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THE COVER: FRONT: Grandfather Frost is greeted by Moscow children at an annual New Year's Day party when gifts are exchanged and gaiety reigns. **BACK:** Stakhanovite Alexi Makarov of the Moscow Tool Plant fulfilled his production quota by 350 per cent in honor of J. V. Stalin's birthday.

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Top Party Committee and USSR Ministers Greet Stalin on Birthday

The following is the text of the birthday greeting to J. V. Stalin from the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Council of Ministers of the USSR.

To Comrade Stalin—great leader and teacher, continuer of the immortal cause of Lenin:

DEAR Friend, Comrade - in - Arms, teacher, and leader!

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (Bolsheviks) and the Council of Ministers of the USSR, on your 70th birthday ardently greet you, the great colleague and friend of Lenin, brilliant continuer of his immortal cause, indefatigable builder of communism, our wise teacher and leader!

Together with Lenin you, Comrade Stalin, built up the Bolshevik Party; in close comradeship with Lenin you elaborated the ideological, organizational, tactical and theoretical foundations of Bolshevism, tempered the party in the grim battles for the liberation of the working people, turning it into the most powerful revolutionary party in the world. Fearless revolutionary, brilliant theoretician, great organizer, you, together with Lenin, confidently and boldly, staunchly and carefully led the party, the working class, to armed uprising, to the socialist revolution.

Together with Lenin you, Comrade Stalin, were the moving spirit and leader of the Great October Socialist Revolution, the founder of the first Soviet Socialist State of workers and peasants in the world. In the years of the Civil War and foreign intervention, your genius for organization and military leadership brought the Soviet people and their heroic Red Army to victory over the enemies of the homeland. The tremendous work of setting up the national Soviet Republics, uniting them into one federal state—the USSR—was effected under your direct leadership, Comrade Stalin.



J. V. Stalin

When death cut short the life of the great Lenin, you, Comrade Stalin, raised aloft the glorious banner of Lenin; courageously and resolutely you led our party along the Leninist path. The Bolshevik Party, strong by virtue of its loyalty to Leninism, blazed an uncharted path in history, the path of building socialism in a country surrounded by a ring of capitalist states.

Lenin's theory on the possibility of the victory of socialism in our country, developed and enriched by you, Comrade Stalin, was of the greatest significance for the victory of socialism. The enemies of socialism, the enemies of the Soviet people and the Communist Party vainly tried to swerve our party from the Leninist-Stalinist path, to split it up from within, to rob the working class

of faith in its forces, in the possibility of building socialism. You implacably exposed the base criminal attempts of the enemies of the people ideologically to disarm the party, smash its unity, destroy Soviet power and the socialist revolution. In bitter struggle against traitors and betrayers of the cause of socialism, against Trotskyites, Bukharinites, bourgeois nationalists and other enemies, around you, Comrade Stalin, was formed that leading nucleus of our party which upheld the invincible banner of Lenin, united the ranks of the Communist Party, and brought the Soviet people on to the highroad of building socialism.

Carrying out the majestic program of the socialist industrialization of our country elaborated by you, the Soviet people in a historically short space of time turned Russia, backward technically and economically, into an advanced industrial power. Associated with your name are the mighty socialist construction undertakings of the Five-Year Plans, the giants of industry, new branches of industry which played a decisive part in strengthening the defensive ability of our State.

Under your wise leadership, Comrade Stalin, a historic turn took place in the

villages in 1929, equivalent in its consequences to the revolutionary upheaval in October, 1917. The Communist Party effected the solid collectivization of agriculture, and on this basis the elimination of the kulaks as a class. A new socialist life which has delivered the working peasantry from bondage, ruin, and poverty has taken firm root in the Soviet village as a result of the victory of the collective farm system and the mechanization of agriculture.

Under the leadership of our party headed by the beloved Stalin, the Soviet Union has become a mighty industrial-collective farm power, a country of triumphant socialism. Having built socialism, the Soviet people forever abolished the exploitation of man by man, built up a new social and state system free from crises and unemployment, which ensures a steady advance of the material and cultural standards of the working people. The Constitution of the USSR, rightly called by the people the Stalin Constitution, has consolidated the majestic victories of socialism, has become a magnet, a beacon for all working mankind.

Relying on the richest experience gained from the existence of the Soviet country, you, Comrade Stalin, have

evolved a harmonious and complete teaching about the socialist State. Developing Leninism, you have arrived at the brilliant conclusion about the possibility of building communism in our country and the necessity of preserving the state under communism in the event that capitalist encirclement remains. This conclusion gave the party and the people a clear perspective of struggle for the victory of communism.

With your name, Comrade Stalin, associated the solution of one of the major problems of the Revolution—the national question. In the fraternal family of Soviet peoples, formerly oppressed nations have attained unprecedented political, economic, and cultural advancement. The friendship of the peoples of the USSR, which you inspired, is a great gain of the Revolution, one of the sources of might of our socialist homeland. With the victory of socialism, the moral and political unity of the Soviet people, closely rallied around the party of Lenin and Stalin, has become indestructible. Our people are imbued with fervent and life-giving Soviet patriotism. Under your leadership the Bolshevik Party effected a genuine cultural revolution in the USSR.

You have invested your wisdom, indomitable energy, and iron will into each change, big and small, which elevates our homeland ever higher and higher. It is our good fortune, the good fortune of our people that the great Stalin, being the leader of the party and State, directs and inspires the creative constructive efforts of the Soviet people to the prosperity of our glorious Motherland. Under your leadership, Comrade Stalin, the Soviet Union has become a great and invincible force.

When Hitlerite Germany imposed war on the Soviet Union and mortal danger menaced our homeland, you, Comrade Stalin, headed the armed struggle of the Soviet people against fascism—the sworn enemy of mankind. You roused all Soviet men and women to the Great Patriotic War, inspired the Soviet people and their armed forces to legendary deeds and exploits. The party of Lenin and Stalin united the efforts of front and rear. Your military and organizational genius brought us victory over fascist Germany and imperialist Japan. Great army leader and organizer of

Peace Prizes Established

The following is the text of the decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR on the institution of International Stalin Prizes "For the Strengthening of Peace Among Nations:"

1. International Stalin Prizes "For the Strengthening of Peace Among Nations" are hereby instituted.

Prizes are awarded to citizens of any country of the world, irrespective of their political, religious and race distinctions, for outstanding services in the struggle against warmongers and for the strengthening of peace.

2. It is established that persons awarded an International Stalin Prize will receive:

- a) a diploma of Laureate of the International Stalin Prize;
- b) a gold medal bearing the image of J. V. Stalin;
- c) a money prize of 100,000 rubles.

3. It is established that International Stalin Prizes "For the Strengthening of Peace Among Nations" will be awarded annually, in numbers ranging from five to 10 prizes, by a special committee on International Stalin Prizes formed by the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR from among representatives of the democratic forces of the different countries of the world.

4. The award of prizes is to be made each year on the birthday of Joseph Vissarionovich Stalin—December 21.

The first prizes are to be awarded in 1950.

(Signed)

N. SHVERNIK, *President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR*

A. GORKIN, *Secretary of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR*

The Kremlin, Moscow, Dec. 20, 1949.

J. V. Stalin Is Awarded

Order of Lenin

victory, you, Comrade Stalin, created advanced Soviet military science. In battles led by you were embodied outstanding examples of military operational and strategic art. First class military cadres, reared and fostered by you, carried out with honor the Stalin plans for routing the enemy. All honest people on earth, all future generations, will glorify the Soviet Union and your name, Comrade Stalin, as saviour of world civilization from the fascist barbarians.

In postwar conditions, guided by your directives, the entire Soviet people concentrated their creative initiative on the earliest liquidation of the aftermath of war, on the realization of the grand plans for the further development of the national economy and culture of the country of socialism, on raising the well-being of the people. The Lenin-Stalin ideas on socialist competition inspire Soviet patriots to new labor exploits, they have awakened great energy in the hearts of millions of Soviet people in the name of the great goal—the victory of communism.

With greatest staunchness and insight, you, Comrade Stalin, direct the foreign policy of the Soviet Union, fighting for peace and the security of nations large and small. The international authority of the USSR as the bulwark of peace and democracy has grown immeasurably. Toilers in the capitalist and colonial countries see in you the true and staunch champion of peace and the defender of the vital interests of the peoples of all countries. You have fired the hearts of all ordinary people on the globe with an unshakable faith in the just cause of the struggle for world peace, for the national independence of peoples, for friendship among the nations.

Under your leadership, Comrade Stalin, the Soviet Union has played a decisive part in the liberation of the working people of the countries of people's democracy from fascist enslavers, from the yoke of capitalists and landlords. The peoples of these countries are filled with gratitude to you for the unselfish and fraternal help the Soviet Union renders them in their economic and cultural development.

Great coryphaeus of science! Your classic works which develop Marxist-Leninist theory as applied to the new epoch, the epoch of imperialism and of

The following is the decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR on the award of the Order of Lenin to Comrade Joseph Vissarionovich Stalin.

ON the occasion of the 70th birthday of Comrade J. V. Stalin, and taking into account his exceptional services in the strengthening and development of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the building of communism in our country, the organization of the rout of the German-fascist invaders and

Japanese imperialists, as well as in the restoration and further advance of the national economy of the USSR in the postwar period, the Order of Lenin is awarded to Joseph Vissarionovich Stalin.

(Signed)

N. SHVERNIK, *President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR*

A. GORKIN, *Secretary of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR*

The Kremlin, Moscow, Dec. 20, 1949.

proletarian revolutions, the epoch of the victory of socialism in our country, constitute the greatest possession of mankind, an encyclopedia of revolutionary Marxism. In these works the Soviet people and the advanced representatives of the working people of all countries draw knowledge, confidence, and fresh forces in the struggle for the victory of the cause of the working class, they find answers to the most burning problems of the present struggle for communism. Your works on the national colonial problem light up the path of the national liberation movement of peoples in the colonial and dependent countries like a bright torch. The gigantic successes of the forces of peace and democracy and socialism are illumined by Leninist-Stalinist revolutionary ideas.

Great architect of communism! You teach all Bolsheviks to be highly demanding of themselves and others, boldly to criticize shortcomings, and you warn them that one must not rest content on what has been achieved, must not be dazzled by successes. You teach that criticism and self-criticism is an effective weapon in the struggle for communism, that Bolshevik modesty, a responsive and attentive attitude to the needs of the people, lofty adherence to ideas and principles in struggle against all manifestations of bourgeois ideology must be inalienable qualities of party and Soviet cadres.

Dear Comrade Stalin! You have

always taught us and teach us Bolsheviks to be as the great Lenin was, to serve our people without sparing our energy, to contribute in every way to the further advance of our beloved homeland, to do everything for the victory of communism. The Bolshevik Party, the Soviet people and all progressive mankind see in you the teacher and leader, the brilliant continuer of the immortal cause of Lenin. The name of Stalin is most precious to our people, to ordinary people the world over. The name of Stalin is the symbol of the coming victory of communism. The hearts of the Soviet people and the millions of toilers of the globe are filled with fervent love for you, great Stalin!

It is a great happiness to live and work in our Soviet country, to belong to the party of Lenin and Stalin, to the heroic generation of Soviet people fighting in the Stalin epoch for the triumph of communism under the leadership of Stalin!

Accept, our teacher and leader, our best friend and comrade-in-arms, hearty wishes for many years of health and fruitful work for the good of the Bolshevik Party, the Soviet people, for the happiness of the working people of the entire world.

Long live our own Stalin!

(Signed) CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE SOVIET UNION (BOLSHEVIK), COUNCIL OF MINISTERS OF THE USSR.

Presidium of Supreme Soviet Praises Stalin's Genius

Text of a message of greetings to J. V. Stalin from the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

DEAR Comrade Stalin!

On the day of your glorious 70th birthday, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR ardently greets you—the great leader of the peoples of the USSR, the brilliant leader of the Soviet Socialist State.

You have dedicated more than 50 years of your life to the struggle for the victory of communism. Together with Lenin, you have founded our heroic Communist Party, the party of the Bolsheviks, a party of a new type, the party of the socialist revolution.

Together with Lenin, at the head of the Bolshevik Party you led the Russian working class, and together with it also all the masses of toilers of our homeland to the victory of the Great October Revolution. Together with Lenin you created the multinational Soviet State—the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics—which is the embodiment of the fraternal friendship of the peoples and represents a system of state organization where the national question and the problem of co-operation among nations have been settled in a way that they cannot be settled in any capitalist state.

After the death of Lenin you rallied the party around a Leninist Central Committee and mobilized the forces of the people to further the struggle for the full victory of socialism in our country.

Under conditions of the new historic epoch you, Comrade Stalin, have developed and enriched Leninism. You have given a comprehensive substantiation of Lenin's teaching on the possibility of the victory of socialism in one country, have opened to our people broad prospects for building a communist society under conditions of capitalist encirclement.

Under your leadership the Bolshevik Party smashed the sworn enemies of the people who tried to bar the people's

way to socialism and swept them on the scrap heap of history.

Under your leadership the building of a socialist society was effected in our country, profound, epoch-making changes were made which radically altered the economic, social and spiritual aspect of our homeland. In a short historic space of time the Soviet Union has been turned from an agrarian and backward land into a mighty world industrial power. Through victory of the collective farm system, millions of small peasant householders were set on the road of large-scale socialist agriculture.

You are the author of the fundamental law of the Soviet Socialist State which our people rightly named the Stalin Constitution because it represents the code of majestic victories the Soviet people have scored under your leadership. The exploiting classes have been abolished for all time, and an end has been put to the exploitation of man by man in the Soviet State, which is the most democratic state in the world.

In the USSR the human personality has been emancipated from all the fetters of economic, political and national oppression, people enjoy the benefits of the socialist system which knows no crisis and unemployment and which ensures the steady advance of the material and cultural standards of all working people. The Stalin Constitution arms our people morally and politically to struggle for the complete victory of communism.

In the Great Patriotic War you showed yourself to be a military strategist of genius and the greatest army leader of all ages and nations. In the face of mortal danger you rallied the Soviet peoples to fight the perfidious enemy. With your name, which personifies fervent Soviet patriotism and infinite faith in the victory of our just cause, the heroic Soviet Army broke the backbone of the Hitlerite beast, ejected it from the sacred bounds of our homeland, and finished it off in its own lair.

Under your leadership, our country has in the shortest space of time re-

stored and exceeded the prewar level of development of the national economy, attained a substantial rise in the material well-being of the people and a further strengthening of its military and economic might.

Carrying out your directives on the organization of a new, mighty advance of the national economy, the Soviet people are confidently and successfully continuing the gradual transition from socialism to communism which was interrupted by the war.

Under your leadership the Soviet Union wages a resolute struggle against the warmongers for peace throughout the world, stands at the head of the anti-imperialist camp, the camp of socialism and democracy. Your wise and consistent foreign policy has raised high the international authority of the Soviet Union, strengthened it as the bulwark of peace and the security of nations.

Your brilliant leadership is the source of guidance and organization, the wellspring of spiritual strength of our State. All the gains of the Soviet people which are of epoch-making significance are associated with your name. Your name is the banner of struggle and symbol of our victory, it personifies the unity of all the forces of Soviet socialist society.

Associated with your name are the hopes and aspirations of all honest and freedom-loving people of the world in their struggle against exploitation and oppression for the happy future of nations.

Your entire selfless, multifarious, and noble activity has won for you the fervent love, profoundest respect and boundless gratitude of all the peoples of the Soviet Union and of entire advanced and progressive mankind.

Commemorating on your glorious 70th birthday your exceptional services to the Soviet people and socialist State, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics expresses to you the sentiments of love and gratitude of the whole Soviet people and sends you, our great leader, teacher, and friend, its best greetings and ardent wishes for long years of life, and work for the happiness and good of the peoples of the Soviet Union.

(Signed) THE PRESIDUM OF THE
SUPREME SOVIET OF THE UNION OF
SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

December 20, 1949

Stalin and Stalin's Leadership

By V. M. Molotov

IT has now become especially clear how very fortunate it was for our Homeland and for the entire cause of Communism that after Lenin the Communist Party of the USSR came to be led by Comrade Stalin, under whose guidance the Soviet Union has now been victoriously building a Communist society for more than a quarter of a century. During this historical period our country has gained strength and spread its wings as a land of socialism and, at the same time, has become a decisive factor in the mighty upswing in the forces of the whole of progressive mankind. In this lies the greatest service of Comrade Stalin, of the Stalinist leadership which ensured the ideological consolidation of our Party on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and the steady progress of the Soviet people forward along the path indicated by the great Lenin.

* * *

Yet away back at the end of 1936 in his report *On the Draft Constitution of the USSR*, Comrade Stalin said:

"We now have a fully formed multinational socialist state which has stood all tests, and the stability of which might well be envied by any national state in any part of the world."

The Stalin Constitution, as is known, has consolidated this general result and become the foundation for the further advancement and even more manifold development of the forces of our State.

In 1946, summing up the results of the Second World War and outlining the new tasks of socialist construction, Comrade Stalin pointed out the world-historic significance of the Soviet Army's victory in this war. Comrade Stalin then pointed out that in this war "our Soviet social system has won," demonstrating that it "is a better form of organization of society than any non-Soviet social system," and that at the same time "our Soviet state system has won" in this war, demonstrating that "the Soviet state system proved to be a model of the multinational state, that the Soviet state system is a system of state organi-



V. M. Molotov

zation in which the national problem and the problem of co-operation among nations have been solved better than in any other multinational state."

It is perfectly obvious that we could not have attained such a victory had it not been preceded by the great achievements of the Soviet people in the matter of advancing the Soviet State politically and economically, achievements scored under the leadership of our Party. Without this, we would not have had that economic might of the country, that unity of the working class and of all the working people around the Party, around Comrade Stalin, and that selfless readiness of the people to defend the Soviet State from external enemies, which were of such decisive importance for the victorious outcome of the war.

This great victory became possible thanks to the successes of socialism scored by our people in the years preceding the Great Patriotic War.

It was necessary, first and foremost, to lay the economic foundation of socialism and thereby to place on a firm groundwork the state system of the dictatorship of the proletariat, based on the alliance of the working class and the working masses of the peasantry. In keeping with this task was the policy of the socialist industrialization of the country, which found expression in the famous Stalin Five-Year Plans. The construction of many thousands of factories and mills was launched in these years, and many new industrial areas and towns sprang into being. The realization of this policy consolidated and

enhanced the leading role of the working class in the Soviet Union. On the basis of the Stalin policy of industrialization, which made possible the technical reconstruction of the country's entire national economy, we ensured the steady and constantly accelerating development of Soviet industry and especially of heavy industry, we made our national economy independent of the capitalist countries and ensured a steadfast improvement in the well-being and cultural level of the working class and all the working people of our country.

It was necessary, further, to solve the problem raised by history for the first time, the problem of switching over the millions of small and backward peasant households to the road of large-scale collective farms equipped with modern technique. The theory of collective-farm construction elaborated by Comrade Stalin which formed the basis of the famous *Statute of the Agricultural Artel*, with its wise principles of combining the personal interests of the collective farmer with the decisive importance of the commonly owned economy of the collective farm, and direct Stalin supervision of the mass collective-farm movement which developed, ensured the successful solution of this historical problem, which led to the elimination of the kulaks and all the remaining capitalist elements and to the creation of the basis for the socialist organization of the entire national economy in the USSR. It was only after effecting the collectivization of the peasant economies, which made possible the utilization of advanced technique and of the scientific achievements of agronomy on a hitherto unknown scale in the newly-created big collective farms, that agriculture ceased to be a brake on the development of the country's national economy, and illimitable horizons of economic and cultural progress were opened up before the collective-farm peasantry. It is only in this connection that one can understand how it has now become possible for us to carry out such new plans as the majestic plan adopted last year envisaging measures to ensure high and stable crops in the steppe and forest-steppe areas of the European part of the country, a plan that no capitalist country could tackle.

The policy of industrializing the country and the policy of collectivizing the peasant economies, as well as the mass shock-work and socialist competition,

launched under the Stalin leadership of the Party, transformed our Homeland. Capitalist elements were eliminated completely.

Our working class, formerly an exploited and oppressed class, became the leading force of the Soviet State, guiding the Soviet people in the work of building socialism. The Soviet peasantry, by forming collective farms with all their advantages of up-to-date large-scale agriculture, freed itself completely from kulaks, profiteers, usurers and other exploiters—the village spiders—and began living a new, prosperous and cultural life. The present Soviet intelligentsia is not the old, but a new people's, socialist intelligentsia, the bulk of whom has emerged from among the same workers, peasants and other working people, and serves its people willingly and with devotion. A socialist society has been created and has become firmly established in our country, a society without capitalists, without the exploitation of man by man, and together with this, the roots of capitalist restoration have been wrenched out forever.

What makes the radical social changes that have taken place in the USSR especially significant is the fact that ours is a multinational state and that all the peoples of the Soviet Union, however different their historical past and at times their present mode of life may be, are following the same common socialist path of development. One of the most remarkable achievements of the Stalin leadership, in this connection, is the great friendship of the peoples and their fraternal co-operation and mutual assistance which have been achieved in our country under the banner of socialist internationalism and which is growing stronger day by day.

These successes of socialism in the USSR and their great progressive significance, which is becoming ever more strikingly evident, are attracting the attention of other peoples all the more so in view of the fact that before everyone's eyes the general crisis of the capitalist system is becoming more profound, with new states dropping out of that system and capitalism no longer having any prospects of general development, while the stronger capitalist Powers in one way or another settle their affairs by unbridled robbery and weakening of other capitalist and dependent countries and, above all, by brutal exploitation of the working masses in those

countries. Today it can no longer be concealed that a new economic crisis is developing and that the ranks of the millions of unemployed and semi-unemployed are swelling in the capitalist countries of America and Europe, while the Soviet Union, where there are no crises and where unemployment does not exist, is confidently forging ahead along the road of economic progress and prosperity.

Contrary to the prophesies of our ill-wishers in the capitalist camp about a lengthy economic decline being inevitable in the USSR following the Second World War, our country is successfully coping with the task of doing away with the heavy aftermath of the war and of enemy occupation, is effecting the all-round advancements of the national economy, while our industry is already working at a much higher level than in the years that preceded the war. The workers, peasants and intellectuals of the Soviet Union see that today they are leading a better life than yesterday, and know well that tomorrow they will be leading a still better life than today. They are confident in their morrow, seeing with their own eyes how the USSR is growing and gaining strength from year to year. They know that they have a reliable guide, the Communist Party, and a wise leader—the great Stalin.

Comrade Stalin's greatest service is the fact that in all these years, whatever difficulties cropped up in our path, the Bolshevik Party always held high aloft the banner of fighting for the victory of socialism in the USSR.

There were no few Trotskyites, Right-wing and other traitors and strangers in the Party, who sowed doubt as to the possibility of the victory of socialism in the USSR, existing in a capitalist encirclement.

All kinds of agents of the class enemy launched their attacks against the Party and its policy of building socialism, especially after the death of Lenin. Comrade Stalin upheld and developed Lenin's theory about the possibility of the victory of socialism in one, separately taken country, about the possibility of the victory of socialism in the USSR.

In our day it is no longer necessary to argue about the scientific correctness of this theory and to prove that under conditions of the uneven development of capitalist countries in the epoch of imperialism, socialism cannot be vic-

torious in all countries at the same time, but can be victorious first only in individual countries, since the possibility of the victory of socialism in the first period in one separate country has already become an actual victory of the socialist system in the USSR, where the prerequisites are now being successfully created for a transition to Communism in its higher stage. In this way all the florid talk about the impossibility of building socialism in a country so backward technically and economically as Russia, talk borrowed from the reactionary sources of bourgeois and social-democratic ideology, has been shattered not only theoretically, but by the very fact of the victory of socialism in our country.

It must not be forgotten, however, that the Party could not have scored this victory, which required selfless struggles, had it not been armed with profound faith in the possibility of this victory, had the Party not routed the unbelievers and the waverers within its ranks, had the Party under Comrade Stalin's leadership not inspired and led the working class of our country to overcome boldly and resolutely all anti-Leninist vacillations, to wage an uncompromising struggle against the class enemy and his agents among the working people and inside the Party itself.

What makes this historic service of the Stalin leadership all the more important is the fact that it is of the greatest international significance, having dealt a crushing blow to social-democratic disbelief in the victory of socialism, a disbelief which all Communist Parties have to deal with within their own ranks. The victory of socialism in our country clearly demonstrated that the so-called "objective prerequisites" for the victory of socialism had long since matured in the countries of Europe, and not only Europe, and that in view of this, the most important task of all honest supporters of socialism at present is that of resolutely overcoming the reactionary influence of social-democratic bureaucracy, which has become bourgeois, and of countering its efforts to split the workers movement.

Everyone can now see that our country has been transformed into a socialist state: that the victory of socialism in the USSR ensures all the conditions for the further and even faster economic development of the country and for a steady rise in the well-being of the So-

viet people, as well as that the international situation has likewise changed in a large measure in favor of socialism and people's democracy. The Soviet people, many million strong, who have made a gigantic step forward in their cultural development in the years of Soviet power, are harmoniously and actively participating in socialist construction in town and countryside, being inspired by the great consciousness of the righteousness of their cause and a deep faith in Stalin's wise leadership. We are making successful progress in the matter of consolidating the socialist system and re-educating the Soviet people along socialist lines; this finds expression in such a growth of the moral and political unity of Soviet society and in such a rise of Soviet patriotism that *there is no force in the world today, which could turn our people about-face, back to capitalism.*

In this lies the main result of the path of socialist development covered by our country under the Stalin leadership of the Bolshevik Party.

* * *

As for the USSR's relations with other countries and the international situation as a whole, here too, recent years have witnessed important changes.

Until recently the Soviet Union remained the only socialist state in a hostile capitalist encirclement. Everyone knows of the many attempts undertaken by the imperialist Powers to put an end to the existence of the first socialist state by resorting to direct military intervention, economic blockade and all kinds of foul means, including plots, and the assassination of Soviet leaders, wrecking and subversive activities. The fundamental task confronting the Soviet Government in the field of foreign policy was that of ensuring the external conditions for the peaceful development of the USSR. This also required constant and vigilant concern for strengthening the might of the Soviet Army and its readiness to defend the country from attack. The fact that from 1921 to 1941 our country, conducting its independent Soviet foreign policy, was able to ensure peaceful conditions for its development is an enormous achievement of the Stalin foreign policy, the policy of peace. The Stalin foreign policy, which was based on achievements in the building of socialism and on the consolidation of the country's might, enabled us to turn the prewar

period of peace into two decades of peace, and this solved the problem of converting the USSR into the mighty socialist Power which passed through all the trials of the recent war with flying colors.

World War II ended in a complete victory for the USSR and the Allied States over the fascist aggressors. It made the Soviet people strain every effort and, at the same time, it demonstrated to the whole world the economic might of our country and the indomitable unity of the peoples of the USSR; this economic might and indomitable unity were created under the Stalin leadership of the Party in the years preceding the war. By their selfless struggle the Soviet people, as Joseph Stalin has said, "saved the civilization of Europe from the fascist vandals." The Soviet Army's matchless deeds in the war earned our Homeland glory. The exceptional role played by Comrade Stalin in organizing the great victory is known to everyone.

To bring about the victory Comrade Stalin assumed direct political and economic leadership of the country, as well as military leadership, heading the country's armed forces, which inspired the army and the entire people to wage a selfless and heroic struggle. This ensured a speedy readjustment of the country's economy in line with military needs. The gigantic Soviet Army created in wartime under Comrade Stalin's direct leadership was built up on the basis of the principles of Stalin military science and became the best modern army. All this made it possible to bring about a radical turning point in the course of the war and ensured the victorious realization of Stalin's strategic plans of routing the enemy. As for the delay in opening the second front in Europe, this made it clear to the whole world that the honor of achieving victory over fascism in Europe, and then in the Far East, belongs first and foremost to the Soviet Army and its unrivalled Stalin leadership. This world-historic victory brought glory to our country, to the Soviet Army and to its great leader, Joseph Vissarionovich Stalin.

At the same time, it is well known how important a role in defeating the armed forces of the "Axis" states was played by the formation of the anti-fascist coalition of the Soviet Union, the United States of America, Great Britain and the other allied states. Thanks to the Stalin foreign policy, which had

succeeded in preventing the formation of a united front of the capitalist states against the USSR in the period preceding the Second World War, the aggressive fascist states found themselves isolated, while the Soviet Union assumed a fitting place in the mighty anti-fascist coalition. Here again the personal role of Comrade Stalin had an exceptional influence on the entire course of events. The profound knowledge of the leader in the field of the history of the nations, his many-sided experiences as the leader of the international Communist movement, his ability to penetrate and discern in good time the strategic plans and tactical moves of separate states, the bold and flexible nature of his decisions taken in complicated international affairs, which are so typical of Comrade Stalin, determined the decisive successes of the Soviet Union's foreign policy.

For the anti-Hitler coalition of the three Powers to be formed during the war, it was first necessary to upset the anti-Soviet plans of the British and French Governments and of the imperialist circles backing them, plans which aimed at making Germany wage war against the Soviet Union, and at profiting subsequently at their expense, especially at the expense of the USSR. The Soviet Union was even compelled to conclude a non-aggression pact with Germany when it became utterly clear that all the Soviet Government's efforts to create a united front together with other European states in order to counter the increasing fascist aggression by the "Axis" countries had been disrupted by the Governments of Britain and France because of their blind hatred for the Soviet worker's and peasants' State. Comrade Stalin discerned the perfidious nature of the Anglo-French intrigues against the Soviet Union in good time, and this made it possible not only to steer our Homeland clear of the impending blow, by postponing Hitler Germany's attack on the USSR, but also to bring the march of events to a situation in which the Governments of Britain and the USA were confronted with the necessity of creating an Anglo-Soviet-American anti-fascist coalition, which was in the interests of all freedom-loving peoples.

The changes in the international situation which came to pass as a result of the Second World War and the increased role of the USSR speak for themselves.

This is borne out, first and foremost,

by such facts as the formation in Europe and Asia of a number of countries of people's democracy, which have now confidently taken the path of building socialism. Only hopeless reactionaries can today entertain absurd utopian dreams about reverting the peoples of Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Rumania, Bulgaria, Albania or Korea, not to speak of the Mongolian People's Republic, to old conditions, to the position of obedient slaves of the landowners and bourgeoisie. It is impossible not to recognize the world-wide importance of the formation of the People's Republic of China, which has undermined the pillars of imperialism in Asia. New paths leading to freedom and happiness have now been opened before the great Chinese people and—what is particularly important—it now has a reliable leader in the Communist Party of China. Comrade Stalin defined the great significance of the formation of the German Democratic Republic in the following words, which resounded throughout the world: "The establishment of a peace-loving German Democratic Republic constituted a turning point in the history of Europe. There can be no doubt that the existence of a peace-loving democratic Germany together with the existence of the peace-loving Soviet Union precludes the possibility of new wars in Europe, puts an end to bloodshed in Europe and makes impossible the enslavement of the European countries by the world imperialists."

In the present conditions all the states of people's democracy are in one camp with the Soviet Union, defending the cause of peace and democracy. Imperialist aspirations and an aggressive policy are entirely alien both to the Soviet Union and to the states of people's democracy. They are vitally interested in ensuring their peoples, who have won freedom, stable conditions of peaceful life and the establishment of friendly relations with other nations on terms of equality.

We must not, however, forget that there also exists another camp.

Notwithstanding the fact that World War II came to an end just recently, the imperialist countries and, primarily, the ruling circles of the USA and Great Britain are again engaged in feverish preparations for a new war. Having no confidence in their internal forces, they are constantly hatching new aggressive plans, inflating their military budgets,

creating military bases and aggressive military alliances and blocs, thereby revealing how dangerous to the peaceful life of the nations is the present policy of the imperialist Powers, giving rise to all kinds of reckless plans of achieving world domination with the help of various means of aggression, atomic warfare included.

But times have changed.

Enormous importance attaches to the fact that among the peoples of the whole globe there is a steady growth of activity in the struggle for the consolidation of peace, and a consciousness is maturing that a stable peace cannot be ensured by mere pacifist wishes. The movement of peace supporters, which has spread to all countries, is one of the most vivid manifestations of this aspiration of the peoples for peace all over the world. This movement which embraces hundreds of millions of workers and intellectuals, includes all the democratic trade unions as well as the many-million-strong democratic organizations of women, young people and intellectuals, founded since the war. It is well known that this whole far-flung movement in defense of peace, democracy and progress regards the USSR as its mainstay and hope, while Stalin's name is its great banner.

In the light of these facts one can understand the enhanced role of the Communist and Workers' Parties in many countries, parties which notwithstanding all the persecution and electoral machinations of the reactionary governments, are growing and maturing ideologically as Marxist-Leninist parties. During the war the prestige of the Communists among the masses increased as never before, for the Communists produced the most selfless fighters against fascism, fighters for the rights and freedom of the peoples. Today no government interested in having real prestige among its people can disregard the great increase in the influence of the Communist ideas among the masses. To worm their way to power in Yugoslavia, the Tito clique, as is known, also had to pose as friends of the USSR and to don the mask of Communists. The day is not far distant however, when the treacherous Tito clique, which has become a gang of hired assassins and spies in the service of foreign imperialist governments and exposed in its bellicose scheming against the Soviet Union and its own people,

will meet the shameful fate of unscrupulous hirelings of imperialist reaction.

All this means that serious changes have taken place in the correlation of international forces since the Second World War.

Instead of the former state of affairs, when there was one socialist state—the USSR—in a capitalist encirclement, a new situation has arisen when the Soviet Union has emerged from its international isolation, which must be acknowledged as a supreme achievement of the Stalin leadership. In our day the USSR is not alone in the defense of peace all over the world. Together with the Soviet Union, the countries of people's democracy and the whole international camp of peace supporters that has now been formed is championing this cause. Two camps have come into being: the democratic camp headed by the USSR, defending the cause of a universal stable peace in the struggle against the instigators of a new war, and the opposite, imperialist camp headed by the ruling circles of the United States and Britain, which is conducting a policy of preparing a new war, but is incapable of checking the mounting surge of the international movement of peace supporters. A situation has arisen in which the imperialists who unleash a new world war will inevitably provoke such a universal rebuff from the peace-loving peoples and the entire democratic camp, that it will lead not simply to the defeat of some aggressive Powers or others, as has been the case hitherto, but to the abolition of the whole system of world imperialism.

In this lies the main result of those changes in the international situation which signify that today the destinies of the peace-loving peoples and the interests of the whole of progressive mankind are bound up indivisibly with the further successes of the Soviet Union and of the worldwide democratic camp headed by its recognized leader, the great Stalin.

* * *

At the present time the works of J. V. Stalin beginning with 1901 are being published. The theoretical and political significance of this edition cannot be over-estimated.

Stage by stage before our eyes there unfolds a picture of the brilliant creative work of the great Stalin in all its

diversity and spiritual wealth. Here the most varied practical problems relating to the work of the Bolshevik Party and the international Communist movement and along with them complex scientific problems of history and philosophy are illuminated by the light of the ideas of Marxism-Leninism; the most urgent problems of internal and foreign policy and along with them the cardinal problems of the economy of the USSR as well as various periods in the development of the countries of the capitalist world are explained; the essence of the great problems of socialist culture with its diversity of national forms is disclosed, and here too is revealed the significance of the military problems that have confronted Soviet power more than once; moreover, one can see the extraordinary role played by Comrade Stalin personally in defending our Homeland from foreign enemies, beginning with the first years of Soviet power, and also in the consistent pursuit of the Soviet peace policy, which has always been and continues to remain the primary task of the foreign policy of the USSR, and many other things which testify to the grandeur of the historic deeds of our Party and its Stalin leadership.

As the great representative of creative Marxism, Comrade Stalin has done much to develop the Lenin principles of the strategy and tactics of our Party, a fact which is of extremely great significance for the Communist movement in all countries. Here mention should be made first of all of the problem of the victory of socialism in one country taken separately, a problem first advanced by Lenin which has found profuse scientific substantiation in Comrade Stalin's works. Comrade Stalin has illuminated in the light of the ideas of Marxism-Leninism and theoretically developed also other major problems that have confronted the Party and the Soviet State. Among these, for instance, are: the Communist Party as a revolutionary party of a new type and, especially, the problem of its leading role in the system of the dictatorship of the proletariat; socialist industrialization in the USSR and its decisive significance for the consolidation of the Soviet State; collectivization of millions of peasant economies and elimination of the last exploiting class, the kulakdom, as the culmination of the socialist transformation of the foundations of the entire national econ-

omy in our country; the problem of maximum consolidation and the socialist state in the conditions of capitalist encirclement and the question of the conditions in which the state will die away; the national problem in the period of bourgeois democratic revolution and the national colonial problem in the conditions of socialist revolution, and, especially, the problem of socialist nations—as well as many other major issues of the present day. The development of these and other problems in Stalin's scientific works is of the greatest vital significance under present-day conditions not only for the USSR but for other countries as well, particularly bearing in mind the countries that have taken the road of socialism or are fighting for their national liberation.

Moreover, it must not be forgotten that no collection of works, not even the most complete, can adequately reflect the tremendous labor so inspiring to our Party and the Soviet people which Comrade Stalin carries out daily in raising new problems and in working out ever new and ever grander plans for our socialist construction, in formulating the most important instructions of the Party and Government, including the fundamental diplomatic documents, in taking part in all manner of organization of the practical implementation of the adopted decisions, and so on, without which, however, it is impossible to comprehend the real scope and ideological significance of Stalin's leadership.

As the great continuer of the cause of immortal Lenin, Comrade Stalin stands at the head of all our socialist construction, uniting the family of Soviet peoples, directing the working people of town and countryside to one common great goal, mobilizing Communists and non-Party people for accomplishment of the tasks of building communism in our country, inspiring the working class and the oppressed peoples throughout the world to struggle. Stalin's leadership is permeated with profound realization of the responsibility of the historic mission of the Bolshevik Party, of the Soviet State, of our whole cause. Critical verification of what has been done without regard for the position of individuals and past services, persistent development of Bolshevik self-criticism, unflagging vigilance with regard to the class enemy and any sallies of his still

viable agents, the promotion of new forces ideologically staunch and tested in work and furthering of the growth of young talents, the maximum development of socialist competition and all other forms of active participation of the broad masses in the construction of Communism, along with ever new measures to raise the cultural level and the Communist education of the Soviet people—these are the strongest aspects of the Stalin leadership of our Party. Facts of historic significance show that the Party under Comrade Stalin's leadership has coped and is coping with these problems of the struggle with invariable success.

In his remarkable article *On the Question of the Strategy and Tactics of the Russian Communists*, written in 1923, Comrade Stalin has clearly defined the three historic turning points in the history of our revolution and the three corresponding strategic plans of our Party. Regarding the third and last turning point Comrade Stalin wrote the following:

"The third turning point began with the October Revolution when the life-and-death grapple between the two imperialist groups of the West had reached a climax; when the revolutionary crisis in the West was definitely maturing; when the bourgeois power in Russia, bankrupt and entangled in contradictions, fell under the blows of the proletarian revolution, when the victorious proletarian revolution, having broken with imperialism and emerged from the war, had acquired bitter foes in the form of the imperialist coalitions of the West; when the acts of the new Soviet Government with regard to peace, the confiscation of the landed estates, the expropriation of the capitalists and the liberation of the oppressed nationalities had won it the trust of millions of working people throughout the world. This was a turning point on an international scale, because for the first time the international front of capital had been pierced, for the first time the question of the overthrow of capitalism was placed on a practical basis. By this, the October Revolution was transformed from a national Russian force into an international force, and the Russian workers were transformed from a backward detachment of the international proletariat into its vanguard, arousing the workers of the West and of the

oppressed countries of the East by their selfless struggle. This turning point has not yet reached its culmination because it has not yet developed on an international scale, but its content and general trend are already defined with sufficient clarity."

We can understand the profound meaning and the prophetic character of these words of Stalin. At the same time, everyone sees now what tremendous strides our country has made and how seriously the international situation has changed since then in the very way Comrade Stalin spoke of. This is particularly clear today when the USSR as a country of victorious socialism and of great political, economic and cultural upswing, is confidently developing together with the friendly People's Democracies while the countries of capitalism, both large and small, lose confidence more and more in the morrow, finding no way out of the mounting economic and political contradictions and experiencing ever new economic disasters.

In contrast to the lands of capitalism, where the blind laws of spontaneous economic development, accompanied by inevitable periodic crises and ever-increasing aggravation of social antagonisms, dominate and set the general tune, the Soviet State is based on entirely different foundations. In our country, as a result of the socialist revolution and the elimination of the exploiting classes that followed, there have been created the conditions for a planned upsurge in the whole national economy, of which no capitalist state can even dream. Not only the implementation of the upsurge of the country's economic life is organized according to a uniform plan of prospects for the future in the Soviet Union, but planning is introduced also into all other branches of social life, for the purpose of accelerating the general and all-round upswing in the culture of the peoples of the USSR, and for the development and efflorescence of science and the arts. It is only in this connection that one can understand the increasing successes of Soviet science and engineering, including the well-known achievements in the sphere of mastering atomic energy, which has so amazed and puzzled all sorts of people unfriendly to the USSR. Every passing day makes more apparent the profound, principled and practical signifi-

cance of the struggle that has developed against pseudo-science, the struggle which people of science in the Soviet Union are carrying on, armed with the method of materialist dialectics. Our literature and art are more and more becoming the standard-bearer of our Stalin epoch, doing much to promote the successes of the Soviet people, inspiring them in labor and in struggle, and spreading Soviet influence far beyond the frontiers of our Homeland.

Such magnificent problems have never before confronted any other state. To the restricted outlook of the bourgeoisie in general, problems of such a scale are beyond understanding. Only a socialist society well on its feet could tackle such matters, could undertake to introduce a guiding scientific basis into all branches of the country's economic and cultural life and into the very work of ideological education of the people in the spirit of Communism which in its effect so successfully multiplies our strength and puts the USSR head and shoulders above any country belonging to the camp of capitalism. This also explains the unprecedented increase in the moral and political prestige of the USSR among all the peoples of the world.

It is not accidental that these magnificent problems have had to be solved by the Party that has given our people and all mankind such great leaders as Lenin and Stalin, titans of theoretical thought and revolutionary work. If since Lenin the Soviet people have triumphantly solved their internal and foreign strategic and tactical problems and have made their State so mighty and at the same time so spiritually near to working people all over the world—then this is a major historic service, first and foremost, of the great leader of our Party, Comrade Stalin, of Stalin's leadership.

That is why the working people of our country have such implicit confidence in Stalin's wise leadership, that is why their faith in the genius of Stalin is so strong, that is why the love of the Soviet people and working people all over the world for Comrade Stalin is so great.

Today, on the occasion of his 70th birthday, we wish the great and beloved Stalin, our leader, teacher and friend, again and again good health and many years of life for the good and the glory of our people, for the happiness of all progressive mankind.



SCENE IN MOSCOW'S BOLSHOI DURING STALIN BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION. The presidium of the great meeting includes, left to right: Palmiro Togliatti, A. N. Kosygin, L. M. Kaganovich, Mao Tse-tung, N. A. Bulganin, J. V. Stalin, W. Ulbricht, Tsendenbal Kimdubon, N. S. Khrushchev, I. Koplenig, Dolores Ibarruri, G. Gheorghiu-Dej, M. A. Suslov, N. M. Shvernik, V. Chervenko, G. M. Malenkov, V. Shiroky, L. P. Beria, K. E. Voroshilov, V. M. Molotov, A. I. Mikoyan, and Matyas Rakosi.

World's Progressives Join in Tribute

Soviet Union's People Hail J. V. Stalin On His Seventieth Birthday

By B. Polevoi and I. Ryabov

DECEMBER 21 was observed by millions of Soviet people as a great historical event in their lives, for on that day they feted Joseph Stalin, the most beloved man on earth, their friend, teacher, soldier and leader. No matter where a Soviet citizen was on that day—in the capital of the country or in the most outlying region—he was with Stalin in spirit.

Moscow responded to this date with the full fervor of its big heart. Joseph Stalin's birthday was a great holiday in the capital. Its buildings were adorned with red flags. When the short December day was succeeded by twilight, Stalin's beloved name was spelled by thousands of gleaming electric lights. From all parts of the city, people

streamed toward the center. Red Square and Sverdlov Square were seething seas of humanity.

The center of the nation-wide celebrations on December 21 was the Bolshoi Theater. The Soviet people had delegated their best representatives to the festive meeting in order to convey their heartfelt congratulations and deep gratitude to Joseph Stalin.

Seven o'clock in the evening was a historic hour filled with unforgettable minutes! J. V. Stalin appeared on the stage. How very familiar he seemed even to those people who had never seen him, this great and, at the same time, simple man in an army uniform. All hearts were swelled with pride and joy—there he was standing right

next to us, here was his penetrating look, his paternal smile. . . . We saw his face, his remarkably young eyes, the most farseeing, most penetrating on earth. . . . The huge hall shook with ovations. It was like the roar of the sea, like the outburst of great human happiness coming from the bottom of the heart.

The address of N. M. Shvernik, who opened the festive session in the Bolshoi Theater, was very brief. The deeds of Stalin are so titanic and versatile that even a long report would fail to enumerate them.

Delegates of the Soviet republics succeeded one another on the high forum of the great people's assembly. Addressing their own leader, they told of great

THE historic Bolshoi Theater in Moscow was the scene of the principal celebration honoring the 70th anniversary of the birth of J. V. Stalin on December 21, 1949.

Representatives of the older and younger generations of the heroic Soviet people gathered there with the finest men and women of the capital—Heroes of Socialist Labor, Heroes of the Soviet Union, Stakhanovites, outstanding builders, scientists, designers, workers in the arts and literature, marshals, generals and officers of the Soviet Army.

The banners of the 16 constituent republics of the USSR adorned the Bolshoi. A huge portrait of Joseph Vissarionovich Stalin, framed in garlands of fresh flowers, formed the backdrop on the stage.

Seated with Stalin at the table of the Presidium were V. M. Molotov, G. M. Malenkov, L. P. Beria, K. E. Voroshilov, L. M. Kaganovich, A. I. Mikoyan, N. S. Khrushchev, N. A. Bulganin, N. M. Shvernik, A. N. Kosygin, M. A. Suslov, P. K. Ponomarenko, M. F. Shkiryatov, and members of the committee set up by the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR to arrange the celebration of Stalin's 70th birthday.

Representatives of fraternal Communist Parties who came to Moscow for the celebration also took seats with the Presidium. They included Mao Tse-tung, Palmiro Togliatti, Dolores Ibarruri, F. Iozwiak, V. Chervenkoy, M. Rakosi, Gheorghiu-Dej, Tsedenbal Kimdubon, Martel, W. Ulbricht, V. Shiroky, V. Pessi and I. Koplenig.

changes in the destinies of their republics and their peoples.

And it seemed as if the walls of the hall had parted, disclosing to our mental vision the whole country with its unbounded fields, deep rivers, green groves, blooming cities and villages, its full-blooded and happy life. How many great victories have been won by people advancing and scaling ever-higher summits under the red banner! And all

these victories are associated with the name of Stalin. It is to him that millions of people inhabiting a territory extending from the cold Finnish rocks to the sun-scorched Colchis, from the Baltic to the Pacific, owe the great changes in their destiny. More than 60 nationalities form a fraternal family in our country. And they all rightly consider Stalin as their leader, as the great continuer of the cause of Vladimir



STALIN EXHIBITION OF ARTS. The best works of Soviet painters and sculptors on the life of J. V. Stalin were shown at the State Tretyakov Gallery on December 21.

Ilyich Lenin. They all hail Stalin as the builder of their happiness.

At the meeting of December 21, delegates of the 16 republics spoke of the man whose name is associated with the birth, consolidation, and rise of the new socialist life in our vast multinational country and paid him a tribute of great respect, sincere gratitude, and filial love.

The delegates of the Russian people were first to receive the floor at this meeting. The Academician, worker and people's artist who spoke in the name of this people, in the name of the RSFSR, in the name of Moscow and Leningrad, conveyed to the leader the gratitude of the people for all that he had done for Russia. They recalled stirring chapters from the revolutionary history of its two capitals. Twice was Leningrad, the wonderful city on the Neva, saved by Stalin's genius. It is to him that glorious Moscow owes her salvation from the enemy hordes.

A storm of applause broke from the hall when Nikolai Rossiisky, prominent Stakhanovite and delegate of the capital, declared that Muscovites are proud of the great citizen of the immortal city, proud of the fact that Stalin lives and works in Moscow.

Melodious Ukrainian speech resounded under the gilt dome of the Bolshoi as the representative of the Ukrainian SSR cheered Joseph Stalin. The Ukrainian people, he declared will be faithful to the principles of Stalin.

With deep emotion, People's Poet Yakub Kolas of Byelorussia, read his verse dedicated to Stalin. It dealt with the hard and glorious years which Byelorussia lived through, and Stalin enthusiastically applauded the people of this republic who, in the trying time of the Second World War, proved their patriotic devotion to the common cause of the Revolution, to the great banner of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

The deep ardor of a folk epic colored the fiery speech of Usman Yusupov who greeted Stalin on behalf of the people of Uzbekistan. There is a legend among our people about a mountain eagle who teaches his fledglings to fly. Stalin, said the speaker, is this mountain eagle. His political wisdom, his genius of statesmanship, his tremendous experience have helped and still help the people on their historic course. The epic image of the eagle called forth a stormy ova-



CELEBRATING IN RED SQUARE. Muscovites gathered in the great square the night of December 21 to celebrate the 70th birthday of J. V. Stalin.

tion from the crowded hall.

A warm and heartfelt welcome was accorded the delegate from Georgia. He recalled the prophetic words addressed by the young Stalin to the workers of Batumi on New Year's eve at the beginning of the present century. At that time Stalin spoke of the sun that will shine for the disinherited, of the sun that will rise for men of want and labor.

This sun has been shining for 32 years, and its rays are already spreading far beyond the confines of our country!"

Words of gratitude and love were addressed to Stalin by the delegate of Azerbaijan. She spoke of the new Soviet Azerbaijan, and her words conveyed her pride in the great transformation characteristic of the republic.

The audience greeted with applause the representatives of all the constituent Soviet republics, and Stalin's affectionate, paternal glance welcomed and followed every speaker.

Silver trumpets announced that the delegation of the boys and girls of the

Young Pioneers of the Soviet country had arrived at the Bolshoi. The children came to greet Stalin. One had to be present in order to see and feel the love of Stalin for the children and the delight of the children as they approached him. Their faces beamed with happiness, their voices rang with joy:

*We thank you for
Our happy childhood,
There's no brighter,
No happier youth in the world.*

They covered the presidium table with fresh-cut flowers.

Stalin affectionately pressed the hands of the young citizens—it was a stirring, unforgettable moment.

WITH the powerful searchlight of his mind, Stalin lighted for the peoples the road of genuine democracy, freedom, and happiness, said Mao Tse-tung, the great leader of new, free China. "Comrade Stalin is the teacher and friend of the peoples of the whole world, the teacher and friend of the

Chinese people," he said. Mao Tse-tung's last words, wishing long life to J. V. Stalin, leader of the working class of the whole world and of the international communist movement, brought the gathering to its feet and his words were drowned out by prolonged applause.

This was also the keynote of the speeches of representatives of the Communist Parties of the new democracies whose peoples are successfully laying the foundations of socialism and building free states with the great example of the Soviet Union before them. Their words brought a greater realization of the tremendous significance of Stalin's great deeds.

Soviet power is no longer an isolated isle in a storm-swept capitalist world. The boundaries of world socialism have drawn incomparably wider apart. Brother peoples from the People's Democracies stand shoulder to shoulder with the Soviet Union. Following the Soviet people, hundreds of millions are now build-

ing socialism, utilizing the great experience of the Bolsheviks. Joining with us in greeting our great leader and his wise peace policy, representatives of these countries spoke enthusiastically of the fact that the friendship among free peoples is unbreakable.

The fervent love of the working people for Stalin was the message conveyed in speeches by the leader of the Italian Communist Party, Palmiro Togliatti, by the militant leader of the fighting Spanish Communists, Dolores Ibarruri, by representatives of the Communist Parties of France, of the German Democratic Republic, of Finland, and Austria.

At the end of the meeting, the audience arose as one man, and in scores of languages joined in singing the Communist Party hymn, *The Internationale*. This powerful accord culminated the historic meeting at which the peoples of the happy land of the Soviets and, together with them, representatives of all progressive mankind, feted the greatest of all men, Joseph Stalin.

ON December 22 the Government of the USSR held a reception in the Kremlin in honor of the 70th birthday of J. V. Stalin.

Those present included ministers, deputies of the Supreme Soviets of the USSR and the Russian Federation, Heroes of Socialist Labor and Heroes of the Soviet Union renowned workers in science, the arts, and literature, prominent workers of industry, marshals, generals, and admirals of the Soviet armed forces, Soviet newspapermen, delegations of the Soviet republics and representatives of the working people of foreign countries who came to celebrate the memorable date.

All the Soviet people and all progressive mankind observed the birthday, not only in Moscow but in the far reaches of the great Soviet Union. Messages came from all corners of the earth, and in the USSR a mighty wave of socialist competition arose in factories and mills, mines, collective farms, machine-and-tractor stations, strikingly reflecting the patriotism of the Soviet people.

Taking part were people of all ages and professions filled with one desire, one sentiment—to observe by achievements of labor the occasion cherished by the entire people.

The Soviet people and all working

people of the world see in Comrade Stalin a great continuer of Lenin's immortal cause, a leader, teacher, brilliant coryphaeus of science. The bright image of Stalin, his heroic life dedicated to selfless service of the people, inspired and continues to inspire the working people of the Soviet country to new victories.

With Stalin's name on their lips Soviet soldiers, who routed the enemy at Stalingrad and Berlin, marched fearlessly into battle. With Stalin's name on their lips, the Soviet people undertook their great postwar endeavors to heal swiftly the wounds of war and ensure the fresh advance and thriving of the national economy of their homeland.

It was with great satisfaction and sincere joy that the Soviet people and all progressive mankind received the news of the award of the Order of Lenin to Comrade Stalin and the institution of International Stalin Prizes "For the Strengthening of Peace Among Nations."

The Government, the Party, and the people marked with the Order of Lenin the exceptional services of Comrade Stalin in the consolidation and development of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, building communism in our country, organization of the rout of the German-fascist invaders and Japanese imperialists, and in the restoration and further advance of the national economy of the USSR in the postwar years.

International Stalin Prizes "For the Strengthening of Peace Among Nations" offer one more striking piece of evidence of the invariable peace-loving foreign policy of the Soviet State which tirelessly fights for peace throughout the world.

All working people of the world, all progressive mankind, know the great Stalin as an indefatigable champion of peace who heads the camp of peace, democracy and socialism.

The name of Stalin, leader and teacher of all working mankind, the great standard bearer of peace, democracy and socialism, lives in the hearts of millions of common people of the entire world, rouses them to struggle for a new, bright life.

On December 22 one could see in the halls of the Grand Kremlin Palace next to a famous marshal, a venerable scientist in whose discoveries the entire country takes pride. Builders of cities,

writers, directors of famed factories and mills met there.

Each spoke with sincere warmth, love and profound respect of Stalin, recalling meetings and talks with the great leader, both in peacetime and wartime. And this was understandable, for there is no branch of industry, farming, culture, science, engineering, and art in the Soviet country in which Stalin has not engaged or which has escaped his sharp-sighted eyes.

The finest men and women of Moscow, delegations from the various Soviet republics, envoys of the Soviet people, representatives of working people of foreign countries, representatives of fraternal Communist Parties brought to the Kremlin the fervent congratulations of millions upon millions of people for whom the name Stalin is closest and dearest of all.

The guests took their places in Georgievsky Hall to await Stalin and the leaders of the Party and Government.

Commotion and a mighty wave of applause swept the hall . . .

J. V. Stalin, V. M. Molotov, G. M. Malenkov, K. E. Voroshilov, L. P. Beria, L. M. Kaganovich, A. I. Mikoyan, N. S. Khrushchev, N. A. Bulganin, N. M. Shvernik, A. N. Kosygin, M. A. Suslov, P. K. Ponomarenko, M. F. Shkiryatov entered Georgievsky Hall.

The guests accorded a prolonged ovation to Stalin.

Opening the reception, N. M. Shvernik invited to the table of the Presidium Mao Tse-tung, V. Chervenkov, M. Rakosi, Gheorghiu-Dej, V. Shiroky, Palmiro Togliatti, Dolores Ibarruri, W. Ulbricht, F. Iozwiak, V. Pessi and I. Kopenig.

The guests accorded their first toast to Stalin amid applause and a standing ovation. Subsequent toasts were proposed to the Soviet people, the Soviet State, the armed forces of the USSR, to the peoples and the leaders of the peoples of foreign countries whose representatives were present, and to the unity of all democratic forces of the world in the fight for peace.

A brilliant concert concluded the reception, participated in by four musical and dance ensembles and by leading singers, dancers, and musical artists.

Shvernik Congratulates Stalin On Behalf of All People

The following is the text of the introductory speech made by N. M. Shvernik, President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR at the 70th birthday celebration for J. V. Stalin at the Bolshoi Theater in Moscow December 21, 1949:

COMRADES: Allow me on your behalf and on behalf of the entire Soviet people, to congratulate Joseph Vissarionovich Stalin on his glorious 70th birthday and to wish him from the bottom of my heart the best of health and many years of life for the happiness and joy of our people and the working people of the entire world.

(All rise amid stormy, prolonged applause. Voices cry "Hurrah to the great Stalin.")

Today the most cherished dreams and best wishes of the Soviet people are associated with the name of the leader, teacher and friend, nearest and infinitely dear Joseph Vissarionovich Stalin, whose genius and unbreakable will power are irrepressibly leading our people onward to the victory of communism. *(Stormy applause.)*

Joseph Vissarionovich Stalin has devoted over 50 years of his life to the cause of the proletarian revolution, to the cause of the working class, to the cause of the working people.

Together with Lenin, J. V. Stalin created the powerful Bolshevik Party and armed it with genuinely revolutionary theory. Together with Lenin, J. V. Stalin directed the heroic struggle waged by the Bolshevik Party for the establishment of the proletarian dictatorship, for the victory of Soviet power.

During the years of the Civil War and intervention, together with Lenin, Stalin rallied the people to the rout of the bourgeois landlord White Guards and foreign imperialist invaders.

Together with Lenin, Stalin laid the foundations of the Soviet Socialist

State of workers and peasants, created and consolidated the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics based on the indestructible fraternal friendship and co-operation of free peoples.

After Lenin's death, Comrade Stalin shouldered the entire task of leadership of the party and State.

Under his wise leadership the Communist Party of Bolsheviks, surmounting numerous obstacles on its path, boldly led the working class and all working people onward along Lenin's path. *(Stormy applause.)*

In stubborn struggle against the despicable enemies of the Revolution, against the enemies of the people who attempted to revert our country to the bourgeois way of life, Stalin upheld and developed Leninism, developed Lenin's theory of the possibility of the victory of socialism in one country, armed the party and millions of working people with this theory, and carried it into life.

Under Stalin's leadership the Bolshevik Party accomplished the socialist industrialization of the country and the technical reconstruction of the entire national economy, it united the multi-millioned masses of peasants in collective farms, ensured the victory of socialism in the USSR, forever abolished the exploitation of man by man, did away with unemployment and poverty and created wide possibilities for a steady rise in the prosperity and culture of the people.

As a result of the victory of socialism, the moral and political unity of Soviet society was welded and consolidated, the friendship of the peoples became stronger.

During the Great Patriotic War against the German fascist invaders and Japanese imperialists, Stalin assumed supreme command of the armed forces of our glorious Soviet Army and appeared before the eyes of the world as the leader of a mighty people, as the

greatest strategist and military leader of all times and the unexcelled creator of the most advanced Soviet military science. *(Stormy applause.)*

Under Stalin's leadership Soviet troops not only ousted the invaders from their native land but also liberated the peoples from the fascist yoke.

Under the influence of this victory, the workers and peasants in the countries of Central and Southeastern Europe and in China, led by their Communist Parties, overthrew the hated reactionary governments and established their own people's democratic power.

Under the leadership of the Bolshevik Party, the Soviet people are confidently and persistently advancing, carrying out the great Stalin plans aimed at further developing the productive forces and at transforming nature in order to place them at the service of man.

Under Stalin's leadership, science and technology, relying on production, are developing in our country on a broad foundation; ties between scientists and the foremost workers and specialists are constantly growing.

All their successes the Soviet people owe to the Communist Party of the Bolsheviks, reared and steered in battles by Lenin and Stalin. Joseph Vissarionovich Stalin's many-sided and remarkable activity serves as an inexhaustible fountainhead of energy, arousing the Soviet people to new feats. *(Stormy applause.)*

To us, Joseph Vissarionovich Stalin's name has become most near and most dear. It stirs us to inspired labor in consolidating the might of our socialist homeland.

Stalin's name inflames the hearts of millions of Soviet people, rouses them in the struggle for the victory of communism. *(Stormy applause.)*

The hopes of the working people of the whole world who are fighting for liberation from capitalist slavery are associated with Stalin's name. All progressive humanity sees in Stalin the banner of struggle for liberty and democracy, for peace among the people. *(Applause.)*

Glory to the genius of the thinker and leader of communism, to our teacher and friend, to our dear and beloved Joseph Vissarionovich Stalin.

(All present rise to their feet. There is a stormy ovation. Cheers of greetings resound throughout the hall in honor of Stalin.)



TAGANSKAYA SUBWAY STATION AND ESCALATOR IN THE KALUZHSKAYA STATION (right). The Taganskaya way Station's underground lobby is shown here. The station is dedicated to the heroic soldiers of the Second V War. Connecting the subway with the surface lobby of the Kaluzhskaya Station, this escalator is an example of m Soviet construction.

Moscow's Subway

Unlike any other city in the world, Moscow has a subway system that combines speed, utility and beauty in such a manner that the lobbies, corridors and station platforms resemble museums. Each station is decorated in a distinctive style and boasts its own works of art, paintings, statuary, tile design and so on. The stations shown here are new and opened on New Year's Day.



SCULPTURAL GROUP. This beautifully executed work entitled "Pe Gratitude to Their Leader-Captain" is in the Taganskaya Subway Stati



SERPUKHOVSKAYA STATION LOBBY. Here is another example of Soviet design in the Moscow subway—the world's beautiful. The escalator to the surface may be seen in the background.



MOSCOW SUBWAY TRAIN AT PLATFORM. This modern and streamlined train is pictured at the station of the Gorky Park of Culture and Rest.



"GLORY TO INFANTRY." Bas-relief at the Taganskaya Station.



LOBBY AT THE PAVELETSKAYA STATION. Another of the Moscow Subway Stations is shown here with its combination of beauty and utility.

As 1950 Came . . .

THE year 1949, keynoted by the Soviet Union's fight for peace, ended with the moving days of the celebration of J. V. Stalin's 70th birthday, when millions, not only in the USSR but throughout the world, participated in observances which constituted a most powerful peace demonstration.

From its beginning to its very end, the year was marked by the struggle of the Soviet people, under Stalin's leadership, for world-wide peace. On January 27, 1949, the world learned of Stalin's offer to conclude a Pact of Peace between the USSR and the USA. At the year's end, the Soviet delegation to

the fourth session of the United Nations General Assembly was pressing for the adoption of its proposal calling for a pact for the consolidation of peace by the five great Powers. During the year, the "atomic diplomacy" of the imperialist Powers had struck a new failure when the fact was confirmed that the USSR has the atomic weapon. But the very communiqué in which the Soviet Union confirmed this stressed that the USSR continues to insist on the unconditional prohibition of the atomic weapon and the institution of appropriate international control, that the USSR intends to exploit atomic energy for peace-



ful purposes only, for industrial progress, for the people's benefit.

The Soviet people know that they are far from alone in their desire for a world at peace.

Standing shoulder to shoulder with them in this cause were the states of the People's Democracies of Europe and Asia, which together with the USSR have a combined population of nearly 800,000,000 persons; and in the war-making imperialist countries themselves and in their vassal states were powerful people's movements for peace, embracing millions more.

The year had brought increased strength to the people's states which stand for peace, and it had brought to confusion plot after plot of their enemies to disrupt this peace front and to topple the working people from power.

In the People's Democracies of Europe, economic power had grown by leaps and bounds as the people fulfilled their plans for industry and agriculture. The plots of the espionage centers of Rajk and Brankov in Hungary and of Kostov in Bulgaria, trump cards in the hands of those who want a new war, had been smashed.

In Asia, a great new people's China stands foursquare for peace, for international co-operation, and for development of the country in the people's interest.

The year had seen vast demonstrations of the desire of the peoples of the whole world for peace.

There had been the huge Paris Conference, attended by the delegates of millions from countries throughout the world. There had been great peace conferences in cities of many countries.

The workers of the world, represented

Peace Was the Keynote



PEACE MEETING'S PRESIDIUM. The leaders of the All-Soviet Conference for Peace are shown at the meeting in Moscow's Gorky Park. People from all parts of the USSR attended, as well as fraternal delegates from many other countries.

Industrial Production Was Up



MOTOR BUILDER. Stakhanovite Konstantin Oboev completed his December quota by December 21 in the Vladimir Ilyich Plant in Moscow.

more than 70,000,000-strong in the World Federation of Trade-Unions, had become a strong peace force, as had 80,000,000 women united in the Women's International Democratic Federation.

As 1950 dawned, the Soviet people knew that 1950, the concluding year of the first half of the 20th century, would see this burgeoning movement for peace grow even stronger.

The achievements of 1949, the challenge of 1950, on the domestic front, lent new emphasis to the fact that the Soviet Union supports peace not from weakness, but from strength—because it has no need to prey on other nations.

The celebration of the holiday was gay among the Soviet people, and this gaiety had solid foundations.

In the whole vast Soviet Union, as 1950 dawned, there was not a single person suffering the dreadful scourge of involuntary unemployment, not one who feared destitution in sickness or old age, not one who did not know that every possibility is open to him to make his life still better and more prosperous on a continually rising scale.

Ten days before the New Year, on Stalin's birthday, Moscow's workers had told the country that the city's industry had completed its gross production quota

under the Five-Year Plan in less than four years. Thousands of factories throughout the country had ended 1949 with the triumphant fulfillment of the production levels scheduled for the end of 1950.

At the end of 1949, the monthly average of industrial production in the

USSR was 50 per cent higher than in the prewar year of 1940. In 1949, Soviet industry worked on a much higher level than before the war, and a higher level than was envisioned for 1950 by the Five-Year Plan.

The purchasing power of the ruble had increased again during 1949, and real wages had consequently risen. In the two years since rationing ended and the currency was reformed, the Soviet people had gained about 157,000,000,000 rubles in increased wages, appreciated currency, and reduced prices.

On the farms, the 1949 harvest had surpassed the prewar crop: so successfully had the great collective farms risen from the ruins left by Hitler's soldiers. The Soviet farmer saw a future free from drought, for in 1949 the planting of the colossal shelter-belts which will end this curse forever had begun and hundreds of thousands of acres of trees had been planted during the year.

Soviet youth faced the new year joyously, certain of education, sure of employment. There were 450,000 new specialists in industry and agriculture as 1950 began. Recent graduates of the higher schools and specialized secondary schools, they met 1950 established in positions in their chosen specialties.

The country's student body con-

The Grain Harvest Was above Prewar Level



HARVEST IN THE KUBAN. A tractor-drawn combine harvests grain in the collective farm fields.

Millions Were Studying



STALIN UNIVERSITY IN TBILISI. An excellently-equipped reading room is provided for the students and the library can furnish volumes on any required subject.

tinued to grow. Freshmen in institutions of higher learning and technical schools numbered 770,000 as the year was ushered in. There are more institutions of higher learning and more students in the Soviet Union than in all European countries taken together.

There are more students in Moscow alone than in Great Britain or France.

The amount of construction accomplished during the year was tremendous. Many Soviet citizens held their New Year celebrations in pleasant new apartments. Hundreds of new schools, clubs,

hospitals, clinics, kindergartens and nurseries were opened during 1949. Vast construction projects, ranging from dwellings to factories, were finished during 1949. Six new stations of the Moscow subway, world-famous for its beauty, opened on New Year's Day.

During the year the USSR had seen many visitors from abroad. Moscow had entertained delegations of foreign peasants, trade-unionists, members of youth organizations, peace delegations, and groups from many countries who had come to honor Stalin on his birthday.

The great collective farms of the USSR had shared with the peasants of the People's Democracies the knowledge of their methods. The other delegations had had the co-operation of Soviet organizations in the same fields in their study of Soviet life. International friendship had been strengthened by these visits.

And as the New Year came, the Soviet people toasted it in gay family parties in millions of homes brightened by decorated fir trees, at merry civic fetes and theater parties. To them, it marked the achievement of great goals in 1949 and the bright challenge of another year to outstrip past gains.

Buying Power Was High



YARDGOODS IN STALINGRAD. Customers inspect cloth in a department store near the famous Stalingrad Tractor Plant.

Soviet Citizens Say 'Happy New Year' To Friends of Peace Everywhere

On the occasion of the New Year, a group of leading Soviet citizens wrote the following expressions for the friends of peace and democracy abroad. They include the world-famed composer, Dmitri Shostakovich, and the woman director of one of Moscow's largest and most efficient textile mills, Anna Severyanova the grand-opera singer, Maria Maksakova, and Lyubov Kosmodemyanskaya, mother of the 18-year-old heroine who went into the Soviet guerrilla movement during the dark days of 1941 to fight the invaders of her homeland, only to be caught and executed. Others represented here are the noted author and playwright, Nikolai Vinta, who wrote the script for the popular motion picture, *Battle of Stalingrad*, and the Stalin Prize winning actor, Alexei Diki, who played the part of J. V. Stalin in that film.

These are expressions from the heart, from the citizens of the Soviet Union to the honest citizens of America and all the world. They represent the deep and sincere feeling of all Soviet people and reflect their thoughts as they look toward the New Year, ready to press on in their chosen fields, working their best to help bring about that close understanding and warm friendship among all peoples which can assure a stable and lasting peace, an end to the horrors of war, imperialism, and the domination of one nation over others.

By Anna Severyanova

*Director of the Order-bearing
Trekhgornaya Textile Mills*

THREE important events marked the close of 1949 at the Trekhgornaya Textile Mills.

A few days ago the mills celebrated the 150th anniversary of its founding.



ANNA SEVERYANOVA. Director of the Trekhgornaya Textile Mills in Moscow.

It is the oldest textile mill in the country.

We fulfilled our year's plan ahead of schedule—on December 5, Constitution Day.

Our workers prepared enthusiastically for the great Stalin's 70th birthday, which was celebrated by the whole Soviet people. All wanted to express their love and devotion to the peoples' leader of genius again and again. The mills undertook to produce tens of millions of rubles of goods in excess of the plan to mark Stalin's birthday, and our weavers worked with true enthusiasm. They fulfilled their obligations with honor.

In the Soviet Union women are constantly shown solicitude by the Communist Party, the Government and our great leader, Comrade Stalin. This inspires us to new feats of labor, which we shall strive to accomplish in the coming year, 1950.

On behalf of all our working women I send ardent New Year's greetings to our sisters—textile workers of foreign lands.

Happy New Year dear friends! In 1950 we shall be even more consolidated and energetic in our fight for peace, for a happy future for our children!

By Dmitri Shostakovich

Soviet Composer

DURING the past year I have worked on a large composition—the oratorio *Song of the Forests*, which is a new genre for me. For this oratorio I



DMITRI SHOSTAKOVICH. The noted Soviet composer is shown with Mikhail Chiaureli, the producer, at work on a new score.

drew on an important present-day theme—Stalin's great plan for the transformation of nature in our country;* in it I tried to show how the brilliant ideas of J. V. Stalin, put into practice by the Soviet people, are becoming a powerful motive force advancing Soviet society toward communism.

In monumental musical images I wanted to tell my listeners, the Soviet people, about their heroic labor and, at the same time, trace a picture of the splendid future of the Soviet country when nature will be placed wholly at the service of man.

Work on the oratorio was of fundamental significance to me. I was striving to give in it a realistic interpretation of my conception, an interpretation that would be near and understandable to the people. The words of the great Stalin on questions of culture and art served as a guiding star to me. And I am very happy that I was able to conclude this work of mine in time for the 70th birthday of Comrade Stalin.

For this memorable date I have also completed another big composition—the music to the film *Fall of Berlin* produced by Chiaureli.

Many other Soviet composers have also produced important musical compositions for Stalin's birthday. The recently held Third Plenary Meeting of the Soviet Composers' Union, at which about 200 new compositions were heard, makes it possible to speak of important successes achieved by Soviet music which is now following the correct path outlined in the historic decision of the Central Committee of the Communist Party on Vano Muradeli's opera *The Great Friendship*.

Unfortunately, I was unable to listen to all the works performed at the Plenary Meeting. But those which I have heard were extremely gratifying. One can name such excellent, in my opinion, compositions as the *Instrumental Trio* by Yuri Levitin; *Azov-Gora*, a symphonic poem of the quite young composer Alexei Muravlev; *For Peace* a cantata by Alexander Manevich, and many others. I particularly want to men-

*The plan for the elimination of drought and for grass-and-crop rotation.

tion the undoubted successes achieved by the composers of the Soviet national republics.



NIKOLAI VIRTА. Playwright and script writer, he did the script for "Battle of Stalingrad."

By Nikolai Virta

Soviet Writer, Stalin Prize Winner

SENDING off the old year 1949 and ushering in the new year 1950, I, like all Soviet people, first and foremost think of the momentous and most cherished day—the 70th birthday of our leader and teacher, Joseph Vissarionovich Stalin.

We, the people of the land of socialism, are proud and happy of the fact that we live in the Stalin era, daily and hourly feeling his presence among us.

Like the unfading sun, Stalin shines for the ordinary people of all lands and continents, warms their hearts and fills them with confidence in the happy future and in the fact that the forces of peace and democracy are incomparably stronger than the dark forces of reaction and war.

The past year of 1949 has been marked for us, the Soviet people, by growing successes of our mighty homeland. Led by Stalin the people of Soviet factories and collective-farm fields, and the Soviet intelligentsia have made a new, valuable contribution to the cause

of struggle for peace, for democracy and progress.

I, a Soviet writer, have, to the best of my abilities, also tried to contribute my modest share to the common effort. Together with our motion picture people I completed in 1949 the work on the second part of the film *Battle of Stalingrad* in which J. V. Stalin is the central figure, for he, the greatest of captains, himself directed this great battle which predetermined the debacle of the Hitler war machine. Stalin conceived and elaborated the plan for the crushing thrust against the fascist armies in the Stalingrad area and splendidly executed it.

The incoming year of 1950 will for the Soviet land be a year of still greater victories of the Stalin policy and the Stalin wisdom, and the still greater embodiment of Stalin's ideas in our daily life.

Happy New Year, our foreign friends, whose thoughts are directed to the land of the great Stalin.



By Lyubov Kosmodemyanskaya

IN 1949 I attended the World Peace Congress in Paris. I shall never forget the deep respect, love and devotion with which our delegates from the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics were welcomed abroad. As soon as the news



LYUBOV KOSMODEMYANSKAYA. The mother of two Heroes of the Soviet Union in her study.

of our delegation's arrival got out, people streamed to us. Everyone wanted to clasp our hands, to get to know us better.

I spoke at several meetings in Paris and its suburbs. And every time I spoke I felt the respect with which the common people of France regarded me, a representative of the USSR. From the platforms men and women of the most varied professions spoke words of love and devotion, of friendship for my country, expressing their deep affection for the world's first champion of peace, Joseph Vissarionovich Stalin.

Upon my return from France I delivered hundreds of speeches on the Paris Congress. Soviet people showed a lively interest in the way working people abroad live and asked many questions. This is because our people are educated in the spirit of internationalism and are friendly to the peace-loving peoples of all countries and are always prepared to stretch a fraternal helping hand out to them.

The mighty movement for peace and against the instigators of a new war continues to gain in breadth and strength. Those who are trying to drench the world in blood again will be drowned in the ocean of the peoples' wrath.

Under the leadership of the Soviet Union led by the great Stalin, fighter of genius for justice, peace and happiness, the peoples of the world will defend their lawful right to a peaceful life.

I wish all my sisters in foreign lands new achievements in the fight for peace.



By Alexei Diki

People's Actor of the USSR, Stalin Prize Winner

To me the past year has been marked by my intense work on creating the image of the great Stalin in the second part of the art-documentary film *the Battle of Stalingrad*.

It is well-nigh impossible to express in words the tremendous feeling of joy and anxiety that I experienced in creating the image of J. V. Stalin, the greatest man of all time and peoples, the friend and teacher of the working people the world over. I was fully aware of the fact that playing the role of J. V. Stalin in such a film of such profound scope as the *Battle of Stalingrad* placed tremendous responsibility on me, and I was fired with the desire to put into



ALEXEI DIKI. He won a Stalin Prize for his work in the title role of "Admiral Nakhimov."

this role all my artistic skill and my stagecraft of many years standing.

The creation of the image of the great Stalin in a big two-part film is not only my own personal merit. The entire cast from the producer to the mass-scene extras have carefully and with great love followed my work, and I have seen how sincerely and ardently each one of them wished to see our film a vivid and interesting production and that I, the performer of the leading role, should succeed in creatively unfolding the great intellect of our dearly-loved leader.

And I, a Soviet actor, am especially happy for the fact that I have been given the honored task of creating on the screen the image of the great Stalin, who inspired and directed the historic *Battle of Stalingrad*.

It is impossible in a brief New Year's note to recount my work on this role. This is the subject for a special and elaborate article. I can only say here that the artistic creation of J. V. Stalin's image in the film *Battle of Stalingrad* is the greatest work of my life.

Entering the new year of 1950 I am full of stirring creative plans and projects. On the stage as well as on the screen I wish to continue and extend my work of creating vivid and typical images of Soviet people, heroes of the new socialist world, illuminated by the genius of the great Stalin.

By Maria Maksakova

Honored Artist of the RSFSR, Stalin Prize Winner, soloist of the Order of Lenin State Bolshoi Theater of the USSR

THE high standard of our listeners compels us Soviet artists to work hard and constantly to improve our technique. The days fly by quickly in creative work, and here we are already on the threshold of the new year, 1950!

My most vivid impression of the past year was the concert dedicated to the great Stalin's 70th birthday. I shall never forget the ardent love that moved me when I mingled my voice with the chorus of 2,000 soloists of the Bolshoi Theater and other noted Moscow choruses as we sang A. V. Alexandrov's *Song About Stalin*.

I, who have been awarded a Stalin Prize twice, am deeply moved by the great solicitude shown by our great leader for art and Soviet artists. We feel that solicitude every day.

In the coming year I plan to continue my pedagogical activities training new vocalists in addition to singing in the opera myself. Our young singers are talented, and it is a real pleasure to work with them.

New Year's greetings to the artists of theaters in foreign lands. I wish them creative powers and successes in their work.

I also wish the art of every one of my foreign colleagues to serve the cause of peace!



MARIA MAKSAKOVA. Stalin Prize winner, she is a grand-opera soloist and Honored Artist of the RSFSR.

International Women's Organization Strengthens Fight for Peace

By M. Ovsyannikova

Editor of the magazine "Soviet Woman"

The Women's International Democratic Federation, to which are affiliated women's organizations throughout the world with a total membership of 80,000,000, is one of the major organizations fighting for peace.

This article was written in connection with the recent six-day meeting of the Council of the Federation in Moscow, which was attended by delegates from 36 countries.

WOMEN play a big role in the mighty movement of peace supporters which embraces more than 600,000,000 persons. More than anyone else women as mothers cannot forget the suffering that the Second World War brought mankind.

The Women's International Democratic Federation, which unites people irrespective of race, nationality, religious convictions, or political views, is the organization which most fully answers the hopes and expectations of broad strata of women in all countries. Its program, like the practical work it carries on, arouses sincere sympathy in



LEADERS OF FEDERATION. Pictured at the Moscow meeting, left to right are Muriel Draper (USA); Marie Claude Vaillant-Couturier (France); Nina Popova (USSR); Zinaida Gurina (USSR); Dolores Ibarruri (Spain); Ting Ling (China) and Jeanette Vermeersh (France).



REPRESENTED CHINA. Ting Ling, famous Chinese writer, is on the extreme right of the delegation.

millions and millions of women. The women of Europe, Asia, and America, of all the colonial and dependent countries, are drawn to it; its influence and authority are steadily growing. In the four years of its existence the Women's International Democratic Federation has united in its ranks, 80,000,000 women from 59 countries.

The Federation has more than once demonstrated to the entire world its devotion to peace and its readiness to fight for peace. The Second World Congress of Women held in Budapest in December, 1948, adopted a manifesto in defense of peace. The words of the manifesto declare fervently:

"It is up to us to prevent our husbands, sons, and brothers from being hurled into a new war and made into cannon fodder in the interests of profiteers and atomic gamblers. It is up to us to silence forever the shriek of sirens

and the sound of exploding bombs which may fall on our peaceful homes and destroy our children and grandchildren in their cradles."

A few months later the Women's International Democratic Federation together with the international liaison committee of intellectuals for the defense of peace were the initiators in calling of a World Congress of Partisans of Peace. Representatives of women's democratic organizations from all continents took part in this congress.

Democratic women energetically got down to seeing that the Congress decisions were carried out. This was clearly shown in the reports and speeches made by representatives of democratic women's organizations at the session of the Council of the WIDF held in Moscow recently.

There were several questions on the session's agenda: Defense of the soc

and economic rights of women in capitalist countries, the women's democratic press and its tasks, the institution of International Children's Day, and the conference of the women of the countries of Asia. But all these questions were subordinated to the fundamental, the chief question heading the agenda—women's fight for peace.

The women of the Soviet Union are one of the militant links which cement the Women's International Democratic Federation. The great political and social conquests of Soviet women are an inspiring example to the masses of women in the capitalist countries. In the Soviet Union everyone wants peace. But the Soviet people do not limit themselves merely to loving peace. Through their selfless labor, their constant concern for the growth of the might of the land of socialism—bulwark of peace and democracy throughout the world—the Soviet people, both men and women, are rendering every kind of support to the forces of peace. The will of the Soviet people, of the Soviet women, is embodied in the foreign policy of the Soviet Government, which staunchly and consistently defends peace and co-operation among peoples.

The women's democratic organizations of the People's Democracies, embracing several million women, make up an imposing force in the Federation. The women of Czechoslovakia, Poland, Romania, Hungary, Bulgaria and Albania, who have come to know the joy of liberation from imperialist slavery, who have attained full equality in all spheres of political, economic and cultural life, are resolutely fighting for peace and for the triumph of their new life.

Words in defense of peace rang out like a holy vow at the Session from the women of the Chinese People's Republic and the People's Republic of Korea.

The Democratic Federation of Women of China now has a membership of 22,000,000 women.

Louder and more decisively are freedom-loving Frenchwomen demanding an end to the regime of poverty and the policy of war. The Union of Frenchwomen has come out against the Atlantic Pact, exposing it as a weapon of war. The "caravans of peace" and the "notebooks of peace" were splendid forms of its struggle. The women collected millions of signatures in these



GENERAL VIEW OF MOSCOW MEETING. The French delegation to the women's conference is in the foreground of this photo.

notebooks. The Union of Frenchwomen is actively fighting for the cessation of the war in Viet Nam.

The Union of Italian Women is carrying on "house to house" and "door to door" agitation and propaganda for peace. The Italian women were the ones who initiated the gathering of signatures to petitions to the United Nations General Assembly in defense of peace and in support of the proposals of the representatives of the Soviet Union in the United Nations organization on disarmament and the outlawing of the atom bomb. At that time they collected 3,500,000 signatures. To the national petition of the Italian people against the Atlantic Pact 8,000,000 signatures were collected.

Despite the terror and unbelievable persecution of the royalist-fascist, the Greek women too have been able to organize a Union of Greek Women. The heroism that the Greek women are displaying in the struggle for the freedom of their country is truly great. The royalist-fascist courts in Salonika sentenced 14 young patriots to death, among them several girls. "If you inform on your comrades you will go free, you will be pardoned," they were told. Their mothers were sent to see them in the

hope of breaking the will of the heroines. But there were no traitors among these girls and women.

Instead of kindergartens, nurseries, and schools, Greece is covered with the graves of children killed by bombs. There are 400,000 orphans in Greece left to the mercy of fate. Twenty thousand children have been forcibly removed from their parents and imprisoned in special camps where they are starving to death.

"Another enemy has attacked us," the Greek delegates told the session. "This is Tito and his band. Theirs is an attack cowardly and cruel, which has increased the difficulty of our struggle. The warmongers are rejoicing that they have acquired a new ally in Tito, who has turned his weapons against us. But even under the conditions of fierce terror reigning in our country the women always find ways of fighting fascism."

Not for a single day have the women of Spain ceased to struggle against the hangman Franco. Passion burned in the speech that Dolores Ibarruri made to the session, in which she appealed to the women of the countries whose governments are preparing a new war:

"We must tell our husbands and children the truth! We must accustom

them to the idea that when the Motherland is attacked by foreign armies wishing to conquer it then defense of the Motherland is a sacred duty, but we must also tell them that they cannot go to their death for the sake of defending the interests of the castes that oppress and exploit them. We must tell them that learning to use a gun is necessary not in order to attack peaceful peoples but to defend peace, to fight against a war of aggression, to defend the right of peoples to independence, to defend their own rights and the right of their people to be free."

With great attention the session followed the speeches of the American delegates, who reported that the common people of America are coming more and more to realize that a war, should it be unleashed by the instigators, will only bring death to millions of people, will bring with it the horrors of modern air raids, and the destruction of treasures that have been created by the work of many generations. The women of America are coming more and more to understand that the policy of the warmakers is directed against the interests of the masses.

The fight of the women of Great Britain is growing and becoming stronger. The World Peace Congress in Paris was attended by 150 British women. For many months now the "Bus of Peace," organized by women-democrats, has been touring England and Scotland.

The women of the Latin American countries are taking an active part in

the struggle against the instigators of a new war. They played a big role in the convocation of National Peace Congresses in Argentina, Brazil, Cuba, Uruguay and Mexico.

The growth of the women's democratic movement in Germany should be noted with joy. The Union of Democratic Women of Germany, which now embraces more than 300,000 women, was the initiator of a petition calling for the outlawing of the atom bomb. The petition was signed by 5,300,000 women; it was circulated not only in the Soviet Zone but also, despite the obstacles put forth by the British and American occupation authorities, in the Western Zones of Germany as well.

In the Scandinavian countries the women were the initiators of the fight against the Atlantic Pact. In Norway and Denmark democratic women's organizations gathered scores of thousands of signatures of women who condemned the Atlantic Pact.

