to solve the German problem in a just and democratic manner has been repeatedly discussed by the periodical in recent months. The importance of the agrarian question for the democratization of Germany is common knowledge. This matter was the subject of an interesting article by Dr. A. Petrushov.

Analyzing the current situation in Germany, Dr. Petrushov dwells particularly on the agrarian reform of the autumn of 1945 in the Soviet zone of occupation. This reform served to shatter the economic and political influence of Junkerdom, the traditional bulwark of German militarism and later of Hitlerism, and proved to be one of the primary factors for democratization. Citing facts and figures, Dr. Petrushov showed how the reform had boosted agriculture in Eastern Germany.

Dr. Petrushov then pointed out how detrimental the failure to implement an effective agrarian reform proved to be in the Western zones of Germany. "There, on the one hand, are the more than one million ruined, beggared and starving peasant families dwelling on wretched scraps of land which cannot secure them even a minimum subsistence, and on the other, about 15 thousand landowners, Junkers, counts, dukes and barons who monopolize a huge section of the land and exploit the peasants and agricultural laborers. Such are the relations in the rural areas of the Western zones."

The author reaches the conclusion that "democratic agrarian reform in the Western zones is an urgent and immediate need."

Germany's financial position is the subject of R. Zhukovskaya's article. This author notes that "the democratization of finance in Germany is one of the essential conditions for the demilitariza-

tion of that country and the liquidation of its war economic potential . . ." And yet, the finance policy in Western Germany is marked by the preservation of the power of the banking monopolies, which enjoy full freedom of action. The inevitable results are the rapid growth of inflation and the black markets.

Zhukovskaya criticizes the Anglo-American projects to stabilize German finance. These projects, she asserts, will disrupt the uniformity of Germany's currency system and sharply reduce the turnover of merchandise between Eastern and Western Germany. This financial policy is nothing less than a policy for the economic and political fragmentation of Germany. It is sharply at variance with the economic principles laid down in the decisions of the Berlin Conference.

ESPECIAL interest has been attracted by an article on the international control of the Ruhr. "Economic Problems of Germany" by the well-known authors S. Vishnev and I. Faingar, draws attention to the fact that 70 per cent of the iron and steel production of Germany is concentrated in the Ruhr, as are more than half of all the metal works of the country and its largest centers of the war and chemical industries. The Ruhr before the war produced more than 10 per cent of the world's coal, twice as much coke as all of Great Britain.

The authors stress the fact that the Ruhr is not merely an ordinary province of Germany, but its industrial base, the foundation of German militarism and a mighty bulwark of German aggression. Though more than two years have passed since the capitulation of Germany the war potential of the Ruhr remains unchanged. "What talk can there be of economic unity in Germany," ask the authors, "if the entire, potentially aggressive military might of the Ruhr continues to rest outside of the control of the four Allies? The Ruhr must be placed under international control."

The authors point out that the Washington bilateral negotiations on the Ruhr

and the London tri-partite conference on the future industrial level of Germany attest to a further intensification of the separatist line pursued by Britain and the United States in Germany.

"The fusion of the British and American zones," remark the authors, "has led to a further decline of Western Germany's production. Whereas 206 thousand tons of steel were smelted in November, 1946, only 164 thousand tons were produced in February, 1947. The coal output of the Ruhr is still only half of what it was in 1938. Seventy-five per cent of the huge economic administrative apparatus, employing 3,500 officials, is filled with Nazis. The pace of industrial restoration in the British and American zones of occupation is considerably slower than in the Soviet zone."

The article also points out that the agrarian reform and democratization of the social and political life in Eastern Germany have enabled the Soviet administration to draw the people into the task of solving current problems. Labor productivity in the Soviet zone is 65 per cent of the prewar level. Two hundred and ten thousand workers are employed in the textile industry alone. The Soviet zone last year produced 550 thousand tons of cement, 620 thousand tons of lime, 70 thousand tons of plaster. The authors draw attention to the fact that gross production in the Soviet zone is more than 60 per cent of the gross production of 1936. The production of building materials, of rubber and asbestos has by far outstripped the 1936 figures. The production of coal, of light industry, of the electrotechnical and other enterprises is approximating the 1936 level.

In the four-power negotiations on Germany "the Allies must strive to build a state structure in Germany which will be based on sound democratic principles and will guarantee the progressive and peaceful development of the country. This will serve the interests of the German people, of peace and world security."

Education for Music

By Vissarion Shebalin

Director of the Moscow Conservatory

Vissarion Shebalin is one of the leading composers of the Soviet Union. His cantata "Moskva," composed for the 800th anniversary of Moscow, earned him the Stalin Prize. Shebalin is also a deputy to the Supreme Soviet of the Russian Federation.

MUSIC and its culture receive great attention in the Soviet Union. The music schools of the Soviet Union are attended by nearly 100 thousand students. During the past two years, since the end of the war, their number increased by 50 per cent.

A complete musical education is

within the reach of every talented boy and girl in the USSR. They receive cash stipends from the State.

The Soviet child begins his musical education in an elementary, seven-year music school, where he is taught to play the instrument of his choice. The youngster here acquires a general knowledge of musical literature. The children perform at school concerts and also play in the school orchestra. Some music schools have their own children's symphony orchestras. The youngsters receive a general education as well.

The secondary music school is the next stepping stone to the conservatory,

and furnishes its pupils with four years of training. Special advanced music schools, attached to the conservatories, have been set up in the larger cities for especially gifted children. The course of study in these schools is 11 years; one year of preparation and 10 years of actual training. The curriculum includes a general education program. The teachers are prominent musicians and instructors.

The state conservatories are the most advanced Soviet music schools. These conservatories before the Revolution were attended almost exclusively by the scions of the privileged classes. Now they are open to all sections of the population, as are all higher schools of the Soviet Union.

The social character of the student body of the Soviet conservatories was best revealed by the participants in a recent concert at the Opera Studio of the Moscow Conservatory. The performers were senior students and recent graduates. In Tchaikovsky's opera *Eugene Onegin*, the leading role of Tatyana was sung by Valentina Kolomiyeva, the daughter of an engineer; the role of Onegin by Ivan Shmelev, once a fitter; that of Lensky, by Alexei Seron, the son of a weaver; of Olga, by Zinaida Petrova, daughter of a worker in a machine building plant. The mezzo-soprano, Zemfira Sedrakyan, one of the most gifted members of the studio, is the daughter of a cobbler from Erevan, capital of Armenia.

There has been a great change too in the nationalities of the conservatory students. The conservatories in tsarist Russia were closed to most of the nations in the empire, but today the young folk of the Soviet national republics are well represented in both music schools and conservatories. Several conservatories (in Moscow, Leningrad, Sverdlovsk and Saratov) have special studios training musicians, conductors and composers for the opera houses of the na-



SHEBALIN. He is Dean of Moscow's famous Conservatory of Music.



CHORUS. Fenya Vashieva, a Yakutian, teaches at the Conservatory.



PRIZE WINNER. Igor Bezrodny received first prize at the Youth Festival at Prague.



PIANO LESSON. At the Conservatory's children's school.



DIRECTOR. Professor Shchirinsky (right) directs the children's school.

tional republics. The Moscow Conservatory has six such studios—the Bashkirian, Tatar, North-Ossetian, Kirghizian, Uzbek and Tajik. The Buryat-Mongolians, Chuvashians, Turkmenians and Yakutians study in special groups in their own languages.

The troupes of the national opera houses of Kazan (Tataria), Ufa (Bashkiria), Tashkent (Uzbekistan), Frunze (Kirghizia) and Alma Ata (Kazakhstan) consist mainly of graduates of the aforementioned studios. The most famous graduates of the Moscow Conservatory are the Uzbek singer Khalima Nasyrova and the Uzbek composer Mukhtar Ashrafi (who recently received the Stalin Prize for his *Heroic Symphony*), the Tatar composer Nazib Zhiganov, the Tatar singers Kari Yakubov and Asil Izmailova, the well-known Kirghizian composer Abdylas Maldybayev and many others.

The system of teaching in the Soviet conservatories is entirely new. Whereas

the old Russian conservatories aimed at training virtuosi, strictly with a view to the needs only of their respective specialties, on a narrow professional scale, the Soviet higher music schools strive to give their students an all-around education, to turn out not only virtuosi, but also highly cultured men and women.

The Soviet students acquire a wide acquaintance with the music of the world. An important place in their studies belongs to the legacy of Western European music, the works of the great masters. Special attention is given to the Russian classics, also to the music of the peoples of the USSR and the works of leading Soviet composers.

Moscow's Conservatory (bearing Tchaikovsky's name), which recently celebrated its 80th anniversary, is the foremost among Soviet conservatories. This is the school which produced Sergei Taneyev, Sergei Rachmaninoff, Alexander Scriabin and other Russian masters. In its first years it was attended only by

150 to 200 students. Today it is a huge institution attended by more than two thousand students. The Central Music School for especially gifted children is affiliated to the Moscow Conservatory. Among the teachers one may find the greatest musicians of the Soviet Union.

As famous as the Moscow Conservatory is the Rimsky-Korsakoff Conservatory in Leningrad, the oldest in the Soviet Union. It produced the masters Tchaikovsky, Glazunov, Lyadov, Arensky, Prokofieff, Shostakovich and Myaskovsky.

An authoritative place in the Soviet music world belongs to the Gnesin Music Teachers' School in Moscow. The dean of this institution is the veteran music teacher, Helen Gnesina.

Another outstanding musical institution of the Soviet Union is the higher school for army orchestra conductors, also in Moscow. This is the only army higher music school in the world.



SHOSTAKOVICH. The great Soviet composers teach at the Conservatory. Shostakovich, a Leningrader, makes special trips to Moscow to teach an advanced class.

Thirty Years of Soviet Writing

By Vladimir Shcherbina
Soviet Literary Critic

(The first of two articles.)

SOVIET literature originated after the victory of the world's greatest Revolution, in October 1917, and in the years that have passed since then it has become immensely popular. Soviet literature does not confine itself to mirroring the life of the people, but takes an active part in remolding them and educates millions in the spirit of devotion to the ideals of socialism. It is permeated with the aspiration to reveal the inner import of the life and deeds of the people, to give a full size picture of the "hero of our time," of the Soviet man, the winner of historic victories.

A new human character, a new type of literary hero, was born of the revolutionary storm of October, 1917, and the Civil War. Nearly all the significant works of early Soviet literature are dedicated to this subject. Workers and peasants, the finest sons of the people who took up arms in defense of the Revolution, are the heroes of Dmitri Furmanov's *Chapayev*, Alexander Serafimovich's *Iron Flood*, Nikolai Ostrovsky's *How the Steel Was Tempered*, Alexander Fadeyev's *The Nineteen*, Mikhail Sholokhov's *And Quiet Flows the Don* and Alexei Tolstoy's *The Road to Calvary*.

Soviet literature unfolds a stirring historical panorama of life in the Soviet country in the early years of its heroic process of consolidation of the Revolution. In vivid pictures it shows the demolition of the old and obsolete, the resistance of the counter-revolutionary forces who for the sake of selfish interests tried to halt the march of history, to nip in the bud the bright life opening before the people.

The heroism and self-sacrifice of the revolutionary people were crowned with victory. The complex social relations changed by the Revolution are presented in historical perspective. The attention of the Soviet writers was concentrated on depicting man, the development of



MIKHAIL SHOLOKHOV

the socialist outlook and way of life.

Gorky's romantic revolutionary dream about the proud man of the future has become the keynote of the literature of socialist realism.