The women of Viet Nam, Indonesia, and Malaya are making a tremendous contribution to the struggle of the peoples for peace and democracy by actively defending their national independence against the armed aggression of the imperialists. Despite the persecutions the number of women who are taking part in the struggle against the reactionary regime is growing from day to day in India, Lebanon, Iran, and other colonial and dependent countries.

A big event in the international women's movement was the recent conference of the women of the countries

of Asia, held in the capital of democratic China on WIDF initiative.

The conference was attended by women from Viet Nam, India, Pakistan, Syria, Lebanon, Iran and other countries in Asia. It was also attended by delegates from the Soviet Socialist Republics in the Asiatic part of the USSR. Guests included representatives of the women of Algeria, Niger, Madagascar, and Equatorial Africa, as also from England, America, France and Holland.

The session of the council of the WIDF called on women's democratic organizations to co-operate with women's organizations that really wish to struggle for peace.

The session unanimously approved the decision of the Executive Committee of the WIDF to exclude representatives of the Yugoslav women's organization from the leading organs of the Federation since it had gone over to the camp of Tito's criminal imperialist band. Demands that these ladies should be excluded from the leading organs of the Federation came from the majority of the national women's organizations. The session instructed the secretariat of the WIDF to establish contact with those Yugoslav women who, in the underground under the Tito dictatorship and in emigration, preserve their fidelity to the camp of democracy and peace.

The forces of the democratic women's front have not yet been fully utilized. The most important task of the front is to wage an energetic struggle for the unity of the women's organizations within each country, a struggle to rally wider masses of democratic women around the WIDF. Millions of women in the capitalist countries are beginning to realize that material wellbeing, eradication of discrimination against women in payment for work, the acquisitions of political and economic rights are all indissolubly bound up with the fight for peace and democracy.

In the name of the lives of children in the name of justice and freedom, women of the world are rallying under the banner of the true fighters for peace and democracy, for social progress, under the banner of those who are fighting the grasping designs of imperialist action, against fiendish fascism and the black forces of the old and obsolete world which are hatching new sanguinary schemes against mankind.



CANADIAN DELEGATES TO WIDF. Members of the Canadian group in Moscow, left to right: Libbie Park, Dorise Nilsen and Mary Kardash.

Rostov Workers Reply to Greetings From Newcastle, England

IN December, the workers of Rostov-on-Don held huge mass meetings to respond to a message of peace and friendship sent them by 30,000 trade-unionists of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, England.

Rostov is a center of the agricultural machinery industry and also of various types of light industry producing consumer goods.

The trade-unionists of Rostov sent the following message to the Newcastle workers:

"Dear friends and comrades, your greetings addressed to the workers of our city met with a wide response and with warm approval by our working people.

"Engaged in peaceful creative labor, we, like all Soviet people, are vitally interested in a stable lasting peace. That is why we warmly welcome your pledges to struggle indefatigably for peace and to strengthen friendship between our peoples.

"You may rest assured that you will find in the Soviet people reliable friends in the struggle for peace, against the instigators of war.

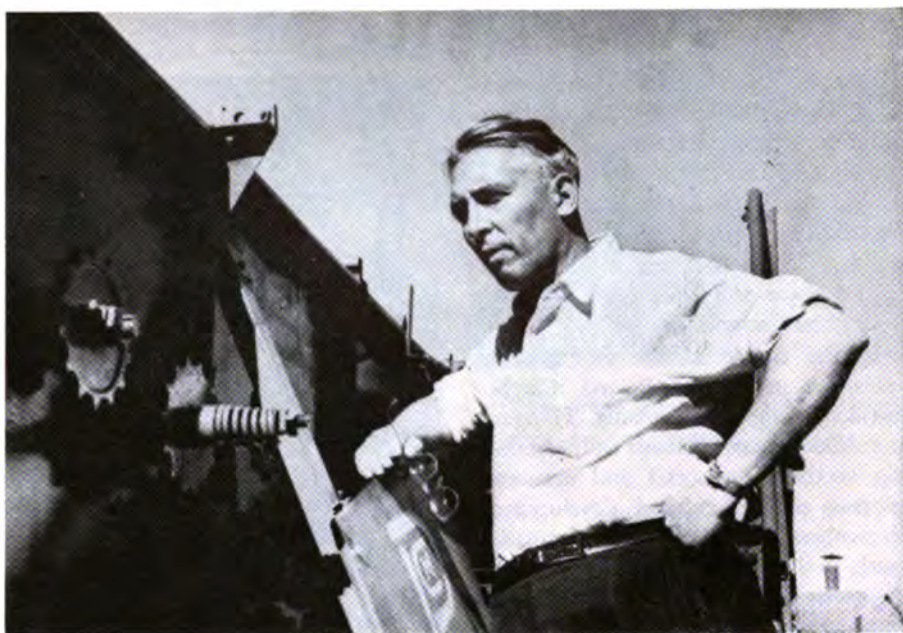
"Long live the close and sincere friendship between the peoples of Britain and the Soviet Union!"

A separate message was sent by 7,000 workers of the Stalin Agricultural Works at Rostov, who assembled at a meeting on the factory grounds. They wrote:

"We condemn the preparation for a new war carried on by the imperialists, headed by the American aggressors. We support peace all over the world. We are for democracy and socialism. We do not want war and struggle to prevent it—but not because we are scared by the saber-rattling of the warmongers. It is not we but the imperialists who should fear war.

"The forces struggling for peace and socialism are growing every day. The Soviet Union, headed by our wise Stalin, is in the vanguard of the struggle for peace.

"Long live peace all over the world!"



COMBINE DESIGNER. The men shown in these pictures typify the thousands of Rostov workers and specialists who sent a message of peace and friendship to British trade-unionists. Alexander Krasnichenko of the Rostselmach Works is shown with the "Stalinets-6."



EXPERT PLANE OPERATOR. Pyotr Kolesnikov of the Rostselmach Works in Rostov quadruples his daily quota.

People's Democracies, Aided by USSR, See Prosperous, Happy 1950

By L. Karasin

HAPPY New Year! These words were sounded by hundreds of millions of people throughout the world as mankind ushered in the year 1950. And in the People's Democracies, whose citizens have gained genuine freedom and have come to know the happiness of life, these words have an especially joyous and festive ring.

In the course of the five postwar years the peoples of Poland, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Romania, Hungary, and Albania have achieved truly astounding successes in social and economic spheres and in cultural development. In richness and scope of transformative work, in the significance and importance of results achieved, these few years are equal to many decades.

Indeed, was it so long ago that the countries of Central and Southeastern Europe were classed among the so-called European backyards, that they presented a wretched picture of monstrous oppression and despotism? Who does not know that before the war these countries were semi-colonies of the big imperialist powers, that actually these countries enjoyed neither political nor economic independence? Four-fifths of Romania's main industry—the oil industry—belonged to foreign monopolistic establishments. In Hungary 40 per cent of the national capital was in the hands of foreign concerns. Foreign monopolies had seized the main industries in Poland and Bulgaria. Imperialist enterprises had turned the Balkan countries into sources of raw materials and in every way hindered the development of domestic industry.

The big imperialist powers never took these countries into consideration, regarding them as small change in their imperialist dealings. They always grossly violated the sovereign rights of the countries of Eastern Europe. The peoples remember how, at the will of the financial magnates, Czechoslovakia was erased from the map of Europe in 1938, and



ROMANIAN EXHIBITION HALL. Soviet-made motors, looms and other machinery is shown here during an industrial exhibit.

how in 1939 Mussolini's Italy seized Albania. As is known, the borders of Poland were shifted on more than one occasion, and with the sole object of aggravating relations between her and the USSR.

The forces of international reaction figured that after the war everything would remain as before, that the war-ravaged countries of Central and Southeastern Europe would not be able to offer any serious resistance to the economic pressure exerted by the monopolies; they figured that by entangling these countries in enslaving treaties they would dominate them completely and establish a colonial order there.

But those who hoped that history would repeat itself received an edifying lesson. The peoples of Eastern Europe, who were delivered from the fascist yoke by the Soviet Union, resolutely put an end to imperialist enslavement and firmly took the path of people's

democracy, the path of alliance and friendship with the USSR. The great Soviet power has helped the People's Democracies to consolidate their freedom and independence and has invariably acted as an unselfish friend and their loyal champion. The USSR has protected the territorial integrity and the national interests of these countries against numerous encroachments of the imperialists. After liberating Poland from fascist oppression the USSR rendered her political assistance, which is reflected in the Potsdam decision and the firm support of Poland's western borders on the Oder and the Neisse. The Soviet Union insisted on the just aim of returning Transylvania to Romania. The steadfast and highly-principled policy of the USSR frustrated the attempts of international reaction to deprive Bulgaria of a sizable part of her territory. In concluding the peace treaties with Romania, Bulgaria, and Hungar-

the Soviet Union displayed sincere concern for their national regeneration, for safeguarding them against a possible repetition of German aggression; the Soviet Union defended the interests of justice and friendly co-operation. The treaties which the USSR subsequently concluded with the People's Democracies rest upon the principles of equality—the inviolable basis of Soviet foreign policy.

As life itself has demonstrated, the treaties between the USSR and the People's Democracies are not only a reliable guarantee against any attacks whatsoever on the independence and sovereignty of these countries but also serve as an earnest of their rapid rehabilitation and flourishing. The close economic collaboration between the USSR and the East European countries pursues the object of developing their productive forces, of industrializing these countries, of helping them to realize their extensive plans for national economic rehabilitation and reconstruction.

This is indeed the case. The Soviet Union is shipping to the People's Democracies not only such valuable industrial raw materials as iron and steel and non-ferrous metals, iron ore, manganese and chromium, oil products, cotton and seed, but also industrial capital equipment, machine tools, tractors, and motor vehicles. All this naturally creates favor-



SOVIET EXHIBIT IN ROMANIA. A part of the great Soviet display is shown here including cranes, a tractor and excavator.

able conditions for the successful realization of the major economic tasks. It is worth noting that the shipments from the USSR to the People's Democracies protect the national economy in those countries from the discriminatory foreign policy of the international monopolies.

The economic ties between the USSR and the People's Democracies are of

decisive significance for the development of the national economy in those countries and in consolidating their economic independence. Thus, the Soviet shipments of hundreds of millions of dollars worth of industrial equipment to Poland have made for unprecedented economic prosperity there. The Soviet shipments have enabled Poland to build a large new iron and steel works which



STEEL MILL IN BOHEMIA. Czechoslovakia's heavy industry is booming and steel is one of the main products.



CZECHS SEE SOVIET TRACTORS. The agricultural fair held in Prague included displays of Soviet machines. These Moravian peasants are inspecting a "Stalinets-80."

will double her steel output, a new power station, cement mills, heavy engineering plants, and other industries. The Soviet Union is rendering Czechoslovakia unselfish assistance in the rehabilitation and reconstruction of her economy. Shipments of raw materials, manufactured articles, and equipment for the heavy and mining industries are being enlarged. At the same time, Soviet orders ensure the uninterrupted operation of industry. Their importance may be judged from the fact that about 70 per cent of the Czechoslovak goods shipped to the Soviet Union would not find buyers in the capitalist markets owing to the growth of competition and the difficulties of selling. The Soviet Union is expanding shipments of acutely deficient types of raw materials and industrial equipment to Hungary which that country vitally needs in order to develop her national economy. The Soviet Union is supplying Romania with equipment for developing the oil and shipbuilding industries and is rendering her technical aid in the construction of industrial enterprises and the manufacture of new types of machines which industry and agriculture greatly need. The USSR is assisting Bulgaria and Albania in all possible ways to further the industrialization of these countries.

It is important to stress as a characteristic feature of the economic relations between the USSR and the People's Democracies the fact that Soviet exports to these countries are planned so as to promote the growth of their level of industrial production.

The disinterested aid of the Soviet Union has been the decisive factor in enabling the peoples of Central and Southeastern Europe, under the leadership of the Communist Parties and workers' parties, to overcome postwar difficulties and achieve truly amazing successes. All these countries have substantially exceeded the prewar level of industrial production. Their peoples have rid themselves forever of the nightmare of crises and unemployment—those inevitable concomitants of capitalism. The well-being of the working people is improving. Real wages in all these countries are considerably higher than they were before the war. Prices are dropping; the purchasing power of the population is rising. In Poland the prewar per capita consumption of food



HUNGARY'S FIRST ALUMINUM FOUNDRY. Hungary has rich bauxite deposits but formerly imported aluminum at high prices. More of these factories are being built.

products and manufactured goods has already been exceeded. Not so long ago Poland, Czechoslovakia, Romania, Bulgaria and Hungary were among the countries from which working people emigrated in streams. According to figures that are a substantial understatement, between 1920 and 1939 alone more than 3,000,000 persons were forced to leave these countries in search of a livelihood. Now this shameful page has been closed forever. Today people are returning to these countries and are actively participating in building the new life. To take but one example, during the past three years Poland has registered the return of more than 106,000 Poles.

The economic and political relations

between the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies are based on complete mutual trust and sincere friendship. These are relations of a new type—close, cordial relations possible only among countries where the people are in power. The assistance rendered by the Soviet Union consolidates the national independence and sovereignty of the People's Democratic Republics in every way.

"Without the alliance with the USSR without her fraternal aid, the Czechoslovak people could not today be building their new, independent, people's democratic state, could not have withstood the political and economic pressure of the western imperialists, and would have again fallen under their subordination," Klement Gottwald, the

President of the Czechoslovak Republic, has declared.

"The guarantee of our independence and of international peace . . . are the fraternal alliance and hearty friendship of our people with the peoples of the great Union of Soviet Socialist Republics," declares the President of the Polish Republic, Boleslaw Bierut.

"The Soviet Union gave us freedom, it gave us victory, and now it is giving us light and life," declares Premier Enver Hoxha of the Albanian Republic.

Such is the voice of the People's Democracies, which, with the assistance of the Soviet Union, have achieved major economic and cultural victories in every field.

The dark forces of reaction are not abating. They are trying to frustrate the historic upswing in the People's Democratic Republics, to organize an armed intervention against them and convert them into colonies. For this purpose they are employing their shock detachment—Tito's fascist band. But the imperialists are meeting with one defeat after another. The Budapest trial of the Rajk-Tito spy center and the Sofia trial of Traicho Kostov, traitor to the Bulgarian people, have dealt a blow of tremendous force at the machinations of the imperialists. The insidious plans of the enemies of peace and democracy



BULGARIAN AGRICULTURE. Plowing on a co-operative farm.

have been thoroughly unmasked. And so it will be in the future as well. For where free and independent peoples are themselves guiding their destiny, the machinations of the imperialists and their Tito lackeys will meet with inevitable failure.

The outstanding successes of the countries of Central and Southeastern Europe are the result of the creative efforts of millions of working people who have come to know the joys of a free and independent life. The common people know that they are the masters of their countries, and they are devoting all their energies to strengthening and developing them.

The peoples of the new democracies have entered the year 1950 firmly resolved to achieve new victories in their peaceful constructive labor. They are gripped by tremendous enthusiasm. They are immune to war hysteria and they face the morrow confidently. They are cognizant of their strength, the foundation of which is their friendship and collaboration with the USSR. The Soviet peace policy safeguards them against imperialist threats and blackmail. To the People's Democracies the Soviet Union is an ally who helped them gain freedom from a foreign yoke, from oppression by the landlords and capitalists, and who now continues to help them build a new, bright life in the interests of peace and progress, in the interests of all humanity.



POLAND BUILDS RAILWAY CARS. Scene in a state workshop in Poznan which also produces steam engines and freight cars.

A Muscovite's Diary

TWENTY of the country's best chess players participated in the 17th tournament for the championship of the Soviet Union in Moscow which closed on November 20.

The competition, which drew the attention of the entire chess world, ran for 35 days during which 190 games were played with 105 resulting in wins and 85 in draws.

At the end, the final standings showed the Muscovites V. Smyslov and D. Bronstein tied for first place with each scoring 13 points. The tie will be played off at a later date. Next in order came E. Geller, Odessa, and M. Taimanov, Leningrad, with 12½ points, dividing third and fourth places, while only one point back were A. Kotov of Moscow, I. Boleslavsky, Sverdlovsk, and S. Furman of Leningrad, holding fifth to seventh places. Then came P. Keres of Tallinn with 11 points, R. Kholmov of Vilnius and L. Aronin of the Moscow Region with 10 points each.

Other scores included: S. Flohr, Moscow, 9 points; A. Sokolsky, Lvov, 8½ points; and A. Lilienthal, Moscow, N. Kopylov, Leningrad and V. Mikenas, Vilnius, 8 points each.

Thus Smyslov and Bronstein (the latter is the 1948 USSR Champion) who tied for first place, were only three points ahead of the holders of ninth and tenth places.

Retired Miners Given Apartments

Soviet coal miners who retire on pensions are given many special privileges including deeds for the life-time use of their apartments.

The government decree giving these advantages to retired miners was adopted two years ago.

G. T. Atanov, a coal hewer, who worked for more than 40 years in the pits of the Donbas, for example, was given his apartment deed last year. Since then he has been deeded a still better apartment in a newly-constructed building. The apartment consists of



TIED FOR USSR CHESS CROWN. Muscovites V. Smyslov (left) and D. Bronstein finished in a draw for first place in the recent USSR chess championship matches in Moscow.

three rooms, and bath plus a kitchen with all modern conveniences.

In 1948 the Stalinugol mining trust presented 132 deeds for the life-time use of apartments to its oldest miners who had retired on pension. Among them were 13 hewers, 18 tunnelers, mine experts, coal cutter operators and

loaders and other employees.

Deeds have also been given to many employees during the past year. Among the 35 oldest employees given apartment deeds recently were the mine foreman, Zhekov, the loader Kiyarov, the coalcutter operator, Frolov and the hewer, Kapitanov.

MOSCOW RADIO BROADCASTS IN ENGLISH

January 16—January 29

Radio programs in English will be broadcast from Moscow to the United States on the following schedule from January 16 to January 29. All time is Eastern Standard.

Daily evening programs of news, political commentary, and sidelights on Soviet life are broadcast in three periods: from 6:20 P.M. to 7:30 P.M.; 8:00 P.M. to 9:00 P.M. and from 10:00 P.M. to 10:55 P.M.

All programs may be heard on 15.23, 11.88, 9.72, 9.67 and 7.29 megacycles.

The first program is also heard on 7.36 megacycles; the second program also on 9.60 and 7.36, while the third program is also on 15.41 and 11.78.

All programs begin with the news and a review of the press. These are followed by comment on Soviet or in-

ternational subjects.

The following special features are scheduled for the evening programs:

Mondays, January 16 and January 23—programs for farmers.

Tuesdays, January 17 and January 24—programs for youth.

Wednesdays, January 18 and January 25—scientific and cultural programs.

Thursdays, January 19 and January 26—programs in Russian for American Slavs.

Fridays, January 20 and January 27—literary and musical programs entitled: "In the Republics of the Land of the Soviets."

Saturdays, January 21 and January 28—economic reviews, weekly sports reviews, replies to letters from listeners.

Sundays, January 22 and January 29—concerts.

ANNUAL INDEX, 1949
Readers desiring the 1949 index of the USSR Information Bulletin may obtain copies free upon request to our office.

Dear Reader:

The postman brings us daily evidence that many thousands of Americans are eager for more truth, more facts about the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. Mail received in the office of the *USSR Information Bulletin* and in the Soviet Embassy in Washington attests to this hunger—and it is expressed in letters and cards that are sincere, honest and friendly.

We know, as you do, that this correspondence is only a mere sampling—a drop in the bucket—of the real store of friendship held for the USSR by the American public. Thousands upon thousands do not know where to write for information. They never see or hear of the *USSR Information Bulletin*.

Among these people are many of your friends, associates and relatives. Most of them missed the fine articles and revealing photographs you enjoyed in the past year. They did not read in our November 18 issue how Soviet scientists are making animals more prolific with a new serum; they missed the report on the fulfillment of the third quarter economic quota carried November 7; they lacked the advantage you had of getting the complete story about the situation regarding the Tito Government in Yugoslavia as reflected in the series of official Soviet notes carried in several recent issues. Then there were the articles on architecture and city reconstruction (September 23); the picture story on the puppet theaters; that fine duck-hunting pictorial story the last of October; sports articles galore—on soccer, basketball, track and swimming. Teachers would have enjoyed a dozen pieces on education, on the role of the instructor, night schools, vocational training, and the growth of enrollment.

Where else but in the *Information Bulletin* would you have read the story of the meetings of the All-USSR Peace Congress, expressing as it did the great desire of all Soviet people for a peaceful, democratic world? Then there were the stirring replies of Soviet workers to the friendly messages of the workers of Coventry and the youth of Philadelphia to underscore this continuing fight for peace in the USSR.

For these and many other major developments you depend upon the *Information Bulletin*. Now is the time to broaden the base, as they say, to spread the good work, so that new thousands will receive a thorough-going, rounded picture of the USSR in 24 issues each year.

Your relative, neighbor, shop-mate or associate is missing all these things through no fault of his or her own. We believe you could help us—and them—and therefore are addressing you on this page. We want these Americans to know our publication, to become acquainted with both it and the Soviet people.

For our part, we are offering a special gift rate subscription of \$1 for a full year's subscription of 24 issues. Although this offer was originally intended to expire January 21, 1950, the response by prepaid card and letter was so heavy that we feel it should be extended somewhat, particularly since the card was omitted from the December 21 issue. This offer will now expire February 5, 1950.

The prepaid, addressed post card at the left is for your convenience. All you need do now is to fill out the card to start the *Bulletin* to one, two or more persons. You may include your own subscription or extend an old one at the same time if you desire. If you prefer, send no money now and we will bill you later.

Gift subscriptions are in tune with the times. Subscriptions to the *Bulletin* are particularly so, and we hope you will like the idea and join with us in building friends in the cause of peace, international understanding and good-fellowship.

With every good wish of the season to you and yours, we are

Sincerely,

The USSR Information Bulletin

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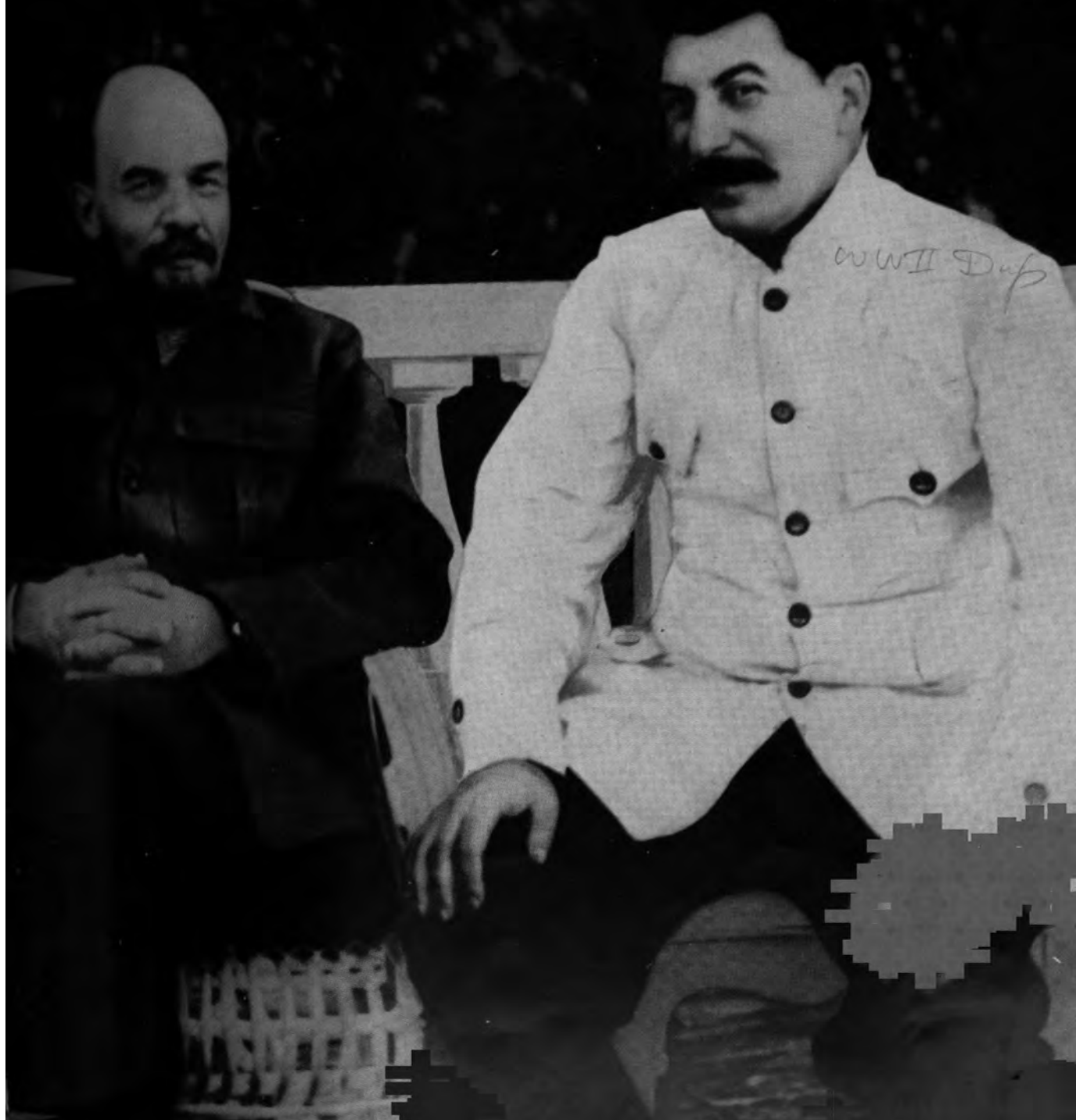
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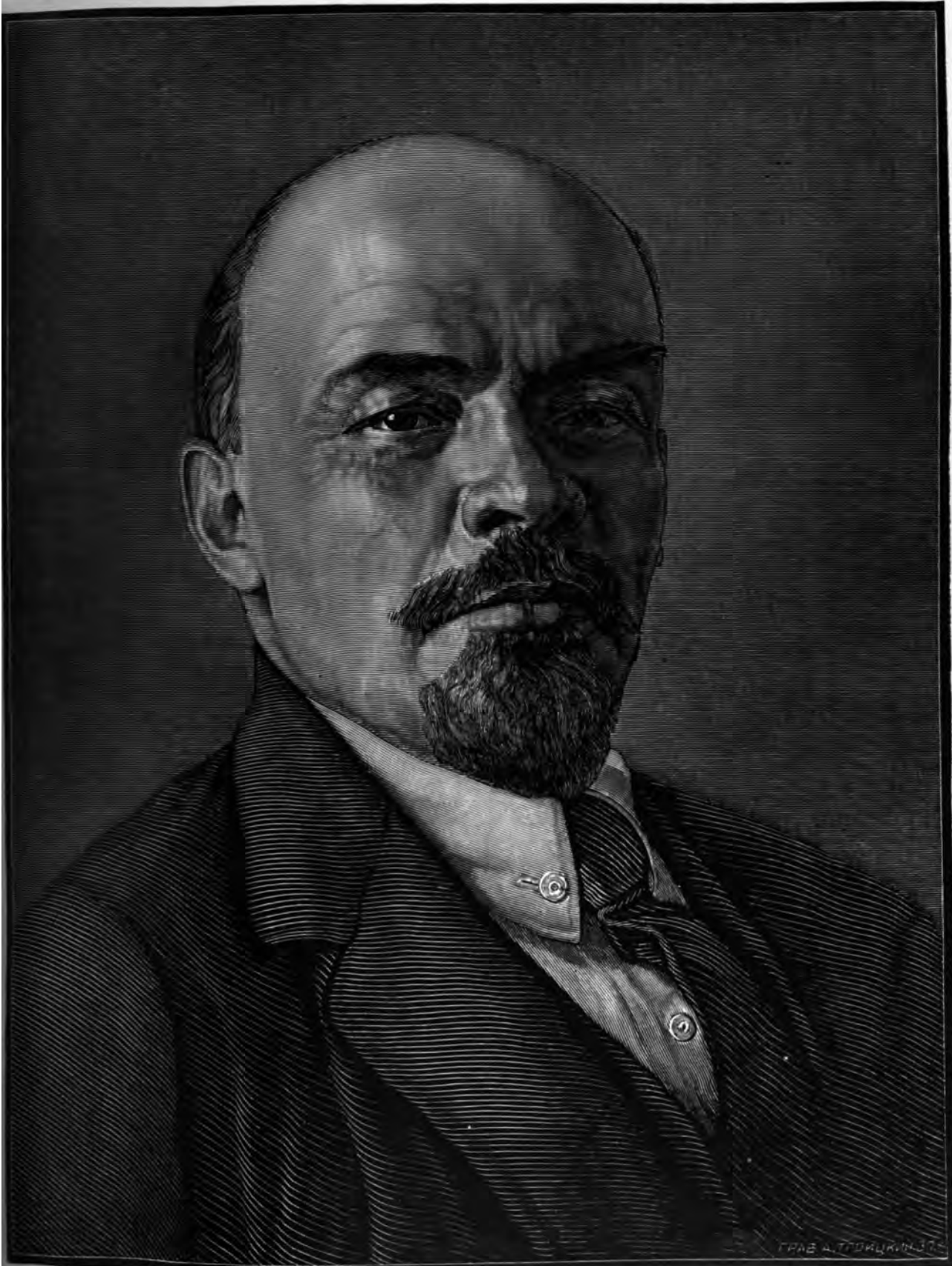
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THE COVER: FRONT: V. I. Lenin and J. V. Stalin photographed at Gorki (near Moscow) in 1922 where Stalin visited Lenin while he was recovering from an illness. **BACK:** A beautifully decorated vase showing Lenin addressing a group of people.

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Vladimir Ilyich Lenin

(April 22, 1870—January 21, 1924)

Great leader and teacher of the working people, leader of the Great October Socialist Revolution, founder of the Bolshevik Party and the Soviet State.



IN KREMLIN STUDY. V. I. Lenin, who was then Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars, photographed at his desk.

Leninism—Banner of Millions

By Professor G. Gak

AT the end of the nineteenth century the great Lenin and his great comrade-in-arms, Stalin, raised the banner of struggle for revolutionary Marxism. They launched an offensive against the reformists and opportunists who hid from the workers the true essence of Marxism, and under the guise of Marxism gave them their own opportunist theories, brazenly deceiving the working class and betraying its interests while calling themselves Marxists.

Engels pointed out that a new species of "socialists" had appeared, who in words recognize the Marxist demand for the socialization of the means of production, but who add that this is something extremely remote and practically of the indefinite future. These pseudo-socialists were a real godsend to the

bourgeoisie: relegating socialism to the hazy distant future, they stifled the revolutionary forces in the working class, constantly imbued them with disbelief in the successful outcome of the struggle against capitalism, disbelief in the possibility of victory over capitalism, and strove to perpetuate capitalist slavery. These reformist dregs did all this under the flag of Marxism.

In the struggle against international opportunism, Lenin and Stalin upheld revolutionary Marxism against distortion by the opportunists, and at the same time developed it further, enriching the revolutionary content of Marxism with new ideas. Leninism, which is Marxism of the era of imperialism and proletarian revolutions, came into being on the basis of applying

Marxism to the new conditions of the class struggle of the proletariat.

Lenin and Stalin, the founders of Leninism, exposed the deception of the opportunists and raised the question of socialism, of the struggle for socialism as a direct practical question. Lenin and Stalin scientifically proved that in the era of imperialism socialist revolution, i.e., revolution aiming at the socialist reconstruction of society, is an immediate practical inevitability.

While the opportunists lauded the firmness of capitalism and its stability, and imbued the workers with the idea that the struggle for socialism was a hopeless one, thus dooming the workers meekly to bear the capitalist yoke, Lenin and Stalin based their thesis on the fact that imperialism is the eve of

socialism, the eve of socialist revolution, that imperialism is a declining capitalism, going to its doom.

The Leninist-Stalinist teachings laid the basis for and opened the way to the victory of the proletariat and to bringing nearer the date of this victory.

Lenin's theory on the possibility and necessity of the victory of socialism first in one or in a few separate countries dealt a death blow to the Menshevik-Trotskyite theory of passive waiting for the general outcome, a theory aimed at stifling the revolutionary initiative of the working class and perpetuating the capitalist order. Lenin's brilliant idea of the possibility of the victory of socialism in one country gave the proletarians of different countries a revolutionary perspective, freed their revolutionary initiative and strengthened their faith in the victory of the proletarian revolution. Lenin's and Stalin's teachings on the allies of the proletariat, and its powerful reserves in the non-proletarian working masses, opened up enormous possibilities for broadening the social basis of the proletarian revolution and the reliable perspective of its victory.

The teachings created by Lenin and Stalin on the new type of party—the

party of social revolution and dictatorship of the proletariat—was an answer to question of how to ensure and accelerate the victory of the proletariat. For only a party of a new type, such as had been created by the leaders of Bolshevism, Lenin and Stalin, could be capable, —and practice confirmed this—of solving the most complex task of storming capitalism and achieving the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Thus, the entire theory and policy of Leninism proved to be a powerful revolutionizing and organizing force, a theoretical and moral source from which the proletariat draws faith and confidence in the victory of its cause.

* * *

Leninism came into being in Russia. Developing further the great idea of Marxism on the historical mission of the proletariat, concretizing this idea in adaptation to the new historic situation, Lenin and Stalin discovered the special role of the Russian working class as the most revolutionary in the world, and imbued the Russian proletariat with the consciousness of the fact that it was called upon by history to initiate the overthrow of imperialism as the advanced detachment and shock brigade of

the world proletariat. The victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution in Russia demonstrated to the whole world the strength and invincibility of Leninism. It showed that the working class is capable of overthrowing imperialism and establishing its own power.

However it showed not only this. Having taken the power into its hands, the working class of Russia, led by the party of

Lenin and Stalin, carried out precisely that which the bourgeoisie and the whole of its gang of "prophets" and propagandists declared unrealizable; having driven out the capitalists and landlords, it built up socialism—a better economic system which is a living embodiment of the great creative forces of the working class. Thus, a severe blow was dealt to bourgeois propaganda, which slandered the working class and asserted that if it destroyed the bourgeois order it would be incapable of setting up any new one. This bourgeois argument has always been and still is used by the social traitors to instill in the working class a disbelief in its strength, and force it meekly to submit to imperialist rule. This is precisely what the present servants of the bourgeoisie and imperialism who call themselves "socialists," who are selling the freedom and honor of the working people of their countries, are doing in France, Italy and Great Britain. The entire essence of the so-called "social democracy" propagated by Blum and other pseudo-socialists consists precisely in keeping the workers away from public administration and in leaving the administration of the state and public life in the hands of the bourgeoisie.

Leninism evokes the mortal hatred of the bitter enemies of popular freedom by the fact that it exposes more and more their slanders against the working people and ever more strengthens the faith of the peoples of the world in their strength and the possibility of their victory.

The great successes achieved by the working people of the Soviet Union, who are struggling and building up their life under the banner of Leninism, inspire the freedom-loving peoples.

In his report to the 18th Congress of the CPSU (B), Stalin said:

"The chief endeavor of the bourgeoisie of all countries and of its reformist hangers-on is to kill in the working class faith in its own strength, faith in the possibility and inevitability of its victory, and thus to perpetuate capitalist slavery. For the bourgeoisie knows that if capitalism has not yet been overthrown and still continues to exist, it owes this not to its own merits, but to the fact that the proletariat has still not faith enough in the possibility of victory. It cannot be said that the efforts of the bourgeoisie in this respect have been



LENIN'S WRITINGS. A clerk and customers in a book store examine an edition of Lenin's works.

altogether unsuccessful. It must be confessed that the bourgeoisie and its agents among the working class have to some extent succeeded in poisoning the minds of the working class with the venom of doubt and skepticism. If the successes of the working class of our country, if its fight and victory serve to rouse the spirit of the working class in the capitalist countries and to strengthen its faith in its own power and in its victory, then our party may say that its work has not been in vain. And there need be no doubt that this will be the case." *

We can now say that this is the case. The great example of the working class of the USSR added moral strength to the working class in a number of European countries, which expressed its determination and proved capable of taking advantage of the situation that arose in these countries and established workers' dictatorship after the Soviet Army had driven the Hitlerite invaders from them. These countries are developing along the path of socialism. The achievements of the working class of the People's Democracies were scored under the banner of Leninism. These countries are led by the workers and the Communist Parties, united on the basis of Leninist-Stalinist teachings. The many-millioned Chinese people have now achieved their freedom because they were inspired by the great example of the heroic Soviet people, because the existence of the Soviet Union influenced the historical destinies of China, because the Communist Party leading the Chinese people is following the banner of struggle in conformity with the teachings of Lenin and Stalin. The working people of the German Democratic Republic are beginning to realize more profoundly that only by uniting under the banner of Leninism will it be able to lead its country to the goal outlined in the *Communist Manifesto*, whose authors were Marx and Engels.

The growing influence of the Communist parties in all the capitalist countries shows that in these countries, too, the teachings of Lenin and Stalin are gaining greater hold on the consciousness of the people.

The historic role of Leninism, the banner of millions, is revealed also in the struggle for peace waged by freedom-loving peoples, who justly see in the Soviet Union the most reliable bul-

wark of peace, and in the Communist Parties the most energetic and consistent fighters for peace.

The peoples' struggle for peace is inseparably bound with the very essence of Leninism, which is the ideology of friendship among nations, the banner of struggle for the freedom of the working people, against all and every form of enslavement. Leninism, the Lenin-Stalin ideology, is the banner of struggle for peace, and against the warmongers, for in war the warmongers seek the means to suppress and throttle any liberation movements and institute the domination of reaction throughout the world. The Communist parties proceed from the clear understanding of the fact that in the present historic situation, the most resolute counter-action to the warmongers is the most important condition for the success of the liberation struggle of the working people. The Communist parties, faithful to Lenin's internationalism, carry to the working people the teachings of Leninism, according to which the vital interests of the workers and all the working people are international, as are also the conditions for their liberation. The working people have no other weapon except that of uniting their forces. Not a single people can achieve its real liberation without uniting its efforts with the efforts of the Soviet Union and

the People's Democracies, with the efforts of the national-liberation movement, the people's democratic forces, efforts of the proletariat and Communist parties of other countries. This is what Leninism teaches. Leninism theoretically proved the possibility and necessity of uniting the people's forces the world over, and on this basis fully guarantee the emancipation of the world from the yoke of imperialism and all social calamities brought by imperialism.

Leninism is the banner of the masses and its ideas live in the hearts of hundreds and hundreds of millions of people. The heartfelt warmth with which the people all over the world greet Comrade Stalin, the great father and teacher of the working people, on the occasion of his 70th birthday, is a vivid expression of how deeply the teachings of Lenin and Stalin have penetrated the consciousness of the people. Stalin is Lenin's brilliant comrade-in-arms in creating Leninism, in upholding and substantiating these teachings. Stalin developed this teaching further and with its light illumines the entire contemporary historical movement.

The greetings addressed to Stalin expressed the people's recognition of the fact that Leninism is the banner of millions, that millions are confidently marching toward a better life under the great banner of Lenin and Stalin.



TRANSLATIONS. Lenin's principal writings have been published in almost all countries.

*Problems of Leninism, p. 667, Eng. Ed.

Only under Soviets, Lenin Taught, Is True Democracy Possible

By R. Savitskaya

SOVIET socialist democracy, which came into being in October, 1917, is a great vital and transforming force. For the first time in history a socialist state arose and gained in strength, a state in which the entire population of the country has been drawn into active participation in political life. The great Lenin, leader and teacher of the working people, is the founder of Soviet democracy, the founder of Bolshevism and of the socialist state which has no parallel in history. Developing the teaching of Marx and Engels concerning the state and, proceeding from the experience of the Paris Commune and two Russian revolutions, Lenin discovered the Soviet system as the state form of the dictatorship of the proletariat, the new, the most nearly perfect form of the political organization of society. "Only Soviet Russia gave the proletariat and the entire overwhelming toiling majority of Russia freedom and democracy, unprecedented, impossible and inconceivable in any bourgeois democratic republic," Lenin wrote.

The Soviets were a new revolutionary form of democracy. They arose for the first time in the Revolution of 1905 as the prototype of Soviet power.

In the February Revolution of 1917, the very next day after the overthrow of tsarism, the revolutionary workers and soldiers again organized Soviets of Workers' and Soldiers' Deputies. In *Letters from Afar*, Lenin, while still abroad, stressed the tremendous role of the Soviets in the final victory over tsarism and the bourgeoisie.

In April, 1917, Lenin in his famous *April Theses* outlined the brilliant plan of the Party's struggle for the transition from the bourgeois democratic revolution to the socialist revolution. "Not a parliamentary republic," he wrote, "but a republic of Soviets of Workers', Agricultural Laborers' and Peasant Deputies throughout the country, from top to bottom."



WITH THE YOUTH. A painting of Lenin with delegates to a Young Communist League congress.

Under the leadership of Lenin and Stalin, under the leadership of the Bolshevik Party, the Great October Socialist Revolution was effected in Russia and a state of a new socialist type was set up.

Lenin taught that Soviet power is the road to socialism, that the Soviet state is the sole form capable of ensuring the most painless transition to socialism. "For transition from the bourgeois system to the socialist system, for the dictatorship of the proletariat, the republic of Soviets of Workers', Soldiers', and Peasant Deputies is not only a form of a higher type of democratic institutions . . . but also the sole form capable of ensuring the most painless transition to socialism."

The Soviets of Workers' and Peasant Deputies became the foundation of state power. The Great October Socialist Revolution has laid the beginning for a new, genuine democracy, socialist

democracy, for the overwhelming majority of the people.

"... The Soviet Revolution," Lenin wrote, "gave an impetus, unprecedented in the world, to the development of democracy, in scope as well as in depth, and at that a democracy precisely for the working people and the masses oppressed by capitalism—consequently, a democracy for the overwhelming majority of the people, consequently socialist democracy (for the working people), as distinct from bourgeois democracy (for the exploiters, for the capitalists, for the rich)."

In his immortal works Lenin showed the superiority of Soviet democracy over bourgeois democracy. He exposed the narrow, class nature of bourgeois democracy, demonstrated its inconsistent, formal and limited nature. In capitalist society, which is divided into classes, democracy represents a paradise for the rich but is a trap and illusion

for the poor. The capitalist state, Lenin pointed out, even in the most democratic bourgeois republic remains a machine for the oppression of one class by another.

Bourgeois democracy is the veiled dictatorship of the bourgeoisie, the dictatorship of the exploiting minority over the exploited majority. Soviet democracy is real democracy, democracy for the majority, new in principle, people's democracy under which all of the people participate in administering the country.

"Proletarian democracy is a million times more democratic than any bourgeois democracy," Lenin wrote, "Soviet government is a million times more democratic than the most democratic bourgeois republic."

Lenin stressed that the Soviets represent an immeasurably higher form and type of democracy, precisely because they rally and draw into the administration of the state the masses of workers and peasants who, in any bourgeois, democratic republic, are downtrodden, persecuted and rightless. It is this distinctive feature of Soviet democracy which is the strongest and most striking aspect of the Soviet system.

Lenin had profound faith in the creative forces of the people, pointing out that every working man and woman can learn to administer the state, consciously and creatively to participate in the life of the state.

The Soviet system has solved the fundamental problem of real democracy, the problem of the actual participation of the entire working population in the conscious and active building of the life of society, of the participation of the working people in administering the state. The working people of the Soviet Union have received the opportunity fully to develop their talents, display their abilities.

The Soviet system has ensured the working people the real exercise of democratic rights and democratic freedoms. The Constitution of the USSR, whose author is J. V. Stalin, does not limit itself to formal recognition of equality of the rights of citizens, but ensures the conditions necessary for the practical exercise of these rights, ensures genuine democracy.

The equality of citizens of the USSR is ensured by the undivided domination

of socialist ownership of the instruments and means of production, which precludes exploitation of man by man. Equality is ensured by the opportunity to obtain work guaranteed each citizen, by the right to rest and leisure recorded legislatively, by material security of the working people in old age and in the event of sickness or disability, the possibility of receiving an education, and other important rights.

The possibility of enjoying democratic freedoms—freedom of speech, press, meetings and assembly, street demonstrations and processions, is ensured by placing at the disposal of the working people and their organizations print shops, stocks of paper, public buildings, streets, means of communication and other material requisites necessary for the exercise of their rights.

The successful solution of the national problem in the USSR is an index of the genuine socialist nature of Soviet democracy. The policy of a voluntary and honest union of the peoples of Russia was proclaimed in 1917 in the *Declaration of the Rights of the Peoples of Russia* signed by Lenin and Stalin. The declaration proclaimed the equality and sovereignty of the peoples of Russia, their right to self-determination, including secession and the formation of independent states, the abolition of national and national-religious privileges and restrictions, the free development of national minorities.

The application of the Lenin-Stalin national policy has fostered inviolable friendship among the peoples of the USSR, headed by the Russian people. The solution of the national question by Soviet democracy is the greatest achievement among mankind's great social gains.

The granting to women of equal rights with men in all spheres of economic, state, cultural and social-political life constitutes a great achievement of Soviet democracy.

Lenin wrote that the status of woman reveals with special clarity the difference between bourgeois and socialist democracy. In no capitalist country do women enjoy full equality. In the Soviet Union all requisites have been created for the active participation of women in economic, political and cultural life, for the all-sided application of their

forces and abilities in all fields of socialist construction.

The Party of Lenin and Stalin is the leading force of the USSR, the vanguard of the people. The Communist Party of the USSR, which boldly and fully defends the interests of the workers and peasants, deservedly enjoys the boundless trust of the people. Lenin regarded the Party of the Bolsheviks as the brain, honor and conscience of our present epoch. The Constitution of the USSR and the Constitutions of all the union and autonomous republics have legislatively consolidated the leading role of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union in the activity of all public and state organizations.

J. V. Stalin, the great continuer of Lenin's cause, has upheld and preserved the purity of the teachings of Lenin concerning the Soviets and Soviet democracy, and has developed it further in the new historic situation, in the conditions of the realization of socialism in the USSR. Stalin is the author of the most democratic constitution in the world. Stalin's report on the draft Constitution at the Eighth Congress of Soviets and the Constitution itself are great historic documents, which develop Lenin's teaching concerning the Soviet socialist state, and Soviet democracy.

Soviet democracy is based on the full moral and political unity of Soviet society, attained as a result of the abolition of the exploiting classes and the tremendous educational work of the Communist Party. This unity was put to the supreme test during the Second World War. The history-making victory of the Soviet Union in the war against Hitlerite Germany and militarist Japan proved the military, economic, moral and political superiority of the Soviet social and state system, of the socialist system of economy. This victory constituted at the same time a great triumph for Soviet democracy.

The genuinely democratic Soviet socialist state founded by Lenin and Stalin is now successfully solving the tasks of peaceful postwar construction. The Soviet people are confidently advancing along the road indicated by the great Lenin, along the road to communism.

Vyshinsky's Statement to Press

The following statement was made by Soviet Foreign Minister A. Y. Vyshinsky in connection with a speech made by USA Secretary of State Acheson.

ON January 12, United States Secretary of State Acheson spoke in Washington at the National Press Club about USA policy in Asia. This speech contains unsuccessful attempts to justify USA policy toward countries of Asia and particularly toward China.

Wearing the mask of a "friend" of the peoples of Asia, Secretary of State Acheson was, however, compelled to reveal his expansionist plans concerning Japan as well as the Ryukyu Islands and the Philippines, having declared that these non-American territories were "a line of defense" of the United States, which in point of fact is known to be a line of aggression. Acheson spoke much about his desire "to help" the peoples of Asia, obviously implying that the reactionary forces in these countries, as well as the colonial powers, which are not willing to give up the exploitation of the peoples of Asia, can expect every assistance on Mr. Acheson's part.

In this speech, Acheson did not miss the opportunity to make a number of hostile outbursts against the Soviet Union, and did not hesitate to resort to obvious slander.

Secretary of State Acheson particularly dwelt on the position of the Soviet Union with regard to those parts of Asia which border on the Soviet Union, and devoted particular attention to North China. In this connection he declared:

The attitude and interests of the Russians in North China and these other areas as well long antedates Communism. This is not something that has come out of Communism at all. It long antedates it. But the Communist regime has added new methods, new skills and new concepts to the thrusts of Russian imperialism. These Communistic concepts and techniques have armed Russian imperialists with the new and most insidious weapon of penetration. Armed with these new powers, what is happening in China is that the Soviet Union is detaching the northern provinces (areas) of China from China and is attaching them to the Soviet Union. This process is complete in Outer Mongolia. It is nearly complete in Manchuria, and I am sure that in Inner Mongolia and in Sinkiang there are very happy reports coming from Soviet agents to Moscow. This

is what is going on. It is the detachment of these whole areas, vast areas—populated by Chinese—detachment of these areas from China, their attachment to the Soviet Union.

"I wish to state this, and perhaps sin against my doctrine of non-dogmatism, but I should like to suggest at any rate that this fact that the Soviet Union is taking the four northern provinces of China is the single most significant, most important fact in the relations of any foreign power with Asia."

This statement by Acheson is so absurd and monstrous that at first we doubted its authenticity, believing that the press must have confused Secretary of State Acheson with some irresponsible correspondent. Checking, however, proved that Secretary of State Acheson, as it turned out, did make this mendacious and crudely slanderous statement.

Acheson declares no more and no less than the Soviet Union "is detaching the northern areas of China from China and attaching them to the Soviet Union," that "the Soviet Union is taking four northern areas of China." According to Acheson it appears that this has already been done by the Soviet Union with regard to Outer Mongolia. He further states that this has nearly been done with regard to Manchuria. At last, he declares that the Soviet Union is also detaching Inner Mongolia and Sinkiang from China.

It is not difficult to see that there is no grain of truth in all these statements of Acheson. All these absurdities were piled up by Acheson to save face during a bad game, to discredit the foreign policy of the USSR and thereby to foist on the USSR responsibility for the failure of his own policy. Naturally, such a dubious "operation" could not be effected without slandering the USSR.

Parading as the protector of China, and having said plenty of absurdities about the Soviet Union and its relations with China, Acheson apparently forgot that there exist facts which fully refute his slander against the USSR. But most important is the fact that China now has its people's government, which knows how to defend the interests of its country, its territory, its people, and that relations between the People's Republic of China and the Soviet Union have a durable basis of friendship and respect for the independence and territorial integrity of both states. It is general knowledge that so-called Outer Mongolia has for more than 30 years been existing as a sovereign and independent

state—the Mongolian People's Republic, which fact was especially pointed out in the Yalta agreement of the United States of America, Great Britain and the Soviet Union. As far back as 1945, the Mongolian People's Republic was recognized by the Chinese Government of that time, and now normal diplomatic relations have been established between the Mongolian People's Republic and the Chinese People's Republic. Acheson's statement about the Mongolian People's Republic being attached to the USSR surprises not so much by its brazen falsehood as by its ignorance and contempt toward the listeners from the National Press Club in Washington. It is general knowledge, and normal people cannot doubt that Manchuria, Inner Mongolia and Sinkiang remain within the territory of China, constituting its component part. If Acheson nevertheless undertook to disseminate slanderous rumors about the inclusion of these territories in the USSR he apparently is not doing it because of "the good life": Acheson's bankrupt policy in China compels him to do it. In any case, Acheson even now has not invented any convincing arguments to justify that policy which he continues to pursue in China, ignoring the complete defeat of Chiang Kai-Shek and the formation of the Chinese People's Republic.

In connection with the aforementioned statement made by Acheson on January 12, it would be of some interest to recall the statement of Ward, former Consul General of the USA in Mukden, who recently returned to the United States and on January 14 made a statement to the press. Ward declared that, residing in Manchuria until recently, he "did not see any evidence of Soviet control in Manchuria," that he "did not observe any indications of Soviet efforts to incorporate Manchuria." It is significant that even such a person, so hostile toward the USSR as American Consul Ward, was compelled to bow his head before irrefutable facts.

Now the whole world knows that, despite the American billions spent, Acheson's policy in China met with fiasco. This policy could not but end in fiasco since it saw its task in supporting the reactionary forces of China and in overt struggle against the democratic forces of China. Attempts to hide behind a slanderous smokescreen and to foist on the USSR responsibility for the failure of his policy do not hold out anything good for Mr. Acheson. Such attempts can only lead to new failures of USA policy in China.



FACADE. Entrance to the Lenin Museum, which is visited by thousands eager to view the rich collections on Lenin's life and work.



LENIN'S DESK. The museum contains a replica of his study.



VIEWING SCULPTURE. Visitors to the museum see a statue of workers reading "Pravda," the Bolshevik newspaper founded by Lenin.

Exhibits in Moscow's Lenin Museum Reveal Great Role of Stalin

By Vsevolod Ivanov

WINTER has finally set in, and the sky over Moscow is wrapped in pale gray clouds. The soft snow clings to rooftops and window cornices and sticks to hats and caps.

This fluffy, cheerful snow makes the eyes of Muscovites shine with a still brighter sparkle, with greater enthusiasm and good cheer. One can catch the mood of the people in every look and motion as they ride or walk through the streets. Their conversation is animated and cheerful. They are building a new life and they are discussing their work, discussing ways of working faster, better, more boldly and with greater success.

Whether you are walking from the direction of Red Square, of Theater Square, of Gorky Street or from the direction of the University, you will invariably see as you cross Revolution Square together with the surging crowd that large groups of people are constantly turning off in one direction. They cross a massive porch with low, round columns to enter a big, long building.

It is the V. I. Lenin Museum.

The stream of visitors to the Lenin Museum invariably swells with the approach of the great dates observed in our country.

This influx is especially great today, following the tremendous celebration of Stalin's 70th birthday and the observance of the anniversary of Lenin's death. Stalin is the Lenin of our days. He symbolizes the full grandeur of this era. It is embodied in his heroic life dedicated to the good of the people, a life lived for the people and for the sake of the people.

Lenin and Stalin. Stalin and Lenin. These names are symbols of friendship, of life, filled with tremendous historical significance.

The loftier, more heroic, more intelligent, more inspired and courageous a people are, the more beautiful an exam-



IN MUSEUM'S HALLS. Before the beautiful statue of Lenin by the sculptor Merkurov.

ple their friendship becomes to mankind.

Learning from Lenin's and Stalin's revolutionary activities, our people at the same time learn, from the great example of their friendship, an incomparable feeling of mutual respect, of mutual comradeship in battle and in peaceful labor. It is an example of joint concern for the daily needs of the people, an example of respect for all things great and small. It was not in vain that J. V. Stalin wrote: "Never refuse to do the little things, for from little things are built big things—this is one of Lenin's important behests."

Many people may be seen in the tall vast halls, before stands of paintings and sculpture, of glass show-cases displaying the precious relics of the era—letters, notes, books, reports by Lenin, documents reflecting the long and unbroken friendship between Lenin and Stalin, their joint work in the construction of a new society, in the development of the USSR.

These people have come here from different parts of the mighty and beautiful land of socialism. One may meet among them an electrical engineer from the upper Volga area, a Siberian peasant, a builder of a power station somewhere in the Ob River area; a Yakut from the banks of the Lena River; a Ukrainian, or Georgian; a stocky Kazakh; a group of Donbas workers and engineers; a Professor from Saratov; a shepherd from the Pamirs; printers from Leningrad; a worker from the editorial office of a factory newspaper in Rostov; soldiers and officers; collective farmers from the Stalingrad Region.

The people talk in hushed voices so as not to disturb their neighbors. People do not come merely to see some rare objects; they come here to learn, for this museum constitutes a school, a university; at every step one finds here a mass of information, of most essential information.

In the very first halls which tell about the beginning of V. I. Lenin's revolu-

tionary activities and his struggle against the Narodniks, "legal Marxists," and "Economists," Stalin's name figures side by side with Lenin's.

These names appear together with greater frequency. The leaders of the revolution had not met, but they were already in contact, they were already comrades in battle, they were already acquainted.

THERE is a section devoted to the period of the foundation of the Russian Social-Democratic Labor Party.

Photographs relative to 1902: a printing press used in an underground printshop in Batumi. J. V. Stalin worked this press. He printed appeals to the workers of Baku, those workers whom he subsequently led in a historic demonstration.

1905. The narrow pages of a Georgian newspaper. The strange Oriental letters of the Georgian alphabet resemble branches of trees.

In the days of the tense battles of the first Russian revolution of 1905, the newspaper *Proletariats Brdzola* (*The Struggle of the Proletariat*), organ of the Caucasian Union of the Russian Social Democratic Labor Party, edited by Stalin, reprinted (in issue No. 2 of June 15, 1905) from *Proletary*, Lenin's article *Democratic Tasks of the Revolutionary Proletariat*. It was not simply a question of reprinting; the whole newspaper, its very name, shows that it was founded and directed in the spirit of Leninism for the purpose of developing the revolution of the proletarians, of the workers, a people's revolution; for the purpose of bringing about an uprising of all the people under the leadership of their workers' party, the party of Lenin and Stalin. In December, 1905, the leaders of the revolution, Lenin and Stalin, met for the first time at a party conference in Tammerfors.

Working with Lenin to rouse the workers to revolutionary struggle, Stalin also roused the poorest peasantry. On a stand the visitor sees timeworn pages with words which retain their fervor to this day—words from Stalin's article: *The Agrarian Question*, published in Number 5 of the newspaper *Elva* on March 17, 1906.

Another section of exhibits deals with the Stolypin reaction period: 1907-1909. There are pictures of the London Congress of the RSDLP. Lenin and Stalin are among the Bolshevik dele-



LENIN'S OFFICE. A replica of the Kremlin office where Lenin presided over meetings of the Council of People's Commissars.

gates. Their faces convey the firm confidence and calm realization that the revolution is invincible, that a surge in the labor movement is inevitable, no matter how strong reaction is.

And indeed the labor movement was growing from day to day, the revolution was again approaching.

This movement of the working masses led by the party of Lenin and Stalin acquired especially large proportions in the years immediately before the First World War.

1912-1913. Stalin's articles are encountered ever more frequently in *Pravda*. Together with Lenin, he was holding with a firm hand the rudder of the approaching revolution. The newspaper *Pravda* acquired tremendous significance. It was persecuted and finally suppressed by the police. The visitor sees the pages of this newspaper, which frequently changed its name. It was published under the names *Rabochaya Pravda*, *Pravda Truda*, *Za Pravdu*, *Put Pravdy*, *Trudovaya Pravda* and so on.

"Mark you," said a grayhaired peasant from the Stalingrad Region who had probably read this paper more than once in his youth, "Mark you, the name changes but the most important word 'Pravda' (Truth) grows bigger and bigger!"

"Such is the nature of our truth. It is also growing now day after day," replied a worker from the Donbas.

They stood for an especially long time quietly exchanging remarks in the

halls which show how Lenin and Stalin prepared and directed the October Socialist Revolution.

Looking at Stalin's article published in Number 32 of *Pravda* on April 1, 1917, a Siberian collective farmer specialist in electrification remarked: "And when did he say it? Right before sowing. That is to say: 'Have no fear, boys, it is not without reason that the working class wants to take over power; the land will belong to the peasants, to the people; bread will belong to the people, the bourgeoisie shall not eat it.' To say a word at such a time is like planting grain before a good rain. It is one thing, brother, to say the word and quite another thing to say it at the right time."

The Ukrainian took up the conversation: "That's why the people believe in Stalin. They believed, believe and will believe him. Stalin will say the word at the right time and Stalin will stand up for what he says: in the proper time and place. Stalin can find a friend and he can also detect an enemy of the people . . ."

And thus they come—envoys, sons of the people, the people itself—examining historical documents because the documents are certificates of their birth, of their education and struggle, documents relating to those days when they were either studying or teaching the children or their friends. The friendship between Lenin and Stalin is their own friendship, the friendship between peasant and worker, the friendship between

scientist and peasant and worker, their common friendship. It stands for one family, one common cause, one city, one country, for a single union, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics!

And they all nod their heads in approval when they read, when they see in photographs, paintings and sculpture how Lenin supported every initiative of Stalin, how he nominated him for the Council of Workers' and Peasants' Defense in 1918, how he kept in touch with him over a direct line at the time of the Tsaritsyn defense, how he sent arms to him and later supported Stalin's plan for routing General Denikin's White Guard troops.

"And just think of it," says the gray-haired collective farmer of the Stalin-grad Region, addressing the professor from Saratov and pointing to the figures, "just think of it, consider these figures: how much grain did Stalin send from Tsaritsyn? I myself carted this grain to the railway station at that time, I worked as a driver. He dispatched 5,000,000 poods!* Five millions! With our present stocks it would seem not much. But what was the bread ration at that time? Fifty, I think, or perhaps a hundred grams of bread at most! He saved millions of people. Stalin did!"

"Yes, millions of citizens of Moscow and St. Petersburg," confirms the professor, "and if we concretize it, it means that he saved our revolution. And speaking still more concretely, he saved us—all those standing here. Otherwise our fathers and we ourselves would have starved to death at that time."

"Some would have starved, others would have been killed by the interventionists. Take Churchill, he was sending executioners, not angels, against us. His hands were properly slapped at that time but it is plain they weren't knocked off altogether. There he is now, again sharpening the knives for the executioners," says a soldier with an energetic face and clever gray eyes. "Excuse me for breaking into the conversation. My heart is set against Churchill: what a disgrace for mankind!"

The 1920 display treats a period when, although the enemies of the socialist revolution in the main were defeated, the hotbeds of civil war and intervention were still smoldering in some places. Gangs roamed the forests

and mountains. The fields were poorly cultivated. The country was menaced by hunger, cities were kept on a hunger ration.

And it was at that time that Lenin and Stalin, the two greatest revolutionaries, the two farsighted friends and builders, signed the majestic Goelro Plan, the plan for the electrification of Russia.

Moscow, the Urals, Siberia and the Ukraine now gleam with electric lights which illumine the titanic effort of the people. There is a veritable sea of light. And new capacities are being added daily, hourly, as new power stations and plants are put into operation in the republics, cities, factories and villages.

And speaking of the essence of the question, one can say that these capacities, these colossal power stations of today were set going not now, but in that great year 1920, when Lenin and Stalin signed the Goelro Plan! They saw then in the future all the extraordinary transformations which are the glory of our Soviet land, of our socialist Motherland today!

And it seems as one enters the last halls of the museum that it is precisely here that the sons and daughters of our Motherland have assembled to hail this great friendship, the friendship and work of Lenin and Stalin.

In these halls we behold a remark-

able display. Collected here are the works of Lenin and Stalin published in the languages of the peoples of the Soviet Union and in the languages of most of the peoples of the world. In the Soviet Union alone, the works of Stalin relating to 1917-1949 have been published in 101 languages in 539,000,000 copies.

The visitors feel deep emotion as they stand before the numerous shelves filled with books. For every one of these books represents numerous large editions!

Their grandeur lies not only in the number of editions and in their colossal circulation, but in the fact that every one of these books has wielded and still wields tremendous educational, revolutionary power. It is impossible to multiply this educational power by the number of books, but it is possible to say that it is thanks to the ideas of Lenin and Stalin that mankind is now moving along a new, revolutionary communist course.

Behind these books of Lenin and Stalin, published now in Russian letters, now in Georgian, in Chinese characters, in Polish, Romanian, Czech, Bulgarian and other languages, one can see all the vast expanses of the earth, the labor and struggle of new people who are embodying in life the teachings and goals of Lenin and Stalin, teachings about communism, the goal of freedom, peace and the progress of mankind!



YOUNG AND OLD. Every generation visits the museum; its exhibits hold interest for all.

*One pood = 36.113 pounds.

Peaceful Policy of Lenin

Continued by Stalin

By G. Rassadin

THE Lenin-Stalin foreign policy of the Soviet Union invariably enjoys wide popularity and support among the working people of all countries and nations, because this policy has always been directed against war, because it upholds the cause of peace and peaceful co-operation among the nations.

The peace policy of the USSR stems directly from the fundamental principles of the Soviet social system. The Soviet Union has completely abolished exploitation of man by man and has thereby eliminated the causes and prerequisites which in the capitalist world nurture the aggressive policy aimed at the exploitation and enslavement of other peoples. The Soviet people have nothing in common with the policy which leads to the suppression of the national independence and sovereignty of other peoples.

The Soviet Socialist State has no need for foreign expansion. It has no need for colonial conquests. The Soviet people have no fear of peaceful competition with capitalism. That is why the Soviet people are opposed to war, that is why they stand for peace although they are firmly confident of their unvanquishable might.

The peace policy of the USSR originated with the birth of the Soviet State. The Soviet Government annulled all the unequal treaties concluded secretly by tsarist diplomacy with the object of conquering foreign territories. One of the first decrees of the Soviet Government was the *Decree on Peace* adopted under V. I. Lenin's leadership at the Second Congress of Soviets, in 1917.

V. I. Lenin, the founder of the Soviet State and the initiator of Soviet foreign policy and diplomacy, invariably pursued a policy of peace and co-operation with other nations. At the Seventh All-Russian Congress of Soviets, in 1919, when the Soviet country was still struggling in the ring of the enemy blockade, Lenin spoke of the desire of the

working people of the Soviet country for peaceful construction and co-operation with other nations.

At that Congress Lenin moved a resolution which outlined the program of peaceful construction for the Soviet State and a program of peaceful co-operation with other countries.

"The Russian Socialist Federative Soviet Republic," read the resolution, "desires to live in peace with all nations and to concentrate all its efforts on domestic construction."

Lenin directed special attention to the fact that peaceful relations between nations are impossible without mutual confidence, without mutual respect for the interests of different nations.

In 1922, in an interview with the correspondent of the British newspapers, the *Observer* and the *Manchester Guardian*, Lenin declared:

"Our experience has firmly convinced us that only tremendous attention to the interests of the different nations removes the ground for conflicts, removes mutual distrust, removes the apprehension of any intrigues and creates the confidence—especially among the workers and peasants who speak different languages—without which peaceful relations among the nations, or any successful development of everything that is valuable in modern civilization, are absolutely impossible."

Thus, Lenin held that peaceful relations among the nations are necessary and possible; moreover, he considered these relations an indispensable condition for the successful development of modern civilization.

Formulating the foreign policy of the Soviet Government, Lenin and Stalin, the founders of the Soviet State, proceeded from recognition of the fact that the co-existence of the two systems—socialism and capitalism—is inevitable. This policy stems from a scientific analysis of the historic era which has witnessed the birth, development

and rise of the great socialist power, the Soviet Union.

At the very first plenary meeting of the Genoa Conference, in 1922, the Soviet delegation, acting on the instructions of Lenin, as the head of the delegation, pointed out in its statement:

"While adhering to the principles of communism, the Russian delegation recognizes that in the present historic era, which makes possible the parallel co-existence of the old and of the new-born social system, economic co-operation between the states representing these two systems of property is an imperative necessity for universal economic restoration."

In the process of building the new socialist society, the Soviet Union, as Lenin had foretold, showed truly miraculous results in peaceful construction. The international authority of the Soviet Power, its beneficial role in securing general peace, grew from year to year together with the successes of socialist construction in the USSR.

Lenin's most distinguished disciple and comrade-in-arms, J. V. Stalin, continues to defend peace with the same courage as his great teacher.

The Stalin foreign policy firmly adheres to the course of peaceful relations with all the states which show a desire for friendly co-operation, on the condition that these relations are based on the principles of mutual reciprocity and fulfillment of the assumed obligations.

In line with Lenin's teachings, the leader of the Soviet people, J. V. Stalin, has repeatedly given a clear-cut statement to the effect that peaceful and lengthy co-operation between the USSR and the capitalist countries is unquestionably possible.

In December, 1927, J. V. Stalin declared at the 15th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (Bolsheviks):

"The basis of our relations with the capitalist countries is the allowance for the co-existence of two opposite systems. It has been fully justified by practice."

In the period preceding the Second World War, the Soviet Union, pursuing a policy of peace and co-operation with other countries, ensured a peaceful period of 20 years for the Soviet people and for the peoples of other countries.

Despite the efforts of the Soviet Government to secure peace, the fascist ag-

gressors unleashed the Second World War. Taking up arms, the Soviet people, under Stalin's leadership, cleared their own country of the fascist invaders and completely routed the aggressors. The historic service of the Soviet people is that they saved the civilization of Europe and of the whole world from fascist barbarism.

As a result of the wise Stalin foreign policy the Anglo-Soviet-American anti-fascist coalition took shape in the course of the Second World War in the interest of all the freedom-loving peoples. The differences in the ideology and in the social systems of the countries of the anti-Hitlerite coalition did not exclude the possibility of their joint action against the common enemy. As for the Soviet Union, it discharged with credit its duty as an ally.

After the Second World War, Stalin emphasized time and time again that the co-existence of the two political systems is possible and even inevitable.

Returning to the question of co-operation between the two systems, Stalin pointed out in his interview with Harold Stassen, in April, 1947:

The economic systems in the USA and the USSR differ, yet they did not fight each other in the war, but co-operated. If two different systems could co-operate in wartime, why can they not co-operate in peacetime?"

In the same interview with Stassen, Stalin emphasized that he holds "the view of Lenin that co-operation between the two economic systems is possible and desirable. Similarly, as to the desire of the people and the Communist Party of the USSR to co-operate, they too have such a desire. Unquestionably, such co-operation could only be useful to both countries." Recalling that the idea of co-operation between the two systems was first expressed by Lenin, Stalin said:

"Lenin is our teacher, and we, Soviet people, are Lenin's pupils. We have never departed, and never shall depart, from Lenin's teachings."

In his interview with Mr. Stassen, Stalin warned against undue fascination with criticism of each other's systems. Each people adheres to the system it desires. History will show which system is better. It is necessary to respect the systems elected and approved by the people. It is a matter for the American people to decide whether the system in

the USA is good or bad. Co-operation does not presuppose the existence of identical systems. It is necessary to respect systems approved by the people. Only on this condition is co-operation possible.

In January, 1949, Mr. Kingsbury Smith, European general manager of the International News Service, an American concern, addressed the following questions to Stalin: "Would the Government of the USSR be prepared to consider the issuance of a joint declaration with the Government of the United States of America asserting that the respective governments have no intention of resorting to war against one another?" and "Would the Government of the USSR be prepared to join with the Government of the United States of America in measures designed to implement this Pact of Peace, such as gradual disarmament?"

"The Soviet Government would be prepared to consider the issuance of such a declaration," replied Stalin. And his answer to the second question was: "Naturally, the Government of the USSR could co-operate with the Government of the United States of America in taking measures designed to implement this Pact of Peace and leading to gradual disarmament."

All sorts of venal bourgeois hack writers have miserably failed in their attempts to villify the Lenin-Stalin foreign policy of the USSR. Their mendacious assertions about the aggressiveness of the USSR, and about the alleged

view of the Communists that the peaceful co-existence of socialist and capitalist countries is impossible, are designed by the warmongers to dupe the common folk and to camouflage their criminal conspiracy against the peace.

Stalin is constantly exposing the strategic plans and tactical moves of the warmongers. He said on this score: "If one side does not want to co-operate, this means that there is a threat of attack. . . . There is always the possibility of co-operation, but there is not always the desire to co-operate."

In his answers to the questions of a *Pravda* correspondent on October 25, 1948, Stalin stated: "The point is that those in the USA and Great Britain who inspire an aggressive policy do not consider themselves interested in agreement and in co-operation with the USSR. What they want is not agreement and co-operation, but talk about agreement and co-operation so as to put the blame on the USSR by preventing agreement; and thus to 'prove' that co-operation with the USSR is impossible. What war instigators striving to unleash a new war fear most of all is the reaching of agreements and co-operation with the USSR, because a policy of concord with the USSR undermines the position of the instigators of war and deprives the aggressive policy of these gentlemen of any purpose."

These words of Stalin have completely exposed the organizers of the aggressive Atlantic Pact who are still trying to drape themselves in the toga of peace-makers.

But times have changed. Radical changes have also taken place in the distribution of the international forces. In our days the Soviet Union is no longer alone in its noble struggle for peace.

In its struggle in defense of peace and the security of the peoples, the Soviet Union has faithful allies in the People's Democracies and in the entire powerful camp of supporters of peace.

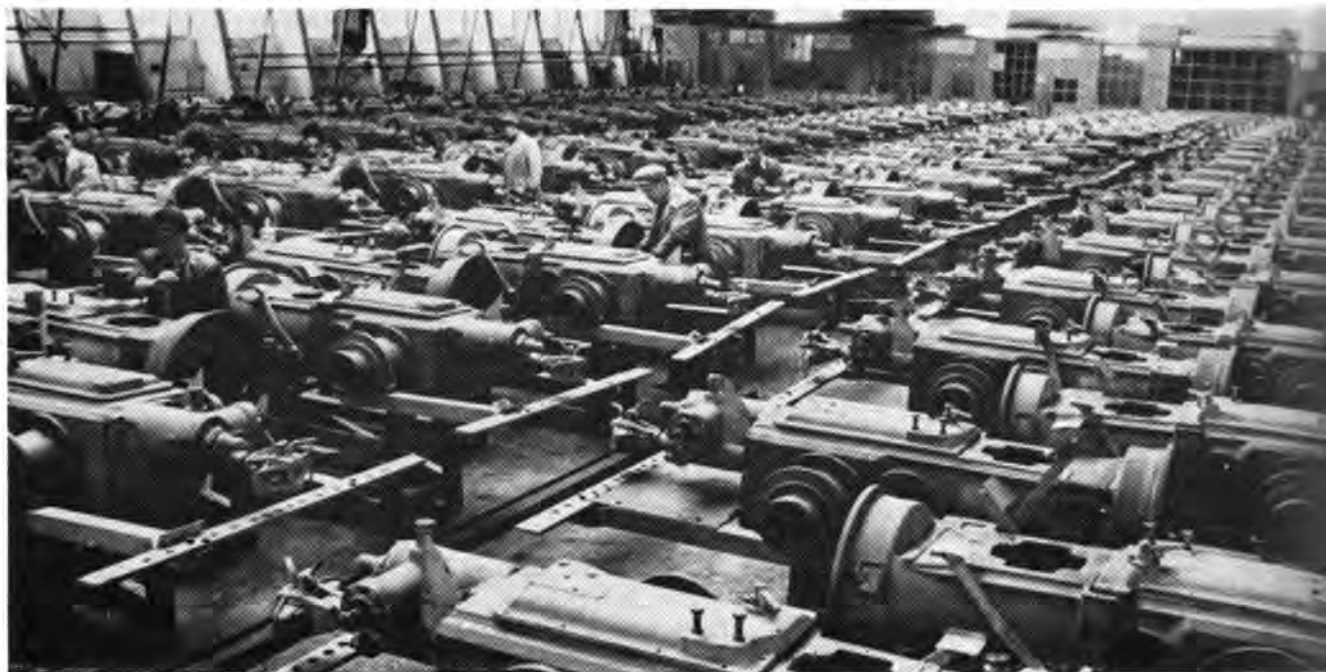
The people's movement for peace, democracy and progress is invincible, for the USSR is the principal bulwark and hope of the fighters for peace, and the great Stalin, Lenin's most distinguished disciple, is the standard-bearer of this struggle for peace and friendship among the nations.

Mao Tse-tung Honors Lenin

Mao Tse-tung, chairman of the Central People's Government of the Chinese People's Republic, visited the mausoleum of V. I. Lenin January 11 and laid a wreath upon it.

The wreath bore the inscription, in Chinese and Russian: "To the great teacher of the Revolution, Lenin. Mao-Tse-tung, January 11, 1950."

Mao Tse-tung was accompanied by the Ambassador of the Chinese People's Republic, Wang Chia-hsiang, and Professor Cheng Po-ta.



ROMANIAN TRACTORS. This photo shows part of the large plant at Brashov which was established with the assistance of the Soviet Union.

USSR Stands for Economic Co-operation Among Nations of the World

By M. Paromov, M. Sc.
Soviet Economist

SINCE its very inception the Soviet State has always sacredly held to the principles of respect for the independence and sovereignty of every country and every people, to the principle of co-operation on the basis of full equality.

The Soviet Union has always striven to extend and strengthen trade and economic ties with other countries, regarding this as one of the most important factors for preserving peace. It is important to stress that the USSR has never considered the difference between the Soviet system and the system of the capitalist states to be a barrier in developing these ties. On the contrary, the head of the Soviet State, J. V. Stalin, has repeatedly emphasized that the difference between the systems does not exclude the possibility of agreements. "I think," he said, "that such agreements

are possible and expedient in conditions of peaceful development. Exports and imports are the most suitable ground for such agreements."

All who understood the simple and clear sense of these words drew practical and useful conclusions from them. The Soviet Union's international trade and economic ties steadily expanded. On the eve of the Second World War the USSR had bilateral trade agreements with many countries, among which the United States and Britain held the leading places. In 1938, 28.5 per cent of the Soviet Union's import trade was with the United States and 16.9 per cent with Britain; the United States took 7.3 per cent of the Soviet Union's exports and Britain 28.2 per cent. A substantial share of the Soviet Union's foreign trade was also conducted with France, Bel-

gium, Holland and other countries of Western Europe.

Today as well the Soviet Union stands unalterably for the fullest development of co-operation with other countries and peoples. While international economic ties in the West are breaking down and world trade is now at a lower level than it was 20 years ago, economic co-operation among the countries of Eastern Europe, in particular their mutual trade, is growing with every year. The economic relations between the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies are based on equality and state sovereignty; they are permeated with the spirit of complete mutual trust and true friendship.

The volume of trade between the Soviet Union and Romania had increased two and one-half times over by the end of 1949, and that with Czechoslovakia by 45 per cent. With Hungary it had

doubled, with Bulgaria it had increased by 20 per cent (not counting the cost of the equipment the Soviet Union supplies to Bulgaria on credit). Mutual trade among the People's Democracies has also increased. The volume of Polish-Czechoslovak trade had grown to 93.3 million dollars in 1948, as compared with 18.1 million dollars in 1937. In 1947 Czechoslovakia already accounted for from 16 to 19 per cent of Bulgaria's foreign trade, as against from 5 and to 5.6 per cent in 1937.

In addition to the increase in the monetary value of trade turnover, there is an expansion in the assortment of commodities; the commodities being exported and imported are those most essential for the economic development of the countries. The Soviet Union supplies the People's Democracies with raw materials and equipment of which they experience an acute shortage. To a number of countries which suffered especially great damage during the war the Soviet Union has extended credits for the supply of equipment. The planned economy of both the USSR and the People's Democracies ensures the stability of the mutual exchange of goods.

The economic ties between the USSR and the People's Democracies are of decisive importance in the economic development of these countries. Thus, the Soviet Union's shipments to Poland have made for an unprecedented upsurge in

the national economy of that republic. Of special significance for Poland is the treaty concluded in January, 1948, on supplies of industrial equipment from the USSR. The shipments to the value of 450,000,000 dollars that are stipulated by the treaty constitute an important guarantee that Poland's plans for the development of her national economy will be realized. The trade turnover between the two countries is expanding constantly. The Soviet Union supplies Poland with cotton, motor vehicles, oil products, chemical products and other goods the country needs. Poland, in turn, ships to the USSR coal, rolling stock, ferrous and non-ferrous metals, textiles and other goods.

Soviet-Czechoslovak economic co-operation is developing successfully. In 1946 and 1947, difficult years when Czechoslovakia had a bad harvest, the Soviet Union saved the Czechoslovak people from starvation by shipments of grain and other produce. Under the economic agreements concluded in October, 1948, Czechoslovakia received sizable Soviet orders for products of the light and heavy industries. The importance of these agreements may be judged from the fact that approximately 70 per cent of the Czechoslovak goods now going to the USSR would not have found buyers in the capitalist market because of the growing crisis.

Economic ties between the USSR and Hungary are being extended. The Hun-

garian-Soviet trade treaty concluded in October, 1948, provides for a trade turnover to the value of 150,000,000 dollars within 17 months, and also long-term orders for machinery and equipment for the Soviet Union to the value of 150,000,000 dollars over a period of four years.

The volume of trade between the Soviet Union and Romania is growing. Thanks to orders placed by the USSR and to Soviet aid, Romania is enabled, as opposed to her prewar system of foreign trade, to pay for the import of the raw materials she requires with a growing amount of goods produced by her young industry. From the USSR Romania gets industrial equipment, motor vehicles, metals, farm machinery, cotton, seed and other goods her economy needs. The Soviet Union supplies Romania with equipment she needs to develop her oil and shipbuilding industries. Romania in turn sends to the USSR oil products, timber, railway cars, barges, meat products and other goods.

Economic co-operation between the USSR and Bulgaria and Albania is also expanding and growing stronger.

It is important to stress that, in the economic relations between the USSR and the People's Democracies, the exports of the latter to the USSR are so planned as to help raise their level of industrial production.

The working people of the People's Democracies tangibly feel the result of close economic co-operation with the USSR.

In Poland, for example, industrial production is 74 per cent higher than the prewar level. Per capita grain production is now 24 per cent higher than before the war. The real wages of workers and office employees have doubled in the past three years. The average wages of workers are now 26.6 per cent higher than before the war. As a result of the successful fulfillment of the two-year plan in Bulgaria, industrial production is 71.5 per cent above the prewar level; in Hungary it is 40 per cent higher and in Czechoslovakia 10 per cent.

Economic co-operation is ensuring the People's Democracies a burgeoning of economy and culture hitherto unknown, and is a model of international co-operation founded on a genuinely democratic base, in the interests of the peoples, in the interests of peace.



SOVIET MACHINERY. A Soviet exhibit at the Slav countries' agricultural fair in Prague in 1948.

Do Classes Exist in the USSR?

By M. Zhuravkov, M.S.

ONE of the conditions for the fulfillment of the tasks of building up a communist society, which the Soviet people are now solving, is the elimination of classes and class differences, for a communist society is first of all a classless society. The struggle for the elimination of classes in the land of Soviets began in the very early stage of the Great October Socialist Revolution. In the process of this struggle the landlord and big capitalist classes were eliminated. The outstanding achievements of socialist construction made it possible to build up the economic base of socialism, to rout the agents of the hostile classes—the Trotskyites and Bukharinites—to strengthen the union of the working class and the peasantry, and on the basis of nation-wide collectivization to eliminate the last, the most numerous class of exploiters in the land of Soviets—the kulaks.

In an appraisal of the significance of the liquidation of the kulaks as a class Stalin wrote: "This was a profound revolution, a leap from the old qualitative state, equivalent in its consequences to the Revolution of October, 1917."

The liquidation of the exploiting classes in the USSR was immensely significant for the Soviet people, for the reason, first of all, that with the disappearance of the exploiting classes there vanished all the barriers standing in the way of the development of the country, barriers which in the past prevented it from surmounting its age-old economic and cultural backwardness and doomed it to enslaving dependence on the more developed West European capitalist states. The liquidation of the parasite classes led, in the second place, to elimination of exploitation of man by man as well as of the division of society into working people, who did not enjoy the fruits of their labor, and exploiters, who enjoyed all the benefits of life. In the USSR there came a radical redistribution of the national income. In tsarist Russia the exploiting classes, who comprised 15.9 per cent of the population, consumed almost 75 per cent of the national income, whereas the working people, comprising 84.1 per cent of the country's population, received but 25

Chapter I of the Constitution of the USSR, dealing with the social structure, in part reads as follows:

ARTICLE 1

The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics is a socialist state of workers and peasants.

ARTICLE 4

The economic foundation of the USSR is the socialist system of economy and the socialist ownership of the instruments and means of production, firmly established as a result of the liquidation of the capitalist system of economy, the abolition of private ownership of the instruments and means of production, and the elimination of the exploitation of man by man.

ARTICLE 5

Socialist property in the USSR exists either in the form of state property (belonging to the whole people) or in the form of co-operative and collective farm property (property of collective farms, property of co-operative societies.)

ARTICLE 6

The land, its mineral wealth, waters, forests, mills, factories, mines, rail, water and air transport, banks, communications, large state-organized agricultural enterprises (state farms, machine-and-tractor stations and the like), as well as municipal enterprises and the bulk of the dwelling houses in the cities and industrial localities, are state property, that is, belong to the whole people.

ARTICLE 7

The common enterprises of collective farms and co-operative organizations, with their livestock and implements, the products of the collective farms and co-operative organizations, as well as their common buildings, constitute the common, socialist property of the collective farms and co-operative organizations.

Every household in a collective farm, in addition to its basic income from the common collective farm enterprise, has for its personal use a small plot of household land and, as its personal property, a subsidiary husbandry on the plot, a dwelling house, livestock, poultry and minor agricultural implements—in accordance with the rules of the agricultural artel.

per cent of the national income. The picture is the same in all the capitalist countries, where a handful of monopolists have seized the major part of the national wealth and income. After the liquidation of the exploiting classes, all the national income was directed to providing for the social and private needs of the working people.

The liquidation of the exploiting classes resulted, in the third place, in the removal of class antagonism inside the Soviet country. In a capitalist society there is perpetual hostility between

the oppressor and the oppressed, who wage a ceaseless concealed or open struggle with one another. In the Soviet socialist society there is no such antagonism, there is community of interest, desires and strivings of all strata of the population.

The elimination of parasite classes in the USSR resulted, in the fourth place, in the removal of conflicts and clashes between the nations, national groups and nationalities inhabiting the Soviet Union, for national conflicts have always issued from class contradiction

primarily from contradictions between the exploiting classes of the oppressing nation on the one hand and the exploited classes of the oppressed nation, on the other.

The liquidation of the exploiting classes, Stalin has pointed out, "has brought about a radical change in the aspect of the peoples of the USSR; their feeling of mutual distrust has disappeared, a feeling of mutual friendship has developed among them, and thus real fraternal co-operation among the peoples has been established within the system of a single federated state."

After the liquidation of the exploiting classes in the USSR, there remained the working class, the peasant class and the intelligentsia. Close friendship and cooperation developed among them. They have rallied for the common struggle of building communism. The aspect of these social groups under socialism has changed beyond recognition.

"... In the new, socialist society," said Stalin, "crises, poverty, unemployment and destitution had [by 1936—Ed] disappeared forever. The conditions had been created for a prosperous and cultured life for all members of Soviet society.

"The class composition of the population of the Soviet Union had changed correspondingly. The landlord class and the old big imperialist bourgeoisie had already been eliminated in the period of the Civil War. During the years of socialist construction all the exploiting elements—capitalists, merchants, kulaks and profiteers—had been eliminated. Only insignificant remnants of the eliminated exploiting classes persisted, and their complete elimination was a matter of the very near future.

The working people of the USSR—workers, peasants and intellectuals—had undergone profound change in the period of socialist construction.