Soviet literature launched a resolute struggle against the survivals of capitalism in the minds of the people, against antiquated customs, habits and relations. Soviet literature consistently exposed every form of bourgeois individualism, every manifestation of an anti-social world outlook. This approach may be traced back to Gorky's early writings, but it is particularly pronounced in his *The Life of Klim Samghin*, a revolutionary epic which strikes at the spiritual foundations of the bourgeois world. Klim Samghin is a composite character who has significance for our times. One can recognize his traits in the hypocritical bourgeois politician, in the egotist, the demagogue, the traitor and the bureaucrat of our day. These features are



VLADIMIR MAYAKOVSKY

characteristic of the psychology of contemporary reaction.

The spiritual regeneration of the people engendered by the Revolution is truthfully depicted in the monumental works about the Civil War: Alexei Tolstoy's trilogy, *The Road to Calvary*, and Mikhail Sholokhov's novel *And Quiet Flows the Don*. The authors show the profound delusions, the narrow and perverted conceptions about life with which many people entered the revolutionary era, and the purifying effects of the revolutionary storm on human psychology. Tolstoy gives a cross-section of the life of an entire generation of the Russian intelligentsia. Sholokhov deals with the peasantry. But both authors have one aim in common—the desire to portray the development of the new psychology. Daringly the writers depict the complexity of the process of recasting the psychology of the people,

the bitter struggle in which the old perishes and the new triumphs, the birth of a new life, of a new world outlook.

A splendid picture of this process was given by Vladimir Mayakovsky, the most talented poet of the Soviet era. His poems are representative of genuinely militant communist poetry. With great forcefulness Mayakovsky expressed the heroic revolutionary fervor and the pride of the Soviet man, in whose name he exclaims:

Read,
envy,
I am
a citizen
of the Soviet Union.

After defeating the armed forces of the counter-revolution and foreign intervention, the Soviet country secured the possibility of devoting itself to peaceful construction, to the restoration of its national economy ruined by war.

In the early days of construction, Gleb Chumalov, the hero of Gladkov's novel, *Cement*, seems quite alone in the cold, deserted shops. Restoration was just beginning. As yet there was no experience

in the administration of socialist economy. Nevertheless, confident of their future, the Soviet people proved able to convert their dreams in a reality. To the inexperienced builder of that time, restoration was merely the beginning of the great deeds to come. This feeling is expressed by Gleb Chumalov in the following words: "This is nothing compared with the cyclopic structures we will yet build." And, indeed, a few years later, when the country undertook the reconstruction of its economy and accumulated experience, construction assumed an unheard-of scope.

The people also changed. The most important change was the development of a socialist mentality. A remarkable and effective expression of this is found in the socialist emulation movement. The new attitude toward labor is a most vivid expression of the profound changes in human psychology brought about by the Soviet system. The wonderful transformation of labor from a hard, compulsory burden into a matter of honor, a matter of valor and heroism, has elevated the Soviet man. Intelligent, inspiring labor for the benefit of the whole country has become the

source of human happiness in the USSR.

The unforgettable Stalin Five-Year Plan periods have changed both the country and its people. The great revolutionizing influence exerted by free labor on human psychology is shown in such works as *Sot* (Leonid Leonov), *The March of Time* (Valentin Katayev), *Hydroelectric Station* (Marietta Shaginyan), *The Great Conveyor* (Yakov Ilyin), and *Power* (Fedor Gladkov). The Soviet man had taken a long stride forward. In *Power* (written by Gladkov eight years after *Cement*) Gleb Chumalov is no longer the same man who was introduced to us in the earlier novel. The scope of his activities has also changed.

Collectivization of agriculture, the transition of the peasantry to the socialist way, was a new landmark in the life of the country. This process is mirrored in Mikhail Sholokhov's *Virgin Soil Upturned*, in Fedor Panferov's *Bruski*, Alexander Tvardovsky's *Murav'ia* and many other books. Soviet literature of the '30s continued to draw inspiration from the heroic fervor of socialist reconstruction in industry and agriculture, and, most important, of the process of re-education of the people, of the workers, peasants, and intellectuals.

Mirroring the tremendous progress of the people, Soviet literature itself acquired new qualities. The moral and political unity of Soviet society has become its dominating theme. And it was in this spirit that it carried out its educational mission. The Soviet Union pioneered in promoting fraternal friendship among the working people of all nationalities, and it was this that Soviet literature set out to show.

The best works of the prewar period reveal also the specific artistic merits of Soviet literature determined by the new world outlook, its new content. Distinguished by supreme truthfulness and art, Soviet literature shows life in its advance toward the future, and combines realism with lofty revolutionary romanticism.

(To be concluded in the next issue.)



ALEXEI TOLSTOY



ALEXANDER FADEYEV



Government Building and Moscow Hotel



Kremlin Towers



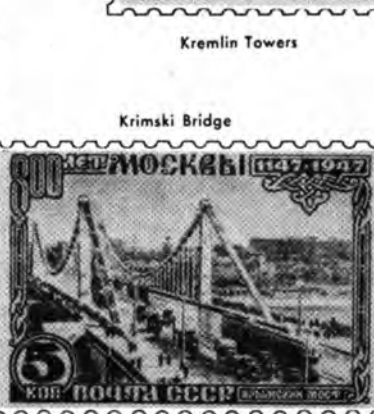
The Kremlin from the Moscow River



Grand Kremlin Palace



Cathedral of St. Basil



Krimski Bridge



Old Moscow



Koluzhskaya Street



View of the Kremlin



Kiev Railway Station



View of the Kremlin



Pushkin Square



Kozan Railway Station



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VOLUME VII

NO. 21

Stalin voting. The head of the
Soviet Government, whose 68th
birthday was celebrated Decem-
ber 21, casting his ballot in a
general election.





USSR

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New Year Party. Popular "Grandfather Frost" spreads good cheer to Soviet youngsters gathered around the New Year tree at a gala holiday party in the Moscow House of Trade Unions.

The Little House in Gori

By Jacob Makarenko

EVERY Soviet citizen holds dear the birthplace of his great leader, Joseph Stalin: the ancient, picturesque, small town of Gori nestling in the Caucasus Mountains of Georgia. Workers, peasants, soldiers, scientists flock in thousands from all parts of the country to the little house in Gori where Stalin was born. Here they find a new source of inspiration.

In the autumn of 1942 and winter of 1943 thousands of soldiers and officers would come to the little house in Gori. In those days battles raged at the foothills of the Caucasus. The Germans were rushing to Transcaucasia in an attempt to break through to the rich oil fields of Baku. Singly and in entire units, often with weapons in hand, soldiers would come into Gori and vow to fight the hateful Germans to the death and not to let them get through. Often after standing in silence for a few minutes at the cradle of their great commander they would march straight into battle.

The Blue Express makes regular runs between Tbilisi and Gori carrying daily hundreds of schoolchildren, students, young soldiers, dwellers from high mountain villages, delegates from the remote North, from the central regions

of Russia, from the East. To Gori come daily scores of disabled war veterans undergoing treatment or rest cures in southern sanatoriums.

Straight from the station they hasten to the little house which has been converted into a museum. There they are welcomed with characteristic Caucasian cordiality by the director, Yuri Okuashvili, and the guides. They inspect the rooms of the little house with their simple, unassuming ornaments, their furniture and household utensils. Everything in the rooms is placed so that it seems as though the inhabitants had lived there a few hours ago.

There are only two windows in the room where Stalin's parents lived. In the center stands a table covered with a white bordered tablecloth. On the table are a lamp, an earthenware jug and a tumbler. At the table is a wooden stool. Built into the wall to the right of the door are two cupboards, one for linen and the other for crockery. At the wall to the left, under the window, is a trunk, and still farther to the left a wooden couch covered with a home-woven rug. At the wall to the right stands another small table, and on it a brass samovar with a porcelain teapot on top. Next to

the samovar stands an ancient Caucasian mirror in a wooden frame with candlesticks. In the second room the attention of the visitors is called to a portrait of the leader's mother, Ekaterina Georgievna, and a rare portrait of Stalin in his youth.

Nearby, in a separate, spacious newly built house, a large exhibition dedicated to the life and work of Stalin is on display. Numerous articles and valuable historic documents trace the career of the great leader.

The little house is protected by a pavilion of pink marble built in 1937. Original in form, the pavilion is a picturesque rotunda ornamented with sculptures and numerous columns finished in grey marble. Around the pavilion is laid out a large square on which are planted various types of Caucasian trees and a wealth of flowers. The grounds are enclosed by an ornamented wrought-iron fence.

More than half a million persons have inspected the museum in the eight years of its existence. The visitors' book—a huge volume bound in red leather with gold lettering—contains thousands of entries.

"This was a day of great happiness for me," wrote Soviet Army man Ivan Shapoval. "I visited the house where the great Stalin was born. For me it was the most solemn day in my life. The whole atmosphere testifies that our leader is bone of the bone and flesh of the flesh of the people. Stalin is great, just as our people are."

A group of demobilized soldiers wrote: "Stalin spells victory. May you live and thrive for the happiness of the people, our dear father, teacher and friend."

"We were amazed at the simplicity which surrounded the great genius of humanity in his boyhood," write the brothers Vassili and Ivan Shramko. "The adage rightly says: the great lives in the simple."



STALIN'S BIRTHPLACE. The "Little House in Gori" is visited by thousands.

Text of Decree on Currency Reform And the End of Rationing

At the present time the Soviet State is faced with the task of carrying out monetary reform for the purpose of strengthening the exchange rate of the ruble, as well as with the task of abolishing the system of rationing supplies and going over to expanded trade at uniform state prices.

The Great Patriotic War of 1941-1945 called for the exertion of every effort by the Soviet people and for mobilization of all the material resources of the country. Expenditures of the Soviet State for the upkeep of the Army and the development of war industry grew drastically in the years of the Patriotic War. The enormous war expenditures demanded the issuance of large amounts of currency. The amount of currency in circulation increased considerably, as was also the case in all other countries which participated in the war. At the same time, output of commodities intended for sale to the population declined, and retail trade decreased con-

siderably. In addition, as is known, during the period of the Patriotic War the German and other invaders in temporarily occupied Soviet territory issued large amounts of counterfeit rubles, which further increased the surplus of currency in the country and clogged our currency circulation.

As a result of all this, the amount of currency in circulation proved much greater than was essential for the national economy, the purchasing power of money declined, and now special measures are required to strengthen the Soviet ruble.

Despite wartime conditions, the Soviet Government succeeded throughout the war in preserving without change the prewar state prices for rationed goods, which was ensured by the introduction of the ration system of supply for foodstuffs and manufactured goods. Nevertheless, the reduction of state and cooperative trade in consumer goods and the increased demand of the popu-

lation at the collective farm markets resulted in a sharp increase in the market prices, which in some periods exceeded prewar prices 10 to 15 times.

It is obvious that profiteering elements exploited the great discrepancy between the state and market prices, as well as the existence of a great amount of counterfeit money, in order to accumulate large amounts of money, for the purpose of making a profit at the expense of the population.

Now that the task of going over to open trade at uniform prices is on the order of the day, the large amount of currency issued during the war hinders the abolition of the rationing system because the excessive currency in circulation inflates market prices, creates an exaggerated demand for commodities and facilitates profiteering.

Moreover, the profiteering elements which profited during the war and accumulated a considerable amount of money must not be given the possibility of



PLENTY OF GRAIN. This year's splendid harvest was a prime factor in making possible the abolition of rationing.

buying up goods after the abolition of the rationing system.

Therefore, the Council of Ministers of the USSR and the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union have decided to carry out monetary reform, which consists in the issuance of new currency of full value and the withdrawal from circulation of the counterfeit as well as the inferior old currency. This reform will be effected on the following basis:

First. The exchange of money now in circulation and in the hands of the population for new currency will be effected with restrictions, that is, at the rate of 10 rubles in old currency for one ruble in new currency.

Second. Money deposited in savings banks and in the State Bank will be revaluated on more favorable terms than cash money during the exchange, deposits not exceeding three thousand rubles to be revaluated ruble for ruble. This means that the deposits of the overwhelming majority of depositors will not be affected.