The working class had ceased to be an exploited class bereft of means of production, as it is under capitalism. It had abolished capitalism, taken away the means of production from the capitalists and turned them into public property. It had ceased to be a proletariat in the proper, the old meaning of the term. The proletariat of the USSR, possessing the state power, had been

transformed into an entirely new class. It had become a working class emancipated from exploitation, a working class which had abolished the capitalist economic system and had established socialist ownership of the means of production. Hence, it was a working class the like of which the history of mankind had never known before.

"No less profound were the changes that had taken place in the condition of the peasantry of the USSR. In the old days, more than 20,000,000 scattered individual peasant households, small and middle, had delved away in isolation on their small plots, using backward technical equipment. They were exploited by landlords, kulaks, merchants, profiteers, usurers, etc. Now an entirely new peasantry had grown up in the USSR. There were no longer any landlords, kulaks, merchants and usurers to exploit the peasants. The overwhelming majority of the peasant households had joined the collective farms, which were based not on private ownership, but on collective ownership of the means of production, collective ownership which had grown from collective labor. This was a new type of peasantry, a peasantry emancipated from all exploitation. It was a peasantry the like of which the history of mankind had never known before.

"The intelligentsia in the USSR had also undergone a change. It had for the most part become an entirely new intelligentsia. The majority of its members came from the ranks of the workers and peasants. It no longer served capitalism, as the old intelligentsia did; it served socialism. It had become an equal member of the socialist society. Together with the workers and peasants, it was building a new socialist society. This was a new type of intelligentsia, which served the people and was emancipated from all exploitation. It was an intelligentsia the like of which the history of mankind had never known before.

"Thus the old class dividing lines between the working people of the USSR were being obliterated, the old class exclusiveness was disappearing. The economic and political contradictions between the workers, the peasants and the intellectuals were declining and be-

coming obliterated. The foundation for the moral and political unity of society had been created."

In the Soviet Union 80 to 90 per cent of the intelligentsia are people who have come from the working class and the peasantry. They serve the people, for there are no longer any exploiting classes. That is precisely why the Soviet intelligentsia, said Stalin "is now an equal member of Soviet society, in which, side by side with the workers and peasants . . . it is engaged in building the new, classless, socialist society."

These changes in the class structure of the USSR are very important for the successful upbuilding of a communist society. As a result of these changes the dividing lines between the working class and the peasantry, and between these classes and the intelligentsia, are being obliterated. The gap between these social groups is steadily diminishing.

Thus, because of the victory of socialism in the USSR, the union of the working class and the peasantry developed, under the guiding influence of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (Bolsheviks), into moral and political unity of the whole Soviet people.

The task of building up a communist classless society requires the complete obliteration of the remaining minor and non-antagonistic differences between the classes. The surmounting of the contradictions between town and village creates the economic prerequisite for the complete elimination of class differences between the workers and peasants, and the elimination of the contradictions between mental and manual labor will remove the differences between these classes and the intelligentsia.

The Soviet people have already achieved no little success in this respect. A further increase in labor productivity, all-round economic and cultural upsurge in the village, further mechanization of agriculture and rise of the cultural and technical level of the working class to the level of the engineers and technicians will play a decisive part in the creation of one of the most important conditions for the final achievement of a communist society—the elimination of class and social differences among the people.

Text of Rules and Regulations In Supreme Soviet Election

The following regulations have been published on the elections to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, which will take place on March 12 on the basis of universal, equal and direct suffrage by secret ballot.

IN accordance with the Constitution of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the regulations provide that all citizens of the USSR who have reached the age of 18, irrespective of race or nationality, sex, religion, education, domicile, social origin, property status or past activities, have the right to vote in the election of deputies to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR except insane persons and persons who have been convicted by a court of law and whose sentences include deprivation of electoral rights.

Every citizen of the USSR who has reached the age of 23 is eligible for election to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, irrespective of race or nationality, sex, religion, education, domicile, social origin, property status or past activities.

Elections of deputies are equal; each citizen has one vote; all citizens participate in elections to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR on an equal footing.

Women have the right to elect and be elected to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR on equal terms with men.

Citizens serving in the armed forces of the USSR have the right to elect and be elected to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR on equal terms with all other citizens.

Elections of deputies to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR are carried out by citizens by direct vote. Voting at elections of deputies to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR is secret.

Persons residing on the territory of the USSR who are not citizens of the USSR but are citizens or subjects of foreign states do not have the right to take part in elections or to be elected to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

Candidates in the elections to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR are nominated by election districts.

Expenses connected with the elections are borne by the State.

The Soviet of the Union is elected by citizens of the USSR voting by election districts formed according to the quota: 300,000 of the population—one district. One deputy is elected to the Soviet of the Union in the elections from each election district.

The Soviet of Nationalities is elected by citizens of the USSR voting by Union and Autonomous Republics, Autonomous Regions and National Districts.

The election districts in the elections to the Soviet of Nationalities are formed according to the quota: 25 districts in each Union Republic, 11 districts in each Autonomous Republic, 5 districts in each Autonomous Region and one election district in each National Area. One deputy is elected from each election district in elections to the Soviet of Nationalities.

This decree, issued in connection with the expiration on February 10, 1950, of the term of the present Supreme Soviet, is in accord with Article 54 of the Constitution of the USSR and Article 72 of the Statute of Elections to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

Article 54 provides that the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR order new elections to be held within a period not exceeding two months from the date of expiration of the term of office of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

Article 72 provides that the date of elections be announced at least two months in advance, and that elections shall be held on a non-working day.

The establishment of election districts in the elections to the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities is effected by the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

The regulations for the elections establish the procedure of the work of the electoral commissions, which consist of representatives from trade-union organizations, of workers and office employees, co-operative organizations, Communist Party organizations, youth organizations, cultural, technical and scientific societies and other public organizations and societies of the working people registered in the manner established by law and also of representatives from meetings of workers and office employees at factories and offices, from servicemen in army units, from meetings of peasants in collective farms, villages and rural districts, from state farm workers and office employees at the state farms.

The right to nominate candidates for deputies to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR is given to public organizations and societies of the working people, Communist Party organizations, trade unions, co-operatives, youth organizations and cultural societies.

This right is realized both by central organs or public organizations and societies of the working people as also by their republican, territorial, regional, district and district organs and equally by general meetings of workers and office employees at factories and offices, of servicemen at military units, by general meetings of peasants at collective farms, villages and regions, and state farm workers and office employees at state farms.

A candidate for deputy to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR can be voted for only in one election district.

Candidates for deputies may not be members of district commissions for the elections to the Soviet of the Union and Soviet of Nationalities or of polling station commissions of the district where

Chapter XI of the Soviet Constitution, dealing with the electoral system, reads as follows:

Article 134. Members of all Soviets of Working People's Deputies—of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, the Supreme Soviets of the Union Republics, the Soviets of Working People's Deputies of the Territories and Regions, the Supreme Soviets of the Autonomous Republics, the Soviets of Working People's Deputies of the Autonomous Regions, and the area, district, city and rural (stanitsa, village, hamlet, kishlak, aul) Soviets of Working People's Deputies—are chosen by the electors on the basis of universal, equal and direct suffrage by secret ballot.

Article 135. Elections of deputies are universal: all citizens of the USSR who have reached the age of 18, irrespective of race or nationality, sex, religion, education, domicile, social origin, property status or past activities, have the right to vote in the election of deputies, with the exception of insane persons and persons who have been convicted by a court of law and whose sentences include deprivation of electoral rights.

Every citizen of the USSR who has reached the age of 23 is eligible for election to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, irrespective of race or nationality, sex, religion, education, domicile, social origin, property status or past activities.

Article 136. Elections of deputies are equal: each citizen has one vote; all citizens participate in elections on an equal footing.

Article 137. Women have the right to elect and be elected on equal terms with men.

Article 138. Citizens serving in the armed forces of the USSR have the right to elect and be elected on equal terms with all other citizens.

Article 139. Elections of deputies are direct: all Soviets of Working People's Deputies, from rural and city Soviets of Working People's Deputies to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, are elected by the citizens by direct vote.

Article 140. Voting at elections of deputies is secret.

Article 141. Candidates are nominated by election district.

The right to nominate candidates is secured to public organizations and societies of the working people: Communist Party organizations, trade unions, co-operatives, youth organizations and cultural societies.

Article 142. It is the duty of every deputy to report to his electors on his work and on the work of his Soviet of Working People's Deputies, and he may be recalled at any time upon decision of a majority of the electors in the manner established by law.

they are put forward as candidates for deputies.

Votes are cast by the voters on the day of the elections from 6 A.M. to midnight, local time.

On the day of the elections the chairman of the District Election Commission, in the presence of its members, will at 6 A.M. check up on the ballot boxes and the existence of the list of voters in the prescribed form, after which the ballot boxes will be sealed with the Commission's seal and the voters will be invited to begin casting their votes.

Special rooms are set aside or separate cubicles equipped at the polling station, where voters may fill in their ballots. It is prohibited for any persons other than the voter, including members of the Election Commission, to be present in these rooms or cubicles while voters are filling in their voting papers. Every voter votes in person, presenting himself for the purpose at the polling station. The voters cast their votes by dropping their ballots in the ballot box.

On arrival at the polling station the voter shows either his passport or collective farm ticket or trade-union card or other identity document to the sec-

retary or member of the local Election Commission delegated to this work, and after it has been checked with the list of voters and noted on the list of voters, receives ballot papers of the established form.

In the room set aside for filling in the ballots the voter on each ballot leaves the name of the candidate for whom he is voting, deleting the names of the rest, and then goes to the ballot box and drops the ballot in it.

Voters who through illiteracy or any other physical disability are unable themselves to fill in their ballots, have the right to invite any other voter into the room where election papers are filled in, for filling in the ballots.

No election agitation is allowed in the polling station while votes are being cast.

Representatives of public organizations and societies of the working people and also representatives of the press, specially empowered, have the right to be present in the premises where the Election Commission counts the votes.

The candidate for deputy to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR who obtains an absolute majority of the votes, i.e., more than half the total number of votes cast in the district and considered valid,

is the one elected.

If the number of votes cast in the district amounts to less than half the number of voters having the right to vote in that district, the District Election Commission for the elections to the Soviet of the Union or for the elections to the Soviet of Nationalities notes the fact in its minutes and immediately informs the Central Election Commission and the Election Commission for Elections to the Soviet of Nationalities of the Union, Autonomous Republic, Autonomous Region, or National Area.

In such cases the Central Election Commission appoints new elections not later than within two weeks from the first elections.

Anyone who by violence, deception, threats or bribery hampers a citizen of the USSR in the free expression of his right to elect and be elected to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR is punished by deprivation of liberty for a period of not more than two years.

An official of the Soviet or a member of the Election Commission who forges election papers or deliberately counts votes incorrectly is punished with deprivation of liberty for a period of not more than three years.

Supreme Soviet Is Parliament Of Free Soviet Peoples

THE Supreme Soviet of the USSR is the highest organ of state authority in the country. It consists of two chambers: the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities. Each chamber has equal rights and equal powers to initiate legislation. A law is considered adopted if it is passed by both chambers of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR by a simple majority vote in each. Laws effecting changes of or additions to the Constitution of the USSR must be adopted by a two-thirds majority in each chamber.

The Supreme Soviet of the USSR is elected for a term of four years on the basis of universal, equal and direct suffrage by secret ballot. Terms of office of all deputies are for this period and expire simultaneously. The Soviet of the Union is elected on the basis of one deputy for every 300,000 population. The Soviet of Nationalities is elected by the Union Republics, Autonomous Republics, Autonomous Regions and National Areas on the basis of 25 deputies from each Union Republic, 11 deputies from each Autonomous Republic, five deputies from each Autonomous Region and one deputy from each National Area.

The Supreme Soviet of the USSR at a joint sitting of the two chambers elects the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, consisting of the president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, 16 vice-presidents (one from each Union Republic), the secretary of the Presidium and 15 members of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. The last elections to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR were held on February 10, 1946.

In the Supreme Soviet whose term is now ending, 682 deputies were elected to the Soviet of the Union, among them 287 factory workers, or 42 per cent; 151 peasants or 22 per cent; 244 office workers and intellectuals, or 36 per cent. Deputies to the Soviet of the Union include 116 women. A total of 576 deputies of the Soviet of the Union are members of the Communist Party of



DEPUTIES. At a session of the Soviet of the Union. In the first row are I. Likhachev, factory director; Dr. Maria Sokolova and Tatyana Fyodorova, a subway building engineer.

the Soviet Union (Bolsheviks), 106 are non-party people, and 250 of the deputies of the Soviet of the Union have a higher education, 39 an incomplete higher education and 160 a secondary school education. The ages of the deputies at the time of their election was as follows: 23 to 25—12 persons; 26 to 35—97; 36 to 40—176; 41 to 45—194; 46 to 50—114, and older than 50—89 deputies.

The composition of the Soviet of Nationalities presents a vivid picture of fraternal co-operation among the peoples of the Soviet Union. The deputies represent 49 nationalities: Russians, Ukrainians, Byelorussians, Azerbaijanians, Georgians, Armenians, Turkmen, Uzbeks, Tajiks, Kazakhs, Kirghiz, Karelians, Moldavians, Lithuanians, Latvians, Estonians, Abkhazians, Ossetians, Tatars, Komi, Buryats, Yakuts, Chuvashi, Udmurts, Bashkirs, Jews, Mordovians, Finns, Kara-kalpaki, Mari, Adygeis, Tuvas, Targintsi, Kumyks, Avars, Khakassi, Vepsi and other nationalities.

The deputies of the Soviet of Nationalities total 657. They include 224

factory workers, or 34.1 per cent; 23 office employees and intellectuals, or 3.5 per cent; 198 peasants, or 30.1 per cent of the total. There are 161 women deputies, or almost 25 per cent. The age composition of the deputies of the Soviet of Nationalities at the time of their election is as follows: from 23 to 25—34; from 26 to 30—55; from 31 to 35—95; from 36 to 40—145; from 41 to 45—170; from 46 to 50—75; from 51 to 55—37; from 56 to 60—20 and older than 60—26. Of the deputies of the Soviet of Nationalities, 509 are members or candidates for membership of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (Bolsheviks) and 148 are non-party people.

The Soviet people elect to their parliament the best and most worthy sons and daughters of the people. Of all the deputies, 982, or almost 75 per cent of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR hold orders and medals, 102 are Heroes of the Soviet Union, and 52 are Heroes of Socialist Labor. Nineteen of the deputies of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR are Stalin Prize winners.

Election System of Soviet Union Is World's Most Democratic

On January 11, 1949, "Pravda" published the editorial of which the following is a condensation on the regulations on elections to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

TODAY the regulations on elections to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR are published. Confirmed by the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, based on the firm principles of the Stalin Constitution, this document reflects all the greatness of Soviet, genuinely popular socialist democracy . . .

Every chapter, every article of the regulations on elections to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR is directed toward securing the free expression of the will of the people.

Every citizen of the USSR has secured to him all the conditions for the full realization of his civic duty and sacred right to take part in the elections. The Soviet electoral system provides an opportunity for active participation by all citizens of our great country in all the campaigns for elections to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

The great leader of the people, Comrade Stalin, in his historic speech to the electors of the Stalin Electoral District of the city of Moscow on December 11, 1937, vividly showed the profound differences between elections in the USSR and in capitalist countries.

"Universal elections," Stalin pointed out, "take place in some capitalist, so-called democratic countries, but they take place there under circumstances of pressure on the electors by the capitalists, landlords, bankers and other mainstays of capitalism.

In our country there are no capitalists, no landlords and consequently there is no pressure by the propertied classes on the propertyless. In our country elections are held in an atmosphere of cooperation among workers, peasants and intellectuals, in an atmosphere of their

mutual trust, in an atmosphere, I would say, of mutual friendship, because in our country we have no capitalists, no landlords, no exploitation and, in effect, no one to exert pressure on the people in order to distort their will."

The Soviet electoral system differs radically from the electoral system of bourgeois countries as the Soviet social and state system differs from the capitalist system. In the countries of capital, a tremendous abyss lies between the formal proclamation of rights and the actual state of affairs. Formally universal suffrage is proclaimed, but the bourgeois electoral law, by means of all kinds of reservations, virtually reduces it to nil for the working masses. There are all kinds of qualifications; social and property, racial and national, of sex, education, domicile and others.

It is known that a property qualification exists in Britain and the United States of America. In Canada Red Indians, i.e. the indigenous population of the country, are actually deprived of suffrage. It is known that in the United States of America, millions of Negroes are not allowed to take part in elections. In many bourgeois countries, soldiers cannot take part in elections. In some countries, for example, Mexico and Argentina, women have no votes.

Working people of the capitalist countries are either disfranchised or are not in a position to make use of their votes because of the system of violence, bribery, deception, intimidation of electors and forgery of the election results which prevails in bourgeois countries.

Unlike the countries of false bourgeois democracy, elections in the USSR are truly free, truly democratic. The Soviet electoral system firmly guards the democratic rights and liberties of Soviet citizens.

Elections to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR are a great political event in the life of the entire Soviet people. The

carrying out of the election campaign puts forward tremendous tasks for party, Soviet and all public organizations.

The main task of the agitational-propagandist work of party organizations is to explain to the working people the great principles of the Constitution of the USSR, the rights and duties of citizens of the USSR, the world historic significance of the triumph of the socialist system in our country, the meaning of Soviet patriotism, the moral and political unity of Soviet society and the friendship of the peoples of the USSR. An important component part of agitation and propaganda is the explanation of the Soviet Government's foreign policy, as a policy of peace which corresponds to the interests of the working people of all countries.

Party and other public organizations should undertake extensive work to acquaint the population, particularly the electors who are taking part in elections for the first time, with the Soviet election law. Every Soviet citizen should have explained to him the principles of the Soviet electoral system, the manner in which electoral districts and polling stations are formed, the compilation of lists of electors, the formation of electoral commissions, the nomination of candidates for deputies, and the manner in which votes are cast.

The preparations for the elections to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR have begun in an atmosphere of tremendous labor and political enthusiasm on the part of the masses, who by their selfless labor are fulfilling the postwar Stalin Five-Year plan ahead of schedule.

The great party of Lenin and Stalin is leading the Soviet people to communism. The Soviet people are marching toward the elections to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, closely rallied around their own Bolshevik Party and Soviet Government, around their great leader and teacher, Comrade Stalin.

In Memoriam—Valerian Kuibyshev

By D. Delov

ON January 25, the 15th anniversary of his death, the Soviet people paid homage to the memory of Valerian Vladimirovich Kuibyshev, a distinguished leader of the Communist Party and the Soviet State. His name is recorded in the history of the Soviet country as the name of one of the faithful comrades-in-arms of Lenin and Stalin, who did much to promote the development of and strengthen the world's first socialist state.

Kuibyshev's entire life was a vivid example of service to the people's cause. In 1904, when Kuibyshev had just turned 16, he joined the Bolshevik Social-Democratic organization in Omsk. Kuibyshev endured courageously and intrepidly all the trials and privations connected with illegal activities, with the heroic struggle against tsarism and the Russian bourgeoisie. He was arrested eight times and exiled four times.

Neither imprisonment nor exile could break the iron will of the revolutionary. It was precisely in trying moments that Kuibyshev's sterling qualities were revealed in all their greatness and charm. The following incident from his life as an underground party worker is highly indicative in this respect. Kuibyshev had to evade the tsarist police and it was decided that he should go abroad. A passport was obtained with great difficulty. But on the day before his scheduled departure Kuibyshev learned that one of his comrades was threatened with execution. He gave his passport to this comrade, and returned to his illegal activities, with the result that he was subsequently imprisoned and exiled.

News of the overthrow of tsarism reached Kuibyshev as he was being convoyed in chains to Turukhansk Region. He hurried back to Samara—a city on the Volga, now named Kuibyshev,—to assume leadership of the struggle of the working people for the socialist revolution. From that moment and until the White Guards and interventionists were ousted from Soviet territory, Kuibyshev worked indomitably for the defense of Soviet power and distinguished himself as a talented or-



V. V. Kuibyshev

ganizer and leader of the working people.

The Bolshevik Party, Lenin, and Stalin appreciated Kuibyshev's clear mind and the revolutionary fervor of the fighter inherent in this outwardly calm and exceptionally modest man.

Kuibyshev's name is associated with the most important stages in the development and consolidation of the Soviet State. When the combined party and state control organ (the Central Control Commission of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union [Bolsheviks] and the People's Commissariat of Workers' and Peasants' Inspection) was set up on the initiative of V. I. Lenin, Valerian Kuibyshev was entrusted by the party congress with leadership of this institution. The new institution was confronted with two tasks: first, the task of improving the work of the Soviet state apparatus, and, second, that of securing the unity of the party by purging it of alien elements.

In 1926, Kuibyshev was placed at the head of the Supreme Council of National Economy; he became the captain of Soviet industry. It fell to V. V. Kuibyshev to direct the practical work connected with the preparation and

realization of the historic First Stalin Five-Year Plan in industry, a plan which perturbed the minds of the most outstanding bourgeois economists. In Kuibyshev's office, builders and designers were working on plans for new factories exceeding in scale the biggest factories in the world. The Azov and Zaporozhne Steel Works, the Krivoi Rog, Magnitogorsk and Kuznetsk Works, the Dnieper Hydroelectric Station, the Stalingrad Tractor Plant, the Gorky Auto Plant and other industrial colossi were designed and built under his direct guidance.

Kuibyshev was entrusted with the responsible task of preparation of the Second Stalin Five-Year Plan. At that time he was head of the State Planning Commission of the USSR.

Under Kuibyshev's direct guidance and with his personal co-operation the foundation was laid for the science of national economic planning, a science which had never been taught in any college nor ever advocated by anyone. By his practical activities, V. V. Kuibyshev showed the tremendous advantage inherent in the planned, socialist system of economy, and the powerful role played by this planning in the social reorganization of the country and in the development of its productive forces.

To the "free spirit" of capitalist competition, he said, "we are counterposing the irrepressible will of the working class for victory, its faith in the victory of socialism, the powerful instrument of socialist emulation and the shock of workers' movement. To the action of the spontaneous elements and anarchy of production, we are counterposing the planned economy, the elimination of disproportions and scientific planning."

Kuibyshev died on January 25, 1935, at his post, his life cut short by the Trotskyite and Bukharinite bandits; he became one of the victims in the chain of dastardly murders of outstanding leaders of the Bolshevik Party and the Soviet State, plotted by the criminals. He was buried on Red Square in Moscow, as one of the most outstanding fighters for the freedom and happiness of the working people.

Leningrad, Six Years after Siege, Flourishes, Strong and Proud

JUST six years ago, shells were falling in Leningrad as that heroic city victoriously defended itself from the Hitlerite German army's siege.

Although the invaders never took the City of Lenin, their artillery and bombs wrought havoc with the city's buildings, factories, and streets and tore up its power, light and water systems.

At one time Leningrad, stoutly fighting back with the aid of all the Soviet people, was cut off, but a new supply line was built across the solid ice of Lake Ladoga.

Suffering from cold and hunger but unconquered, the people of Leningrad fought side by side with the Soviet Army with incredible energy, and gradually the German pincers were snapped and the drive for complete victory was on. This drive did not end until the Soviet Army smashed into Berlin.

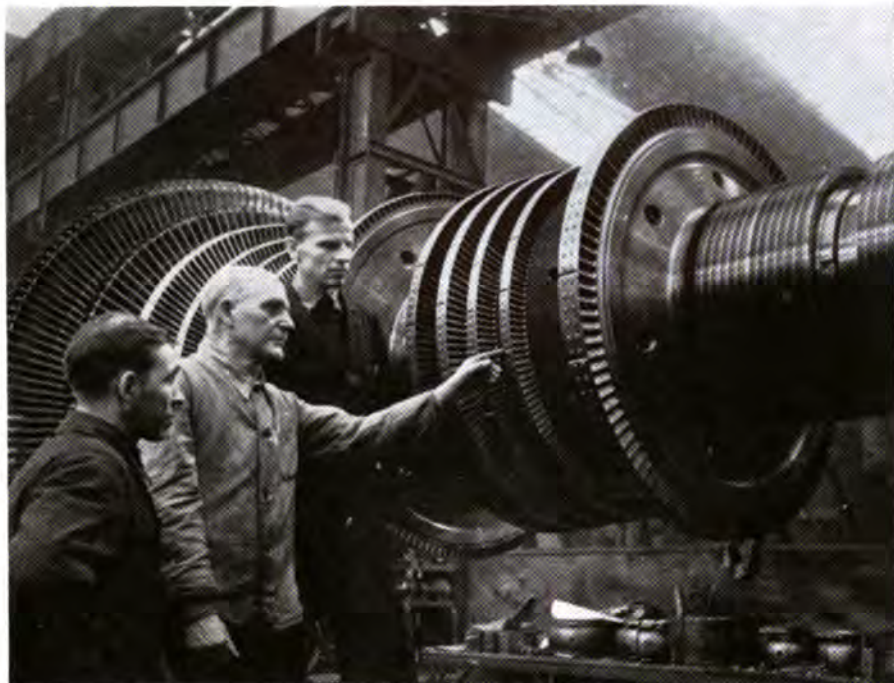
The same fighting spirit and the same flame of Soviet patriotism that saw Leningrad through the difficult days of the siege has restored the city until today Leningrad has again taken its place as a key city of the USSR, its factories humming with peaceful industry, its apartments and houses rebuilt, its theaters and parks all functioning normally.

The postwar Five-Year Plan, now practically completed, was designed, as to Leningrad, to convert the city into a self-sufficient region with its own metallurgical and fuel bases.

This restoration and improvement is all the more remarkable when it is considered that Leningrad suffered a loss of one-fourth of its total value during the war. It was deprived of 2,300,000 square meters* of housing space wiped out completely by the war while an additional 4,500,000 square meters of floor space was destroyed or damaged.

Leningrad completed its restoration, in the main, in 1948. Hard-working Leningraders removed most of the scars

*One square meter = 10.764 square feet.



INDUSTRY. Leningrad teems with industry. At the Stalin Metal Works, workers finished one great turbine and assembled another for testing ahead of schedule, in honor of Stalin's birthday.

of war and added many new civic improvements, including a subway.

The subway builders benefited from the experience of the construction and operation of the great Moscow "Metro," and the line will boast fine stations and pavilions, beautifully decorated.

A large park has been built on the shores of the Gulf of Finland and two large stadiums, one seating 25,000, and the other 100,000 have been completed.

This record of a city which had withstood the onslaught of a crack army of nearly 500,000 men is what makes Leningrad truly a "hero city" of the Soviet Union. It has a spirit and determination that is unmatched anywhere, by any people.

During the first phases of rehabilitation Leningraders contributed 52,000,000 man-hours of work. By 1947, 1,700,000 square meters of new housing was com-

pleted, while the total at the start of the new year approximates 2,500,000 in new construction alone.

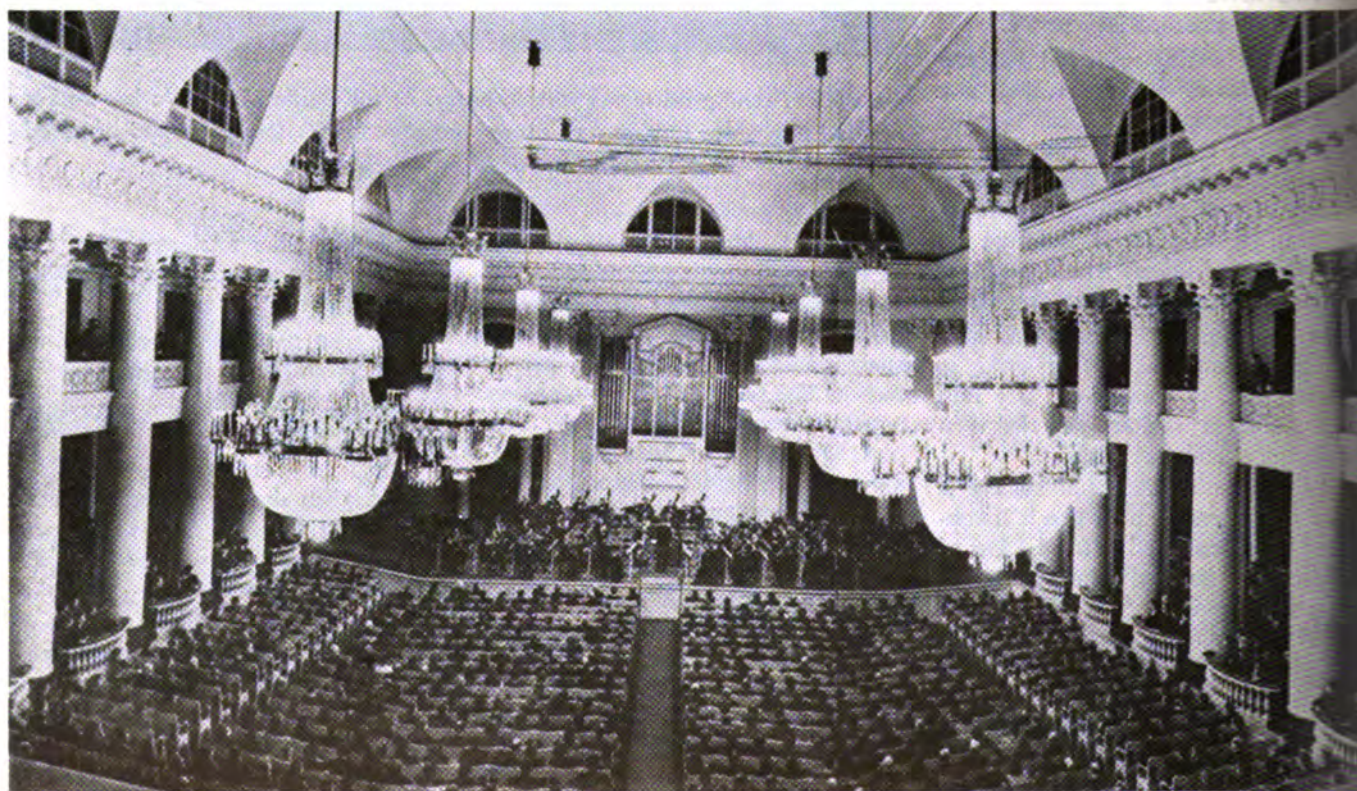
The great program has witnessed the launching in 1945 of a program to supply the city with gas, solving the fuel problem for its industries and residents.

Since then the gas project has been practically completed. By 1948 the number of apartments supplied with gas was six times the total so supplied in the prewar year of 1940.

Today Leningrad industry is supplying the country with many carloads of freight each day. It includes heavy equipment, such as ventilating fans, boosters and cranes for metallurgical enterprises; new spinning and carding machines for the textile mills of Ivanovo, Orekhovo Zuevo and Tashkent. Included are many



STREET SCENE. Leningrad's streets are busy with the bustle of a prosperous industrial city. In six years, the traces of the bitter siege have been practically effaced.



CONCERT HALL. Leningrad is one of the world's great cultural centers. The auditorium of the Philharmonic Society during a concert.

fine pieces of equipment for science, from electronic microscopes to piro-meters.

Leningrad is also fully restored in its cultural life. Theaters and the opera, moving picture houses and lecture halls have been operating for some years now and new cinemas are being completed. There are new schools for the children; the great Pulkovo Observatory is again functioning. The city has two new radio stations and a powerful television center.

Taken all together, the city that was the cradle of the Great October Socialist Revolution is not only restored, but is exceeding its prewar output. The citizens of Leningrad have lived up to their traditions, to the great name of their city.



CHILDREN'S PALACE. The Leningrad Palace of Pioneers is one of the most beautiful of these Soviet children's clubs.



PETRODVORETS FOUNTAINS. This park, destroyed by the Nazi invaders and now rebuilt, is world-famous for its beauty and is a favorite pleasure-ground of Leningraders.



VILNIUS. A street scene in the Lithuanian city which, like other cities of the Republic, is prosperous and busy.



KLAIPEDA HARBOR. The port now has more cranes than it had before the war.



LEGISLATORS. Deputies to the 6th Session of the Supreme Soviet of the Lithuanian Soviet Socialist Republic.

Lithuania Treads Road to Communism As Restored Economy Flourishes

By Justas Paleckis

Chairman of the Supreme Soviet of the Lithuanian Soviet Socialist Republics

ON January 28, 1945, the Soviet Army, including Lithuanian units, liberated the last stretch of Lithuanian territory—the port of Klaipeda, which Hitler seized in March, 1939. This completed the liberation of Soviet Lithuania. It marked the realization of the cherished hopes which the Lithuanian people placed in the help of the fraternal Soviet peoples headed by the great Russian people, in the help of the Soviet Army and the leader of the Soviet people, Joseph Stalin.

The liberation of Soviet Lithuania from Hitlerite enslavement saved the Lithuanian people from the doom which the fascist barbarians had prepared for them. The Hitlerites had already included Lithuania in the "Ostland" province which they proclaimed a composite part of greater Germany. The Hitlerites made no secret of their plans to oust the local population from Lithuania and to settle the territory solely with German nationals.

Retreating, the Germans left behind razed towns, devastated factories and a ravaged agriculture. If the people of Lithuania had had to restore the damage inflicted by the occupationists in the conditions existing under a bourgeois government they would have remained forever under the heel of foreign capitalists. But fortunately for Lithuania, it now is not alone. It is an equal member of the great family of Soviet republics. The Soviet people not only revived the freedom and independence of Lithuania, but helped to unite Lithuanian territory from Vilnius to Klaipeda, which had been torn from Lithuania because of the treachery of her mercenary rulers of the Smetana government.

Rehabilitation began immediately after the country was freed from the Hitlerites.

With the brotherly assistance of all the Soviet peoples, and particularly that of the Russian people, Lithuania in an



FESTIVAL. Young Lithuanians dance in colorful country costume at a holiday fete.

unusually short time restored and expanded her industry, and topped pre-war crop levels.

Rehabilitation and development of the national economy of Soviet Lithuania proceeded on a constantly increasing scale. The republic's industry fulfilled the program of the first three years of the Stalin Five-Year Plan by 105 per cent. In 1948 gross industrial output was already 24 per cent above pre-war production. The mills and factories of Soviet Lithuania now produce more than 200 kinds of industrial wares never manufactured in the country before. The new manufactures include machine tools, electric motors and many other types of industrial goods.

Rehabilitation of Vilnius, Siauliai, Sakiai and other towns is well under way. Socialist competition is embracing ever-greater numbers of the working people of our young republic. The mills and factories now count more than 1,500 brigades designated as of excellent quality, which embrace over 15,000 workers.

Remarkable changes have come to pass in the Lithuanian villages in the five years since the end of the war. Landless peasants and small plot holders received 1,657,827 acres of land for free use in perpetuity. The tillers have become masters of the land, which is no longer an object of speculation.

The state has set up 77 machine-and-

tractor stations to help the working peasantry. In bourgeois Lithuania tractors were a rarity even in the fields of the landlords and kulaks. Now thousands of tractors cultivate the collective farm land. The peasants have learned the advantages of collective work. The first collective farm in Lithuania was organized in 1947, and in 1948 there were already close to 600 of them.

The vast assistance rendered by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (Bolsheviks), the Government of the USSR, and by J. V. Stalin, in the mechanization of agriculture in Soviet Lithuania, the years of experience of collective-farm construction in the fraternal republics, the rising political consciousness of the working peasantry in Lithuania, as well as the successes scored by the first collective farms—all this made possible the rapid transition of agriculture to socialist lines. By 1950 Lithuania had 6,000 collective farms which united on a purely voluntary basis more than 200,000 farmsteads. The republic's advanced regions of Jurbarkas, Joniskis and Siauliai have achieved complete collectivization of agriculture. The reclamation of swamps and the introduction of grass-land agriculture, as envisaged by the republic's five-year plan, will ensure even greater success in the development of agriculture.

Lithuanian peasants are working enthusiastically on the free land, achieving good results. Quite a number of collective farms are reaping high crops. Thus the Pirmin Collective Farm, Panevezis Region, reaped an average of 1.7 metric tons of grain per hectare*, and some of the brigades 2.1 tons to the hectare. The first Lithuanian Heroes of Socialist Labor—collective farmers Lekavicus and Iodinskas, cropped three metric tons per hectare. Successes have also been achieved in the development of the commonly-owned livestock. Lithuanian collective farms have organized 3,864 dairy, 3,275 pig-breeding, 2,992 sheep-breeding and 2,750 poultry farms.

The collective farmers are happy and prosperous. Take for example the family of Aleksas Gribė. It has plenty of everything. In 1948 Gribė received about three metric tons of bread grain for his work on the collective farm. In 1949 he made even more: the family's work-

* One hectare = 2.471 acres.



SEAL. Arms of the Lithuanian SSR.

day units* totalled 700 and for each it received six kilogram† of grain besides other produce and cash. Many other families are making out just as well.

The Lithuanian villages are very different from what they used to be. The rural population is also changing, displaying ever more fully their creative ability. The collective farms are opening new cultural centers—clubs, reading rooms and lecture halls.

In bourgeois Lithuania, unemployment was a scourge of the working people: hundreds of thousands of Lithuanian workers and peasants were forced to emigrate and other hundreds of thousands to suffer in the vise of unemployment. In Soviet Lithuania work is ensured for all, each may learn a trade or profession. The working masses are confident of their future. The number of factory and office workers in the Lithuanian Soviet Socialist Republic has grown very considerably in the post-war period.

The cultural level of the Lithuanian people is rising steadily. There are now 800 schools; attendance is five and one-half times higher than was the case in bourgeois Lithuania. There also are 53 secondary schools for adults and 26 schools for factory and peasant youth. The three institutes and nine teachers' schools have a student body of 4,000—youths and girls who will supplement the teaching staffs. In the Lithuanian towns and villages seven-year universal

*The work-day is a unit of work on collective farms, not an actual working day.

†One kilogram = 2.2 pounds.

schooling is taking the place of the previous four-year school education. Hundreds of libraries, dozens of museums and houses of culture have opened. The Academy of Sciences, established since the establishment of Soviet power, has extensively developed its activities. Never before have so many newspapers and magazines been issued and in such quantities as now. Since its liberation Soviet Lithuania has published 1,500 books in more than 20,000,000 copies.

Lithuanian art has also achieved marked success. The Philharmony Society, the State Ensemble of Song and Folk Dance, the State Chorus, the symphony orchestra, were all created after the establishment of Soviet power. In Vilnius there is the State Theater of Opera and Ballet. New musical talent is being trained by the Conservatory and by a number of music schools. Two Lithuanian composers—Tallat-Kelpsa and Dvarionas, have been awarded a Stalin Prize for their productions. The whole republic is preparing for the general song festival on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of Soviet Lithuania. From 25,000 to 30,000 singers, musicians and dancers will participate in the festival.

The drama theaters have increased and the quality of their productions has risen. Lithuania has produced its first films. Amateur theatrical art has developed on a huge scale, involving thousands upon thousands of factory and office workers, and peasants.

Another very important achievement is free medical treatment in both the urban and rural districts, introduced by the Soviet Government. All the health resorts and sanatoriums in Lithuania have been placed at the disposal of the working people. In addition to this many Lithuanian workers spend their vacations in the splendid sanatoriums of the Caucasus and the Crimea.

In Soviet Lithuania the people enjoy genuine freedom and independence and look with confidence to their future. In the fraternal family of Soviet people the Lithuanians are an equal among equals.

Under the leadership of the Communist Party, the people of Lithuania are confident of achieving fresh successes on the road to communism.



STALINO MINERS' APARTMENTS. This building is typical of housing in the Donbas center. At the right is the pithead of the Karl Marx Colliery in the Stalin Region as shift changes. It houses showers and locker rooms.

Free Courses Add to Skills

Soviet Miners, Honored, Highly Paid, Have Full Security for Life

By P. Yegorov

THE security of guaranteed, full employment the year around and peak production, combined with high wages and the rich guarantees of a socialist economy give Soviet coal miners a happy life and a high and rising standard of living.

Like all Soviet citizens, miners have long forgotten what unemployment is like. The planned nature of the socialist economy, founded on public ownership, assures a continued and growing demand for coal and other fuels.

The closing of mines or factories for lack of a market is impossible in the USSR, and the coal industry is con-

stantly adding more workers, more engineers, technicians and other personnel. Coal is needed in constantly growing quantities by the swiftly expanding Soviet metallurgical and machinery plants, power stations, railways, towns and so on.

Instead of unemployment, distress and hunger, Soviet workers enjoy a rising employment. For instance, the Central Statistical Administration's report for the year 1949 shows that there were 1,800,000 more manual and office workers in the national economy of the USSR than in 1948, surpassing the pre-war level of 1940 by 15 per cent. At

the same time the number of manual and office workers in industry, agriculture, forestry, building and transport was 1,400,000 higher than in 1948.

Coal production for 1949 was 13 per cent above the 1948 figure, and the coal industry in the USSR exceeded its planned output by 2 per cent.

As can be seen, the Soviet coal industry is expanding, and during the first half of 1949 a total of 37 new mechanized collieries and open cut mines were commissioned.

Soviet miners enjoy the finest and most comprehensive system of social insurance found anywhere. They get

these benefits and protections without any cost to themselves, as the entire program is financed by the State. Every Soviet coal miner is insured, with his plant making regular contributions to the social insurance fund. The miners receive sick benefits which also cover illness or care of a sick member of his family. The plan also covers his own disability and old age pensions. From this same fund comes money to pay maternity leave benefits to working mothers as well as grants for nursing mothers. Social insurance funds are used to provide miners with facilities for rest and treatment at health resorts and vacations with pay.

There is no wholesale migration of Soviet miners from town to town in search of work. The Soviet miner does not need to migrate because at every colliery he is not only assured work but also the opportunity to raise his skill. He gets good wages at a scale that is constantly rising, excellent housing facilities and cultural advantages. The Soviet miner feels that the mine is his own; he knows it belongs to the whole people and that he works not for a capitalist, but for himself, for the good of all the people.

These things explain why the Soviet miner is so interested in raising the output. By the end of the first half of 1949, 50 per cent of the coal mining organizations had exceeded the level of production planned for 1950, the last year of the Stalin Five-Year Plan.

Soviet miners are assured good earn-



MINERS AT EASE. More than 7,000 coal diggers per year visit the sanatorium beside the sea.



WHERE MINERS LIVE IN STALINOGORSK. Another great coal center, the city provides well for its hewers of fuel.

ings. Their work is paid on the basis of a progressive piecework system: the more he produces, the higher his wages. Men working underground in Soviet collieries earn 4,000, 8,000, 10,000 or more rubles monthly. This is approximately the equal of \$754.72, \$1509.43 and \$1886.79 per month and does not include the many benefits and social security that he gets without cost. The coal industry pays miners the largest industrial wages in the country.

In addition to wages, the Soviet Government has instituted a system of annual bonuses to miners for long and faultless service. They are paid to miners after the first year of their work in the shafts. The size of the bonuses ranges from 10 to 30 per cent of the miner's annual wage, depending upon the length of his service. In 1948-1949, hundreds of thousands of miners received a total of 1,400,000,000 rubles in bonuses.

The law of equal pay for equal work is in force in the USSR. Hence, it is natural that at Soviet mines old and young workers, men and women, and workers of different nationalities receive the same pay for equal work.

Soviet miners are not only guaranteed work in conformity with the Constitution of the USSR, but the Soviet State is also concerned with raising their skill.

Workers in the coal industry, as those of other sections of the national economy, are trained according to a plan. Special mining schools are operated under the Ministry of Labor Reserves. Students are fully maintained by the State, and upon graduation are guaranteed employment in their chosen field.

Every coal combine has its own educational network, consisting of schools and courses which function at the mines.



DINING ROOM. Soviet miners enjoying vacations on the Black Sea, eating in the industry's big sanatorium.

These educational facilities give every miner an opportunity to acquire a higher skill, free of charge, at the expense of the state.

In this manner the Government of the USSR gives everyone the opportunity to increase his wages and improve his standard of living.

Newly trained workers continue to swell the list of employees in Soviet mines, while the mechanization of the industry also advances. Today, despite the heavy damage inflicted on many of the principal coal-producing areas by the German invaders, the industry's mechanization exceeds the prewar level. Coal cutting, as of the first half of 1949, was mechanized 98.5 per cent; underground transportation, 93.3 per cent; the hoisting of coal to the surface, 91 per cent; and loading into railway cars, 98.5 per cent. And there is a constantly rising increase in the amount of mechanization in all Soviet mines.

In line with the continued effort to assure technical progress in all branches of industry, the Central Statistical Administration's report said: "For the mechanization of the most arduous and heavy jobs in the coal industry, new coal combines were produced (in 1949), drilling and coal-loading machines and powerful scraper-conveyers were perfected."

Soviet miners enjoy a position of honor and respect. Great attention is paid to housing, living conditions and cultural services for the miners. A great housing construction program is being carried out by the State in the coal and iron ore fields. This year's building plan for the Ministry of the Coal Industry



BLACK SEA SANATORIUM. Soviet miners own this beautiful structure where the best care and finest food prevail.

has been substantially overfulfilled.

During the year 1948 and the first half of 1949, the Ministry of the Coal Industry of the USSR constructed and made available to miners a total of 2,450,000 square meters of living space, or 26,372,800 square feet.

Private house building is being greatly encouraged. With this aim in view, the Soviet State grants all workers and office employees, miners included, long term credits, provides them with plots of land free of charge, while enterprises help their workers with building materials and transportation.

A system of selling finished houses on the installment plan to factory and office workers is being widely intro-

duced. These houses are built by enterprises at the expense of the State.

A special annual service bonus for miners has been established. The size of the bonus depends upon the length of service. Pensions, larger than in other trades, have been established for miners.

Additionally, retired miners are given many special privileges including free deeds for the life-long use of their apartments. This policy operates under a Government decree adopted two years ago.

These pensioners thus become honored, elder citizens after their careers in the mines.

During 1948 alone, the Stalinugol mining trust issued deeds to 132 apartments to its oldest miners.

The Soviet Government highly appreciates the services of the miners in the development of the coal industry. Miners' Day has been instituted in the USSR and it is celebrated annually. For valorous and selfless labor, miners are decorated with orders and medals, they are given the title of Honored Miner. The lofty title of Hero of Socialist Labor is conferred for outstanding services. The coal industry has 150 workers who have won this high honor.

Thus, the working and living conditions of miners in the USSR ensure each one steady employment, regular, ever-rising wages, good living conditions and unlimited opportunities for cultural and technical advancement. This is the reason that Soviet miners look with confidence to the future.



OPERA AND BALLET IN STALINO. The Donbas coal mining center ranks high in cultural activities.

A Muscovite's Diary

A SCIENTIST in Chicago wrote recently asking whether there have been any new developments in Soviet astronomy, and I am glad to report that there are.

The discovery of three new planets of small size has just been announced. One of them has been named "Russia," another "Moscow" and the third "Komsomolia."

Detection of these small planets which move around the sun in orbits between Mars and Jupiter, presented great difficulties because of their lack of brilliance and superficial likeness to stars. They had been sought for 150 years.

Altogether, Soviet astronomers have discovered 113 small planets. The Institute of Theoretical Astronomy in Leningrad calculates the position of small planets in the sky for all observatories of the world. From the tables compiled by this Institute, astronomers find the planets which interest them.

Ukrainian Farms Have 5 to 7 Cars

An average of five to seven automobiles and trucks is now owned by the collective farms of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, and the number of automobiles is steadily growing.

During the past seven months collective farms of the Ukrainian SSR have purchased thousands of trucks from consumers' co-operatives.

Afforestation Stations To Increase in 1950

Afforestation stations engaged in the mechanization of forest planting, the tending of forests and construction of ponds and reservoirs on collective farms will be substantially increased this year. A total of 111 new afforestation stations will be set up in the steppe and forest-steppe areas of the European part of the USSR during 1950 and more than half are already being equipped with tractors, field planting machines, cultivators, sprinklers, excavators and special machines for excavation work in the con-



COMMANDS FIELD BRIGADES. Farm Chairman Grigory Litvinenko uses the radio telephone to contact team leaders in the fields.

struction of ponds and reservoirs.

During 1949, collective farms in the steppe areas planted 1,250,000 acres to forests and built tens of thousands of ponds and reservoirs with the help of afforestation stations.

Radio Telephone Used On Farms

Few of my American friends realize how truly huge our collective farms are. But I am going to give you a fair idea with the accompanying photograph. On the Stalin Collective Farm in the Genichesk District of the Kher-son Region of the Ukraine, radio telephones keep the farm chairman, Grigory Litvinenko, in constant touch with team leaders at work in the fields. The radio telephone has been adopted for regular use, not as a novelty, on many farms.

USSR Has No Reno; Divorce Laws Strict

Among my letters this week is one from a Reno, Nevada friend who asks

whether there is a Soviet city that compares with her home town as a "divor- mill."

The answer in brief is no. We have no such "divorce mills" in the USSR.

Instead of "easy divorce," the Soviet courts seek to maintain and strengthen the family wherever possible.

At a recent plenum of the Supreme Court of the USSR there was a complete discussion of the divorce question. Court organs were instructed that temporary differences in the family or conflicts resulting from accidental and transitory causes are not sufficient grounds for divorce. The Soviet courts have the task of finding the real reason that a divorce is sought and to try to bring about a reconciliation.

Divorces are granted only when the plea of either or both parties is raised on serious motives, and when the further continuance of the marriage contradicts the principles of Communist morality and there can be no re-establishment of normal conditions of cohabitation and the upbringing of the children.

The "Muscovite" will be glad to have readers' suggestions as to subjects they would like to see covered in future "Diaries." Suggestions should be sent to "Muscovite," c/o USSR Information Bulletin, 2112 Massachusetts Ave., N. W., Washington 8, D. C.

Food Industry

Met Its Quota

The Soviet food industry completed the production plan for 1949 by December 21 on Stalin's seventieth birthday. A number of food products were produced in much greater quantities than in 1948.

Particularly encouraging are the successes of the sugar industry. The fascist invaders, who played havoc with the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Kursk and Voronezh Regions, did great damage to the sugar refineries, razing most of them to the ground.

With the tremendous assistance of the Bolshevik Party, the Soviet Government and Stalin personally, the factories have been restored and have exceeded their prewar capacity.

Last year the food industry produced more than 3.5 billion rubles worth of food stuffs in excess of plan and acquired 150 million rubles of accumulation above plan.

More Details Out On Siberian Wheat

Followers of Michurin, headed by Academician Trofim Lysenko, have solved one of the most difficult problems of farming in Siberia—the cultivation of winter wheat.

Previously, as my rural readers are aware, all attempts to grow winter wheat (sowed in the fall for a summer crop) were unavailing because the grain froze when sowed the usual way on fallow land.

Scientists established that the only reliable way to prevent wintering grains from freezing in Siberia was to sow them on uncultivated, stubble land with tractor-drawn disc seed drills. This protects the crop from the strong Siberian winds.

Experiments conducted by the Siberian Grain Research Institute show that planting in stubble solves the problem of growing winter rye and wheat in the open steppes of Siberia. The stubble

protects not only the frost-resistant varieties, but also many varieties from southern districts in the Ukraine, the Crimea and the Kuban.

Experience of practical farmers in recent years has shown that Siberian winter wheat can yield as much as 25 cwt. per acre. In 1948, an average yield of 12 cwt. per acre was obtained on a tract of 660 acres.

Lysenko believes that this new method has been so developed that our agricultural agencies and collective farms can aim at extending the area thus cultivated in Siberia to at least 2,500,000 acres in the next few years. By widely introducing this new method of planting on stubble land, Siberia will become a major source of winter wheat for the USSR.

Sanatorium Set Up At Collective Farm

When mineral water with valuable medicinal qualities was found on a collective farm near the Armenian village of Gandzak, the Armenian Health Resort Institute aided in furnishing equipment and a specialist for a sanatorium.

New Fertilizer Comes From Oil

Word comes from Azerbaijan that a new fertilizer developed from a by-

product of the oil industry is showing good results.

The fertilizer, called gumbrin, was tested on an area of about 88 acres, and the raw cotton yield increased by almost six centners per hectare (4 cwt. per acre), while the yield of grain and other vegetable crops was increased 50 to 100 per cent.

Another advantage of the new fertilizer is that it increases the temperature of the soil by several degrees and under conditions prevailing in Azerbaijan, brought the harvest a month earlier than usual.

The beneficial effect of the new fertilizer lasts for several years.

Ukrainian Farmers Have More Animals

In a recent press conference with Deputy Minister of Agriculture Zorin, my newspaper colleague and I were told that Ukrainian farmers were exceeding the pace set in the new three-year plan for the breeding of livestock.

For instance, Zorin explained, the farmers of the Ukraine have bred almost 500,000 more calves and 64,000 more lambs this year than provided for in the three-year plan.

As for pork, he said, more had been delivered from January through September of this year than in the entire year of 1948.

MOSCOW RADIO BROADCASTS IN ENGLISH

January 30—February 12

Radio programs in English will be broadcast from Moscow to the United States on the following schedule from January 30 to February 12. All time is Eastern Standard.

Daily evening programs of news, political commentary, and sidelights on Soviet life are broadcast in three periods: from 6:20 P.M. to 7:30 P.M.; 8:00 P.M. to 9:00 P.M. and from 10:00 P.M. to 10:55 P.M.

All programs may be heard on 15.23, 11.88, 9.72, 9.67 and 7.29 megacycles.

The first program is also heard on 7.36 megacycles; the second program also on 9.60 and 7.36, while the third program is also on 15.41 and 11.78.

All programs begin with the news and a review of the press. These are followed by comment on Soviet or international subjects.

The following special features are scheduled for the evening programs:

Mondays, January 30 and February 6—programs for farmers.

Tuesdays, January 31 and February 7—programs for youth.

Wednesdays, February 1 and February 8—scientific and cultural programs.

Thursdays, February 2 and February 9—programs in Russian for American Slavs.

Fridays, February 3 and February 10—literary and musical programs entitled: "In the Republics of the Land of the Soviets."

Saturdays, February 4 and February 11—economic reviews, weekly sports reviews, replies to letters from listeners.

Sundays, February 5 and February 12—concerts.



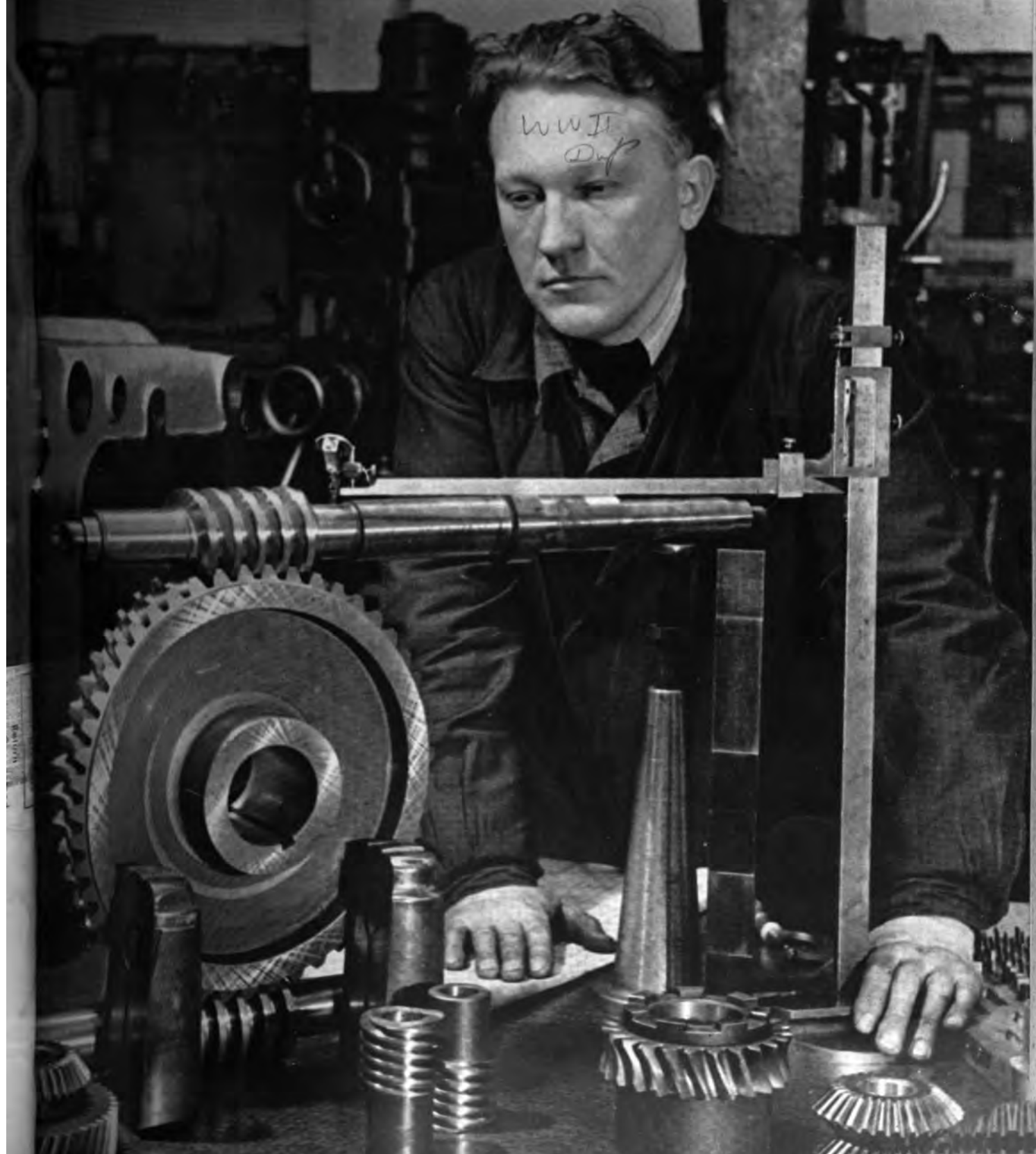
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THE COVER: FRONT: Vassili Markov, a worker of the Stalin Auto Plant (story on page 88). BACK: Vera Burakhina, a Stakhanovite sorter of the Moscow Electric Bulb Plant.

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Results of Fulfillment of State Plan Of the USSR for 1949

Following is the statement of the Central Statistical Administration of the Council of Ministers of the USSR on the results of the fulfillment of the State Plan for the Restoration and Development of the National Economy of the USSR in 1949.

THE development in industry, agriculture and transport, the volume of capital construction and trade turnover and the rise in the living and cultural standards of the people in 1949 is characterized by the following data:

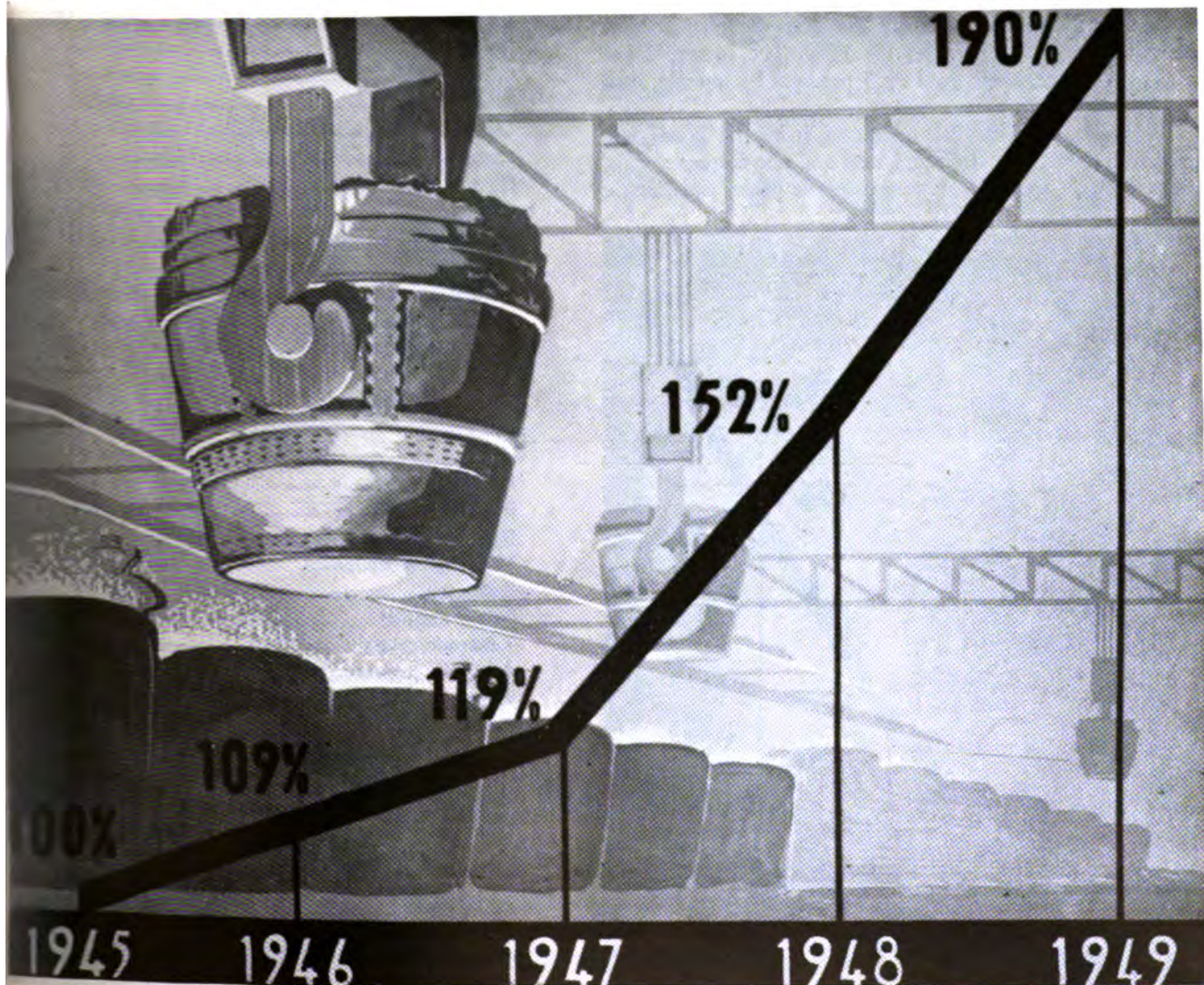
I

Fulfillment of the Production Plan in Industry

FOR gross industrial output, the production plan was fulfilled in 1949 by the various ministries as follows:

Percentage of fulfillment of annual plan for 1949

Ministry of the Metallurgical Industry.....	102
Ministry of the Coal Industry.....	102
Ministry of the Oil Industry.....	103
Ministry of Power Stations.....	101
Ministry of the Chemical Industry.....	104
Ministry of the Electrical Industry.....	105
Ministry of the Communications Equipment Industry	103
Ministry of the Heavy Machine-building Industry	106
Ministry of the Automobile and Tractor Industry..	103
Ministry of the Machine Tool Industry.....	106



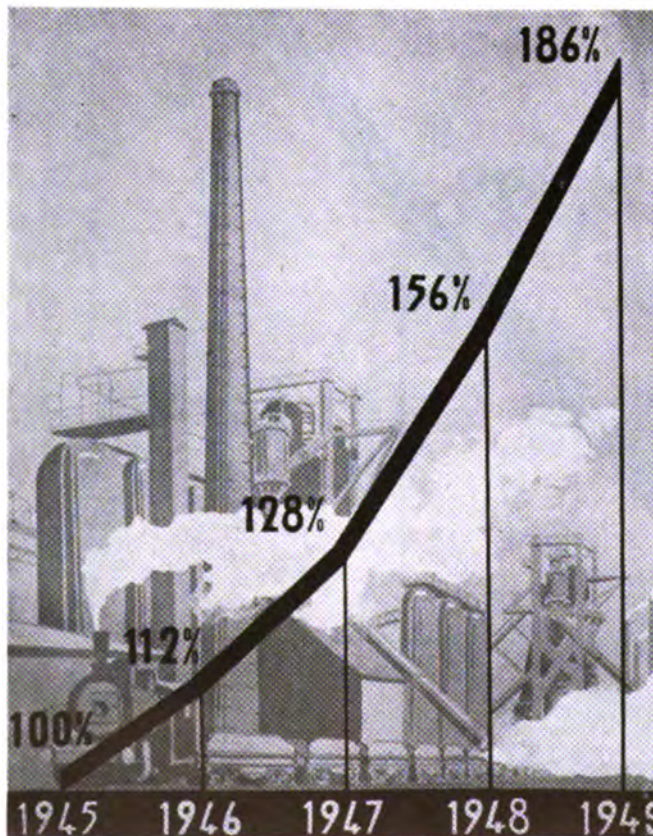
STEEL. Steel production, which in 1949 was 25 per cent above that of 1948, has shown an accelerating increase since the end of the war.

*Percentage of fulfillment
of annual plan for 1949*

Ministry of the Machine and Instrument-making Industry	103
Ministry of the Building and Roadbuilding Machinery Industry	103
Ministry of the Transport Machinery Industry.....	102
Ministry of the Agricultural Machinery Industry..	100
Ministry of the Building Materials Industry of the USSR	104
Ministry of the Timber and Paper Industry of the USSR	100
Ministry of Light Industry of the USSR.....	108
Ministry of the Fish Industry of the USSR.....	95
Ministry of the Meat and Dairy Industry of the USSR	105
Ministry of the Food Industry of the USSR.....	104
Ministries of Local Industry and Local Fuel Industry in the Union Republics.....	107
Producers' Co-operatives	106

Throughout the past year the Government carried out measures further to improve the work of industry. As a result the level of utilization of productive capacities has gone up, economy was achieved in expending of raw materials, fuel and other materials and additional internal reserves of the enterprises were revealed. This enabled the Government to increase during the year the plan for industrial output originally set for 1949. The increased annual plan has been exceeded by 3 per cent by industry as a whole.

In 1949 a considerable amount of industrial goods was produced above plan: iron and steel and non-ferrous metals, tubes, coal, oil, gasoline, kerosene, electric power and electric



PIG IRON. The production rise for 1949 was 19 per cent, bringing it to 186 per cent of 1945 figures.

motors, transformers, electric bulbs, metal cutting machines, automobiles, busses, trolleybusses, motorcycles, ball bearings, automatic cranes, mineral fertilizer, dyes and other chemicals, rubber, tires, cement, window glass, soft roofing, sewing machines, cameras, cotton, linen, woolen and silk fabrics, hosiery, rubber footwear, meat, vegetable oil, sugar, confectionery, tinned food, tea, cigarettes, alcohol, champagne and many other items of industrial produce.

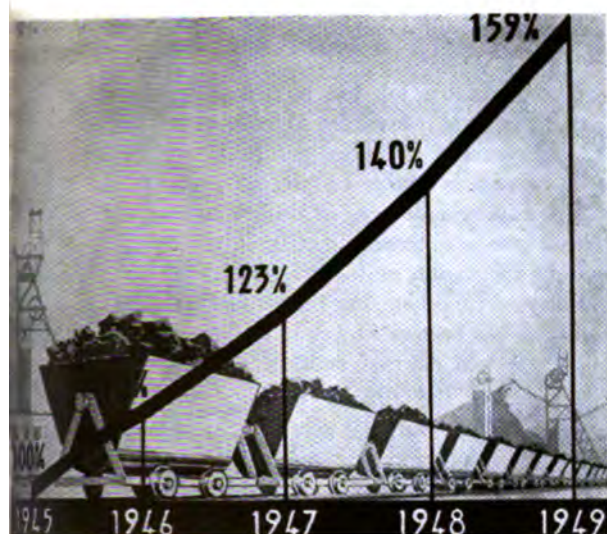
While the annual production plan of gross output of the majority of important items of industrial output has been fulfilled in volume, several ministries have underfilled the plan for different items of production.

II

Growth in Output of Industrial Production

PRODUCTION of the most important items of industrial output underwent the following changes in 1949 as compared with 1948:

	1949 in percent of 1948
Pig iron	119
Steel	125
Rolled metal	127
Railway rails	180
Iron piping	131
Copper	120
Zinc	124
Lead	126
Coal	113
Oil	114
Gasoline	110
Kerosene	117
Diesel fuel	132
Natural gas	103
Electric power	118
Trunkline locomotives	115
Trunkline electric locomotives	216
Trunkline freight cars	147
Trolleybusses	126
Trucks	130
Passenger cars	226
Busses	117
Ball bearings	128
Metallurgical equipment	127
Excavators	150
Steam turbines	172
Automatic cranes	200
Automatic loaders	6.6 times
Electric motors under 100 kilowatts	134
Electric motors over 100 kilowatts	137
Metal cutting machine tools, produced by the Ministry of the Machine Tool Industry.....	119
Spinning machines	136
Weaving looms	173
Calculating machines	179
Tractors	155
Grain combines	201
Tractor-drawn plows	155
Tractor-drawn seed drills	156
Tractor-drawn cultivators	142
Complex threshers	159
Caustic soda	127



COAL. 59 per cent above 1945 figures, its production rise for the year was 13 per cent.

1949 in percentage of 1948

Calcinated soda	131
Mineral fertilizers	131
Synthetic dyes	112
Synthetic rubber	136
Automobile tires	139
Haulage of marketable timber	115
Paper	127
Cement	126
Window glass	119
Slate	137
Soft roofing	123
Bricks	132
Prefabricated housing	154
Bicycles	144
Radio sets	165
Phonographs	163
Sewing machines	134
Clocks and watches	194
Cameras	106
Cotton fabrics	114
Linen	122
Woolen fabrics	119
Silk fabrics	128
Leather footwear	122
Rubber footwear	128
Hosiery	132
Meat	106
Sausage	143
Fish	122
Butter	106
Vegetable oil	132
Sugar	123
Confectionery	127
Tinned food	135
Tea	121
Soap	170
Alcohol spirits	125
Cigarettes	117
Grape wines	128
Champagne	272
Beer	139

In 1949 gross output by all the industry of the USSR increased 20 per cent as compared with 1948, and 41 per cent as compared with the prewar year of 1940.

Toward the close of 1949, gross industrial output had surpassed the target set under the Five-Year Plan for 1950. According to the provisions of the Five-Year Plan the 1950 volume of output of all industry of the USSR was to exceed the prewar 1940 production by 48 per cent. In the fourth quarter of 1949 the average monthly gross industrial output topped the 1940 level by 53 per cent.

In the fourth quarter of 1949 the levels set by the Five-Year Plan for 1950 were surpassed in rolled metals output, in coal extraction—by organizations under the control of the Ministry of the Coal Industry—and in oil production and in the production of a number of other highly important items of industrial output.

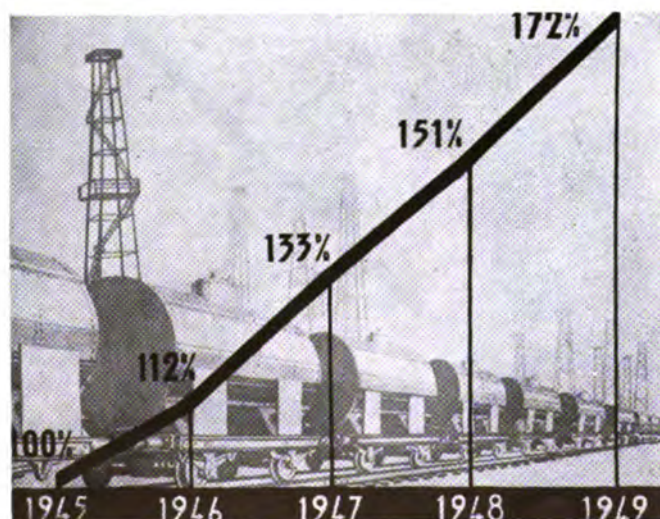
The 1949 state supplies plan has been fulfilled. In the past year the national economy obtained considerably more raw materials, other materials, fuel, electric power and equipment than in 1948.

1949 witnessed a further better utilization of equipment in industry. The average progressive quotas for the utilization of equipment as established by the State Plan for 1949 have been fulfilled and overfulfilled by many industries.

In the enterprises of the Ministry of the Metallurgical Industry, the efficiency of the blast furnaces was raised by 6 per cent as against 1948, and by 18 per cent as against 1940, and the production of steel per square meter of open hearth floor increased by 11 per cent as compared with 1948 and by 24 per cent as compared with 1940.

In the enterprises of the Ministry of the Oil Industry, the speed of industrial drilling rose by 5 per cent as against 1948 and by 33 per cent as against 1940. The yield of refined oil products from the processed raw materials rose in 1949, as against 1940.

The use of the equipment was rationalized in the basic branches of the chemical industry. The planned targets for the use of capacities in the cement and glass factories of the Ministry of the Building Materials Industry of the USSR were surpassed. The utilization of raw materials has been



OIL. Its production rose 14 per cent during 1949, to 72 per cent above 1945 figures.

rationalized in the textile, woolen and linen mills of the Ministry of Light Industry of the USSR.

At the same time, certain branches of industry, notably the timber and textile industries, while raising the efficiency of equipment as compared with the previous year, failed to bring it up to the standards planned for 1949. Considerable untapped reserve capacities of equipment and industrial floor space are still available in the machine-building industry.

The expenditures of raw and other materials, fuel and electric power per unit of production have been reduced in 1949 in many branches of industry as compared with 1948 and with the planned standards.

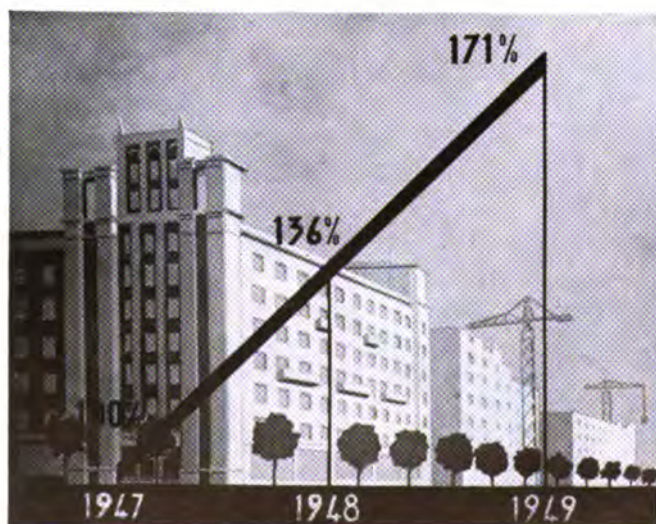
As a result of the increase in production and qualitative improvement in the work of industry, the Government had in the course of the year set higher targets for lowering the cost of industrial production. This increased plan for lowering the cost of production has been surpassed. In 1949, the cost of industrial production was reduced (in comparative prices) by 7.3 per cent as against 1948. Considerable progress was made by workers in industry in 1949 in the matter of releasing working capital.

The improvement in the quality and assortment of industrial production continued in 1949. An improvement has been effected in the assortment of dry goods, knit goods and clothing, shoes and foodstuffs. Nevertheless, there still are cases when one or another enterprise of the light, food and local industries and producers' co-operatives fails to live up to the standards of assortment and quality of industrial production specified in the State Plan.

III

Introduction of New Technique into the National Economy

IN 1949, in accordance with the plan set, noteworthy strides have been made in all branches of the national economy in introducing and developing new technique and



HOUSING. The postwar building program has built or restored more than 72,000,000 square meters of housing floor-space, and 2,300,000 rural houses.

mechanization of labor-consuming and physically arduous working processes.

A considerable job has been done to mechanize labor-consuming and physically arduous processes in industry, construction and transport, particularly in the coal industry—in cutting, breaking, hauling and loading coal in mines—in the mining industry—in drilling and haulage of ores of ferrous and non-ferrous metals; in construction—in mechanizing excavation and concrete works; and in the timber industry—in mechanizing timber haulage. The use of mechanization has become higher in loading and unloading wagons in railway and marine transport.

To ensure the further technical progress of the branches of the national economy during 1949, more than 300 most important new designs of highly productive machines and mechanisms were evolved and put into series production by domestic industry.

New coal mining combines, improved coal cutting and hauling machines and powerful scraper conveyers have been produced for the purpose of mechanizing the most arduous and difficult jobs in the coal mining industry; more efficient trench, single-bucket and multi-bucket excavators and powerful scrapers have been produced for mechanizing excavation in construction and for the surface mining of minerals; various new types of harvesting machines, including potato-digging and beet-digging combines, sunflower harvesters, flax combines, cotton and corn harvesters—for agriculture; different types of improved hauling and transport equipment, including new types of cranes, automatic loaders and stackers—for mechanizing loading and unloading.

The machine tool industry has introduced and produced new, highly efficient models of metal-cutting machines, drill presses, hammers, tools and abrasive devices, including universal semi-automatic milling machines, vertical and horizontal speed-milling machines, and a large number of new models of combined machine tools, and lathes for electric spark drilling.

Light industry received improved automatic weaving looms, and very fast roving, spinning and warping looms. New and very efficient equipment has also been produced for the food industry.

New types of mechanical, optical and electrical control and regulating equipment have been adopted for production for the purpose of automatizing production and scientific research.

The promotion and development of new, highly efficient technological processes continued throughout 1949.

New technological processes were used in the iron and steel industry in the production of pig iron and steel, and the production of new varieties of rolled metal has been launched. New methods of processing ores, which raise the yield of non-ferrous metals, have been employed in the non-ferrous metals industry. Production has been launched of new varieties of tough and heat-resisting alloys as well as non-ferrous alloys.

Extensive use has been made in the oil industry of the turbine method and speed methods of drilling, and new rationalized methods have been adopted for tapping and exploiting the oil deposits.

The use of advanced methods of metal machining has

been promoted to a still greater extent in the machine-building industry: speed-cutting, treatment of parts and units by the even-flow method, electric spark and anodic machining of items and tools. More extensive use has been made of advanced methods of casting—the centrifugal method and casting under pressure—in the production of non-ferrous metals and of iron and steel.

Automatization of the production processes was advanced in 1949 in the metallurgical and chemical industries, in the power stations, in the machine-building, food and light industries.

Railway transport has extended the use of electric and diesel traction and increased the number of powerful, improved locomotives of the latest designs; it is introducing new types of signaling and automatic equipment, automatic block signaling, automatic brakes and automatic signalization.

1949 witnessed an increase in the number of inventions and rationalization proposals made by workers, engineers and technicians and designed to further and bring about a radical improvement in the processes of production in all branches of the national economy. More than 450,000 inventions and rationalization proposals were adopted in 1949 in industry alone.

Along with the achievements made in 1949 in the development and introduction of new technique, industry has lagged behind the planned standards for the over-all mechanization of the coal mines, the over-all mechanization of construction, the mechanization of timbering and for the adoption of certain types of new equipment.

IV

Agriculture

As a whole the gross agricultural produce in 1949 exceeded the prewar 1940 level.

According to data compiled by the Main State Inspector's Office for Determining Harvest Yields under the Council of Ministers of the USSR, the gross harvest returns of grain and industrial crops were bigger in 1949 than in 1948. The gross grain harvest returns totaled 7,600,000,000 poods,* which is above the prewar 1940 level and is almost the target set by the Five-Year Plan for 1950. The gross returns for cotton, flax, sunflower and potatoes were likewise substantially higher than the 1940 harvest.

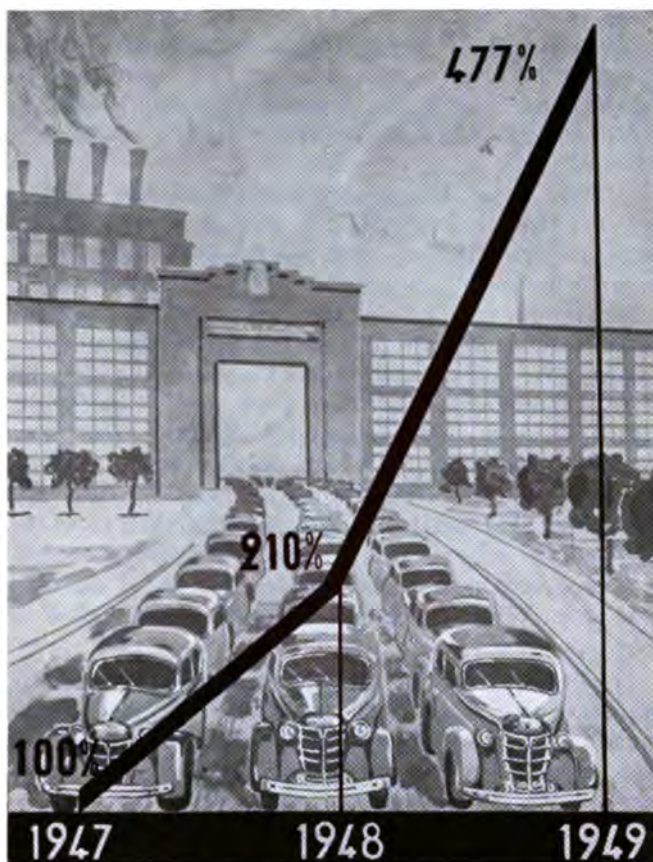
The sown areas under all crops of the 1949 harvest increased by 6,000,000 hectares† in comparison with 1948.

The state plan for the sowing of winter crops for the 1950 harvest has been carried out. Eight million three hundred thousand hectares more land has been plowed for the 1950 harvest than for that of 1949.

Development of socialist industry made it possible considerably to enlarge the technical equipment of farming in 1949. Agriculture obtained 150,000 tractors in 15 h.p. tractor units, 29,000 combines, including 12,000 self-propelled combines, 64,000 trucks and more than 1,600,000 trailer implements and other agricultural machines. Altogether agriculture received in 1949 three to four times more tractors,

*One pood = 36.113 pounds.

†One hectare = 2.471 acres.



PASSENGER CARS. The rise in car production, like that in other consumer goods, was great. It rose by 126 per cent during 1949.

automobiles and agricultural machinery than in the prewar year of 1940.

The further increase in agricultural technical equipment made it possible in 1949 to drive up the efficiency of socialist farming and to raise the level of mechanization of agricultural processes.

In 1949 machine-and-tractor stations did 21 per cent more work at collective farms than in 1948, and 19 per cent more than in the prewar year of 1940. The average work done per 15 h.p. tractor in 1949 increased, rising by 17 per cent above the 1940 volume. The average work done per combine harvester was 18 per cent above the 1948 volume and higher than the 1940 volume.

In 1949 the collective farm peasantry and workers of state farms displayed great enthusiasm in implementing the resolution of the Party and Government concerning the three-year plan for the promotion of socialized collective and state farm productive livestock raising to cover the period between 1949 and 1951.

In 1949 nearly 120,000 collective cattle, sheep raising, hog and poultry farms were set going. During 1949 the head of socially owned cattle at collective farms, according to preliminary estimates, increased as follows: cattle, by 21 per cent, including a 27 per cent increase in the head of cows; head of hogs, by 78 per cent; sheep and goats, by 19 per cent; and horses, by 22 per cent. The number of poultry has doubled. At the state farms of the Ministry of State

Farms of the USSR the head of cattle increased in 1949 as follows: cattle, by 13 per cent; hogs, by 46 per cent; sheep and goats, by 12 per cent; and horses, by 13 per cent. The head of cattle comprising the personal property of the collective farmers and factory and office workers has likewise increased.

In 1949 the head of socially owned productive cattle at collective farms was more than in the prewar year of 1940: cattle, 27 per cent more; sheep and goats, 44 per cent; and hogs, 16 per cent.

Noteworthy strides have been made in improving the pedigree composition of the cattle. Realization of the undertakings launched by the Party and Government to advance pedigree breeding has resulted in the head of pedigreed, highly productive cattle considerably increasing.

At collective farms, toward the close of 1949, pedigreed, highly productive cattle accounted for more than one-third of the total head of cattle and for more than half of all the hogs and sheep. At the state farms pedigreed, highly productive cattle accounted for nearly three-fourths of the total head of cattle and hogs and for more than four-fifths of all sheep.

The plan of the Party and Government for afforestation, introduction of the grass-and-crop rotation system and pond and reservoir construction for ensuring high and stable harvests in the steppe and forest-steppe areas of the European part of the USSR is being successfully carried out.

Altogether forest shelter-belts have been planted over an area of 590,000 hectares, of which more than 370,000 hectares were planted in 1949. Collective and state farms almost doubled the 1949 afforestation plan. Eight hundred thousand hectares of land have been made ready for future tree planting.

V

Increase in Shipments by Rail, Water and Motor Transport

IN 1949 freight turnover of all kinds of transport substantially increased as compared with 1948.

The 1949 freight turnover of railway transport was 17

per cent higher than in 1948 and well above the 1940 prewar level.

The railways exceeded the 1949 over-all average daily car loading plan by 3 per cent. The average daily car loading of all kinds of freight increased 16 per cent in 1949 as compared with 1948; in particular, the loadings of coal increased by 11 per cent; of coke by 17 per cent; of oil and petroleum products by 21 per cent; of ore by 22 per cent; of iron and steel by 20 per cent; sugar by 29 per cent; mineral building materials by 26 per cent; timber by 24 per cent; and firewood by 20 per cent.

The indices showing the use of rolling stock—the turn-around of a car, commercial speed, idling cars in the course of one shipping operation—improved in 1949 as compared with 1948 but failed to attain the standards envisioned by the plan.

The expenditure of fuel per ton-kilometer was reduced on the railways by 9 per cent in 1949 as compared with 1948.

River transport exceeded its 1949 cargo carriage plan by 10 per cent, and the cargo turnover plan has likewise been overfulfilled. The planned targets for the shipments of oil and petroleum products, coal, metal, chemical products, salt, mineral building materials and timber by water were exceeded. The shipments of timber in rafts, of ore and cement fell short of the plan. The volume of shipments and the cargo turnover of river transport increased by 21 per cent in 1949 as compared with 1948. The 1949 cargo turnover of river transport surpassed the 1940 level.

The 1949 plan for merchant marine shipments has been fulfilled. Marine freight turnover fell short of the annual plan. Merchant marine shipments in 1949 increased by 1 per cent over 1948. Freight turnover of marine shipments was well above the prewar 1940 level.

In comparison with 1948 the freight turnover of motor transport increased by 28 per cent in 1949 and has nearly doubled the prewar 1940 level. Nevertheless, motor transport has considerable reserves for increasing shipments, since many motor transport organizations do not as yet make adequate use of their truck parks.