Third. All previously issued state loans, with the exception of the 1947 loan, will be converted, which means that loans previously floated will be unified in a single loan and an exchange will be effected at the rate of three rubles in the bonds of previous loans for one ruble in bonds of the new unified loan, that is, at a rate more favorable than that applied in the exchange of cash money. In so doing the Council of Ministers of the USSR and the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union make it their aim to afford the utmost protection to the savings which the population loaned the State. One cannot, however, disregard the fact that a considerable part of the national debt in connection with loans was incurred during the war years, when the purchasing power of money dropped, whereas after the monetary reform the State will redeem this debt with rubles of full value.

Fourth. In the course of the monetary reform, the wages of industrial and office workers as well as the income of the peasants from deliveries of produce to the State and other earnings of all sections of the population will not be

affected by the reform and will be paid out in the new currency according to the former scales.

MONETARY reform is a common occurrence in all countries after great wars. Monetary reform in our country, however, differs radically from that in capitalist countries.

In capitalist states, elimination of the consequences of war and monetary reform are accompanied by a great increase in the prices of consumer goods, and consequently, by a lowering of the real wages of industrial and office workers, reduction in the number of employed industrial and office workers and a growth in the army of unemployed. Thus, the capitalist states shift to the working people the main burden of the consequences of war and monetary reform.

In the USSR elimination of the consequences of the war and monetary reform are not effected at the expense of the people. In our country the number of employed industrial and office workers is not reduced. We have no unemployment, nor will we have. The wages of industrial and office workers, far from being lowered, are on the contrary being raised, inasmuch as commercial prices are being reduced several times, as are even the ration prices of bread and cereals, which means an increase in the real wages of industrial and office workers.

Nevertheless, certain sacrifices have to be made in connection with the monetary reform. The State undertakes to bear the greater burden of the sacrifice, but the population, too, must bear part of the sacrifice, the more so as this will be the last sacrifice. In view of the above-mentioned restrictions, the exchange of cash money for new currency will affect almost all sections of the population. This system of exchange will, however, deal a blow primarily at the profiteering elements who have accumulated large sums of money and kept them in the "sock." The losses sustained in connection with the exchange of money by the overwhelming majority of the working people will, on the contrary, be insignificant and of short duration, and will be fully compensated by the abolition of the high commercial prices and

the reduction of existing ration prices on bread and cereals.

The Council of Ministers of the USSR and the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union have decided also to effect, simultaneously with the monetary reform, the abolition of rationing of foodstuffs and manufactured goods, to abolish high commercial prices and to go over to the sale of goods at uniform state prices, while the ration prices for bread and cereals will be reduced. This offers major material advantages to the population.

The abolition of rationing of foodstuffs and manufactured goods will be effected on the following basis:

First. The sale of foodstuffs and manufactured goods will be effected by means of open trade without ration cards.

Second. Uniform state retail prices are to be introduced to replace the existing commercial and ration prices.

Third. Uniform prices for bread and cereals are to be fixed at a lower level than existing ration prices, the ration prices of bread to be reduced on an average by 12 per cent and of cereals by 10 per cent, while in comparison with existing commercial prices the reduction is more than two and one half times.

Fourth. Uniform prices of other foodstuffs are to be preserved in the main at the level of the present ration prices.

Fifth. Uniform prices of manufactured goods are to be fixed at a somewhat higher level than the lower ration prices, while in comparison with commercial prices they are to be reduced on an average more than three times.

THUS, as a result of the monetary reform, abolition of ration cards and changing over to open trade at uniform prices, the population will receive a ruble of full value instead of the ruble with lowered purchasing power now in circulation. Readjusted currency circulation and the growth of the production of consumer goods and retail trade will make it possible further to reduce prices in the future, that is, will result in a further increase in real wages and the income of the collective farmers.

This is not the first monetary reform carried out in our country.

Following the First World War and

the Civil War and intervention, money lost all its value, while the very foundation of the monetary system was undermined. Radical monetary reform proved necessary. The devaluation of currency was so great that when the monetary reform was completed, one ruble of the new currency was made the equivalent of 50 thousand rubles of the old currency of 1923 issuance or to five million rubles of the old currency of 1922 issuance. As a result of the monetary reform carried out in 1922-1924 on Lenin's instructions and under his guidance, a new currency was created which contributed to the rapid development of the national economy of the USSR.

The Great Patriotic War was immeasurably more onerous than all previous wars. And yet the state of currency circulation in Russia during the First World War, when currency circulation suffered a total collapse, stands no comparison with the state of currency circulation in the USSR after the Second World War. The Soviet State has successfully passed the exceptional trial of the war of 1941-1945, despite the fact that this war was far more devastating and was accompanied by far heavier sacrifices, resulting from the German occupation, than was the First World War. The strength and vitality of the Soviet system created by the working people of the Soviet Union under the leadership of the Bolshevik Party, and the heroic efforts of the entire people who rose to defend their socialist homeland ensured military and economic victory over the enemy. The Soviet currency system withstood the grave trials of 1941-1945. Despite the decline in the purchasing power of the ruble, currency circulation in our country does not stand in need of radical reconstruction.

At the present time, in exchanging the old currency for the new, we do not need extreme measures, such as were taken in the 1922-1924 period of currency reform. The currency reform of 1947 is designed to eliminate the consequences of the Second World War in the sphere of currency circulation, to reestablish the Soviet ruble at full value, and to facilitate the transition to trade at uniform prices without ration cards. The monetary reform will enhance the significance

of money in the national economy, will raise the real wages of industrial and office workers and increase the value of the monetary incomes of the rural population. The monetary reform will contribute to the enhancement of the material well-being of the working people, the rehabilitation and development of the national economy, and will further consolidate the might of the Soviet State.

THE Council of Ministers of the USSR and the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union resolve:

I. MONETARY REFORM

1. New currency in rubles of 1947 to be issued as of December 16, 1947.

2. All cash money in the hands of the population, and of state, cooperative and public establishments, organizations and institutions, as well as of collective farms, is to be exchanged, with the exception of small change.

Small change is not subject to exchange, and remains in circulation at its face value.

3. Exchange of old currency for the currency of 1947 issue is to be entrusted to the State Bank of the USSR.

The exchange of currency throughout the entire territory of the USSR is to be effected within one week, that is, from December 16 to December 22, inclusive; and in remote areas, within two weeks, that is, from December 16 to December 29, inclusive, in accordance with the list approved by the Council of Ministers of the USSR.

4. Exchange of cash money now in circulation for the new currency is to be effected at the rate of 10 rubles in old currency for one ruble in the currency of 1947 issue.

5. From the day of issuance of the currency of 1947 issue to expiration of the time limit for exchange, old currency is to be accepted for all payments at the rate of one tenth of its nominal value.

Old currency not presented for exchange within the prescribed time will be annulled and will lose its purchasing power.

6. Payments to individual citizens on domestic remittances, letters of credit and depositors' accounts on which money was received by state institutions prior to

issuance of the currency of 1947 issue are to be effected at the rate of 10 rubles in old currency for one ruble in currency of 1947 issue.

7. The wages of industrial and office workers for the first half of December, 1947, the pay of military men, scholarships, pensions and allowances for December, 1947, are to be paid in 1947 currency on December 16, 17, 18, 19 and 20, 1947, throughout the entire territory of the USSR, regardless of the established dates for payment of wages.

8. Simultaneously with issuance of the currency of 1947 issue, deposits and current accounts of the population in savings banks and the State Bank of the USSR are to be revaluated as of the day of issuance of the currency of 1947 issue on the following basis:

(a) Deposits not exceeding three thousand rubles remain unchanged at their face value, that is, are revaluated at the rate of ruble for ruble.

(b) Deposits not exceeding 10 thousand rubles are to be revaluated as follows: the first three thousand at face value, and the remainder at the rate of two rubles in the new currency for three rubles of the old currency.

(c) Deposits exceeding 10 thousand rubles are to be revaluated as follows: the first 10 thousand as stipulated in Paragraph (b) above, and the remainder at the rate of one ruble in new currency for two rubles in old.

On December 15, 16 and 17 savings banks and cash offices of the State Bank of the USSR will not accept or make payments on deposits; beginning with December 18, these operations will be conducted as usual.

9. Money on clearing and current accounts of cooperative establishments and organizations as well as collective farms is to be revaluated at the rate of four rubles in new currency for five rubles in old currency.

10. Simultaneously with monetary reform, all state loans previously floated and savings bank certificates for special deposits are to be converted on the following basis:

(a) Bonds of the state loan of the Second Five-Year Plan (fourth year issue); the loan for consolidation of

Workers' Challenge

the defense of the USSR; all issues of the loan of the Third Five-Year Plan; issues of war loans; the loan for rehabilitation and development of the national economy; as well as bonds issued to cooperative organizations on loans and savings banks certificates are to be exchanged for bonds of a conversion loan that is to be issued in 1948 at a two per cent rate of interest. Bonds of the new conversion loan are to be exchanged for bonds of the previous loans at the rate of one ruble in bonds of the conversion loan for three rubles in bonds of previous loans.

The exchange of bonds of previous loans and savings bank certificates will be effected between May 3 and August 1, 1948.

(b) The second state loan for the rehabilitation and development of the national economy of the USSR issued in 1947 is not subject to conversion. Subscribers to this loan will continue covering their subscription as heretofore, and when the sum of their subscription is fully paid, they will receive bonds of this loan at their face value to the whole amount paid.

(c) Bonds of the state lottery loan of 1938 are to be exchanged for bonds of the new freely-negotiable three per cent state internal lottery loan issued on December 13 this year; the exchange of bonds of the 1938 loan will be effected within the time fixed for the exchange of currency at the rate of five rubles in 1938 bonds to one ruble in bonds of the three per cent internal lottery loan. In the course of this period the savings banks will purchase bonds of the 1938 loan for cash at the same rate.

11. Regular drawings on loans and payments of maturing coupons of bonds for loans to be converted are to be postponed as from the day of announcement of the conversion of state loans until August 1, 1948. Regular drawings and payments will be resumed from August, 1948, including those for the preceding period.

12. Tax rates, debt and contract obligations between establishments, institutions and organizations, obligations regarding payments of the population to

THE workers of Leningrad's industry, who opened the year with a ringing challenge to enterprises all over the country to fulfill the 1947 quota by November 7, have capped their triumph with a new challenge: to fulfill the Five-Year Plan program in four years. In an appeal to workers in industry throughout the Soviet Union, the Leningrad workers declared:

"Thousands of enterprises have fulfilled the plan of the second year ahead of time. The workers, engineers, technicians, craftsmen and office workers of

Leningrad enterprises solemnly pledged themselves to fulfill the 1947 plan by November 7. We kept our word.

"On the basis of our successes already achieved and of careful calculation of our forces and possibilities, we give a pledge to fulfill the postwar Five-Year Plan in four years.

"We call on all workers, engineers, technicians, craftsmen and office workers of socialist industry and transport to join us in our enterprise, and extensively to develop socialist emulation throughout the Soviet Union."

the State as well as treaty obligations between the USSR and foreign states remain unchanged.

II. ABOLITION OF RATIONING SYSTEM OF SUPPLY

1. Simultaneously with the monetary reform, that is, as of December 16, 1947, the rationing system of supply of foodstuffs and manufactured goods and the high prices in commercial trade are to be abolished, and uniform reduced state retail prices for foodstuffs and manufactured goods introduced.