VI

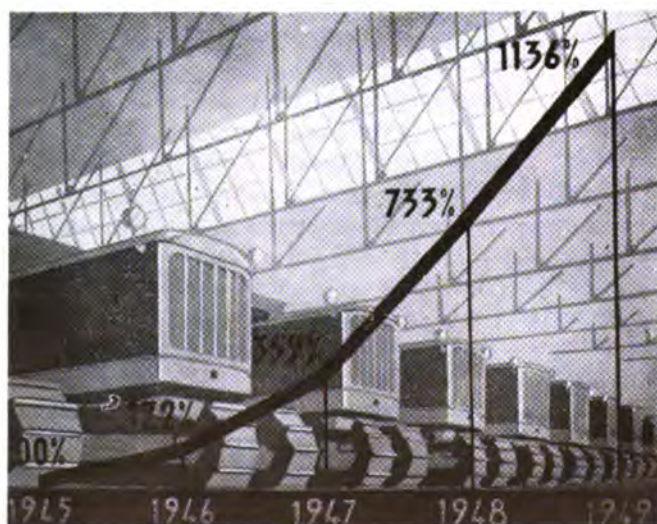
Increase of Capital Construction in National Economy

THE volume of all capital construction in 1949 for the national economy amounted to 120 per cent of 1948, including: capital construction in the coal and oil industries, 122 per cent; in the iron and steel industry, 118 per cent; in electric power stations, 139 per cent; in machine building, 110 per cent; in the building materials industry, 112 per cent; in the food industry, 121 per cent; machine-and-tractor stations and state farms, 154 per cent; in transport, 135 per cent; and in housing construction, 126 per cent.

In 1949 considerable new productive capacities were introduced in all branches of the national economy.

Between 1946 and 1949, 5,200 state-owned industrial enterprises, exclusive of small state-owned and co-operative enterprises, were built anew or restored and put into operation.

A large-scale building industry, based on advanced technique and constant building cadres, continued to develop. The Ministry of Construction and Machine-building En-



TRACTORS. Production rose 55 per cent during 1949, and is more than 11 times as high as 1945 production.



TEXTILES. Production of cloth has risen more than 100 per cent during the postwar years.

enterprises and the contracting construction organizations of the Ministry of the Coal Mining Industry have considerably increased the volume of construction and assembly done under contract as compared with 1948, and fulfilled the 1949 volume of contracted work, but they failed to bring to completion the plan for putting the production capacities into commission.

The Ministry of Construction of Enterprises of Heavy Industry and the contracting construction organizations of the Ministry of Communications and of the Ministry of the Oil Industry increased the volume of construction and assembly done under contract as compared with 1948, although they failed to realize their annual plan.

Application of industrial methods of construction, equipment of construction sites with large quantities of building machinery and mechanisms and better supply of materials in capital construction resulted in industrial buildings, buildings for the population, and structures being put up within shorter time limits. At the same time there are great possibilities at construction sites for further accelerating construction, improving utilization of machinery and economizing on building materials.

VII

Development of Trade

SOVIET trade continued to expand in 1949. On the basis of the steady upsurge in the national economy of the USSR, the growing production of goods for mass consumption, and new achievements in reducing production costs in industry, the Government carried out the second reduction of prices after derationing—a reduction which was

completed by March 1, 1949. This reduction in prices led to a further increase in the sale of goods to the population.

Twenty per cent more goods was sold to the population in 1949 (in comparable prices) than in 1948. Sales of foodstuffs went up by 17 per cent, and of manufactured goods, by 25 per cent. The most significant increase was registered in the sales of the following goods: sausage, 37 per cent; macaroni products, 30 per cent; confectionery products, 22 per cent; fruit, 21 per cent; woolen fabrics, 67 per cent; silks, 50 per cent; clothing, 29 per cent; leather shoes, 29 per cent; rubber footwear, 31 per cent; laundry soap, 41 per cent; furniture, 38 per cent; watches and clocks, double; phonographs, more than 1.5 times; radio sets, 1.5 times; bicycles, 38 per cent; and motorcycles, 35 per cent.

The sales of butter and vegetable oil, of sugar, meat, fish, macaroni products, woolen, silk and textile fabrics, shoes, and other foodstuffs and general consumers' goods to the population were higher in 1949 than in the prewar year of 1940.

There was a considerable increase in 1949, as compared with 1948, in the sales of agricultural products to the population at the collective farm markets, and, especially in the sales of meat, milk, butter, eggs and fruit, the general volume of these sales exceeding considerably the prewar level. The prices on the collective farm markets continued to decline in 1949.

VIII

Increase in Number of Factory and Office Workers and Rise in Productivity of Labor

THE number of factory and office workers engaged in the national economy of the USSR increased by 1,800,000 in 1949 in comparison with 1948, topping the prewar 1940 level by 15 per cent. In industry, agriculture, forestry, construction and transport, the number of factory and office workers increased by 1,400,000, and in educational, research and medical institutions by 250,000.

Just as in the previous years, so in 1949 too there was no unemployment in the country.

Most of the industries fulfilled the 1949 quota set under the State Plan for increasing productivity of labor.

Labor productivity in industry increased in 1949 by 13 per cent as against 1948, the increase in the machine-building industry being 15 per cent, in the metallurgical industry 14 per cent, and in coal mining 12 per cent.

In 1949, 723,000 young, skilled workers were graduated from vocational, railway and factory training schools and were given jobs in industry, construction and transport. Six million six hundred thousand workers were trained or raised their qualifications by means of individual or group education or by study at special courses in 1949.

IX

Cultural Development, Health Protection and Municipal Improvements

IN 1949 the Soviet people achieved noteworthy successes in all spheres of socialist culture.

At the end of the year there were more than 36,000,000 pupils and students—that is, nearly 2,000,000 more than in 1948—attending classes at elementary, seven-year and secondary schools, technical schools and other specialized edu-

cational establishments; furthermore the number of pupils in elementary, seven-year and secondary schools surpassed in 1949 the 1950 target figure set for these types of schools by the law on the Five-Year Plan.

There were 864 higher educational establishments functioning in 1949. The number of students at higher educational establishments, including correspondence students, reached 1,128,000, which is 316,000 more than prewar. The number of students in technical schools and other specialized secondary schools, including those studying by correspondence, totals 1,308,000, which tops the prewar figure by 333,000.

The total number of specialists who had been graduated from higher educational establishments and technical schools and were engaged in the national economy, increased in 1949 in comparison with 1948 and was 68 per cent more than in the prewar year of 1940.

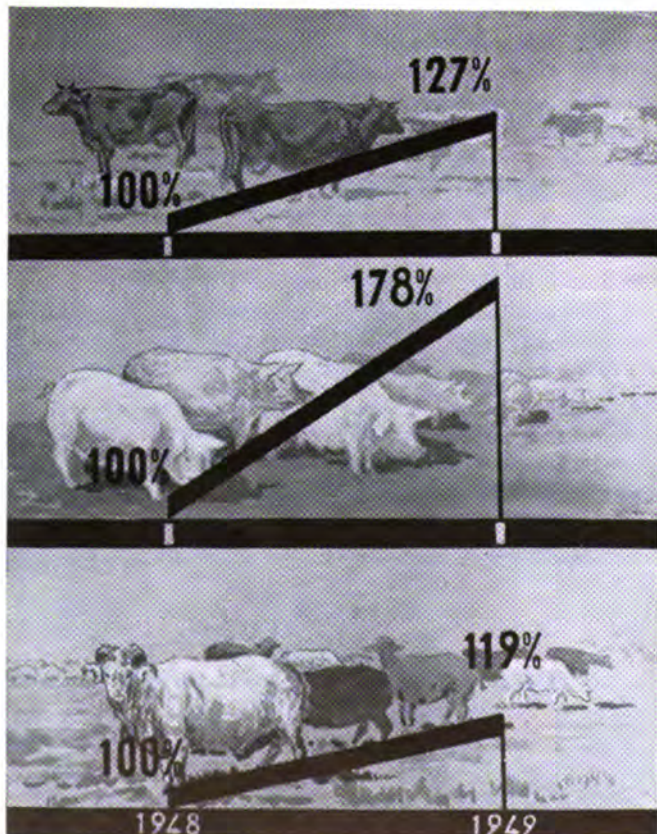
The number of scientific research institutes increased one and one-half times over in 1949 as compared with 1940, while the number of scientific workers engaged therein nearly doubled.

In 1949 new hospitals were built and old ones enlarged to accommodate 38,000 more patients, and the number of beds for pregnant women in hospitals and maternity homes increased considerably. There were 26,000 more doctors and physicians in 1949 than in 1948. The number of rural medical centers and lying-in stations increased.

In 1949 hospitals received considerable quantities of new medical equipment and complex apparatus.

More than 72,000,000 square meters * was the total area of

* One square meter = 10.764 square feet.



ANIMAL HUSBANDRY. Herds of commonly-owned cattle of all types markedly increased during 1949.

housing built or restored between 1946 and 1949 by state enterprises, offices, institutions and local Soviets, as well as by the population with the help of state credits. In addition, within these four years 2,300,000 houses were built or restored in rural localities.

A big job was done in 1949 in the restoration and construction of public utilities and in the development of towns and workers' settlements. Altogether 185 water mains were restored or laid anew in cities, towns and workers' settlements, while streetcar lines and trolleybuses were put into operation in 27 cities and towns during the 1946-1949 period. Much has been done to provide apartments with gas service, to pave and asphalt the city and town streets and squares, and to lay out parks, boulevards and gardens.

X

Increase in the National Income and Incomes of the Population

THE national income of the USSR increased in 1949 (in comparable prices) by 17 per cent as against 1948, and was 36 per cent more than in the prewar year of 1940.

The growth in the national income made it possible to improve considerably the living standards of the workers, peasants and intelligentsia and to ensure the continued expansion of socialist production in both the town and countryside.

Improved living standards of the population in the USSR found expression in the rise in wages and salaries of the factory and office workers and in the increased incomes of peasants both from socialized collective farming and from the individually-owned allotments and farmyards. As a result of the two reductions in prices for goods for mass consumption, real wages and salaries of factory and office workers showed a marked rise, and peasants' expenditures for the purchase of manufactured goods decreased.

Furthermore, in 1949 as in the preceding years, the population received at state expense grants and benefits under the factory and office workers' social insurance system, and social maintenance pensions, received accommodations in sanatoriums, rest homes and child institutions free of charge, or at privileged rates; mothers with large families and unmarried mothers were given grants; medical service, training and advanced training were given free of charge; and stipends for students and various other benefits and privileges were paid. Moreover, all factory and office workers were given no less than a fortnight's holiday with pay at state expense, while workers in a number of professions got longer vacations. In 1949 the aforementioned benefits and privileges to the population at state expense exceeded 110,000,000 rubles, i.e. nearly three times the 1948 amount.

The per capita incomes of factory and office workers were 12 per cent higher in 1949 (in comparable prices) than in 1948, and 24 per cent higher than in 1940.

In 1949 the peasants' incomes averaged, per person engaged in agriculture, (in comparable prices) 14 per cent higher than in 1948, and 30 per cent higher than in 1940.

CENTRAL STATISTICAL ADMINISTRATION OF
THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS OF THE USSR

Crises Impossible in the Soviet Union

By Academician I. Trakhtenberg

ONLY 32 years have passed since the formation of the socialist Soviet State. During a full quarter of this short historical period, the Soviet people have had to wage heavy wars against foreign and domestic enemies who attempted to restore in the country the power of the landlords and capitalists, to deprive the Soviet Union of the independence and freedom it had gained as a result of the October Revolution. Nor did the struggle against the Soviet Union cease in the periods between the wars. The capitalist countries and remnants of the native exploiting classes overthrown by the Revolution tried by all kinds of economic and diplomatic subversions to hinder peaceful socialist construction. However, all these attempts, as is known, ended in the complete failure of the enemies of the Soviet State.

This shows that all in all the Soviet people had less than 25 years for peaceful construction. In this brief period, without outside aid, and in the face of opposition on the part of the bourgeois states, Soviet people by selfless labor transformed the USSR from a backward, agrarian country into a mighty industrial and collective farm socialist state. The Soviet Union has developed a powerful industry equipped with the most modern machinery and the largest and best mechanized collective agriculture in the world.

In 1940 the prerevolutionary level had already been exceeded 12 times in gross industrial output and 25 times in the annual output of electric energy. At the outbreak of the Second World War (1941) the machine-building industry in the USSR was turning out more than 50 times more production than in 1913.

After the Second World War a good many "prophets" abroad predicted the inevitability of an enduring economic decline in the USSR which had sustained the greatest material damage as a result of the war. But, as is always the case, these "prophets" were wide of the mark.

The Soviet Union not only successfully eliminated the heavy aftermath of the war but actually raised its economy to greater heights. The Soviet national economy is already far above its prewar level of development.

The share of the USSR in world industrial output has also grown very considerably. At present the Soviet Union occupies second place in the world both in gross output and in such important items as cast iron, steel, coal, electric energy, tractors, combines, trucks, motor cars, and so forth. The creation and development of metallurgy, chemistry, precision machinery, precision instruments, and other branches of industry, enabled the Soviet Union successfully and in a short time to solve the problem of obtaining atomic energy and utilizing it for peaceful purposes.

In the period between the two world wars the capitalist countries experienced three crises: in 1920-1921, in 1929-1933 when the crisis was exceedingly profound and intense, and in 1937-1938. The course of the last crisis was cut short by the Second World War. Now the capitalist world is heading for another economic crisis which bodes fresh suffering for the broad masses of the working people.

There have always been crises under capitalism. Beginning with the first quarter of the last century, when the big machine industry became dominant in capitalist production, crises developed in all the bourgeois countries every six to ten years. And the more capitalism developed, the more enduring and ruinous became the crises. Historical experience teaches that crises under capitalism are inevitable.

The history of the USSR shows that there can be no crises under socialism.

Socialist production is extending continuously, from year to year. The Soviet Union has never known lags in the process of enlarged production, to say nothing of crises. After the strenuous Second World War, which inflicted vast damage to the country, the Soviet

economy was soon restored and further developed at an accelerated pace. Crises do not threaten the economy of the Soviet Union. Unemployment has long ago been liquidated. Soviet people have no fear of the future.

And now, when a crisis is hovering over all the capitalist countries, the Soviet Union continues to develop on a scale unknown in any capitalist country even in the periods of its greatest development. This is vivid and convincing evidence showing that the socialist system of economy is free from crises.

Why are crises impossible under the conditions of a socialist economy?

Because in a socialist society the contradiction between the social character of production and the private character of distribution does not exist as is the case in a capitalist society.

It means that under capitalism the results of the labor of the majority of society are appropriated by a small group of factory owners. The working people—the producers of all the material values—receive under capitalism a meager compensation which does not even secure a living wage for them. On the other hand, a small group of society enjoys all the material wealth created by the labor of the people, for no other reason than that it owns the means of production.

Under capitalism production is concentrated in private hands and develops without plan, spontaneously. Development of production is subordinated to the one principle of securing big profits. This is achieved in bitter rivalry and in sweating the workers. But capitalist production stumbles upon a barrier—the impoverished masses who suffer from the decline in their material security. The continuously lowering purchasing capacity of the masses must inevitably lead to crises of overproduction, to growing unemployment and poverty.

Unlike the capitalist economy, production as well as distribution in the Soviet Union is of a social character. Everything that is produced by the labor

of the people is used solely in the interests of the working people to improve their material welfare.

There are no private monopolies in the USSR. The means and instruments of production, the land, the mills and factories, the banks and transport, are state property, that is, they belong to the people. Therefore, since there is only social ownership in the USSR, property cannot serve as a means of exploitation, as a means of appropriating the labor of others. In the USSR the state is not the servant of private monopolies but the servant of the people. The socialist Soviet State exercises its power at the will and in the interests of the whole society which consists of the working people—workers, peasants and the intelligentsia.

In the USSR the fundamental aim of production is to raise the material and cultural standard of the population. Organization and development of production is conditioned not by profit but by a desire to secure more adequately the various material and cultural requisites of the whole people, to use labor most rationally and with greatest care. Consequently, in the USSR the individual interests of the working people correspond entirely with the interests of the whole of society. The more the socialist society produces, the greater becomes the share of each of its members. The produce is distributed among the working people in accordance with the quantity and quality of the labor performed. He who works most and best receives most. When there is an abundance of production in the USSR, society will be able to effect the transition to communism and distribute products according to the needs of each member of society.

Socialist production ensures systematic improvement in the material position of the working people. Under socialism the requisites of the people constantly grow, that is, the purchasing capacity of the population constantly rises. In the USSR consumption (the purchasing power of the masses) is always ahead of production, urging it forward. Hence, the growing demand is always stimulating the extension of production. This safeguards the working people of the USSR against crises of overproduction and against unemployment.

And finally, the most important condition which makes crises impossible

Figures Highlighting Soviet Economic Progress

<i>In 1949:</i>	<i>Exceeded 1948 by:</i>	<i>Exceeded 1940 by:</i>
Industrial production	20 per cent	41 per cent
Retail sales	20 per cent	
Average worker's income	12 per cent	24 per cent
Average peasant's income	14 per cent	30 per cent
National income	17 per cent	36 per cent
No unemployment. Number of employed persons	1,800,000	15 per cent
<i>Capital investment:</i>		
		<i>Million rubles</i>
First Five-Year Plan (1928-1932)		52,500
Second Five-Year Plan (1933-1937)		137,500
Third Five-Year Plan (1938-1940 only)		108,000
Postwar Five-Year Plan (1946-1950) (Estimated)		250,000

in the USSR is the planned character of the Soviet socialist economy. The absence of private ownership of the means and instruments of production in the USSR not only creates the conditions but makes it most essential for the economy to be conducted in accordance with a single scientifically based state plan. In the USSR both production and distribution are planned. The Soviet State plans the accumulation and distribution of its resources in a way that best meets the needs of the population. Therein lies the radical difference between Soviet economy and capitalist economy with its anarchy of production and crises. In the final analysis, goods in the USSR are produced not for the sake of making profit but for consumption.

Soviet people know that they are working for themselves, for the upsurge of the material and cultural standard of the whole population, for the defense of the freedom and independence of their country. Therefore, Soviet plans are as a rule not only fulfilled but overfulfilled. It is common knowledge that the First Five-Year Plan (1928-1932) was fulfilled in four years three months. The second (1933-1937) was also fulfilled nine months ahead of schedule. The completion of the Third Five-Year Plan was cut short by the war. But the course of its fulfillment showed that it would have been completed in an even shorter period. This is clear from the fact that on the eve of the Second World War gross industrial output was already 86 per cent of the level marked for 1942.

The postwar Five-Year Plan is likewise being fulfilled ahead of schedule. While under the plan gross output of the whole industry of the USSR was to top the prewar 1940 level by 48 per cent, this level was already actually exceeded by 53 per cent in the fourth quarter of 1949.

There must be complete harmony between the various branches of industry if the economy is to develop without crises. This harmony is established by the plan and effected in the course of its fulfillment. Therefore, breaks in the course of enlarged reproduction, that is, economic crises arising from lack of due co-ordination between the various branches of the economy, are out of the question in the USSR.

There must also be due conformity between production and consumption, between supply and demand, if the economy is to develop uninterruptedly. Increase in production must be accompanied by a corresponding increase in purchasing capacity. This conformity is effected by the Soviet socialist plan and realized in the course of its fulfillment.

Economic crises of overproduction are impossible in the USSR. This is determined by the very nature of the socialist planned economy, by the character of enlarged socialist reproduction which develops without internal contradictions because it is based on the continuous improvement of the standard of living of the people. And finally it is determined by the very nature of Soviet society where the working people hold the reins of power as well as the means of production.



WORKER IS HONORED. The Order of Lenin (left), one of the highest orders of the Soviet Union, is presented to E. I. Komissarova, a textile worker, by N. K. Shvernik, Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

Work in the Soviet Union Is a Matter Of Honor, Glory and Heroism

By Arkadii Perventsev
Writer and Stalin Prize Laureate

MY work in our socialist industry has brought me in close contact with the working class of the Soviet Union, whom I came to know well and love, and from whom I learned a great deal. How different is the labor and life of the Soviet workers from that of the workers of tsarist Russia. In those days human existence and work itself were turned into a horrible burden.

One has only to picture to oneself the torments of a man of creative talent gripped in the iron vise of capitalism, which not only saps the physical strength but also devastates the mind and the spiritual world of the exploited people. A worker knew that his every extra move, his every effort, every attempt at improvement went to enrich the boss, giving him nothing in return. He had only to raise his labor produc-

tivity for the wage rates to be lowered at once. If a worker again tried to raise his productivity, if only to make a living wage, once more the rates would be

Article 118 of the Soviet Constitution states:

Citizens of the USSR have the right to work, that is, the right to guaranteed 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.

lowered. Every display of initiative brought only new wealth to the boss and strengthened the class of the exploiters. In the capitalist world, even today, factories are still crucibles melting the physical and spiritual forces of the working people into gold for the capitalists.

How blazingly brilliant in contrast appears the development of the personality of the individual engaged in socially-useful, productive labor in my homeland, the Soviet Union.

Here is an incident which to me illuminates this point.

In 1935 a group of cinema workers went to the Donets coal fields to shoot a full-length film about the work of miners. The miners' efforts to raise labor productivity formed the pivotal point of the scenario, which had been

approved after thorough consultations with engineers. And suddenly one morning an assistant ran into the producer's room.

"Trouble!" was all he said.

"What happened?" The producer had thought of all possible complications that may arise during the shooting of a film, but one thing he could not foresee—the swift development of life. It turned out that life itself had burst in on them and scattered the scenario, page by page, to the winds.

What had happened? A miner, until then not distinguished in any way, had gone down the pit and in one shift had produced 102 tons of coal, breaking all standards of output established until then and, together with them, the scenario of a film which was in perfectly good order until that moment. The cinema group had to rework the plot.

This unknown worker who raised labor productivity to unprecedented heights was Alexei Stakhanov, a former peasant, who at one time perhaps considered the acquisition of a horse and cart the acme of happiness.

This man was the initiator of a remarkable movement of the Soviet people for raising labor productivity, a thing incomprehensible to capitalism. It came to be named after him—the Stakhanov movement. The patriotic deed of Alexei Stakhanov brought him the appreciation of his comrades in socialist labor, and brought him to nationwide glory. The achievement of one man became a banner for millions, and among these millions there were people who attained even still more striking results in perfecting their mastery.

The leader and teacher of the people, the great Stalin, in those early days called together in the Kremlin the most outstanding workers and spoke with them as a father would speak to his sons, encouraging them and pointing the way to greater achievements.

Gone forever is the time when a worker was forced to keep down, to contain his potentialities, to check his spirit and his abilities. Free Soviet society has exalted and elevated to unprecedented heights the free labor of the people of socialism.

THERE are many incidents to show the esteem of all the Soviet people for workers. Here is one example:

The finest works of Russian art are collected in the world-renowned Tretya-

kov Art Gallery in Moscow. It is a great honor to an artist to have his works displayed there.

The portraits in sculpture and on canvas which are shown here depict people of interest to the public.

In the very first hall you will behold sculptures of ordinary workers who, due to their patriotic attitude to their work, have become the country's heroes, its famous people. Near a bust of the world-famous Academician Trofim Lysenko you will find statues of the miner L. Boriskin, a Hero of Socialist Labor, E. Chukhnyuk, renowned woman work-

er of the transport system, the Kuban Cossack K. Borin, famous combine operator, and others. In the next hall you can see the portraits of renowned workers of the Red Sormovo Plant, the same plant where the workers described in Maxim Gorky's immortal *The Mother* lived at one time in poverty and oppression. One of the portraits is a man with a gray flowing beard, foreman M. Bokov; next to are portraits of B. Mikheyeva, an electric welder, foreman M. Belkin, and L. Chekhonin.

Who are these people? These are So-



FAMOUS WORKER. Vassili Matrosov, a Moscow shoe-factory cutter, is famous throughout the country for introducing new methods which saved labor and increased production.

Soviet workers and peasants. We hail them as famous people and honor them for their inspired labor. Their portraits were brought here, to Moscow, not by the whim of the artist or because of their noble origin but due solely to their splendid deeds for their country, for all of Soviet society. Their names are honored together with the names of war heroes such as Guards Major A. Smirnov, M. Gareyev, the renowned flier Pokryshkin, and General Chernyakhovsky, whose deeds on the field of battle form a golden page in history.

Thousands upon thousands of Soviet men and women—workers and collective farmers, engineers and technicians, physicians and teachers, scientists and artists, have been decorated by the socialist State for their labor exploits, for their valorous work.

These people, and millions of others like them, were not forced by anyone or anything to perform their glorious deeds. Their labor feats are the product of their own free will, the will of free members of socialist society. Soviet workers and peasants, having voluntarily chosen the road of their life, voluntarily strive to be in the front ranks of the fighters for the achievement of the Stalin Five-Year Plans, whose fulfillment inevitably brings them happiness.

The worker in the USSR is free from the prejudices of capitalist society, free of oppression and exploitation, of the eternal threat of unemployment and poverty, of the jungle laws of capitalism where man is either a baited prey or a beast of prey.

I myself once worked at the Dynamo Plant in Moscow, and while working on my novel *The Test* I succeeded in becoming closely acquainted with the life of workers in the Urals. I visited the most diverse spots in the Urals, the workers in different trades—steel workers and engine makers, miners and workers of the paper industry, workers producing precision optical instruments, and iron ore miners. Everywhere I have observed one and the same picture: an attentive attitude to people, comradely mutual help and advice, lofty consciousness, a thrifty attitude to values entrusted them by the State, great pride in being Soviet workers, and a corresponding sense of responsibility, a never-ending desire for perfection, for exceed-



TYPICAL OF MANY. Nikolai Luksha, a Stakhanovite bricklayer of Stalingrad, is one of those workers whose efficiency results in 150 per cent or more of the set production.

ing present attainments and for constant progress.

Under these conditions, and only under them, has labor been turned from an onerous burden into the mainspring of life, only thus has it received general recognition and become a matter of honor, glory, valor and heroism. This is the reason that every new undertaking, if it is useful and leads to progress, is invariably taken up by all workers, and the joint efforts of the patriots elevate the might of their socialist State to the next level. This was the case with Stakhanov, Krivonos, Busygin, and the Vinogradov weavers in the early days of the Stakhanov movement. And the same principle holds true today. Almost every day we learn from the radio

and the press the names of new innovators, of trail-blazing patriots. Country-wide renown was gained by Khrisanova, a worker at an electric bulb factory who initiated the movement for scheduled rhythmic work; the assistant foreman Chutkikh who started the nation-wide movement for the production of excellent quality goods; the textile mill foreman Voroshin who headed the movement for high efficiency in production, and many, many others.

The land of socialism, multinational but strongly welded by its moral and political unity, is advancing to its still brighter future—to communism. I will not err by saying that the finest and noblest minds of mankind have dreamed of such a genuine golden age.

Steady Improvement of Workers' Life Is a Law of Socialism

By A. Leontiev

SOcialism is unthinkable without daily concern by the state for raising the material and cultural standards of the working people. This is a law of the development of socialist society.

In the USSR realization of this law is ensured by the existence of the Soviet power, the abolition of the exploitation of man by man, the domination of public, socialist ownership of the means of production, the planned guidance of the national economy, and the elimination of crises, unemployment and the other evils of capitalism.

Abolition of the exploitation of man by man rid society of the burden of the unearned income received by the parasitic classes. In tsarist Russia the workers and the peasants, who comprised nine-tenths of the population, received only a mere two or three-tenths of the total national income, while the remainder was pocketed by the exploiting, parasitic classes. In the Soviet land, thanks to the elimination of the parasitic classes and their non-productive consumption, "the distribution of the national income takes place, not in the interests of enriching the exploiting classes and their numerous parasitic hangers-on, but in the interests of systematically raising the material position of the workers and peasants, and extending socialist production in town and country" (Stalin).

Defining the fundamental distinctions between the Soviet and capitalist systems of economy, J. V. Stalin emphasized that "here, in the USSR, the growth of consumption (purchasing capacity) of the masses constantly outruns the growth of production and stimulates it, while there, under the capitalists, on the contrary, the growth of consumption of the masses (purchasing capacity) never keeps pace with the growth of production, and constantly lags behind it and again and again dooms production to crises."

The systematic improvement in the material well-being of the working people of the USSR and the steady growth

in their consumption are a constantly increasing source for the extension of production and a reliable guarantee against crises of overproduction, unemployment and the other inevitable phenomena of capitalism.

The law of steady improvement in the material well-being of the working people is being carried out as a result of the entire policy of the Party of Lenin and Stalin and the Soviet State, a policy that finds expression in the national economic plans and the economic measures directed toward their fulfillment and overfulfillment.

At all stages of socialist construction the Communist Party and the Soviet Government have manifested supreme concern for the living conditions of the working people.

"The worker today, our Soviet worker," Stalin declared in his speech at a conference of business executives on June 23, 1931, "wants to live so as to have all his material and cultural needs satisfied: with regard to food, housing conditions, cultural and all other requirements. He has a right to this, and it is our duty to secure these conditions for him."

During the period of peaceful construction, the material well-being of the working people of the Soviet Union—of the workers, the peasants and the Soviet intelligentsia—improved uninterruptedly. This was testified to, first and foremost, by the growth of the national income and of the wages of the workers and other employees. From 45,500,000,000 rubles in 1932 the national income in the USSR increased to 128,300,000,000 rubles in 1940. During the same period the average annual wages of the workers and other employees increased by 184 per cent. There has also been a steady increase in the expenditures by state and public organizations for public education and public health, housing construction, and for serving the cultural and everyday needs of the working people.

The improvement in the well-being

of the collective-farm peasantry was expressed in the total riddance of poverty and ruin, in the consolidation of the collective farms and, on this basis, in an increase in the income per workday unit, in the growth of consumption of many commodities which only recently were exclusively urban commodities, and in the vast scope of cultural construction.

The Great Patriotic War of the Soviet people against the German fascist invaders, in which the destiny of mankind was in the balance, demanded no small sacrifices from Soviet men and women. The working people in the Soviet rear had to undergo a substantial restriction in personal consumption in order to provide a sufficient supply of all that was required by the Soviet Army for routing the enemy. Even in wartime conditions, however, the Communist Party and the Soviet State did everything to secure the necessary living standard for the working people of town and country. This aim was achieved by maintaining the state retail prices on staple commodities, as well as the fees for communal and other services to the population, at a stable level.

When the war ended, the Communist Party and the Soviet Government raised as one of the cardinal tasks the substantial improvement in the material and cultural conditions of the population. In his historic address of February 9, 1946, Stalin, speaking of the Communist Party's plan of work for the immediate future, pointed out that "special attention will be given to the extension of production of consumer goods, to raising the standard of living of the working people by means of the steady reduction of the prices of a commodities." In line with this, the Five-Year Plan for the Rehabilitation and Development of the National Economy set the task of "achieving a rise in agriculture and in the industries producing consumer goods in order to raise the material well-being of the peoples of the Soviet Union and to

create an abundance of the principle items of consumers' goods in the country."

The Soviet people are not only fulfilling the program of the first postwar Five-Year Plan but are overfulfilling it, and their material well-being is improving accordingly. As a result of the monetary reform, abolition of rationing and the establishment of a single, reduced scale of state retail prices on consumers' goods, carried out at the end of 1947, the sales of food products and manufactured articles in the state and co-operative retail trading networks in 1948 registered a substantial increase over 1947. For example, the sale of bread increased by 56 per cent; of sugar, by two times; of confectionery goods, by 45 per cent; of cotton textiles, by 56 per cent; of silks, by 29 per cent; of footwear, by 45 per cent. In the course of the year the population of the USSR gained about 86,000,000,000 rubles thanks to the reduction in state retail prices and the subsequent price reduction in the co-operative trading network and on the collective-farm market. The purchasing power of the ruble doubled, and the real wages of the workers and other employees more than doubled in 1948 as compared to 1947 in connection with the increase in monetary wages. There was a reduction in the expenditures of the peasants for the purchase of manufactured articles.

The year 1949 witnessed new outstanding victories in peaceful constructive labor. The industry of the USSR produced 20 per cent more goods than in 1948. In the fourth quarter of 1949 its output was 53 per cent greater than the average monthly output in the pre-war year of 1940. The 1949 grain harvest was greater than that of 1940. The Three-Year Plan for the Development of Socialized Collective and State Farm Livestock is being successfully realized.

The successes of socialist industry and agriculture made possible the further substantial improvement in the material well-being of the population. The national income of the USSR increased in 1949 (in comparable prices) by 17 per cent as against 1948, and was 56 per cent more than in the pre-war year of 1940. The per capita incomes of factory and office workers were 12 per cent higher in 1949 (in comparable prices) than in 1948, and

24 per cent higher as compared with 1940.

The peasants' incomes per capita of those engaged in agriculture (in comparable prices) were 14 per cent more in 1949 than in 1948, and more than 30 per cent more as compared with 1940.

Thanks to the new reduction in state retail prices which was carried out by March 1, 1949, and to the price reduction which resulted on the collective-farm market, the population gained approximately another 71,000,000,000 rubles during the course of the year. All this led to a further increase in real wages and the purchasing capacity of the working people of the USSR. In 1949 the population purchased 20 per cent more commodities (in comparable prices) than in 1948, when the sales of food products and manufactured articles had already increased considerably as a result of the monetary reform effected at the end of 1947. In 1949 the population purchased 17 per cent more food products than in 1948 and 25 per cent more of other commodities. The particularly extensive growth in the sales of commodities other than food products shows that the improvement in the well-being of the working people enables them to direct an ever-increasing share of their expenditures for the purchase of cultural and household goods.

The socialist principle of remunerating labor according to the quantity and quality of work performed is a direct stimulus to the workers and collective farmers to increase the productivity of their labor, to develop the socialist economy. Every Soviet citizen knows that his personal well-being is closely linked with the growth and consolidation of the might of the Soviet State. Hundreds of thousands of working people have been decorated by the USSR for selfless labor. Those employed in the most arduous trades enjoy great advantages and privileges. For example, in 1947 and 1948 more than 1,200,000,000 rubles were paid out in length-of-service grants in the coal industry of the USSR alone; for 1949 the figure was more than 800,000,000 rubles.

The increase in real wages and in consumption is by no means the only index of the rise in the living standard of the working people of the USSR. Side by side with its vast economic con-

struction the Soviet State carries out a tremendous program of social and cultural measures ensuring a steady rise in the people's cultural level and well-being. In 1949 alone the sum of 119,200,000,000 rubles, or 13,600,000,000 rubles more than in 1948, was appropriated for these measures, including 60,800,000,000 for public education and 21,600,000,000 for public health.

Furthermore, in 1949 as in the preceding years, the population received at state expense grants and payments under the factory and office workers' social insurance system, and social security pensions, received accommodations at sanatoriums, rest homes and children's institutions free of charge or at privileged rates; mothers with large families and unmarried mothers were given grants; medical service was gratis; training and advanced training were free of charge; stipends for pupils and students and a number of other payments and privileges were paid. Moreover, all factory and office workers were given no less than a fortnight's holiday with pay at state expense, while workers in a number of professions got longer vacations. In 1949 the aforementioned payments and privileges which the population obtained at state expense amounted to more than 110,000,000,000 rubles, which is nearly triple the figure for 1940.

The Communist Party and the Soviet State display tremendous concern for improving the housing conditions of the working people. In 1946-1949 more than 775,000,000 square feet of residential floor space was restored and built in the towns and workers' settlements. In rural localities 2,300,000 houses were restored and built during the same period.

Striking manifestations of the solicitude of the Communist Party and the Soviet Government for the people's welfare are the Stalin Plan for the Transformation of Nature (the plan to eliminate drought) and the Three-Year Plan for the Development of Socialized Collective and State Farm Livestock. Realization of these plans will play a paramount role in creating an abundance of food products and further raising the living standard of the Soviet people.



NURSERIES. Working mothers are provided with pleasant nurseries and kindergartens for their children's care, at nominal cost. Children of Leningrad electrical workers.

Social Benefits Add More Than Third To Soviet Workers' Wages

By S. Fedulov

Assistant Chairman of Trade-Union Committee, Kaganovich First Ballbearing Plant

IN 1927 in his conversation with an American delegation, J. V. Stalin said: "I think the comrades will be interested to learn that in the USSR more than 800,000,000 rubles per annum are appropriated for workers' insurance at the expense of the State."

"It will not be superfluous to add also, that our workers in all branches of industry, in addition to ordinary money wages, receive a sum equal to about one-third of the total payrolls for insurance, social improvements, cultural requirements and so on."

Since these words were uttered the social insurance budget has increased more than 20 times over. In 1949 it comprised 17,500,000,000 rubles. V. V. Kuznetsov, chairman of the All-Union Central Council of Trade-Unions, pointed out in his report at the Tenth Congress of Trade-Unions that today state expenditures for sick benefits, maternity leave, free education and free

medical service actually add more than one-third of their wages to the income of the working people.

There is nothing like it in any capitalist country, nor can there be. Our engineers who visited Sweden had occasion to see the system instituted there by the capitalists. For example, workers of the SKF factories receive no sick benefits and no old-age pensions. They live modestly, denying themselves the most important things, pinching öres for a rainy day.

But can a Swedish worker save much? He gets only one-third of his earnings. The other two-thirds go for rent and taxes. A Swedish worker, somehow making ends meet and bearing the burden of his cheerless, onerous work, always thinks with fear of the morrow: you cannot live long on the saved öres.

It is with a feeling of pride for our socialist State that we speak of the

remarkable conditions in which our workers, engineers and other employees live. Their material well-being is determined not only by their wages. One must add to them everything they get at state expense. This includes paid vacations and sick benefits, paid maternity leave, free education of children and adults, free medical service. It also includes expenditures for sanatorium treatment and rest facilities, maintenance of children's institutions, grants to families having many children and expenditures for cultural and other services made from the factory directors' funds.

In the Kaganovich Plant alone, the State spends tens of millions of rubles for these purposes. From six to seven million rubles are allotted annually from the state social insurance budget for medical aid, sanatorium and health resort treatment and sick benefits for the plant's personnel. But even these fi

ures do not give a full idea of the expenditures of the State for the health protection of the workers. A splendid polyclinic at our plant renders aid not only to the workers and other employees but also to members of their families. The State spends 5,000,000 rubles annually for the maintenance of this polyclinic, this being a telling illustration of its facilities and work.

More than 1,000,000 rubles was spent last year for the provision of health resort and sanatorium treatment to the personnel of the plant. In the course of the year 1,852 of our workers and other employees spent their vacations at the health resorts of the Caucasus and the Crimea, and sanatoriums and rest homes in the vicinity of Moscow. Many of them obtained their accommodations free of charge and the others paid only 30 per cent of the cost.

Arestov, a worker of the compressor station, recently sent a letter to our trade-union committee from Odessa, where he is taking the cure at a sanatorium, his accommodations having been provided by the Social Insurance Council.

"At every step here we feel Stalin's great solicitude for the working man," Arestov writes. "When I come back to the plant I will work with renewed energy for new achievements on the job."

Similar letters come from many vacationers.

The medical center located on the grounds of the plant is very popular. Workers with minor ailments come there following work. After taking showers and changing their clothes they go to see a doctor and receive the treatment they require. While under the care of the center the workers receive three sanatorium meals daily. In 1949 the center cared for 780 people. The sum of 734,000 rubles was spent for providing them with rest and treatment facilities at this health-building center.

The plant's dietetic dining room enjoys a splendid reputation. Our workers call it "health building center No. 2." Last year it provided special meals to 720 workers on various prescribed diets. The workers pay only part of the cost of the meals, and the sum of 460,000 rubles was spent to cover the difference.

The Soviet State provides for factory and office workers who are unable to work owing to old age or sickness.



LOW-COST HOUSING. The Soviet citizen pays no more than 2 to 3 per cent of his income for pleasant state-owned apartments in houses like this. A Moscow apartment building.

However, many of those who draw pensions do not want to leave the plant. They are given easier work but continue to receive their full pension in addition. Last year 700,000 rubles were paid out in pensions to people who continued working.

Maternity leave benefits continue to increase from year to year. Life, however, outstrips plans and the actual benefits are always higher than the estimates. Last year about 500 women workers of our plant gave birth. We paid them more than half a million rubles as maternity leave benefits, for the purchase of layettes and for feeding the infants. To this sum should be added also the grants to mothers having many children, of whom there are not a few at the plant, as well as the expenditure on maintaining women and child consultation centers, milk kitchens, etc.

Our workers are accustomed to having their children accommodated in kindergartens and nurseries for a small fee or entirely free of charge. The State spends from five to six million rubles annually on the maintenance of the children's institutions for the plant's personnel. Last year 920 children of preschool age spent the summer at country homes near Moscow. More than 1,500 school children stayed in out-door camps. The trade-union organization

paid more than two-thirds of the cost of accommodations, the parents paying on the average less than one-third.

"Cadres decide everything." The history of the struggle for high quality Soviet ballbearings affords an eloquent illustration to these words of J. V. Stalin. Our plant grows, and with it rise the cultural standards of its personnel. They raise their skill at technical courses, Stakhanovite schools and special circles without paying a single kopek. The plant spends 250,000-300,000 rubles annually for production and technical training.

The additional wages of workers and other employees which are not reflected in their pay-books, include also the expenditures made from the director's fund. This fund is formed from profits obtained above plan and it is spent, by agreement with the trade-union committee, for improving cultural services and living conditions. In 1949 the director allotted 2,500,000 rubles from his fund for the reconstruction and capital repairs of the house of culture; 1,000,000 rubles for health services to the personnel and for cultural and sports undertakings.

The example of our plant clearly reflects the great solicitude of the Party and the Government for the Soviet people.

Soviet Social Insurance Stands Guard Over Health, Welfare of All

By L. Soloviev

Secretary of the All-Union Central Council of Trade-Unions

IN the country of victorious socialism, where the most precious capital is man, care for the working man and woman occupies the central attention of the Party and the State.

Solicitude for the working men and women, the builders of the communist society, is clearly reflected in the state social insurance system, one of the important achievements of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

State social insurance makes it possible for Soviet factory and office workers to realize their right to rest and

treatment, to maintenance in old age, and also in case of sickness and disability. At the same time it serves as one of the sources for the steady rise in the material well-being of the working people and in the cultural services to them.

State social insurance covers all Soviet workers and employees, without exception, irrespective of the nature and length of time worked. Furthermore, workers and employees are fully exempted from paying insurance fees, which are paid for them by the enterprise or institution at the expense of the State.

The Soviet Government spends enormous sums on social insurance every year, and these allocations grow from year to year.

The growth in the social insurance budget is seen from the following table:

<i>(in million rubles)</i>	
1940	8,600
1945	9,600
1947	14,600
1949	17,500
1950 (estimated)	19,000



PENSIONS. Elderly Soviet workers receive adequate pensions, whether they continue to work or not. A postman brings her pension payment to Maria Kurskaya of Moscow, who for 30 years worked in a factory.

It is thus seen that the social insurance budget for 1950 is more than double the budget of the prewar year of 1940.

These allocations show the extensive and daily care displayed by the State for the improvement in the material and public services to the working people.

In the USSR social insurance is managed by the trade-unions—the largest mass organization of the working class. This fact ensures wide control over social insurance activities by the working masses.

All enterprises, factories, and mills with more than 100 workers have specially elected social insurance councils, which, with the aid of a large number of active trade-unionists, carry out all the many-sided activities connected with state social insurance for the factory and office workers. They deal with such questions as disbursing funds for sick benefit, maternity benefit, and pensions to invalids; sending workers and employees to rest homes and sanatoriums; and making it possible for children to enjoy interesting and restful vacations.

In 1949 there were more than 1,200,000 active trade-unionists engaged in social insurance work.

The election of the social insurance councils and their regular reports to the electors make it possible for the insured workers and employees to direct the affairs of social insurance.

One of the main forms of maintenance under state social insurance is payment of sick benefit. Expenditures on this item of the social insurance budget constitute about 30 per cent.

In the USSR sick benefit is paid not only in the event of sickness or accident to the worker himself but also when a worker has to attend a sick member of the family, or in the case of quarantine or sanatorium treatment.

The rates of benefits paid out by Soviet social insurance are high. Sickness and maternity benefits, in most cases, constitute 100 per cent of the wages. Furthermore, according to Soviet insurance legislation, benefits are paid from the first day of sickness right up to recovery, or up to the establishment of invalidism, which is covered by a special pension.

Care of women is given special attention in the Soviet Union. A woman factory or office worker during preg-



WORKERS' VACATION RESORT. The hall of one of the beautiful Black Sea sanatoriums where working people spend their holidays.

nancy receives 35 days leave before childbirth and 42 days after the child is born with payment of social insurance benefits on the basis of her average monthly wages. In addition, when the child is born she receives an additional allowance for nursing the child and for covering the initial expenses of the child.

If the working mother so desires, she can place her child in a nursery or kindergarten at the enterprise itself or in one nearby for the time she is at work,

at a low fee. The children are provided with medical attention, food, and all that is required by them. The growing number of kindergartens and nurseries make it possible for Soviet women to bring up healthy children without giving up work.

The Soviet State also displays great care for old people and invalids. About 43 per cent of the social insurance budget is annually spent on pensions.

Old-age pensions to workers, employees and engineers of the leading branches of industry, as, for example, coal, iron and steel, chemical, mining, and others, are fixed at 50 per cent of the wages.

Soviet teachers and medical workers who have worked 25 years receive a service-years' pension amounting to 40 per cent of their wages.

Pensions for invalidism or the loss of the breadwinner are paid irrespective of the time worked and amount to from 50 to 100 per cent of the average wages.

Old-age pensioners and invalids desirous of continuing their work receive pensions in addition to their earnings.

Huge sums of the social insurance fund are spent on health measures.

The Soviet trade-unions have their own wide network of sanatoriums and rest homes, whose number is constantly growing. Whereas in 1933 there were 476 sanatoriums and rest homes at the disposal of trade-unions, in 1940 there



REST. Railwaymen at a trade-union sanatorium.



FREE MEDICAL CARE. In the USSR, no patient pays a kopeck for the best care in childbirth or illness. Valeri Bezrukov, factory fitter, calls to take his wife and newborn son home from a Moscow maternity hospital.

were 896, and now their number exceeds 1,100. In addition, various ministries and administrations have their own sanatoriums, health resorts and rest homes.

More than 2,100,000 workers and employees spent their holidays and underwent treatment at these health resorts at the expense of the social insurance fund. In this connection it is necessary to emphasize that the Soviet workers and employees pay no more than 30 per cent of the cost of accommodations, as the greater part is covered out of the state social insurance fund. As a rule, workers who have large families, disabled veterans, invalids of labor, and pregnant women enjoy accommodation at sanatoriums and rest homes free of charge.

The trade-union sanatoriums and rest homes are located in the best health resorts of the country: Sochi, Kislovodsk, the Crimea, Odessa, Georgia, the Ukraine and other regions.

The Soviet State and the trade-unions

make certain that children receive special care and attention. For this purpose huge sums are allocated by the trade-unions from the social insurance budget for the care of children. Thousands of children's summer houses have been opened where the sons and daughters of factory and office workers spend their summer holidays. In 1949, 2,400,000 children spent their holidays in such homes compared to 2,100,000 in 1948. In the current year the number of children will exceed 2,500,000. Just as many children spend their holidays in summer camps annually at the expense of the ministries. In this way more than 5,000,000 children spend their summer holidays every year in the country.

During the winter holidays the trade-unions organize decorating New Year trees, parties, concerts, and other forms of recreation for children in Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev, Minsk, Khabarovsk, Sverdlovsk, Riga, and many other cities and worker's settlements.

Palaces of culture, clubs, and sports stadiums are open to Soviet children. At their disposal are thousands of various technical centers and circles.

All these and many other measures are undertaken by the Soviet trade unions at the expense of state social insurance funds.

In spite of the fact that the Soviet Government allocates thousands of millions of rubles for the restoration of cities, villages, factories, and mills destroyed during the war, it nevertheless finds it possible to increase annual allocations for cultural and health services and social insurance.

Foreign workers' delegations visiting the USSR express sincere and heartfelt admiration at the cultural and material services the workers and other employees enjoy in the Soviet land, and first and foremost, at the system of social insurance, which guarantees in an all-inclusive sense the material well-being of the working people.

A Soviet Lathe Operator Speaks Out

By Pavel Bykov

WHEN I was abroad—recently I visited Italy and Hungary—I was frequently asked what incentive spurred the Soviet worker on to strive for high output.

I have been working at the Moscow Grinder Plant for almost 17 years. During all this time the thought has never occurred to me that I might be out of work. Soviet people do not know the meaning of unemployment; fear of the future is alien to them. My conscious life has been lived in Soviet times, and I first learned what unemployment is not long ago when I was in Italy at the Fiat Factory. There I met a colleague, a lathe operator. Worry was stamped on his face, and his eyes were haunted by fear. "Every day," he explained to me, "we go to work with the thought that we may be thrown out of the factory."

Why have we Soviet workers no such fear? In the USSR the Stalin Constitution guarantees every citizen the right to work, and the inviolability of this right is founded on the socialist system of economy. Soviet industry operates according to a single plan; it constantly advances and is not subjected to crises. Take, for example, our plant which has grown up in place of the former semi-handicraft workshops which had been housed in dark smoke-begrimed buildings. Formerly our plant put out small shapers of simple design. Today we are a big plant outfitted with the most modern equipment. We produce unique grinders for the most diverse purposes. We manufacture in our shops an automatic line of machines for grinding piston rings.

Our plant provides splendid machines to Soviet industry. We also get fine equipment from machine-tool works. Not so long ago I operated a lathe which made 600 revolutions per minute. Now the Krasny Proletary Plant in Moscow manufactures splendid lathes for us which make up to 3,000 revolutions per minute. Before the war the



Pavel Bykov

Stalin Prize Winner, Lathe Operator of the Grinder Plant, Moscow

speed of 330 feet per minute in metal cutting seemed high to us. Today a speed of 2,600 feet to 2,950 feet per minute is usual for me. During tests of a new lathe I attained a speed of 3,732 feet per minute. Work at high speeds is no longer a rarity at Soviet enterprises. Our plant has close to 100 Stakhanovites who are expert in high-speed metal cutting.

The labor of Soviet workers brings them respect and glory. Leading workers are awarded orders and medals. They are given honorable titles and prizes. Last year the Soviet Government awarded me a Stalin Prize for my achievements in labor.

The idea that I am contributing my bit to the achievements of our plant is

a source of joy to me. We Soviet people work not for the enrichment of the capitalists. Our work serves to advance socialist industry, to consolidate the country's might. This is why work to us is not only a means of livelihood, but a source of creative effort, of inspiration and great moral satisfaction. Herein lies the strength of the Soviet worker, the explanation for his unprecedented achievements on the job. A Russian proverb has it that "He who fights for the cause of the people is endowed with redoubled strength."

The Soviet worker not only carries out the orders of his shop and factory management. He is an equal participant in the creative work of the entire personnel of the plant. His voice is care-

Soviet Trade-Unions Protect Workers And Develop Higher Skills

By A. Dubovoi

ANY enterprise in the Soviet Union, whether a factory or mill, mine or state farm, machine-and-tractor station or railway yard, post office or trading establishment, is distinguished first and foremost by the fact that it belongs to the whole people. A Soviet enterprise has no exploiters and exploited, no capitalists who own the means and

instruments of production and grow rich on the labor of the workers. Soviet people work for themselves, for their own socialist society.

Soviet people, whether a rank-and-file worker, a director, scientist, or government minister, have common interests. They all strive to raise the productivity of labor, to increase output, to augment

the fruits of labor in all branches of industry, agriculture, science and culture.

A trade-union organization in a Soviet enterprise has no interests running counter to the interests of the management. Both have common aims: to ensure highly satisfactory work at the enterprise, the steady advance in the material and cultural standards of the workers and other employees, and the utmost promotion of their activity and Communist consciousness.

However, the functions and forms of work of the management and the trade-unions for the realization of these tasks differ.

The trade-unions base all their work on methods of persuasion and education of the masses; they seek to rally the factory and office workers for the joint solution of tasks, to develop their activity and creative initiative around the tasks confronting them.

Trade-union organizations see to it that the management realizes the decisions of production conferences on time and applies rationalization proposals and inventions submitted by workers, engineers, technicians and other employees. Once a month the trade-union organization, together with the administration, summarizes the results of socialist competition in the shop brigades, sections, and for the enterprise as a whole, and indicates the winners. The trade-unions control the disbursement of special funds which the director has for premiums to winners in the competition.

The Soviet State annually assigns huge funds to executives of enterprises to be used for housing construction and the repair of rooming facilities and workers' houses, for the improvement of labor protection and safety devices and equipment, the purchase of special work clothes, the building of clubs, stadiums, kindergartens and other cultural and

A Soviet Lathe Operator Speaks Out

(Continued from page 85)

fully heeded by engineers, shop superintendents and plant directors, some of whom also started life at the bench, as ordinary workers.

The management always readily accepts proposals designed to improve working conditions. Here are several examples. Once when our shop was converting to the output of new machines, the equipment had to be radically rearranged. The planning engineers did not undertake this job until they obtained the advice of the workers. I proposed that the machine standing opposite my lathe be placed at an angle in order that I should be protected from metal shavings or a part that may accidentally become unhinged. This suggestion was accepted at once. I also indicated the height of the foundation for my lathe so that I would be able to work without stretching or bending over. On my advice the lighting on my lathe was changed—the lamp was attached to the movable carriage of the lathe. As a result the spot where the metal is cut is better lighted and work is easier.

While abroad I was often asked whether I earn much. Evidently it was thought that I strive for high productivity for personal gains. Indeed, I do get good wages; they amount to not less than 2,500 rubles a month. But it is

not only to make more money that a Soviet worker strives to increase his productivity. We strive to work better in order that the socialist national economy which is the foundation for the prosperity of the whole Soviet people may advance further.

For his labor a Soviet worker receives not only wages. His well-being and that of his family is not measured only by the amount of rubles in his pay envelope. Last autumn I spent my vacation in the Caucasian spa of Kislovodsk. In 1948 I stayed in the Crimea. On both occasions sanatorium accommodations were provided by our plant's trade-union committee. It covered 70 per cent of the cost of accommodations. Recently I received a splendid apartment in a state-owned house on Moscow's finest thoroughfare, Gorky Street. The plant also cares for my children. Last summer my son and daughter spent two and one-half months in the plant's children's outdoor camp. Most of the expenditures for maintaining the camp, which catered during the summer to 500 children of the plant's workers, were defrayed by the trade-union organization.

This is the answer I want to give to the question of why a Soviet worker is interested in increasing his labor productivity.

public service institutions. Trade-union organizations exercise mass public control over the timely and full utilization of all these appropriations by the management.

The Soviet trade-unions enjoy great rights. They directly supervise the observance of labor laws at factories and mines. The Soviet Union has the most progressive labor legislation in the world. It provides for an eight-hour working day and for a reduced working day in injurious trades, a weekly day of rest, and an annual paid vacation (from two weeks to one month); it prohibits the employment of women on arduous jobs and forbids overtime work without the sanction of the trade-union bodies.

Trade-union factory and office committees, their labor protection commissions, as well as special trade-union inspectors, daily control the observance of labor laws. Those guilty of violating labor laws and labor protection rules are fined, and in case of necessity court proceedings are instituted against them by trade-unions.

The functions of Soviet trade-unions are extensive and many sided. The statutes of the trade-unions of the USSR provide that unions take part in planning and regulating wages of workers and other employees, seeking to introduce new progressive quotas of output; they watch over the proper reckoning of the work performed and the application of the piecework and progressive piecework systems and take part in the distribution among the workers of floor space in houses belonging to factories and offices.

The most important document defining relations between the trade-union organization and the plant management is the collective agreement concluded annually between the two sides, the management on the one hand, and the personnel, represented by the union, on the other. It contains the mutual obligations of the management and of the entire personnel of the enterprise which are designed to insure the fulfillment and overfulfillment of production programs. The collective agreement heightens the responsibility of the executives and the trade-union organizations for improving the material and living con-

ditions and cultural services of the workers, engineers, technicians and other employees. Each quarter the trade-union organizations conduct a mass check-up on the fulfillment of the collective agreements and report on the results to a general meeting or conference of the personnel. Factory trade-union committees are called upon to watch steadily over the fulfillment of the obligations incorporated in the collective agreement.

Such trade-union control produces splendid results. A case in point is the Stalin Iron and Steel Mills in Kuznetsk, one of the biggest plants in the Soviet Union. The collective agreement for 1949 obligated the management to build in the first half of the year apartment houses with a total living floor space of about 86,112 square feet, to put up 40 individual houses, step up the building of water mains, roads, and sidewalks in the workers' settlements, and to finish capital repairs of the palace of culture, expand the library and build a new depository for books of which there are more than 90,000 volumes. With constant control of the trade-union organization over the fulfillment of the collective agreement, all these points were met by the management on time.

Sometimes practical questions concerning production arise between the management of certain plants or shops and the respective trade-union committee.

For example, in one of the shops of a locomotive-building plant the normal supply of raw material and tools was not organized. This made for a loss of time and lowered labor productivity. These facts were sharply criticized at a production conference in the presence of the management. Measures for eliminating the shortcomings were outlined, and definite dates for carrying them out were fixed. The management properly appraised the criticism of the workers, took into account all the remarks and proposals, and within a short time the situation in the shop changed.

There are also cases of labor disputes arising between management and individual workers or other employees owing to a different interpretation of a

labor law or the provisions for calculating wages.

To handle such conflicts every enterprise has a Rates and Conflicts Commission which is formed on a parity basis of an equal number of representatives of the management and the trade-union committee. A chairman and secretary for the conduct of the meetings of the Rates and Conflicts Commission is appointed alternatively by each side.

The Commission hears statements and complaints of workers and other employees. A statement presented to the Commission according to the regulations is considered within three days. Appeals against incorrect decisions of a Rates and Conflicts Commission are considered by a higher trade-union body, a regional or central committee of the union concerned.

The infringement on the lawful rights of a worker is regarded as a grave crime in the Soviet Union. A careful and attentive attitude to people and solicitude for their needs is an inviolable law in the USSR. It is not surprising, therefore, that in recent years there are few labor conflicts at Soviet enterprises. Soviet factory and office workers have no practical need nor grounds for coming into conflict with the management of enterprises in which they work.

V. V. Kuznetsov, chairman of the All-Union Central Council of Trade-Unions, stated at the session of the Executive Bureau of the World Federation of Trade-Unions in Paris on January 19, 1949: "... Carey does not like the fact that there are no strikes in the Soviet Union. Indeed, there are no strikes in the Soviet Union, but not because they are prohibited by law. Quite the opposite, our laws permit strikes. But there are no strikes. Why? Because—and it is high time to understand this, Mr. Carey—there is no exploitation in our country, and everything produced by the labor of the workers goes only for the common good of the working people."

The many millions of members of the Soviet trade-unions take pride in their country where socialism has won and where real democracy for all the working people has triumphed.

Vassili Markov, Expert Auto Mechanic, Leads an Active and Full Life

By Vladimir Tregubov

MOSCOW is having a rather severe winter this year. The trees have taken on a fluffy coat of silvery hoarfrost; the snow crunches underfoot. But the Russians are accustomed to frost. From their childhood days they love winter's white garb and its invigorating cold air.

Every Sunday morning, Vassili Markov, fitter at the Stalin Auto Plant, Moscow, puts on his skis and goes out for a run along the broad highway that passes through the suburb where he lives. So it was on the Sunday when we met.

After a good hike this auto worker took us to his home—a comfortable apartment in an attractive two-story house.

He showed us around his pleasantly furnished three rooms and cheerful modern kitchen, he led us to the window from which we could see in the white snow beyond a big veranda young but quite sizable fruit trees planted last fall.

Vassili Markov moved into this new apartment 10 months ago. It is one of those in houses built for workers of his plant. At the same time 48 other families of the auto plant's workers and specialists moved to new apartments.

The district where Markov lives has been built up in a suburb of Moscow since the war and consists of some 300 two- and three-family houses. In a brief time community service establishments and public facilities have been built: well laid-out broad streets and spacious squares, a big schoolhouse, a motion picture theater, a library, a polyclinic, a kindergarten, a nursery, a department store, a bakery shop, a grocery store and other service and catering establishments.

Vassili Markov said that he was born in the village of Zhermyshkino, Moscow Region. His father was a peasant who later became a worker. Until 1925 the



AT WORK. Markov in the auto plant tool shop instructing young workers.

Markov family, consisting of the father, mother and six children, lived in the countryside. In that year they moved to Moscow.

Markov's father had only two years of parish school. The lot of his children is altogether different. All six have attended high schools, which the Soviet State has thrown open to the working people, and each learned a profession or trade.

Upon graduation from junior high school, Vassili Markov enrolled at the Stalin Auto Plant vocational school.

Vassili Markov is now 34 years old. He is an active trade-unionist, a member of his shop trade-union committee and chairman of the trade-union public control commission which looks after the proper functioning of the plant's dining rooms.

The fitter begins his workday at 8 A.M. Donning his coverall, he goes to the plant's tool shop where he has now been working for 20 years.

Markov came to work at the Stalin

Plant, today one of the biggest automobile works in the USSR, when it was still being reconstructed and expanded. Twenty years ago the plant turned out only trucks; there was no conveyor, and assembly was done by hand. Since then the plant has changed beyond recognition. The old machine tools with foreign trade marks have been replaced by improved machines of Soviet manufacture. And fitter Vassili Markov too has contributed to the creating and mastering of these automatic machines which lighten the auto builders' work and raise the productivity of their labor. He has developed into a skilled worker as the plant has grown. He has witnessed the reconstruction not only of his tool shop but also of the whole plant. Markov celebrated with his fellow-workers when the first ZIS-101 limousine rolled off the conveyor, and again at completion of the first improved and luxurious ZIS-110.

The fitter's persistence on the job, his keen worker's wit, his profound conscientiousness and honesty, and his now

and advanced methods of work have been noted by his country. He has been decorated with the Order of the Badge of Honor and with medals For Distinguished Labor and For Valiant Labor in the Great Patriotic War.

Vassili Markov's brigade fulfills its monthly quota by 120 to 140 per cent. Striving for the fastest and best performance of their production assignments—that is what characterizes Markov's brigade. It consists, besides himself, of two young fitters: Vassili Titayev and Vladimir Vorontsov, who are well trained by their brigade leader. In three years Titayev and Vorontsov have advanced their rating and have mastered Stakhanovite work methods.

The auto plant as a whole completed its program for last year by December 21, the 70th birthday of J. V. Stalin. Markov's brigade fulfilled its quota for the year in October.

The master fitter and his brigade have recently been awarded a handsome bonus by the plant management. They helped to improve and master the operation of new automatic gear-cutting machines. For this Vassili Markov received a bonus of 1,800 rubles. And it should be noted that he receives bonuses several times a year and sometimes monthly for considerable periods.

Without his bonuses fitter Markov earns 2,500 to 2,700 rubles a month.



AT HOME. The Markovs in their living-room.



FAMILY OUTING. Markov, his wife and children leaving their house on the way to a movie. Buildings on this street are occupied by auto workers.

His family consists of five persons—his wife, their two children, his wife's mother and himself. Markov's mother-in-law was a nurse when she worked and now is receiving an old-age pension.

During the 10 months since the family moved to this new apartment they have spent a total of 9,750 rubles on house furnishings and clothes.

Like every Soviet industrial worker and office employee, Markov gauges his material welfare not only by his cash wages and bonuses. His plant provided him with his apartment. His rent and services cost him slightly over 2 per cent of his earnings. Markov and his family have at their disposal the plant polyclinic and the local medical dispensary. The fitter annually enjoys a fully paid vacation for 24 working days, not counting the intervening Sundays and holidays. He spends his vacation practically every year at a health resort at the expense of the state social insurance fund. Thus in 1948, Markov and his wife spent their vacation in the plant's sanatorium in Kemer, on the Riga sea shore. Markov's eight-year-old daughter Lydia receives free education in the school in their neighborhood. Like all other workers Markov enjoys the free use of the plant library, his workers' club, which is a palace of culture in fact as well as in name, and numerous other services.

Markov and his wife go to the legitimate theater a good 12 to 15 times a year. Within 200 yards of their house is a motion picture theater where they see all the latest films. The fitter is an avid reader and borrows books from the plant library and the branch of the Lenin Public Library of Moscow which functions at the plant's palace of culture. He also has a library of his own. He eagerly buys the latest books on political subjects as well as fiction and poetry. He is now receiving by subscription new editions of the complete works of Gorky, Gogol and Alexei Tolstoy. He has the newspaper *Izvestia* delivered to his house, and at the plant takes the plant newspaper—the *Stalinets*.

Markov hardly ever misses a football match played at the Dynamo Stadium. He follows with special interest the matches in which the Torpedo Team, made up of workers and engineers of the Stalin Auto Plant, takes part.

Markov is often visited by his father, Alexander Markov. The old worker is now a pensioner and lives with his daughter in Moscow.

All the Markovs, whose father was a common worker and before that a peasant, have the same destiny—the destiny of the Soviet people who are solidly established in life and are fully confident of their future.

Success of Soviet Collective Farming Is Due to Free Creative Labor

By Nikolai Gribachev

Poet and Stalin Prize Winner

I RECENTLY visited Northern Korea together with a delegation of Soviet artists and musicians; this was at the time when Mr. Austin accused us of unwillingness to exchange the achievements of art and culture.

Our artists and musicians, among whom there were two prizewinners at international contests, gave dozens of concerts in towns and workers' settlements. I delivered reports and replied to questions of Korean writers. These dealt not only with problems of arts and letters but also with life in general. Among the many questions there was one concerning my personal views: as to whether, in my opinion, there were the necessary conditions on hand for the collectivization of agriculture in North Korea. I replied that I had not given much thought to this question and that they themselves, as the masters of their own destiny, could judge best of all.

"Rice is a difficult crop to grow, it demands painstaking, filigree work," I was told. "Each tiny plot of land has its own irrigation scheme; each peasant has his own rope with knots tied on it to keep the exact distance between the plants. This is a family secret handed down from generation to generation..."

What could I reply to this?

I told them that the production of an airplane also demands high precision, but it nevertheless was manufactured collectively by the joint labor of many engineers and workers. As for rice proper, our collective farms near Vladivostok are also engaged in this "filigree" work. And they get good results, though they plow not with a wooden plow but with a tractor, sow without the magic string knotted by the grandfathers, and reap the crop not with a sickle but with a special rice combine harvester. What is important is not the secret of

rice growing, but the high consciousness of the people—they, metaphorically speaking, must fully realize the truth contained in the fable about the bundle of fagots which cannot be broken when it is tied together but yields easily if it is separated, twig by twig. The simple idea that "in unity there is strength" is as old as the hills, although too frequently it has served not the good but the detriment of the people. Armies have united to bring upon the world the horrors of wars of conquest. Capital has united, and the economy of entire countries became subjugated to the control of small groups. Groups of states are uniting by pacts, and not always for peaceful purposes. Under the socialist system people unite for other, for lofty aims. They act jointly to bring happiness to all, to defend the bright, new life created by the labor of free people. Why then should not ordinary tillers of the soil unite for joint honest labor? Collective land ownership, collective farming, appears where the people have grown to the maturity of understanding this simple truth.

Outlining in this way my views I thought that I had covered the subject sufficiently. But I was mistaken. I attached too little importance to what is being written and said about the Soviet Union in capitalist countries by some journalists and others with a bent for writing. Do they really know anything about our country? Judging by their pronouncements, hardly anything. Are they trying to learn the truth? It does not seem so!

Vicious slander against the Soviet Union has continued day in and day out for 32 years! Is it not natural that we Soviet people regard such "objective observers" with scorn—are they worth anything else?

It is a different matter when our Korean friends, on becoming masters of

their own land in the North, want to learn the truth first hand. We are not offended at our friends for verifying the facts. Facts are very important. We are accustomed to respect them. We have nothing to conceal, the more so since no one can criticize us better than we do it ourselves. Our Korean friends heard "horrible fables" insinuating that the collective farms are allegedly a form of involuntary labor. And taking advantage of our visit they asked us to tell them the truth about work on the collective farms.

This was easy for me to do, because I grew up in a peasant family. In my youth I was the "head of the family" in our household; my father served for many years in the army, participating in the First World War and then in the Civil War. Our family was one of the first to join the collective farms organized in the country, my relatives are to this day collective farmers.

Nor was it difficult for my Korean friends to understand me. Li Gi Ye, the oldest living Korean writer, who recently published his novel *Earth* in two volumes, grew up in a village, and during the years of Japanese occupation had to till the soil himself. Other writers were also for many years associated with farming.

The truth about the collective farms is that collective labor freed our peasants from eternal bondage. And this is easy to understand if one examines the problem in earnest.

Indeed, is the peasant in the capitalist countries free? Never! He is the slave of the economic conditions, of the banks and usurers, the slave of natural elements. Fear is his constant overseer, the whip constantly poised over him. It is fear of crop failure, fear of the declining marketing conditions, fear of the death of cattle, and, lastly, fear of one

own illness, which so frequently ruins a peasant's household.

Only in a collective is a man rid of the dictates of fear, only in collective labor does he acquire real strength. United, the peasants can fight drought by building dams, ponds, buying machinery for irrigation, planting shelter belts. Who in the world today does not know about our tremendous afforestation work? The cattle is tended by people who have been specially trained for this work, they are advised and helped by experts. A neighbor is no longer an enemy but a friend. Sickness does not place one on the brink of doom, one will always be helped by the collective, and all the more readily the more honestly one has worked in the collective.

But let me recall the past. Our family shared all the cares of our private household. We rose at dawn and toiled until late into the night, like peasants do all over the world; we had our hands full taking care of all the work at home and in the field, in the orchard and barn, trying to do everything and foresee everything.

And then we were in a better position than all other peasants in the world. We were given the land free of charge by the Soviet State, we enjoyed privileges, we were extended credits and advised by agronomists. If it were not for that, could we ever afford to buy tractors and threshers, combines and powerful haymowers which are now employed in Soviet agriculture? Back-breaking toil and helplessness in face of natural calamities is the lot of the individual peasant, who cannot think of giving his children a solid education, of sending them to technical schools or institutes.

We joined the collective farm. Shortly after that I received the opportunity for study.

Seven years later after finishing a big biotechnical job entrusted to me as an expert, I came back to our collective farm. In front of my father's new house I saw a splendid garden with fresh strawberries and raspberries, an apiary with half a dozen beehives. In his free time after collective farm work my father took to beekeeping and cultivating berries. My mother also found a hobby; more than 100 chickens, ducks, and geese noisily roamed about the yard. All this was the personal property of my parents, in keeping with the

collective farm rules. Their purebred cow and heifer were grazing together with the collective farm herds. My father and mother received their main income from the work on the collective farm. I asked my parents why they bothered about keeping a personal household when they received enough from the collective farm? I expressed my sympathy with them saying that they probably again have to rise at dawn and go to bed at midnight . . .

"Son, those days are gone forever," my father replied. "I read a newspaper every day, and not only one . . . We even have our own library."

Anyone who knows the life of the Russian peasant of old can understand and appreciate the significance of these facts! And the truth consists not only in the fact that the collective farm freed the Soviet peasant from fear, the dictator, that he received time for an education and for enjoying the benefits of culture. The truth consists also in the fact that he received the opportunity to do the work that he likes best, that suits him most. This freedom of choice is something that no other peasant in the world has! The truth is that most of my contemporaries and those of my younger brothers received the opportunity to study in secondary technical schools and higher educational establishments. There are among them now historians, diplomats, civil engineers, and agronomists. "Let them study," the chairman of the collective farm told me. "It's a necessary thing."

"And how do you cope with the land? You have a lot of it."

"A lot. But, listen, do you hear the tractors chugging? They do 80 per cent of all the laborious work. Fewer people are working and we manage better and more easily . . ."

Such is the situation as regards work on the collective farm.

What else is there to be said?

It is ridiculous to speak about involuntary labor when people themselves administer their collective husbandry and jointly settle all problems. It is ridiculous to speak of compulsion where people, having united, work according to a plan and share the income in proportion to the amount of work contributed! It is ridiculous to speak of compulsion where all members of the collective are equal in their rights, while

the management is elected by the entire membership and is accountable to it. Yes, of course, lazy people and loafers are not liked on collective farms. They are sharply criticized at general meetings and they may even be expelled from the collective farm and given only the plot of land to which they are entitled. But where are lazy people and loafers liked? At what job is a man paid for shirking work? Somehow I have never heard of it.

But I happened to read the book which made a hit in the United States, Betty MacDonald's *The Egg and I*. This book was rated highly in America as being true to life. And what does Betty MacDonald write about? *I Will Be Happy* is the title of the first chapter. And what does happiness consist of? She married and bought a poultry farm. And then what? Next she writes that she toils like a slave on a plantation oblivious of the day and night, having no chance to read and no time for personal life.

And lastly the conclusion: it all boils down to one thing—in chicken farming a man is not his own boss, the boss is the chicken.

This, in my opinion, is compulsory labor—a man is not his own boss. Dependence on creditors, on a thousand and one little things is also a form of subjugation.

The Soviet peasants do not wish that a chicken or something like it should be the master of their destiny, of their well-being. In the collective farm they are not only the masters of their personal and common welfare, but also the masters of their destiny and their future. The freedom of their labor, the broadest rights and opportunities recorded in the collective farm rules are guaranteed by law. Anyone interested in it can acquaint himself with these rules and law.

All this I told my friends, told them strictly sticking to the facts. As for those who spread fables and lies about us, I would very much like to ask them whether concocting these fables and lies is not a form of involuntary labor for them? And if for Betty MacDonald the chicken was the dictator in her life on the farm, is not the fear of losing their job the dictator for some bourgeois journalists and economists?

Three Bloody Fascist Butchers: Tito, Tsaldaris, Franco

By I. Laponogov

THE Franco regime, established on the corpses of many thousands of Spanish democrats shot and tortured, has earned for itself a fully crystallized reputation in the eyes of progressive mankind as a regime of murderers and hangmen. The whole world knows what this Pyrenean nest of fascism preserved by international monopoly capital represents.

The *New York Post* correspondent Freidin, who recently toured Spain, describes the extreme poverty of the Spanish people, the majority of whom are constantly hungry, and the inhuman oppression and corruption. He particularly emphasized that the Franco regime is a police state where democratic rights are non-existent. Other correspondents and travelers visiting the country ruled by Hitler's hirelings and his bloodthirsty Falange, paint a horrible picture of the complete enslavement of the peace loving Spanish people and the unprecedented reign of fascist terror.

But even this picture pales when compared with the bloodthirsty deeds of the Tito clique in Yugoslavia. Not without foundation did Robert Ingram, Austrian propagandist of a new war, express surprise recently at the "injustice" of the West toward Franco. Calling for the inclusion of Tito and Franco in the anti-Soviet bloc and condemning the negative attitude toward the Franco regime, this warmonger wrote that "in comparison with the Tito regime it (the regime of Franco) was very liberal . . ."

Indeed, the ruthlessness with which the most loyal democrats and patriots of the country are being destroyed in Yugoslavia surpasses even the well-known cannibalism of the butcher Franco. Yugoslavia of today is a country of ruthless and mass extermination of people.

The information brought out by the few who succeeded in fleeing from the bloodstained clutches of Tito, the

butcher of the Yugoslav people, shows that he and his clique do not stop at anything in order to retain power. Rankovic's janizaries in Tito's secret police roam the country, listening in to conversations, provoking murders, etc. This is a regular man hunt. People suspected of dissension are frequently murdered right in the streets of cities and villages. Large masses of people are thrown into prisons and torture chambers.

The prisons and concentration camps set up all over the country are crowded with patriots. The working people are groaning under the burden of unprecedented and inhuman exploitation. The Tito secret police agents place before the population the choice of either imprisonment or hard compulsory labor. The strikes that broke out at a number of enterprises were drowned in blood by the janizaries of Rankovic. Such blood baths took place at the Stura foundry, the car-repair shops near Mari-boro and at the Trbowle mines.

The strike at the Toza Markovic plant was recently crushed by armed force. Udbashi (secret agents) arrested 160 workers at the molybdenum mines who struck because the members of their families were deprived of ration cards. Mass arrests took place at the Ivan Milutinovic enterprises where about 800 workers who had not received ration cards refused to go to work.

Tito is of late resorting to one of the most brutal forms of exploitation—forced labor without pay in the interests of foreign capitalists. The Titoites call this "voluntary work." Many tens of thousands of people were grabbed by force and brought to the logging camps in Bosnia and Herzegovina, to fell trees for Britain and America.

Characteristic is the method of recruiting adopted by the Tito Gestapoites for the so-called "voluntary work." Representatives of state authority come during the dinner hour or at night without

preliminary notice, and drive the people whose names figure on the previous prepared lists away by force. Very often they are old men of 55 to 60 years of age, or 14-year-old adolescents. The people constitute 20 per cent of the mobilized. Many of them are old and incapacitated, but even medical certificates to the effect that they are exempt from "voluntary work" are not taken into consideration.

These "volunteer" lumberjacks work from 10 to 14 hours a day, without straightening their backs, only to avoid imprisonment and persecution by the secret police. They are fed very poorly—a bowl of bean soup, 200 grams of bread and 200 grams of corn flour. People do not receive clothes. There are even no barracks and they sleep on the ground in the woods, exposed to the vagaries of climate and lack of sanitation.

This "voluntary work" also ruins the laboring peasantry because, in addition to people, draft cattle are also mobilized. This forced labor is meeting with even greater resistance on the part of the strata of the working population. The laboring peasantry, crushed by taxes and kulak exploitation, are more and more resolutely expressing their dissatisfaction with the fascist policy of the Bergrade clique. The latter are forced to resort to detachments of former German SS-men, recruited by the Yugoslav military missions in Western Germany, to crush this dissatisfaction.

The Berlin newspaper *Taegliche Rundschau* recently carried a letter of one such hired SS-man, Hans Diter M., addressed to an acquaintance in Dusseldorf. Boasting of his new job, which is evidently to his taste, this former SS-man writes that a few days ago, he visited one and the same village for the fourth time in the last two months where they "called to order" the "thick-skulled peasants."

Trade-union leaders, who dare to come out in defense of the working people are also brutally persecuted by

Tito's police agents. This fate has fallen to the share, among others, of all members of the Central Council of Trade Unions in Macedonia. They landed in prison as did many heroes of the anti-Hitler struggle, advanced workers and peasants, university professors, and representatives of the progressive intelligentsia.

The similarity to monarcho-fascist Greece unwillingly suggests itself, where the butcher Tsaldaris pursues just such a bloodthirsty policy of destroying all the progressive elements, all genuine patriots who have risen against the fascist regime. In Greece as in Yugoslavia, all democratic rights and freedoms are trampled underfoot, the laws issued during the period of Hitlerite occupation are still in force. In the well-known concentration camp on Markonisos Island, just as in the Yugoslav dungeons of the butcher Tito, patriots are tortured and executions and murders perpetrated day and night.

It is not accidental that Tito and Tsaldaris have so soon found a common tongue: the hangman of the Yugoslav people and the hangman of the Greek people have secretly conspired to destroy the Greek partisans. Tito himself undertook the vilest role, as a man of experience in betraying the partisans in his own country. He dealt the democratic army in Greece a blow in the back. The aid he rendered to the monarcho-fascists against the Greek partisans is one of the most monstrous of his crimes. Thus two hangmen have sealed their friendship and laid the foundations for open co-operation.

Tito in Yugoslavia, Tsaldaris in Greece, Franco in Spain, the bloodthirsty hangmen of their peoples, in fulfilling the directives of their foreign bosses, are waging a terrorist campaign against the working people. In this way they want to break the resistance of the peoples to the colonizing plans of the instigators of a new war. But the struggle of the working class and all the working people of these countries is growing stronger from day to day, it is becoming more organized. The forces of the camp of peace and democracy are growing and becoming stronger throughout the world. And the day will come when the wrath of the people will sweep aside the base, fascist clique of hangmen.

Monstrous Crimes Committed By Japanese Barbarians

By V. Mayevsky

THE recent trial of the former Japanese army officers at Khabarovsk revealed with crystal clarity the bestial countenance of the Japanese imperialists who had secretly prepared for bacteriological warfare.

Japan was a hotbed of aggression in the Far East for many decades. The Japanese military, directed by the ruling Zaibatsu monopolies, waded through streams of blood and mountains of corpses toward the achievement of their notorious "Greater East Asia co-prosperity sphere." The spearhead of their aggressive plans was directed primarily against the USSR. Captured Manchuria was their main outpost for anti-Soviet war. Twice, at Lake Khasan and on the Khalkhin-Gol River, Soviet troops had to repulse Japanese attacks. The maintenance of peace in the Far East rested solely on the peaceful Soviet foreign policy and on Soviet strength.

Facts established at the Khabarovsk trial show that at the direct instructions of Emperor Hirohito the high command of the Kwantung Army had, as far back as the thirties, developed big-scale preparations for bacteriological warfare.

The special bacteriological detachments 731 and 100 organized in Manchuria, were virtual death germinators. Detachment 731 alone was able to produce up to 300 kilograms of plague, up to 600 kilograms of anthrax and up to a ton of cholera bacteria a month. This work was directed by General Ishii.

The trial revealed facts of barbarous experiments on people held in the prison cells of the bacteriological detachments. The prisoners were infected with bacilli through food, they were experimented on in "battle conditions"—tied to an iron post at the firing ground while a bacteriological bomb exploded nearby. The prison of detachment 731 received annually up to 600 persons—Chinese, Soviet citizens, Mongols and American prisoners of war—all of whom died in terrible pain.

The Japanese savages had repeatedly applied the bacteriological weapon in their military adventures. They used the barbarous method in 1939 during the perfidious attack against the Mongolian People's Republic. From 1940 to 1942 they carried out a number of bacteriological operations in China which brought no end of suffering to the people.

The "Kantokuen" plan, specially designed for aggressive action against the Soviet Union, envisaged the application of the bacteriological weapon, as did the Hitlerite invaders.

By routing singlehanded the Hitlerite hordes, the Soviet Army averted the threat of bacteriological warfare in the West. In the East, however, the Japanese militarists made frantic preparations for the use of the bacteriological weapon—first of all against the USSR. "The necessity for a bacteriological assault against the enemy may arise at any moment," stated Ishii, chief of detachment 731. A grave menace threatened the peoples of the Soviet Union, China, the Mongolian People's Republic, the USA, Britain and other countries.

The Samurai plans were frustrated by the Soviet Army, which destroyed the major striking force of Japanese imperialism—the Kwantung Army. "The entrance of the Soviet Union into the war against Japan and the dashing advance of the Soviet Army into the heart of Manchuria made it impossible for us to employ the bacteriological weapon against the USSR and other countries," said defendant Yamada, former Commander-in-Chief of the Kwantung Army, at the trial.

The Soviet Union and its army, led by Generalissimo J. V. Stalin, saved the world not from the Hitlerite plague alone but also from the vile crimes planned against humanity by the Japanese cannibals. Millions of people the world over are boundlessly grateful to the Soviet Union for saving civilization.

Inspired People of Stalingrad Are Restoring Their City

By V. Rodionov

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

SEVEN years ago, on February 2, 1943, the thunder of the last shots of the Stalingrad battle reverberated, the battle which ended in the encirclement and complete destruction of the German Army under the command of von Paulus. Stalingrad presented a terrific picture after the end of the battle. No other city in the world experienced such fearful destruction. The Hitlerites dropped 110,000 tons of bombs on it from the air and bombarded it with millions of shells and mines.

Nearly 42,000 dwelling houses—almost nine-tenths of the total housing—56 large factories and mills, 115 general and 21 special secondary schools, three higher educational establishments, 35 clubs, 60 libraries, two museums, the Palace of Pioneers, and the Zoological Garden were destroyed in Stalingrad. Sixteen hospitals, 24 polyclinics and dispensaries, and 86 kindergartens were reduced to ruins, and the water supply and sewage system made unusable. Not a single foot of railway or streetcar track, nor a single locomotive or railway car remained in the city. The Hitlerites destroyed the 2,925 acres of forests surrounding the city with a green belt. The losses inflicted on Stalingrad by the enemy invasion amounted to approximately 9,000,000,000 rubles.

Revival of the heroic city commenced right after the conclusion of the fighting operations. Columns of German war prisoners were still streaming along the streets when here and there the carpenters' hammers already sounded, when motor trucks loaded with building materials already made their appearance. On the walls of semi-demolished buildings, alongside the words of soldiers' vows: *We shall defend thee, oh Stalingrad!* appeared the sacred pledges of builders: *We shall revive thee, our dear Stalingrad!*

The great noble labor of Stalingrad's rehabilitation at once became the cause



REBUILT STREET. A section of Lenin Street in a residential section of Stalingrad.

not only of its builders, but of the working people of the entire Soviet Union. Thousands upon thousands of Stakhanovites of factories and mills produced goods above plan as a contribution to the city's restoration fund. Trainloads of timber, iron, cement, glass, furniture and other goods streamed from everywhere to the banks of the Volga. At the call of the Young Communist League thousands of youths and girls arrived in Stalingrad to take an active part in its rehabilitation. The Communist Party and the Government of the USSR manifested paternal solicitude for the needs of the ravaged city. Unlimited quantities of building machinery and materials and huge sums of money were allocated to Stalingrad.

Some transoceanic politicians declared that the rehabilitation of Stalingrad was doomed to inevitable failure. They suggested that the ruins be left untouched, since, as they asserted, the

clearing away of the debris alone would take not less than 10 years. And yet although only seven years have passed since the beginning of the restoration work, the hero-city has been transformed beyond recognition during this period! Stalingraders note with a special feeling of satisfaction that their city has once more become a most important industrial center of the country. Factories and mills have already been rehabilitated thanks to the efforts of the workers and the builders. In 1949 the city attained the prewar level for the gross output of its industry. Many enterprises are operating at the level envisaged for 1950, and among these is the splendid Stalingrad Tractor Plant. The Red October Metallurgical Works along with others is also in the ranks of the leading enterprises.

During the seven years, Stalingrad spent more than 2,500,000,000 rubles on restoration. The city is now spend-



MOTION PICTURE THEATER. This new Victory Theater seats 830 persons.

ing no less than 1,000,000 rubles a day on construction. A considerable part of this sum has been spent on the rehabilitation of the demolished and the building of new dwelling houses. The population has already received dwelling houses with more than 10,764,000 square feet of floor space.

In addition to the State, the population itself is also building dwelling houses. Much assistance is rendered by the Soviet Government to individual builders. Anybody wishing to build a one-family house for his personal use is provided by the State with a lot free of charge and is granted a loan of 10,000 rubles repayable in 10 years. Stores selling building materials, the manufacture of which has been organized at the enterprises of the local industry, have been opened for the service of individual builders. There are now already nearly 20,000 houses in Stalingrad which residents of the city built for themselves with the assistance of the State.

The Hitlerites had not only burned all the streetcars and removed the wiring and the poles, but had also destroyed the tracks. City communication builders had to construct the streetcar line anew. Today, six streetcar lines, with an aggregate length of more than 34 miles, are already functioning, in addition to several bus lines as well as passenger taxi service.