2. The following is to be taken as the basis in establishing uniform retail state prices for foodstuffs and manufactured goods:

(a) Prices for bread and flour are to be reduced on an average by 12 per cent, as against the present ration prices;

(b) Prices for cereals and macaroni are to be reduced on an average by 10 per cent as against present ration prices;

(c) Prices for meat, fish, fats, sugar, confectionary, salt, potatoes and vegetables are to be preserved at the level of the present ration prices;

(d) For milk, eggs, tea and fruit, the present high commercial prices and excessively low ration prices are to be abolished and replaced by new prices conforming to the level of present ration prices for staple foodstuffs;

(e) The present high commercial prices of fabrics, footwear, clothing

and knitted goods, as well as the excessively low prices for rationed supply introduced in towns and workers' settlements are to be abolished and new prices established at a level 3.2 times lower than the commercial prices;

(f) Prices for tobacco products and matches are to be preserved at the level of present ration prices;

(g) Prices for beer are to be reduced on an average by 10 per cent in comparison with present prices;

(h) The present prices for vodka and wine are to be preserved.

III.

The Ministry of Trade of the USSR is to establish in accordance with the present decision new reduced state retail prices for foodstuffs for various zones, as well as new state retail prices for manufactured goods for town and countryside.

IV.

Prices established by the present decision are not to extend to the collective farm market nor to cooperative trade in commodities purchased by the cooperatives themselves.

J. STALIN, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR

A. ZHDANOV, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

December 14, 1947.

Transforming a Country—the Story Of Soviet Electrification

By Ivan Karasev

Deputy Minister of Electric Power Plants of the USSR

DECEMBER 21 marks the 27th anniversary of the adoption of Lenin's state electrification plan, known under its Russian abbreviation as GOELRO.

For the first time in history a program existed for the creation of a unified power-based economy on a national scale, a plan for the technical re-equipment of industry, agriculture and transport, placed at the service of the people.

Lenin put forward this daring plan when Soviet Russia lay in ruins after four years of the First World War and three years of civil war, at a time when the country was, in the words of Joseph Stalin, in the clutches of a profound crisis.

By 1920 the output of electric power in Russia had dwindled to a third of that of 1913, when the total capacity of Russia's power plants was 260 thousand kilowatts. The total output, includ-

ing that of the factory power plants, was less than 2,000,000,000 kilowatt-hours.

The GOELRO plan provided for the construction of 30 large district power stations with a total capacity of 1,750,000 kilowatts. The power output of the country was to be more than doubled in a 10-15 year period.

According to the plan, this power base was to serve not only for the complete restoration of the prewar economy, but also for its fundamental reconstruction. In this period, the gross output of industry was to be nearly doubled, as compared with the 1913 level. The plan provided for the electrification of a part of the railway system and the construction of new electric railways. Together with tractors and agrochemistry, electric power was to place the backward agriculture of Russia on a modern, scientific footing.

Lenin's technical reconstruction idea runs through all of the Stalin Five-Year Plans. Joseph Stalin implemented and further developed the Lenin plan of electrification. By 1935—i.e., within 15 years—the total capacity of Soviet power plants had reached 5,600,000 kilowatts: three times more than had been anticipated by GOELRO. Electric power transformed the old factories and plants, gave life to hundreds of new enterprises. The Soviet people did not have to fall back on foreign loans, but by their own efforts they turned their country into a mighty industrial power with the largest mechanized agriculture in the world.

There was not a single hydroelectric power plant in tsarist Russia. By 1937, the end of the Second Five-Year Plan, however, the USSR had 38 hydroelectric power stations with a total capacity of 1,300,000 kilowatts. The construction



POWER STATION. The Kegum hydroelectric station on the Dvina river in Latvia, wrecked during the war, is substantially restored.

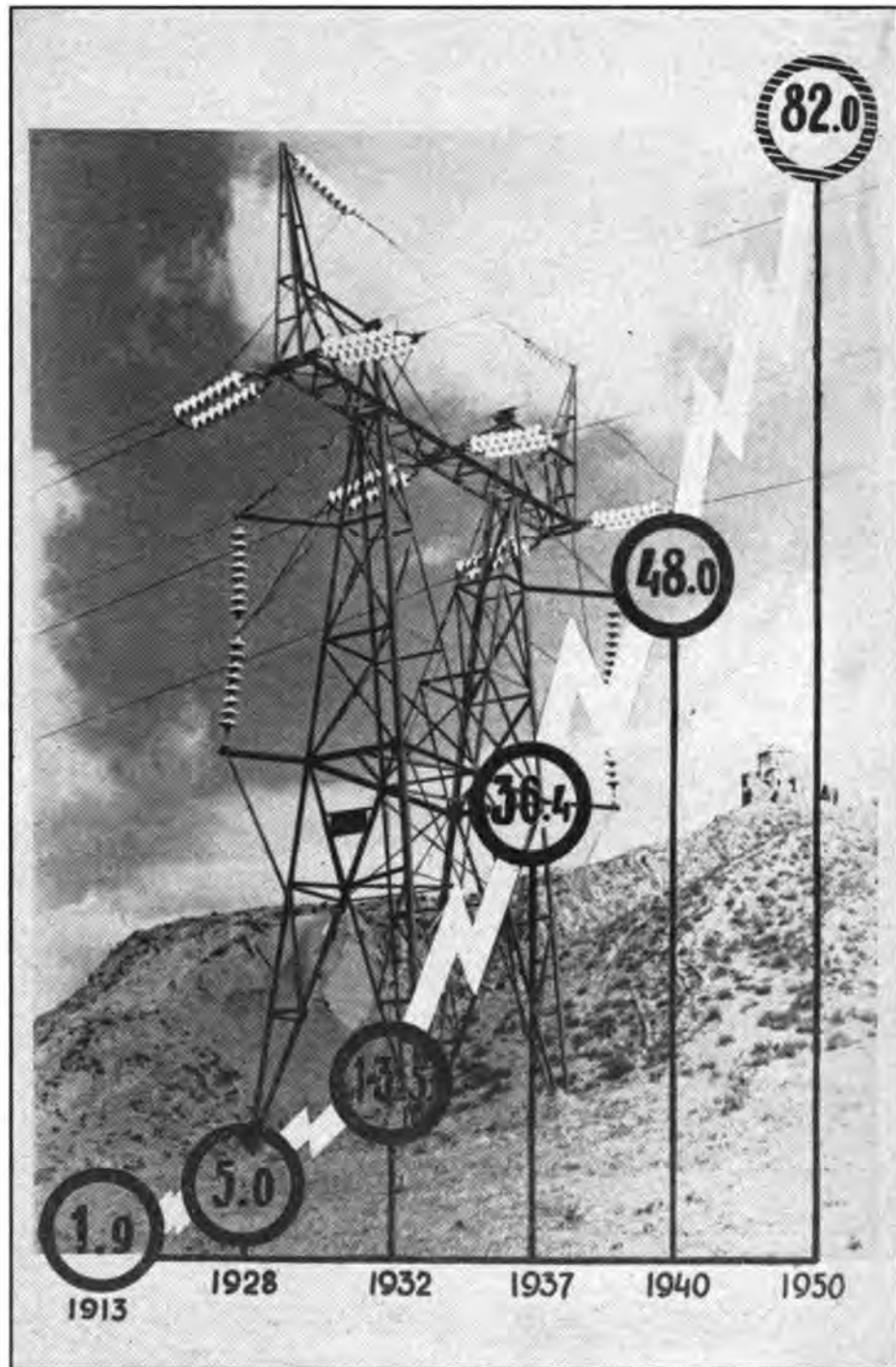
of an additional 16 stations was in progress. The total capacity of the latter was to exceed by far that of the plants already in operation. New power stations were erected on the Dnieper, Volkhov, Svir, Volga, Zanga, Rion and other rivers. The hydroelectric power plants soon generated one sixth of all the electric power in the country.

The pride of the USSR was the Dnieper hydroelectric power station constructed during the First Stalin Five-Year Plan. This, the largest power plant in Europe, annually generated up to 3,000,000,000 kilowatt-hours of electric power, 50 per cent more than was produced by all the power stations of Russia in 1913. By the beginning of the Second World War, the power plants of the USSR generated 25 times more electricity than all the plants of Russia in 1913.

The basis of the Soviet power system is the series of large regional power networks. The power network of Moscow alone on the eve of the Second World War exceeded the output of all the power stations of pre-revolutionary Russia combined. There are similarly large power networks in the Urals, the Kuzbas, Leningrad, the Donbas, the Dnieper region, and in several republics.

In tsarist Russia there were only a few thousand kilometers* of high-tension lines which never carried more than 70 thousand volts. By the beginning of the Second World War the Soviet Union had scores of thousands of kilometers of high-tension lines, including hundreds of kilometers carrying 220 thousand to 254 thousand volts. Soviet scientists are now dealing with the problem of using high-voltage direct current for long- and super-long-range transmission.

The vast scale of electrification in the Soviet Union spurred the development of electrometallurgy, the production of high-grade steel, copper, aluminum and other nonferrous metals. Electrification accelerated the development of the machine building industry, electrochemistry, the production of mineral fertilizers, chemicals, the construction of electric railways, the in-



PROGRESS AND GOAL. Growth of Soviet electric power production in billions of kilowatt-hours, and the goal for 1950.

stallation of electricity in towns and villages. In addition to the numerous large regional power plants, thousands of municipal, industrial and rural stations have been built.

In addition to the extensive use of

electricity in production and in homes, heat and power engineering too has been intensively developed. The Soviet Union stands first in the world for its heat and power engineering.

High-pressure boilers are being in-

* 1 kilometer = 0.62137 miles

stalled in all Soviet power plants. The Soviet plants are fitted with 100,000-kilowatt turbines. (The 10,000-kilowatt turbine was the largest known to tsarist Russia.)

During the Second World War the German invaders inflicted enormous damage on the Soviet power industry. They destroyed 60 of the largest regional power plants and blew up the famous Dnieper hydroelectric power station. Thousands of rural stations were razed.

The construction of new power plants was not discontinued during the war. In a short time power plants were erected in the Urals and Siberia, in Armenia and Kazakhstan, in Uzbekistan and other places. Thousands of carloads of valuable equipment were evacuated from the West and South.

Before the war was over the Soviet people had restored the power stations wrecked by the occupationists in Odessa, Nikolayev, Kharkov, Lvov, Stalino-gorsk and other cities. Today there is not a single power plant destroyed by the enemy which has not been fully or at least partially restored. At the beginning of 1947, Soviet regional power plants exceeded their prewar capacity.

Noteworthy too are the specific features of restoration. The plants destroyed by the enemy are not being rebuilt exactly as they were before the war, but on the basis of improved and more advanced techniques.