Stalingraders have accomplished a

great deal in rehabilitating and embellishing the squares and streets which at the time of the battles had become blocked by piles of rubble and wall fragments and disfigured by bombardments. Asphaltting of the main road of Stalingrad, stretching for almost 38 miles through the length of the city, was completed last summer. In 1949, 2,325,024



APARTMENT HOUSE. Much housing has been rebuilt.

square feet of squares and streets of our city were asphalted. The water supply mains have been almost entirely restored. Hundreds of thousands of trees have been planted in the city. The builders of Stalingrad are making the city more beautiful than ever before. There are 90 schools already functioning in Stalingrad. Many of them were built anew and are better and more attractive than before the war. The Pobeda (Victory) Motion Picture Theater, which may rightly be considered one of the best in the country, was opened recently. A splendid motion picture theater and a palace of culture have been erected in the settlement of the Tractor Works. Stalingrad now has 25 clubs, 190 red corners, and more than 20 libraries. Four higher educational establishments, the dramatic theater named after Gorky, a musical comedy theater and a philharmonic orchestra are functioning in the city.

Stalingrad is being revived in accordance with a single plan. Under this plan Stalin Avenue will be the main road of the city, running through the whole length of Stalingrad on a stretch of almost 38 miles. In the center of the city it will intersect the Oborona (Defense) Square on which stands the historic Pavlov House. In this house, a small group of soldiers, headed by Sergeant Pavlov, now Hero of the Soviet Union, repulsed the furious attacks of the Hitlerites for 58 days.

With this house in Stalingrad there is bound up not only the heroic exploit of the city's defenders, but also the remarkable patriotic movement of the restorers. This movement was initiated by Alexandra Cherkasova, an ordinary Soviet woman. She organized a voluntary building brigade of women and offered its assistance to the workers who were restoring the semi-demolished Pavlov House. Cherkasova and her friends assisted in the rehabilitation of the house in their free time after their day's work.

Following Cherkasova's example, many brigades of building volunteers were formed, and now there are 4,000 of them embracing more than 90,000 workers, engineers, artists, scientists, and housewives. They have already put in 14,000,000 man-hours on the building jobs of their native city and rendered invaluable assistance to the professional builders.

Women's World Chess Tournament Won by Soviet Player

By B. Sokolov

DURING the past month the attention of many million Soviet chess fans was concentrated on Moscow where the women's chess tournament for the world championship was held. Sixteen of the world's best women chess players, representing 12 countries, participated.

The Soviet Government showed every attention to the participants. The games were held in Moscow's finest halls. Special post and telegraph service was arranged, so that participants and spectators could send letters to every part of the world directly from the tournament.

The halls where the tournament was held were always overcrowded. Many Soviet and foreign correspondents were present at this tournament.

In accordance with tournament rules, each participant has only one game to play with each opponent. The woman chess player who scores maximum points in these games is considered to be the

women's world chess champion.

The tense chess battle went on for a whole month. So close was the contest that it was impossible to predict the champion until nearly the end of the tournament.

After 14 rounds Ludmila Rudenko was in first place with a score of 11 points. Another Soviet player, O. Rubtsova, was a close second with 10 points, and third and fourth places were divided between V. Bykova and E. Belova (9.5 points each).

The concluding round of the tournament was held in a packed hall on January 18.

On the last day, Rudenko played Shoude de Silan, one of the best women chess players in the world. After the 27th move the opponents agreed to draw.

Ludmila Rudenko had scored 11½ points out of a possible 15 and thus won first place and together with it the title of World Champion.

O. Rubtsova, runner up, was one point behind. Third and fourth places were divided also between Soviet women chess players, V. Bykova and E. Belova, who scored ten points each.

Fifth, sixth and seventh places were divided among Shoude de Silan (France), E. Keller (German Democratic Republic), and E. Trenmer (Great Britain), who scored 9½ points each. Other participants placed as follows: the eighth place was taken by Heemskerck (Holland), 8 points; ninth, K. Benini (Italy), 7 points; tenth and eleventh were divided between Mora (Cuba) and I. Langos (Hungary), 6 points each; twelfth, thirteenth and fourteenth, between N. Grushkova-Belska (Czechoslovakia), G. Gresser (USA) and M. Carff (USA), 5 points each. I. Larsen (Denmark), who scored 4½ points, occupied fifteenth place, and R. Germanova (Poland) with three points took sixteenth place.

M. Berman, vice-president of the International Chess Federation, and vice referee of the tournament, appraised the tournament highly.

"I happen to have participated in many international chess tournaments," said May Carff. "The world's championship in Moscow is the most outstanding among them. The Soviet women chess players displayed a good game and deserved their honorable places in the list of the tournament."

L. Rudenko, winner of the tournament was presented with a laurel wreath at a festive meeting celebrating the end of the tournament on January 19. Winners and participants were awarded premiums and prizes.

The Soviet women chess players, playing against the strongest foreign champions, won 30 games out of 48, tied 12, and lost only 6.

Now both world championship titles—men's and women's—are held by Soviet chess players M. Borvinnik and L. Rudenko.



WORLD CHAMPION IN MATCH. Ludmila Rudenko (right), playing against the American contestant Gresser.

A Muscovite's Diary

THE Ukrainian Government has approved the general plan for the reconstruction of Kharkov, and work is under way on widening some of the streets and erecting a number of large buildings.

The plan envisages the removal of the remnants of the unplanned parts of old Kharkov. Travelers will alight on the platform of a new station built to replace the one laid waste by the German fascist invaders. They will emerge on the big Sverdlov Highway, which will be twice its present width.

A 65-foot monument to V. I. Lenin will adorn the end of the highway. From the Lenin monument, the new road will slope down to the botanical gardens, on the heights of which will rise a monument to A. A. Zhdanov, faithful companion-in-arms of J. V. Stalin. This street will lead to Dzerzhinsky Square—Kharkov's new industrial and scientific center.

An important part of the general plan is the building of new institutes, moving picture theaters and the completion of Komsomol Lake.

Soviet Toy Makers Have Wide Variety

An Omaha kindergarten teacher has

written me inquiring about the toys manufactured for Soviet children.

Our factories produce an endless variety of toys for children of every age group: dolls, building sets, small furniture for toddling housekeepers, and a wide range of mechanical toys.

I am reproducing here a scene from one of the toy-making shops of the art foundation, showing dolls being finished for market. In addition, of course there are many mechanical toys, actual working models of excavators, tractors, and other machines youngsters will meet in later life.

Ice Breakers Planned To Keep Volga Open

Inland waterway transport has always been a most economical form, but winter's breath has effectively stopped it during the cold months in northern climes.

Seeking a solution to this problem, the Government has directed the construction of river ice-breakers at the Red Sormovo plant on the Volga. The first two of the new ships will be finished this year.

These icebreakers will keep the mighty Volga open for traffic over the greater part of its course, and thus

relieve the railroads of a heavy volume of freight during the periods when the river is frozen over.

Many Rich Farms In One District

Collective farms of the Gali District of the Abkhazian Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic have a total annual income of 70,000,000 rubles, and the number of millionaire farms has more than doubled in the past year.

The district now has 34 collective farms whose individual incomes exceed 1,000,000 rubles annually.

At the present time the farmers are preparing for meetings to hear reports and elect new managements.

Dozens of new club buildings, schools, medical centers and moving picture houses have appeared in the villages in the past year.

The Lenin Collective Farm in the village of Okumi, the largest in the district, had a monetary income of 15,000,000 rubles a year. Its collective farmers received 50 rubles per work-day.*

* The workday is a unit of work on collective farms, not an actual working day.

MOSCOW RADIO BROADCASTS IN ENGLISH

February 13—February 27

Radio programs in English will be broadcast from Moscow to the United States on the following schedule from February 13 to February 27. All time is Eastern Standard.

Daily evening programs of news, political commentary, and sidelights on Soviet life are broadcast in three periods: from 6:20 P.M. to 7:30 P.M.; 8:00 P.M. to 9:00 P.M. and from 10:00 P.M. to 10:55 P.M.

All programs may be heard on 15.23, 11.88, 9.72, 9.67 and 7.29 megacycles.

The first program is also heard on 7.36 megacycles; the second program also on 9.60 and 7.36, while the third program is also on 15.41 and 11.78.

All programs begin with the news and a review of the press. These are followed by comment on Soviet or international subjects.

The following special features are scheduled for the evening programs:

Mondays, February 13 and February 20—programs for farmers.

Tuesdays, February 14 and February 21—programs for youth.

Wednesdays, February 15 and February 22—scientific and cultural programs.

Thursdays, February 16 and February 23—programs in Russian for American Slavs.

Fridays, February 17 and February 24—literary and musical programs entitled: "In the Republics of the Land of the Soviets."

Saturdays, February 18 and February 25—economic reviews, weekly sports reviews, replies to letters from listeners.

Sundays, February 19 and February 26—concerts.



TOY FACTORY. New dolls being dressed.



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THE COVER: FRONT. On guard at the frontier. (Drawing by Tereshchenko). Soviet Army Day is celebrated February 23. BACK: Standard bearers, Guards Captains Methodius Muzike and Shota Gorshkov with their regimental colors.

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The Brilliant Military Leader Of the Great Patriotic War

By Marshal K. E. Voroshilov

From an article published in "Pravda" on the occasion of J. V. Stalin's 70th birthday.

I

ON June 22, 1941, perfidiously violating a pact of non-aggression, the German-fascist army invaded the USSR.

One hundred and seventy well-trained and technically well-equipped German divisions concentrated on our borders, supplied by the enormous resources and rich industrial plants of fascist-conquered Europe, and intoxicated by easily achieved victories in the West—all this encouraged the fantastic calculations of fascist military circles of victoriously ending the war against the Soviet Union in a "lightning" period of time.

On June 30, 1941, a State Committee of Defense was set up with Comrade Stalin at its head. Toward the end of the first month of the war, on July 19, 1941, when the enemy was lashing a furious onslaught to overrun our country, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet appointed Comrade Stalin People's Commissar of Defense of the USSR, and in August, 1941, by decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, the Council of People's Commissars and the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (Bolsheviks), Stalin assumed the post of Supreme Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of the USSR.

By the will of the Party and the Government, which expressed the aspirations of the entire Soviet people, at that most difficult moment for the socialist State, when the very life of our homeland was in actual danger, Stalin assumed command of the Soviet Union's armed forces.

The entire history of the Soviet State had developed in such a way that Stalin's name had always been associated in the minds of Soviet people with the idea of victory—whether in socialist construction or in war against the Soviet people's enemies. Stalin's appointment to the most responsible posts was, there-



J. V. Stalin

fore, received by the Soviet public with relief and hope, it inspired in the Soviet people an unbending faith in victory in this grimmest of historical trials.

And the Soviet people were not mistaken. As the fourth year of the Great Patriotic War drew to a close, the Soviet Army, single-handed, led by the brilliant Communist military leader Stalin, inflicted a crushing defeat on the Hitler army, millions strong, well-drilled, equipped with modern fighting apparatus, spoiled by easy victories in Europe, and led by experienced military specialists, an army which to many in the Old World and the New had seemed invincible.

It is impossible here to attempt anything like an exhaustive analysis of the treasure-store of Stalin's strategic plans and of the brilliant operations that were organized and carried out by our heroic armed forces under the leadership of their Supreme Commander-in-Chief.

But it is necessary to recapitulate at least briefly the main stages in this greatest of military epics.

In studying the Great Patriotic War, the course of military events can conditionally be broken up into four periods in accordance with the character and results of the most decisive operations; each of these periods reflects the

unique nature and the constant progress in the development of the Stalinist military art.

The first period covers operations from June, 1941, roughly to the autumn of 1942, that is, to our counter-offensive at Stalingrad. In this period the Soviet Supreme Command, by active defense combined with counter-attacks and counteroffensives in the most important strategic directions, undermined the striking force of the fascist army and buried in oblivion the German strategy of blitzkrieg. Stalin's brilliant leadership and the unrivaled valor of our troops altered the correlation of forces in our favor during this period and thus, despite the absence of a second front, created favorable conditions for our troops to switch over to a decisive offensive. Leningrad, Moscow, Tikhvin, Rostov are historic landmarks of crushing blows dealt on the German armed forces. It was during this period that the myth about the invincibility of the German army was dispelled. The tireless and truly heroic labor of the Soviet people in every sphere of the national economy for the needs of the front, the valor of the Soviet men at the front, the glorious operations of the Soviet partisans in the enemy's rear, unprecedented in scope, the straining of every effort by the country as a whole—all these were without parallel in the history of nations.

The second period—approximately from the end of 1942, that is from the Battle of Stalingrad, to the end of 1943—marked a radical turning point in the course of the Great Patriotic War. In numerous brilliant battles the Soviet Army completely wrested the strategic initiative from the enemy, consolidating its superiority over the enemy's forces; it launched a decisive offensive on a vast front and liberated two-thirds of occupied Soviet territory. Sustaining heavy losses, the armed forces of fascist Germany were compelled to take up the defense on all fronts.

The Battle of Stalingrad in which two German-fascist armies were encircled and taken prisoner, a battle which for the Germans became an unprecedented shambles and after which the Hitler army failed to recover to the very end of the war, the rout of the southern German front, the smashing of the Leningrad blockade, the defeat of the German grouping in the Battle of Kursk

—Hitler's last attempt to turn the course of the war in his own favor—the liberation of the Ukraine as far as the Dnieper, and finally the battle for the Dnieper, these are the most significant milestones on the road covered by the victorious armed forces of the Soviet Union during this period.

The third period covering the operations of 1944 is the period of the Soviet Army's decisive victories and is known as the period of the 10 Stalinist blows. In this period the scope and crushing force of the offensive operations of the Soviet armed forces reached their culmination point. As a result of these operations, Germany's Balkan allies were put out of commission: first royalist Romania and tsarist Bulgaria, then fascist-inclined Finland and Horthy's Hungary; the last fascist invaders were driven out of the Soviet Union, and military operations were carried over completely onto enemy territory.

The defeat of the Germans at Leningrad and of the Finns in Karelia and the Far North, the liberation of the Crimea and the rest of the Ukraine west of the Dnieper, the smashing of the center of the German front in Byelorussia, the liberation of the Western Ukraine and the Baltic Republics, the occupation of Romania and Bulgaria and the penetration deep into Hungary—all these operations were carried out in the style of classical Stalinist offensive strategy on a giant scale. In these operations, employing skillful Stalinist operative maneuvers, the Soviet Army in a brilliant manner broke through the enemy front in several sectors simultaneously, thereby not giving him the chance to muster reserves to parry our powerful and sudden blows. The operations of the Soviet armed forces during this period were based on the most perfect type of maneuver aimed at encircling and mopping up the principal enemy groupings.

The fourth and last period—from the end of 1944 to the end of the Second World War—can be described as the period of the final victories of the Soviet Union over Hitler Germany. Enriched by three years' fighting experience, having fully mastered the most complicated forms of operative maneuver and tactical methods of operation involving all arms of the service and by skillful large-scale concentration of fighting equipment in the necessary direc-

tions, the Soviet Army during this period in a short space of time broke through all the permanent fortifications in Eastern Prussia and in the central direction from the Vistula to Berlin. These fortifications, as strong as the notorious Siegfried Line and regarded by the Hitler Command as an impenetrable wall, failed, however, not only to stem but even to delay the swift advance of the Soviet forces.

The most outstanding victories of this period were the smashing of the southern wing of the German front and the capture of Budapest and Vienna, the defeat of the Germans in Eastern Prussia, the rout of the central enemy grouping in the Warsaw-Berlin direction, in Czechoslovakia, Silesia and Pomerania, and, as the final blow, the complete defeat and surrender of the German Nazi army with the capture of Berlin by our troops.

As a result of the war, which had lasted four years, the Soviet people, its victorious Army, headed by the brilliant strategist and military leader, Stalin, achieved complete victory over Hitler Germany.

Nothing had come of the "prophecies of the enemy camp and of some people among the "allies" on the British Isles and across the ocean who, from the very first months of the war, had anxiously awaited the defeat of the Soviet Army.

The overt and covert sabotage in the matter of opening the second front in the West and the strategy of small-scale action pursued by the Anglo-American Command resulted in the entire might of the German army having been concentrated against the Soviet Union. The unworthy, provocative game of the Anglo-American "allies," who wanted to exhaust and weaken the Soviet Union as much as possible and who, consequently, wanted to drag out the war, had enabled Hitler for three years, without having to look back and without needing to worry about his rear, to wage war on the Soviet front alone, concentrating here vast masses of troops and fighting equipment.

And it was only when it had become obvious that the Soviet Army's crushing blows were quite fatal and that the Soviet Union was capable of finishing off Nazi Germany and her satellites alone, that the Messrs. Churchills and



—Painting by F. Reshetnikov

GENERALISSIMO J. V. STALIN. This painting shows him with a military map during the war.

Marshalls were compelled to hasten in the matter of opening the second front ... two years behind time.

II

THROUGHOUT the entire duration of the Second World War, the military thought of the fascist general staff, based as it was on a reactionary idealistic philosophy, added nothing and could add nothing to the fundamental principles of the military science of bourgeois states. The most that fascist military circles proved capable of was resorting once again to the reckless idea of a blitzkrieg, which had proved a bankrupt idea in the First World War and which reflected the organic inability of the German military men to rise to the level of a scientific understanding of modern warfare.

The results of Hitler Germany's war against the USSR showed how entirely unfounded were the calculations of achieving victory by blitzkrieg methods. What Hitlerism had found effective and realistic with regard to the capitalist

countries of Western Europe, proved illusory and disastrous in the war against the Soviet Union.

Only in the USSR with its socialist system, with the Marxist-Leninist ideology and socialist practice holding sway, can there exist a real military science.

Soviet military science was born and developed parallel with the birth and development of the Soviet armed forces. Our military science is rightly called the Stalinist military science. From the very inception of the Soviet armed forces, Stalin devoted great attention to them and put in no small amount of work to develop scientifically and to place on a theoretical foundation the principles of Soviet military science.

The Stalinist military science, based as it is on a correct understanding of the laws of social development, came into being with the advent to power of the working class, it developed and gained strength on the basis of the Soviet state system. Such decisive elements as the new socialist social system

with its planned economy, new productive forces and production relations among people, with its new ideology and ethics, form the foundation of the whole edifice of the Stalinist military science.

Being an orderly system of truly scientific knowledge in the whole complex of questions pertaining to modern warfare, the Stalinist military science along with such purely military elements as strategy, operative skill, tactics, and the organization and training of troops, also embraces the whole sum of social, political, economic, and moral factors jointly, in their interrelation and from the standpoint of their decisive influence on military affairs in general.

The Soviet art of war, being a component part of the science of war, which has mastered and assimilated the experience of past wars, as applied to the socialist nature of our State armed our commanding personnel with theoretical and practical knowledge in the field of strategy, operative skill, tactics, the organization and training of troops and thereby enabled that personnel correctly to understand the character of the war, the nature of modern operations and battles, as well as the role of the different arms of the service, their importance and practical utilization.

In this connection it is necessary especially to emphasize Stalin's approach to the question of permanently-operating factors, among which one of the decisive roles in organizing and achieving victory in modern wars is ascribed to the economic and moral potential of the country.

Stalin has divided these factors into two strict groups: the temporary, attendant, and the permanently-operating factors, and he has defined the respective place, role, and importance of each of these as well as their interrelationship.

Among all the temporary, attendant factors which served as the basis of the strategic calculations of the German Command when it planned the war against the Soviet Union, Stalin singles out the "element of suddenness" as the most effective military factor.

To the second group of factors that determine the course and the outcome of the war, Stalin attributes the strength of the rear, the morale of the army, the number and quality of divisions, the equipment of the army and the organi-

zational ability of the commanding personnel.

Stalin's profound scientific analysis of these factors is of enormous not only theoretical, but practical significance as well, under conditions of a grim war. The Soviet people were given a key to understanding the perspective of the war and the inevitability of the Soviet Union's victory. It was not by chance that in his speeches Stalin time and again touched upon either all these factors as a whole or upon one of them, depending on the conditions in which the events were taking place.

Stalin's thesis about the advantages of lengthy, permanently-operating factors and the limited effect of temporary, attendant factors inspired in the Soviet people and their army a firm confidence in our superiority over the enemy, established implicit faith in victory, it mobilized people to perform heroic deeds at the front and great feats of labor in the rear. Faith in our strength and a firm conviction that we would win were a mighty factor and a natural prerequisite for victory.

The concept of the strength of the rear embraces everything that covers the life and activities of the whole state—its social system, political life, economics, industrial plant, the organization of the working people, ideology, science, art, the morale of the people, and so on.

The scale of modern military operations, the vast number of people and fighting equipment taking part in them demand a great deal of the rear, that is, of the whole country, and it is on the timely satisfaction of these demands that the outcome of the military operations of the troops depends and, in the long run, of the war as a whole.

Stalin's brilliant prediction, as early as the beginning of the war, of the defeat of the Hitler army was founded on knowledge of the comparative political, economic and social weakness of Hitler Germany, that is to say, the instability of its rear, and on confidence in the stability of the Soviet rear, in other words, of our State as a whole.

Reciting the miscalculations of the German Command in the strategic planning of the war, Stalin gave first place to their mistaken evaluation of the condition of their own rear and that of their opponent.

"... The enemy sadly miscalculated," said Stalin. "He failed to take into account the strength of the Red Army, failed to take into account the stability of the Soviet rear, failed to take into account the determination of the peoples of our country to achieve victory, failed to take into account the unreliability of the European rear of fascist Germany, and, lastly, he failed to take into account the inherent weakness of fascist Germany and her army."

On the question of the organization and work of the rear, Stalin in his speeches and Orders of the Day constantly referred to it at all stages of the war, stressing the exceptional and decisive importance of the rear in ensuring the success of military operations and the defeat of the enemy.

In his speech on November 6, 1944, Stalin said: "The fact that the Red Army was able successfully to perform its duty to our country and has expelled the Germans from the boundaries of our Soviet territory is due to the devoted support it received from the rear, from our entire country, from all the peoples of our country."

The next permanently-operating factor is the morale of the army.

This factor arises organically from the morale and the political condition of the rear, which feeds the army not only with all types of supplies—ammunition, equipment, arms, foodstuffs and people—but also with ideas, ideology, frame of mind, and ethics.

In all past wars, the morale of the army on active service has always played a leading part. But in modern warfare, when not only the army, but the whole country, the whole people is at war, when armies numbering many millions take part in operations on both sides, when extremely prolonged and intense battles are waged—the morale, staunchness, endurance, and heroism of the fighting troops acquires exceptional importance. That is why Stalin especially singles out this factor as one of the decisive factors in the Great Patriotic War.

In the past too, all military leaders and military theoreticians attached great importance to the factor of morale. But they regarded it as an isolated factor, unconnected with the character of the war, the social, political and economic, the ethical and ideological basis of the warring states, without consider-

ing the masses of the people—the main source of strength which in the final analysis determines victory over the enemy.

Bourgeois writers have written a great deal about the factor of army morale and its importance, but their treatment of the question of an army's morale has nothing in common with Stalin's presentation of the question. Stalin determines the morale, the spirit of an army in the first place by the character of the political aims in the given war, and consequently, the character of the social structure, the character of the domestic and foreign policy of the given state, the level of consciousness, the level of cultural understanding, the level of culture of the broad masses of the people, the dominating ideology, and so on.

The morale of an army, Stalin teaches us, is determined first of all, and mainly, by the character of the political aims of the war, that is to say—what the state is fighting for; by the level of consciousness among the officers and men of the army, the depth of their understanding of the justice of the war, of the necessity of waging it in order to save their country from an aggressive, attacking enemy; by the depth of their love for their homeland and faith in the justice of their cause, faith in victory, faith in the leadership of the country and of the armed forces in action.

Stalin has said: "The morale of our army is higher than that of the German army, for it is defending its native land against alien invaders and believes in the justice of its cause, whereas the German army is waging a war of annexation, is plundering a foreign country and is unable to believe even for a moment in the justice of its vile cause."

Noble and lofty aims in war—such were the aims in the Great Patriotic War of the Soviet people and their army, defending their socialist homeland against the encroachments of bestial fascism; this was the guarantee of the unshakable morale of the patriotic people and their army.

Another permanently-operating factor is the number and quality of the divisions, the equipment of the army and the organizing capacity of the commanding personnel who determine the framework of strategic planning of the war and its realization—obviously and indisputably all the more so since these

are fundamentally determined by the same economic, moral, and political might of the country.

Another side of the same question of long-range, permanently-operating factors leads to the conclusion that during the war it was necessary to ensure their preponderance in our favor, since permanently-operating factors are not a given unchangeable quantity. This preponderance is not created of itself, mechanically, but by the intense labor of the people and by correct leadership. The accumulation of this preponderance of all the decisive, long-range, permanently-operating factors which, in the final analysis, ensured victory for Soviet arms, is one of the greatest services rendered by the party of Lenin and Stalin and the leader of the peoples of the Soviet Union, the Supreme Commander-in-Chief, Joseph Vissarionovich Stalin.

Alongside consideration of the permanently-operating factors in victory, there is another, no less important consideration in the strategical planning of warfare, of its decisive campaigns and separate operations—the consideration of reserves.

Stalin always gave particularly serious attention to reserves. His evaluation of the role of reserves in the period of civil war and intervention is well known.

That is why in the first period of the Great Patriotic War, side by side with the organization of active defense, the accumulation of strategic and operative reserves for a prolonged, victorious war occupied the lion's share of Stalin's attention.

It is known that at all stages of the war, the Supreme Commander-in-Chief demanded that every operation be ensured the necessary supply of reserves. This was one of the characteristic features of Stalin's strategic leadership of the Soviet Army's operations during the Great Patriotic War.

One of the most important tasks—that of forming cadres of commanders—was brilliantly solved by the Supreme Commander-in-Chief.

During the course of the war new Soviet military leaders, generals, and officers developed, who proved by their service records their devotion to their homeland, to the Bolshevik Party, and were able in mighty battles to transform Stalin's strategical and operative-tactical plans into concrete reality.



—Painting by K. Finogenov

READING TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES. J. V. Stalin holds the printed tape and V. M. Molotov and K. E. Voroshilov look on.

III

THE Great Patriotic War, with total fronts extending for thousands of kilometers, demanded the solution of most complex problems by the Soviet military leadership—the organization of the joint strategic operation of several fronts. The organization, steady supply and control of operations of this nature, directed by a single plan toward the attainment of a single strategic purpose, was a matter of extreme difficulty and complexity. Only the military genius of Stalin could cope with such a problem, and he supplied an exhaustive solution.

The Soviet Army's offensive in the winter of 1942 and 1943, and particularly the liberation of that part of the Ukraine lying on the left bank of the Dnieper in 1943 after the victory of our army on the Kursk salient, was carried out with splendid clearness of purpose, by means of concerted operations on many fronts, unified in a theater of

operations thousands of kilometers in length by the single strategic plan and single guiding will of the Commander-in-Chief, the will of the great Stalin.

Still more striking in its amazing sweep and brilliant results, from the point of view of joint operation of fronts, was the offensive carried out by the Soviet armed forces in 1944-45, when successive and simultaneous blows by the Soviet troops over an enormous area from the Barents Sea to the Black Sea made an end of the armies of fascist Germany and its allies.

In all these brilliant Stalinist operations, full play was given both to the joint operations of groups of fronts in one strategic direction, and the joint operations of fronts acting in separate strategic directions but united by the single Stalin strategic plan. The genius of Stalin inspired commanders of fronts and armies, officers, and the rank and file of the mighty Soviet Army to heroic

feats for the sake of the socialist homeland.

During the Great Patriotic War, the practical solution was found under Stalin's leadership for one of the most complex and difficult problems in military art—the encirclement and destruction of large groupings of enemy troops. During the last war, the German-fascist Command many times made unsuccessful attempts to employ maneuvers of this type against the Soviet forces. In the Soviet Army's offensives, this encircling maneuver became the main form of military operations.

The demand of the Supreme Commander-in-Chief Stalin—"to cut the enemy's communications by skillful and daring maneuvers, surround and break up his forces, and destroy and capture his manpower and materiel"—was fully realized in many differing forms of encirclement employed by the Soviet Army under various military conditions, thus refuting in actual practice the widespread theory of bourgeois military specialists about the exceptional rarity and accidental character of encirclement operations. The thing that was impossible for bourgeois armies, and the German-fascist echoes of their military theory and practice, became possible and practicable for the armed forces of the Soviet State.

Outstanding encirclement operations with the complete defeat of the enemy—Stalingrad, Korsun-Shevchenkivsky, Minsk, Iasi-Kishinev, Berlin, and many others—were a brilliant demonstration of the growth and maturity of the Soviet soldiers, officers, and generals of the Stalinist school, who during the course of the war gradually acquired and completely mastered this most complex form of strategic and tactical operational maneuver, employing it creatively under the most varied conditions of military action.

After the historic battle of Kursk, which finally rang the death knell of Hitlerite offensive strategy, the fascist armies suffered a series of crushing defeats, right up to the Berlin capitulation, defeats which to a greater or lesser extent repeated the Stalingrad shambles.

From now on, historians of wars and military art will no longer base themselves only on "Cannae and Sedans." In the Great Patriotic War, the Soviet

Army realized the Stalinist strategic idea in concrete action, and gave history splendid examples in their execution and results of large scale operations, encircling and destroying main enemy groupings. Many of these operations will go down in the history of war as classic operations.

As is known, in modern offensive operations, which in the overwhelming majority of cases have to deal with a powerful deeply echeloned and mighty enemy defense-line, the decisive place is taken by a frontal blow as a radical means of breaking that line and developing the success in the enemy's deeper defenses.

The Soviet Supreme Command, which in the course of the war was faced with the necessity of breaching German-fascist defenses of the most perfected type, found the strength, means, and tactical-operational methods to solve this most difficult problem with tremendous effect. That was not all; in the numerous offensive operations of breaching the defense front, the Soviet Supreme Command with great creative variety employed a frontal blow, which, after breaching the enemy defenses, swiftly, with the assistance of powerful mobile forces—tanks, mobile artillery, motorized infantry, and cavalry, in concert with aircraft—developed into another form of maneuver and inevitably led to the encirclement and elimination of the enemy forces, or else to the defeat and pursuit of the enemy into depths of strategic importance.

A strong frontal blow in one direction, a series of splintering blows in several others, shattering the enemy defense over a broad front, a blow driving through the front to a great depth—all these Stalinist forms of maneuver, strictly concerted in operative and operative-strategic mutual action, found extensive application in the offensive operations of the Soviet Army. The operations of our troops were of a particularly crushing character in 1943-45, when, thanks to the heroic work of the Soviet people in the rear, the Supreme Commander-in-Chief gained the possibility of massing the necessary firing strength and battering weapons—tanks, aircraft, self-propelled and other artillery—on the main sectors of the breakthrough. Under these conditions, the breach of the German-fascist defense front in its whole tactical depth either

on the day of the operation or the subsequent day was a certainty. As a result, the offensive as a rule developed at an extremely high speed.

Particular note should be made of such a decisive form of warfare as the strategic counteroffensive by means of which the Soviet armed forces, facing in the first stage of the war with an overwhelming superiority of enemy forces and armaments, drained the strength of this enemy in active defense, seized the operative and strategic initiative, and created the conditions for subsequent counteroffensive operations on a mass scale along the whole length of the Soviet-German front.

The summary given far from exhausts the whole wealth of strategic and operative-tactical problems which were successfully solved during the Great Patriotic War by the splendid Soviet generals, officers, and the whole powerful, gallant Soviet Army and Navy under the supreme command of the great Stalin.

A tremendous sweep of successive and simultaneous operations on the front and to a great depth, with their crushing character and their drive, the skilled tactical and operative concerted action of all types of troops, combined with flexible and bold maneuvers in any military situation, a perfected active defense able to withstand any force and ensure the conditions for going over to a resolute counteroffensive, the massed and effective use of tank troops and aircraft in the main directions of the offensive, inflicting defeat on the whole depth of the enemy's operative-strategical defenses, an artillery attack as the most expedient form of utilization of all types of artillery, and a whole series of other most important problems found their correct and most complete solution in the military operations of the Soviet armed forces in the Great Patriotic War.

The victory in the Great Patriotic War will go down in history as the triumph of the Soviet socialist structure, the superiority of the armed forces of socialism over the fascist armies, the indisputable superiority of Soviet, Stalinist military science over the reactionary doctrines of German imperialism, and the triumph of the strategical and military genius of the great Stalin.

Soviet Army Stands Guard for Peace, Protecting Constructive Labor

By Colonel N. Nikiforov

FEBRUARY 23, Soviet Army Day, is observed by the people of the USSR as a great national holiday.

The Soviet Army is a new type of army. It was founded by the working people themselves under the leadership of the party of Lenin and Stalin. And the Soviet people gave their best forces to the army and supported it with all their might. This army's tasks are to defend the interests of the workers and peasants, to secure the peaceful construction of socialism, and to safeguard the security of the Soviet Union.

The Soviet Army is the first army of the liberated workers and peasants known in history. Nowhere in the

world do the people display such love and solicitude for an army as in our country, as J. V. Stalin has pointed out. "In our country," he said, "the army is loved, respected and cared for. Why? Because for the first time in the world the workers and peasants have built up their own army which serves not the masters, but the former slaves, the now liberated workers and peasants."

There is complete unanimity between the Soviet Army and the Soviet people; there are no class barriers between them, because there are no antagonistic classes in the Soviet country. The Soviet citizen who joins the ranks of the army knows that he will serve

the interests of his own people, that he will defend his socialist Motherland, and, consequently, his own interests, not the interests of a handful of exploiters. The soldier of the Soviet Army knows that he has the support of all the people; this inspires him with tremendous confidence in his own strength and is the source and reason for the unusual number of heroic deeds displayed by the army.

One of the specific features of the Soviet Army is that it is an army based on the friendship and brotherhood of the numerous peoples of the Soviet Union, an army for defending the free-



RAISING SOVIET VICTORY FLAG OVER BERLIN. These Soviet soldiers are shown near the famous Brandenburg Gate in the fallen German capital.



TELLING STORY OF THE FALL OF BERLIN. M. Kantaria, a Hero of the Soviet Union who helped hoist the Soviet emblem over the Nazi Reichstag building, tells the story to a reconnaissance unit.

dom and independence of the socialist Motherland. The Soviet Army is free from racial or national discrimination; chauvinism is alien to it. This accounts for the exceptional solidarity of this multinational army: its soldiers and officers—representatives of all the nations and nationalities of our great country—are equally devoted to their socialist Motherland. This solidarity makes the Soviet Army a monolithic army capable of the greatest exploits and sacrifices, capable of enduring such trials as no other army can withstand.

Another specific feature of the Soviet Army lies in the spirit of internationalism, in the international sentiments which permeate the army. Ever since its birth, the Soviet Army has been educated in the spirit of respect for other peoples, in the spirit of love and respect for the workers of all countries, in the spirit of respect for the rights and independence of the peoples; it has invariably expressed its readiness to live

in peace and friendship with neighboring states, provided that they do not encroach upon the freedom and independence of the Soviet people and upon the state interests of the Soviet Union. The Soviet soldiers and all the Soviet people detested the German-fascist invaders and fought against them in the war not because they were people of a different nation, but because they menaced the freedom of the Soviet people and caused them and other freedom-loving peoples incalculable suffering and privation. In one of his speeches J. V. Stalin recalls that "there is an old saying among our people: 'The wolf is not beaten because he is gray but because he devours the sheep.'"

Unlike the armies of the capitalist countries, unlike the armies of the imperialist camp, the Soviet Army has throughout the history of the Soviet State never raised its arms for conquering or oppressing other peoples or states.

Called to life by the people, nurtured

by the Bolshevik Party, and armed with the Lenin-Stalin science, the Soviet Army covered its banners with the glory of world-historic victories in many bitter battles which have no parallel in the history of wars. It was for just and lofty aims that the Soviet soldiers fought in the war.

At the dawn of its life, the Soviet Army, directed by the great leaders, V. I. Lenin and J. V. Stalin, and backed by the Soviet people's heroism and love of freedom, defended the independence of the nascent Soviet Republic and ousted from the Soviet country the White Guards, who wanted to restore capitalism, and the interventionists, who assisted the White Guards by organizing the campaign of 14 countries for the purpose of crushing the socialist revolution in Russia. In 1939, the Soviet Army helped the Mongolian People's Republic to defend its independence against the Japanese intervention-

ists and routed the Japanese invaders in the difficult battles in the Khalkhin-Gol area. By routing the troops of the German fascist and Japanese invaders in the Second World War, the Soviet Army saved the freedom and independence of its own country and brought freedom to the peoples of Europe and Asia.

After delivering the peoples of Europe from Hitlerite slavery, and Manchuria and North Korea from the Japanese imperialists, the Soviet troops withdrew from the liberated countries as soon as their liberation was completed. This was also the case in Norway and on the Danish island of Bornholm, in Czechoslovakia, and in Manchuria.

The tasks of the Soviet Army stem from the very essence of the foreign policy of the Soviet State, the State of the working people. And the core of this policy lies in the fact that the Soviet Union stands for peace and defends the cause of peace, consistently pursuing a policy of peace and friendship of the peoples.

The peace policy of the Soviet Union is rooted in the fundamental principles of the socialist social system and the interests of the Soviet people. The abolition of the exploitation of man by man has eliminated the preconditions which in the capitalist world give rise to the policy directed at the exploitation and enslavement of other peoples. A policy which builds the welfare of one state on the enslavement of other states, on the suppression of the national sovereignty of other peoples, is alien to the Soviet Union.

The socialist State has no need for foreign expansion, for colonial conquests, because the Soviet socialist economic system is immune to economic crises, from which the rulers of the capitalist world seek salvation usually in military gambles, in the conquest of foreign territories and markets.

The Soviet people are not afraid of peaceful competition with capitalism.

It is this policy which determines that the nature of the tasks of the Soviet Army should be those of an army called upon to safeguard the peaceful constructive effort of the Soviet people.

The imperialists are at times inclined to ascribe the reason for the Soviet Union's desire for peace to its alleged weakness. It was thus that the Japanese



CAPTURED NAZI STANDARDS. This photo of the 1945 Moscow Victory Parade shows battle flags of German regiments taken by Soviet troops.

reasoned when they provoked the armed conflicts in the Lake Khason and in the Khalkhin-Gol areas in 1938 and 1939. They were beaten in each case. It was along these lines that the Hitlerites reasoned.

The imperialist warmongers of our days are trying to pursue the same course. There is no doubt that if, contrary to the will of the peoples, they succeed in unleashing a third world

war, they will meet with the ignoble end that befell the Hitlerites.

The Soviet armed forces, which vigilantly guard the peaceful, constructive effort of their socialist State—the bulwark of the peace and security of all the peoples—are watchfully following the intrigues of the imperialists. Faithful defenders of their socialist Motherland, they are prepared to act at a moment's notice in defense of the Soviet Union, its honor, and independence.



BULGARIANS GREET LIBERATORS. The people of Sofia welcomed Soviet Army men in 1944 with smiles and flowers.



PANFILOV DIVISION GUARDSMEN. Members of the Fourth Company of the crack outfit in which the 28 heroes fought are pictured here. The names of the 28 are called out each morning by their commander.

Panfilov's 28 Heroes Stood Firm To Smash Nazi Tank Attack

By A. Krivitsky

WHERE will you find such a people and such a country as ours? Where will you find people with such excellent qualities as were displayed by our Soviet people in the Great Patriotic War . . . ?" These words of Andrei Zhdanov, full of just pride, recall the stirring picture of the Soviet people's struggle for the happiness and independence of their country, and urge us ever to remember one of the most heroic episodes in the Great Patriotic War—the feats of the 28 Panfilov Heroes.

This happened on November 16, 1941, when the German fascists had launched their second general offensive against Moscow. The Germans brought into action large tank and infantry forces against the capital.

On the first day of the German offensive the enemy columns moved along the Volokolamsk Highway. They counted on a non-stop ride to Moscow. But General Panfilov's 316th Infantry Division barred the road to them.

Stalin's instructions were to delay the Germans at all costs. And the Soviet

people erected an invincible barrier in the path of the enemy.

The regiment commanded by Karpov occupied the line of defense on Height 251, the village of Petelino, the way-side station of Dubosekovo. Straddling the railway line on the left flank was the subdivision of Sergeant Dobrobabin. The scouts brought news that day that the Germans were preparing for an attack. In the nearby villages they had concentrated more than 80 tanks, two infantry divisions, six mine-throwing and four artillery batteries, and strong groups of tommy-gunners and motorcyclists. The battle had begun.

Twenty-eight intrepid men with Sergeant Dobrobabin at their head lay in a small trench near the station. Taking advantage of the covered approaches on the left flank of the regiment's defenses, a company of fascists swept forward. They did not expect to meet with serious resistance. The soldiers watched the approaching tommy-gunners in silence. Sergeant Dobrobabin indicated the targets. The Germans marched erect as though out for a walk. Only a

little more than 150 yards separated them from the trench. A strange, unnatural silence reigned. The sergeant put two fingers to his mouth and suddenly such a loud whistle burst forth that the tommy-gunners stopped for an instant. The light machine guns and rifle volleys rattled from the Soviet side. The well-aimed fire of the guardsmen halted the attacking fascists.

The attack of the tommy-gunners was repulsed. More than 70 enemy corpses lay near the trench. The faces of the tired Soviet soldiers were black from gunpowder. They felt a grim satisfaction in having worthily measured their strength with the enemy. But they did not yet know that the main battle was still ahead.

Suddenly one of the men exclaimed "Tanks!" Twenty armored monsters moved toward the line defended by 28 guardsmen. The soldiers exchanged glances. A too uneven battle was in store. They heard a familiar voice:

"Hello, boys!"

Klochkov, the political instructor of the company, was making his way to

the trench. The soldiers loved this active and tireless man like an older brother, a father. Klochkov was the first to notice the direction in which the tank column was moving and had hurried to the threatened sector.

"Well, my friends," said Klochkov to the soldiers. "Twenty tanks. Less than one for each, brothers. That's not too bad!"

The soldiers smiled.

Making his way to the trench, Klochkov understood what awaited him and his comrades. But now he was joking, and seeing the approving glances of the men, he thought: "We will hold out to the end." Here they were before him, 28 ordinary Soviet people with whom he was to share both death and glory.

The battle lasted more than four hours, and the fascist armored fist could not break through the line defended by the guardsmen. The brave soldiers destroyed the enemy machines with the help of anti-tank rifles, and set fire to them with combustibles. Fourteen tanks lay still on the battlefield. But Sergeant Dobrobabin was already killed, the soldier Shemyakin was dead, Petrenko was bleeding badly, and the bodies of Konkinn, Shadrin, Timofeyev and Trofimov were spread on the straw covering the bottom of the trench.

At that moment, there appeared in the gloomy haze the second echelon of tanks, and among them several heavy ones. Klochkov counted 30 new machines. There was no doubt, they were moving toward the station, to the trench of the brave soldiers.

With smoke-inflamed eyes Klochkov looked at his comrades.

"Thirty tanks, friends," he said to the soldiers, "all of us will have to die, I suppose. Russia is vast, and yet there is nowhere to retreat, for behind us lies Moscow."

The tanks moved toward the trench. Here they were at the very parapet. The intrepid soldiers rose to meet them. The battle lasted 30 minutes. Many of the tanks were already without ammunition. One after another they were brought out of action. Moskalenko perished under the tank tracks. Kuzhebergenev walked upright under the muzzle of an enemy machine gun, with arms folded over his breast, and fell dead. More than 10 tanks were destroyed and ablaze. Gripping the last bunch of grenades, Klochkov ran toward the

heavy machine which had just trampled over Bezrodnov. The political instructor just managed to throw the grenades and destroy the tracks of the tank when he too fell to the ground, bullet-ridden.

The battle ended. The enemy attack was repulsed. Eighteen fascist tanks were still burning on the battlefield. Those remaining turned back smoking and backfiring. But of the 28 warriors only Natorov still showed signs of life. He came to during the night and, suffering from grave wounds and loss of blood, he went in search of his unit. He died in a hospital, but before dying he managed to tell about the remarkable exploits of the 28 heroes of the Soviet people.

The news of the feats of the Panfilov heroes spread throughout the country, which was exerting all its efforts to rout the Hitlerite invaders. By a decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR the title of Hero of the Soviet Union was posthumously conferred on each of the brave soldiers.

The words of Vassili Klochkov, the political instructor: "Russia is vast, and yet there is nowhere to retreat, for behind us lies Moscow," resounded like a clarion call throughout the Soviet country, an appeal to defeat the enemy, a motto of the brave.

The heroism of Panfilov's men dis-

played to the whole world the grandeur of the Soviet people's character, the remarkable qualities which the Bolshevik Party had inculcated in the Soviet people during the course of more than a quarter of a century. The courage of the Panfilov heroes and the role in this exploit of the Russian Bolshevik, Vassili Klochkov, convincingly illustrate the words of Stalin to the effect that during the Patriotic War the Party revealed itself as the inspirer and organizer of the nation-wide struggle against the fascist invaders. The organizational work of the Party forged the efforts of the Soviet people into a united whole and directed it toward one general aim.

The Patriotic War brought to the fore hundreds and thousands of heroes from among the Soviet soldiers. Their bravery and military skill evoked the admiration of the whole of mankind. The heroes of the Dnieper who surmounted the seething water barrier, the intrepid fighters who stormed Iasi and Kishinev, the Soviet soldiers who like eagles swept the Carpathian Mountains, the immortal heroes of Berlin—all of them have glorified for ages to come the fighting arms of the Soviet State. And these great exploits of the Soviet people were inspired by the same ideological force which raised to undying glory the 28 Panfilov heroes.



MORTAR SUPPORT FOR INFANTRY. Loading on the front before Moscow where the Panfilov Division helped to throw back the fascist invaders.

Soviet-Chinese Treaty and Agreements Are Concluded in Moscow

The following Soviet-Chinese communiqué has been issued on the signing of a treaty and agreements between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the People's Republic of China:

NEGOTIATIONS were recently held in Moscow between J. V. Stalin, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, and A. Y. Vyshinsky, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR, on the one hand, and Mr. Mao Tse-tung, chairman of the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China and Mr. Chou En-lai, Prime-Minister of the State Administrative Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs, on the other, during which important political and economic questions on relations between the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China were considered.

These negotiations, which proceeded in an atmosphere of cordiality and friendly mutual understanding, confirmed the desire of both parties to strengthen and develop in every way relations of friendship and co-operation between them, as well as their desire to co-operate for the purpose of ensuring universal peace and the security of the nations.

The negotiations ended in the signing in the Kremlin on February 14 of:

1. A Treaty of Friendship, Alliance, and Mutual Assistance between the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China;

2. An agreement on the Chinese Changchun Railway, Port Arthur, and Dalny, in accordance with which, after the signing of a peace treaty with Japan, the Chinese Changchun Railway is to be handed over to the complete ownership of the People's Republic of China, and Soviet troops are to be withdrawn from Port Arthur;

3. An agreement on the granting by the Government of the Soviet Union to the Government of the People's Re-

public of China of long-term economic credits for paying for deliveries of industrial and railway equipment from the USSR.

The aforementioned Treaty and agreements were signed on behalf of the USSR by A. Y. Vyshinsky, and on behalf of the People's Republic of China by Mr. Chou En-lai.

In connection with the signing of the Treaty of Friendship, Alliance, and Mutual Assistance and the agreement on the Chinese Changchun Railway, Port Arthur and Dalny, Mr. Chou En-lai and A. Y. Vyshinsky exchanged notes to the effect that the respective Treaty and agreements concluded on August 14, 1945, between China and the Soviet Union have become invalid, and also that both Governments affirm a full guarantee of the independent position of the Mongolian People's Republic as a result of the referendum of 1945 and of the establishment with it of diplomatic relations by the People's Republic of China.

Simultaneously, Mr. Chou En-lai and A. Y. Vyshinsky also exchanged notes on the decision of the Soviet Government to hand over gratis to the Government of the People's Republic of China property acquired by Soviet economic organizations from Japanese owners in Manchuria, and also on the decision of the Soviet Government to hand over gratis to the Government of the People's Republic of China all buildings of the former military cantonment in Peking.

The full texts of the aforementioned Treaty and agreements are as follows:

Treaty of Friendship, Alliance, and Mutual Assistance between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the People's Republic of China

THE Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Central People's

Government of the People's Republic of China;

Filled with determination jointly to prevent, by the consolidation of friendship and co-operation between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the People's Republic of China, the birth of Japanese imperialism and repetition of aggression on the part of Japan or any other state which should unite in any form with Japan in acts of aggression.

Imbued with the desire to consolidate lasting peace and universal security in the Far East and throughout the world in conformity with the aims and principles of the United Nations organization;

Profoundly convinced that the consolidation of good neighborly relations and friendship between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the People's Republic of China meets the fundamental interests of the peoples of the Soviet Union and China;

Resolved for this purpose to conclude the present Treaty and appointed their plenipotentiary representatives:

The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics—Andrei Yanuaryevich Vyshinsky, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics;

The Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China—Chou En-lai, Prime Minister of the State Administrative Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs of China;

Who, after exchange of their credentials, found in due form and good order, agreed upon the following:

Article I

Both High Contracting Parties undertake jointly to take all the necessary measures at their disposal for the purpose of preventing a repetition of aggression and violation of peace on the part of Japan or any other state which should unite with Japan, directly or indirectly, in acts of aggression. In d

event of one of the High Contracting Parties being attacked by Japan or states allied with it, and thus being involved in a state of war, the other High Contracting Party will immediately render military and other assistance with all the means at its disposal.

The High Contracting Parties also declare their readiness in the spirit of sincere co-operation to participate in all international actions aimed at ensuring peace and security throughout the world, and will do all in their power to achieve the speediest implementation of these tasks.

Article II

Both the High Contracting Parties undertake by means of mutual agreement to strive for the earliest conclusion of a peace treaty with Japan, jointly with the other Powers which were allies during the Second World War.

Article III

Both High Contracting Parties undertake not to conclude any alliance directed against the other High Contracting Party, and not to take part in any coalition or in actions or measures directed against the other High Contracting Party.

Article IV

Both High Contracting Parties will consult each other in regard to all important international problems affecting the common interests of the Soviet Union and China, being guided by the interests of the consolidation of peace and universal security.

Article V

Both the High Contracting Parties undertake, in the spirit of friendship and co-operation and in conformity with the principles of equality, mutual interests, and also mutual respect for the state sovereignty and territorial integrity and non-interference in internal affairs of the other High Contracting Party—to develop and consolidate economic and cultural ties between the Soviet Union and China, to render each other every possible economic assistance, and to carry out the necessary economic co-operation.

Article VI

The present Treaty comes into force immediately upon its ratification; the exchange of instruments of ratification will take place in Peking.

The present Treaty will be valid for

30 years. If neither of the High Contracting Parties gives notice one year before the expiration of this term of its desire to denounce the Treaty, it shall remain in force for another five years and will be extended in compliance with this rule.

Done in Moscow on February 14, 1950, in two copies, each in the Russian and Chinese languages, both texts having equal force.

Signed: BY AUTHORIZATION OF THE
PRESIDIUM OF THE SUPREME
SOVIET OF THE UNION OF SO-
VIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

A. Y. VYSHINSKY

BY AUTHORIZATION OF THE
CENTRAL PEOPLE'S GOVERN-
MENT OF THE PEOPLE'S RE-
PUBLIC OF CHINA

CHOU EN-LAI

Agreement between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the People's Republic of China on the Chinese Changchun Railway, Port Arthur and Dalny

THE Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China state that since 1945 radical changes have occurred in the situation in the Far East, namely: Imperialist Japan suffered defeat; the reactionary Kuomintang Government was overthrown; China has become a People's Democratic Republic, and in China a new, People's Government was formed which has united the whole of China, carried out a policy of friendship and co-operation with the Soviet Union, and proved its ability to defend the state independence and territorial integrity of China, the national honor and dignity of the Chinese people.

The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China maintain that this new situation permits a new approach to the question of the Chinese Changchun Railway, Port Arthur, and Dalny.

In conformity with these new circumstances, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Central People's Government of the People's Re-

public of China have decided to conclude the present agreement on the Chinese Changchun Railway, Port Arthur, and Dalny.

Article I

Both High Contracting Parties have agreed that the Soviet Government transfers gratis to the Government of the People's Republic of China all its rights in the joint administration of the Chinese Changchun Railway, with all the property belonging to the Railway. The transfer will be effected immediately upon the conclusion of a peace treaty with Japan, but not later than the end of 1952.

Pending the transfer, the now existing position of the Soviet-Chinese joint administration of the Chinese Changchun Railway remains unchanged; however, the order of filling posts by representatives of the Soviet and Chinese sides, upon the coming into force of the present Agreement, will be changed, and there will be established an alternating filling of posts for a definite period of time (Director of the Railway, Chairman of the Central Board, and others).

As regards concrete methods of effecting the transfer, they will be agreed upon and determined by the Governments of both High Contracting Parties.

Article II

Both High Contracting Parties have agreed that Soviet troops will be withdrawn from the jointly utilized naval base of Port Arthur and that the installations in this area will be handed over to the Government of the People's Republic of China immediately upon the conclusion of a peace treaty with Japan, but not later than the end of 1952, with the Government of the People's Republic of China compensating the Soviet Union for expenses incurred in the restoration and construction of installations effected by the Soviet Union since 1945.

For the period pending the withdrawal of Soviet troops and the transfer of the above installations, the Governments of the Soviet Union and China will appoint an equal number of military representatives for organizing a joint Chinese-Soviet Military Commission which will be alternately presided over by both sides and which will be in charge of military affairs in the area of Port Arthur; concrete measures in this sphere will be determined by the joint

Chinese-Soviet Military Commission within three months upon the coming into force of the present Agreement and shall be implemented upon the approval of these measures by the Governments of both countries.

The civil administration in the aforementioned area shall be in the direct charge of the Government of the People's Republic of China. Pending the withdrawal of Soviet troops, the zone of billeting of Soviet troops in the area of Port Arthur will remain unaltered in conformity with the now existing frontiers.

In the event of either of the High Contracting Parties being subjected to aggression on the part of Japan or any state which should unite with Japan and as a result of this being involved in military operations, China and the Soviet Union, may, on the proposal of the Government of the People's Republic of China and with the agreement of the Soviet Government, jointly use the naval base of Port Arthur in the interests of conducting joint military operations against the aggressor.

Article III

Both High Contracting Parties have agreed that the question of Port Dalny must be further considered upon the conclusion of a peace treaty with Japan.

As regards the administration in Dalny, it fully belongs to the Government of the People's Republic of China.

All property now existing in Dalny provisionally in charge of or under lease to the Soviet side, is to be taken over by the Government of the People's Republic of China. For carrying out work involved in the receipt of the aforementioned property, the Governments of the Soviet Union and China appoint three representatives from each side for organizing a joint commission which in the course of three months after the coming into force of the present agreement shall determine the concrete methods of transfer of property, and after approval of the proposals of the Joint Commission by the Governments of both countries will complete their implementation in the course of 1950.

Article IV

The present agreement comes into force on the day of its ratification. The exchange of instruments of ratification will take place in Peking.

Done in Moscow on February 14,

1950, in two copies, each in the Russian and Chinese languages, both texts having equal force.

Signed: BY AUTHORIZATION OF THE PRESIDIUM OF THE SUPREME SOVIET OF THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS
A. Y. VYSHINSKY

BY AUTHORIZATION OF THE CENTRAL PEOPLE'S GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

CHOU EN-LAI

Agreement between the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China on Granting Credits to the People's Republic of China

IN connection with the consent of the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to grant the request of the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China on giving China credits for paying for equipment and other materials which the Soviet Union has agreed to deliver to China, both Governments have agreed upon the following:

Article I

The Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics grants the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China credits, calculated in dollars, amounting to 300,000,000 American dollars, taking 35 American dollars to one ounce of fine gold.

In view of the extreme devastation of China as a result of prolonged hostilities on its territory, the Soviet Government has agreed to grant credits on favorable terms of one per cent annual interest.

Article II

The credits mentioned in Article I will be granted in the course of five years, as from January 1, 1950, in equal portions of one-fifth of the credits in the course of each year, for payments for deliveries from the USSR of equipment and materials, including equipment for electric power stations, metallurgical and engineering plants, equipment for mines for the production of coal and ores, railway and other transport equipment, rails and other material for the restoration and development of the national economy of China.

The assortment, quantities, prices

and dates of deliveries of equipment and materials will be determined under a special agreement of the parties. Prices will be determined on the basis of prices obtaining on the world markets.

Any credits which remain unused in the course of one annual period may be used in subsequent annual periods.

Article III

The Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China repays the credits mentioned in Article I as well as interest on them, with deliveries of raw materials, tea, gold and American dollars. Prices for raw materials and tea, quantities and dates of deliveries will be determined on the basis of prices obtaining on the world markets.

Repayment of credits is effected in the course of 10 years in equal annual parts—one-tenth yearly of the sum total of received credits not later than December 31 of every year. The first payment is effected not later than December 31, 1954, and the last on December 31, 1963.

Payment of interest on credits, calculated from the day of drawing the respective fraction of the credits, is effected every six months.

Article IV

For clearance with regard to the credits envisaged by the present agreement the State Bank of the USSR and the National Bank of the People's Republic of China shall open special accounts and jointly establish the order of clearance and accounting under the present agreement.

Article V

The present agreement comes into force on the day of its signing and is subject to ratification. The exchange of instruments of ratification will take place in Peking.

Done in Moscow on February 14, 1950, in two copies, each in the Russian and Chinese languages, both texts having equal force.

Signed: BY AUTHORIZATION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

A. Y. VYSHINSKY

BY AUTHORIZATION OF THE CENTRAL PEOPLE'S GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

CHOU EN-LAI

USSR Recognizes Government Of Democratic Viet Nam

ON January 19, Duk Kui, representative of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam in Bangkok, acting on the instructions of his Government, presented to the Minister of the USSR in Thailand, S. S. Nemchina, a statement of the President of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, Ho Shi Minh of January 14, 1950, addressed to all the governments of the world on the establishment of diplomatic relations.

In reply to this statement, the Soviet Government, on January 30, informed the Government of Viet Nam of its agreement to establish diplomatic relations with the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and to exchange ministers.

Following is the text of the statement of the President of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, Mr. Ho Shi Minh, and the reply of the Soviet Government:

ated the puppet government of Bao Dai.

Being fully resolved to defend the independence of their homeland from the French colonizers, the Viet-Nameese people and army are courageously waging a struggle.

Every day brings ultimate victory closer.

Throughout the subsequent years of its resistance, Viet Nam enjoyed the sympathy and support of the peoples the world over.

The Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam solemnly states to the governments of all countries of the world that it is the sole legitimate government representing the unanimity of the Viet-Nameese people. Taking into consideration the mutual interests, the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam is prepared to establish diplomatic relations with any government which respects the right to equality and the territorial and national

sovereignty of Viet Nam in order to guarantee peace throughout the world and to build a world-wide democracy.

PRESIDENT OF THE DEMOCRATIC
REPUBLIC OF VIET NAM,
HO SHI MINH

January 14, 1950

To the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, Mr. Hoang Minh Ziam:

The Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics hereby acknowledges receipt of the statement of President Ho Shi Minh of January 14, 1950, with the proposal made to all governments to establish diplomatic relations.

Having considered the proposal of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and taking into account that the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam represents the overwhelming majority of the population of the country, the Soviet Government has decided to establish diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and to exchange ministers.

On the instruction of the Government of the USSR, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR

A. VYSHINSKY

January 30, 1950

WHEN the revolution of August 8, 1945, overthrew the imperialist power of the Japanese and the French, the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam was established, and on September 2, 1945, the Provisional Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam proclaimed to the people of Viet Nam and the entire world the declaration of independence of Viet Nam. On March 3, 1946, the Viet Nam National Assembly elected the constitutional government of Viet Nam. On September 23, 1945, troops of the French colonizers attacked Nambo (South Viet Nam). Later France signed with Viet Nam a preliminary agreement dated March 6, 1946, and a modus vivendi of September 14, 1946. But despite these agreements the French colonizers continued to wage an inglorious war against Viet Nam, contrary to the peaceful aspirations of the French people. In order to continue the predatory war and to deceive the world, they also cre-

Following is the text of a letter sent by Y. A. Malik, permanent representative of the USSR at the United Nations, to Mr. Trygve Lie, UN Secretary-General:

DEAR MR. SECRETARY-GENERAL:

In view of the fact that the statement of the representatives of the United States, Great Britain, France and Canada in the UN Atomic Energy Commission, distributed by you, gives an incorrect account of what actually took place on January 19, this year, at the

14th Consultative Conference of Permanent Members of the UN Atomic Energy Commission, and that consequently this statement does not give a correct picture of the situation created, the delegation of the USSR considers it necessary to state the following:

The assertion in the statement of the representatives of the United States, Great Britain, France, and Canada, that important and serious consultations on the atomic question "have been broken off as a result of the position taken by the representative of the Soviet Union"

Y. A. Malik's Letter To Trygve Lie

Justice Demands International Trial Of Japanese War Criminals

The following is an editorial published in "Pravda" on February 4, 1950.

ON February 1, the Soviet Government presented to the Governments of the USA, Great Britain, and the Chinese People's Republic a note proposing that a special international military court be appointed and that there be handed over to this court the Japanese war criminals—Hirohito, Emperor of Japan, and Generals Ishii, Kitano, Wakamatsu, and Kasahara—exposed as having committed terrible crimes against mankind and as having prepared and used the bacteriological weapon.

The note of the Soviet Government, on the basis of irrefutable data, exposes to the world the crimes of the chief organizers and inspirers of bacteriological

warfare. The monstrous crimes of the Japanese imperialists, who used one of the most barbarous weapons of aggression, were revealed and made public at the trial of Japanese war criminals Yamada, Takahashi, Kajitsuka, and others, in the town of Khabarovsk at the end of December last year.

In their criminal designs the Japanese militarists, in the aggressive wars they were preparing against peace-loving peoples, planned the use of the bacteriological weapon, which they intended to employ on a mass scale for the extermination of troops and civilians, including old people, women, and children, by spreading such death-dealing epidemics as plague, cholera, typhus, glanders, malignant anthrax, etc.

On the direct instructions of Em-

peror Hirohito, the War Ministry, and the Japanese General Staff, the Command of the Kwantung Army in Manchuria set up special bacteriological units. Tremendous quantities of death-dealing bacteria, shells, and devices for spreading bacteria were produced in death factories, and military units were trained to perform mass infection of populations, houses, reservoirs, crops and cattle.

In preparing to let loose billions of bacteria and bacilli on the peoples of the Soviet Union, China, and the Mongolian People's Republic, and on the troops of the United States of America, the Japanese monsters tried out the means for mass extermination on thousands of people—citizens of China, the USSR, and other countries. In one of

Y. A. Malik's Letter

(Continued from p. 111)

is incorrect and distorts the stand of the Soviet delegation on these questions.

As is seen from the enclosed texts of the statements made by the representative of the USSR at the Consultative Conference of Permanent Members of the Atomic Energy Commission on January 19, 1950, matters in effect stood as follows:

The representative of the USSR supported the demand of the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China regarding the expulsion from UN agencies of the representatives of the Kuomintang group, who do not represent either China or the Chinese people, as was stated by the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China.

In accordance with this, the representative of the USSR proposed the expulsion from membership of the Consultative Conference of Permanent

Members of the UN Atomic Energy Commission of the representative of the Kuomintang group, as a person not representing China, and declared at the same time that the representative of the USSR will not participate in the aforementioned consultations as long as the representative of the Kuomintang group takes part in them.

The representatives of the United States, Great Britain, France, and Canada rejected this proposal of the Soviet representative, as a result of which the representative of the USSR was obliged to leave the Consultative Conference, at the same time making an appropriate statement.

Thus, the consultations of permanent members of the Atomic Energy Commission were discontinued, not "as a result of the position taken by the representative of the Soviet Union," as the representatives of the United States,

Great Britain, France, and Canada incorrectly claim in their statement, but as a result of the stand taken by the representatives of the aforementioned four countries, who have refused to exclude from the composition of the Consultative Conference on the atomic question the representative of the Kuomintang group, who, despite the official statements and demands of the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China, tries to prolong his unlawful attendance at the aforementioned Consultative Conference, relying on the support of the representatives of the Governments of the United States, Great Britain, France, and Canada.

The letter encloses two statements made by the representative of the USSR at the Consultative Conference of the representatives of the six permanent member-states of the UN Atomic Energy Commission of January 19, 1950.

the units alone, these cannibals in the uniforms of officers and generals brutally tortured more than 3,000 persons.

As is shown in the documents of the Khabarovsk trial, the Japanese militarists used the bacteriological weapon on various occasions against the Mongolian People's Republic and China, undertaking barbarous expeditions which caused epidemics of infectious diseases.

Twelve Japanese war criminals guilty of preparing the use of the bacteriological weapon have received the punishment they deserved. But justice has not been meted out to the chief organizers and inspirers of these monstrous crimes and, first and foremost, Japanese Emperor Hirohito and Generals Ishii, Kitano, Wakamatsu, and Kasahara, who still remain unpunished. The conscience of the people cannot tolerate this.

By the evidence of the defendants at the Khabarovsk trial Emperor Hirohito is exposed as one of the chief participants in the preparations for bacteriological warfare against the Soviet Union, China, the Mongolian People's Republic, the United States, Great Britain, and other countries.

It was none other than Hirohito who, in 1936, issued a secret order for the setting up of Unit No. 731, which was the Japanese Army center in the preparations for bacteriological warfare and the use of the bacteriological weapon. In subsequent years, by special decree of the Emperor, the unit was extended and its branches were deliberately located in districts bordering on the Soviet Union.

The active organizer and inspirer of bacteriological warfare was the Japanese General Ishii, who has now found solicitous patrons in the headquarters of the American occupation troops in Japan. Under the leadership of Ishii criminal research was carried out in the field of preparations for bacteriological warfare and, in particular, the inhuman experiments on living people. Ishii personally headed the bacteriological expeditions to China in 1941-42. On his initiative, the death-dealing bacteriological weapon was used in the area of the Khalkhin-Gol River, at the time of the attack by the Japanese Samurai on the friendly Soviet Union and the Mongolian People's Republic.

It was established at the Khabarovsk trial that the Japanese war criminal

The Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China, Mr. Li Ke-nung, on February 8 sent a note to the Chargé d'Affaires of the USSR in China, P. A. Shibayev, in which the Chinese Government declared itself in agreement with the Soviet proposal that a special international military court be appointed in the near future to put on trial the five Japanese war criminals named in the Soviet note of February 1 presented to the Governments of China, Great Britain, and the United States.

General Kitano directed the preparation for bacteriological warfare and took part in the bacteriological expedition against China in 1942, that one of the chief criminals against mankind was General Wakamatsu, on whose instructions reconnaissance and diversionary expeditions were carried out in the regions of Trekhrechie and Hailar, that the Japanese General Kasahara, formerly Chief of Staff of the Kwantung Army, was exposed at the Khabarovsk trial as one of the leaders who prepared bacteriological warfare against the Soviet Union.

Bacteriological warfare on an extensive scale, with all its horrible consequences for mankind, could have become an actual and terrible fact had not the criminal plans of the Japanese imperialists been frustrated by the Soviet Union and the Soviet Army.

The heroic Soviet troops struck a devastating blow at the Japanese aggressor, routed the Kwantung Army, and forced Japan to capitulate unconditionally. Led by the great Stalin, the Soviet people saved mankind, saved civilization from Hitler barbarism and from the monstrous crimes of the Japanese imperialists.

The Soviet Government considers that the organizers and inspirers of the most evil crimes against mankind should receive the punishment they deserve. The Soviet Government's note is filled with profound concern that the peace-loving peoples be protected against new wars, against the use by imperialist ban-

aits of barbarous means for the mass annihilation of people.

The Soviet Government's demand for the punishment of the chief Japanese war criminals fully coincides with international obligations previously undertaken. As is well-known, all who took part in the struggle against Hitler fascism and Japanese imperialism promised the peoples that war criminals, who violated generally accepted international law and were guilty of crimes against the civilian population, would not evade the stern punishment they deserve.

As long ago as 1943 the heads of the Governments of the USSR, the United States, and Great Britain proclaimed in their declaration that the war criminals would certainly be found, even at the ends of the earth, and would be handed over to a group of prosecutors, so that justice might be done.

The Japanese war criminals, whose trial the Soviet Government is demanding, committed most heinous crimes against mankind. The Government of the USSR, in proposing the appointment of a special international court and the handing over of Japanese war criminals to that court, proceeds from the fact that the Japanese militarists violated the Geneva Protocol of June 17, 1925, which prohibits the use of the bacteriological weapon. The Soviet Government recalls that the Allied Powers in the decision of the Far Eastern Commission of April 3, 1946, qualified the violation of the laws and customs of war as a war crime, and, in the decision of June 19, 1947, established that "stern justice shall be meted out to all war criminals."

All who value peace are consistently insisting on the immediate fulfillment of international agreements providing for stern justice in the case of all war criminals. The supporters of peace throughout the whole world are demanding that the work of routing the aggressive forces be carried through to the end and that all the chief war criminals be punished. This means striking a fresh blow against the warmongers.

The Soviet Government's note to the Governments of the United States, Great Britain, and China was received with profound satisfaction by the Soviet people and all peace-loving peoples as still another proof of the consistent struggle of the Soviet Union for peace throughout the world and against the instigators of a new war.

Enthusiastic Soviet People Prepare For Coming Election

WHEN it was announced that the new elections to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR would be held March 12, the response of the people in every republic and region, town and village was both immediate and enthusiastic.

Working people of the industrial communities and peasants of the collective farms began thinking and talking about nominating their best men and women to stand for office as Soviet deputies.

Those chosen on March 12 from the list of nominees will serve in the two houses of the Supreme Soviet, the highest legislative body in the USSR. Nominations, which have been in full sway for some weeks, were concluded on February 20.

Because the Soviet people are keenly interested in domestic and international affairs, because they have a deep political sense and have been brought up in the world's first socialist state, they astound foreigners with the attention and zeal they put into an election campaign.

Discussions of the problems facing the people locally, regionally, and nationally are prime topics in these pre-election gatherings, along with an exchange of ideas on the whole world situation touching the Soviet peace policy.

All public organizations in the USSR can nominate persons for the posts as delegate to the Soviet of the Union or to the Soviet of Nationalities. The largest of all public organizations, the trade-unions, are particularly active at this pre-election period.

Immediately after publication of the decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR calling the elections, the presidium of the All-Union Central Council of Trade-Unions instructed all organizations to popularize widely the Constitution of the USSR and the electoral law.



CAMPAIGNERS ON SKIS. N. I. Driab, of Beltsy in the Moldavian SSR, distributes literature to be delivered to nearby villages.

Among the many activities of local trade-union organizations in this and other election campaigns is the appointment of official representatives to carry out this task.

These trade-unionists, recruited from among the most active people, help the district Soviet of Working People's Deputies to verify the voting lists and also visit the homes of voters to explain the law and the mechanics of voting to newer voters.

In this manner the AUCCTU helps assure the widest participation of the working people in the elections with a clear understanding of their rights and duties as citizens of the USSR.

An active, enthusiastic campaign was soon under way. Clubs, palaces of culture, red corners, and other trade-union cultural institutions took a lively part in the work.

Lectures and reports are arranged at clubs for large audiences of trade-union

members on the Stalin Constitution and the character of a genuine, people's, progressive Soviet democracy in contrast to bourgeois democracy, on the steady growth of the might of the USSR, its struggle for lasting world peace, and for the unity of the forces of democracy against the instigators of a new war.

The discussions in town and village, in trade-union club, factory meeting, library, and farm assemblage cover a wide and varied field. But all have a direct link to the forthcoming elections and the candidates named by the various groups.

Soviet legislators are nominated directly by their constituents in mass meetings and through elected-delegate conferences, and an overwhelming majority of the whole people take part.

At mass meetings from one end of the Soviet land to another, workers of farm and mill have joined with the

Soviet intelligentsia in nominating the great leader of the people, J. V. Stalin. They know he may stand for election in just one electoral district, but each seeks to have the honor of sending Stalin as their district's deputy.

Stalin, at present, is the deputy to the Supreme Soviet of the Stalin Electoral Area in Moscow. First to nominate him from this constituency in the present election were the workers of the Moscow Electrical Equipment Works. They acted on February 4. Three days later delegates of 216,000 workers in this area made the district nomination official on the motion of Victor Alexeyev, foreman of an engineering works, as the delegates cheered.

Stalin's closest co-workers have also been nominated from various districts—Molotov, Malenkov, Beria, Voroshilov, Bulganin, and Kaganovich.

Hundreds of other nominations were made early in the campaign. Workers in the Trekhgornaya Textile Mills, the oldest in the country, nominated Alexandra Shtyrova, woman weaver and initiator of the movement to operate many looms simultaneously.

In Baku, the great Azerbaijanian oil center, workers selected one of their own, Gyl Bala Aliev, who has been named a Hero of Socialist Labor. An outstanding bricklayer was Stalingrad's choice in nominating Kuzma Belozertsev, while renomination has come to Praskovya Angelina, woman tractor driver.



TURBINE MAKERS SPEED WORK. G. Melikhov, a veteran, and N. Afanasiev pledged to complete a shaft 180 hours earlier than planned in celebration of the election.

Names of the famous, the popular and great people known throughout the USSR and the world are added to the lists of nominees along with those of persons of merely local popularity—a crack hewer of coal, a fine herdsman and breeder of cattle, a harvest team leader, and so on.

Under Soviet law all are eligible to be nominated upon reaching the age

of 23, and all who have reached 18 can vote—without restriction as to race, sex, political belief, religion, or social origin.

Where else but in the Soviet Union would one find amateur art groups giving concerts for election precincts, or athletes of trade-union sports societies giving relay races and outings in which stops en route are utilized for talks with residents on the achievements and rights of the Soviet people guaranteed by the Stalin Constitution?

The Central Election Commission of the election consists of 27 members, and 11 of them are nominated by the various trade-union organizations.

Soviet trade-unions have nominated many candidates to republic, regional, and area election commissions, and are taking an equally active part in putting up their members for election to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

It has become a fine tradition with the Soviet people to mark each significant event in the country's life with new production achievements. At this time a great socialist competition movement is spreading over the land for the preschedule fulfillment of the postwar Five-Year Plan. The Soviet trade-unions are taking a lead in this movement in honor of the coming elections.



PEASANTS LEARN OF ELECTORAL LAW. Z. Kuanyshpaeva explains Soviet election rules to collective-farm women of Alma-Ata District.

Thirtieth Anniversary of the Great Plan To Electrify All of Russia

By M. Arkadiev

THIS happened in 1920. The young Soviet Republic was experiencing the consequences of severe economic ruin. The First World War and the armed intervention of the Entente countries, which tried all means in their attempts to overthrow Soviet power, had inflicted incalculable material damage to the country. Many factories and plants lay in ruins, and even more were idle due to lack of fuel and raw materials. The economic pulse of the country was beating but feebly.

And in these unprecedentedly hard and extremely severe conditions, the great founder of the Soviet State, V. I. Lenin, came out with a proposal to draw up and carry out a plan for the electrification of the country. "Only when the country has been electrified," said Lenin, "when industry, agriculture and transport have been placed on the technical basis of modern large-scale industry, only then will we be fully victorious."

A special State Commission for the Electrification of Russia, called for

short, GOELRO, was formed by the Soviet Government on February 21, 1920, on the initiative of Lenin. Two hundred eminent men of science and technology drew up a detailed plan for the electrification of the vast country, the outlines of which were mapped out by Lenin. This plan provided for the building, during a 10-year period, of 30 large power stations with a total capacity of 1,500,000 kilowatts.

Now, to our contemporaries, used to the momentous scale of industrial construction of the Stalin Five-Year Plan era in the USSR, the figures of the GOELRO plan seem quite usual, even modest. At that time, they sounded like a bold challenge to reality, like a dazzling flight of unrestrained fantasy.

Even such a generally acknowledged master of the fantastic and friend of Soviet Russia as the well-known British writer H. G. Wells could not believe in the possibility of carrying out Lenin's Plan of Electrification. Wells, who visited the Soviet country during that

year, wrote later in his sensational book *Russia in the Shadows* that "Lenin is carried away by an electrical utopia. He supports with all his energy the plan for organizing in Russia gigantic electrical stations which are to supply entire regions with light, water and motive power. Can one imagine a bolder plan for a vast flat country with endless forests and illiterate muzhiks, with a poorly developed technology and declining industry and trade!"* He personally could not imagine anything like it, stated Wells.

In the meantime the Soviet people continued steadfastly to forge ahead toward the aims mapped out by Lenin. In December, 1920, the Congress of Soviets, the supreme organ of power of the Soviet State at that time, unanimously approved the GOELRO plan. This Congress was held in the unheated and, due to the shortage in electrical energy, poorly lighted Moscow Bolshoi Theater. But the huge geographical map which hung on the stage was studied with bright lights indicating the places of the future power stations. In a short time the lights of these power stations shone not only on the geographical map, but became a splendid visible reality!

Stalin—the great continuer of Lenin's cause—realized unswervingly the program of electrification. Lenin's Plan was not only brilliantly fulfilled but considerably exceeded. Fifteen years after the adoption of the GOELRO plan its targets were outstripped threefold. As Lenin foresaw, the land of the Soviets in a very short time, was covered with a dense network of efficient power stations which became a lever in effecting the gigantic upsurge of socialist industry and socialist agriculture. In 1940 the Soviet Union already had several hundred thousand first-class district, city



FARKHAD POWER DAM. This postwar electric station in the Uzbek SSR helps increase the power supply of the Soviet country.

* Retranslated from the Russian.

communal and collective farm power stations, which generated 50,000,000,000 kilowatt-hours of electrical energy. This figure surpassed 25 times over the output of electrical energy in tsarist Russia.

But the significance of the GOELRO plan, its priceless historical role, is by no means exhausted by its concrete, practical results. The elaboration and the realization of the GOELRO plan were the first state measures known to history which set themselves the aim of introducing into economic life the factor of organizing and planning, of subjugating the economy to the will of the people and the interests of society as a whole. Lenin's electrification plan was actually an integral economic plan of the Soviet State, for it provided for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of the entire national economy of the country on the basis of electrification. And, as is known, this plan was a success in days when the economy of the foreign countries was suffocating in the vise of postwar difficulties, writhing in the convulsions of disastrous, devastating crises of overproduction.

The GOELRO plan and the subsequent Stalin Five-Year Plans have shown clearly and convincingly to all who desire and are capable of seeing, that planned socialist economy possesses unlimited possibilities for uninterrupted progress, that the Soviet economic plan has great vital force.

Actually speaking, the countries of Western Europe have been marking time on the 1929 industrial production level for 20 years. And the Soviet Union, in the same 20 years, which included a most brutal and devastating war, increased the volume of its industrial output ninefold. Still more striking are the results of the past year. In the USSR it was marked by a 20 per cent increase in gross industrial output compared with the preceding year, and a 41 per cent increase in relation to the prewar level. The only thing that the countries of so-called "private initiative" and "free enterprise" can counterpose to the achievements of Soviet economy is the continued decline in their economy, the drop in the level of production and the growth of unemployment.

The question that naturally arises is: Wherein lies the cause, what is it that nurtures this really miraculous force of all the Soviet economic plans beginning



POWER FOR FARMERS. Here is the power station at the Zdobutok Zhovtnya Collective Farm in the Ukraine.

with the very first of them—the Lenin GOELRO plan?

In the first place, this is explained by the fact that all these plans fully conform to the aspirations and interests of the broad masses of the people of the country and therefore enjoy their boundless and selfless support. It is not accidental that Lenin emphasized so resolutely when drawing up and approving the GOELRO plan, that this plan was to be vigorously popularized among the masses, that all the working people must acquaint themselves with it, and that it must be studied in the schools. The great founder of the Soviet State had unbending faith in the inexhaustible creative powers of the people freed from enslavement and molding their happiness with their own hands. Reality has fully confirmed Lenin's unswerving belief in the masses, in the millions of plain people.

The Soviet people know from their everyday practical experience that the Soviet Government and Communist Party have no other interests except the interests of the people, no other aspirations except that of systematically improving the material well-being and of further raising the cultural level of all plain people. All the Soviet state plans, beginning with the GOELRO plan—are plans of peaceful creative labor, of an upsurge in the economy for the benefit of the entire population. Naturally, the Soviet people look upon these plans as their own programs, and the will, energy and the vigorous creative initiative and enthusiasm of the many millions of people guarantee their overfulfillment on a consistent basis.

This is what happened with the GOELRO plan, whose optimal version was overfulfilled threefold. This is what invariably takes place with all the other Soviet economic plans. Let us recall only the First Stalin Five-Year Plan, which was dubbed abroad "fantastic," a "senseless project" and a "house of cards." But the Soviet people fulfilled it ahead of schedule—in four years and three months. The present postwar Stalin Five-Year Plan is also being fulfilled ahead of schedule, and has already ensured the speedy restoration and a powerful new upsurge of the whole of the Soviet economy compared with the prewar level, the considerable and steady growth in the material well-being of the population, and the flowering of culture.

According to the postwar Five-Year Plan, electrification of the land of the Soviets will reach an even grander scale. In 1950 the total capacity of the USSR power stations will reach 22,400,000 kilowatts and the yearly output of electrical energy will be 82,000,000,000 kilowatt-hours, or 170 per cent of the prewar output. But this is only the beginning of a further, even more powerful upsurge in the electrification of the Soviet Union.

Planned socialist economy, based on public ownership of the instruments and means of production, is immune to crises, and has delivered the working people from unemployment and want. It is constantly and at an ever-accelerating rate forging ahead and only ahead, along the road of progress, growth and prosperity for the benefit of all Soviet people.

Expanding Soviet Metal Production Improves Life for Workers

By P. Yegorov

IF you want to know how the life of workers in the Soviet metallurgical industry improves, you have to learn first about the increase in the production of metal in the USSR.

"Our prosperity depends on the increase in the production of pig iron and steel," Vassili Amosov, Urals steel smelter says, "on the successes of the planned economy of the Soviet State where there are no bankers and capitalists, where the people themselves run the national economy."

These words are replete with profound meaning. The factories and mills in the USSR belong not to private owners but to the people, and for this reason the people themselves are vitally interested in their development. It is here that one has to look for the source of the selfless, productive labor of the Soviet workers, the foundation for the high and steadily rising pace of production in the country. This can best be seen from the excellent example of

Soviet metallurgical production.

By last year Soviet industry had already exceeded the prewar level of output of pig iron, steel, and rolled metal. Here is a table showing the rise in output of metal in the USSR:

	<i>Pig Iron Steel</i>	
1946 (in percentage of 1945)	112	109
1947 (in percentage of 1946)	114	109
1948 (in percentage of 1947)	122	128
1949 (in percentage of 1948)	119	125

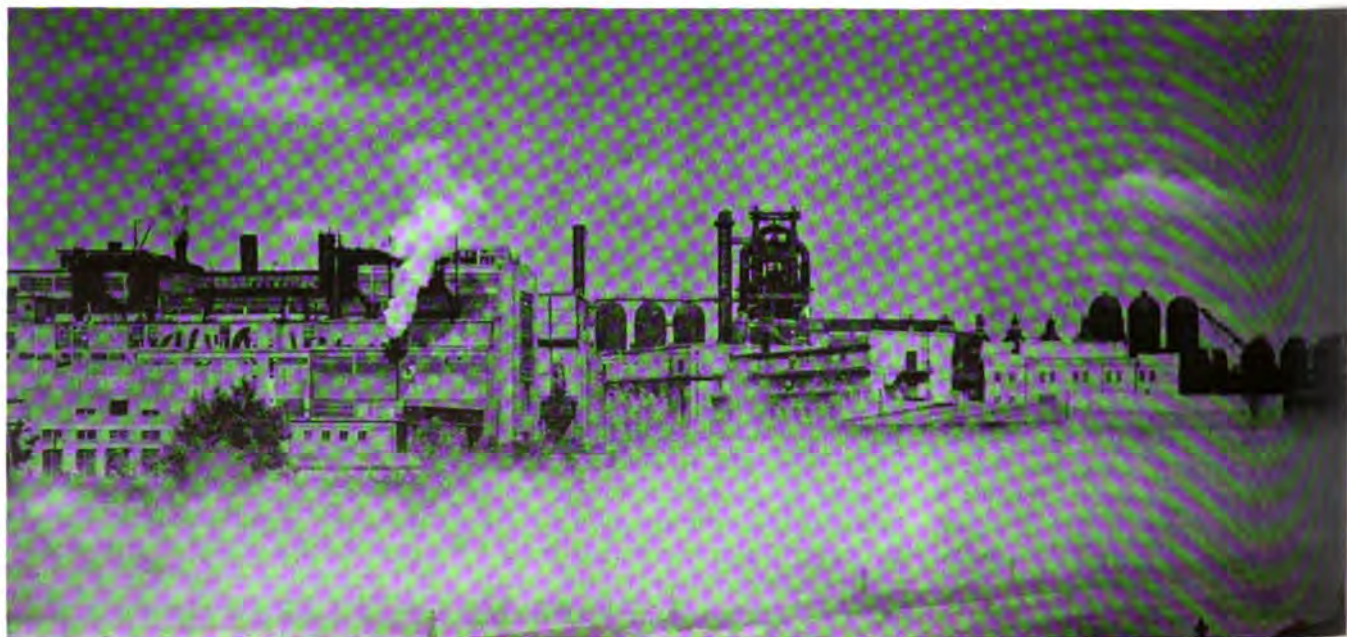
The history of the development of the Soviet metallurgical industry knows no instance of an iron and steel mill being shut down owing to a shortage of orders, or of a blast or open hearth furnace being extinguished due to a lack of demand for metal. Such phenomena are alien to the planned Soviet economy, for the swift advance of all branches of industry assures an uninterrupted and ever-growing demand for metal.

Foreign workers who come to the USSR from capitalist countries ask: Is there any unemployment in the Soviet

Union? Such questions evoke surprise among Soviet workers, because unemployment was abolished almost 20 years ago, during the First Five-Year Plan for the country's industrialization. The USSR has no unemployment, nor could it have any.

The number of workers engaged in the national economy grows from year to year. The postwar Five-Year Plan for the Restoration and Development of the National Economy calls for an average annual increase of 1,250,000 in the number of employed, and today the total already exceeds the prewar figure.

This increase is reflected in the metallurgical industry too and is due to the steady expansion in production and new construction. The Soviet Union has no idle blast and open hearth furnaces. Iron and steel mills work without interruption and at full capacity. Every year new and restored units are commissioned. The demand for blast fur-



SPRINKLER AT UKRAINIAN STEEL MILL. This photograph shows the Zaporozhstal Iron and Steel Mill in Zaporzhye, in the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic.

nace operators, steel smelters, and other workers is growing constantly. This demand is met in a planned way by training personnel in special schools of the Ministry of Labor Reserves. The pupils of these schools are fully maintained by the State throughout the term of study and on graduation are given well-paid jobs in their trades.

Soviet metallurgical workers receive high wages—the second highest in the country—exceeded only by those of miners. Wages of metallurgical workers, like those of all Soviet workers, are based on the socialist principle of payment for work: the more one produces the more he gets. A progressive piece-work system is in force in the metallurgical industry. Under this system the earnings of a worker rise progressively with the increase in his output. Skilled workers in blast and open hearth furnace departments earn on the average from 2,500 to 4,000 rubles monthly. Workers of greater skill earn more. Iron ore miners earn 6,000 rubles monthly and more.

The system of premiums for good work and for exceeding production programs is widespread in the Soviet Union. This also increases the earnings of the miners. In addition the Government has instituted for workers in the metallurgical industry a service bonus, which ranges from 10 to 30 per cent of their annual wages, depending



BEST SMELTER IN STALINO. Young Vladimir Shvets who works at the Kuibyshev Iron and Steel Works has won his title in socialist competition.

on the duration of their work in the industry.

The real budget of workers in the Soviet metallurgical industry, like that of other workers in the Soviet Union, is not limited to wages and premiums. The average monetary wages of the worker have to be increased by more than one-third, which is the amount expended by

the Soviet State for social insurance and social and cultural services.

One of the greatest gains of the Soviet worker is state social insurance. In the USSR everybody working for wages is covered by social insurance. This is effected fully at the expense of the State. Factory and office workers themselves make no payments whatever to the social insurance fund. Soviet metallurgical workers do not have to worry about setting up a pension or medical aid fund. The socialist State takes care of that.

Soviet metallurgical workers receive from the State social insurance sick benefits in case of illness or the need to tend an ailing member of the family. This fund also pays old age and invalid pensions. Metallurgists who have reached the age of 50 and have worked in the industry for 20 years receive an old age pension amounting to 50 per cent of their monthly wages. The pension is paid regardless of whether the recipient continues working or not.

Other benefits are likewise paid from the social insurance fund (paid maternity leave, grant on the birth of a child, and many others). Large sums are assigned from the social insurance budget for sanatorium and health resort services to the working people.

Every worker in the metallurgical



WORKERS' CLUB IN STALINO. The Donbas capital has many beautiful buildings such as this one which is provided for engineers and workers.

industry gets an annual paid vacation. Blast and open hearth furnace operators get a month's vacation every year. Many workers spend their vacation in the finest sanatoriums and rest homes in the country, in the Caucasus and the Crimea. The worker himself usually pays only 30 per cent of the cost of sanatorium or rest home accommodations, the balance being covered by the social insurance budget. A substantial part of the accommodations are issued free of charge. In the first half of the current year more than 37,000 workers of the metallurgical industry spent their holidays at health resorts. Tens of thousands of children of metallurgical workers spent the summer at country homes and Pioneer camps maintained at the expense of the social insurance fund.

Medical aid is rendered free of charge to all citizens in the Soviet Union. Hence Soviet metallurgical workers do not have to worry about finding money to pay the doctor in case of illness. The item of expenditures for medical help is totally lacking in the budget of the Soviet citizen.

What has been enumerated above by far does not exhaust the benefits a Soviet worker gets in addition to his wages. He, for example, does not have to spend any money to educate his children: compulsory, free seven-year education is in force in the USSR. Students of higher schools receive state stipends. The worker himself can raise his skill free of charge at educational facilities made available by his plant or the Government.

The State builds homes for workers of the metallurgical industry on a large scale. Recently 23 apartment houses were completed in Voroshilovsk, and workers and other employees of the local iron and steel mill moved into them. In the first half of the current year more than 2,906,280 square feet of living floor space was built for metallurgical workers.

House rents do not constitute a burden for Soviet workers. The rates of rent are fixed by the Government, and, as a usual thing, they do not exceed three per cent of the monthly earnings of a worker.

Large-scale building of private houses is conducted in the USSR. Every worker in the metallurgical industry can receive a long-term loan from the



STEEL WORKERS SANATORIUM. Guests of this rest home at Kabarda in the Caucasus are bound for the sulphur baths.

Government and build himself a house. Plants also sell houses to their workers, with payments to be made over a number of years.

By decision of the Government of the USSR workers in the metallurgical industry are decorated with orders and medals for long years of irreproachable work. Every year innovators in metallurgy are given Stalin Prizes. The newspapers write about leading Stakhanovite

workers whose numbers are renowned throughout the country.

Thus the concern of the Soviet State for workers in the metallurgical industry is not limited to the provision of good material conditions and raising their living standard. The labor of metallurgical workers, who are employed in one of the key branches of the national economy, is highly respected and honored.



MODEL OF MOSCOW UNIVERSITY. This 26-story building ensemble was designed by four famous architects and is now under construction in Moscow's Lenin Hills area.

Moscow University, Pride of Soviet Land, Is Scientific, Educational Center

By A. Nadezhdina

IN the heart of Moscow, facing the busy, beautiful Manezh Square, rises the handsome, monumental building of Moscow State University. Its name and history are closely linked with the development of advanced Russian culture and progressive social thought. The university, founded in 1755 on the initiative of the great Russian scientist, Mikhail Lomonosov, produced such giants of Russian philosophical thought as Herten, Belinsky, Ogarev, Peter Chaadayev, the great Russian writers Lermontov, Turgenev, Goncharov, Aksakov, and Chekhov, as well as such world-famous Soviet scientists as Academicians Vavilov, Abrikosov, and Volgin.

After the Great October Socialist Revolution the doors of Moscow University were opened to the young workers and peasants. For the first time the

university became an institution such as had been dreamed of by the best representatives of the Russian nation, who wished to see knowledge spread among the masses. Women, too, whom the Soviet State gave equal rights with men and all opportunities for obtaining a higher education, entered the university. The number of women students increased with each succeeding year. On the eve of the Second World War women comprised more than 40 per cent of the student body, and the figure is still greater today.

In 1949 Moscow University enrolled 2,100 new students, children of workers, peasants, and intellectuals, youths and girls who had recently been graduated from secondary schools, and soldiers demobilized from the ranks of the Soviet Army. The freshman class includes not only Russians, as was generally the case

before 1917, but representatives of more than 40 nationalities of the USSR.

All in all there are more than 12,000 students of 50 nationalities of the Soviet Union studying at Moscow University, including the students enrolled in its correspondence department.

About 1,500 professors and teachers lecture at the university and direct the students' practical work. Among the professors, of whom there are more than 400, there are 56 Academicians, 44 corresponding-members of the USSR Academy of Sciences, and 28 Merited Workers of Science. The university is headed by the outstanding Soviet scientist, Academician Alexander Nesmeyanov.

Moscow University has 12 faculties, 168 chairs, 11 research institutes, and six scientific stations. It trains students in 60 specialties.

The Gorky Scientific Library of the

university, which contains 2,000,000 volumes, also plays its part in training scientific personnel, in educating young specialists. In addition to the central library there are branch libraries in all faculties.

The study of theory is closely connected with the students' practical work in the research institutes, laboratories, at experimental stations, and on scientific expeditions. The training of scientific workers is intimately bound up with the development of the national economy of the USSR and with the tasks of Soviet postwar socialist construction.

Last year the university sent more than 50 scientific expeditions to all parts of the Soviet Union. The students of the Biological Faculty studied various species of fish on the banks of the Amur River. Scientific workers and students made an all-round study of the territory to be covered by the Kamyshin-Stalingrad Forest Shelter-Belt: its topography, soil, flora, and fauna. Students of the university took part in excavating the skeleton of a mammoth in the Taimyr District in the Far North; they made a study of the water resources of the small rivers of the Tatar Republic in connection with the construction of collective farm hydroelectric stations; they set up a new seismological station in the Pamirs; and discovered a number of new medicinal herbs in Central Asia.

The everyday life and cultural-recreational activities of the students are given careful and constant consideration by the government. All students with good academic standing at the university, as at the other higher schools of the Soviet Union, receive state stipends, whose amount depends upon their year of study and the faculty. Students getting all excellent marks are encouraged by higher stipends. Students lose their right to a stipend only if they fail in their studies. But such cases are few and far between.

The university has a special students' town for out-of-town students, which provides its residents with the most favorable conditions for study and rest. Students get rooms with all communal services at a minimum rate.

The students' town of the university has its own library, four reading halls, a large well-equipped club, a polyclinic and hospital giving free medical service, an athletic club, dining room, laundry, barbershop and hairdressing parlor

—in short, everything necessary to satisfy the students' needs.

The life of the young people in the students' town is interesting. They attend lectures and the theater, take part in discussions, meet their favorite actors, writers, and composers, go to concerts given by masters of the Soviet stage, take trips to museums and exhibitions, and participate in an endless number of other activities.

The club of the students' town arranges for illustrated lectures on music, the program of which includes concerts of outstanding works of classical music. The students can develop their artistic talents by joining dramatic, art, choral, and orchestral groups.

The central club of the university carries on cultural work among the student body on an even greater scale. In this club the students can meet outstand-

ing masters of Soviet art, see the latest films, and listen to lectures by well-known scientists. Hundreds of students take part in amateur art circles. More than 1,200 students participated in the recent review of amateur art. The dramatic circle of the university club helped and advised by the Moscow Art Theater, one of the best dramatic theaters in the world.

In their free time about 3,000 students go in for athletics at their club. The university sports teams are ranked with the best of the Soviet higher schools. They have won dozens of prizes and honor certificates. In 1949 the volleyball players, fencing team, chess players, and boxers of the university took first place in the sports meets of Moscow higher schools.

The university has its sanatorium and rest homes on the Black Sea coast.



SECTION OF UNIVERSITY BUILDING. Pictured here is one of the older structures of Moscow University.

the Baltic Sea coast and in the Moscow suburbs. Every year thousands of students spend their vacations at these resorts, receiving accommodations free of charge at the expense of the state social insurance fund, or paying only 20 to 30 per cent of the cost.

Traveling is one of the favorite summer recreations of Soviet youth. Last summer hundreds of university students went on tours through the Caucasus, the Crimea, the Urals, the Altai, Moscow Region and the Far East, returning in buoyant spirits and radiant health, full of new impressions and ready for a new year of study.

All graduates are sure of being given work in their specialty. The prospering Soviet country needs qualified scientific workers, teachers, and other specialists; and every graduate in the Soviet Union is sure of finding a place in the creative work of the country.

In 1949 Moscow University gave the country more than 1,500 young specialists, a valuable addition to the personnel of the national economy and of cultural establishments. In selecting



UNIVERSITY RECTOR. Academician Alexander N. Nesmeyanov is shown at his desk.

their places of work, many graduates wish to serve their country in the remote regions of the vast Soviet territory. For example, the student Tarasova

wished to go to the Khabarovsk Territory to teach; Gibet—to a reservation on the shore of the Arctic Ocean; Pimenova—to the Pechora Coal Basin; Kutyakina—to Chukotka. More than 300 young specialists were recommended for postgraduate work at the university and other scientific institutions.

Many of the university's former graduates are today outstanding scientists, and now lecture in the very auditoriums where they once sat as students. Take, for example, the young professor of mathematics, Arkadii Kosmodemyansky. This young man came to Moscow from the village of Starilovo, Ivanovo Region. After brilliantly completing his university course, he stayed on for postgraduate work and at 30 became a professor of the chair of aerodynamics.

The Soviet Government devotes much attention to Moscow State University and constantly increases its budget of many millions of rubles. There is a steady flow of new equipment for the university laboratories and new books for the libraries, while the buildings and dormitories are continually being improved.

By decree of the USSR Council of Ministers, construction work has begun on an immense new building for Moscow University. Together with its wings, the Botanical Garden and the park, the university will occupy an area of 272 acres. The central building will be 26 stories high; the wings will have 9 to 18 stories each. The 60,033,800-cubic foot structure will have many large study halls with a total floor space of 1,119,456 square feet.

Every student and postgraduate student living in the university dormitories will have his own room with all conveniences and services. There will be 6,000 such rooms in the dormitories; 750 of them will be at the disposal of postgraduate students. One of the buildings will be set aside for comfortable apartments for professors and teachers.

Beautiful architecture, large auditoriums, light spacious laboratories, with the most modern scientific and technical equipment, individual studies for scientists, postgraduate and senior students—such will be the grand palace of Soviet science, the construction of which is now in full swing. On September 1, 1951, the students of Moscow University will begin their school year in the new building.



ZOOLOGICAL MUSEUM. Moscow University's Biological Faculty is extremely well equipped for advanced study.

Soviet Films Hold World Lead With True, People's Art

By Grigori Alexandrov

Soviet Film Producer and Stalin Prize Winner

SOVIET film art, now 30 years old, unlike Soviet literature, music, or the theater, did not receive from pre-revolutionary Russian culture a set tradition, a long-standing record of experience and, finally, competent creative personnel. It was impossible to consider as a suitable basis for the development of the new art the low-grade films which in those years flooded the screens of Russia and the whole world, and whose aim was merely the shameless and unbridled striving for profits.

Notwithstanding this, however, the very first Soviet documentary newsreels were on a high professional level, and six years later Soviet feature films evoked the admiration of spectators both in the Soviet Union and in countries abroad. Of course, this was so not only because of the artistic merits of the films. The main thing was their ideological content. They portrayed in colorful, artistic images the new Soviet life, the heroic struggle of the best people of the country for the freedom and happiness of their Motherland. The films unfolded the character of Soviet man—representative of the new world—through whose actions, thoughts, and feelings the Soviet film producers brought to the world a concept of great social significance.

I had occasion to observe closely the early successes of Soviet cinematography as a member of the shooting group of *Potemkin*—one of those Soviet feature films which laid the foundation for the triumphant march of Soviet films on the screens of the world. I remember the words of Sergei Eisenstein, the producer of this film: "We hardly expected to astound. . . . Working on the film, we saw before us our remarkable, new country. To serve it and its interests was our principal and unswerving task."

It was precisely by serving its own country, its own people, by expressing the lofty ideas of socialist society that Soviet film art, while still at the dawn



STARS DISCUSS FILMS. Boris Chirkov, Lyubov Orlova, and Grigori Alexandrov (left to right) go over plans for their new films with young workers at the Gorbunov Club.

of its development, could create such productions as *Potemkin*, *Mother* (from Gorky's novel of the same name), *The End of St. Petersburg*, *Storm over Asia*, *Ten Days that Shook the World* and others. Their inspiring socialist ideology and freshness of creative thought awakened by the Revolution effected a turning point in film art. The appearance of the first Soviet films, according to one of the critics abroad, "ushered in a new era in film art." They showed to the whole world the great creative power of the Soviet film, the potently ardent and genuinely stirring Soviet art.

The great veracity of the Soviet country and its lofty humanism found new and still more perfected expressions in the subsequent works of Soviet film producers. In the years of the Stalin Five-Year Plans there appeared such outstanding productions as *Chapayev*, *Trilogy of Maxim*, *We Are from Kronstadt*, *Baltic Deputy*, *Lenin in October*, and *Lenin in 1918*, films inspired by the events of the history of the revolution-

ary struggle in Russia, the history of the Communist Party. A number of movies portrayed the day to day problems and events of Soviet life (*Road to Life*, *Shame*, *Great Citizen*). There appeared screen comedies full of the joy of living and at the same time conveying some important contemporary idea (*Moscow Laughs*, *Circus*, *Volga-Volga*, *Musical Story*, *Tractor Drivers*). All of these films received wide recognition in the USSR and beyond its borders—which is confirmed by the fact that they have repeatedly merited first prizes at international film festivals.

In explaining the success of Soviet film art, Henri Barbusse said: "Soviet films contain that which is absolutely invaluable, something that all others lack—the gift of life."

Another great French writer—the humanist, Romain Rolland—wrote in greeting the film festival in Moscow in 1935: "The Soviet film art is the greatest art of the people, an art that speaks for all, is the voice of all, and the eyes



STILL FROM "LENIN IN OCTOBER." This famous Soviet film dealt with the events of the history of the Great October Revolution.

of all. Soviet artists, whose sample works were already masterful, created the most typical art of the new Soviet world, just as expressive in its original trend and genuine harmony as were the heroic tragedies of the ancient world. Soviet film art has blazed its own path, has marked all the stages of its development with stable and memorable monuments."

The unparalleled fortitude shown by the Soviet people in the grave years of the Second World War, aroused in the freedom-loving peoples of the world a new surge of love and interest for the Soviet Union. One may say that every Soviet film released in those years was received with keen attention and admiration. This was so, for example, when on the foreign screens the documentary film appeared of the first serious defeat of the Hitlerites inflicted by the Soviet Army near Moscow. Then there appeared the feature films *We Will Come Back*, *No Greater Love*, *The Rainbow*, *Zoya*, *Two Soldiers* and others, which were dedicated to the sublime struggle of the Soviet people, truthfully depicting their courage and unyielding will to victory. And when the might of the Soviet State and the ardent patriotism of the Soviet people determined the utter rout of fascism, the whole world showed a new interest in the Soviet man. The working people of all coun-

tries wanted to know this new man, see his countenance, get acquainted with him more closely, and the Soviet films released during the late war, as well as the entire treasure-house of Soviet films created in the past twenty-odd years, have helped to bring the Soviet man before the working people the world

over. Hundreds of Soviet pictures ran with unprecedented success in 56 countries.

The peoples believed in the great truth of Soviet films, and this determined their tremendous, incomparable success. Soviet films showed to the whole world not only the heroic struggle of the Soviet people, but those ideals for the sake of which they struggled. Soviet films helped the peoples of other countries in their own battle for liberty and independence. Fourteen years ago Soviet films inspired the Spanish people, who were waging war against the fascist insurgents. It is a known fact that in those days every new military unit of the Spanish Republic dispatched to the front asked for a showing of *Chapayev*. And frequently, right there and then in the cinema, soldiers of Republican Spain took an oath to defend the freedom of their country with the same valor and fearlessness as the Chapayev fighters did.

Soviet films inspired the fighters of the People's Revolutionary Army of China throughout its many years of struggle with the Japanese invaders and the Kuomintang servitors of imperialists.

At the last International Youth Festival in Budapest, when the representatives of fighting Indonesia appeared on the stage, the Soviet participants in the



SCENE FROM THE MOVIE, "CHAPAYEV." Dealing with the Civil War period in the new Soviet land, this film also ranks high in the annals of film art.

Festival heard songs that were most familiar to them from films of their native land.

These songs resound throughout the whole world. I remember a moonlit night in Italy, at the ruins of the Colosseum, and there, quite unexpectedly, young voices sang the choral song: *Moscow, you are the most beloved*. In Paris I had occasion to see a workers' demonstration. Its participants sang our *Song of the Motherland*:

There's no other land the whole world over

Where man walks the earth so proud and free.

When the Hymn of the United Nations was first heard, it transpired that it was written to Dmitri Shostakovich's music for the film *Shame*.

In Prague, at the World Congress for Peace, I attended a concert given by the participants of the Congress. Numbers were rendered by the delegations of Greece, Spain, China, Indonesia, Viet Nam and other countries. They sang their martial songs, the ones they sing when they go into battle against the foreign invaders, songs with which they demonstrate in the streets of their cities, struggling for their rights. And it was then that we heard the good and well-known words of *Song about Stalin* from the film *Stalingrad*.

We all remember the new successes of the postwar Soviet films shown abroad. High awards at international festivals marked such pictures as *The Vow*, *Girl No. 217*, *Turning Point*, *Spring*, *Admiral Nakhimov*, *Symphony of Life*, *The Russian Question*, *Battle of Stalingrad*, *Meeting on the Elbe*, *Ivan Pavlov*, *Life in Bloom* and others.

But the significance of Soviet cinematography for the peoples and art of other countries does not end with the very considerable number of prizes awarded Soviet films. Far more significant is the high esteem with which the works of Soviet film art are regarded by the peoples of the world. When the Romanian peasant sees with his own eyes in Soviet films the victorious power of the collective farm system and, convinced of the truth propounded by Soviet art, joins the agricultural artel; when the Czech worker sees in a film how Soviet workers fulfill the Stalin Five-Year Plan and derives inspiration from this; when showings of Soviet films in countries of new democracies,



FILM STORY OF UKRAINIAN PEOPLE. The film "Boghdan Khmelnitsky" brought to life the Ukrainians' battle against the 17th-century Polish interventionists.

as well as in France, Italy, and many cities of the USA turn into demonstrations of friendship for the USSR and for the leader of the peoples, the great Stalin—this is what we, Soviet film workers, prize most highly, this acknowledgement is what stimulates us in the realization of that lofty mission carried out by Soviet art.



STAR AS MICHURIN. Grigori Belov, in role as the naturalist.

The attention and interest in Soviet films shown by millions of plain people of different countries of the world confirm the vitality of Soviet film art—ideological, highly artistic, truthful—and millions of plain people turn away from the Hollywood productions designed to inculcate in the people reactionary ideas. This precisely is an expression of the world recognition of Soviet cinema which cannot be undermined by any intrigues of reactionary propaganda.

Soviet films are conveying to millions of people the truth about the Stalin era; they are strengthening the democratic camp, facilitating its growth and weakening the forces of reaction. The world significance of Soviet art is unquestionable and indisputable. Soviet art triumphs through the impact of its great ideas and its lofty revolutionary aims. The power of Soviet films and their universal significance lie in their profound ideology, in that inspiring truth and justice which abounds in and permeates the entire life of our great Motherland.

We, cinematographers of the land of Soviets, are proud that we succeeded in reflecting in our art the truth about our great Communist Party, our mighty socialist homeland, succeeded in conveying this truth to all peoples of the world.

Yugoslav Patriots Intensify Struggle Against Tito Clique

By P. Zolin

THE fascist ruling clique of Belgrade converted Yugoslavia into a military camp and deprived the working people of their democratic rights. The misrule of the Tito gang reduced Yugoslavia's economy to a state of deep degradation and chaos. Disorganization and ruin in industry and the critical condition of transport, trade and agriculture caused widespread poverty and hunger among the Yugoslav working people. Industrial construction has been almost completely stopped, and plans are not being fulfilled.

In return for the loans advanced by the Wall Street bosses, the Titoites are increasingly adapting Yugoslavia's economy to the interests of the American monopolies. Food, timber, copper, chromium, lead, and other strategic raw materials are being pumped out of the country. The Tito clique has transformed Yugoslavia into an agrarian and raw material appendage of foreign imperialism. It is rather noteworthy that the memorandum on Yugoslavia's economic prospects presented by the Belgrade rulers to the United Nations Economic Council paints such a cheerless picture of her national economy that the Tito press dared not publish it.

Nevertheless, the Yugoslav people know to what a disastrous state their country has been reduced by the treacherous policy of the Titoites—the accomplices of the warmongers. That is why the working class and all the working people of Yugoslavia are pursuing with ever greater energy the struggle against the bloodthirsty Tito-Rankovic regime, against political tyranny and brutal exploitation, in spite of the terror prevailing in the country. That is why the people's mass movement for unbreakable friendship with the Soviet Union, which delivered Yugoslavia from the fascist yoke, is growing, in spite of the executions. On the walls of the factories and mills, in the mines and on house walls, the Yugoslav patriots inscribe

words expressing their sincere love and devotion to the Soviet Union: "Long live the fraternal Soviet Union—the stronghold of peace and democracy," "Long live the brotherhood and friendship of the peoples of Yugoslavia and the peoples of the Soviet Union."

For a *Socialist Yugoslavia*—a newspaper issued by Yugoslav political emigrés in the USSR—which calls the people to struggle against the Tito fascist clique and for the return of their country to the camp of democracy and socialism, is winning tremendous popularity, and its circulation is constantly growing. This fact is recognized even by the special Belgrade correspondent of such an anti-democratic French newspaper as the *Paris Presse* which some time ago published a report about Yugoslavia.

"This literature," writes the aforementioned correspondent, "is penetrating to the villages. It is being posted on trees, on the walls, it is found in the mail boxes. . . ." And this, says the correspondent, takes place at a time "when, just as during the Hitlerite occupation period, people are being arrested by the police and severely punished for reading such appeals."

The executioners in the Tito clique will not succeed in putting out with streams of blood the rising flames of the people's anger. No matter what the Yugoslav fascists may do in their frenzy, they will not succeed in forcing the freedom-loving peoples of Yugoslavia to labor for the imperialists.

The people are doing everything to evade the numerous mobilizations for forced labor. For example, the Titoites set out to mobilize a thousand people for the "Krajna" office in four months, but although they used every possible means to achieve this aim, they succeeded in trapping only 483 persons.

The workers sent by the Titoites to the mines and factories under armed convoy are fleeing from these enter-

prises. According to a recent report published in the press of the Yugoslav political emigrés, 4,306 workers were brought to the mines in 15 days, and 5,070 escaped from these mines in the same period. Those who do not succeed in escaping systematically stay away from work. An average of about 700 people a day do not report to work at the Kreka mine, and 800 people a day stay away from the Sensk mines.

The working people of Yugoslavia are rallying with increasing determination to the struggle against the contemptible traitors. The Yugoslav workers are beginning to resort to stoppages and strikes. According to the *Napred*, a newspaper issued by Yugoslav revolutionary emigrés in Bulgaria, such strikes took place in the Kreka mine, in the cities of Velika Kikinda, Celje, Maribor, and even right under Tito's very nose, in Belgrade. More than a thousand people were on strike in Velika Kikinda.

The Belgrade rulers sent 8,000 specially picked agents to "organize" production in the mines. They were taxed with the mission of spying on the miners, fighting against sabotage and absenteeism, tracking down dissenters, etc. This notwithstanding, the resistance of the miners is growing daily, and their actions are becoming constantly more organized.

The struggle against the fascist gang of Tito is being intensified by the working peasants also. The peasants refuse to do forced, unpaid labor and to deliver agricultural products to the state. The autumn sowing plan has been foiled everywhere. At the end of October, 1949, the sowing plan was fulfilled to an extent of less than 19 per cent in Serbia, Voivodina, Croatia, Slovenia, and Montenegro, and in some regions even to an extent of from three to five per cent.

The struggle of the peoples of Yugoslavia for their freedom is constantly

acquiring greater mass scope and is expressed in the most varied forms. One of the forms of this struggle is the boycott of the elections to the so-called "people's committees."

The establishment of people's committees as organs of people's government was one of the greatest achievements of the working class and working peasantry of Yugoslavia. From the very outset these committees gained the confidence of and authority among the population and became the only form of government in town and country. It was for this reason that in 1947 the Tito-Rankovic clique already began—under all sorts of pretexts—to remove the finest representatives of the people from these committees and to plant their own agents there—the representatives of the kulaks in the villages and of the capitalist elements in the towns.

In 1949, the Titoites exploited the elections to the people's committees for this purpose. In order to get the greatest possible number of their own agents into the people's committees, the Titoites passed a new law in the Skupshtina (Assembly), under which the total membership of these committees throughout Yugoslavia was raised from 119,957 to 167,091. This move was hypocritically advertised by the Titoites through their press and radio as "broad democracy," as proof of the "people's" character of the government.

But these "free" elections were widely boycotted by the working people of Yugoslavia. No more than 20 per cent of the constituents voted in the elections in some districts of Croatia. Even according to data of the Tito press, 18.72 per cent of the ballots in Trebinje District of Slovenia were deposited in the so-called "blind" ballot box (votes cast for candidates who were not officially (!) nominated). A similar picture was observed in the districts of Novo-Mesto, Sostanj and Kamnica, where 25 per cent of the constituents boycotted the elections or voted for their own candidates.

The figures on the "results" of the elections announced by Rankovic in the Skupshtina betray the Titoites completely, for they show that the country is ruled by an anti-national regime which is a bulwark for traitors to the Yugoslav people. In Croatia alone, 1,624 kulaks were elected to the "people's committees." According to Rankovic,

Consumer Goods Output Rises To Meet Growing Demand

By I. Sevastyanov

THE light, food, meat and dairy, and local industries of the USSR are constantly increasing their production of consumer goods, expanding their variety and improving their quality.

Last year Soviet light industry turned out above plan more than 100,000,000 yards of textiles, more than 2,000,000 pairs of shoes and 9,000,000 items of knitted goods above plan.

The beet sugar factories fulfilled their granulated sugar production program ahead of schedule. Output of sugar stepped up in 1949 by 23 per cent above 1948 figures.

The Soviet dairy industry was already in 1948 producing 70,000 tons more butter than in the prewar year 1940.

The figures contained in the recently published Central Statistical Administration report showed the continuous development of the whole national economy of the USSR and the steady advance of the material welfare and cultural level of the Soviet working people. Compared with 1948, sales of woolen fabrics increased in 1949 by 67 per cent, silks by 50 per cent, leather footwear by 29 per cent, soap by 41 per cent, watches and clocks 200 per cent, radio receiving sets 150 per cent.

Public consumption in the USSR reached the prewar level for the major items of mass consumer goods, and for some items exceeded that level.

Retail sales are mounting in the countryside, too. Last year retail sales in rural

areas went up by nearly a third; 13,000 new shops were opened in the villages.

In the villages of the Ukraine last year were sold one and one-half to two times more wireless sets, musical instruments, bicycles, motorcycles and furniture than in 1948.

Compared with 1948, the retail system of the consumer co-operatives of the Tajik Soviet Socialist Republic sold three times more silk and woolen fabrics, sewing machines, bicycles, musical instruments, books, etc., in 1949.

After the currency reform and the abolition of rationing which took place in the USSR in December, 1947, the Soviet Government twice reduced retail prices of mass consumer goods. The first price reduction meant for the Soviet people a gain of 86,000,000,000 rubles a year. The second reduction meant an additional gain of nearly 71,000,000,000 rubles. Real wages constantly rise.

The income of the working people of the USSR is growing with every year. In 1949 the income of the workers increased by 12 per cent over that of 1948, and of the peasants by 14 per cent. Compared with the prewar year of 1940 these incomes have gone up (in comparable prices) 24 and 30 per cent, respectively.

That is what explains the systematic growth of the consumer demand for the most diverse commodities. To meet this demand, the personnel of enterprises producing mass consumer goods have from the first days of 1950 set out to expand production.

the number of kulaks in the district "people's committees" is: 308 in Croatia, 537 in Serbia, 219 in Macedonia, etc. The results of the "elections" show that the Tito-Rankovic clique has succeeded in abolishing the people's government and that nothing but the name is left of the people's committees masquerading as organs of a people's government, the name that is used by the Titoites for camouflaging the fascist regime in Yugoslavia.

The hatred of the Yugoslav working people and their resistance to the fascist regime are growing daily. And neither the lying Tito propaganda nor brutal

terror can break the will of the Yugoslav patriots. Shots ring out constantly throughout the country. The working people are leaving the cities and villages for the mountains to conduct guerrilla warfare against the fascist regime of Tito and Rankovic.

The peoples of Yugoslavia are fighting for the honor and freedom of their country, for the independence of their republic. They are conducting a stubborn struggle for the overthrow of the gang of murderers and spies and the restoration of a genuine people's democratic system.

A Muscovite's Diary

SOVIET sailors far from their home ports marked the opening of the new year with record achievements. Near the Antarctic a Soviet whaling fleet headed by the flagship, *Slava*, is having good results hunting blue whales, the largest animals in the world.

Captain A. Solyanik, director of the fleet, recently reported by radio the sighting of a large blue whale. The pursuit included some skillful maneuvering between icebergs before the huge mammal was harpooned. The wounded whale towed the whaling boat for more than an hour before being killed by a second harpoon.

The whale was tremendous—88½ feet long—and weighed 120 tons. At the whalery a total of 25 tons of medicinal oil, a great deal of food fats, fodder flour and concentrated products were produced from the carcass.

Harpooners Purgin, Panov, Zolotov, Tupikov, and Gnilyak have already been credited with several blue whales as the fishing among the ice floes continues. The fleet brings large carcasses into the whalery day and night.

Housing Ordered For Auto Workers

At the direction of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, 20,000,000 rubles will be spent in 1950 for housing and cultural establishments for workers and other employees of the Stalin Automobile Plant in Moscow.

Work is scheduled to begin soon on the plant's polyclinic, a tremendous medical center that will serve 750,000 patients annually. The hospital will have 200 beds.

Soviet Oil Drillers Bore 3-Mile Well

Imagine an oil well more than three miles deep—560 feet more than three miles. That is the depth of a new drilling project in the Ordjonikidze District of Baku.

Two and one-half times the depth of the usual oil well, it will go down 5,000 meters or 16,400 feet.

Drillers soon passed the 7,500-foot mark and are pressing the work on to early completion. They are a full month ahead of schedule.

The first very deep Soviet well, which ran 13,120 feet, was bored in 1948. Last year, after receiving special new equipment from Soviet industry, drillers completed several wells of about 4,000 meters (13,123 feet).

Byelorussians Prosper; New Shops Opened

A larger selection of sweets, delicatessen goods and wines are in stock in the shops of the cities and villages of Byelorussia than in the best prewar years.

An associate recently returned from that thriving republic told me that the assortment of fabrics, clothes and shoes is also varied.

During recent years, the demand for high-quality goods has been especially marked. The sale of musical instruments, books, automobiles, motorcycles and radio sets during 1949 was several times higher than in 1948. My friend said that even compared with the be-

ginning of 1949, the purchasing power of the working people of Byelorussia has considerably increased.

Special attention is being devoted to efficient and attentive catering to consumers. Some 850 general and specialized shops have been opened in the cities and villages.

Moldavian Festival Closes in Moscow

A richly inspiring Moldavian Music and Dance Festival has just closed in Moscow.

The festival continued for 10 days, with representatives of the Moldavian people—composers, singers, musicians and dancers—performing in the largest concert halls of the capital. Their concerts were held at Tchaikovsky Hall, the large hall of the Moscow Conservatory, the House of Scientists, palaces of culture and clubs of enterprises, thus acquainting Moscow with their art.

We particularly enjoyed the old folk songs and dances and the new works of Soviet composers which expressed the happy and joyous life of the Moldavian people under the Stalin Constitution.

MOSCOW RADIO BROADCASTS IN ENGLISH

February 27—March 13

Radio programs in English will be broadcast from Moscow to the United States on the following schedule from February 27 to March 13. All time is Eastern Standard.

Daily evening programs of news, political commentary, and sidelights on Soviet life are broadcast in three periods: from 6:20 P.M. to 7:30 P.M., from 8:00 P.M. to 9:00 P.M., and from 10:00 P.M. to 10:55 P.M.

All programs may be heard on 15.23, 11.88, 9.72, 9.67 and 7.29 megacycles.

The first program is also heard on 7.36 megacycles; the second program also on 9.60 and 7.36, while the third program is also on 15.41 and 11.78.

All programs begin with the news and a review of the press. These are followed by comment on Soviet or in-

ternational subjects.

The following special features are scheduled for the evening programs:

Mondays, February 27 and March 6—programs for farmers.

Tuesdays, February 28 and March 7—programs for youth.

Wednesdays, March 1 and March 8—scientific and cultural programs.

Thursdays, March 2 and March 9—programs in Russian for American Slavs.

Fridays, March 3 and March 10—literary and musical programs entitled: "In the Republics of the Land of the Soviets."

Saturdays, March 4 and March 11—economic reviews, weekly sports reviews, replies to letters from listeners.

Sundays, March 5 and March 12—concerts.



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THE COVER: FRONT. Alexandra Shtyrova, Moscow weaver, is a candidate for election to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR (story on page 145). BACK. Oguljan Khudai-berdiyeva, Uzbek collective farm woman, is typical of women of the rural Soviet East.

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Concerning New Reduction of State Retail Prices Of Foodstuffs and Manufactured Goods

Decision of the Council of Ministers of the USSR and the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (Bolsheviks).

IN connection with the new successes in industrial and agricultural production in 1949, the growth of labor productivity and decrease of production costs, the Soviet Government and the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (Bolsheviks) found it possible to effect as of March 1, 1950 a new—the third in sequence—reduction of state retail prices of foodstuffs and manufactured consumer goods.

The Council of Ministers of the USSR and the Central Committee of the Com-

munist Party of the Soviet Union (Bolsheviks) consider that as a result of the new price reduction in state trade the population will gain during the year not less than 80,000,000,000 rubles.

Moreover in view of the fact that, under the influence of the price reduction in state trade, approximately similar decreases in prices will occur on the collective farm market and in co-operative trade, the population will gain additionally not less than 30,000,000,000 rubles.

Consequently the total gain of the population from the new reduction of prices will comprise not less than 110,000,000,000 rubles.

There is no doubt that as a result of the new reduction of prices:

1. Purchasing power of the ruble will again substantially rise;

2. The rate of exchange of the Soviet ruble compared with foreign currencies will improve still more;

3. Further important rise in real wages of factory and office workers will take place;

4. The position of the people receiving pensions and stipends will substantially improve inasmuch as the rate of pensions and stipends remains unchanged while prices are reduced;

5. A further important rise in the income of peasants will take place as a result of the substantial reduction in the peasants' expenditures in purchasing manufactured goods at reduced prices and in view of the fact that state pur-



FOODSTUFFS. Prices were reduced for a broad variety of goods including fish and meats. Here housewives are shown making their purchases in a well-stocked shop. Cheese, smoked fish, and caviar are on display in the refrigerated showcase, and canned goods are on the shelves.



CLOTHING. Ready-made garments and yard goods dropped in price. The cost of a fine woolen suit was considerably reduced.

chase prices for products of agriculture and animal husbandry remain unchanged.

The Council of Ministers of the USSR and the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (Bolsheviks) hereby decide:

1. To reduce as of March 1, 1950, state retail prices of foodstuffs and manufactured goods as follows:

Bread and Bakery Products

	Per cent
Rye bread in loaves and other kinds of bread from rye and wheat coarse-milled flour	25.9
Wheat bread from graded flour.....	30
Rolls, ring-shaped rolls, ring-shaped crackers, rusks, and other bakery products from graded wheat flour	30
Yeast	20

Flour

Coarse-milled wheat and rye flour....	25
Wheat flour of first and highest grades	30
Finest wheat flour	21
Other grades of wheat flour as well as corn, barley and other flour....	25

Grits, Rice and Beans

Millet	14.8
Buckwheat grits, other grits, peas, and beans	20
Rice	12

Macaroni Products

Macaroni products	25
Noodles	25

Food Concentrates

Pea soup and millet gruel with fats....	15.2
Baby flour	14.5

	Per cent
Potato starch	14.6
Oat flour, oatmeal, corn flakes, sago, dried fruit, jellies and other food concentrates	15

Grain and Fodder

Rye, wheat, barley, and other grains	20
Oats	22.7
Bran	22
Combined fodder	25
Cotton oil cake	25
Other grades of cake and meal.....	22
Hay	25

Meat and Meat Products

Beef of average and prime fatness....	24
Beef below average fatness	30
Mutton of average and prime fatness	28
Mutton below average fatness	35
Pork	24
Poultry	24
Rabbit meat	30
Other grades of meat of average and prime fatness	24
Other grades of meat below average fatness	30
Heads, knuckles, liver, and other by-products	24
Sausages and salami	24
Frankfurters	30
Smoked meats	27
Moscow cutlets	35
Other culinary products	25
Meat, and meat and vegetables, canned	25

Fish and Fish Products

Pike, perch, refrigerated and fresh frozen	10.2
Sturgeon	10
Far Eastern salmon, dorset, and mackerel	30
Northern dorset	25
Salted salmon	20
Cured fillet of salmon, lake salmon and sturgeon	30

Pacific herring	30
Caspian, Olyutor, Zhupanov, and other herrings	10.1
Fish fillet	25
Sun-dried roach	10
Bullhead, sun-dried and dried	30
Salted anchovy	12.5
Sun-dried anchovy and other small fish	25
Other fish	10
Black caviar	30
Red caviar	25
Fish canned in oil	25
Salmon canned in own sauce, liver of cod and burbot, cod and flounder canned in oil	35
Other canned fish	30

Fats, Cheese and Dairy Products

Butter	30
Soviet, Swiss, Dutch, processed and other cheese	20
Local cheese and cheese made from sheep's milk	15
Whole milk, sweet cream, sour milk and fermented milk	10
Sour cream, curds, cream cheeses, and other fermented dairy products	20
Canned milk, dried milk	15
Ice cream	20
Vegetable oil	10
Oleomargarine	35
Edible fats melted and raw	18
Vitaminized medicinal oil	25
Mayonnaise and other sauces	20

Eggs and Egg Powder

Eggs	15
Egg powder	20

Sugar, Confectionery and Grocery Goods

Granulated sugar	15
Lump sugar	12
Hard candies and caramels without wrappers	8
Caramels wrapped, without cocoa....	11
Soft candies, chocolate, marmalade, cookies and gingerbread	20
Cocoa, pastries, and torte	16.7
Other confectionery products (wafers, cakes, jelly rolls, oriental pastries, dietetic, medicinal, and other confectionery products).....	18
Fruit jam, sauces, and jello	25
Vitamins	20
Salt, fine and evaporated	40
Salt, coarse	50
Natural tea	10
Tea, coffee, and cocoa drinks	18

Vodka, Liqueurs and Wines

Vodka	16.7
Liqueurs	25
Fruit liqueurs and crèmes, sweet.....	18
Bitter fruit liqueurs	20
Cognacs	25
Table wines	35
Strong and dessert wines, on average	49
Soviet champagne	16.2
Tsymlyanskoe wine	30
Fruit and berry wines	20

	Per cent
Beer, Fruit Beverages and Kvass	
Beer	30
Beverages made of natural juices and syrups	16
Bread kvass	22
Other beverages	20
Bicarbonate of soda	21
Fruit	
Apples and pears	20
Grapes	25
Tangerines and oranges	15
Dried fruit and nuts	20
Fruit, canned, and juices	30
Peaches, apricots, plums, black currants and others, fresh frozen and with sugar	20
Other fruit and berries, fresh frozen without sugar	30
Potatoes and other Vegetables	
Potatoes	10
Cabbage	14.7
Carrots	14.7
Beets	10
Green peas	32
Other vegetables	10
Sauerkraut	16.7
Other salted, pickled, and preserved vegetables	15
Dried potatoes	11.1
Dried cabbage	20.8
Other dried vegetables	13
Canned tomato juice	32
Caviar made of eggplant, pickles, and other canned vegetables	20
Fresh frozen green peas	35.7
Other fresh frozen vegetables	30
Fabrics	
Cotton goods	15
Pure wool and semi-wool worsted fabrics	12
Pure wool fine fabrics	12
Semi-wool fine fabrics	22
Coarse wool fabrics	24
Semi-silk fabrics and fabrics of artificial silk	12
Linen fabrics	15

	Per cent
Ready-Made Clothing, Knitted Goods, and Headgear	
Overcoats, suits, dresses, and other clothing made of woolen fabrics: from worsted and pure wool fine fabrics	10
from semi-wool fine fabrics	20
from coarse wool fabrics	22
Dresses, blouses, underwear and other apparel from semi-silk fabrics and fabrics made of artificial silk	10
Overcoats, suits, dresses, underwear and other apparel made from cotton goods	13
Dresses, blouses, underwear and other apparel made from linen fabrics	14
Knitted articles made from cotton goods, semi-silk, and artificial silk	10
Gloves, knitted, made from artificial fiber of smooth twisted fabric for summer wear	30
Hosiery from capron fiber	25
Hosiery made of cotton, silk, and wool	15
Caps and other headgear made from fabrics	25
Men's caps made from pure woolen fabrics	35
Hats, berets, felt tops, downy and woolen	10
Fur collars and fur caps	10
Woolen blankets	20
Charge for making clothes to order in first-class tailoring establishments	10
Charge for making clothes to order in second-class tailoring establishments and shops	15
Footwear	
Leather footwear	15
Footwear made of textiles and combined materials	20
Footwear made of Yuft leather—low boots and shoes for men and women	25

	Per cent
Children's rubber footwear	15
Men's and women's rubber footwear	10
Felt boots	25
Haberdashery Goods and Jewelry	
Textile haberdashery made from cotton goods, woolens, artificial silk and semi-silk fabrics	20
Haberdashery made from leather and and leather substitutes	20
Metal haberdashery	15
Lace, embroidery, and tulle, factory made	12
Lace and tulle curtain articles	30
Needles for hand sewing	20
Perfume, eau de cologne and gift boxes: <i>Camelia, Magnolia, White Night, White Lilac and Souvenir</i>	15
Other perfumery and cosmetic articles	25
Thread and thread articles	20
Gold and silver articles sold by weight	10
Jewelry and jewelry metal notions	15
Badges made from fabrics	20
Cultural Goods and Toys	
Radio sets	15
Loudspeakers, radio tubes and other radio appliances	20
Cameras and other photo appliances	20
Opera glasses	25
Phonographs, spare parts for them, piano accordions and accordions	25
Concertinas	20
Phonograph records	16.7
Pianos	10
Writing paper	10
School notebooks and articles made of paper and cardboard	20
Sets of drafting instruments	30
Typewriters and spare parts for them	22
School writing accessories and stationery, except pen points and graphite pencils	20
Fountain pens	30
Rubber toys	10
Celluloid toys	20
Dishes	
China and pottery and China art objects	20
Tea glasses and other quality glassware and household dishes	15
Aluminum kitchen utensils made from primary alloys	15
Aluminum kitchen utensils made from secondary alloys	30
Iron kitchen utensils, enameled and tin plated	15
Cast iron kitchen utensils	15
Cast iron enameled kitchen utensils	10
Kitchen utensils from stainless steel and nickel silver	20
Brass kitchen utensils	15
Household Goods	
Household soap	40
Toilet soap	50
Kerosene	10
Sewing machines and their spare parts	20
Brass samovars	20
Electric bulbs	11
Electric irons	25
Electric vacuum cleaners	20



YOUNG BUYERS. Not only staple products, but toys sell for less now.

	Per cent
Other electrical appliances	20
Meat grinders, kerosene stoves of different kinds and their spare parts	20
Cutlery made of stainless steel.....	30
Cutlery made of carbon steel	12
Irons of different kinds	20
Rope, twine, and cord	15
Harness and saddlery articles	15
Nickel-plated metal beds	10
Other metal beds	20
Locks	25
Hardware articles	20
Oilcloth, made of leatherette, grani- tol, leatherine, and rubberized fabrics	10
Handmade and factory made rugs and rug articles	20
Lamp shades of fabrics and paper....	25
Down and feather articles	15
Cotton	20
Plastic articles	20
Building Materials	
Nails	20

	Per cent
Cement and slate	20
Roofing paper, rubberoid, and other soft roofing	20
Window glass	20
Alcohol lacquers, varnishes, and ar- tists' paints	20
Other lacquers and paints	10
Wallpaper	20
Bicycles, Motorcycles, Clocks and Watches, Tobacco Articles, Matches and Other Manufactured Goods	
Bicycles and their spare parts.....	20
Road motorcycles of IZH-350 type and their spare parts	20
Other motorcycles and spare parts for them	25
Hunting guns	12
Tires and tubes for bicycles, footballs, basketballs, volleyballs and tennis balls	10
Pendulum clocks in wooden casings..	11

	Per cent
Pendulum clocks in metal casings....	28.6
Wrist, pocket, and other watches	20
Playing cards	20
Flints for cigarette lighters	40
Cigarettes, tobacco, and makhorka	20
Matches	25

2. To reduce accordingly prices in restaurants, dining rooms, tea houses and other public catering establishments.

CHAIRMAN OF THE COUNCIL OF
MINISTERS OF THE USSR
J. V. STALIN

SECRETARY OF THE CENTRAL
COMMITTEE OF THE COMMUNIST
PARTY OF THE SOVIET UNION
(BOLSHEVIKS)

G. MALENKOV

February 28, 1950

Concerning the Transfer of the Exchange Rate of the Ruble to the Gold Basis and Raising the Exchange Rate of the Ruble in Relation to Foreign Currencies

In the Council of Ministers of the USSR.

THE currency reform in the USSR effected in December, 1947, eradicated the aftermath of the Second World War in currency circulation and restored a Soviet ruble of full value.

The abolition of the rationing system carried out simultaneously with the currency reform, and the substantial reduction in the prices of consumer goods effected three times in the course of 1947 to 1950 resulted in the still greater consolidation of the ruble, raising its purchasing power and raising its rate of exchange in relation to foreign currencies.

At the same time a depreciation of currencies has occurred and is continuing in Western countries which has already led to the devaluation of European currencies. As regards the United States of America, the uninterrupted rise in the prices of consumer goods and the inflation continuing on this basis, about which responsible representatives of the United States Govern-

ment have repeatedly spoken, likewise have led to a substantial reduction in the purchasing power of the dollar. Owing to the aforementioned circumstances, the purchasing power of the ruble has become higher than its official rate of exchange. In view of this the Soviet Government has found it necessary to raise the official rate of exchange of the ruble and to calculate the rate of exchange of the ruble not on the basis of the dollar, as it was established in July, 1937, but on a more stable, gold basis, in conformity with the gold content of the ruble.

Proceeding from this, the Council of Ministers of the USSR has decided:

1. To discontinue as of March 1, 1950, fixing the exchange rate of the ruble in relation to foreign currencies on the basis of the dollar and to transfer it to a more stable, gold basis, in conformity with the gold content of the ruble.

2. To establish the gold content of the ruble as 0.222168 gram of pure gold.

3. To establish as of March 1, 1950, the purchasing price of the State Bank of the USSR for gold at four rubles 45 kopeks per gram of pure gold.

4. To fix as of March 1, 1950, the exchange rate of the ruble in relation to foreign currencies, proceeding from the gold content of the ruble established in Point 2:

Four rubles for one American dollar instead of the existing rate of 5 rubles 30 kopeks.

Eleven rubles, 20 kopeks for one pound sterling instead of the existing rate of 14 rubles, 84 kopeks.

To instruct the State Bank of the USSR to change accordingly the exchange rate of the ruble as regards other foreign currencies.

In cases of further changes of the gold content of foreign currencies or changes in their exchange rate, the State Bank of the USSR is to fix the exchange rate of the ruble in relation to foreign currencies taking into account these changes.

Manifesto

Of the Central Committee of the Communist Party Of the Soviet Union (Bolsheviks)

TO ALL Voters, Men and Women—Workers, Peasants, Members of the Soviet Army and Navy, Soviet Intellectuals:

Comrades,

On March 12, 1950, the working people of the Soviet Union will elect their deputies to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

In the coming elections, as in the elections of 1937 and 1946, the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (Bolsheviks) will stand in a united bloc, in close alliance, with the non-Party workers, peasants and intellectuals. The Communist and non-Party bloc has demonstrated its mighty strength; it is a natural and vital thing, an expression of the invincible moral and political unity of the Soviet people. In unanimously voting in previous elections for the candidates of this tried and tested bloc, the citizens of the Soviet Union voted for the policy of the Bolshevik Party, for the further strengthening of the might of our socialist State.

In this as in previous elections the Party stands together with the trade-unions, the Young Communist League, and other organizations and associations of the working people. The candidates will be the common candidates of the Communists and the non-Party people.

The Communist Party calls upon the electorate to vote in the coming elections to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR for the candidates of the Stalin Communist and non-Party bloc. The Party trusts that the voters will unanimously, as one man, elect to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR the candidates nominated jointly by the Communist Party and the non-Party people, and will again manifest their supreme confidence in the Party of Lenin and Stalin.

The Communist Party anticipates and relies on this confidence and support of the voters, because long years of experience have convinced Soviet citizens of the correctness of the Party's policy, which conforms to the vital interests of

the people. All the activities of the Party are unreservedly dedicated to the service of the people; it has no interests higher than the interests of the people.

The Bolshevik Party brought the people of our country to the epoch-making victory of October, 1917, to the establishment of Soviet power. It organized the defeat of the forces of intervention and internal counterrevolution. Under the guidance of the party of Lenin and Stalin, the Soviet people built a socialist society, abolished exploitation of man by man, and social and national oppression once and for all, and created all the conditions for a prosperous and cultured life. As a result of the sweeping socialist reconstructive measures, the Soviet Union became a mighty industrial and collective-farm power. In the Great Patriotic War, the Soviet people, guided by the Communist Party and under the wise leadership of Comrade Stalin, upheld their majestic socialist conquests against the German and Japanese imperialists, and saved the peoples of the world from the threat of fascist enslavement. Led by the Communist Party, the Soviet people have scored further momentous successes in the postwar period.

The Soviet people look with legitimate pride upon the results of their struggle and labor. They are firmly convinced of the success of our country's further advance toward communism. There is no state today more stable and firm than the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. The Soviet social and political system is the best form of organization of society, the most virile system in the world.

Never before in all its history has our country had such just and well-ordered frontiers as it has now. The Soviet Ukraine has gathered all the Ukrainian people into one family. The Byelorussian people are reunited under the flag of the Soviets. The Moldavian people are united in a single Soviet

Republic. East Prussia, which for many centuries served as a base for attack on our country, no longer exists. In the interests of enhancing our defenses, a new frontier line has been securely defined near Leningrad. The defense of our frontiers has been strengthened in the Far East.

These world-historic successes of our socialist power were achieved by the Soviet people under the guidance of the Communist Party and of the great leader of the working people, Comrade Stalin. The party of Lenin and Stalin deems it its sacred duty to continue to strengthen the socialist Soviet State—the earnest of the peaceful labor of our peoples.

In voting for the candidates of the Communist and non-Party bloc, the electors will be voting to keep our socialist country mighty and free, to keep our Soviet State strong and invincible.

The German-fascist invaders inflicted immense damage on our national economy, destroying hundreds and thousands of cities and villages, industrial plants, collective farms, and state farms. Any other state, even the strongest of the capitalist states, if it had suffered such devastation would have inevitably been thrown back scores of years and would have unavoidably been reduced to the rank of a second-rate power.

This did not happen with the Soviet State. The socialist economy of the USSR, exempt as it is from the anarchy of production, crises, the horrors of unemployment, the impoverishment of the masses, and the other ulcers and vices of capitalism, is vastly superior to the capitalist form of economy. Knowing the might and strength of the Soviet socialist system, the Bolshevik Party planned the rapid rate of rehabilitation and development of our national economy and the further progress of Soviet culture in the postwar period.

In his historic speech to the meeting of voters on February 9, 1946, Comrade

Stalin, the great leader of the Party and the people, defined the Communist Party's plan of work in the coming period as being to rehabilitate the devastated regions of the country, to attain the prewar level in industry and agriculture, and then more or less considerably to surpass it. Comrade Stalin outlined a program for a longer period, envisaging a powerful expansion of the national economy, which would increase our industrial output, for instance, threefold compared with prewar, and defined the ways and means of building a communist society in our country.

At the call of the Communist Party, socialist emulation developed all over the country and among the entire people for the fulfillment of the Five-Year Plan ahead of schedule. The creative initiative of the Soviet people, their boundless devotion to their socialist country, were manifested with fresh force.

The Soviet people secured the further powerful progress of every branch of socialist economy and culture. The death blow was dealt to the hopes of the imperialists that the Soviet Union, having borne enormous sacrifices for the victory over the enemy of mankind, fascism, would be unable to cope with the difficulties of postwar development.

In the postwar years our industry is steadily growing and expanding; its achievements are a source of joy to all Soviet citizens. Whereas in the capitalist countries the symptoms of an approaching economic crisis are becoming more and more marked, industrial output is declining and unemployment growing, in the Soviet Union gross industrial output in the period of the postwar Five-Year Plan already past has increased at the rate of 20 per cent and more per annum. Gross industrial output in the USSR in 1949 was 41 per cent above that of the prewar year 1940. By the end of last year, gross industrial output had already exceeded the target set by the Five-Year Plan for 1950. The prewar industrial output level has been attained in the regions which suffered enemy occupation. Rail, water, road, and air transport in our country are rapidly developing.

New and up-to-date equipment is being installed in our factories, labor-consuming and arduous work is being mech-

anized, and production processes automatized on a broad scale. All this is helping considerably to lighten the labor of the Soviet citizen, to increase his productivity, expand the output of goods, improve their quality, and lower production costs.

These outstanding successes in the work of rehabilitating and further developing socialist industry were achieved by the Soviet people under the wise direction of the Communist Party and the brilliant guidance of our great leader and teacher, Comrade Stalin.

The Communist Party will continue to strive, together with all the working people, for the uninterrupted progress of socialist industry and transport of the USSR.

In voting for the candidates of the Communist and non-Party bloc, the electors will be voting for the further advancement of socialist industry, for the steady and still swifter progress of our socialist economy.

The socialist agriculture of our country has, in its development during the postwar period, again displayed its supreme vitality. Thanks to the enormous assistance rendered it by the Soviet Government, and to the devoted efforts of the collective-farm peasantry, our agriculture has successfully coped with the aftermath of war and is constantly advancing. In 1949, the gross output of socialist agriculture was greater than that of the prewar year 1940. The grain problem has already been solved—the total cereal crop was 7,600,000,000 poods,* which was higher than that of the prewar year 1940 and nearly equal to the target set by the Five-Year Plan for 1950. Average yields and total harvests of cotton, flax, sunflower seed, and potatoes likewise exceeded prewar. Substantial success has been achieved in rehabilitating and developing collective-farm animal husbandry. Today the collective farms have a larger number of commonly-owned livestock than in the prewar year 1940.

Stalin's great plan for transforming nature is being successfully carried out: in 1949, the collective farms and state farms accomplished nearly double the afforestation program. The Soviet peasantry is enthusiastically working to fulfill the three-year plan for the development of collective-farm animal hus-

bandry. Agriculture is acquiring more and more machinery every year. In 1949 our collective farms, machine-and-tractor stations, and state farms had already received three or four times more tractors, motor trucks, and agricultural machines than in the prewar year 1940. Electrification of the Soviet countryside is making rapid headway. Agriculture in our country is increasingly becoming a species of industrial labor. The old contrast between urban and rural life is disappearing.

These outstanding successes in the advancement of agriculture and the promotion of the socialist way of life in the Soviet countryside were achieved by our people under the leadership of the great party of Lenin and Stalin.

It is the aim of the Communist Party to ensure the further development of socialist agriculture and to strengthen our collective farms, machine-and-tractor stations, and state farms. Our agriculture must constantly yield big and stable harvests of cereal, industrial, and other crops; our collective-farm animal husbandry must be developed still more rapidly; the socialist property of the collective farms must be increased still more; and the men and women of the collective farms must enjoy still greater prosperity and culture—such is the objective.

In voting for the candidates of the Communist and non-Party bloc, the electors will be voting for the continued progress of the collective-farm system in our country, for the creation of an abundance of agricultural produce for the people and of raw material for industry, for new achievements of socialist agriculture.

With the continuous expansion of the national economy, the living standards of the working people of our country are steadily rising. Day by day life is becoming fuller and more prosperous.

Whereas in the capitalist countries poverty and unemployment are spreading and the living standards of the working people are catastrophically declining, in the Soviet Union the material and cultural level of the working people is steadily rising. In contradistinction to capitalism, socialism is inconceivable without the day-to-day concern of the State for the welfare of the people. This is one of the fundamental laws of development of our socialist society. The horrors of unemployment

* 1 pood = 36.113 pounds

with all its attendant miseries, are unknown to the Soviet citizen; the number of employed persons in our country is continually growing.

The national income of the Soviet Union in 1949 was 36 per cent greater than in 1940. The uninterrupted growth of our national income made it possible to improve considerably the material well-being of our workers, peasants, and intellectuals. The average income of the wage and salaried worker in 1949, computed in comparable prices, was 24 per cent higher than in 1940; the average income of the peasant was more than 30 per cent higher.

In 1947, a currency reform was carried out in the Soviet Union and the rationing of food and manufactured goods abolished. The reduction of retail prices of consumer goods which accompanied this resulted in a saving to the population of approximately 86,000,000,000 rubles in one year. The second price reduction, completed on March 1, 1949, resulted in an additional saving to the population in the course of one year of about 71,000,000,000 rubles. The effect of the consistently pursued policy of lowering prices has been to increase the purchasing power of the Soviet ruble, with a consequent steady rise in the real wages of factory and office workers. Trade is continuously expanding, and the output of consumer goods increasing. In 1949, the population was already consuming more of the principal items of consumption than before the war.

Housing construction has assumed broad dimensions in our country. In the first four years of the postwar Five-Year Plan dwellings with a total living space of more than 72,000,000 square meters* were rebuilt or newly built in urban areas, and more than 2,300,000 houses were built in rural areas. Hospitals, stores, children's institutions, and cultural institutions are being built all over the country. The Soviet people enjoy free medical service. The number of sanatoriums and rest homes for the working people is increasing. Substantial aid is rendered to mothers of large families, aged persons, and disabled war veterans and workers.

These achievements in improving their material standards our people secured under the guidance of the Communist Party, thanks to the unflagging

concern displayed for the needs of the working people by our father and friend, the great Stalin.

The Communist Party will strive for the continued improvement of the living standards of the Soviet people. It will work for the further enlargement of the national income of the USSR, for increased real wages of factory and office workers, and for the further reduction of consumer goods' prices on the basis of raising labor productivity and lowering production costs. It is the aim of the Party to expand housing construction still further, constantly to improve the accommodations in town and country, and to improve the work of schools, hospitals, children's institutions, public utilities, and cultural services.

In voting for the candidates of the Communist and non-Party bloc, the electors will be voting for the further improvement in the living standards of our people, for a still happier, more prosperous and cultured life for the Soviet citizens.

The Communist Party set itself the task after the war to rebuild the schools and other cultural institutions destroyed by the fascist barbarians, and to promote the further progress of culture in the USSR. Comrade Stalin set before Soviet science the task of overtaking and outstripping the achievements of science abroad in the very near future.

In the four years that have elapsed since the last election, thousands of schools, libraries, clubs, theaters, and motion picture houses have been rebuilt or newly built in our country. More than 56,000,000 pupils attend primary, seven-year and secondary school, vocational schools, or other special educational establishments. Seven-year schooling is being made universal and compulsory. The universities and colleges of the country have 1,128,000 students, 316,000 more than before the war. Substantial achievements have been scored by Soviet science, which serves the interests of the people. Soviet scientists have mastered the secret of producing atomic energy. Surrounded by the care and attention of Party and Government, Soviet scientific innovators are helping in the development of socialist industry and agriculture.

Literature and art, national in form and socialist in content, are progressing and developing in all the Soviet republics. Works of literature and art dis-

tinguished by high ideological content and patriotic feeling have been produced; they serve the interest of the people and mirror their constructive efforts and selfless heroism in the work of building communism.

These successes were achieved by the Soviet people under the guidance of the Communist Party. The Communist Party intends to work for the still greater advancement of Soviet culture in the coming year. The Party will strive for new achievements in Soviet science and for the continuous technical progress of industry, transport, and agriculture.

In voting for the candidates of the Communist and non-Party bloc, the electors will be voting for the further progress of public education within our country, for the continuous improvement of the culture and technical knowledge of our working people, for the further advancement of Soviet science and culture.

In our multinational socialist State, all the peoples are following one common socialist path of development. The great friendship, fraternal co-operation, and mutual assistance reigning among the peoples of the USSR and developing under the banner of socialist internationalism, constitute one of the most important achievements of the Soviet State. In the fraternal family of Soviet peoples, the formerly oppressed nations have attained an unprecedented level of political, economic, and cultural progress. The friendship of the peoples of the USSR, inspired by Comrade Stalin, is one of the sources of strength of our socialist country.

In the Great Patriotic War the friendship among the peoples of our country became still stronger and firmer. The war demonstrated to the world with new force that the national question and the problem of co-operation among nations had been solved in the USSR more effectively than in any other multinational state.

The ties of friendship and mutual assistance binding the socialist nations of the USSR are gaining in strength and scope. One manifestation of this friendship was the brotherly assistance rendered by all the nations of our country to the republics which suffered enemy occupation. In the postwar Stalin Five-Year Plan the strengthening of the might of our country in general goes hand in hand with the furtherance of

* 1 square meter = 10.764 square feet

the interests of each Soviet Socialist Republic.

These great achievements in cementing the unbreakable friendship of the peoples of the USSR were attained under the guidance of the Bolshevik Party.

The Communist Party will continue to strengthen the Stalin friendship of the peoples of the USSR, which is the pledge of the invincibility of our country, the earnest of the independence and continued progress of the peoples of the Soviet Union. So long as the friendship among our nations exists and grows stronger, the peoples of our country will be free and invincible. No enemy can daunt us as long as this friendship lives and flourishes.

In voting for the candidates of the Communist and non-Party bloc, the electors will be voting that the peoples of the USSR shall remain free and equal, and that the unbreakable friendship binding them shall become still closer and stronger.

Whereas in the capitalist countries class antagonisms are growing acuter and the bourgeoisie is pressing its attack on the vital interests and fundamental rights of the working people, in our country, under the socialist system, and with the gradual transition from socialism to communism, the moral and political unity of the people grows stronger, socialist democracy flourishes, and the working people take an increasingly active part in political life. The noble idea of lofty Soviet patriotism welds the workers, peasants, and intellectuals into a closely united and mighty army of builders of communism. Directing the building of communist society, the Bolshevik Party is constantly raising the masses to higher levels of communist consciousness.

In voting for the candidates of the Communist and non-Party bloc, the electors will be voting to strengthen the moral and political unity of the Soviet people and our socialist democracy; they will be voting for the Soviet people to continue to remain solid and united.

The Soviet Union insistently strives for peace with all countries; it fights unflinchingly for peace and against the warmongers. The wise Leninist-Stalinist foreign policy, and the consistent and resolute struggle of the USSR for peace and co-operation among nations have

earned our country the sympathy and support of hundreds of millions in all countries. The Soviet Union, led by Comrade Stalin, is the vanguard of the working peoples of all countries in the struggle for lasting peace, democracy and socialism.

Inspired by the great example of the Soviet Union, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Romania, Bulgaria, Albania, and the Mongolian People's Republic have firmly set foot on the road to socialism. A mighty factor in strengthening the front of peace and democracy is the victory of the many millions of the Chinese people, who have driven the imperialist free-booters from their country and established a people's democracy—the People's Republic of China. A big triumph for the cause of peace in Europe was the establishment of the German Democratic Republic.

The Communist Party will continue to strive indefatigably for international co-operation and world-wide peace. It will strive to strengthen the fraternal ties with the people's democracies. The task now is, with the support of the united forces of peace, to foil the plans of the imperialist aggressors and to make war impossible. The Soviet people are profoundly convinced that in peaceful competition between the two systems the victory of socialism over capitalism is certain. At the same time, the Soviet people are confident that if the imperialists should start another war against our peaceable country, the Soviet Union, supported by the freedom-loving peoples of the world, will inflict resounding defeat on any aggressor.

In voting for the candidates of the Communist and non-Party bloc, the electors will be voting for the wise Stalin foreign policy of the USSR, for lasting peace among nations, for the extension and consolidation of the international front of peace, democracy and socialism.

The peaceful constructive labor of the Soviet people and their security are reliably protected by our glorious Soviet Army, which emerged from the war a first-class modern army, with perfected weapons, highly experienced commanders, and with a splendid fighting morale. Since the war the commanders and ranks of the Soviet Army and Navy are constantly perfecting their military and political training and mastering the first-class weapons with which socialist industry supplies our armed forces. The armed forces of the USSR will be a

formidable adversary to any and every aggressor and aspirant for world supremacy. The Soviet people may rely upon their gallant army.

The successes of the Soviet armed forces were ensured by the Communist Party. Guided by the warnings of Lenin and Stalin that as long as the capitalist world exists there will always exist the threat of imperialist attack on the USSR, the Communist Party makes it its aim constantly to strengthen the armed forces of the USSR.

In voting for the candidates of the Communist and non-Party bloc, the electors will be voting to keep the frontiers of the Soviet Union impregnable to any enemy, and to strengthen the armed forces of the Soviet Union, which are vigilantly guarding the peace we have won, the constructive labors of the Soviet people, and the interests of our socialist country.

The Communist Party of the Soviet Union (Bolsheviks), which is the leading force of the Soviet people, is successfully directing the movement of our socialist country toward communism, subordinating all our economic and cultural endeavors to this great end. The party of Lenin and Stalin is the inspirer and organizer of the powerful development of every branch of economy, culture, science, and art.

At every stage of the struggle for the liberty and happiness of the people, for the independence and prosperity of our country, for the building of a communist society in our land, the Bolshevik Party has been successful because it enlisted the creative activity of the millions of the Soviet people, tirelessly strengthened its ties with the masses, and always listened to the voice of the masses.

The successful accomplishment of the historic tasks confronting our country is intimately connected with the development of Bolshevik criticism and self-criticism, which is one of the basic conditions of our development. The Party is desirous to have all comrades, Party and non-Party, boldly disclose shortcomings in our work and indicate ways and methods of eliminating them. The Party makes it its task to support and encourage healthy criticism of the work of Soviet and economic organizations and to take all measures to eliminate defects disclosed. This is necessary in order that all our work, all our communist construction, may improve from

day to day and advance from success to success.

The Communist Party has won the confidence and love of the Soviet people by its devoted service to the country. It highly appreciates and treasures this confidence. The Communist Party continues to count upon the confidence of the Soviet people.

All the activities of the Communist Party demonstrate that it is really capable of effectively protecting the interests of the people. The workers of the world are learning from the example of the party of Lenin and Stalin how to fight oppression and tyranny and win liberty and socialism. The peoples of our country, confident in their strength and the triumph of their just cause, solidly rallied behind their fighting vanguard, the Bolshevik Party, boundlessly devoted to the cause of Lenin and Stalin, and under the wise and tested guidance of the great leader of the working people, Comrade Stalin, indicate the way to a bright and happy future to the laboring folk in all countries.

Guided by its great leader, Comrade Stalin, the genius who is carrying on Lenin's immortal work, the Communist Party is firmly and confidently leading the Soviet people to communism.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (Bolsheviks) calls upon all voters, men and women—workers, peasants, members of the Soviet Army and Navy and the Soviet intellectuals—to rally still closer in the coming elections to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR around the Communist Party, around the leader and teacher of the peoples of the Soviet Union, Comrade Stalin, for the struggle to further the prosperity of our country and for the victory of communism in our land.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (Bolsheviks) calls upon all Communists to vote for the non-Party candidates with the same unanimity as for the Communist candidates. The Communist Party trusts that the non-Party electors will vote for the Communist candidates to the Supreme Soviet with the same unanimity as for the non-Party candidates.

Comrades, vote for the candidates of the Communist and non-Party bloc!

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (Bolsheviks)

By decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, on the basis of Articles 36 and 37 of the rules governing the elections to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, the Central Electoral Commission for the elections to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR is confirmed in the following composition, consisting of representatives of public organizations and working people's societies:

Chairman of the Central Electoral Commission, A. P. Osipov (the All-Union Central Council of Trade-Unions), Deputy Chairman, N. A. Mikhailov (the Lenin Young Communist League of the Soviet Union), Secretary, A. L. Dedov (the Political Educational Institutions).

Members of the Central Electoral Commission: N. S. Khrushchev (the Moscow Communist organizations), S. I. Vavilov (the Trade-Union of Workers in Higher Schools and Scientific Institutions), A. A. Gryza (the Kiev Communist organizations), V. I. Kozlov (the Trade-Union of Workers in State Institutions of the Byelorussian SSR), A. A. Fadeyev (the Union of Soviet Writers of the USSR), U. Yusupov (the Uzbek Communist organizations).

F. F. Kuznetsov (the Central Committee of the All-Union Council of the Voluntary Society for the Promotion of the Army), Z. Shayakhmetov (the Kazakh Communist organizations), I. A. Kairov (the Trade-Union of Workers in Elementary and Secondary Schools of the RSFSR), S. I. Chikovani (the Union of Soviet Writers of the Georgian SSR), V. M. Andrianov (the Leningrad Communist organizations), M. F. Shkiriyatov (the Trade-Union of Workers in Political Educational Institutions).

G. Aliyev (the workers, engineers, technical workers and office employees of the Stalin Oil Trust of the Azerbaijan SSR), S. V. Adomavichyute (the Young Communist organizations of the Lithuanian SSR), Z. P. Lupinov (the workers, office employees and engineers of the Stalin Iron and Steel Combine in Magnitogorsk), M. V. Birsha (the workers, office employees and engineers of the Tiraspol Canning Works, Moldavian SSR), V. K. Elsis (the Trade-Union of Medical Workers of the Latvian SSR), A. Karymshagov (the collective farmers of the Almalu-Bulak Collective Farm, Kirghiz SSR).

S. Yusupova (the Trade-Union of Workers in Higher Schools and Scientific Institutions of the Tajik SSR), A. M. Shtyrova (the workers, office employees and engineers of the Trekhgornaya Manufactura Textile Mill named after Dzerzhinsky in Moscow), K. M. Drampyan (the Trade-Union of Workers in Elementary and Secondary Schools of the Armenian SSR), M. Gaipov (the collective farmers of the "12 Years of the RKKA" Collective Farm of Ashkhabad District, Turkmenian SSR), E. A. Kapp (the Trade-Union of Workers in Education and Art of the Estonian SSR), A. P. Gotchiev (the Trade-Union of Workers in Forestry and Lumbering of the Karelo-Finnish SSR).

sheviks) calls upon all the voters to go to the polls on March 12, 1950. There must not be a single voter who does not exercise his honorable right to elect the members of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

Let March 12, 1950, be for the working people of the Soviet Union a day of general celebration, a demonstration of their solid unity with the party of Lenin and Stalin.

ALL TO THE POLLS!

Long live our great Soviet Motherland—the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics!

Long live the mighty Soviet people!

Long live the Communist and non-Party bloc in the coming elections to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR!

Long live the great Bolshevik Party, the party of Lenin and Stalin, the battle-stepped vanguard of the Soviet people, the inspirer and organizer of all our victories!

Long live the great leader and teacher of the Communist Party and the Soviet people, our beloved Comrade Stalin!

CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE
COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE
SOVIET UNION (BOLSHEVIKS)



SIGNING OF SOVIET-CHINESE TREATY. Soviet Foreign Minister A. Y. Vyshinsky is shown affixing his signature to the Treaty and Agreements between the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China. From left to right: A. A. Gromyko, N. A. Bulganin, N. V. Roshchin, Chou En-lai, A. I. Mikoyan, N. S. Khrushchev, K. E. Voroshilov, V. M. Molotov, J. V. Stalin, Mao Tse-tung, B. F. Podtserop, N. T. Fedorenko, Wang Chia-hsiang, G. M. Malenkov, Cheng Po-ta, L. P. Beria, S. Azizov, and L. M. Kaganovich.

Speeches of A. Y. Vyshinsky and Chou En-lai On Signing of Treaty and Agreements

The following is the text of a speech made by A. Y. Vyshinsky on February 14 on the occasion of the signing of the Treaty and Agreements between the USSR and the People's Republic of China.

MR. CHAIRMAN of the Central People's Government, Mr. Prime Minister of the State Administration Council, Gentlemen:

Today a new, remarkable page has been added to the history of Soviet-Chinese relations. Today documents of tremendous historic importance have been signed—a Treaty of Friendship, Alliance, and Mutual Assistance, an Agreement on the Chinese Changchun Railway, Port Arthur, and Dalny, and an Agreement on long-term economic credits—announcement of the signing of which will be met with a feeling of profound satisfaction not only by the whole of the Soviet people but also by all friends of peace, democracy, and progress.

The Treaty of Friendship, Alliance and Mutual Assistance and the aforementioned Agreements, based on respect for the principles of equality, state independence, and national sovereignty,

seal the historic ties between the peoples of the Soviet Union and the Chinese peoples. The Soviet people have always harbored a profound feeling of friendship and respect for the Chinese people, for their heroic struggle for liberation under the guidance of the leader of the Chinese people, Mao Tse-tung, against feudal and imperialist oppression. In their constant sympathy with this struggle the Soviet people proceeded from the profound conviction that, as the leader of the Soviet people J. V. Stalin said back in 1925, "right and justice are entirely on the side of the Chinese revolution."

"That is why," J. V. Stalin said then, "we sympathize and will sympathize with the Chinese revolution in its struggle for the liberation of the Chinese people from the yoke of the imperialists and for the unification of China into a single state."

The Soviet people have invariably demonstrated their sympathy with the cause of liberation of the Chinese people. The Treaty of Friendship, Alliance, and Mutual Assistance signed today between the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China expresses the striving of both our peoples for eternal

friendship and co-operation for the good of our countries, for the strengthening of peace and the security of nations.

Of great and important significance is the Agreement on the Chinese Changchun Railway, Port Arthur, and Dalny. The Agreement points out that since 1945 radical changes have occurred in the situation in the Far East which permit a new approach to the question of the Chinese Changchun Railway, Port Arthur, and Dalny. Every article of this Agreement bespeaks the high respect on the part of the Soviet Union for the national independence and national rights and interests of the Chinese people, bespeaks the grandeur of the principles of Soviet foreign policy.

The determination of our peoples to develop and consolidate the economic and cultural ties between the Soviet Union and China and to render each other economic assistance formed the basis of the Agreement on granting of long-term economic credits by the Soviet Union to the People's Republic of China.

The Treaty and Agreements signed today between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the People's Republic of China constitute the largest contribution to the cause of strengthen-

ing peace and democracy throughout the world.

Permit me, Mr. Chairman and Mr. Prime Minister, to congratulate you on the signing of these historic acts sealing our alliance and friendship.

May the alliance and friendship between the peoples of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the People's Republic of China strengthen and live forever!

The following is the text of the speech made by Chou En-lai on February 14.

MR. CHAIRMAN of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, Mr. Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR, Gentlemen:

The new Treaty of Friendship, Alliance, and Mutual Assistance, the Agreement on the Chinese Changchun Railway, Port Arthur, and Dalny, and the Agreement on Granting Credits to China have been signed today between the People's Republic of China and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and notes have been exchanged. The conclusion of the above Treaty and Agreements is based on the vital interests of the great peoples of China and the Soviet Union and indicate the fraternal friendship and eternal co-operation between China and the Soviet Union. The conclusion of the Treaty and Agreements is a special expression of the fervent assistance to the revolutionary cause of the Chinese peoples on the part of the Soviet Union, directed by the policy of Generalissimo Stalin. There is no doubt that this close and sincere co-operation between China and the Soviet Union is of extremely profound historic importance and will inevitably have immense influence upon and results for the cause of peace and justice for the peoples of the East and the whole world.

The great friendship between our two Powers has consolidated since the October Socialist Revolution. However, imperialism and the counterrevolutionary government of China hampered further co-operation between us. The victory of the Chinese people has brought about radical changes in the situation. The Chinese people, under the leadership of the Chairman, Mao Tse-tung, have set up the People's Republic

Speech of Mao Tse-tung On Leaving Moscow

On leaving Moscow, Mao Tse-tung, Chairman of the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China made the following speech before the microphone at the railway station:

DEAR Comrades and Friends:
While in Moscow, Comrade Chou En-lai and I, as well as the members of the Chinese delegation, met Generalissimo Stalin and responsible comrades from the Soviet Government. It is hard to express in words the complete mutual understanding and profound friendship built up on the basis of the fundamental interests of our great peoples of China and the Soviet Union. Everybody sees that the unity of the great Chinese and Soviet peoples sealed by the Treaty is lasting, inviolable and unshakable. This unity will inevitably influence not only the florescence of the great Powers—China and the Soviet Union—but also the future of all humanity, and will lead to the victory of justice and peace the world over.

During our sojourn in the USSR we have visited a number of plants and collective farms. We have seen the great successes achieved by the workers, peas-

ants and intelligentsia of the Soviet Union in the construction of socialism, we have seen the Soviet people's style of combining revolutionary scope with efficiency, a style developed under the leadership of Comrade Stalin and the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks. This confirms the conviction which the Chinese Communists always had: the experience of economic and cultural construction and construction in other major spheres of the life of the Soviet Union will serve as an example for the construction of new China.

In the course of the sojourn in the capital of the USSR—Moscow—and in the city of the birth of the October Revolution—Leningrad—we felt warm hospitality. Leaving the great socialist capital we sincerely express heartfelt gratitude to Generalissimo Stalin, the Soviet Government and the Soviet people.

Long live the eternal friendship and eternal co-operation between China and the Soviet Union.

Long live the peoples of the Soviet Union!

Long live the teacher of the Revolution the world over, the best friend of the Chinese peoples, Comrade Stalin!

of China and have formed a state of unprecedented unity, and this made sincere co-operation between our two great States possible. Thanks to the meetings and exchange of opinions between Generalissimo Stalin and the Chairman, Mao Tse-tung, this possibility became a reality, and the friendship, alliance, and mutual assistance between China and the Soviet Union are sealed now with the signed Treaty. The imperialist bloc headed by American imperialism resorted to all kinds of provocative methods attempting to frustrate the friendship between our Powers, but these ignominious attempts utterly failed.

The significance of the Treaty and

Agreements between China and the Soviet Union is of particular importance for the revived People's Republic of China. This Treaty and these Agreements will help the Chinese people to realize that they are not alone, and will help in the restoration and development of the Chinese economy. The Agreement between China and the Soviet Union on the Chinese Changchun Railway, Port Arthur, and Dalny, the Agreement on Granting Credits to China, and also the exchange of letters on transferral gratis to the Chinese Government by the Soviet Government of property acquired in Manchuria from the Japanese owners and on transferring gratis the buildings in the former so-called mili-

An Important Contribution to the Cause Of Peace and World Security

The following is the text of an editorial published in the newspaper "Izvestia" on February 16.

ON FEBRUARY 14, in Moscow, representatives of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and of the People's Republic of China signed extremely important documents: the Treaty of Friendship, Alliance, and Mutual Assistance between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the People's Republic of China; the Agree-

Chou En-lai Speech

(Continued from page 139)

tary cantonment in Peking, which constitute a demonstration of great friendship on the part of the Soviet Government and Generalissimo Stalin, doubtlessly will evoke the greatest enthusiasm among the Chinese people.

Permit me on behalf of the Chinese people to express gratitude to Generalissimo Stalin and the Soviet Government for this great friendship.

China and the Soviet Union are effecting close co-operation for the sake of peace, justice, and universal security, and this co-operation expresses not only the interests of the peoples of China and the Soviet Union but also the interests of all the peoples of the East and the whole world who hold peace and justice dear. I am sure that our Treaty and Agreements will be supported not only by the peoples of China and the Soviet Union but also by progressive humanity of the whole world. And only the imperialists and warmongers will meet this Treaty and Agreements with hatred.

The rallying of the peoples of China and the Soviet Union, which have a population of approximately 700,000,000, constitutes a force impossible to conquer.

Long live the eternal friendship and eternal co-operation of China and the Soviet Union!

ment on the Chinese Changchun Railway, Port Arthur, and Dalny; and the Agreement on long-term economic credits to the People's Republic of China. These documents were prepared as a result of negotiations conducted in a cordial atmosphere of friendly, mutual understanding.

The fact that the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, J. V. Stalin, took part in the negotiations is evidence of the great historic significance of these documents designed to furnish a legal foundation for the long and unbreakable friendship which binds the Soviet people with the Chinese people who have now won their freedom and formed a People's Government for the first time in China's history.

The Soviet people have always regarded with deep and sincere sympathy the great struggle so heroically conducted by the Chinese people for their liberation from the imperialist and feudal yoke.

The sympathies of the Soviet people have invariably been on the side of the progressive forces of the Chinese people in their struggle against imperialism and reaction, and they assisted China in her struggle against the Japanese aggressors. As Mao Tse-tung, Chairman of the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China, declared on the day of his arrival in Moscow, the most important tasks at the present time are "the consolidation of the world front of peace headed by the Soviet Union, the struggle against the instigators of war, the consolidation of good-neighborly relations between the two great States—China and the Soviet Union—and promotion of the friendship between the Chinese and Soviet peoples." And the documents recently signed are designed to promote these very aims.

The signing of these historical documents became possible thanks to the

radical changes that have taken place in the Far East since 1945: the crushing blow by the armed forces of the Soviet Union which routed the crack units of the Japanese Army in Manchuria, and the stubborn and heroic struggle of the Chinese people brought about Japanese defeat and opened before the Chinese people the possibility for peaceful development. Nevertheless, the criminal Kuomintang Government unleashed a civil war against the democratic forces of the Chinese people with the object of bringing China under the rule of reaction and imperialist tyranny. This object was not achieved, and the basic schemes of Chinese reaction suffered utter failure. The reactionary Kuomintang clique of Chiang Kai-shek was smashed by the forces of Chinese democracy and had to seek safety in the flight to Formosa. China has become a People's Democratic Republic. China formed the Central People's Government which is friendly toward the Soviet Union. This Government united China into a single state and proved its ability to safeguard the state independence and territorial integrity of China, and to uphold the national honor and dignity of the Chinese people.

The Treaty of Friendship, Alliance, and Mutual Assistance is designed to reinforce the good-neighborly and friendly relations existing between the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China to the mutual benefit of the basic interests of the peoples of the two countries. The purpose of the Treaty, concluded on the basis of the full equality of the parties, is to ensure lasting peace and general security in the Far East and in the whole world in conformity with the aims and principles of the United Nations organization, as is specified in the preamble of the Treaty.

The Treaty specifies that the Contracting Parties—the USSR and China—are

mutually obligated to take jointly all the measures at their disposal necessary for preventing a repetition of aggression and violation of the peace by Japan or any other state which may directly or indirectly align itself with Japan in any form in acts of aggression.

At the same time, the Soviet Union and the Chinese People's Republic declare in the Treaty their readiness to take part, in the spirit of sincere co-operation, in all international moves intended to ensure peace and security in the whole world, and to devote all their strength to the earliest achievement of these aims.

The Treaty also commits the two Contracting Parties to work by mutual consent for the earliest possible conclusion of a peace treaty with Japan in conjunction with the other Powers which were their Allies in the Second World War.

Under the Treaty, published on February 15, the two Contracting Parties—the Soviet Union and China—are committed not to enter into any alliance directed against the other party, and to stay out of any coalitions, as well as actions or measures, directed against it. The Treaty provides for mutual consultations between the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China on all important international problems affecting their common interests, and that in this matter they shall be guided by the interests of peace and general security.

In the same spirit of friendship and close co-operation which permeates the entire Treaty, the Soviet Union and China have undertaken to promote economic and cultural relations between the two countries and to render each other all possible economic assistance in conformity with the principles of equality, mutual respect for the state sovereignty and territorial integrity and non-interference in the domestic affairs of either country.

It is hardly necessary to explain the tremendous extent to which the cause of peace benefits from the concluded alliance between such great powers as the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the People's Republic of China, whose peoples and Governments are firmly determined to reinforce peace and safeguard it from the encroachments of any aggressor.

Also of great significance is the second of the signed documents—the Agreement on the Chinese Changchun Railway, Port Arthur, and Dalny.

Under the Soviet-Chinese Agreement of August 14, 1945, the Chinese Changchun Railway was to become the property of China upon the expiration of 30 years. Under the Agreement published on February 15, the Soviet Government transfers to the People's Republic of China without compensation all its rights in the joint administration of the CCR, with all the property of the railway, directly after the conclusion of a Peace Treaty with Japan, but not later than at the end of 1952.