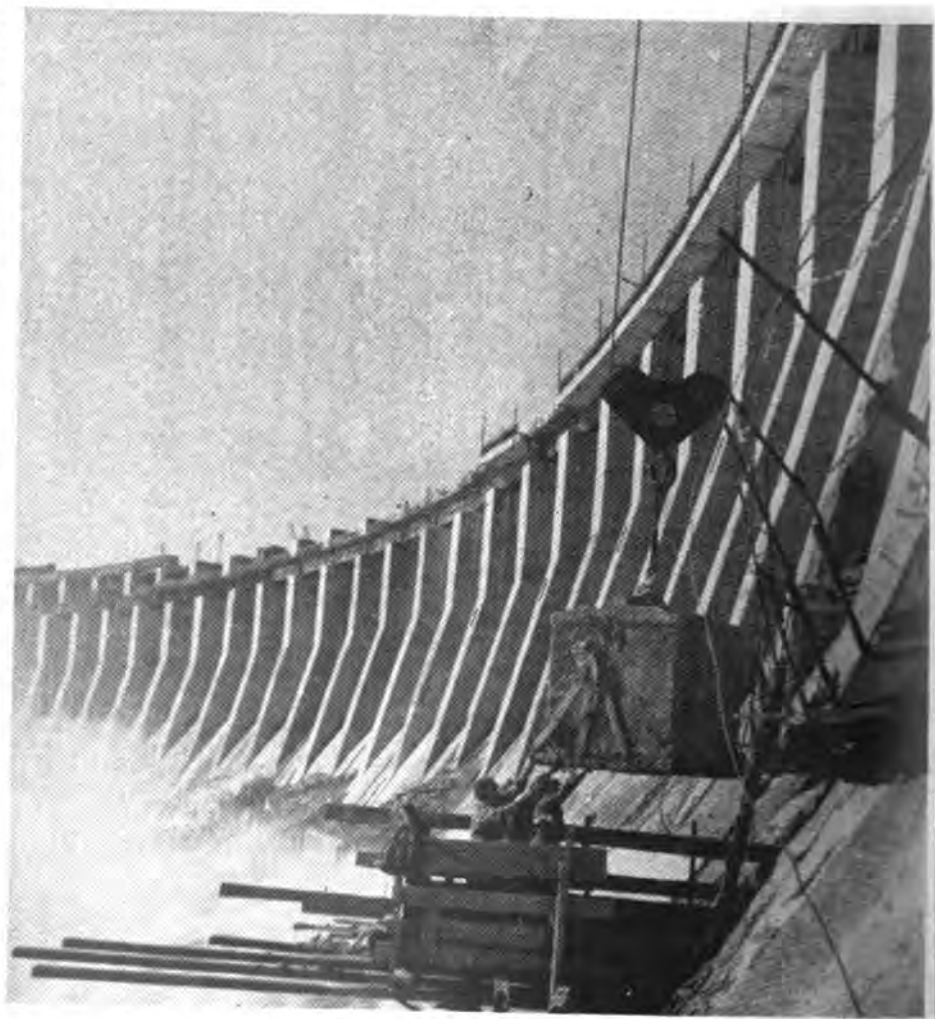
The restoration of the Dnieper hydroelectric power station is proceeding rapidly. Bigger turbines and generators are being installed. The pressure of the water too is to be increased. The second unit of the Dnieper power plant has been restored to operation.

Automatic equipment is being widely installed in the power plants. A number of plants have been so completely mechanized that they operate practically without personnel.

Large-scale construction work is under way in all regions of all the Soviet republics. By 1950 the total output of electric power in the Soviet Union will be 70 per cent greater than before the war, and will reach 82,000,000,000 kilowatt-hours.



UGLICH. Dam of the Uglich hydroelectric station on the Volga.



DNIEPER. The world-famous dam and station on the Dnieper are again producing power.



NEW YEAR FUN. Wonderful parties for children mark the Soviet New Year observance. Left, a puppet show. Right, children in a play.

Greeting the New Year



FRIENDS. The bear and fox of the play like children.



GRANDFATHER FROST. The traditional Russian gift-bringer.



KIRGHIZ FARMER. Surakan Kainazova, leading sugar beet grower.

LEADING WORKERS HONORED

On New Year's Day the people of the Soviet Union will honor their leading workers in all branches of economy — Stakhanovite men and women who are setting the pace in the nation-wide drive to complete the work of the postwar Five-Year Plan in four years. The Stakhanov movement, launched in the USSR 12 years ago when the remarkable labor achievements of the coal miner Alexei Stakhanov attracted attention, has become a nation-wide socialist emulation movement, embracing millions of workers. The tremen-

dous tasks of rehabilitation and further economic progress outlined in the Fourth Five-Year Plan spurred Soviet workers to redouble their efforts, inspired all workers to exceed their output quotas. This effort, multiplied several million-fold, accounted for the success of Soviet industry in the second year of the Five-Year Plan.

Recognition and acclaim are accorded outstanding workers in the Soviet Union. Pictured on these pages are some of them—men and women whose names, faces and work records are familiar to millions.



AGRICULTURE. Olga Bura and her team reaped a rich Ukrainian harvest.



UZBEK STEEL. Stakhanovite Sharipov.



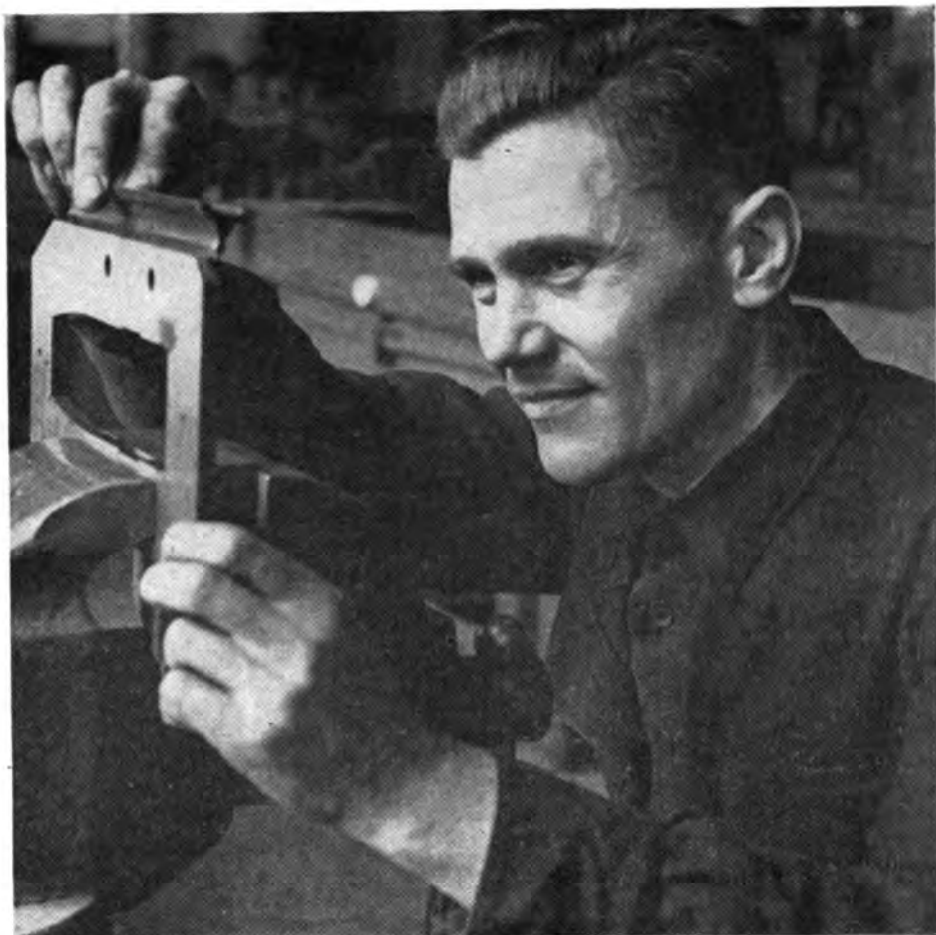
KABARDINIAN ELECTRIC WORKER. Titul Sijajev, a forgerman.



RIGA LIGHT INDUSTRY. Erna Zile, a leading radio assembler.



MOSCOW MACHINES. Vassili Tatarinov, who does three days' work in two.



INDUSTRY. Vassili Volodin, a fitter, devised labor-saving methods which increased his output nearly 200 per cent.



AZERBAIJAN OIL WORKER. Rustam Rustamov is a Hero of Socialist Labor.



DONBAS COAL. Vassili Nikitenko, whose pit led the region in production.



LIVING GOLD. The yellow wheat is reaped. This Ukrainian lad shares the pride of the country in the harvest.

The Soviet Ukraine

THE Soviet press recently published a letter to Joseph Stalin from the people of the Ukrainian SSR. The letter, signed by 12,514,851 persons, was discussed and approved by meetings held throughout the Republic at factories, collective farms, machine and tractor stations, state farms, schools and state institutions. It is a document expressing the thoughts and hopes of millions of Soviet people, participants in the construction of a Communist society.

The people of the Ukraine told their leader about the historical changes which have taken place since the Revolution, about the achievements scored in 30 years of struggle and labor under the leadership of the Party of Lenin and Stalin.

Prior to the October Revolution the Ukraine was a semi-colonial area dependent on foreign capital. The imperialists of France, Belgium, Germany and Britain owned 80 per cent of the Ukraine's blast furnaces, 90 per cent of the coke and chemical plants and most of the iron ore and coal mines. The wealth of the Ukraine was rapaciously exploited. The Ukrainian people

were cruelly oppressed under the tsars.

Poverty and ignorance reigned supreme in the Ukrainian countryside. Of all Ukrainian peasant households, 32.5 per cent had no land of their own, 45 per cent lacked farm implements, 45.5 per cent had no draft animals. A few landlords and rich peasants owned 52.5 per cent of all the land.

As a result of the victory of the October Revolution, the Soviet Ukraine has been fundamentally transformed. Soviet power handed over to the people the national wealth, factories and mills, and land. The people became the masters of their own country.

The liberated peoples of the Ukraine, led by the Bolshevik Party, made tremendous progress in the development of their industry and agriculture. Science and culture thrived.

Besides giving 40,500,000 acres of land to the peasantry, Soviet power also created all the conditions for easing their arduous labor. Before the recent war the Ukraine had 28 thousand collective farms and 875 state farms. Hundreds of thousands of tractors cultivated the black soil of the

Ukraine. Some 31 thousand harvester combines were employed in reaping the abundant crops raised by the Stakhanovite collective farmers of the Republic.

The years of Soviet government saw the rapid advancement of Ukrainian culture. On the eve of the war 6,500,000 children attended 30 thousand schools in the republic. Illiteracy had been completely wiped out. The Ukraine had 136 theaters, nearly six thousand motion picture theaters, 24,230 clubs and rural reading rooms, 25,485 libraries and 150 museums. The Republic today has 168 institutions of higher learning and its own Academy of Sciences with 30 research institutes.

The war interrupted the creative labor of the people of the Ukraine. The German occupationists drenched Ukrainian soil with blood, devastated and looted thousands of villages and towns of the Ukraine, demolished her factories and mills, collective farms, state farms and machine and tractor stations.

As a result of the rout of Hitler Germany, the Soviet Ukraine was liberated from the German fascist invaders; and moreover, for the first time in history, all Ukrainian territories were united in a single Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic.

Under the new Stalin Five-Year Plan, the Ukrainian Republic, with the assistance of all the peoples of the Soviet

Union, is rapidly healing its war wounds. The giant industrial enterprises of Kharkov, Zaporozhe, Mariupol, Krivoy Rog, Nikopol, Stalino and Dnepropetrovsk are rising from the ruins, one after another.

Restoration of agriculture is proceeding apace, despite the consequences of the war and hardships added by last year's drought. Already restored, although not at full capacity, are all the collective and state farms and machine and tractor stations.

"Only the collective farm system," write the working people of the Ukraine, "the friendship of the peoples, the great Party of Lenin and Stalin saved the Ukrainian peasantry from ruin and hunger. The aid given by the Union Government in the form of seed, food, fodder and machinery inspired the peasants and gave them the material wherewithal to eradicate the aftermath of war and drought."

Thanks to the substantial aid of the Soviet State, the peasantry of the Soviet Ukraine raised good crops this year, fulfilled their state grain delivery program ahead of schedule, and are continuing to deliver grain in excess of quota. The autumn plowing also was carried out ahead of schedule.

The returns of the third quarter of the current year show clearly that industry and other branches of the national economy of the Ukrainian Soviet Republic are also making good headway.

The quota for the third quarter of 1947 was fulfilled by 102 per cent for gross production of the entire industry of the Republic. Gross output of Ukrainian industry in the period from January to September of this year increased, in comparison with the corresponding period of last year, by 30 per cent. Production figures increased 28 per cent and 26 per cent in the first and second quarters of 1947, respectively, as compared with the same periods of last year, and a 36 per cent increase was scored in the third quarter.

Ukrainian industry has been developing at greater speed in the postwar period than the industry of the USSR as a whole. (Gross production of all industry of the USSR rose 18 per cent in the first nine months of this year

as compared with the same period of 1946.) This is a direct result of the policy of the Soviet Government, which is using its vast resources to render assistance to the war-devastated republics and to restore their economy as quickly as possible.