The Soviet Union and China have also agreed that the Soviet troops shall be withdrawn from the jointly used naval base of Port Arthur on the aforementioned dates. As specified in the Agreement, the civil administration in the Port Arthur area is to be within the direct jurisdiction of the Chinese Government. The Agreement contains a provision to the effect that should the USSR or China become the object of aggression—after the withdrawal of the Soviet troops—on the part of Japan or any other state that may align itself with Japan, China and the USSR may jointly use the naval base of Port Arthur in the interest of their common military operations against the aggressor. This use may be resorted to on the proposal of the Government of the People's Republic of China and with the consent of the Soviet Government.

With regard to the question of Port Dalny, it is subject to consideration after the conclusion of a peace treaty with Japan. The administration at Dalny shall be within the complete jurisdiction of China. In the course of 1950, all the property at Dalny now held by the Soviet Government temporarily or under a lease shall be taken over by the Government of the People's Republic of China.

As specified in the published communiqué, the Soviet Government shall also transfer gratis to the Central People's Government of China the property acquired by Soviet economic organizations from its Japanese owners in Manchuria in 1945, as well as the buildings owned by the Soviet Union in the former cantonment in Peking.

Under the Agreement on long-term

economic credits, the Soviet Government is to advance to the Government of the People's Republic of China credits in the amount of 300,000,000 American dollars for a term of five years for use in payment for equipment and other materials to be supplied to China by the Soviet Union. In view of the extreme devastation of China as a result of the military operations conducted on her territory for a long time, the credits are advanced on the privileged terms of one per cent annual interest. The People's Republic of China is to pay back these credits through deliveries of raw materials and tea to the Soviet Union, as well as in gold and American dollars. There is no doubt that this Agreement will promote extensive economic co-operation between the USSR and China on the basis of full equality of the parties and mutual respect for their interests.

With the signing of the aforementioned Agreements, the Foreign Ministers of the USSR and of the People's Republic of China, A. Y. Vyshinsky and Mr. Chou En-lai, simultaneously exchanged notes in which the two countries declared that the Treaty of August 14, 1945, as well as the Agreements on the Chinese Changchun Railway, Port Arthur, and Dalny concluded at that time are no longer valid. The two countries take cognizance of the complete security of the independent position of the Mongolian People's Republic as a result of the referendum taken in 1945 and as a result of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the People's Republic of China and the MPR. The Mongolian People's Republic has for 30 years been existing as an independent state.

The Agreements concluded between the two greatest States of the world—the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the People's Republic of China—will be on record in history as a most important contribution to the cause of peace. All the partisans of peace in all countries of the world will henceforth feel still greater confidence in the struggle for their lofty cause.

The alliance concluded between the USSR and China is an earnest of many more great victories to come in the struggle for peace, democracy, and security of the peoples.

International Women's Day, March 8 Celebrated in Soviet Union

By S. Gilevskaya

SOVIET women celebrated March 8—International Women's Day—in a setting showing all the signs of the great strides being made in the development of communism. The remarkable results in the economic and cultural fields attained in the Soviet Union during 1949 gladden the hearts of the Soviet people, inspire them with pride for their country, and once again demonstrate the advantages of planned socialist economy over the capitalist system of economy.

The trend of constructive effort in the USSR can well be illustrated by a single example: in the five years since the victorious Stalingrad battle, the city has built 120 industrial enterprises, 27,000 dwelling houses, 72 schools, 14 hospitals, more than 100 kindergartens and nurseries, 30 clubs, two theaters, and a large number of public buildings and stores.

The figures cited eloquently testify to the immense creative effort that fills the lives of the Soviet people, to their peaceful aspirations, and to their deter-



STATE OFFICIAL. Dr. Alia Ymarova is Deputy Minister of Public Health of the Uzbek SSR. The emancipation of Eastern women in Soviet times is a spectacular chapter in woman's progress.

mination to make life still happier and even more joyful.

Soviet women hold a place of honor in the ranks of the builders of communism. There is no field of human endeavor in which women have not distinguished themselves as true patriots, in which women have not displayed their competence and high moral qualities.

The names of the many women innovators in industry are well known throughout the country. Among them are textile workers Natalia Yarygina, Lyudmila Nemytsheva, Lydia Kononenko, and Maria Rozhneva, brigade leader Valentina Khrisanova of the electric-bulb factory, leather cutter Olga Mushukova of the Skorokhod Shoe Factory, and garment maker Polina Sukhoverova of the Moscow Krasnaya Shveya Factory.

New heroines of labor and innovators of industry are coming to the fore every day.

In the factories of Kharkov alone, more than 2,000 working women have completed their five-year production programs ahead of schedule. At the

Tinyakov Factory 170 working women have, in the course of four years, completed from 8 to 13 annual production quotas each. At the Voroshilovgrad Locomotive Works, 65 per cent of the



PROFESSOR. Dr. Zinaida Ogloblina is a professor at the Leningrad First Medical Institute.



STAKHANOVITE. Lydia Deyeva of the First State Watch Factory exceeds quotas by 135 per cent.

working women are now working on the 1951 and 1952 plans.

Not long ago the Executive Board of the Ministry of the Automobile and Tractor Industry called a meeting at which factory directors and chief engineers listened with keen attention to the report of Nina Nazarova, a gear-cutter at the Urals Automobile Plant, in which she told how she manages to keep her machines in such excellent condition that they operate smoothly and efficiently for several years at a stretch without undergoing capital repairs.

All factories are now gaining from the experience of the Stakhanovite machine-operator from the Urals by copying her methods. As a result machinery is now being made to operate more efficiently, thereby effecting an economy of millions of rubles to the benefit of the State.

Maria Levchenko, a woman worker at the Moscow Burevestnik Shoe Factory, was the initiator of an All-Soviet contest of leather-cutters for better and more economic utilization of materials. In 1949 she alone effected an economy of more than 1,550,000 square inches of leather, out of which 4,000 pairs of shoes were made. Levchenko now has a vast number of followers.

In all fields of endeavor Soviet women are making steady progress in their creative accomplishments. At the present time 280,000 women are employed as engineers, technicians, factory directors, and managers of shops and other industrial units. In tsarist Russia only 600 women were employed in such capacities.

There are hundreds of women in the country who are broadly popular and highly respected as leaders and organizers in industry. The names of such women as Elena Dzhaparidze—the Deputy Minister of the USSR Iron and Steel Industry, Anna Severyanova—the director of the Trekhgornaya Textile Mill, Sofia Sarvazyan—the director of a furniture factory in Yerevan (capital of the Armenian Soviet Socialist Republic), Gozel Mamedova—the director of the Ashkhabad Knit Goods Factory in Turkmenia, and of many other equally talented organizers of socialist industry are well-known.

The abilities and talents of Soviet peasant women have developed into full bloom under the Soviet regime. In the collective farms there is not a prob-

lem that is solved nowadays without the women members. They are playing an important role in the postwar development of agriculture, working as chairmen of collective farms, as agronomists, zootechnicians, brigade leaders, tractor drivers, and combine operators. Soviet peasant women are enthusiastically carrying out the great plan for the transformation of nature: they are planting forest belts and building water reservoirs that will safeguard against drought an enormous area of 296,520,000 acres. For attaining high crop yields and for outstanding accomplishment in livestock breeding 1,180 peasant women have been honored with the title of Hero of Socialist Labor, and many thousands of others have been decorated with orders and medals.

Alexandra Lyuskova, a distinguished livestock breeder, who holds the title of Hero of Socialist Labor and is a Stalin Prize winner, says about her own destiny:

"I often think: who would I have been under the old tsarist regime? An ignorant and downtrodden peasant woman. The period known as happy childhood had dropped out of my own life. The main thing that I had been robbed of in those years was an education, and that fact has always been painful to realize. I was unable to attend school and remained illiterate. I began to work for hire when I was still a child. The thing that brought a change



FARM INNOVATOR. Praskovya Angelina is famed for her initiative as a tractor-driver.

in my life was the Great October Socialist Revolution, the fathers of which were Lenin and Stalin."

Now Alexandra Lyuskova is a person of consequence, honored and respected by all. She has been elected a deputy to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. Lyuskova's experience in developing a highly-productive breed of hogs is now benefiting millions of other livestock breeders. Lectures are being read about her accomplishments in that field, and many books are devoted to the subject. Alexandra Lyuskova owes her success in animal husbandry not only to her own creative endeavors, but also to the fact that she bases her work on scientific principles. The labor of many thousands of women on the collective farms is distinguished by high intelligence, a thorough knowledge of agro-technical principles, and pervasive desire to achieve improvement and perfection.

Soviet peasant women are living a prosperous and cultured life. The Soviet countryside no longer has any similarity with the old, prerevolutionary village.

"Our village has changed beyond recognition," say the peasants of Burnovo Village in the Kazakh Soviet Socialist Republic. "Large and spacious homes have replaced the dilapidated huts of olden times. We now have a school, a clubhouse, a library, a hospital, and a motion picture theater, as well as electricity and radio. Books and newspapers have become a necessity in every peasant home. Our village has produced many



SINGER. Rosa Baglanova, a young Kazakh woman, is soloist of the Alma-Ata State Philharmonic.

intellectuals—teachers, agronomists, and engineers."

This illustrative example shows how one of the most important tasks involved in the construction of communism is being successfully carried out in the Soviet Union—how the difference between town and village is being gradually obliterated.

During the years of Soviet power a new intelligentsia has come into being in the USSR. It has risen from the ranks of the people and is wholeheartedly devoted to the interests of the people. In the ranks of the intellectuals, women hold a place of honor. To judge of the important part they are playing in the advancement of Soviet science, it is sufficient to note that there are 34,000 women engaged in the academies of science of the Union and the Republics, and in the various scientific-research institutes. For outstanding accomplishment in the fields of science, literature, and art, 289 women have been awarded Stalin Prizes.

Each year new talent keeps pouring into the country's best theaters. In the USSR, the fact that Sokolova, who recently worked in a factory, has become a soloist in Moscow's Grand Opera and Ballet Theater, or that Guseva, a former collective farmer, has become a soloist in the Leningrad Opera and Ballet

Theater, causes no surprise or astonishment. Such events have become commonplace in the life of the Soviet people.

Soviet women owe their progress and their creative accomplishments to their country, to the Communist Party, and to the Soviet Government, which have opened to them the broad gates of opportunity in the fields of education and productive labor. Before the revolution only 13 per cent of the women were literate, while today women account for one-half of the specialists with a secondary education and for 44 per cent of the specialists with a higher education. Among the 1,128,000 students of our higher educational establishments, one-half are women.

The extensive network of nurseries, kindergartens, children's consultation centers, and various extra-scholastic institutions (such as Pioneer clubs and technical and biological stations) are of great help to the Soviet woman in combining the noble duties of a mother with active participation in socialist construction.

International Women's Day, the 8th of March, was the day on which the women of all countries mobilized and consolidated their forces in their struggle for peace and democracy. On that day Soviet women, hailing their foreign

sisters, said: We are working unselfishly and contributing every ounce of our energy to strengthen our country and to build communism; we regard that as our fundamental task, for the strength of the Soviet Union gives additional strength to the forces of peace, which are being led by the USSR.

That is why the Soviet women celebrated March 8 by scoring fresh successes in their labor efforts, by giving fresh impetus to the socialist labor contest.

In the Soviet Union March 8 closely preceded another significant event in the life of the Soviet people. On March 12 elections will be held to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR—the highest organ of the Soviet State.

Soviet women, enjoying equal rights with men in all spheres of life, actively participate in the administration of the State. More than 2,000 women are deputies to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and to the Supreme Soviets of the constituent republics; about 500,000 women are deputies of the village, district, municipal, and regional Soviets. Dozens of women hold high office in the Government serving as ministers and deputy ministers. Together with the rest of the Soviet people, the women are working in the election campaign. Many of them have been entrusted with the responsible duty of serving as members of the central, republican and local election commissions, which are entrusted with the task of supervising the elections and seeing to it that the election regulations are strictly observed. Among the members of the Central Election Commission are six women: Alexandra Shtyrova, a weaver in a Moscow textile factory; Matrena Birsha, foreman in a cannery in Moldavia; Karine Drampyan, an Honored Teacher of the Armenian Soviet Socialist Republic; Professor Sarodzhon Yusupov of Tajik nationality; Stefa Adomavichyute, head of the Young Communists League of the Lithuanian Republic; and Vilma Elsis, head doctor of a polyclinic in Riga, Latvia.

Soviet women are marking the momentous event by working enthusiastically in Stakhanovite shifts.

The elections to the Supreme Soviet will once again offer a demonstration of genuine socialist democracy, a democracy for the people as a whole, regardless of sex, race, nationality or social standing.



JOYOUS MOTHERHOOD. A farm woman and her son are given checkups at a medical consultation center in Nartan Village, Kabardinian ASSR. Medical and pediatric care are available everywhere; there is no charge.

Soviet Union's Best Woman Weaver Leads Remarkable, Rich Life

By N. Aralovets

ON the list of candidates for election to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR will be found the name of the Moscow weaver, Alexandra Shtyrova.

Who is this Soviet working woman and what is it that has brought her to the ranks of the most outstanding and respected people in the Soviet country?

Fourteen years ago Alexandra Shtyrova, a young and graceful girl, entered the Moscow Trekhgornaya Textile Mill. Having been born into a family of textile workers, her ambition from early childhood was to become a weaver and learn to make bright and beautiful fabrics. Her parents have always worked in the Trekhgornaya Mill. After she was graduated with honors from the mill's training school, Shtyrova started working in the weaving department of that enterprise.

Her two years of study in this training school had given the young weaver the necessary theoretical and practical preparation. But she still needed help in the first steps of her independent work in the mill. And experienced working women, foremen, and engineers did everything to assist the young girl to master to perfection the work of weaving.

Keenly and persistently Shtyrova studied the experiences of the work of notable weavers and learned from them their high craftsmanship. In the evenings she attended technical courses. Her great abilities, love for her work and the solicitude and aid of the workers in the mill helped to advance the young girl to the ranks of the top weavers. Alexandra Shtyrova developed into an outstanding, well-educated, and efficient working woman, into one of the leaders of the Stakhanovite movement in the textile industry.

During the war the mill worked to produce materials needed for the country's defense. It was producing a new assortment of goods to which the workers had not yet become accustomed.

There were many difficulties. But the front required fabrics, and Alexandra Shtyrova, on her own accord, began to operate 10 looms instead of eight as was then usual. Her patriotic example was followed by hundreds of women in the mill.

In the last year of the war, the Trekhgornaya Mill resumed production for civilian needs. Alexandra Shtyrova was already operating 12 looms, and others followed her lead. This resulted in the output of thousands of yards of fabrics above plan.

Feeling that her aim in life was creative work for the happiness of her people, Shtyrova did not rest on her laurels. She stubbornly searched for ever new possibilities of raising labor productivity. The fact that her daily output exceeded the fixed quota by 50 to 70 per cent seemed not enough to her. She was always devising ways to improve her work.

In 1946 the Soviet people embarked on the postwar Five-Year Plan for the Restoration and Development of the National Economy. The collective of many thousand men and women workers of the Trekhgornaya Textile Mill joined in the nation-wide competition for the further economic and cultural progress of their socialist Motherland.

The weavers Alexandra Shtyrova and Zinaida Menshikova came forward as the initiators of a method for operating many looms. They were the first to undertake handling 16 looms each, and their example was followed by many other women. This made it possible daily to produce scores of thousands of yards of additional fabrics.

This initiative of the weavers came to the knowledge of the Ministry of the Textile Industry. The Minister personally visited the Trekhgornaya Mill to acquaint himself with the work of the Stakhanovites, and a few days later the working women were invited to a conference of Stakhanovites in the textile

industry. At the end of the conference, Shtyrova and Menshikova were called into the Minister's room. In the course of a friendly conversation, the women told him about their ideas and production plans. They pledged themselves to produce 58,000 yards of fabrics above the annual plan.

At the end of the first year of the Five-Year Plan, Shtyrova and Menshikova reported that they had fulfilled their pledge.

The high productivity of her labor brought great fame to Shtyrova. But it was not the thirst for fame nor the desire for high earnings that inspired her efforts; it was the incessant concern for the interests of her country, for the common good, which determined her ideas and actions. Each step of her work in production and in her public activities has always been firmly linked with the general interests of the State and of the people.

Shtyrova completed fulfillment of her five-year plan in July, 1949, and has already started work on the 1951 program. She is a year and one-half ahead of schedule.

Now the best weaver in the Soviet Union, Alexandra Shtyrova has elaborated her own rational system of work in production. It is based on an excellent knowledge of machinery, careful planning of her labor, and high skill in the performance of all working operations. Each of her movements is the result of well thought-out and clever calculations, of a profound understanding of the technical process and substance of her work.

Lively and energetic, Shtyrova feels quite at ease and confident in the noisy, restless world of roaring looms. She completely subjugates them to the will of her strong hands and forces the looms to work with a maximum efficiency. Every day of her labor is a day of new creative daring in the struggle for the utilization of the latent reserves

Peasant Woman Who Became Farm Leader Nominated to Supreme Soviet

By M. Grigoryev

MANY women have been nominated as candidates for election to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. This is a striking manifestation of one of the greatest gains of Soviet democracy—the principle that women are accorded equal rights with men in all spheres, and that they are drawn into creative activities in the Government.

On the occasion of a recent visit to Yeltsy, an ancient Russian town, I had the opportunity to attend a meeting of voters in the Yeltsy Electoral District, which took place in the city's house of culture, to consider nomination of can-

didates for election to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. Among those nominated was Anastasia Pavlovna Shepeleva, chairman of the Red Sword Collective Farm. Her candidacy was supported by Stakhanovite Shchepin of the Yeltsy Communications Equipment Plant, school director Shatalova, tractor brigade leader Karasev of the Chibisovskaya Machine-and-Tractor Station, and collective farmer Korobov.

Anastasia Shepeleva, who is now 48, was born into the family of a poor peasant and spent her childhood and youth in the village of Novy Kopyl, Ryazan Region. Those were hard and joyless years for the girl. Her father, Pavel Ivanovich, could not earn enough in the village to feed his family and was forced to go to town in search of other work. But this did not help, and the family continued to starve. Like millions of peasant children, Anastasia tasted all the bitterness of hard peasant labor.

The Great October Socialist Revolution and the collective farm system brought the peasant woman to the road of a new life.

"It was only after we joined the collective farm that we village women first came to feel our human dignity," said Shepeleva speaking at the meeting.

Women of the collective farm learned to direct farming and to operate intricate agricultural machines. More than 250,000 women in the USSR are leaders of tractor brigades, 350,000 are heads of field brigades and of stock-raising farms, and 15,000 are collective farm chairmen. One of them is Anastasia Shepeleva. One of the first in the village to join the collective farm, she plunged into the work with the greatest energy. Starting as an active worker, then being elected a member of the auditing committee and subsequently working as head of a team of collective farmers, she became well prepared to direct the intricate economy of the collective farm. In 1939 the collec-

tive farmers elected her vice-chairman, and in 1944, after the liberation of the Orel Region from the German invaders, chairman of the collective farm.

The farm was faced with great and difficult tasks. It was first of all necessary to eliminate within a short space of time the terrible ravages inflicted on it by the war and to make it richer than it was previously. Shepeleva devoted all her strength and energy to its rehabilitation. She strengthened the brigades and teams, launched major construction projects, boldly applied new agro-technical methods, and thus brought the farm into the ranks of the foremost in the region. She inspired the collective farmers by her personal example and mobilized them for the fulfillment of most important work by her creative initiative. The Red Sword Collective Farm was rehabilitated in record time.

In 1946, the collective farmers expressed their deep appreciation of Shepeleva's work by electing her Deputy of the Soviet of the Union of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

Shepeleva labored heart and soul for the expansion of the collective farm. And the results of this labor are now apparent. A stable for 150 horses, a club, premises for the management office, a garage, a gasoline storehouse, a forgeshop, and a carpentry workshop were built on the farm in the course of four years. The farm has acquired three motor vehicles and a large number of the latest agricultural machines. The farm's income is sizable, and its members, the collective farmers, are leading a prosperous life. At Shepeleva's initiative the building of an inter-farm hydroelectric power station has been started. It will in the near future supply electricity to 60 farms in the district.

That Anastasia Shepeleva's work as a deputy of the highest organ of state power of the USSR is highly appraised by her constituents is proved by the fact that she has again been nominated.

Best Soviet Weaver

(Continued from page 145)

of labor productivity, for raising the efficiency of production. Not only rank-and-file weavers, but also technologists, engineers, and organizers of production can learn something from her.

"The celebrity, glory, and pride of the Trekhgornaya Mill"—this is what Shtyrova is called far beyond the bounds of her mill. And this is not an exaggerated description.

Together with Zinaida Menshikova, Natalia Dubyaga, and other multi-loom operators of the mill, Alexandra Shtyrova untiringly imparts her skill, rich experience, and knowledge to young working women.

The Soviet State has expressed its high appreciation for the labor of the well-known weaver by awarding Shtyrova the country's highest decoration—the Order of Lenin—for her outstanding labor achievements. Newspapers and the radio have carried the fame of this working woman to the remotest corners of the great Soviet country.

The life of Alexandra Shtyrova is rich and many-sided. The talented weaver has been an active public worker during all the years of her adult life. She is a member of the Moscow City Council of Trade-Unions. The weaver Alexandra Shtyrova is on the broad path of a great and bright life.

Young Woman Skippers 'Maxim Gorky,' A Soviet River Steamer

By V. Selivanov

AFTER graduating from the Krasnoyarsk River Navigation School Maria Ilyina received an assignment as a pilot. An unusually industrious young woman with a great thirst for knowledge, she persistently mastered the art of river navigation, studying the work of each member of the crew. She helped her subordinates to increase their knowledge, and she herself continued studying.

In October, 1944, Maria Ilyina celebrated her 20th birthday. A month later the chief of the shipping line called her into his office. The conversation was brief and to the point: he was thinking of appointing her captain of the steam tug *Maxim Gorky*. Maria Ilyina rejoiced at the great trust placed in her, at the fact that she would be in charge of a ship on the turbulent Yenisei.

But her rejoicing was mingled with other emotions. The words "commander of a ship" had much meaning for her. They meant not only being able to guide the ship and knowing all its machinery, but being able to guide the crew as well. And the crew was not a small one—28 persons.

The next day Ilyina came to the shipyard where the *Maxim Gorky* was undergoing repairs. During the lunch interval she called the crew together and introduced herself.

Pilot Vassili Polezhayev, a veteran Yenisei riverman, came up to the young captain, shook her hand and said:

"I've heard about you. You were an energetic pilot. Be the same kind of captain. You can depend upon us."

Maria Ilyina worked on the repair job until the navigation season opened. She came to know the members of the crew well and to grow fond of them. Her personal example and her energy spurred everybody on to complete the repairs quickly and well.

At the end of April the ship, glistening with a fresh coat of paint, set out on its first voyage. It delivered its cargo to Minusinsk 10 hours ahead of schedule. The crew rejoiced at this initial



Captain Maria Ilyina

achievement. The first voyage was the young captain's baptism of fire, so to say, and it won her the deserved respect of the entire crew. Under Captain Maria Ilyina the *Maxim Gorky* overfulfilled its program for the 1945 navigation season by 50 per cent.

The war came to an end, and the Soviet people enthusiastically launched upon the rehabilitation of the damaged national economy.

In 1946 the Supreme Soviet of the USSR approved the Five-Year Plan for the Restoration and Development of the National Economy. Together with the entire country the crew of the *Maxim Gorky* entered into the socialist competition movement for preschedule fulfillment of the Stalin Five-Year Plan. On Captain Ilyina's motion at a trade-union meeting, the crew pledged to complete its five-year program in four years.

"We ardently desire to see our beloved native land still mightier and more prosperous and our people still

happier," she said. "This depends upon us ourselves. We are the masters of our country, of our destiny, and our happiness depends upon ourselves. The better we work the quicker we'll heal the war wounds and the sooner we'll achieve our cherished goal."

Early in August, 1949, the results of the ship's work were summarized in the head office, and they were brilliant! The crew had fulfilled its obligations: it had completed its five-year plan in three years and seven months. By reducing operating costs and by thrifty expenditure of fuel it had saved about 1,000,000 rubles of state funds.

Captain Ilyina attentively follows the work of the entire crew. She has set up an advanced training circle, and together with the ship's engineer and the pilot she helps the members of the crew to broaden their knowledge.

The entire basin knows and respects Captain Maria Ilyina. She has been accorded the title of Best Captain of the USSR River Fleet. Last autumn the trade-union membership elected her to the Central Committee of the River Transport Workers' Union, and she is active in this post. In her free time she likes to read. She has quite a library of her own in her cabin—the classics of Russian literature, works by Soviet writers, and technical books.

The path traversed by young Maria Ilyina, an active builder of communist society, is the path of millions of women reared under the Soviet system.

In the Soviet land women are active participants in industrial, public, and political work. They are building the new life on a par with men, and they have a free choice of occupations. In river transport alone more than 25 per cent of the engineering and technical staff are women. On the rivers of the Soviet Union there are 29 women captains, 173 women assistant captains, 43 women pilots, and 17 women ship's engineers. And this in only one small branch of the national economy.

Soviet Women Speak Out For Peace and Progress



By Klavdia Malinina

Brigade Leader, Red Hills Collective Farm

IF ever you are in Moscow, come to visit Izmailovo, the picturesque rural park near the capital, and come, too, to our collective-farm village nearby. You will have a hearty country welcome!

If you could have visited us on March 8, International Women's Day, you would have found us in new holiday clothes, gathered at our traditional comradesly farm dinner, celebrating the wonderful advances our women have made, and reminiscing about the great changes which have taken place during our lifetimes.

The Russian village of old consisted of a number of disorderly, scattered, dilapidated, squat, straw-thatched huts. Today, you will not see such a sight. A deep layer of dry snow, like shaken-up swansdown, now covers the road which sharply ascends near the village of Izmailovo. The road is lined on both sides with neat and sturdily-built cottages with sheet iron roofs. Each of these cottages has an entrance hall, dining room, bedroom, and kitchen, while many have more rooms, too. Let

us take a look inside one of them. In nearly every one you will find oak sideboards, wardrobes, fine tables, modern bedsteads, and carpets on the floors. Each house has a radio, most of them have sewing machines and phonographs, while some have pianos, accordians, and other musical instruments. The houses are surrounded by attractive fenced-in flower gardens. This is how ordinary Moscow Region peasants, members of the Red Hills Collective Farm, are living today.

We are now preparing to celebrate the national holiday of this year in a worthy fashion: the elections to the highest organ of the Soviet Government—to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR—which will take place on March 12. According to a tradition established in our country, we, as all other working people in our country, strive to mark this significant date by new achievements in labor before electing deserving representatives of the people to the Soviet Parliament. And so we, collective farmers, have also made what would appear modest promises; but their realization will be quite important for gathering a large harvest in 1950. We have decided to make straw mats (for protecting our hotbed frames from frost) to the value of 40,000 rubles by election day, in order to provide Moscow with a larger amount of early vegetables; in addition to this, we have undertaken to spread on our fields twice the amount of artificial fertilizers that our plan calls for by that date, and also to repair all the equipment for the spring sowing ahead of schedule.

We have also undertaken to provide from our collective farm, election workers who will help to verify the electors' lists, to acquaint the constituents with the rules and regulations concerning the elections to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, to tell them about the biographies of our candidates and who will, in general, carry out political and cultural work among the masses of the electors. This year, 74 of our young collective farmers who have attained the

age of 18 will be voting for the first time. We tell them, people of a new and happy generation, of the hard and joyless life which the peasants used to lead in tsarist Russia. We tell them how we arrived at our present prosperous life.

The regeneration of the countryside, the vast scope of agricultural construction, and the development of farming have become possible only through the extensive and organized assistance rendered by the State. Our collective farms always, and especially after the war, have been and still are receiving from the Government financial loans, building materials, blueprints for standard houses, and even building equipment. We are getting more prosperous every year. We have our own village school, we receive medical assistance free of charge in our well equipped hospital. We also possess a fine club and library. But our chief capital is our people. They are developing culturally and are literally being transformed under our own eyes. The son of Anna Peskova, a collective farm woman who works in my brigade, has been graduated from a technical school; the daughter of Ivan Zhukovsky, one of our collective farmers, is also studying in a technical school; while Paulina Glotova's son is studying to be an engineer. Take my own family, for instance. I was an ordinary collective farmer, was later on promoted to be a team leader and, when my husband went to the front, I replaced him as a brigade leader. Today, there are 40 collective farm women in my brigade.

Do not imagine that our collective farm is anything out of the ordinary. The Red Hills collective farm is just an ordinary vegetable-raising collective farm, like any other. But honest and devoted labor has ensured us a prosperous and cultured life—in no way differing from that on large and small grain-producing and cattle-raising collective farms. We are now summing-up the results of the past agricultural year. They are very satisfying and are far better than those of 1948. The total yield of potatoes and vegetables was much higher. The collective farm's income has increased and, with it, the prosperity of its every member.

We will never permit the instigators of a new war to rob us of all our

achievements, of all that has been won by such persistent labor!

Our people, who hold state power in their hands, do not want and have no reason to want war. Could, for instance, our 60-year-old collective farmer, Anastasia Monakhova, harbor such thoughts after having lost four sons in the war against the Hitlerite fascists? Could I wish such a new war—I, whose husband never returned from the front? We who have made the greatest sacrifices in the war in the name of the salvation of humanity from fascist slavery most resolutely declare: "Never!"

We are builders of communism—and therefore we are profoundly interested in enduring and lasting peace. And we know that our struggle for peace expresses the most cherished dreams of ordinary people throughout the world, of people who, after suffering the horrors of the last war, are thirsting for peace and who are decidedly against a new war.

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By Yevgenia Vasilyeva

Director of Moscow Secondary Girls School No. 76, Member of the Moscow Soviet of Working People's Deputies

IN the Soviet land, solicitude for children, for their education and upbringing, for their happiness, has become an inviolable law. Whatever we may be doing, we always think of the future—and that means, of our children. Therefore, there is no more honorable calling in the Soviet Union than that of a teacher—the educator of the young generation. And we do not want war to menace the bright life of our children. We want to bring them up and to train

them to do peaceful and creative work, to be builders of a new life, and not to be victims of the sufferings and horrors of war and death. We strive to see that our children study in a way that will give them the best results and also stimulate their interest. We, Soviet teachers, imbue our children with Soviet patriotism, with respect for the life and culture of other peoples; the entire system of our education is inspired with the idea of fighting for peace and for progress.

This year we celebrated International Women's Day not only with school successes, but also with the active participation on the part of the teachers and the girls of the senior classes in the most important political campaign—the preparations for the elections to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. A polling place has been organized in our school, and by March 12, election day, we will decorate our school and make it look as festive as never before. The students of our senior classes have been enrolled as assistant election workers and are acquainting the electors with the election rules and regulations and also with the biographies of our candidates; they take turns in the everyday work at the polling place.

I, myself, as a Deputy to the Moscow Soviet and Chairman of its School Commission, am also very busy: I have to organize the activities of the 124 members of this Commission, which regularly inspects and directs the work of the schools and children's institutions in Moscow. Now it is already necessary to start preparations for summer, to select places for organizing young pioneer camps, sanatorium camps, and playgrounds for those children who remain in town. During my receptions as a Deputy, I have many long conversations with my constituents concerning the education of children, the organization of the best condition for their study and rest, and also about the coming elections.

My work as director of the girls' school and Deputy to the Moscow Soviet make my life extremely busy, interesting, and rich.

On International Women's Day, March 8, we organized a children's matinee for the youngsters and an evening party for the senior pupils; our senior pupils made reports on International Women's Day, and our little young artists, singers, and ballet dancers

who are members of the amateur art and theatrical circles gave a concert.

This day is always a great and joyful holiday for us—a day of solidarity of the forces of the working women, of all peoples, and of all countries of the world. We celebrated this day under the slogan of the fight for peace throughout the world in the name of the happiness and the future of our children!

★



By K. Moiseyeva

Saleswoman of the Children's World Department Store in Moscow

THE department store where I am employed as a saleswoman sells everything which parents and children could ask for. For the tiny tots we have a large selection of knitted and cloth booties, shirts, diapers, blankets, and so on, in what we call the "Corner for New-born Babies." For children slightly older we have a large assortment of the most varied goods: shoes, suits, plain and fur-lined coats, dresses, bibs, toys and many, many other things. We also carry a large selection of footwear, clothing, school supplies, entertaining books, and amusing games for school children. It is for this reason that our store is called the Children's World. So far, not one of our customers, whether grown-up or a child, has ever gone away disappointed.

It is pleasant to note that the purchasing capacity of the working people of our country is increasing, that their prosperity is growing, and that they are becoming more and more particular

The Moral and Political Unity Of Soviet Society

By S. Semyonov

THE Soviet people are energetically preparing for a most significant event—the elections to the Third Supreme Soviet of the USSR. The election campaign is a very vivid demonstration of the unbreakable unity and solidarity of the Soviet people, of their supreme confidence in and love for the Communist Party and their great leader and teacher, Joseph Stalin.

One of the most important results of the victory of socialism in the USSR is the moral and political unity of the people. Never before has the age-long history of mankind known any country, much less a country with a multinational population of many millions, to attain moral and political solidarity and

to adopt a single policy, a common world outlook and common moral principles as the basis of its life, struggle and labor. There is such a country today—the Soviet country, whose people are building, under the leadership of the party of Lenin and Stalin, the magnificent edifice of communism.

Neither moral nor political unity is possible in a capitalist society divided into antagonistic classes and based on the exploitation of man by man. Indeed, is it possible for the exploiters and the exploited, for millions of people bereft of the means of production and compelled to sell their labor power, people doomed to mass unemployment, to a miserable, semi-starved existence, and

for a handful of idlers who appropriate the fruits of other people's labor and are thus able to live in luxury—is it possible for them to have a common ethics and a common policy?

The moral and political unity of the Soviet people is a result of the close friendship and co-operation which has developed among the working class, the peasantry and the intellectuals in the USSR. It means that the ideology of the Communist Party has become the ideology of all the Soviet people. All the working people of socialist society, who give their unanimous support to the policy of the Communist Party of the USSR and the Soviet Government, regard this policy as an expression of their fundamental interests and work for the implementation of this policy. Two mighty forces—the people and communism—have blended in the USSR.

The working people of the USSR, who produce all the material and spiritual values and who are consciously building their new life, are the true masters of their country. Comradely co-operation and mutual aid are the characteristic features of the relations between the Soviet people in the process of production. The numerous peoples inhabiting the great Soviet Union are linked by bonds of fraternal friendship. Thus, as V. M. Molotov has pointed out, did it come about that "the new moral and political unity of the people which represents the greatest force began to be felt after the establishment of the socialist society in which all doors are locked to the exploiters and to any exploitation of man by man."

The moral and political unity of socialist society did not take shape at once. It is a result of the activities conducted for many years by the Bolshevik Party and the Soviet State. The socialist revolution in Russia was the first and decisive prerequisite for building this unity of all the Soviet people. The So-

Soviet Women Speak Out

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about the quality of the goods they buy. Customers are today demanding goods of better quality, of a higher price, and of better appearance. And it is easy for us to satisfy all the demands of our customers, since our supplies come in large quantities and wide assortments. We joined the socialist competition "for giving customers the best service," as our contribution for marking March 8, which was International Women's Day, and March 12—the day of our elections to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. Every day, before we open our store for the public, we make the most careful preparations in order to satisfy all possible requests of our customers.

The merry children's eyes and the ringing laughter of our small customers always give me great happiness. For I myself am a mother of four children. My eldest son is serving on a boat of the Mercantile Marine in the Arctic Ocean; he often writes to me, and what wonderful, tender and cheery letters! Another of my sons is working in a shoe factory and is a Stakhanovite; my younger son goes to school, where he is an excellent pupil. I am also proud

of my daughter—together with many other patriots she is working on the rehabilitation of the heroic city, Stalin-grad.

Our modest family, like all Soviet families, is engaged in peaceful creative work. We are rehabilitating our country, are building and creating, and for this reason we need peace, and not the war which the warmongers are fomenting.

All Soviet women and all progressive women of the world celebrated March 8, International Women's Day. To mark this day I wish to address my foreign sisters and tell them how joyful it is to work for one's own free country! How pleasant it is to know that you contribute your mite, that particle of your own labor which is also put into that wonderful cause for which the entire Soviet people are fighting—namely, for the fulfillment of the post-war Stalin Five-Year Plan, for the cause of peace, democracy, and progress.

My dear friends, let us rally our ranks closer around the cause of preserving peace in our struggle for the happiness of our children.

viet State of workers and peasants was born of the October Revolution. For the first time in history, the people obtained the possibility of taking a most prominent and decisive part in the political life of the country, in the administration of the State.

In order to build up the moral and political unity of the Soviet people it was necessary to secure the victory of socialism in the economic field. Under Stalin's leadership the Soviet people changed their country beyond recognition in the brief period of 13 years! From a backward, predominantly agrarian country, it developed into a mighty and advanced industrial power. Stalin's wise policy of socialist industrialization brought about the elimination of capitalist elements in the USSR, freed the country's national economy from dependence upon foreign countries and strengthened its defensive capacity. The problem of the socialist transformation of agriculture was also successfully solved by the Bolshevik Party.

All the exploiting elements—the capitalists, the merchants, the kulaks and the profiteers—were eliminated in the USSR in the course of socialist construction. A society free from the division into exploiters and exploited and composed of equal toilers has been built for the first time in the age-long history of humanity. The deep economic changes brought about corresponding changes in the position of the working class, the peasants and intelligentsia of the USSR.

The working class of the USSR is an entirely new class, emancipated from exploitation; it owns, together with all the people, the factories and mills, the coal and ore mines, the power stations and all the means and instruments of production. It plays a leading role in the Soviet people's struggle for communism.

The overwhelming majority of the Soviet peasantry is made up of collective farmers. Their work and property are based not on individual labor and backward technique, but on collective labor, common property, on modern technique and the latest achievements of agronomy.

The socialist construction period has witnessed the development of a new, Soviet intelligentsia, closely connected with the people and ready to serve the people faithfully. The development of the moral and political unity of the Soviet people would have been impos-

sible without the great advancement of culture.

Speaking of the deep changes that had taken place in the class composition of Soviet society as a result of the victory of socialism, J. V. Stalin wrote: "... The old class dividing lines between the working people of the USSR were being obliterated, the old class exclusiveness was disappearing. The economic and political contradictions between the workers, the peasants and the intellectuals were declining and becoming obliterated. The foundation for the political unity of society had been created."

The great power of the moral and political unity of Soviet society finds primary expression in the fact that the policy of the Bolshevik Party, which constitutes the vital foundation of the Soviet system, has the firm support of all the people.

The great vitality of the moral and political unity of the Soviet people lies furthermore in the fact that Communist ethics determine the conduct and action of the overwhelming majority of the Soviet people, who have become highly conscious of the general interests of the country. The principles of the new, Communist ethics which demand of the Soviet citizens an active struggle for the common interests of the peoples of the USSR and of all progressive mankind, a struggle for communism, have become the guiding principles in the life of the working people of the Soviet Union.

The unbreakable unity and solidarity of the Soviet people was brought out in particularly bold relief by the Second World War. The Soviet people have set an example to the peoples of the whole world of how to fight for the freedom and independence of one's own country. Far from breaking, the unparalleled hardships strengthened the will, spirit and unity of the Soviet people whose self-sacrificing struggle saved world civilization from the fascist cutthroats.

Four years ago, in his historic address to the voters on February 9, 1946, J. V. Stalin outlined the plans of the Communist Party for the immediate future and for a long time ahead. The great leader of the peoples armed the working people of the USSR with a magnificent program in the struggle for the building of communism. These plans received the wholehearted ap-

proval of the people in the USSR and became a symbol of their life and struggle. This is evident from the nationwide effort for the completion of the postwar Stalin Five-Year Plan ahead of schedule. By the end of last year, the average monthly output of industry in the USSR surpassed the prewar level by 53 per cent. As is known, under the Five-Year Plan the 1950 volume of industrial production is scheduled to surpass the 1940 volume by 48 per cent. Considerable headway has also been made in agriculture, in the development of Soviet culture and in raising the living standard of the working people.

In all this the Soviet people see a result of the wise and far-sighted policy of the Bolshevik Party, adopted by all the Soviet people as their own policy and successfully carried into practice. The Soviet people owe to the Bolshevik Party all their achievements and victories on the labor front and the battlefield. The Bolshevik Party is inseparable from the people. It is integrally connected with the broadest sections of the working people. The purpose of the heroic struggle, of all the fruitful activities conducted by the Party is to promote the progress of the Soviet Motherland, convert it into a still mightier power and raise the already advanced cultural and living standards of its working people.

The Soviet people are firmly following the lead of the Bolshevik Party and consciously fighting for the victory of the ideals of Lenin and Stalin. A most graphic example of the unprecedented unity between the Party and the people is furnished by the election campaigns in the USSR. The Soviet social system unites the non-Party people and the Communists into a single working commonwealth. That is why the bloc of the Communists and the non-Party people in the elections, which embodies the moral and political unity of Soviet society, is natural and practicable. It has been winning one brilliant victory after another.

The Soviet people are convinced that the coming elections to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR will provide another forceful demonstration of the moral and political unity of Soviet society, an illustration of the deep confidence and love of the working people for the Bolshevik Party, for the great architect of communism, Joseph Stalin.

Candidates of the People For the Supreme Soviet

By B. Andreyev

NOMINATIONS of candidates for the Supreme Soviet of the USSR have been completed, and ballots are being made up for the March 12 vote.

At meetings throughout the country, the working people with great enthusiasm nominated their beloved leader and organizer of their remarkable victories, Joseph V. Stalin, as their first choice for the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. They likewise have nominated Stalin's closest colleagues, V. M. Molotov, G. M. Malenkov, L. P. Beria, Marshal K. E. Voroshilov, N. M. Shvernik, A. I. Mikoyan, A. A. Andreyev, N. S. Krushchev, L. M. Kaganovich, A. N. Kosygin and N. A. Bulganin.

Alongside these nominees, leaders of the Communist Party and Soviet Government, the people of the Soviet land have named the best representatives of the working class, public figures, scientists, writers, and farmers as candidates for election to the highest legislative body of the country.

To be a chosen representative of the people is a great honor for every Soviet citizen. This honor is bestowed on the country's foremost men and women: innovators of industrial and agricultural production, Heroes of Socialist Labor, and leading Stakhanovite workers who have gained fame by outstanding performance on their jobs.

The workers of the Stalin Metallurgical Plant of Zlatoust in the Urals have nominated to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR one of their fellow-workers, the renowned steelmaker Vassili Matveyevich Amosov. The colliers of the Red October No. 1-2 Pit have named the Honored Miner Ivan Trofimovich Valegura, Hero of Socialist Labor, as their deputy. Ivan Petrovich Shatsky, head of a tractor crew at the Mikhailovskaya Machine-and-Tractor Station has been nominated by the personnel of the Chernoyerkovskaya Machine-and-

Tractor Station in the Krasnodar Territory.

What have these ordinary Soviet workers done to merit the honor and high trust of the people? What exploits have made them famous?

They have gained fame by their labor, by their splendid deeds for the happiness of all Soviet people.

Vassili Amosov last year celebrated the 25th anniversary of his work in the Soviet iron and steel industry, which he began in the South at one of the Donbas metallurgical works. From an unskilled hand in an open-hearth shop of a small mill with primitive equipment to a famous steelmaker, master of fast heats at one of the large, very modern Ural plants, initiator of the Stakhanovite movement in the iron and steel industry, such is the road traversed by Vassili Amosov.

Steelmaker Amosov is a man thinking first of all of the interests of the State. He does not only think of his personal achievements; as an advanced worker, he is interested in the achievements of his shop, his whole factory; he sees before himself constantly the interests of the entire country.

Amosov, through the newspaper *Trud*, came out with an appeal to organize a country-wide socialist competition movement among the metallurgical workers for the fulfillment of their individual five-year plan assignments in three and one-half years. This appeal was met with keen response throughout the whole country, and the competition was joined by iron and steel workers, machine builders, miners, and workers in many other fields.

He completed his five-year plan quota for the volume of metal output back at the beginning of last year.

Vassili Amosov also teaches at his plant's technical education center. Here he passes on his methods of work to the young generation of steelmen. Quite a number of his trainees, Pogrebnyak,

Strugov, Chulkov, Matyushin, Safeyev to name but a few, are masters of fast heats in their own right, and are honored men at their plant.

The well-known steelmaker Amosov is an undaunted fighter for world peace. As a member of the Soviet delegation he attended the World Peace Congress in Prague in 1949.

Speaking to the representatives of 72 nations that took part in the Congress, the Russian steelmaker Vassili Amosov solemnly declared on behalf of the iron and steel workers of the Soviet Union:

"During the three-odd years of post-war construction I have smelted more than 8,000 metric tons of A-1 Ural steel over and above the target. I know for a fact that not a single ounce of this steel was put to use for war purposes. My steel goes to make harvester combines, tractors, machine-tools, and other peaceful goods. Iron and steel, when they are in the hands of honest people, are mighty levers for raising the living standard of the people and dependable guarantees for preserving peace."

Miner Ivan Trofimovich Valegura is about Amosov's age. He first descended a pit 25 years ago as an inexperienced peasant lad.

In the years of the First Stalin Five-Year Plan he was already considered, however, one of the best Stakhanovite workers in the Donets Coal Basin. But his innovator's talent has unfolded itself most fully in the postwar years.

Upon returning to his old pit after victory, Valegura on the very first day turned out 200 per cent of his quota. Aply utilizing his mine's splendid technical facilities and rationally organizing the work of his crew, hewer Valegura systematically increased his coal output giving successively 300, 420, 669, 752, 957, and finally 1,007 metric tons of coal per shift.

The potency of any collective of Soviet miners consists in the fact that the

Questions and Answers on Democracy Of Soviet Electoral System

ON March 12 the Supreme Soviet, highest organ of state power in the USSR, will be elected. These elections are held on the basis of universal, equal and direct suffrage by secret ballot.

In the Soviet Union there are no exploiting classes. And so these elections are held without any pressure of propertied classes on the non-propertied.

Suffrage in the USSR is universal, i.e. all citizens who have reached the age of 18 have the right to vote, and nothing can hinder them from exercising that right.

Suffrage is equal: each voter has one and only one vote, and all take part in the elections on equal terms.

Elections are direct: every deputy in each of the Chambers of the Supreme Soviet is elected by direct vote of the people, and if those who elected him wish, they can recall him at any time.

The election is by secret ballot, guaranteeing full opportunity to all to cast their votes for the candidates they wish.

A series of questions and answers on the election appears below elaborating these points.

1. *Question:* How is universal suffrage realized in the USSR?

Answer: Elections of deputies to all the Soviets of Working People's Deputies—from the rural Soviets to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR—are universal. The Constitution of the Soviet State proclaims that all citizens of the USSR who have reached the age of 18, irrespective of race or nationality, sex, religion, education, domicile, social origin, property status, or past activities,

have the right to vote in the election of deputies, with the exception of insane persons and persons who have been convicted by a court of law and whose sentences include deprivation of electoral rights.

How widely the citizens of the USSR exercise their right of universal suffrage is testified by the fact that in the election of deputies to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, First Convocation, in 1937, 96.8 per cent of the voters

went to the polls, and in the election of deputies to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, Second Convocation, in 1946, 99.7 per cent went to the polls.

2. *Question:* How is equal suffrage realized in the USSR?

Answer: Equal suffrage means that in the elections to all Soviets of Working People's Deputies each citizen of the USSR has only one vote, and that the vote of one citizen is equal to the vote of any other citizen.

Nobody in the USSR has any privileges or advantages in voting. The workers, the peasants, and the intelligentsia take part in the voting on an equal basis. Women vote and are eligible for election on a par with men. People serving in the armed forces take part in the elections on a par with all other citizens. The voters of every nationality or race have equal rights in electing and being elected.

Equal suffrage is also expressed in the way election districts are formed in the elections to the two chambers of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR—the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities. All the election districts in the election of the Soviet of the Union are equal. They are formed on the basis of 300,000 of the population per district. Each district elects one deputy to the Soviet of the Union.

The election districts in the election of the Soviet of Nationalities are formed

Candidates of the People

(Continued from page 152)

achievements of one worker are immediately passed on to the entire personnel of the whole mine, to the whole district, and the whole basin. Many followers of the initiator may advance further and achieve still greater heights of labor productivity, but the glory of the initiator of the movement does not die because of that; on the contrary, it rises still higher.

Ivan Shatsky, the tractor driver from the Kuban Valley, is a representative of gifted Soviet youth. He has been working a comparatively brief period—five years. But he has displayed such organizational abilities and shown such fine examples of work that he has advanced to the front ranks of the Stakhanovite workers of the postwar Stalin Five-Year Plan. His name is widely known in the USSR.

In 1948 Alexander Chutkikh, assistant foreman at the Krasnokholm Textile Mill, today also a candidate to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, initiated the movement of the Soviet textile workers for excellent quality of output.

Tractor brigade leader Ivan Shatsky caught up Chutkikh's initiative and headed the socialist competition movement for excellent quality field cultivation.

To bear in mind, while tilling the fields of a collective farm, the millions of acres of collective farm crop land of the whole country, and to set an example to thousands of tractor brigades of other machine-and-tractor stations—such is the style of work of the Soviet man, reared by the socialist system and the Soviet way of life.

differently. According to the Constitution of the Soviet State, represented in the Soviet of Nationalities are all the Union Republics, Autonomous Republics, Autonomous Regions, and National Areas on the basis of 25 deputies from each Union Republic, 11 deputies from each Autonomous Republic, five deputies from each Autonomous Region, and one deputy from each National Area, irrespective of the size of their territory or population. It is on this principle that the election districts for the Soviet of Nationalities are formed.

3. Question: How is direct suffrage realized in the USSR?

Answer: Direct suffrage in the USSR, which is made a law by the Stalin Constitution, means that each Soviet voter elects deputies to all the Soviets of Working People's Deputies, including the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, directly, without any of the intermediate stages that take place in elections with many stages or indirect elections. Direct suffrage enables each citizen to vote for those whom he wishes to entrust with the safeguarding of his own and the State's interests, and excludes the possibility of his will being ignored.

4. Question: How is voting by secret ballot ensured in the USSR?

Answer: Secret ballot is one of the most important elements in truly democratic suffrage. Secret ballot gives the voters the opportunity to express their will with complete freedom.

Each voter appears at the polls in person and obtains his ballot, which does not bear any marks or numbers which might enable his name to be ascertained later on. He fills in his ballot in a room specially set aside for this purpose. While the voter fills in his ballot no one else has the right to be present in that room.

After filling in his ballot, the voter himself drops it folded into the sealed ballot box. The ballot box is opened only after voting has been finished.

5. Question: What is the procedure for the nomination of candidates for deputy to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR?

Answer: The right to nominate candidates is secured to public organizations and societies of the working people: Communist Party organizations, trade-unions, co-operatives, youth organizations, and cultural societies.

The right to nominate candidates is exercised both by the central organs of public organizations and societies of the working people and by their republican, territorial, regional, uyezd, and district organs, as well as by general meetings of the factory and office workers, of the servicemen of military units, by general meetings of the peasants in collective farms, villages, and volosts, and by general meetings of the workers and employees of state farms.

The regulations governing elections establish that a candidate for deputy to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR may stand for election in one election district only, and that candidates for deputy may not be members of the district or precinct election commissions in the district in which they have been nominated.

No later than 20 days before the date of elections the district election commission is obliged to make public the full name, age, occupation, and Party membership of every registered candidate for deputy to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, and the name of the public organization that nominated him. All the candidates registered by the district election commission must be included in the ballot.

6. Question: By what procedure are the election commissions for the elections to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR formed?

Answer: All the election commissions—from the Central Election Commission to the precinct commissions—are formed, in accordance with the Regulations Governing Elections to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, of representatives of trade-union organizations of factory and office workers, co-operatives, Communist Party organizations, youth organizations, cultural, technical, and scientific societies, and other public organizations and societies of the working people, registered under the procedure established by law, as well as of people nominated by meetings of factory and office workers, of the servicemen of military units, of meetings of peasants in collective farms, villages and volosts.

7. Question: Who is included in the voters' lists in the USSR?

Answer: All citizens who have the right to vote, who will have reached the age of 18 by election day, and who

reside, either permanently or temporarily, on the territory under the jurisdiction of the given Soviet of Working People's Deputies at the time the lists of voters are drawn up, are included in them. No voter may be included in more than one voters' list.

Not included in the voters' lists are persons who have been convicted by a court of law and whose sentences include deprivation of electoral rights during the period indicated in the sentence, as well as persons who have been pronounced insane according to the procedure established by law.

In order to ensure that the voters' lists are correct, the Soviet electoral law obliges the Executive Committees of the Soviets of Working People's Deputies to post them in public places for general perusal 30 days before election day so that the entire population may participate in their verification and correction.

If anyone discovers any error in the lists, for example, a misspelled surname, name, or patronymic, the omission of the names of persons who have the right to vote, or, on the contrary, the inclusion of persons deprived of the right to vote, he has the right to demand that the Executive Committee of the Soviet of Working People's Deputies make the necessary corrections.

If a voter changes his abode between the time the voters' list is posted and election day, the Executive Committee of the Soviet that drew up the list issues him a Voting Certificate of the type established by the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. Upon presenting this certificate at his new place of residence (be it permanent or temporary) the voter is at once included in the voters' list and takes part in the elections on a par with all other citizens.

8. Question: Who covers the expenditures in organizing and carrying out elections in the USSR?

Answer: The Soviet State takes upon itself all the expenditures in organizing and conducting the elections. For the preparations for and conduct of the elections it ensures the necessary amount of paper, the printshops, public buildings for holding meetings and for headquarters for the election commissions, means of communication, and other material facilities. No expenditures for participation in the elections are borne by either the candidates or the voters.

Scottish Miners' Record Impressions Of Visit to Soviet Union

By N. Loseva

THE National Union of Mineworkers (Scottish Area) recently issued a pamphlet entitled *The Scottish Miners' Delegation in the Soviet Union* in which the members of the delegation who visited the Soviet Union in the late summer of 1949 share their impressions on the trip. The delegation, consisting of six members and headed by William Pearson, General Secretary of the Scottish Miners' Union, was dispatched to the Soviet Union by decision of this union's annual conference for upholding and strengthening the friendly relations with the Soviet miners and the Soviet people.

The authors of the pamphlet first of all resolutely deny the slander spread by the British bourgeois press about the Soviet Union; they ridicule the suggestions made by certain members of the British press that they would only see what the Russians wanted them to see.

Exposing the propaganda of the reactionary press about the "iron curtain," the authors of the pamphlet write: "The

iron curtain must be in the West, as it certainly is not in the East.

"We wish to record the fact," they state, that the tour of the Soviet Union, "was not a conducted tour. We were asked what we wanted to see and where we wanted to go. There was no attempt by our Russian friends to hide anything from us, and we were free to go anywhere, talk to anyone, and ask whatever questions we wished."

The members of the delegation angrily repudiate the slanderous assertions that in the USSR forced labor is practiced and religion is persecuted. They have seen with their own eyes the free life of the Soviet people and have become convinced that in the Soviet Union there is full freedom of speech and religion, that workers can criticize trade-union functionaries and the administration and take a direct part in the administration of industry. The opinion of all the delegates was expressed by Hugh Geddes, member of the delegation who stated in his radio speech:

"The people of the Soviet Union are free; they have no bosses to exploit them; the country and the industries belong to the people; all the commodities produced are used for the common good and to make Soviet life better and brighter. . . .

"Having lived among the people of the Soviet Union, having examined their conditions, and having heard their views freely expressed, I have come to the conclusion that the Soviet way of life has brought big improvements to the people. . . .

"I therefore urge the people of Britain not to be misled by the lying statements of the press, whose only purpose is to try to destroy this great socialist country.

"We must answer these warmongers by building friendship with the Soviet people . . . and in this way lay the basis for a lasting peace."



COAL-CUTTER. A machine designed by Makarov in a Kuzbas mine.

Description of conditions in the Soviet mining industry occupies the central place in the pamphlet. The Scottish miners visited the Moscow and Donbas coal fields, descended many mines, visited the homes of Soviet miners, and spoke to many workers and trade-union functionaries. Comparing the situation in Soviet and British, particularly Scottish, mines the authors point out bitterly that the British miner cannot even dream of such conditions of work as are perfectly natural to the Soviet miner.

"Let me lift for a few minutes," says one of the authors of the pamphlet, "the iron curtain which, according to propaganda in Britain, is supposed to surround the Soviet Union, and give you a few examples of the methods employed in the Soviet mines to make them safe for the miners to work in, so that you may make a comparison between the position in the Soviet and British mines."

Aware of the monstrous destruction



SOVIET MINERS. Mikhail Pasek and Fyodor Osvold of the Donbas.

perpetrated by the fascist barbarians in the Moscow and Donets basins, the Scottish guests expected to meet a most unsightly picture. This is what they say about their first visit to the Soviet pits.

"Despite the reconstruction work which was being carried on here, could it be possible to have good working conditions underground in pits which only three years ago were flooded and had surface buildings blown up and today had not yet had these surface buildings fully reconstructed? Imagine our surprise when we discovered that the first pit we visited was the most highly mechanized coal-producing unit any of us had ever seen. . . ."

The highly mechanized Soviet mines made a particularly great impression on the Scottish miners since the British mines are little mechanized and safety measures are on a very low level, as a result of which there are many accidents, frequently fatal ones.

"On the basis of our examinations of the pits," the pamphlet points out, "we declare that they are the most highly mechanized collieries we have ever seen and that the type of mechanization in use has taken the hard work out of mining."

Safety measures applied in the Soviet mines are evolved on the basis of extensive scientific investigations and, in the opinion of the Scottish miners, constitute one of the most important distinguishing features of the coal mining industry of the USSR.

The delegates were greatly interested in the material security of the Soviet miner and the role he plays in socialist industry. They speak with frank admiration of the "length of service" bonuses and the pensions the miners receive at the age of 50, of the 24-day paid holidays which the miners can enjoy in excellent rest homes and sanatoriums. "We lived in two of these rest homes and can honestly say that they are ideal places to spend a holiday."

British miners have been fighting for decades for an increase in pensions, and for improved conditions of work. It is well known that now, after the so-called "nationalization" of the British mining industry, the position of the miners is the same as under private ownership. The miner, as before, receives only a week's holiday, and has to give up work before he can receive an extremely low

pension. For this reason miners continue to work until old age in spite of the heavy strain, otherwise they would be forced to drag out a miserable existence.

One of the delegates, Robert McCutcheon, is 66 years of age, 55 years of which he has spent in the mines, where he continues to this day. "I receive no pension or long-service bonus," he says, "and will not receive a pension until I retire from the industry altogether. . . ."

To the material well-being of the Soviet miner is added the Government's and the people's high appreciation of his role in socialist industry. The delegates tell their readers about Miners' Day and the high tribute paid to the miners in the Soviet land.

"The work of the miners is not only recognized by the miners and the Government; all the people join to pay tribute to them, and the radio broadcasts special programs about their work. The miners are regarded as very important people doing an important job for the country."

The delegates stress the great role played by the trade-unions in the management of Soviet industry. "One of the first things which impresses you in the USSR is the power of the trade-union movement." The authors dwell in detail on the democratic nature of the Soviet trade-unions and on the activity of the trade-union membership.

"The trade-unions are run on democratic lines, and the members have full right to criticize their officials and to remove them if necessary."

The striking difference between the situation in the Soviet and British mining industry is summed up by John McLean in the following words.

"Let me give one word of advice to our miners. . . . Arrange for a deputation to visit the coal fields of Russia, and let that deputation see for itself how coal can be won from the bowels of the earth by machines and not at the loss of the blood and sweat of human beings. . . ."

The delegates note the unprecedented tempo of restoration work carried on in the Soviet Union. They were struck by the fact that construction of houses was worked at day and night and that the Soviet people were building new towns and villages in place of the ruined ones in an extremely short space of time.

"Wherever we went in the Soviet Union we were impressed by the fact that the Government and the people have worked extremely hard to eradicate the effects of the recent war. Whole cities and towns were destroyed by the Germans, and the amount of reconstruction done by the Soviet workers is amazing, to say the least. New apartments, shops, schools, rest homes, and palaces of labor have been built everywhere."

The delegates speak in detail about culture and education in the USSR. They write about extensive school construction, about the accessibility of higher education to the broad masses of working people.

The cultural and other services to the miners, the authors write, stand no comparison with the miserable conditions existing in Britain. The delegates note that Soviet miners receive free working clothes and boots, and their clothes are washed at the pit. They receive coal free of charge for their personal use.

The delegates were particularly impressed with the palaces of culture in the mining areas. Having inspected one of these palaces equipped with a fine hall for concerts, a discussion hall, and 30 other premises for all sorts of cultural activity, the authors said that they were sorry they could not take it with them to show the Scottish miners what can be done.

Summing up everything seen in the land of socialism, the delegates arrived at the unanimous conclusion:

"All that the Soviet people desire is to be left in peace to develop their own socialist economy, to improve the conditions of the people. . . ."

"As a delegation we are convinced that the Soviet Union does not desire war and wants to live in peace and repair the damage of the last one. We therefore urge the Government to take all possible steps to improve relations with the Soviet Union and to conclude a trade agreement on the largest scale possible."

The honest statement of the Scottish miners' delegation on its trip to the USSR will undoubtedly serve the aim which the delegation set itself—that of strengthening the friendly relations with the Soviet miners and the Soviet people.

The Tito Clique in Yugoslavia— Enemy of the Working Class

By P. Zimin

THE regime of a fascist police state has been established in Yugoslavia as a result of the counterrevolutionary policy of the Tito-Rankovic clique which captured power in Yugoslavia through usurpation. Kulakdom in the village and the capitalist elements in town constitute the social foundation of this regime. The Belgrade gang of hired spies and murderers has openly conspired with the world imperialists and made Yugoslavia's economy available for the penetration of foreign capital, actually bringing the country under the control of the capitalist monopolies. Yugoslavia's constantly increasing dependence upon the imperialists leads to intensified exploitation of her working class and to a sharp deterioration of its standard of living.

The report of the "planning" commission on the results of the economic policy in 1949 was recently published in Yugoslavia. All the machinations and arithmetical-juggling resorted to cannot conceal the real facts—the failure of all the economic plans, the utter degradation of the Yugoslav economy.

It is known, for example, that at the end of 1948 the Titoites reduced the production goals for some branches of the economy. The planned targets for the most important branches of industry were again reduced in 1949 by more than 50 per cent, but even these curtailed programs were not fulfilled. Thus, for example, official data—but not designated for the press—of the Serbian Ministry of Industry reveal the fact that 199 enterprises under the jurisdiction of this ministry fulfilled the semi-annual plan in 1949 only to the extent of 57 per cent of planned output, and only 46 per cent of the planned assortment. The Titoites have in fact admitted openly that they have completely rejected the policy of industrialization.

The Belgrade hirelings do not conceal the fact that they have geared Yugoslavia's economy entirely to the interests of the imperialist monopolies and

that they are converting Yugoslavia into an agrarian and raw material appendage of the capitalist countries. Thus, for example, the chairman of the so-called planning commission of Yugoslavia, Kidric, stated recently that Yugoslavia's food exports will in 1950 be brought up to more than 125 per cent above the 1949 exports, and the notorious spy, Kardelj, brought to the attention of the public the fact that not a single dollar of the American loan will be used for purchasing equipment for heavy industry. Kardelj went on to explain that all the loans received from the capitalists will be used for purchasing machinery for the mining, non-ferrous metals, and timber industries, i.e., the industries yielding production for export to the capitalist countries.

The working class is being monstrously exploited by Tito's fascist gang. Despite Kidric's boastful predictions that Yugoslavia's living standard would rise by 12 per cent in 1949, it actually dropped by more than 50 per cent below the 1948 level. Recognizing at the December session of the Skupshtina (Assembly) that the crisis in the supply of consumer goods had reached disastrous proportions, the Titoites stated openly that the so-called capital investments for raising the living standard in 1950 would be 18 per cent under 1949.

The offensive of the Tito clique on the living standard of the working people is pursued with different methods. In 1949, the Belgrade rulers mobilized more than 1,000,000 people for forced labor, compelling them to work free of charge. Furthermore, the Titoites effected a huge cut in wages, reducing the payroll by 9,000,000,000 dinars.

Speaking of the working conditions in the ore and coal mines of Yugoslavia, *Nova Borba*, organ of the Yugoslav revolutionary emigrés in Czechoslovakia, wrote: "Never before have our miners worked under such difficult conditions with such hazards to life as today . . .

94 miners perished in the first three months of 1949, and a far greater number were disabled by serious wounds and gas-poisoning." Another report discloses that 12-hour shifts have been introduced for workers in the Uljanik Shipbuilding Yard.

The most brutal methods are used in an effort to suppress the struggle of the Yugoslav workers for freedom and independence. The slightest protest against exploitation and the unbearable living conditions is punished by arrest, dismissal, forced labor, and fines. The dismissed workers are blacklisted, and their families are deprived of ration cards, which reduces them to a hopeless state.

Forcing down the living standard of the working people in Yugoslavia, the Titoites are constantly increasing the expenditures on the maintenance of the military and bureaucratic apparatus. The 1949 expenditures on the maintenance of the army, the administrative and police apparatus totaled 51,000,000,000 dinars, consuming more than 33 per cent of the aggregate outlays of the Yugoslav state budget. This sum will be further increased by 8,347,000,000 dinars in 1950.

However, in spite of the tyranny of the Tito clique and the brutal terror practiced by the executioner, Rankovic, the anti-national treacherous practices of the Tito clique are encountering increasing resistance from the working class and working peasantry of Yugoslavia. This struggle of the Yugoslav patriots is directed by the Communists who remained loyal to Marxism-Leninism, who preserved their loyalty and devotion to the camp of peace, democracy, and socialism headed by the great Soviet Union.

The fascist gang of Tito and Rankovic is an avowed enemy of the working class and working peasantry, an enemy of the peoples of Yugoslavia.

World Title For Women Ice Skaters Won Easily by Soviet Star

By B. Sokolov
Master of Sports

TENS of thousands of Muscovites jammed the Moscow Stadium on February 11 and 12 to witness one of the most interesting competitions held this winter—the eighth world championship speed skating meet for women.

Flags of six countries fluttered on the snow-blanketed field fringed with oval-shaped ice tracks. Top skaters were sent to Moscow from Hungary, Poland, Norway, Finland, and Czechoslovakia. The list included such world-famous speed stars as Randi Turvaldsen (Norway), frequent participant in world title competitions and winner of fourth place in the 1948-1949 championship meets, and Eevi Khuttunen (Finland), who had also taken part in world skating competitions, having placed fifth

in the 1948 world championship meet. The other contestants included the Polish skating champion, Yadviga Glazevska, frequent title winner of Czechoslovakia, and Libushe Gantslikova.

Defending the Soviet sporting honors on the ice track were the Muscovite, Maria Isakova, winner of the world championship in 1948 and 1949; the Muscovite, Zoya Kholshchevnikova, who placed second in the seventh competition for the world title; Rimma Zhukova from Sverdlovsk, who took third place in last year's world skating meet; the Leningrad girl, Zinaida Krotova, winner of the USSR absolute championship in 1950, and holder of the country's 1,000-meter distance title, and others. All told, 20 participated.

The program for the world title consisted of the classic Olympic skating events for women—races in the 500, 1,000, 3,000, and 5,000-meter distances.

The first day of the meet witnessed contests in the 500- and 3,000-meter events. In the very first contests the Soviet girls proved their unquestionable superiority. Performing beautifully, with the assurance of a finished ice artist, Isakova glided across the finish line in 49.9 seconds—the best record of the day. Second place went to S. Kondakova (USSR), third, to R. Turvaldsen (Norway); fourth, to R. Zhukova. The Finnish champion, Khuttunen, was 12th.

The Soviet skaters also proved victorious in the 3,000-meter race. Maria



PARTICIPANTS. Some of the skaters who were entered in the championship matches. Maria Isakova is at the far right of the group.



CHAMPION. Maria Isakova wearing the gold medal and laurel wreath of the world's championship.

Isakova, paired with R. Turvaldsen, gave another fine performance, finishing the race in 5 minutes 39.6 seconds, beating the Norwegian skater by 8 seconds. But Isakova's mark did not stand long. Zhukova soon excelled it, turning in the best time of the day—5 minutes 36.8 seconds. T. Karelina, who was two seconds behind Zhukova, took second place; fourth and fifth places were also captured by Soviet skaters, Z. Krotova and O. Akifyeva.

As a result of the first day's contest, Isakova topped the list with the best score registered for the two events, R. Zhukova was second, third and fourth places were divided by S. Kondakova and R. Turvaldsen, and fifth place was occupied by O. Akifyeva.

The 1,000- and 5,000-meter events held during the second day of the meet were marked by still more convincing victories by the Soviet skaters.

Racing with the Finnish skater M. Laakso, T. Karelina turned in the best time of the day. Karelina covered 1,000 meters in 1 minute 49.2 seconds; second place was captured by R. Zhukova.

At this stage of the meet, with three of the races left behind, R. Zhukova got the jump on the other contestants. Zhukova was now leading Isakova, Karelina, and Akifyeva by a slight margin. The fight for top honors became even more tense. And now the contestants had to face the most trying, and what turned out to be the decisive event of the meet—the 5,000-meter distance.

Among the first contestants to score good results in the 5,000-meter race was R. Zhukova. But her time in that event was short-lived. The Leningrad girl, Z. Krotova, paired with M. Isakova, turned in the best time of the day—11 minutes 12.9 seconds; Isakova, only 3 seconds behind Krotova, captured second place. That result decided the outcome in favor of Isakova who piled up a total of 230,990 points in the four



SOVIET SKATER. Rimma Zhukova, who ranked third, was winner in the 3,000-meter race in the title meet.

events and thus captured the large gold medal and the laurel wreath of the world's championship for the third time.

Second place (232,873 points) was taken by Z. Krotova, champion of the USSR, and third, by R. Zhukova (233,413). Nine of the 10 contestants who topped the list were skaters who represented the Soviet Union. R. Turvaldsen (Norway), who occupied 10th place, was the only contestant from the other countries to place as high.

Notwithstanding the fact that the thermometer registered 38 degrees Fahrenheit above zero on February 12, the Soviet skaters covered the races in fine time and captured 11 of the 12 medals awarded to contestants achieving the best three results in each of the four distances.

Thus the world skating championship among women resulted in a new brilliant victory for Soviet skaters, a victory for Soviet sport.

In mentioning his impressions of the recent competition for the world skating title, Herbert A. Clark (England), President of the International Skating Union, stated that the Soviet women skaters possess the best style in the world in speed skating.

And as far as the organization of the competition itself, Mr. Clark said that he believed there could be no two opinions on that score. "The competition," he said, "was organized excellently."



STADIUM. Moscow's Dynamo Stadium during the championship matches.

A Muscovite's Diary

MOSCOW has given a rousing welcome to the new Soviet color film, *Fall of Berlin*, with an extra rush for seats reported in the capital's motion picture houses. On the first day of the film's showing 150,000 Muscovites filed past ticket windows, and the picture continues to play to packed houses.

Critics have been high in their praise of the production. The well-known producer, Vsevolod Pudovkin, writing in the newspaper *Soviet Art* said the film is an outstanding event in Soviet cinema, in Soviet culture, and in the social and political life of the Soviet people.

Alexander Stein, writing in the *Literary Gazette*, said, "Rich, diverse, fine, and pure is the spiritual world of the Soviet people who are the heroes of this film."

"How miserable, depraved, and disgusting are Hitler and his retinue!" he says. "They are not depicted in a grotesque style, but appear in all their ugliness and abomination."

"For this reason," Stein declared, "the baseness, adventurism, and moral wretchedness of Hitler is brought out with great force."

Fall of Berlin will undoubtedly attract full houses for many weeks to come.

History of Sciences Will Be Published

The USSR Academy of Sciences decided February 9 to publish a new, two-volume history of Russian natural sciences from ancient times down to the present.

The first volume will begin with a description of the nature and natural riches of the country at the dawn of Russian civilization. Special sections will deal with the history of mathematics, astronomy, chemistry, geography, botany, geology, and other sciences which were already greatly developed in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. The famous Russian voyages to China, India and Kamchatka belong to that period.

The history of science of the eighteenth century deals with the work of Mikhail Lomonosov and the famous ex-

peditions of the Russian Academy of Sciences, which were distinguished by their geographical discoveries.

Special chapters will be devoted to the work of Ilya Mechnikov, Ivan Sechenov, Vladimir Kovalovsky, Vassili Dokuchayev, and other leaders of Russian natural sciences in the nineteenth century.



MECHANIZED BUILDING. A school goes up at Stalingrad.

16 Apartments Built in 10 Hours

On January 30 builders started work on a vacant plot of ground in Tomsk. By evening the walls, floors, doors and windows of an apartment house were in place. And within the next few days 16 families will move in.

This is only one example of the high-speed mechanized building methods being employed in my country.

Throughout the Soviet Union there are many large factories which are manufacturing the complete components for more than a million houses. Mobile cranes put the components in place on the building sites. Doors, windows, and

plumbing units are all factory-made and merely have to be connected.

It is interesting to note that the famous British physicist, Professor J. D. Bernal, when he visited Moscow a few months ago said:

"There is no doubt that within the next 10 years the people of the Soviet Union will live in finer and more healthful cities than any other people in the world."

New Types of Cotton Planned in USSR

Sixteen new varieties of cotton evolved by Soviet experts will be planted this year on the collective farms of Central Asia and Transcaucasia, as well as in the Ukraine and Kuban.

These new varieties grow more quickly than the older types and have yields that are from 5 to 15 per cent greater. They are also distinguished by a longer staple.

The system of warming cotton seeds in the sun and giving them a chemical treatment before sowing will be widely practiced to improve germination and strengthen the plants.

Jet Model Plane Hits 80½ MPH

One of my youthful readers, a high-school boy in southern Illinois, wants to know whether the jet principle has been adopted by Soviet model airplane enthusiasts. The answer is an emphatic affirmative.

On February 9 the presidium of the Aviation-Sport Commission of the Chkalov Central Aero-Club of the USSR confirmed as a new USSR record the flight of a wire-controlled model of a jet-propelled aircraft which developed an average speed of more than 80½ miles an hour. The exact announced speed was 129 kilometers 863 meters per hour.

At the International Model Airplane Contests in Hungary in 1949 the same model showed a speed of 110 kilometers, or 68.3 miles an hour, and that was then considered a great achieve-

ment for model planes of that class.

All the materials and documents on the February 9 flight have been sent to the presidium of the International Aviation Federation for registration as a world's record.

10,000-Volume Library Functions in Desert

In the middle of the Bet-Pak-Dala Desert, in Kazakhstan at the oasis of Maly Kamkaly-Kul, scientific workers of the experimental station of the Kazakh branch of the Lenin Agricultural Academy of the USSR, and shepherds and workers of the sheep-breeding state farm have a well-stocked, scientific library at their disposal.

In addition, library personnel regularly visits the research expeditions at work in the desert and supplies them with the latest specialized literature. In this way people who would ordinarily for long periods of time be out of reach of all but those books which they could strap on their backs and carry with them have the benefit of the most up-to-date literature in their field.

Michurinists Attain Successes in Arctic

Workers of the Arctic Department of the All-Union Institute for Plant Breeding have successfully met the problem of raising cabbages, radishes, horseradish and turnips in the open and have now produced a tomato that ripens in the Arctic summer.

The Michurin theory has also seen the development of bee culture in the far north. Two hundred bee hives will be brought to the Murmansk Region in the coming summer. Apiaries are being set up on five collective farms.

Basing their work on Michurin science, farmers of the Kola Peninsula gather big crops of vegetables. In 1949, Basova, team leader of an auxiliary farm of the Umba Timber Yards, gathered 50 tons of cabbage per hectare (2.471 acres). More than 25 kilograms (55.11 pounds) of cucumbers were gathered for each square meter (1.19 square yards) of horbed on the Torgmortrana State Farm.

Farmers Are Buying New Soviet Autos

Collective farmers of the Kobulety Region, Adjar ASSR, have bought more

than 80 Pobeda and Moskvich cars recently.

In Khutsubani Village alone, 18 collective farmers bought cars. Many of the farmers are now driving their families to evening performances at the Batumi dramatic theater.

Turkmen Farmers Earn 4 Million Rubles

A collective farm which in 1949 reached an income of approximately 4,000,000 rubles is the pride of Turkmenia. The record was attained on the Bolshevik Collective Farm in the Baimram-Ali District of the Mari Region, which recently celebrated its 20th anniversary.

Increasing their commonly owned economy each year, these farmers now have four cattle farms, high-yielding cotton fields and extensive orchards.

Only vague recollections remain today of the old aul (village) with its clay huts and poverty. Today the farm families have comfortable, well-furnished homes with phonographs and radios. The village has a fine park where the farmers have erected a monument to V. I. Lenin. An open-air club as well as a winter club with an auditorium are very popular. The village has a well-stocked library, department store, nurseries, and a maternity home, as well as a seven-year school. Construction is under way on a new 10-year school and a rest home for collective farmers.

Mechanical Hay Stacker Developed by Engineers

Two Soviet engineers, Boris Bochkarev and Fyodor Volkov, a Stalin Prize winner, have designed and perfected a tractor-driven machine to stack hay. It stacks both hay and straw and has a capacity of up to 10 tons an hour for hay and six tons for straw, doing the work of 50 persons.

Soviet factories producing agricultural machinery will soon begin mass production of the new "tractor hay-stacker" as it is called. By the end of 1950, machine-and-tractor stations of the cattle-growing areas will have received 7,000 of the new machines.

Azerbaijan Plans More Shelter Belts

A 10-year plan calling for the planting of tree shelter-belts on more than 172,000 acres has been adopted by the Council of Ministers and Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Azerbaijan SSR.

Twelve state shelter-belts extending for 758 miles will be created in the republic. The largest, the Caspian Shelter Belt, will run for 152 miles along the shores of the Caspian Sea from the border line of Daghestan to the Apsheron Peninsula. It will protect a large agricultural section and the peninsula, as well as the city of Baku.

MOSCOW RADIO BROADCASTS IN ENGLISH

March 13—March 26

Radio programs in English will be broadcast from Moscow to the United States on the following schedule from March 13 to March 26. All time is Eastern Standard.

Daily evening programs of news, political commentary, and sidelights on Soviet life are broadcast in three periods: from 6:20 P.M. to 7:30 P.M., from 8:00 P.M. to 9:00 P.M., and from 10:00 P.M. to 10:55 P.M.

All programs may be heard on 15.23, 11.88, 9.72, 9.67 and 7.29 megacycles.

The first program is also heard on 7.36 megacycles; the second program also on 9.60 and 7.36, while the third program is also on 15.41 and 11.78.

All programs begin with the news and a review of the press. These are followed by comment on Soviet or in-

ternational subjects.

The following special features are scheduled for the evening programs:

Mondays, March 13 and March 20—programs for farmers.

Tuesdays, March 14 and March 21—programs for youth.

Wednesdays, March 15 and March 22—scientific and cultural programs.

Thursdays, March 16 and March 23—programs in Russian for American Slavs.

Fridays, March 17 and March 24—literary and musical programs entitled: "In the Republics of the Land of the Soviets."

Saturdays, March 18 and March 25—economic reviews, weekly sports reviews, replies to letters from listeners.

Sundays, March 19 and March 26—concerts.



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USSR

Information Bulletin

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THE COVER: FRONT. Voting in the March 12 elections to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. E. Kavtaradze, a college student, and I. Sulla, an engineer, at a ballot box in Moscow. **BACK.** Mass meeting of 150,000 in the Stalin Election District of Moscow as J. V. Stalin's consent to run as its nominee was announced.

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Central Election Commission's Statement On Supreme Soviet Election



V. STALIN CASTS HIS BALLOT. Deputies elected in the First Lenin Voting District of Moscow, where he voted, are A. A. Bulganin, Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers, and S. I. Vavilov, President of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR.

Statement of the Central Election Commission for the elections to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR concerning the returns of the elections of March 12, 1950.

THE Central Election Commission has received from all the district election commissions detailed returns of the elections to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. The final figures for the total electorate in all the election districts has been ascertained at 111,116,373, of which 111,090,010, or 99.98 per cent of the total electorate, took part in the elections to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

In all the election districts for the elections to the Soviet of the Union, 110,788,377, or 99.73 per cent of the total number of electors who went to the polls, voted for candidates of the bloc of Communists and non-Party people. 300,146, or .27 per cent of the total number of electors who went to the polls voted against candidates for deputy to the Soviet of the Union. 1,487 ballots have been considered invalid on the basis of Article 88 of *The Regulations Governing the Elections to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR*.

In all election districts for elections to the Soviet of Nationalities, 110,782,-

009 electors, or 99.72 per cent of the total number of electors who went to the polls, voted for candidates of the bloc of Communists and non-Party people. 306,382, or .28 per cent of the total number of electors who went to the polls voted against candidates for deputy to the Soviet of Nationalities. 1,619 ballots have been considered invalid on the basis of Article 88 of *The Regulations Governing the Elections to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR*.

For the Union Republics the election returns to the Soviet of the Union and to the Soviet of Nationalities are characterized by the following data:

UNION REPUBLICS	NO. OF ELECTORS	Number Who Went to Polls		Those Who Voted for the Candidates of the Bloc of Communists And Non-Party People to:			
		NO. WHO VOTED	% OF ELECTORATE	SOVIET OF THE UNION		SOVIET OF NATIONALITIES	
				NO. WHO VOTED	% OF ELECTORS VOTING	NO. WHO VOTED	% OF ELECTORS VOTING
RSFSR	63,544,390	63,528,810	99.98	63,295,694	99.63	63,299,582	99.64
Ukrainian SSR	22,893,872	22,889,148	99.98	22,854,550	99.85	22,855,755	99.85
Byelorussian SSR	4,727,950	4,727,554	99.99	4,722,835	99.90	4,722,306	99.89
Uzbek SSR	3,498,295	3,497,962	99.99	3,494,316	99.90	3,493,041	99.86
Kazakh SSR	3,859,970	3,859,715	99.99	3,851,034	99.78	3,847,841	99.69
Georgian SSR	2,179,327	2,179,294	99.99	2,178,928	99.98	2,178,632	99.97
Azerbaijan SSR	1,677,356	1,677,332	99.99	1,675,666	99.90	1,675,210	99.87
Lithuanian SSR	1,599,438	1,597,561	99.88	1,593,798	99.76	1,593,364	99.74
Moldavian SSR	1,354,049	1,353,595	99.97	1,351,395	99.84	1,351,083	99.81
Latvian SSR	1,359,051	1,358,294	99.94	1,357,344	99.93	1,357,368	99.93
Kirghiz SSR	977,407	977,230	99.98	974,791	99.75	973,199	99.59
Tajik SSR	856,545	856,529	99.99	855,834	99.92	855,114	99.83
Armenian SSR	769,782	769,754	99.99	769,400	99.95	769,180	99.93
Turkmen SSR	725,232	725,117	99.98	724,458	99.91	723,205	99.74
Estonian SSR	799,776	798,330	99.82	795,386	99.63	794,926	99.58
Karelo-Finnish SSR	293,933	293,785	99.95	292,948	99.72	292,203	99.46
Total for the USSR	111,116,373	111,090,010	99.98	110,788,377	99.73	110,782,009	99.72

Of the total electorate of 8,726,204 in all election districts for the elections to the Soviet of Nationalities from the Autonomous Republics, Autonomous Regions and National Areas, 8,723,874, or 99.97 per cent of the total electorate, went to the polls: In these election districts, 8,684,806, or 99.59 per cent of the total number of the electors who went to the polls, voted for the candidates of the bloc of Communists and non-Party people. 38,953 electors voted against the candidates for deputy to the Soviet of Nationalities from the Autonomous Republics, Autonomous Regions and National Areas. 115 ballots have been considered invalid on the basis of Article 88 of *The Regulations Governing the Elections to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR*.

On the basis of Article 38 of *The Regulations Governing the Elections to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR*, having considered the materials for each election district individually, the Central

Election Commission has registered the election of the Deputies to the Supreme

Soviet of the USSR from all the 1,311 election districts.



ARMED FORCES HAVE VOTE. V. Nasonov, Warrant Officer with the Baltic Fleet gets his ballot along with M. Atavin, an engineer from the city of Kungur.



RETURNING FROM THE POLLS. Young workers of the Trekhgornaya Textile Mill sing gaily as they swing along after voting in Moscow.



BALLOTS FOR COLLECTIVE FARMERS. These voters are from the Pobeda (Victory) Collective Farm near Moscow.



EVERYONE VOTES. A patient in the Botkin Hospital receives her ballot. Her precinct sent the box and officials to her bedside.



FREE RELIGION. Alexius, Patriarch of Moscow and All Russia, at polling station in Moscow.



NEGRO ACTOR VOTES. Wayland Rudd exercises his franchise.

Speech of V. M. Molotov to Electors In Moscow Trade-Union House

The following is the text of a speech delivered by V. M. Molotov at an election meeting held in the Hall of Columns of the Trade-Union House.

COMRADES: Permit me to thank you from the bottom of my heart for your confidence in nominating me as your candidate for the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. (*Applause*)

I regard the honor you have shown me, first of all as an expression of your trust in our great Communist Party and in the Communists who are boundlessly devoted to the Party. (*Applause*)

Now, as before, I am prepared to comply honestly and to the utmost with the will of the great party of Lenin and Stalin and to devote all my energy to my country for the sake of its prosperity, for the sake of the Soviet people's happiness. (*Prolonged applause*)

Comrades: The present election campaign gives us an opportunity to look in retrospect at what has been accomplished in the Soviet Union during the years since the end of the Second World War.

Four years ago, Comrade Stalin, speaking of the first postwar Five-Year Plan, laid emphasis on two basic tasks. First of all, he pointed to the task of rehabilitating the damaged areas of the country, of restoring the prewar level of industry and agriculture, and then of surpassing that level to a more or less substantial degree. He also stressed the significance of another important task—that of raising the living standards of the working people in the Soviet Union. He outlined a firm policy of abolishing the rationing system, of expanding the production of consumer goods to the maximum, and of systematically reducing the prices of all commodities. These tasks were made the basis of the first postwar Five-Year Plan.

You now see how all these tasks have been carried out.