In the postwar Soviet plans, just as heretofore, heavy industry occupies the most prominent position, since it serves as the foundation for the development of all branches of the national economy. In this respect the Ukraine has achieved remarkable results in the third quarter of the current year.

Output of pig iron in this quarter, as compared with the third quarter of 1946, increased by 34 per cent; steel, 12 per cent; rolled metal, 33 per cent; coal, 21 per cent; iron ore, 47 per cent; and electric power, 44 per cent.

Most of the enterprises of the machine building industry not only successfully coped with their plans for the quarter, but exceeded them (from two to 25 per cent). As compared with 1946, this year output of trunk-line locomotives, for instance, has been more than

trebled, and output of tractors more than doubled—the result of successful restoration of the Voroshilovgrad locomotive works and the Kharkov tractor plant.

Many factories and mills, coal mines, blast and open-hearth furnaces and rolling mills were restored and put into operation in the Ukraine in the third quarter. A huge rolled steel shop was rehabilitated at the Zaporozhstal steel mill and a tube-rolling mill at the Nikopol tube works.

Output keeps rising in the Donbas, the largest coal area of the country. Fuel production there has been brought up to more than two thirds of the pre-war level.

The Dnieper hydroelectric station is gradually expanding its capacity. The second powerful turbine has been put into operation at this station, and assembly work on the third turbine is drawing to a close.

While stepping up the pace in heavy industry, the Ukrainian Republic is simultaneously expanding production of consumer goods. Output in the third



MACHINES FOR INDUSTRY. The Novo-Kramatorsk machine works. The Ukraine is rich in industry.

quarter of this year, as compared with the corresponding period of last year, showed the following increases: furniture, 123 per cent; woollens, 133 per cent; footwear 70 per cent; and knitted goods, from 86 to 117 per cent. Sugar refineries of the Ukrainian Republic have already supplied more than 160 thousand tons of sugar. The record sugar beet crop will make it possible to increase sugar production in the current season at least 300 per cent, as compared with the previous season.

In the housing program 54,500 dwellings were erected in the Ukrainian countryside in the first nine months of this year. A total of 620,000 houses have been repaired and built in the Ukraine since the expulsion of the German invaders. Some two and one half million collective farmers and their families have moved into these houses from dugouts and other temporary lodgings. The remaining few families still deprived of shelter by the Nazi occupationists will shortly move into new homes.

Increased industrial and agricultural production has led to a substantial increase in trade. Some 4,500 new stores and restaurants have been opened in the Ukraine this year. This has led to a sharp drop in food prices.

All types of transport in the Ukraine handled greater quantities of freight in the third quarter than in the corresponding period of 1946. Average daily car-loadings on the railways of the Republic during the third quarter of 1947 amounted to 112 per cent of the figure for the third quarter of 1946. In the same period, freight turnover of the river fleet increased by 13,900,000 ton-kilometers.* Freight carriage by motor transport increased by 13 per cent and passenger transportation by 79 per cent.

The working people of the Ukraine write: "The imperialists are mobilizing all the forces of the old and dying capitalist world for the struggle against the Soviet State. They are terrified by our unity, the indestructible friendship of our peoples, by the way we have rallied around the Bolshevik Party, around you, our beloved Comrade Stalin."

* metric tons—2,204 lbs.; 1 kilometer=0.62137 miles



COAL. Riches lie also beneath the earth of the fertile Ukraine. A Donbas coal mine scene.

The Soviet people are not frightened by the provocative acts of the war-mongers. Expressing their unbending will and determination to fight for the cause of peace, the Ukrainian people state: "We shall work selflessly in factories and mills, on collective farm fields, and in scientific and cultural institutions to

enhance the might of our socialist country and thereby promote the cause of peace throughout the world."

The working people of the Ukraine vowed to defend the gains of the October Revolution, to strengthen the friendship of peoples—the source of the Soviet State's might.

Text of Colonel Marquie's Statement

At a press conference for representatives of the Soviet and foreign press December 11, Colonel Raymond Marquie, head of the French Repatriation Mission in the USSR, made the following statement:

YOU are all acquainted with the contents of the notes exchanged between the Soviet and French Governments. I believe it is essential to air the circumstances and facts which preceded these notes. As head of the French Repatriation Mission in the Soviet Union, I must declare that none of these facts can be laid at the door of the Soviet Government or organs of Soviet authority.

You are all acquainted with recent events, namely, the police raid on Camp Beaugard, the deportation under disgraceful circumstances of 19 Soviet citizens, the unfounded accusation against the head of the Soviet Repatriation Mission and one of his officers of subversive activities, and finally, the demand of the French Government for cessation of the activities of the Soviet Mission in France. Three Soviet notes followed as a result.

First of all, I find it necessary to state that regardless of the aforementioned events, the organs of Soviet authority have offered no obstacles to the work of the French Mission. For example, the visas of three members of the Mission, the officers of Alsace-Lorraine, expired in January but were extended at the beginning of December until May, 1948. This is clear proof of the consideration of the Soviet authorities and their desire precisely to carry out the agreement of June 29, 1945.

But these facts were preceded by events, concerning which the Mission I direct found it necessary to warn the French Government, which had by that time changed, that they would inevitably be interpreted as an expression of systematic malevolence.

What were the facts? In May of this year, the head of the Soviet Repatria-

tion Mission in France received a visa for his return to France only after two months of trouble and waiting. Major Lvov had to wait eight weeks before he received a visa at the end of October permitting him to return to his work after his vacation, this despite the fact that he has been known in France for two years. Lieutenant Vladimirov, who in July of this year was appointed to replace a colleague compelled to return to Moscow because his wife was gravely ill, has failed to receive an answer despite his repeated requests.

I must add that the Soviet authorities have repeatedly drawn the attention of the French Government to the intrigues which they tolerated, if not directly inspired, to interfere with or prevent the repatriation of Soviet citizens in France and in the French zones of occupation in Germany and Austria; to the propaganda directed against the Soviet Union in displaced persons' camps; to the issuance of false documents; to the refusal despite previous agreement to hand over individuals wanted as war criminals.

I must add that the French Government never once replied to my queries personally or in any other way.

THE liquidation of the Soviet Repatriation Mission in France was decided about three months ago, in violation of Article II, Paragraph 2 of the June 29, 1945, agreement, which specifies that repatriation should be implemented by officers and sergeants.

I now return to the accusation directed against the two officers of the Soviet Mission in France, accusations which were not borne out or proved. Such an attitude toward Soviet officers arouses the indignation of all who fought against the Nazis. I must add that this accusation was a reiteration of the accusation in an article published this summer in a magazine appearing in the Russian language in the United States—the organ of Russian Socialist White emigrants.

I, the head of the French Repatriation Mission in the Soviet Union, cannot keep silent in view of these facts. The agreement has been dissolved. The Mission will leave the Soviet Union. No one will remain. As a result of two and one half years' work, 315,564 Frenchmen have been repatriated, 21,321 of them Alsace-Lorrainians forcibly mobilized by the German Army.

I have several times given proof of the great aid and confidence granted me by the Soviet authorities, and I gladly repeat that the Soviet Government has scrupulously observed the terms of the repatriation agreement. At my request I was even offered facilities not provided for in the agreement, to visit German prisoner-of-war camps, for instance.

The Mission which I direct has always opposed the lying campaigns instituted in France to spread the belief that a large number of Frenchmen remain in the USSR. The scale of our work, the results we have achieved—attested by the large number of Frenchmen repatriated of late—refute these lying accusations emanating largely from suspect elements, some of whom have never been in the USSR and some of whom found themselves in the USSR by accident and turned to the French embassy only to get home free of charge.

Only a few score Frenchmen remain to be repatriated. Most of them are known by the correspondence they conduct with their families through the Red Cross and Red Crescent Organization in the USSR. The fact that the remaining number of Frenchmen is small is deliberately not acknowledged by those who are untroubled by the suffering of French families who will never again see their near and dear ones who perished in the fascist dungeons or in battle, by those who are basing their hypocritical propaganda upon this. I must stress that the fate of the remaining French citizens has not at all influenced the latest decision of the French Government.

(Continued on Page 21)

Soviet News in Pictures



POET. Mirzo Tursun-Zade, the Tajik poet, and his daughter.



HERO. Antonina Zubkova, a bomber pilot during the war, is a Hero of the Soviet Union. She is shown in a laboratory at Moscow University.



STATION WAGON. A new model of the low-powered, light Moskovich car.



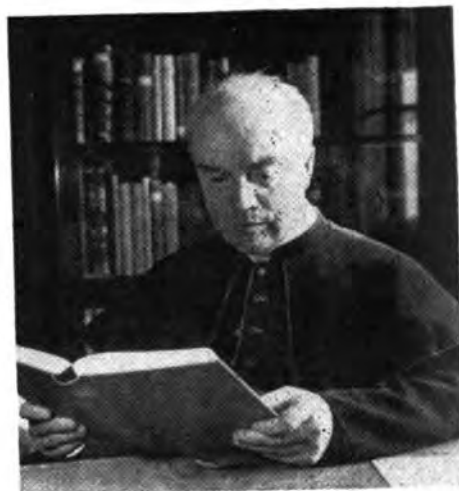
HOUSE COAT. At a Moscow fashion show.



TELEVISION. Dancers of the Bolshoi Theater ballet company making a broadcast.



SOVIET ARMENIA. Farm women of the Mikoyan collective farm, which has welcomed a number of repatriates.



CATHOLIC BISHOP. Rt. Rev. Peter Strod, recently inducted in the Latvian SSR.



STATESWOMAN. Fatima Kadurblayeva, Deputy Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of Kirghizia.



ORPHAN. The USSR has no destitute children. A boy in an orphanage.

Autonomous Republics of the USSR

By I. N. Ananov

THE Soviet Union is a multi-national socialist state, representing a federation of Soviet national republics. Each nation and nationality, no matter how small it be, enjoys the advantages of Soviet autonomy. This means that every nation, regardless of its population, the size of its territory, or its stage of economic and cultural development, has its own organs of government and economic management, law courts, press, schools and other cultural institutions; all these function in the native tongue and are directed and staffed by local citizens.

There are different forms of Soviet autonomy. The non-Russian areas, as well as those of the Russian Federation, enjoy full administrative autonomy. An Autonomous Region is the initial stage in the political development of a Soviet nation.

The next stage is the Autonomous Republic, which represents an already developed political autonomy. Finally, we have the highest form of Soviet autonomy—the Constituent or Union Republics, which enjoy the sovereignty of independent states with free right of secession from the Union.

The forms of autonomy of many Soviet nations have changed as these nations have developed. Mordovia, which was originally established as a National Area, was transformed in 1930 into an Autonomous Region, and subsequently, at the end of 1936, into the Mordovian Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic. The Karelian Labor Commune, which was formed in 1920, was transformed in 1923 into the Karelian Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic, and somewhat later into the Karelo-Finnish Soviet Socialist Republic, thus becoming

a sovereign member-state of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Included in the territories of the Constituent Republics of the USSR are 16 Autonomous Republics. Of these, 12 belong to the Russian SFSR; two to Georgia (Abkhazia and Adjara); one to Azerbaijan (Nakhichevan); and one to Uzbekistan (Kara-Kalpakia). The majority of the Autonomous Republics consist of only one nationality, with the exception of Dagestan, Bashkiria and Buryat-Mongolia, (RSFSR), which are multi-national.

These republics differ from each other both in size of territory and population. In Yakutia (RSFSR), the population of 400 thousand inhabits a territory of one and one half million square miles, whereas in the Tatar Autonomous Republic (RSFSR) some three million people inhabit a territory of 25,700 square miles. In spite of these differences the Autonomous Republics all enjoy equal rights, and are equally represented in the Soviet of Nationalities of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

The great successes registered by the non-Russian Soviet Republics in their economic and cultural growth are based on the Soviet system of government and the socialist system of economy. The Soviet State, the state of the working people, ensures the active participation of the broad masses of the people in building socialism and in self-government.

"An Autonomous Republic is a socialist state of workers and peasants," reads Article I of the Constitutions of all the 16 Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republics.

An Autonomous Republic, like a Union Republic, has a fully developed system of government organs: a Supreme Soviet, a Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, a Council of Ministers, a State Planning Commission, ministries, and a Supreme Court.

An Autonomous Republic has the right to pass legislation. The laws



OPPORTUNITY. Shaimat Bersenieva (right) studies in a school of the Kabardinian ASSR.

adopted, however, may not conflict with the laws of the USSR and the laws of the Union Republic of which the Autonomous Republic is a part.

In the field of state administration an Autonomous Republic exercises wide jurisdiction, which embraces: adoption of measures for the maintenance of public order and the safeguarding of the rights of citizens; approval of the national economic plan and the budget of the Autonomous Republic; management of industrial, agricultural and trading enterprises subordinated to the Autonomous Republic; control of land tenure and of the use of mineral wealth, forests and waters of the Autonomous Republic; control of housing and municipal economy, public health, elementary and secondary school education, social maintenance, local transport and communications, road-building; the organization of judicial organs and other functions.

The territory and borders of an Autonomous Republic may not be altered without its consent. Each Autonomous Republic has its capital and its own state arms and flag. In all these respects the Autonomous Republics closely resemble the Union Soviet Republics.

The jurisdiction of an Autonomous SSR is limited only in the spheres defined in Article 14 of the Constitution of the USSR (and in the corresponding articles of the Constitutions of the Union Republics), according to which questions of international relations, foreign trade, and others come under the jurisdiction of the governments of the Union Republics and the Government of the USSR. Outside of these spheres each Autonomous Republic exercises independent state authority.

Each Autonomous Republic is represented in the highest government bodies of the USSR and of the parent Union Republic. Each Autonomous SSR, regardless of the size of its population, sends 11 deputies to the Soviet of Nationalities of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. This ensures full representation of its national interests. The number of representatives sent by an Autonomous Republic to the Soviet of the Union of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR is determined by the size of its population.



PROSPERITY. Agricultural workers of the Adjarian ASSR inspect the fine tea crop.

The Autonomous Republic is also represented in the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the parent Union Republic, the number of deputy chairmen of the Supreme Soviet of a Union Republic being determined by the number of Autonomous Republics which it contains. For instance, Chairman Vlasov of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Russian SFSR has 12 deputy chairmen—one from each of the 12 Autonomous Republics of the RSFSR.

Furthermore, the Autonomous Republic has a permanent representative on the Council of Ministers of the parent Union Republic.

The ministries of an Autonomous Republic are responsible to the Council of Ministers of the Autonomous Republic and to the corresponding ministries of the parent Union Republic.

A number of Union-Republican institutions function in the Autonomous Republics; these work in full conformity with the Constitution of the Autonomous SSR and, therefore, in no way infringe on the independent rights of the

Autonomous Republic. The higher organs of government of the Autonomous SSR exercise control over the work of these institutions and enterprises.

The government of the Autonomous Republic coordinates and supervises the work of the representatives of the All-Union and Union-Republican ministries operating on its territory.

Soviet Autonomous Republics have the right to dispose of the considerable material and financial resources of their autonomous states, of course within the limits of the general state plan and budget of the USSR. They are in a position freely and widely to develop the productive forces of their country on the basis of the socialist ownership of the means of production, and the support and participation of the people.

Stalin's wise policy on nationalities has led the peoples of the Soviet Union to considerable successes in the development of their economy and culture. A great role in facilitating this was played by the elastic forms of Soviet autonomy and federation.

Secret Nazi Records Published—II

By D. Erde

In the December 10 issue of the INFORMATION BULLETIN we published the first portion of D. Erde's article on the contents of secret Nazi documents seized by the Soviet Army in Berlin and issued in book form by the Archives Administration of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the USSR. The first article dealt with documents revealing Germany's relations with Hungary and Turkey. In this article the author highlights the record of Germany's undercover relations with Spain, brought to light in Volume III of the series.

ONE cannot help being deeply moved while scanning the documents which reveal the tragedy of the Spanish Democratic Republic, crushed by the Germano-Italian fascist hordes and the "non-intervention" of the London and Paris patrons of the Spanish fascist rebels.

The interventionists started by supporting Franco, but their aims were of a far wider scope. Briefly, they could be formulated in two words—world domination.

Among the documents there is the text of a secret agreement concluded by the Italians and Franco on November 28, 1936. One of the clauses of this agreement reads:

"In the event of one of the contracting parties finding itself in conflict with one or several powers, or in the event of collective measures of a military, economic and financial nature being applied against one of the contracting parties, the other one binds itself to adopt a position of benevolent neutrality toward the other party, ensuring it the supply of necessary materials and offering it all the facilities for utilizing harbors, air lines, railways, and highways, as well as trading possibilities by indirect routes."

The recarving of Europe by the aggressors began with Spain. Its success whetted the appetites of the invaders. "It is essential," Mussolini told Buelow,

the German ambassador in Rome, "to fight Bolshevism in Spain to the very end . . . After Spain, Germany and Italy must take up all the countries, each one in turn, and, if necessary, force them to fight against Bolshevism."

As usual, each aggressive act, undertaken by the Nazis and fascists in order to seize foreign territories, stifle democracy and rob the people of their independence, was motivated by the "Bolshevik danger."

Field Marshal Keitel, Chief of Staff of the Supreme Command of the *Wehrmacht*, one of the major plotters against peace, whom the Nuremberg Tribunal finally sent to the gallows, was, however, more outspoken in his own circle. In a letter addressed to German State Secretary Weizsaecker, in the spring of 1938, he wrote:

"The rout [of Republican Spain—D. E.] would do even greater damage to the prestige of France, which lately has considerably declined, and make Franco the absolute autocrat of the whole of Spain. As a result of this, Germano-Italian influence south of the Pyrenees may be preserved and even augmented."

"If, as it is assumed here, we continue," Keitel wrote further, "to keep up the fiction that there are no German troops in Spain, then we have no direct connection with this business."

This idea of conducting the war in Spain while officially denying that Germany had a hand in it was expounded by the German intelligence agent Frisius in one of his reports. "It follows therefore," he wrote, "that the game must be continued until it is quite clear that Franco can carry off victory by himself."

The "non-intervention" attitude adopted by London and Paris was grist for the mill of the fascist rebels and the interventionists. In their secret documents, which they never anticipated would be published, the aggressors discussed the question of the best way to support Chamberlain.

In his report of the conversation he had with Jordana, Minister of Foreign Affairs in Franco's cabinet, Stohrer, German ambassador to Spain, wrote in the summer of 1938: "Today Jordana, upon my insistent request, gave a more concrete answer than yesterday; he declared that it was essential to find on the one hand ways and means of strengthening Chamberlain's position by agreeing to this plan [it refers to one of the London projects for the "pacification" of Spain—D. E.] and on the other hand to try to gain as much time as possible by cleverly raising counter-questions, making reservations and counter-proposals and in the meantime continuing the war."

At the end of his report Stohrer wrote: "Franco recently made the observation that so far it was impossible to get on without the support of the Condor Legion [a German aviation unit—D. E.]."

Upon the outbreak of the Second World War, prepared by the aggressors, Franco was quite ready openly to join the Axis powers.

In a report sent to Berlin in January 1941, and marked "strictly confidential" Stohrer wrote: "The Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs requested the Italian ambassador to communicate the information that Spain would even now join the war if only it had the grain supplies to escape famine. He very much regretted this hindrance but he continued to hope that it would be overcome."

The documents prove Franco's feverish activity in favor of the Axis powers during the war. After Hitler Germany's attack on the USSR in the summer of 1941, Stohrer sent an urgent message to Berlin:

"The activity of Serrano Suñer [Franco's Minister of Foreign Affairs—D. E.] in the last few days shows more clearly than heretofore that he is systematically preparing Spain's entry into the war. Upon his initiative Spanish volun-

teers were sent to the Eastern front against Russia, which will make Spain's relations with our adversaries more strained than ever. Within a few hours after the beginning of the war with Russia he succeeded in getting Franco to adopt this scheme."

If, nevertheless, Spain did not directly participate in the war against the Western European powers and the United States, it was only because she could render much better aid to Hitler and Mussolini by fictitiously remaining a "non-belligerent" country. In a report made to Ribbentrop by Wil, head of the Trading Policy Department of the German Ministry of Foreign Affairs, dated November 9, 1942, a summary is given of the military economic aid rendered by Spain to Germany. According to Wil, Germany imported from Spain materials (chiefly strategic raw materials) valued at 167 million marks in the course of 1941 alone, while German exports to Spain totaled only 82 million marks. Germany received from Spain during the war tungsten, lead, fluor spar, zinc and iron ores, sulphur pyrites and mercury; and also a large quantity of foodstuffs—fish, oranges, wine, and other products. In this connection it should be noted that a large part of the raw materials and foodstuffs imported by Germany from Spain was of American origin and carried in British bottoms. Wil writes:

"Altogether, from January until September 1942, Spain supplied us with 406,000 tons of grain and maize, about 227,000 tons of coal and coke, about 136,000 tons of other fuel and about 1,500 tons of rubber."

Besides rendering this important economic aid, Franco was doing for Hitler the dirty job of spying and engineering political provocations.

The new German ambassador to Madrid, Moltke, wrote to Ribbentrop in January, 1943:

"In a private talk Franco also stressed very clearly the political position of Spain in this war: Germany is the friend; Britain, America and Bolshevism—the enemies. *Spain, within the limits of her political possibilities, is prepared and intends to help Germany in the struggle which destiny has mapped out*

for her. Let us think about Spain exerting her efforts to widen *the differences between Great Britain and Russia, on the one hand, and Great Britain and America on the other . . .*" [Italicized in the text—D. E.]

"I told the Caudillo," Moltke continued, "that Spain's work on widening the differences in the camp of our adversaries might be useful."

When the catastrophic consequences of the German defeat at Stalingrad became patent, Franco was given the task of trying to get the Allied powers to enter into negotiations. Franco struck out in this direction, and at one time not without success.

In February, 1943, Moltke reported to Berlin the content of Franco's conversation with the British ambassador in Madrid, the well-known Sir Samuel Hoare:

"In his conversation, Franco, *inter alia*, said: 'I consider it a fatal mistake on the part of England that she continues to support Soviet Russia. I believe that the only correct way would be for England to strike out in good time on the path of concluding a peace of compromise with Germany and thereby avert the communist danger to Europe and herself too.'"

Hoare who, in his time, took, as is known, an active part in strangling Spanish democracy, replied to the effect that these ideas of Franco seemed to him highly interesting and that he wished these conversations to continue.

And, indeed, the conversations were continued, not only in Madrid but also in London, where Franco's ambassador had a talk on this subject with the British Foreign Secretary, Anthony Eden. As Moltke reported to Berlin, Franco called upon Great Britain "to turn her back on *Russia* and miss no opportunity to form a general European front against Bolshevism, i.e. to cooperate with Germany. *Spain offered her services for this purpose.*" [Italicized in the text.]

Certain influential circles in Great Britain took up the same position. Information received in Madrid from London indicated that "there were responsible persons and even one member of the Cabinet in Great Britain who upheld the idea of peace mediation and of a

general European front against Bolshevism."

The inexorable advance, however, of the Soviet Army westward along the entire front and the crushing blows it dealt the enemy made all the efforts of these would-be "appeasers" futile.

Franco had now to think of his own safety. His London ambassador telegraphed him: "Mr. Eden assured me that Churchill as well as he himself will take the first opportunity publicly to declare their sympathies with Spain and their firm intention not to interfere in our internal policy. Further on, I drew Mr. Eden's attention to the misgivings which I had about the impression which his speech of yesterday regarding Russia would have on public opinion in Spain. In reply, he said that he well understood that, but that while expressing himself thus he retained his own opinion, but the conditions of the war compel him from time to time to praise the Eastern Ally."

The Archives Administration of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the USSR is preparing more seized German documents for publication, which will reveal more secrets of the foreign policy of fascism.

Repatriation

(Continued from Page 15)

Before departing from the Soviet Union I should like once more to express my profound gratitude to the Soviet Government and organs of Soviet authority. I am sure that my sentiments are shared by the entire French people.

It should be realized, moreover, that the initiative in recent events so harmful to the national interests of France is not to be sought in France. It is part of the general anti-Soviet plan which has now been unfolded on a world scale, and in which France figures as the first victim. It is unfortunately impossible to refute this.

When Colonel Marquie finished, his words were confirmed in a brief statement by Lieutenant Dumas of the French Mission.

Soviet Literature

By Vladimir Shcherbina

Soviet Literary Critic

(The second of two articles.)

THE Soviet writer took a more direct part than ever before in the people's struggle during the difficult years of the war. Future historians will speak with respect of the books which accompanied the Soviet soldier all the way from Stalingrad to Berlin, of poems memorized in the trenches, of the newspaper and magazine articles which nurtured the patriotism of the Soviet people.

All Soviet writers took part in the struggle. Many of their books will forever be remembered by the Soviet people, and will occupy a special place in the world's treasure store of human culture.

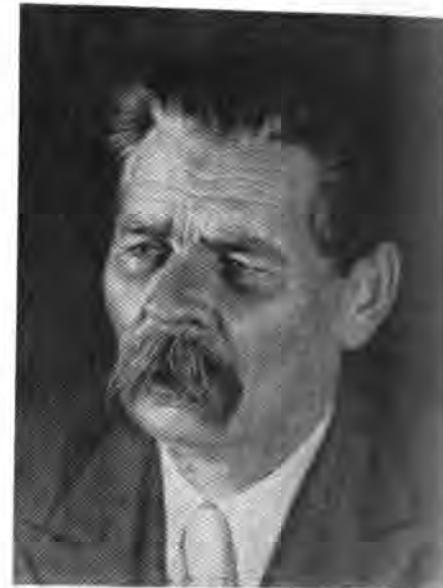
Poetry and journalism were the most immediately effective forms of literature; appearing at the front lines during the very first days of the war, they left a lasting impression on the minds of the people. The war has long been over, yet there is hardly a person in the USSR who has forgotten the patriotic articles of Alexei Tolstoy which resounded like a clarion call when the enemy was at

the gates of Moscow, Ilya Ehrenburg's biting exposures of fascism, or Mikhail Sholokhov's "*Science of Hatred*."

The poems of Mikhail Isakovsky, Jambul Jabayev, Alexei Surkov, Pavel Antokolsky, Vassili Lebedev-Kumach, Yakub Kolas, Pavlo Tychina, Simon Chikovani and others inspired the Soviet people with confidence in victory.

The war theme gradually found fuller expression in novels and plays. The heroism displayed by the Soviet Guardsmen in the fighting on the approaches to Moscow is portrayed in *The Volokolamsk Highway*, a novel by Alexander Bek. The self-sacrificing struggle of besieged Leningrad is the subject of Nikolai Tikhonov's verses and articles and of his remarkable poem, *Kirov Is With Us*, of Vera Inber's poem *The Pulkovo Meridian* and her *Leningrad Diary*.

The unyielding patriotic will displayed by the Soviet people in the German-occupied districts is alive in the heroes of *The Unbowed*, a novel by Boris Gorbатов, of Wanda Wassilewska's *The Rainbow*, of the plays *Invasion* by



MAXIM GORKY

Leonid Leonov and *The Russians* by Konstantin Simonov.

The epic struggle at Stalingrad was the theme which inspired Konstantin Simonov's novel *Days and Nights* and Vassili Grossman's *Stalingrad*. It is also the subject of *In the Trenches of Stalingrad*, a novel by Victor Nekrasov, a talented young writer. Alexander Fadeyev's novel, *The Young Guard*, is the most outstanding work of recent years. His characters, boys and girls who fought heroically against the enemy on occupied territory, are typical of the young Soviet generation.

The heroism of the Great Patriotic War will continue to inspire writers for many years to come, and many books are yet to be written about the heroes of this war. The first postwar years have witnessed the appearance of such interesting books as Peter Vershigora's *People With a Clear Conscience*, dedicated to the exploits of the guerrilla fighters; Boris Polevoi's *The Story of a Real Man* which depicts the unbending will and supreme loyalty to principle, characteristic of the Soviet people; Ilya Ehrenburg's novel *The Storm*, which paints a sweeping canvas of the war and of the moods prevailing in war-swept Europe.

With austere truthfulness these writers speak of the tragic aspects, of the privations and sacrifices caused by the



CONSTANTINE SIMONOV



ILYA EHRENBURG

war. But Soviet literature does not confine itself to picturing the war as a severe trial for the people. Its representatives have set themselves a far greater task, that of attributing the heroism of the war years to the great moral purpose of the people, to the unbreakable ties between the Soviet people and the Communist Party, between the people and their State. The most inspiring feature of this literature is the picture it gives of the spiritual beauty, courage and power of the heroic man, the maker of history.

Particularly noteworthy among the books dedicated to postwar problems are Valentin Ovechkin's novel *With Greetings from the Front* and Peter Pavlenko's *Happiness*. The latter novel shows how the Soviet people, merging their personal interests with those of their country, are working with supreme self-sacrifice toward the realization of the postwar Five-Year Plan of economic restoration and development.

We see how strong the Soviet citizen has become during the war years, and how complex are the postwar problems he is facing now. The heroes of these works are indomitable people. But their outstanding feature is concern for the future of their country. They do not dream of rest. The motive power of their energy is concern for the welfare of their country, for its economic and



GENERAL PETER VERSHIGORA

cultural progress. They are firmly convinced that life will become still more interesting, more rich in content.

There is a particularly urgent ring today in the words uttered by Maxim Gorky at the First All-Union Congress of Soviet Writers. "Socialist realism," said Gorky, "affirms life as an exploit, as a creative effort whose purpose is the uninterrupted development of the most valuable individual abilities of man for the sake of his victory over the forces of nature, for the sake of his health and



LEONID LEONOV

longevity, for the sake of the great happiness to live on the earth, which he wants to cultivate—in accordance with his constantly growing requirements—as a beautiful abode for mankind united into a single family."

Heroic characters stand in the foreground of Soviet literature. Our writers find heroic and beautiful qualities not in a few outstanding individuals, but in the plain Soviet man, in his daily deeds for the benefit of the socialist Motherland. Armed with the progressive ideas of our time, Soviet literature is able to see not only the man of today, but also the man of the future.

The hero of Soviet literature embodies the finest qualities of the Soviet man, the finest features of the work and spirit of mankind aspiring toward the loftiest goals.

The life depicted by the Soviet writers is richly colored with romanticism. But it is not a romanticism trying to hide the unsightly realities of life. It is not the romanticism of an illusory world. It is the romanticism of life itself, the romanticism of creation.

Soviet literature plays a tremendous role in the life of Soviet society. It inspires people to accomplish heroic deeds of labor, it appeals to the people, it urges them to strive on for the lofty ideals of humanity until victory is won.



WANDA WASSILEWSKA



NIKOLAI TIKHONOV

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Notes on Soviet Life

LENINGRAD industry has scored another major victory, data recently completed shows: it fulfilled the year's program in nine months, 23 days. Gross output was 24 per cent higher than in 1946, while productivity of labor was increased by 25.8 per cent and production costs reduced by 1.9 per cent.

Thus, the working people of Leningrad, who initiated the nation-wide socialist emulation movement to mark the 30th anniversary of Soviet power, kept their promise to fulfill the program for the second year of the Five-Year Plan by November 7.

Along with the completion of the annual output program, the factories and mills of Leningrad this year successfully launched manufacture of hundreds of new kinds of industrial goods. Leningrad industrial enterprises have turned out a series of high-pressure steam turbines of 50,000 and 100,000 kilowatts capacity, a gas turbine, Diesels, hydro-turbines of 75,000 kilowatts capacity, turbogenerators, railway passenger cars of new designs, a considerable number of improved automatic machine tools, machinery for the textile, knitted goods, shoe and food industries and the printing trades, as well as precision instruments and installations ranging from electronic microscopes to first-class radio stations.

★

All the mines destroyed by the Germans have been restored in the Krivoy Rog area, the USSR's most important source of manganese ore. Fifteen per cent more metal is being extracted, as a result of the use of electromagnetic separators.

★

The new buildings of the Academy of Sciences of the Georgian Soviet Republic, its institutes and laboratories are now going up in a picturesque section of the Georgian capital, Tbilisi. The Academy has five departments with 60 Academicians and nearly eight hundred research workers.

The Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the United States of America, Mr. Alexander S. Pan-yushkin, arrived in Washington on December 15, 1947.

★

A new workers' Palace of Culture has been built at Zlatoust, in the southern Urals, the first to be established in this new industrial area. It was built by the Urals machine building works with the bonus it received for taking first place in the nation-wide socialist competition for overfulfillment of production quotas.

★

The new national theater now being built in Frunze, capital of Soviet Kirghizia, will have more than 30 dressing rooms, rehearsal rooms, lecture halls and studios. The main auditorium will seat more than one thousand.

More than 41 thousand collective farms this year received long-term credits from the State Agricultural Bank of the USSR for the construction of power stations, flour mills and irrigation systems and for the purchase of livestock and machinery. The bank has its branches in almost every district of the country, and all collective farms are its depositors. The bank pays 3.5 per cent annual interest on all deposits.

The bank also grants credits to individual farmers who wish to purchase cattle or build homes.

★

Seventy-two geological surveying parties have been prospecting in the Ukraine this year. Large lignite deposits have been located in eight districts on the left bank of the Dnieper and in Transcarpathia. Coal has been discovered in the Lvov region, and bauxite has been discovered in the Nikopol manganese basin.

Moscow Radio Broadcasts in English December 29-January 28

Radio programs in English will be broadcast from Moscow to the United States during the period from December 29 to January 28 at the following times and frequencies (all times given are Eastern Standard Time):

Half-hour daily morning programs of news and commentary, 7:45-8:15 A. M. on 6.11, 7.36, 9.54, 9.57, 11.72, 15.17 and 17.77 megacycles;

A daily evening program, one and one half hours of news, political commentary and sidelights on Soviet life, 6:20-7:50 P. M. on 5.96, 7.30, 7.36, 9.50, 9.78, 11.72, 11.88 and 15.23 megacycles.

Two news bulletins are given on the evening programs, at 6:20 and 7:30 P. M.

The following special programs will be featured during the evening broadcasts:

Special New Year programs, on December 30 and 31 and January 1;

Programs devoted to culture and science, on Fridays, January 2, 9, 16 and 23;

Notes on Soviet culture, on Tuesdays, January 6, 13, 20 and 27;

Weekly news review, sports talk and replies to letters from listeners, on Saturdays, January 3, 10, 17, 24;

Programs on economy, Mondays, January 5 and 19;

A program of special interest to farmers, Monday, January 12;

Programs of special interest to American youth, on Wednesdays, January 7 and 28;

A program about Soviet children, Wednesday, January 14;

Special programs devoted to Lenin, Wednesday and Thursday, January 21 and 22.

One-hour concerts will be featured on the Sunday evening programs, January 4, 11, 18 and 25.

USSR

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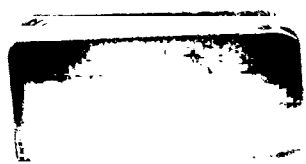
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