V. M. Molotov

The rehabilitation of the areas of the USSR which had been laid waste by the invaders is of tremendous importance to us. It is sufficient to say that on the territories that had been occupied by the enemy, one-third of our entire industrial output used to be produced before the war, and the sown areas of those territories accounted for almost one-half of the sown area of our country. The rehabilitation work, which has been

launched in those areas, has already yielded noteworthy results.

With regard to the national economy as a whole, we have not only attained but have surpassed the prewar level in all its basic branches.

In agriculture, the prewar level of gross output was exceeded last year. In the year just ended, the total crop of grain, cotton, flax, sunflower seed, potatoes, as well as the publicly-owned

herds of livestock on the collective farms—such as cattle, sheep, and pigs, were larger than in the best prewar year. The grain problem has now been solved. We are now amply provided with grain, including the necessary reserves. Fulfillment of the three-year plan of livestock development, which was adopted last year, will lead to such an increase in the production of meat, butter, eggs, milk, and other dairy and meat products as will make it possible for us to increase the supply to the population in 1951 by at least 50 per cent as compared with 1948.

For its part, the Government is taking serious steps to give more aid to agriculture. In 1949, alone, agriculture received from three to four times more tractors, motor vehicles, and agricultural machines than in the prewar year of 1940.

The main thing, however, is that our collective farms, of which we have 254,000, have grown much stronger, and there are now many model collective farms where mechanization and labor productivity are on a high level. Many thousands of leading farmers, who have merited decorations and the title of Hero of Socialist Labor, are rising from the ranks of the men and women collective farmers.

Our industry reached and surpassed the prewar level in 1948. In 1949 the prewar level was topped by 41 per cent, which is close to the 48 per cent contemplated for the last year of the Five-Year Plan. In the fourth quarter of last year, our industry surpassed even the level which had been set for the fifth year of the Five-Year Plan, that is to say, for the current year. Whereas in the prerevolutionary year of 1913, Russia's industrial production totaled 16,000,000,000 rubles in value, in the last couple of years, the mere annual increase in industrial production attained 32,000,000,000 to 34,000,000,000 rubles, which means it was double the gross output of all industry in the prerevolutionary period.

In the first four years after the war, 5,200 state industrial enterprises, not counting the small ones, were built or restored and put into operation. Those enterprises now employ about 1,500,000 workers, engineers, technologists, and office personnel. The volume of capital construction in industry last year, for instance, was almost twice as great as the volume of capital construction in the best prewar year. Construction is gaining momentum from year

to year. This means that a further and still more powerful development of Soviet industry is guaranteed.

What is most important is, that the popular movement for further promoting the development of industry and for improving the quality of industrial goods now involves the majority of workers, foremen, technologists, and engineers; that the number of splendid industrial innovators in our factories is increasing; that collaboration between science and industry, based on the joint effort of Soviet scientists and advanced workers and engineers, is growing stronger; and that such a popular movement is spreading ever wider in industry and transport, and also in agriculture.

Thus, in all the basic branches of the national economy, our country is making successful progress, is fulfilling and overfulfilling the program laid down by Comrade Stalin and the tasks of the first postwar Five-Year Plan. (*Prolonged applause*)

The second task outlined by Comrade Stalin during the last election campaign was carried out with no less success.

In raising the living standards of the working people in town and countryside we have scored notable accomplishments during these past four years. The policy of reducing the prices of consumer goods began with the abolition of the rationing system. The reduction in the prices of goods, introduced in 1947 and 1949, gave the population a saving of 157,000,000,000 rubles per year. The quantity of the most essential goods consumed by the population last year already surpassed the prewar level.

As a result of the increase in labor productivity and the reduction of production costs, a third price reduction covering a vast range of the goods in greatest demand by the population was put into effect on March 1, by decision of the Party and the Government. The cost of bread, meat, and butter has been reduced by 25 to 30 per cent, fabrics and footwear by about 15 to 20 per cent, and certain goods have come down in price 40 to 50 per cent. Together with the price reductions that are inevitable under the circumstances on the collective farm markets and in co-operative stores, this latest price cut will afford the population an annual gain of no less than 110,000,000,000 rubles. This is the result of the fact that the price reduction in our country is being effect-

ed while maintaining the present wage level, while maintaining the existing pensions and stipends, and while leaving unchanged the state prices for purchases of agricultural produce from the collective farms.

From figures made public, it is now known that the incomes of industrial and office workers in 1949 were 24 per cent higher than in 1940. The incomes of the peasantry increased during the same period by more than 30 per cent. All in all, the national income of the USSR in 1949 was 36 per cent higher than in 1940. With the new reduction in the price of consumer goods, introduced on March 1, there will be an additional, substantial increase in the real wages of industrial and office workers and a new substantial reduction in the peasants' expenses for purchases of manufactured goods. Along with the price reduction, there will be a significant increase in the purchasing power of the ruble and in its rate of exchange with respect to the dollar, the pound sterling, and other foreign currencies. And this, at a time when in the United States, for instance, and in other capitalist countries as well, the earnings of the workers are dropping from year to year due to price increases. This at a time when last year the incomes of the American farmers declined by 17 per cent, and when the currencies of capitalist countries are steadily sliding downhill.

After that, it becomes understandable why the American and European bourgeois press stayed silent on the report which appeared in our press regarding the splendid results attained in the implementation of the USSR national economic plan in 1949. It is also understandable why that press was so perplexed and resorts to unworthy tricks in its reports on the new price reductions in our country, endeavoring by every means to distort the true meaning of this measure, so important to the working people. The bourgeois press, as well as the press of the pseudo-socialist flunkies, is apparently afraid to speak of facts that show convincingly the enormous progress of the Soviet Union's development. (*Applause*)

Our country's national economy, and first of all its driving force—socialist industry, is growing from year to year, in conformity with the law of steady development of the socialist economy, which has been established in the Soviet State. Simultaneously, there is a steady

improvement in the welfare of the working people, which radically distinguishes the Soviet State from all the countries that belong to the capitalist camp. The steady rise in the living standards of the working people is also one of the basic laws of economic development in the socialist Soviet State.

Does this mean that we can rest content with our achievements? No, the Party and Comrade Stalin teach us otherwise. From each of us the Party demands a systematic and bold, critical self-examination of our work. Comrade Stalin teaches us that there can be no progress without self-criticism, that we need self-criticism as much as we need air. In his well-known letter to Maxim Gorky, Comrade Stalin wrote:

"We cannot get along without self-criticism. It just can't be done, Alexei Maximovich. Its absence will inevitably cause stagnation, a decay of the machinery, a growth of bureaucracy, and the undermining of the creative initiative of the working class."

That was said 20 years ago. It fully applies to our day as well.

It is only when in a Bolshevik manner we boldly reveal the drawbacks and errors in our work, when relying on the country's powerful development, we become more exacting toward ourselves, when we show due aptitude in uniting the leading forces of the Soviet people and the Soviet population as a whole and direct their efforts toward the fulfillment of the new tasks that are placed by the Party in accordance with the requirements of the domestic and international situation—that we really move forward. This determines the chief tasks of all our Party and non-Party organizations, of the Soviets of Working People, the trade-unions, and the Young Communist League.

We now see that the country's economic rehabilitation, which began after the war, is now completed in the main, and that we have already risen to a higher economic level than before the war. We now have greater opportunities to tackle the solution of such serious questions as housing construction. In the plan now being drafted for the further reconstruction of the Soviet capital—Moscow—great attention is being devoted to the building of new homes, schools, and hospitals. (*Applause*)

We have a powerful industry capable

of satisfying the growing needs of the population in goods. At the same time our industry produces all types of machines, fine precision instruments, and every kind of technical novelty. We have reached the stage when, in line with a broad State Plan, we are introducing new machines in an organized manner in all branches of the national economy, especially in such fields as coal mining, the handling of freight and cargoes, in construction, lumbering and so on. If we organize this matter in the proper way and make more vigorous efforts to eliminate existing shortcomings, we shall greatly lighten the labor of our workers, shall considerably increase the productivity of labor in a number of branches of industry that are lagging behind, and shall create the necessary prerequisites for further reducing the cost and improving the quality of production.

Today it is Communists and other Soviet people with great practical experience and thorough training who occupy the decisive place and the leading positions in all branches of labor. The growth of our economic personnel was also promoted by the elimination before the war of Trotskyites, Bukharinites, and other subversive elements that were placed in our enterprises and offices by all sorts of intelligence services of the imperialist states—and this we must never forget. The total number of specialists with college and technical-school diplomas engaged in the national economy today is about 70 per cent more than in the prewar year of 1940. With every year the forces of skilled specialists in industry, transport, and agriculture receive ever larger, new reinforcements. Consequently, we now have opportunities to improve the economic and technical leadership that we did not have before the war.

Comrade Stalin laid particular stress, in the last election campaign, on the need for further development of scientific research. He set our scientists the task then of "not only overtaking, but also surpassing in the near future, the achievements of science beyond the boundaries of our country." The facts show that we are making successful progress along this path. Suffice it to point to the growing number of Stalin Prize winners.

Now everyone can see how near

sighted the German and other fascists were when, in attacking the USSR, they expected to smash the Soviet people and put an end to the Soviet State. They did not have the brains to realize in time that no fascists of any kind can ever do this, that the attack of the fascists on the Soviet Union could only end in collapse. The Soviet people bore the main brunt of the Second World War, yet despite all they endured, they emerged from the war stronger and mightier than ever and still more confident of their strength. (*Applause*)

Even in the countries which were our allies during the Second World War there were quite a few statesmen who built their plans on the expectation that as a result of enemy occupation and the terrible hardships that had fallen to the lot of our people, the Soviet State would be devitalized and then the imperialists would be able to dictate their will to the Soviet Union. These people also were too nearsighted. They did not have the brains to realize wherein lies the real strength, and what is the inexhaustible source of the might of such a strong socialist State as the USSR. They did not understand the great significance of the fact that the USSR bases itself on such hitherto unknown but truly wonderful new social factors as the indestructible moral and political unity of socialist society, the fraternal friendship of the peoples of the Soviet State, and steadily growing Soviet patriotism, in which Soviet people are reared under the leadership of the Communist Party. (*Stormy applause*)

We should not be surprised, that reactionaries of all brands fail to understand what the Soviet Union is, since they look back, not forward, since like a certain animal they cannot raise their heads. (*Laughter and applause*)

We, our people, will be correctly understood, and the historic place of the USSR will be properly appraised, as the decisive progressive force of our age only when it is remembered that the Soviet Union was created by the greatest of revolutionaries, Lenin, and that it is being guided by a brilliant leader, our Stalin. (*Stormy, prolonged applause. All rise*)

* * *

The victory over German fascism and Japanese imperialism and the decisive role played by the USSR in defeating these aggressive forces effected import-

ant changes in the international situation.

Consider what took place on the West of the USSR.

People's democracies were formed and gained a firm foothold in Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Romania, Bulgaria and Albania. They sprang up as a result of the military defeat of fascism in Europe and owing to the fact that the Soviet Army afforded assistance to the peoples of these countries in their national and social liberation. (*Applause*) Having won freedom, the peoples of these countries pushed out the exploiting classes of capitalists and landlords and removed them from the key positions, and then established a system of people's democracy, based on an alliance of the workers and peasants headed by the working class under the leadership of the Communist and Workers' Parties.

Prior to the Second World War, a prominent role in the Governments of these countries was often played by the agents of such Powers as Great Britain, France, and the United States of America, or the agents of the fascist states—Germany and Italy, and frequently both at the same time. Today the situation is entirely different. Of course, it is not so easy to put an end to imperialist agents in small states. The trial of Rajk in Hungary, the trial of Traicho Kostov in Bulgaria, and many other facts show that the imperialists even send their agents and spies into the leading bodies of Communist Parties, to say nothing of the bourgeois parties. And when the people's democracies finally tackle such a necessary and legitimate job as that of destroying these nests of spies, which serve as a refuge for all sorts of subversive elements, wreckers, and terrorists, then American and European ruling circles make an attempt to interfere in the domestic affairs of these countries. On the pretext of "defense of human rights" they hurl all sorts of threats and charges and resort to reprisals, even to breaking off diplomatic relations, as happened recently with Bulgaria. However, it is not hard to understand the futility of such aggressive acts.

During the four postwar years the people's democracies have defined once and for all the future trend of their development. They have grown strong as states which exercise the functions of a proletarian dictatorship. They have taken

to the road of socialism, showing most graphically that for the peoples of Europe there is no other road to liberty and a rise in living standard except a resolute transition to socialism. The Soviet Union is closely linked with the peoples of the countries of people's democracy by ties of friendship and mutual assistance.

The exposure of the vile treachery of the Tito clique in Yugoslavia was of great constructive significance. Today this criminal fascist gang can no longer hide behind a mask of communism in its own country and can no longer corrupt the ranks of honest democrats and socialists in other countries. The peoples of Yugoslavia will, of course, draw their own conclusions from the situation which has developed.

Now about Germany.

We have not succeeded in finding a common language with our allies of the Second World War on this question. The unilateral actions of the United States of America, Great Britain, and France led to the split of the German State and then to the dismemberment of Western Germany, the separation of the Saar Territory, and also the separation of the industrial Ruhr. This policy cannot but end in disgraceful failure.

The formation of the German Democratic Republic with its capital in Berlin marks a new era not only in the history of Germany but in the history of Europe as well. Comrade Stalin spoke of this in a very convincing manner when he pointed out that "the existence of a peace-loving, democratic Germany together with the existence of the peace-loving Soviet Union precludes the possibility of new wars in Europe, puts an end to bloodshed in Europe, and makes impossible the enslavement of European countries by the world imperialists." The sooner the German people realize the truly historic significance of the formation of the German Democratic Republic, the sooner will they gain their national unification, and the more firmly will a stable peace be guaranteed in Europe. (*Applause*)

Now look East, and compare the present situation with that of several years ago.

Prior to the Second World War there was only one democratic state in Asia, the Mongolian People's Republic. Now a Korean People's Republic has been formed, which seeks complete national

unification and will unquestionably secure it. And the important significance of the formation of the democratic Viet Nam Republic is obvious.

Just lately it has become clear that the most important result of the victory of the allied countries over German fascism and Japanese imperialism was the triumph of the national liberation movement in China. (*Prolonged applause*) More than two decades were required for the revolutionary movement of the Chinese people headed by the Communist Party to win its great victory. Today under the guidance of their outstanding leader, Mao Tse-tung, the Chinese people have formed a People's Republic of their own. (*Prolonged applause*)

After the October Revolution in our country the victory of the people's liberation movement in China is another very severe blow at the whole system of world imperialism and at all the present-day plans for imperialist aggression. It is understandable that close, friendly relations have been established between the Soviet Union and the Chinese People's Republic. The treaty of fraternal alliance between the USSR and the People's Republic of China concluded in February transforms Soviet-Chinese friendship into such a great and mighty force in consolidating universal peace as has no equal and has never had any equal in human history. (*Stormy applause*)

To all this it should be added that since the Second World War important changes have also occurred in the capitalist countries. In a number of these states, the Communist and Workers' Parties either already occupy a decisive position in the political development of the peoples or carry on successful work to this end, reorganizing their organizations in conformity with the revolutionary principles of Marxism-Leninism.

For many years after the victory of the October Revolution, the Soviet Union was the only socialist state in a hostile encirclement of capitalist countries. The imperialists made all sorts of plots to strangle the USSR. Churchill, the die-hard reactionary, blustering in the British Parliament last year, bitterly reproached history for the failure to "strangle Bolshevism" in its embryonic stage. The Soviet Union has not only stood up to its countless tests, but has gained strength in its struggle.

In the Second World War the USSR

inflicted a smashing defeat on the most impatient of its enemies. Having triumphed in the war and having gained the opportunity to render effective assistance to the liberation movement of other nations, the Soviet Union eventually emerged from its state of international isolation. Apart from having emerged from international isolation, the Soviet Union is now the center of a powerful international democratic camp, which unites all people's democratic countries. Within the capitalist countries themselves we now have millions of active friends, who are rallying to the ranks of the broad democratic, anti-imperialist movement.

Under these new conditions, and especially since the durable anti-imperialist alliance was formed between the Soviet and the Chinese people—between the two largest States on earth—the camp of peace, democracy and socialism has become a formidable force. (*Prolonged applause*) This camp of peace and freedom is marching forward over a reliable road, a road tested by history, and a guarantee of this is the fact that on its unifying banner is inscribed the great name of Stalin. (*Stormy ovation*)

* * *

The democratic camp uniting the USSR and the countries of people's democracy is opposed by the camp of the imperialist powers headed by the ruling circles of the United States of America.

Although the positions of imperialism after the Second World War proved in a large measure to be undermined, and the doom of the rotten and moribund capitalist regime to be sealed for good, imperialism has no intention of departing from this life and retiring into history of its own free will. On the contrary, it is trying again and again to rear its head, it is taking draconic steps against progressive organizations and the democratic movement, it is striving to knock together all kinds of blocs from among its allies in the reactionary governments of other countries, and is engaged in devil-may-care preparations of new and even more criminal acts of aggression in the attempt to realize its aspirations to world domination.

It is our constant task and important duty to keep an eye on the camp of imperialism.

Marxism teaches that the destinies of nations are determined above all by

the economic development of states. That is why we must devote particular attention to facts relating to the economic situation in the countries of capitalism.

Take the facts relating to the United States of America, the principal capitalist power of our times.

The capitalists of the USA made good use of the Second World War. They expanded their industry more than in peace time and filled their pockets well. They also took advantage in no small measure of the postwar difficulties of some countries and, especially of the economic decline in vanquished Germany, Italy, and Japan, to market their goods and put still more gold into their pockets. But very soon after the war there came an end to the artificial boom created for American capitalist industry during the war which had been so ruinous for the nations of Europe and Asia.

Everyone knows from data published, that in the past few years American industry has been working at a level below the war years. It is also well-known that in October, 1949, when industrial output dropped particularly low, the level of American industry was 22 per cent below the October, 1948, figures. This happened at the very time when the level of Soviet industry for 1949 had risen by 20 per cent. The American figure—*minus 22 per cent*—is an indication of the economic crisis that has begun in the United States and, at the same time, of the crisis which is developing in all capitalist countries. The Soviet figure—*plus 20 per cent*—speaks of a further powerful upswing of Soviet industry. (*Applause*)

What can be said about the prospects of the economic development of the countries of the two camps?

Only the Soviet Union and the countries of people's democracy, which are following the path of socialism and relying on the support of the USSR, furnish a clear-cut answer to this question.

Long ago, during the previous election campaign, Comrade Stalin defined the principal line of the economic development of our country. At that time he outlined the principles of an economic plan for three five-year periods or slightly more, formulating the main

task of "raising the level of our industry threefold as compared with the pre-war level."

The first of our postwar Five-Year Plans is now drawing to an end. We see that our country is successfully fulfilling and overfulfilling what was mapped out for these first years.

This year we are tackling the job of drafting the second postwar Five-Year Plan which begins in 1951. Naturally both the second and our subsequent postwar Five-Year Plans will also be Stalin Five-Year Plans, and this speaks for itself. (*Applause*) Everyone knows that the realization of our economic plans raises the economy of our country to an ever higher level and, at the same time, steadfastly improves the well-being of the Soviet people. We know our road ahead well, and we are confident that the plan outlined by Comrade Stalin—that of raising the level of Soviet industry three times over in a short historic period—will unquestionably be carried out. (*Prolonged applause*)

A different situation obtains in the countries of the capitalist camp.

It is well-known that thanks to the successes of planning in the Soviet Union, the idea of an economic plan has become popular among all the peoples. American leaders wanted to take advantage of this fact and gave great publicity to the so-called "Marshall Plan." But what the "Marshall Plan" is really worth can be seen from the fact that it is in the very years of the operation of this "plan to help Europe" that the economic crisis began to develop both in the countries of Europe and in the United States of America. This is also borne out by the impressive figure of the unemployed and semi-unemployed who are working a short week, which figure has reached almost 45,000,000 persons in the countries of capitalism. True, the "Marshall Plan" has helped the American monopolists to grasp the reins of many branches of industry and state finance in European countries, but this has not made the position of American industry stable. On the other hand, the influx of stale American goods into Europe is having its effect. The national industry of the "Marshallized" countries finds itself in a vise, it is curtailing production and experiencing a decline, which has the result that new armies

jobless, deprived of bread, are being thrown into the street all the time.

Under these circumstances it becomes understandable that the Soviet Union and the countries of people's democracy are for peaceful competition between the socialist and capitalist systems, whereas in the camp of imperialism there reigns a spirit of gloomy uncertainty and belligerent adventures. Every new year of development under peaceful conditions serves to strengthen the positions of such countries as the USSR and the states of people's democracy, something which cannot be said of the capitalist countries.

We have no reason to conceal the fact that to carry out its great, long-range economic plans the USSR is interested in a stable peace and extensive peaceful co-operation with other countries. A stable peace, peace all over the world—that is the banner under which the USSR and the countries of people's democracy are marching ahead. (*Stormy applause*)

The ruling circles in the imperialist camp follow a different course.

The imperialists counterpose to the policy of a stable peace the world over, a policy of preparing a new world war.

It is they, the aggressive powers, who in the General Assembly of the United Nations Organization rejected the Soviet Government's proposal regarding a Pact for the Strengthening of Peace. It is they who forced on Western Germany their occupation statute in order to keep German territory under their military occupation as long as possible, depriving Germany of a peace treaty. It is they who do not want Japan to have a peace treaty and are trying to keep Japanese territory unlawfully under their military occupation as long as possible—not realizing that this discredits the occupying power. It is the ruling circles in the United States who spent 6,000,000,000 dollars on fanning civil war in China. It is American planes that are to this day dropping bombs on the peaceful population of Shanghai and on other cities in China, where they are being sent by Chiang Kai-shek, the puppet of the imperialists. It is the aggressive powers that are conducting a policy of discrimination in foreign trade, aimed against the USSR and the countries of people's democracy, but hampering the development of international trade as a whole. It is their press which today

shouts endlessly about the need to conduct what is called a policy of "cold war" against the USSR and the countries of people's democracy, clamoring that war budgets be increased more and more, that new military bases be built all the time, and that the policy of perpetual threats toward the peace-loving countries of the democratic camp be continued; this the capitalists in the countries of the Anglo-American bloc are taking advantage of in order to get more and more war orders and new thousands of millions in profits.

Yesterday all kinds of blackmailers from that camp threatened us with the atom bomb. Today they threaten us with a so-called "hydrogen bomb," which does not even exist as yet. They should not boast so and would do well to learn by heart that while they were engaged in blackmail about monopoly possession of the atom bomb, Soviet people are known not to have been idle, they mastered the secret of producing atomic energy and the atomic weapon. (*Prolonged applause*) Only fools like a certain mad secretary can indulge in crazy plans to frighten the Soviet Union and mislead their people by advertising all sorts of aggressive plans, not realizing that by rejecting peaceful competition and unleashing a new war under present-day conditions, the imperialists would inevitably provoke such justified and resolute indignation of the peoples as would forever sweep from the face of the earth imperialism and aggression. (*Stormy applause*)

We wholeheartedly support the Leninist-Stalinist principles of the peaceful co-existence of the two systems and their peaceful economic competition. But we are well aware of the axiom that so long as imperialism exists, there exists a danger of new aggression, that in the existence of imperialism and its aggressive plans, wars are inevitable. That is why the supporters of a stable peace among the nations must not be passive, must not turn into mere pacifists indulging in phraseology, but must wage a day-to-day, staunch and ever-more effective struggle for peace, drawing the masses of people into it, and not shrinking from taking appropriate measures when the imperialists attempt to unleash new aggression.

We look upon the mass movement of peace supporters that has developed in all countries as an important rampart in the preservation of peace all over the

world, for this movement is truly expressive of the best aspirations and hopes of all the nations. We now have what did not exist before the Second World War. Before the war opponents of aggression, supporters of peaceful relations among the nations also predominated among the masses of people, but then the supporters of peace were not united, were not organized in a single mighty camp. Now the situation is different. Now there is a front of peace supporters organized on an international scale, one in which the masses of people are taking part.

In the same camp with the Soviet Union are such countries as the Chinese People's Republic and the people's democratic states—their population numbers 800,000,000 persons, that is, more than a third of the population of the entire globe. Hundreds of millions of people in other countries also support the cause of a stable peace and are opposed to imperialist aggression. As those holding the front lines in defending the vital interests of the people, the Communists of France, Italy, Australia and other countries publicly declare that the people of those countries will not go to war against the USSR and the people's democracies, that the people of those countries do not want to be the tools of imperialist aggression. These courageous and powerful declarations, expressing as they do the growth in the consciousness of the masses of people, are of great international significance, mobilizing more and more millions of people to fight for peace, for active efforts in the interests of all the peace-loving nations, to fight against the fomentors of war, against new aggression.

If the supporters of peace in all countries wage a persistent struggle for a stable peace among the nations, exposing all and every instigator of war, extending and consolidating their ranks, the international movement of peace supporters will fulfill its historic mission—that of preventing new aggression from being unleashed, and mobilizing against the aggressive forces of imperialism such might of the peoples as will muzzle any aggressor. (*Prolonged applause*)

Now to sum up.

From this, certain conclusions can also be drawn concerning our future tasks.

Comrades: Everyone understands why

the present elections to the Supreme Soviet are again being held under the militant banner of the Stalinist bloc of Communists and non-Party people.

This bloc unites the workers, farmers, and intellectuals—the entire Soviet people under the leadership of the Communist Party.

This bloc is the basis of our victories and the earnest of the further achievements of the Soviet State (*Prolonged applause*)

Long live the victorious bloc of Communists and non-Party people! (*Stormy applause*)

Long live the mighty Soviet people

and their great Party of Bolsheviks, the party of Lenin and Stalin! (*Stormy ovation*)

Long live our great and sagacious leader, our dear Comrade Stalin! (*Stormy and lengthy ovation. All rise. The hall rings with cheers in honor of Comrade Stalin.*)

Text of Address Made March 9, 1950

Speech by G. M. Malenkov to Election Rally In Moscow's Leningrad District

The following is the text of a speech delivered by G. M. Malenkov at a meeting of voters of the Leningrad election district in Moscow on March 9, 1950.

COMRADES: Elections to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR will be held on March 12. We are all confident that the citizens of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics will unanimously cast their ballots for the candidates of the bloc of Communists and non-Party people. (*Applause*)

The Soviet people go to the elections to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR convinced of the correctness of the policy of the Communist Party and Soviet Government directed at the further advance in all branches of the national economy of our country, at the steady rise in the material well-being of the working people, and at ensuring peace throughout the world. (*Applause*)

There can be no doubt that on this day our people will again and again demonstrate that they are closely rallied around their own Communist Party, around the Soviet Government. (*Applause*)

I

FOUR years have passed since the last election to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. During this period the Soviet people under the leadership of the Communist Party scored substantial achievements in all branches of the socialist national economy and culture.

Comrade Stalin in his speech at the election meeting of voters of the Stalin



G. M. Malenkov

election district of Moscow on February 9, 1946, outlining the Communist Party's plans of work for the immediate future, said:

"As is well known, these plans are set forth in the new Five-Year Plan, which is to be approved shortly. The main tasks of the new Five-Year Plan

are to restore the afflicted districts of the country, to restore industry and agriculture to their prewar level, and then to exceed this level to a more or less considerable degree. Not to mention the fact that the ration card system will be abolished in the near future, special attention will be given to the extension of production of consumer goods, to raising the standard of living of the working people by means of the steady reduction of prices of all commodities and to extensive construction of scientific research institutions of all kinds which will enable science to develop its potentialities."

Restoration of the economy destroyed by war was an urgent task which our Party had to solve after the victorious end of the war. It was necessary to effect in a short space of time work of tremendous scope in restoring the destroyed towns, villages, plants, factories, railways, and agriculture.

Restoration work in areas which suffered from German occupation was already started during the war as the towns and villages which had been temporarily occupied by the enemy were being liberated. But this work was developed on an especially large scale after the war ended. During the four years of the Five-Year Plan the volume of capital construction in the districts which were subjected to occupation comprised 37 per cent of all the capital construction in the national economy of the USSR. At present restoration of the economy and cultural and service institutions are already completed in the main in these areas.

In the fourth quarter of 1949 the gross industrial output in the districts subjected to occupation reached 106 per cent of the level of the prewar year 1940. The prewar level in the output of coal, electric power, tractors, cement, superphosphate, and other types of industrial production had already been exceeded in these areas by the end of 1949.

Metallurgical, chemical, and machinery plants, coal mines, ore mines, electric power stations, and thousands of enterprises of the light and food industries have been restored in the stricken areas. It is important to note that the rehabilitation of industry was conducted on a modern technical basis with due account to the latest achievements of science and engineering. The restored

enterprises are outfitted with perfected, highly efficient equipment. Alongside with the restoration of industry large-scale construction of new plants and factories is under way in these areas.

Big achievements have also been attained in the recovery of agriculture. In the areas which were subjected to occupation the gross harvest of grain, sugar beet, flax, sunflower seed, potatoes, and other agricultural crops in 1949 exceeded the prewar level. All the machine-and-tractor stations have been restored and a large number of new ones set up.

The network of schools, higher educational establishments, cultural institutions and hospitals has been restored at a fast pace in the war ravaged areas. The network of elementary, seven-year and secondary schools has not only been restored but considerably expanded through new construction. The number of students in higher educational establishments reached 248,000 in 1949 and in technical schools, 407,000, considerably above the number of students in higher educational establishments and technical schools in 1940.

The number of hospital beds in these areas in 1949 was 26,000 more than in 1940. The number of doctors was 23,000 greater than before the war.

Notwithstanding the fact that restoration of housing facilities in the areas which were subjected to occupation represents an enormous and exceedingly complex task because many towns and villages were razed to the ground by the enemy, nevertheless, by the end of 1949 up to 90 per cent of the entire housing facilities were restored in the towns. Altogether homes totaling more than 58,000,000 square meters* of floor space had been restored and newly built since the liberation in the towns and workers' settlements of the war ravaged areas while about 3,000,000 homes were restored and built anew in the rural localities.

On the whole the national economy of the USSR as a result of the fulfillment of the programs for the four years of the postwar Five-Year Plan considerably exceeded the level of the prewar year 1940. The gross output of the entire industry of the USSR in 1949 was 41 per cent above 1940. By the end of 1949 industry operated at a level exceeding

that fixed for 1950 by the Five-Year Plan. A number of major branches of the national economy are considerably exceeding the targets of the Five-Year Plan.

The Five-Year Plan envisaged that in the iron and steel industry output of steel and rolled metal in 1950 was to exceed the prewar level by 35 per cent. Actually production of rolled metal in the fourth quarter of 1949 was already 47 per cent above the 1940 level and output of steel, 37 per cent. Output of non-ferrous metals likewise increased substantially.

According to the Five-Year Plan the prewar level of coal output in the Donets Basin was to be restored and in 1950 exceeded. In the fourth quarter of 1949 coal output in the Donets Basin had already reached the 1940 level, while coal output as a whole at the mines of the Ministry of the Coal Industry reached the level fixed for 1950 by the Five-Year Plan.

The Five-Year Plan envisaged to bring up oil output in 1949 to the prewar level and to exceed it by 14 per cent in 1950. Actually in the fourth quarter of 1949 oil output was 16 per cent above 1940.

In the field of electrification, the Five-Year Plan called for a 70 per cent increase in production of electric power in 1950 compared with 1940. This target too is nearing completion. In 1949 output of electric power was 62 per cent above 1940.

Production of machinery and equipment increased substantially compared with prewar. Output of tractors in 1949 was almost three times greater than in 1940, automobiles almost twice, combine harvesters almost two and a half times, metallurgical equipment more than four times, electric motors two and a half times, excavators 10 times. Production of steam turbines, locomotives, railway cars, spinning machines, looms, and other equipment increased considerably.

Great achievements have also been registered in the chemical, lumber, and paper industries, the building materials industry, and in other branches of the national economy.

Production of consumer goods grew considerably during the years of the postwar Five-Year Plan. Output of woollens in 1949 was 2.7 times above 1945, cotton fabrics 2.2 times, silk fab-

* 1 square meter equals 10.764 square feet

rics 2.9 times, linen fabrics 2.1 times, hosiery 4.1 times, leather footwear 2.6 times, meat more than one and one-half times, butter 2.8 times, vegetable oil 2.5 times, fish 1.7 times, sugar 4.4 times, and soap 3 times.

The working people engaged in agriculture likewise scored important achievements during the past period.

The law on the Five-Year Plan set as a major task before agriculture the increase to the utmost of the yields and harvest of agricultural crops on the basis of a considerable rise in the efficiency of agriculture and extensive utilization of the achievements of advanced agronomic science and technique.

Agricultural production of the USSR as a whole in 1949 exceeded the level of the prewar year 1940. The total harvest of grain in 1949 amounted to 7,600,000,000 poods,* that is, it was above the 1940 level and all but reached the figure fixed for 1950 by the Five-Year Plan. The prewar crop of cotton, flax, sunflower seed, and potatoes was considerably exceeded.

The achievements of socialist industry made it possible considerably to raise the technical facilities of agriculture during the years of the postwar Five-Year Plan, which ensured a further rise in the level of the mechanization of agricultural work. From 1946 to 1949 industry turned out more than 430,000 tractors, in terms of 15 hp units, 48,000 combine harvesters, and many other machines needed for agriculture.

The plan adopted at the end of 1948 by the Party and Government for shelter-belt planting, introduction of grass-and-crop rotation, building of ponds and reservoirs to ensure high and stable crops in the steppe and forest-steppe areas in the European part of the USSR is being successfully realized. By the end of 1949 shelter belts were planted on 590,000 hectares.** Eight hundred thousand hectares of land have been prepared for future planting.

On the basis of the achievements reached in grain growing, the Party and Government set the entire collective farm peasantry and state farm workers the task of the greatest possible development of livestock. This task is the central problem of the Party and State in the development of agriculture.

* 1 pood equals 36.113 pounds

** 1 hectare equals 2.471 acres

In April, 1949, the Council of Ministers of the USSR and the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (Bolsheviks) adopted a three-year plan for the development of collective-farm and state-farm livestock raising in 1949 to 1951. This plan outlined an advance of collective-farm and state-farm livestock raising which ensures a further substantial increase in the well-being of the collective farms and makes it possible to meet the growing requirements of the population in meat, fats, milk, and dairy produce, as well as the requirements of light industry in wool, leather, and other livestock products.

The working people engaged in agriculture are realizing with great inspiration the three-year plan for livestock development and have attained considerable achievements. About 72,000 collective-farm livestock sections and 48,000 collective-farm poultry sections were organized in 1949. Herds of stock in collective farms increased in 1949 compared with 1948 as follows: beef and dairy cattle by 21 per cent, including cows 27 per cent; hogs 78 per cent; sheep and goats, 19 per cent. The number of poultry increased twice over. The head of stock in the state farms of the Ministry of State Farms of the USSR increased in 1949 as follows: beef and dairy cattle by 13 per cent, hogs 46 per cent, sheep and goats 12 per cent.

The achievements registered in industry and agriculture have ensured the growth of the national income of our State and made possible a substantial improvement in the material conditions of the workers, peasants, and intellectuals. In 1949 the national income of the USSR, in comparable prices, was 36 per cent above 1940. The wages of factory and office workers rose; the incomes of peasants increased both from collective farming and from their household plots and personal economy.

Prices of consumer goods were reduced three times during the past period. The population gained from the first price reduction about 86,000,000,000 rubles figured on an annual basis; from the second price reduction about an additional 71,000,000,000 rubles, and from the latest, third reduction, it will gain not less than 110,000,000,000 rubles. As a result of the reduction of

prices real wages of factory and office workers considerably increased, and the expenditures of the peasants for manufactured goods dropped.

Solicitude for the well-being of the people, for raising their material and cultural standards is the indefeasible law of socialism.

In the socialist system of the national economy of the USSR, distribution of the national income, Comrade Stalin states, is carried out not in the interests of enriching the exploiting classes and their numerous parasitic retinue but in the interests of a systematic improvement of the material conditions of the workers and peasants and of the expansion of socialist production in the city and countryside.

In the Soviet Union, the material security of the factory and office workers is not restricted only to wages, and the material security of the peasantry is not restricted only to the income from agriculture. In our country the population receives at the expense of the State grants and social insurance payments to factory and office workers, pensions, free medical aid, accommodations in sanatoriums, rest homes, and childrens' institutions free of charge or at reduced rates, grants to mothers of large families and unmarried mothers, free education and facilities for raising skill, stipends to students, and other payments and benefits. All factory and office workers receive vacations of not less than two weeks at the expense of the State. In 1949 the population received the aforementioned benefits and payments at the expense of the State to the sum exceeding 110,000,000,000 rubles, that is, almost three times more than in 1940. On the whole the incomes of factory and office workers, in comparable prices, calculated on the basis of the average worker were 24 per cent higher in 1949 than 1940, while the incomes of the peasants calculated on the basis of the average worker in agriculture increased by 30 per cent.

There is no unemployment in our country. On the contrary the number of factory and office workers constantly grows from year to year. In 1949 the number of factory and office workers increased by 15 per cent in comparison with 1940.

Substantial achievements have likewise been scored in all fields of socialist

culture during the years of the postwar Five-Year Plan. By the end of 1949 more than 36,000,000 persons studied in schools, technical schools, and other specialized educational establishments. The network of medical institutions has been extended. Considerable work is being accomplished in housing construction.

In conformity with the tasks set by Comrade Stalin much work was accomplished in the four years of the postwar Five-Year Plan in building new scientific-research institutions and training specialists. In 1949 the number of scientific research institutions increased one and a half times compared with 1940, and their scientific personnel—almost twice over. The training of new scientific personnel has been organized on a wide scale. In 1949 scientific personnel was trained in 1,115 scientific research institutes and higher educational establishments, whereas before the war the training of postgraduates was carried on in 678 scientific institutions and higher educational establishments.

The network of higher educational establishments has been expanded in conformity with the requirements of the national economy. The enrollment of the higher educational establishments, including students studying by correspondence, reached 1,128,000 which exceeds by 316,000 the prewar number of students.

The total number of experts graduated from higher educational establishments and technical schools and engaged in the national economy increased by 68 per cent in 1949 compared with 1940.

This is how matters stand as regards fulfillment of the tasks set by Comrade Stalin in his historic speech of February 9, 1946. (*Stormy applause*)

The successes attained by the working people of our country in the recovery and further development of the national economy again graphically illustrate to the entire world the superiority of the socialist system over the capitalist system. All honest people see what gigantic forces, what inexhaustible energy the party of Lenin and Stalin has aroused in our people.

The ruling circles of the bourgeois states seek to conceal from the broad masses the truth about the steady enhancement of the living standard of

the working class and all the working people in the Soviet Union. But what can they counterpose to such generally known facts of Soviet life as the ever increasing development of the socialist economy that knows no crises, as the complete abolition of unemployment, the uninterrupted growth of real wages, equal pay for equal work of women and men, social insurance on a vast scale, free medical aid, the system of vacations, solicitude of the State for children and expectant and nursing mothers.

Being unable to refute these indisputable facts, our enemies have recourse to the crudest falsification and deception. A good case in point is the hullabaloo engineered by them as regards the so-called "forced labor" allegedly existing in the Soviet Union. Judging by the fact that official representatives of the American and British Governments, as well as the reactionary top clique of the American Federation of Labor, the Congress of Industrial Organizations, and the General Council of the British Trades-Union Congress are active participants in this campaign, the ruling American and British circles attach special importance to this provocative venture.

It is not difficult to discern the aims which motivate all kinds of falsifiers, hired scribblers, and provocateurs. They badly need to distract the attention of the popular masses from the growing crisis in the economy of the capitalist world which is accompanied by a sharp decline in the living standard of the working masses, the growth of mass unemployment and poverty.

Not only our Soviet people but also honest men and women abroad are well aware that the free, constructive, creative labor of the workers, collective farmers, and intellectuals constitutes the foundation of the prosperity and development of our socialist State, the foundation for the uninterrupted advance in the material well-being of the working people.

Under the Soviet system the working man works not for exploiters but for himself, for his class, for society. "Here the working man cannot feel neglected and alone," Comrade Stalin said. "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."

It is precisely because the labor of Soviet people is free that their productivity increases so swiftly and without interruption. As a result of the greater labor productivity, the cost of industrial and agricultural production is reduced, which in turn ensures the possibility for reducing the prices of goods and leads to a steady improvement in the well-being of the working people.

The socialist system of national economy has enormous advantages over the capitalist system: it operates in the direction aimed at the earliest advent on earth of the happy era in the life of mankind; capitalism on the other hand has long since become a brake on the development of human society, a decaying social system; it senselessly wastes productive forces and millions of human lives, dooming ever greater masses of people to a semi-starvation existence, poverty, and extinction.

At the beginning of 1950 unemployment held in its grip about 45,000,000 people in all the capitalist countries. According to official statistics, there were 4,500,000 totally unemployed in the United States in January, 1950, that is, 2.7 times more than in October, 1948. Besides, at the end of 1949 there were in the United States 10,000,000 semi-unemployed, that is people working a short week. Thus even official American statistics admit that the number of unemployed and semi-unemployed in the United States exceeds 14,500,000. If, however, account is taken of the corrections made by the American trade-unions in the official figures on unemployment as well as the category of jobless, which American statistics classify as "having a job but not at work," the actual number of unemployed in the United States is close to 18,000,000.

And so free, creative, constructive labor in the land of socialism is contrasted by forced unemployment in the capitalist countries.

Let all kinds of hired scribblers try to "prove" that it is of their "own free will" that the millions of American citizens are not working. Let them try to prove that unemployment in the United States as well as in other capitalist countries is not forced unemployment.

In reply to the false propaganda about "forced labor" in the USSR, we can tell the calumniators from abroad: "Instead of taking pains to gossip about others, would it not be better to look at your-

self?" (*Animation in ball. Stormy applause*)

This is how matters stand. Such are the facts. They cannot be evaded. Slander is of no avail. Honest people see on whose side is the truth.

We confidently march ahead along our road, strengthening our socialist homeland from day to day.

The task consists in that we Soviet people should work ever better, systematically raise the productivity of our labor, better and better organize our work in the factories, mills, mines, fields, laboratories, in all corners of our vast country, on all sectors and fronts of the great socialist construction. This is primary now. This, in the final count, will enable us to attain victory in the greatest competition of two systems—the system of socialism and the system of capitalism.

Lenin repeatedly stressed that precisely raising labor productivity was the fundamental task of the proletarian revolution. "In every socialist revolution," V. I. Lenin wrote in his article *Immediate Tasks of the Soviet Government*, "after the proletariat has solved the problem of capturing power, and to the extent that the task of expropriating the expropriators has been carried out in the main, there necessarily comes to the forefront the fundamental task of creating a social system that is superior to capitalism, namely, raising the productivity of labor, and in this connection (and for this purpose) securing better organization of labor."

The task fell to our lot—to utilize to the maximum the advantages of socialism by the systematic raising of labor productivity, by its better, more enhanced organization than under capitalism.

In order to make our Soviet society most prosperous it is necessary, Comrade Stalin says, "to have in the country such labor productivity as exceeds the productivity of labor in the leading capitalist countries."

Comrades: While correctly evaluating achievements it is necessary at the same time to be able to see, notice, and bring to light the shortcomings in our work in order to eliminate them in good time. Without constant and persistent struggle against shortcomings it is impossible to secure successful progress. It is especially important now resolutely to fight against a dishonest attitude to

one's duties. Unfortunately, in our society too, there are people afflicted by this vice. In our midst there is a type of worker who colloquially is usually called a potboiler. Such a worker thinks nothing of allowing spoilage in his work. He does not think of how much harm and damage he inflicts upon our common cause by his superficial and dishonest attitude to duties entrusted to him.

It is high time to raise with utmost resolution the question of fighting slipshod work in all its manifestations and combating the carriers of this vice who are unworthy of a socialist society. Whether one works in industry, agriculture, science, culture, art—all of us Soviet people must take care that the work entrusted to us be done well, conscientiously, without spoilage. It is our bounden duty to be demanding toward the quality of work, to sternly criticize a slipshod, dishonest attitude toward a job. It is impermissible to hide and ignore these disgraceful phenomena in our life, no matter whom they may concern. It is necessary to disclose them, to bring them into broad daylight, and to put an end to such unseemliness as soon as possible. (*Applause*)

II

COMRADES: Together with the remarkable achievements of our socialist homeland the forces of democracy and socialism throughout the world are growing and gaining in strength.

The peoples of many countries have firmly taken to the path of building a socialist society. Poland, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Romania, Hungary, and Albania have already made considerable progress along this path.

The year 1949 was marked by the historic victory of the Chinese people over the combined forces of Kuomintang and American reaction. The German Democratic Republic came into being in the heart of Europe.

The forces of democracy are also growing within the capitalist countries. The general crisis of the capitalist system is deepening with each passing day. The pace of mankind's advance toward communism is being ever accelerated.

What then does the camp of capitalism counterpoise to this irrepressible movement of our day? Nothing else but plans for the establishment of world domination of the United States, prepa-

ration of a new world shambles which in its devastating consequences would surpass the Second World War.

The logic of the American monopolists is very simple. They imagine that if their purse is tightly packed with dollars this is fully sufficient for the United States to become the "guardian" of all mankind and to capture the leadership of the entire world. It is in conformity with this "logic" that the entire postwar aggressive policy of the American ruling circles is developing.

This is especially evident in the attitude toward the fate of Germany.

The Soviet Union in conformity with the decisions of the Potsdam Conference consistently pursues a line aimed at the realization of the political and economic unity of Germany, a line aimed at the establishment of a united, democratic, peace-loving Germany. The American and British ruling circles, with the support of the French ruling circles in violation of the Potsdam decisions pursue a line aimed at the liquidation of the German State, utilization of the reactionary fascist and revanchist forces of Germany, and at the conversion of Western Germany into a military arsenal and strategic bridgehead against the Soviet Union and the people's democracies.

The past years have shown that the agreement of the ruling circles of the United States and Britain to adopt the Potsdam program was of an extremely formal and hypocritical nature. In reality they did not at all intend to solve the German problem in the spirit of the obligations they assumed. From the very beginning the practical policy of the Anglo-Americans in Germany took on a sharply-defined anti-Potsdam nature. The United States, Britain, and France, having achieved the partition of Germany, are throwing the latter a century back, that is, to the period when Germany was not a nationally united state.

Now it is clear to everyone what in reality is the result of the policy of the American ruling circles not only in Western Germany but in all of Western Europe.

In France the economy is being increasingly disorganized and destroyed as a result of the operation of the Marshall Plan. The French aircraft industry is in a difficult position. Owing to the absence of orders aircraft plants are closing down. At the same time France,

in conformity with the Marshall Plan, buys airplanes in the United States. American businessmen are buying up at a cheap price French automobile factories at which they organize the assembly of cars from parts shipped from America. The textile industry is decaying because large quantities of American-made textiles are shipped into France duty-free. The French tobacco industry found itself in a difficult position; American "benefactors" not finding a market for tobacco in their own country are delivering American tobacco to France as "aid" under the Marshall Plan. It is known that grape-growing and wine-making hold an important place in France and that the French people never had need of imported wine. On the contrary, France, herself was the supplier of wine to many countries. But American businessmen as "aid" to the French people ordered the French Government to receive under the Marshall Plan a sizable quantity of wine. France, as all the Marshallized countries, is now deprived of the opportunity freely to buy and sell what she needs for her economy. As a result of economic disorganization the number of unemployed in France increased almost threefold during the last two years.

Britain—the main partner of the United States—has not escaped the common fate of all the Marshallized countries. Through the Marshall Plan machinery the American Government sharply curtailed the volume of British foreign trade with the people's democracies, by restricting the range of goods which could be supplied to these countries. The Americans determine for the British Government not only the selling markets but also the purchasing markets. The competition of American industry conducted on the basis of the Marshall Plan entails the slowing down in operation of the British engineering works. British economy is languishing in the use of the dollar shortage, while American businessmen are doing everything they can to intensify the dollar crisis in Britain.

In Belgium production of coal, pig iron and steel, cement, textiles and cotton goods declined during the period of the operation of the Marshall Plan. To the detriment of the national interests of Belgium, the United States is exporting large quantities of coal to the

countries which in the past were constant consumers of Belgian coal. Due to this, exports of Belgian coal dropped considerably. Moreover, despite the substantial stocks of mined and unsold coal, Belgium, under the terms of the Marshall Plan, is obliged to import coal from other countries. This situation caused a big rise in unemployment among miners and a crisis in the Belgian coal industry. The textile industry also found itself in a difficult position. Owing to large-scale importation of American textiles, Belgian textile production dropped substantially. According to official data, the number of unemployed in Belgium increased from 95,000 in April, 1948, to 339,000 in January, 1950.

In Italy a number of branches of industry are on the decline. A considerable part of the industrial enterprises operates at 45 to 50 per cent of capacity. American equipment, supplies, and products which could easily be manufactured at Italian plants and factories are shipped to Italy. Rolled metal is imported into Italy while a number of Italian iron and steel mills are curtailing production. Shipbuilding is shrinking because under the Marshall Plan Italy must buy a considerable number of vessels in the United States. Under pressure of the American Marshall Plan administration, a series of Italian enterprises are being liquidated or sold to Americans.

Taking advantage of the dependent position of the Marshallized countries the United States is increasingly laying its hand on the colonies of the West European countries. According to the recent report of the United States Department of Commerce on the 1948 trade of the United States with the overseas territories of the Marshall Plan countries, American exports to the French African colonies increased 7.8 times compared with 1938, to Belgian Congo 25 times, British Malaya 8.3 times, and to Indonesia 2.3 times.

A special committee consisting of representatives of the biggest American banks has even been set up in the United States for "stimulating and alleviating" the overseas territories of France. The representatives of finance capital on the above committee have already started to set up branches of their companies in the French colonies and are expanding their capital investments there.

And so, what has the Marshall Plan brought to the West European countries and their peoples?

As a result of the operation of the Marshall Plan the West European States are being increasingly deprived of their state independence. The countries of Western Europe, having become a market for stale American goods, are now compelled, in the interests of expanding the market for American industry, to curtail the major branches of their national industry. Together with the Marshall Plan the growing American economic crisis has been imported into the countries of Western Europe, and together with the crisis also its direct concomitants—unemployment and impoverishment of the working class.

The United States uses the Marshall Plan for the conversion of the Western part of Europe into a military, strategic bridgehead of American aggression. Under pressure of the American aggressors, the Marshallized countries are inflating their military budgets and are feverishly arming themselves.

In France military expenditures increased from 179,000,000,000 francs in 1946 to 300,000,000,000 francs in 1948, which comprised about 35 per cent of all the budget expenditures in 1948. In 1949 the military expenditures of France amounted to 800,000,000,000 francs. The budget of Italy for 1949-1950 provides appropriations for military purposes to the sum of 301,300,000,000 lire which comprises one-third of the entire state budget. In Britain military expenditures for 1949-1950 comprise 30 per cent of all budget expenditures. The military expenditures of Sweden are now eight times larger than before the war.

The aggressive nature of United States policy is irrefutably attested to by its own expenditures for military purposes.

The state budget of the United States for 1949-1950, as is known, was approved to the sum of 41,900,000,000 dollars. The budget envisaged direct military expenditures of 14,300,000,000 dollars, 13.9 times above the direct military expenditures under the budget of 1938-1939. However among the military expenditures should also be classed the so-called expenditures for "international affairs and finances" connected with the aggressive foreign policy and the so-called expenditures for the "development of natural resources" which directly pertain to the production of the atomic

weapon and other military measures. Together with the aforementioned expenditures, as well as the war pensions, military expenditures in the budget comprised 28,400,000,000 dollars or 68 per cent of the entire budget.

At this point it should be noted that the United States budget for 1949-1950 provided only 3,200,000,000 dollars or 7.6 per cent of all the state expenditures for public health, education, financing of housing construction, etc., including only 400,000,000 dollars, or less than one per cent of the budget, for education.

As stated in the message of the President of the United States, Truman, on the budget for 1950-1951, which was published on January 9, 1950, the American Government intends to spend for its own armed forces, including expenditures for the production of atom bombs, for the prosecution of the policy of organizing aggressive military blocs, and for arming the countries participating in these blocs, more than 32,000,000,000 dollars, which comprises almost 76 per cent of the entire budget.

The Marshall Plan and the North-Atlantic aggressive pact constituted a further means for expanding and strengthening the network of military bases. Under the guise of "help" to the Marshallized countries in the reconstruction and building of ports, highways, airdromes, and other military strategic objects, the United States actually conducts the preparation of war theaters in the countries of Western Europe.

The policy of the American aggressors graphically proves the correctness of Lenin's thesis that the "political features of imperialism are reaction all along the line and increased national oppression resulting from oppression of the financial oligarchy and elimination of free competition . . ."

The plain people in all countries of the world, the United States included, resolutely condemn the policy of the American aggressors manifested in the suppression of national freedom and independence of peoples, in the armaments drive and preparation of a new war.

The Soviet Union offers resolute resistance to the camp of aggression. The consistent peace policy of the USSR is approved and supported by all progressive mankind.

Caught red-handed, the aggressors try

to justify the armaments drive they have launched with the help of a malicious campaign against the Soviet Union and the people's democracies, slanderously vilifying them as enemies of peace.

What can be said with regard to the ridiculous accusations that the Soviet Union has non-peaceful designs?

We prove in deeds to the whole world that the peoples of the Soviet Union are engaged in the construction of socialism, are pursuing a peace-loving policy and do not want war. (*Applause*)

Let the aggressors and the venal scribblers carrying out their orders scream anything they wish about the Soviet Union. We will not tire of pursuing a consistent peace policy with all persistence. (*Prolonged applause*)

The Soviet Government proposed last year that the five great Powers—the United States, Great Britain, France, China, and the Soviet Union—conclude among themselves a Pact for the Strengthening of Peace. The aggressors thwarted this proposal and consistently remain in their positions of instigators of a new war.

In reply to the adventurist policy of the aggressors, we declare to all honest political and public leaders, irrespective of their political views and convictions, that they can rely on the Soviet Union as the most resolute opponent of a new war, as a true, genuine, and consistent supporter of peace throughout the world. (*Prolonged applause*)

We are confident that the aggressive policy of the instigators of a new war will end in ignominious failure.

The Soviet Union in close friendship with our great friend in the East—China—and with the countries of people's democracy in Europe stands and will continue firmly to stand guard over peace, to rally the supporters of peace, and expose the adventurist policy of the warmongers. (*Prolonged applause*)

The Soviet Government, loyal to the cause of universal peace, will not give up further efforts directed at ensuring peace in every way and is ready to be an active participant in all honest plans, measures, and actions for the prevention of a new war, for safeguarding peace throughout the world. (*Stormy applause*)

Comrades: In conclusion permit me to express to you, and through you to all the voters of the Leningrad election district of Moscow, my profound gratitude for your manifested confidence in me by nominating me candidate for deputy to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

I pledge loyally to serve the cause of the party of Lenin and Stalin and to work under its leadership for the well-being of our beloved country. (*Applause*)

Long live our glorious homeland, long live the great Soviet people! (*Stormy applause*)

Long live the party of Lenin and Stalin! (*Stormy applause*)

Long live our wise leader and teacher, Comrade Stalin! (*Stormy ovation, all rise. Cheers: "Long live Comrade Stalin! Glory to the great Stalin!" resound throughout the hall.*)

V. M. Molotov Congratulated On 60th Birthday

To Comrade Vyacheslav Mikhailovich Molotov:

THE Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (Bolsheviks) and the Council of Ministers of the USSR ardently greet you, loyal comrade-in-arms of Lenin and Stalin, on your 60th birthday.

The Soviet people highly value your service to the homeland as one of the outstanding organizers and builders of the Communist Party and the Soviet

State. All your conscious life you have dedicated to the struggle for the cause of the working class, for the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution, for the construction of a socialist society in the USSR.

In all the posts of party and state activity, you, as a staunch follower of our great teachers, Lenin and Stalin, fulfilled with honor the tasks of consolidating the unity of the ranks of our glorious Bolshevik Party, of directing the so-

alist economy, and implementing the Lenin and Stalin foreign policy of the Soviet State, resolutely struggling against the foreign and domestic enemies of the land of socialism.

During the trying years of the Patriotic War you successfully served the great aim of victory over the enemy, and now, with Bolshevik vigor inherent to you, you devote all your energy and knowledge to the cause of building communism in the USSR, to our just cause of struggle for peace and security of peoples the world over.

We wish you, our friend and comrade,

our dear Vyacheslav Mikhailovich, many years of health and fruitful labor in the name of the further progress of our great homeland, in the name of the complete triumph of communism.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE
CPSU(B)
COUNCIL OF MINISTERS OF THE USSR

DECREE OF THE PRESIDUM OF THE
SUPREME SOVIET OF THE USSR
AWARDING THE ORDER OF LENIN TO
COMRADE V. M. MOLOTOV

ON the occasion of the 60th birthday of the Vice-Chairman of the

Council of Ministers of the USSR, Comrade V. M. Molotov, and taking into consideration his outstanding service to the Communist Party and the Soviet people, the Order of Lenin is awarded to Comrade Vyacheslav Mikhailovich Molotov.

CHAIRMAN OF THE PRESIDUM OF THE
SUPREME SOVIET OF THE USSR
N. SHVERNIK

SECRETARY OF THE PRESIDUM OF THE
SUPREME SOVIET OF THE USSR
A. GORKIN

*Moscow, The Kremlin
March 8, 1950*

Expert Lathe Operator Pavel Bykov, Elected to Supreme Soviet

By V. Kruglov

PAVEL Bykov, lathe operator of the Moscow Grinder Plant, is one of the foremost Stakhanovite workers who, to use J. V. Stalin's words, are marching boldly forward, smashing antiquated technical standards, and creating new and higher ones. Bykov is boldly perfecting metal machining technology. Here are some typical examples by way of illustration. Standard shop practice allows 10 hours and 15 minutes for machining gear No. 3756-3261. But this could not satisfy our tireless innovator, Pavel Bykov, so he worked out his own process. By rationally splitting the job into several simple operations he reduced the gear's machining time to two hours and 14 minutes. Similarly, Bykov cut down the time of machining flange No. 371-3043 from six to two hours.

During the war Bykov gave all his knowledge and experience to the training of young workers, helping them to attain high skills and increased output rapidly.

Pavel Bykov completed his five-year plan quota in a space of 10 months, and in one year performed seven of his annual quotas. In the past several years Bykov turned out five to six annual quotas in a year. In his shop today a streamer announces that Pavel Bykov is working on his 1968 quota.



BYKOV. An outstanding worker famed throughout the country, he is typical of many Soviet legislators.

His co-workers also know him as an active public figure. For a number of years he headed his shop trade-union committee, was elected deputy to his

district Soviet of Working People's Deputies, and today is a people's assessor of the Supreme Court.

Pavel Bykov devotes much time and

World Peace Congress Presents Petition To Supreme Soviet of the USSR

ON March 8 at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the Chairman of the Soviet of the Union, I. A. Parfenov, and the Chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities, V. V. Kuznetsov, received in the Grand Kremlin Palace the delegation of the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress.

The delegation included Yves Farge, D'Astier de la Vigerie, Laurent Casanova, Lucien Jayat, Conate Mamadou, Antoine Darlan, Sandro Pertini, Viganò Renata, Emilio Lussu, Pietro Amadeo, John Platts-Mills, John Rogge, Johannes Steel, Rockwell Kent, James Endicott, D. D. Shostakovich and B. D. Grekov.

Present at the reception were deputies of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR S. I. Vavilov, N. A. Mikhailov, A. A. Fadeyev, A. F. Gorkin, I. S. Khokhlov, L. M. Leonov, M. K. Simonzhenskova and I. A. Likhachev; representatives of the Soviet Peace Committee N. S. Tikhonov, A. A. Sarkov, U. A. Zavadsky, V. I. Pudovkin, S. A. Gerassimov, D. I. Zaslavsky, L. E. Ilyichev, M. I. Kotov, A. G. Mordvinov, N. A. Rossiisky, L. T. Kosmodemyanskaya, V. P. Volgin and P. A. Vishnyakov; representatives of the All-Union Central Council of Trade-Unions N. A. Soloviev, P. T. Shelakhin, P. D. Yefanov, M. V. Ilyina, V. I. Berezin, I. P. Gureyev and A. V. Ilyin; fore-

most workers of Moscow enterprises A. S. Chutkikh, P. P. Sukhoverkhova, S. A. Ipatova, A. P. Kuznetsova, P. G. Petrov, I. P. Prologov, P. B. Bykov and F. D. Shavlyugin; representatives of the Union of Soviet Writers A. V. Sofronov, A. A. Perventsov, B. N. Polevoi, S. V. Mikhailov and M. S. Bubennov; representatives of the Soviet Women's Anti-fascist Committee N. V. Popova, Z. N. Gagarina and N. M. Parfenova; representatives of the Anti-fascist Committee of the Soviet Youth V. I. Kochemassov and M. M. Peslyak; Secretary of the Slav Committee of the USSR V. V. Mochalov; representatives of the All-Union Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries A. I. Denisov, V. G. Yakovlev, L. D. Kislova and E. P. Mitskevich, and representatives of the Soviet press.

Present at the reception were also correspondents of foreign newspapers and news agencies.

The Chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities, V. V. Kuznetsov, opened the reception with a brief address. The decision of the Permanent Committee to send delegations to present to the parliaments a petition containing a proposal to discuss measures for safeguarding peace, he said, is a noteworthy contribution to the cause of ensuring lasting and durable peace and finds

most ardent support among all honest minded people and governments seeking in deeds and not in words to consolidate peace.

The floor was then granted to the leader of the delegation, Mr. Yves Farge. Given a cordial welcome by all present, he delivered a speech and handed to V. V. Kuznetsov the petition of the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

Members of the delegation, Mr. John Platts-Mills of Great Britain, Mr. John Rogge of the United States, Signor Emilio Lussu of Italy, Mr. Conate Mamadou of Africa, and Dr. James Endicott of Canada, then followed with brief speeches.

After the members of the delegation had spoken, the chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities, V. V. Kuznetsov, heartily thanked them for their expressions of friendly feelings toward the Soviet Union and its peace-loving people, and read the reply of the Chairmen of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR to the delegation of the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress:

The reply stresses that the proposals of the Permanent Committee for universal reduction of armaments and prohibition of the atomic weapon will find full understanding and support among the peoples of the Soviet Union and agree with the invariable aspirations of the Soviet Union to consolidate world peace. The petition of the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress, the reply says, will be submitted for consideration to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

To the applause of all present, V. V. Kuznetsov handed the text of the reply to the leader of the delegation, Mr. Yves Farge.

In conclusion, V. V. Kuznetsov wished the delegation and all members of the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress further success in the great and noble cause of safeguarding lasting and durable world peace. He

Lathe Operator Bykov

energy to the popularization of his methods of work. He has published a book entitled *Our Contribution to the Fulfillment of the Five-Year Plan*, by which thousands of metal workers are learning advanced methods of work. He has demonstrated at other factories his achievements in machining metal at a speed of 3,280 to 3,900 feet per minute, and has written his second book on the subject. He has also delivered a series of lectures at the Machine-Tool Institute.

"The past year was an especially momentous one for me," says Pavel Bykov. "At the beginning of the year, I was awarded a Stalin Prize. In June, I visited Italy as delegate to the International Metal Workers' Conference. In October, I attended a congress of production in-

novators in Budapest, Hungary."

At the Red Csepel plant where Imre Muszka, one of new Hungary's outstanding workers is employed, Bykov demonstrated his truly inspiring craftsmanship. On a lathe he had never worked before, Bykov machined a part in two and a half minutes instead of the 80 minutes allowed for this operation under the standard process.

The personnel of the Moscow Grinder Plant nominated Bykov as their candidate for election to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. All the people of his district elected him.

Pavel Bykov's example is a vivid illustration of the process taking place in the Soviet Union, the eradication of the difference between intellectual and manual labor.

Joy, Pride Voiced by Soviet People In Wake of Price Reductions

By V. Fedorov

ON March 1, a new, third postwar reduction of prices of foodstuffs and manufactured goods was made in the Soviet Union. This reduction became possible as a result of the achievements registered in industrial and agricultural output in 1949, the increase in labor productivity, and the reduction of production costs. The reduction in prices again raised the purchasing power of the ruble, and further improved the exchange rate of the Soviet ruble in relation to foreign currencies; it resulted in another rise in real wages of factory

and office workers, substantially improved the position of people receiving pensions and stipends, and increased the income of the peasants considerably.

The population of the Soviet Union will gain 110,000,000,000 rubles in the course of one year from the latest reduction of prices. To this sum should be added 157,000,000,000 rubles which the Soviet people saved from the reduction of prices in December, 1947, and in March, 1949. The three cuts in prices give the working people of the

Soviet Union a saving of 267,000,000,000 rubles. A vast sum!

Concern for the people is inherent in the very nature of socialism. In the very first days of March there was not a single person in the USSR—worker, peasant, office employee, student or pensioner—who did not feel the beneficial influence of the price reduction.

Following the announcement of the price reduction, workers gathered in shops, collective farmers in their clubs, employees in their offices, students in

Peace Petition

asked the delegates to convey the greetings of the peoples of the Soviet Union to the peoples of their countries.

Mr. Yves Farge then made the following speech:

"Mr. Chairman: On behalf of the Committee of the World Peace Congress we have the honor to submit for your consideration two cardinal points of the petition which our Committee has addressed to the Parliaments of all the countries of the world:

"1. Termination of the armaments race by the immediate reduction of military budgets and strength of the armed forces.

"2. Prohibition of the atomic weapon.

"International delegations have already presented these proposals to the Parliaments of the Netherlands, Italy, France, and Belgium. Soon these proposals will be handed to the Parliaments of Great Britain and Mexico.

"The Committee of the World Peace Congress presumes that the adoption of these two points by the Parliaments will make it possible immediately to relieve the tension in the inter-relations of nations. We ask you, Mr. Chairman, to accept the assurances of our most profound esteem."

V. V. Kuznetsov, replying on behalf of the Chairmen of the Soviet of the Union and of the Soviet of Nationalities of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, said:

"Members of the delegation: On behalf of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR we welcome the initiative of the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress which has addressed to the Parliaments a proposal to discuss measures for safeguarding durable and lasting peace, against the policy of unleashing a new war.

"The initiative of the Permanent Committee is particularly valuable and timely now, when an unheard-of armaments race is taking place in a number of states. Realization of the measures which the Committee is submitting for discussion to the Parliaments—simultaneous reduction of armaments and prohibition of the atomic weapon—may constitute an important means for averting war, and may substantially help to establish international co-operation in the interests of all peace-loving peoples.

"These proposals of the Committee thus reflect the fundamental and most vital interests of the peoples who have recently lived through the horrors of a world war and are vitally interested in measures being taken to prevent a new

human slaughter and to ensure lasting and durable peace.

"The Permanent Peace Committee's proposals calling for universal reduction of armaments and prohibition of the atomic weapon will find full understanding and support among the peoples of the Soviet Union. These proposals accord with the invariable aspirations of the Soviet Union to consolidate world peace.

"It is to accomplish this aim that the Soviet Union directs all its efforts in the United Nations, despite the obstacles it encounters along this path from certain states.

"The Soviet people ardently approve and support these aims which inspire the world-wide movement of partisans of peace. This movement of hundreds of millions of men and women, united by the World Peace Congress, is called upon to play an important role in averting war. The Soviet people express confidence that, by waging a determined struggle against the threat of a new war, the peace-loving peoples will be able to curb the forces of aggression.

"The petition of the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress will be submitted for consideration to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR."

universities, and housewives in their homes, and everywhere the people voiced their approval and joy. Tens of millions of Soviet men and women, from the shores of the Baltic to the Pacific, from the Arctic Ocean to the "roof of the world," the Pamirs, unanimously welcomed the latest manifestation of the solicitude of the Soviet government and the Communist Party for the people's welfare.

Speaking at a meeting of workers of the Hammer and Sickle Steel Mill in Moscow, Semyon Chesnokov, a steel-maker, said:

"Three members of our family work at the Hammer and Sickle mill. Our earnings are fully sufficient for us to have good food, clothing, and to visit the theater. After the first reduction of prices we bought many valuable articles, among them a piano and a good painting. Last year we bought several overcoats and suits. Now we, like all Soviet people, will live still better, still more prosperously.

Johannes Pott, a lathe operator of the Tallinn Machinery Plant in Estonia, had the following to say:

"I figured out approximately the effect of the new price reduction on the budget of my family and find that I will save from 200 to 300 rubles a month on food alone. I intend to buy a radio and an overcoat, and the saving on these two items alone will amount to from 400 to 500 rubles. The workers will now be able to buy a greater variety of goods. I want to say from the bottom of my heart: 'Thank you, Comrade Stalin, for your paternal solicitude for the people's welfare.'"

"We see Stalin's solicitude for the people in every word of the decision on the reduction of prices," Ganifa Gusakov, a Baku oil man, told his fellow-workers. "Our beloved leader Stalin, the Communist Party, and the Soviet Government are constantly concerned with raising the living standard of the working people and improving their material well-being. Soviet people have no task of greater importance than the consolidation of the might of their homeland. In honor of the elections to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR my brigade produced 600 tons of oil above plan."

The new price reduction substantially improves the position of people who receive pensions and stipends inasmuch as the size of pensions and stipends re-

mains unchanged while prices are lowered. N. Ivanova of Moscow, who draws an old-age pension, said: "The Government, the Party, and our own Stalin always remember us, and take care of the Soviet working people. One feels Stalin's solicitude in every line, every word of the decision on the reduction of prices. I worked for 37 years in hospitals and in 1940 was given a pension. Now that prices have been reduced I will be able to buy more food and other goods. We aged people are not forgotten in the Soviet land. Fervently, with my whole heart I say: Great thanks to you, Comrade Stalin!"

O. Larmin, fourth-year student in the philosophy department of Moscow State University, declared: "We students are proud of the ever-growing economic might of our country. In the USSR life is becoming better and finer. I receive a monthly stipend of 450 rubles. Now I will be able to buy more for that money. I ardently thank the Government, the Party, and Comrade Stalin for their tireless concern for all Soviet people and, in particular, for students."

The decision reducing prices was enthusiastically approved by millions of peasants. Vostryakov, chairman of the Red Ray Collective Farm in the Pushkin District of Moscow Region, relates:

"The new reduction of prices for consumer goods was received with great joy by the collective farmers. Our villagers regard it as a big holiday. And not only because this remarkable measure of the Party and Government benefits their personal well-being, but also because the new price reduction opens to the collective farms still greater prospects for further development and for increasing the income of their members. This year our collective farm will save 15,000 rubles on the purchase of concentrated fodder for livestock and more than 5,000 on implements and supplies. As for the personal budget of the collective farmers, here the saving due to the reduction of prices for manufactured goods will amount to hundreds of thousands of rubles."

"Words are inadequate to express the feelings of gratitude to the Bolshevik Party and the great Stalin," Nikolai Zaritsky, a collective farmer, declared. "When I heard the historic decision over the radio, I thought of the years of great trials our country withstood. What strength was necessary to restore

the national economy in so short a time and to improve the living standard of the people! We collective farmers say again and again: We are proud of our country which, like a beacon, illumines the path to all peoples of the world. No matter how viciously the warmongers beyond the ocean rave, they are unable to turn back the wheel of history. The capitalist system is showing its bankruptcy, while our socialist system is growing stronger with each passing day."

While in the Soviet Union prices are being reduced, real wages are growing, and the living standard of the people is constantly improving, in capitalist countries unemployment is mounting, prices are rising, and the living standard of the toilers is steadily declining. The main foodstuffs are still rationed in Britain, for example, where the consumption of meat per capita declined almost by two-thirds compared with prewar. The devaluation of the pound at the end of last year struck a fresh blow at the living standard of the working people.

Prices of consumer goods are climbing upward in France. Prices of clothing in March, 1948, were 20 times higher than in 1938, footwear 15 times, foodstuffs 15 to 18 times. In 1949 prices continued to soar, and the minimum cost of living of a worker's family was 20 times above the prewar level.

The living standard of the working people sharply deteriorated in Italy, Belgium, Holland, Western Germany, Turkey, Greece, and other capitalist countries.

Industry, farming, and culture in the Soviet Union are on a new upgrade. The creative labor of Soviet people enables them to register new victories on the job, to consolidate the might of their socialist country. Vera Chushina, a young Leningrad weaver, put it aptly, stating: "We daily exceed our production program, we put out fabrics of excellent quality only, and work to cut production costs. We will continue to work this way in order to make our contribution to the further improvement of the well-being of our people. We will work to make our country still better and stronger."

The voice of the young Leningrad weaver is the voice of the entire Soviet people.

Price Reduction Is New Victory Of Soviet Social System



By Vera Mukhina

Sculptor, People's Artist of the USSR

IN the evening of February 28, the radio broadcasted the announcement of the new reduction of prices. At that moment I was working on the project of a monument to Vladimir Ilyich Lenin, the creator of our Soviet State. My heart is filled with pride that the cause begun by Lenin, the struggle for the happiness of all people, is developing and growing rapidly. Thanks to the wise guidance of the Communist Party and Comrade Stalin, our country is constantly achieving new successes, and this enables the life of the Soviet people to improve with each passing year.

We artists are striving to serve our people by our creative efforts. We must depict the process of the formation of the new life, of the new society. Our art is bright and joyous, since actual life supplies us with such bright examples of great advances toward the cherished aim that we do not have to sink into the darkness of formalistic tricks and portray beauty derived only from our imagination.

My heartiest thanks to the Communist Party and to Comrade Stalin for their solicitude for Soviet people, for their continuous striving forward to mankind's bright future!

By Vera Davydova

Honored Artist of RSFSR, Deputy to Supreme Soviet of the RSFSR

ON March 1, 1950, everywhere one heard "Holiday greetings, comrades!" in connection with the Soviet Government's and the Communist Party's decision on the reduction of prices.

Pride for their country, pride of the Soviet man, who is building himself a socialist society, where solicitude for the greatest possible improvement of the population's standard of living is the basic task of the state, evoked this tremendous rejoicing.



Vera Davydova

Our country does not know unemployment; everyone has the right to work, and this sacred right of Soviet man is protected by law. All aged people are provided with pensions in our country. All students receive state stipends.

*Warmed by Stalin's smile
Our children rejoice!*

These lines are in one of our favorite

songs. It tells a fact! It is the children who are the young masters of our land, the eyes of the entire people are turned toward them; the best houses, nurseries, gardens and palaces are placed at their disposal. The solicitude for mothers is the honorable duty of every Soviet plant and institution, and this duty is confirmed by Soviet law.

As Deputy to the Supreme Soviet of the RSFSR I come in close contact with my constituency. I see with my own eyes how the life of Soviet people is always improving, literally, every day, and how the culture of the working people is rapidly developing.

The working people are the masters of our boundless Motherland. Universities, splendid sanatoriums, museums, libraries, and theaters are at their service. It is a joy to live and to work in such a country.



By Valeria Gerasimova

Member of Soviet Writers' Union

THE happiness and well-being of the people is the law of life in the socialist country.

This law, and only this law, is the

guiding principle of the everyday activity of the Soviet Government.

The reduction of prices for foodstuffs and consumer goods, carried out on a state scale only a few days ago, is one more bright and visual proof of this.

The prices are reduced for meat, flour, fish, butter and sausages by 25-30 per cent; for clothing and shoes from 12 to 35 per cent; and for bread from 25 to 30 per cent. Our life has become better and our labor more joyous.

While the working people of the capitalist countries are under the pressure of hopeless poverty and ever-increasing prices for absolute necessities, the Soviet people, and primarily women who are responsible for household cares, say from the bottom of their hearts: Thanks for the tireless, paternal solicitude for us! Thanks to our great friend, Comrade Stalin!

But even such an imposing reduction of prices is only one manifestation of the solicitude of the socialist State for the well-being of the people.

Soviet people know about this solicitude, feel it daily, and express their gratitude by new labor exploits.

"I shall overfulfill my daily quota by 80 per cent and turn out products of excellent quality," said Zhukova, seamstress of the Red East Clothing factory, full of gratitude.

"We must reply to the solicitude of our Party and Government by high labor productivity," said Korotnikov, dispatcher of the Yaroslavl Automobile Plant. "The workers of our plant pledged to make hundreds of motors and scores of trucks above plan to celebrate the elections."

Millions of millions of Soviet voices repeat these words. They are the joyous voices of citizens of the great socialist country.



By Zinaida Troitskaya

Assistant Chief of the Moscow Subway

AT 8 o'clock in the evening on February 28, I was at a gathering of young voters at the information center of the 21st electoral ward. Suddenly the radio loudspeaker began to announce the Government's decision with regard to the price reduction on foodstuffs and manufactured goods. The people who were present applauded every new figure as it was announced.



Zinaida Troitskaya

The decision provided for a 25 to 30 per cent price cut on meat, fats, bread, and fish; a 15 per cent cut on sugar and dairy products; and a price cut of 15 to 30 per cent on fruit. It also provided for substantial price reductions on clothing, shoes, and manufactured goods.

As soon as the announcement was over, everyone began to talk. "How wonderful," exclaimed a young, ruddy-cheeked girl. "It means not only higher living standards for all of us, but a new victory for our social system as well," said a tall, handsome youth, who was going to vote for the first time in the forthcoming elections.

Enthusiasm and exaltation were plainly written on every face. And as I looked at the young, healthy faces around me, I remembered the speeches of Italian delegate Ada Alessandrini, of Jeannette Vermeersch, delegate from France, and

of a number of other speakers at the Moscow session of the Council of the Women's International Democratic Federation, who described the hard lot of the common people in their countries and spoke of the reactionary offensive against the living standard of the working people in the capitalist countries.

Involuntarily, I recalled the speeches that were made by the representatives of the women of India and Iran at the Conference of Women of Asia, which I had the fortune to attend. Poverty and hunger, illness and death—such is the lot of the women of some countries, while we, Soviet women, are being showered with immense benefits by the Soviet system. And yesterday we again witnessed a new manifestation of the attention which is being given to the promotion of the Soviet people's well-being. Our country's potentialities have no limits.

Varied Goods Are Plentiful In Moscow's Stores

A NEW reduction of state retail prices of foodstuffs and manufactured goods took place in the Soviet Union on March 1. Muscovites, like all the working people of the great Soviet country, learned of this new manifestation of Stalin's concern for the ordinary man on the previous evening, on February 28, when the notable decision of the Bolshevik Party and of the Government was broadcast by radio and discussed with animation and joy in every family. On that evening the residents of the capital refigured their family budgets and decided what they would buy first in view

of the latest and considerable reduction in prices.

The personnel of Moscow stores were making great preparations for the memorable day. They knew that they would be faced on the first day of March with a real test—to satisfy the increased demand for goods and to serve their customers quickly. And it must be said that the trading workers of the capital passed this difficult test with honor. The Moscow buyers found a great choice of commodities. Despite the huge influx of people, the shop-assistants efficiently coped with their duties.

Moscow's trading network is extending year by year. The number of stores is steadily growing and the assortment of goods increasing. By the beginning of this year the Soviet capital had several thousand stores and booths for the sale of foodstuffs and manufactured goods. An important role in the supply of the population is played by specialized stores selling definite food and industrial commodities: bakery products, dairy produce, meat, groceries, wine and fruits, cloth, apparel, and footwear. There are also in Moscow many department stores where one may buy anything from a toy



FOOD SHOP. Customer and clerk alike share in the joy of the Soviet people at the economic progress marked by the price reductions.



FURS. Soviet furs are world-famous for their beauty and fine quality.



DOLLS. Many types are sold.

to a refrigerator. Special stores for the sale of cars and motorcycles have been opened because of the growing demand.

The stores of the Union Republics, which sell foodstuffs and manufactured goods of the Ukraine, Armenia, Uzbekistan, Georgia, Byelorussia, Kazakhstan, and other republics of the vast Soviet Union, have become very popular among Muscovites. Another novelty in Moscow trade are the selling branches which big enterprises have opened in department stores. The Trekhgornaya Textile Mill, for example, has opened a branch in the Central Department Store. The beautiful fabrics turned out by the mill are in great demand.

Nor do other commodities remain for long on the shelves of Moscow stores. The trading workers of the capital have to take care that their stocks of goods are replenished in good time to satisfy the demands of the consumers. The Moscow Central Department Store, for instance, already began in January to lay in stocks of spring and summer goods. All sorts of goods are flowing to Moscow in a continuous stream: carpets from Turkmenia and Uzbekistan, radio sets from Riga, stockings from Leningrad, cloth from Ivanovo, porcelain from Lomonosovo, fountain pens from Khar'kov, automobiles from Gorky, and many other things from various parts of the country. Moscow is also not idle and, in

its turn, sends its manufactures to all corners of the vast Soviet Union.

The managers of Moscow stores are striving to provide good service to their customers and to satisfy their multifarious demands and tastes. They do their best to create a maximum of convenience for purchasers in the stores, and to provide Muscovites with the service of ordering goods by telephone or mail. Delivery of commodities to purchasers in their homes is widely practiced in

Moscow and other cities of the Soviet Union.

The demands of Muscovites have grown greatly as a result of the new reduction in prices and the considerable rise in the purchasing capacity of the population. The Moscow trading network is called upon to meet these demands and to provide the population of the Soviet capital with all sorts of foods and manufactured goods of high quality.



HOUSEHOLD GOODS. This department store in the capital stocks a broad variety of household utensils.

General Consumer Goods Production Is Growing in the USSR

By Ivan Yevenko

AFTER the victorious termination of the recent war, the Soviet State, at an astonishingly high pace, regained its prewar level of industrial output, and by the end of 1949 had exceeded that level by more than one and a half times. While rapidly developing heavy industry, the Soviet Government at the same time invests enormous funds in the development of the light industries producing mass consumer goods.

Unfolding before his voters the plans of the Soviet Government for the immediate future, J. V. Stalin on February 9, 1946, said that under the postwar Five-Year Plan "special attention will be devoted to the expansion of the production of consumer goods, to raising the standard of living of the working people by steadily reducing prices of all commodities."

Since then four years have elapsed. The Communist Party and the Soviet Government are firmly and consistently putting into effect these instructions of our leader. State retail prices on mass consumer goods are steadily and systematically being reduced. The light industries are growing at a rapid pace, making for an abundance of essential consumer goods in the country.

Enormous work has been carried out in the past four years of the postwar Five-Year Plan on the restoration and development of the light industries. The Government is unflaggingly solicitous for the restoration of old and the construction of new enterprises, equipping them with the latest in engineering, and supplying them with raw and other materials.

As a result, in the course of the three years of 1946-1948 alone, enterprises of the light and textile industries nearly doubled their output, the prewar selection of general consumer goods was fully restored, and at the same time a considerable number of new items which had not been produced previously were added to the growing list. Production was launched of new kinds of silk



TABLE LINENS. Bright and pretty luncheon cloths made by the Dawn of Socialism Mill. Sorter Z. Mikhailova is shown.

fabrics, furs, high-grade capron (synthetic textile) stockings, and other items. In the shoe industry new and improved methods of bracing shoes are being used on a mass scale, as well as the production of shoes with monolithic (composition) and semi-monolithic soles. A sharp rise has been registered in the output of all kinds of woolens.

The Soviet Government devotes special attention to the restoration and development of the light industries in the war-ravaged districts of the country. The Government invests billions of rubles for the restoration of enterprises producing general consumer goods, sending to these districts highly productive ma-

chines and equipment, raw materials, fuel and transport facilities. As a result of such attention light industry output in the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic increased nearly five times during the first three years of the postwar Five-Year Plan. For some items this increase was still higher: production of knitted underwear went up 13 times; knitted sweaters, dresses, etc.—eightfold; leather footwear—6.5 times, and china—4.5 times. During that same period the light industries of Byelorussia increased their output fivefold, of the Lithuanian Soviet Socialist Republic six and a half times, and so on all along the line.

In Central Asia, the Transcaucasus, and Western Siberia new, powerful



REFRIGERATOR. Electrical household equipment is being produced in quantity.

industries were established in the course of the prewar Five-Year Plans, bringing the enterprises nearer to the sources of raw materials and facilitating the economic and cultural development of these areas. Dozens of huge enterprises were built in these districts, including Barnaul, Tashkent, Stalinabad, and Leninakan textile mills, weaving factories in Fergana and Azerbaijan, and shoe factories in Tbilisi and other cities. Light industry output in Kazakhstan more than doubled in 1948 as compared with

the prewar year of 1940. In Uzbekistan production of knitted goods and leather footwear nearly trebled in 1948 compared with 1945. In Georgia and Azerbaijan production of footwear during this period doubled, while the Tajik Republic increased the output of footwear more than two times, hosiery—more than threefold, and knitted underwear—one and a half times.

In 1949 Soviet light industry continued to expand production at a still higher pace. Compared with 1948 production of cotton fabrics increased by 14 per cent, woollens by 19 per cent, silks by 28 per cent, leather footwear by 22 per cent, rubber footwear by 28 per cent, and hosiery by 32 per cent.

Striving to meet the growing consumer demand, the workers and specialists of light industry in 1949 produced more than 109,000,000 yards of textile fabrics, upwards of 2,000,000 pairs of shoes, and 9,000,000 units of knitted goods over and above plan.

The prewar output level was considerably exceeded for many mass consumer commodities including, for example, woollen fabrics by more than a third and silks by 46 per cent.

An exceptionally rapid increase is registered in the production of watches and clocks, radios, portable phonographs, and bicycles. Output of this type of goods increased two to three times in 1949 compared with the prewar level.

On the basis of the general upsurge of socialist industry and agriculture, output of mass consumer goods is grow-

ing at a still higher pace than envisaged by the postwar Five-Year Plan. In the course of the past four years of the Five-Year Plan output of cotton fabrics in the USSR increased 2.2 times, woollens—2.7 times, leather footwear—2.7 times, rubber footwear—5.9 times, and hosiery—4.2 times.

The workers and the engineering staff of the light industries in 1949 launched a vast socialist competition movement for increasing machine output, for economizing on raw and auxiliary materials, and for excellent quality of output. This patriotic movement was initiated by Stakhanovite workers Alexander Churikh, Maria Rozhenova, Lydia Kononenko, and Vladimir Voroshin who are now famous throughout the length and breadth of the Soviet Union. This competition has been joined by tens of thousands of workers and is yielding excellent results. The percentage of high-grade fabrics is continuously mounting. Thus, Soviet textile mills in 1949 turned out first-grade quality for 90 per cent of cotton and woollen fabrics and 95 per cent of linens produced.

The ever-growing output of the light industries is finding a ready market inside the Soviet Union, as the purchasing power of the population of the USSR is continuously growing.

Retail sales in the state and co-operative network of the USSR are mounting. Thus in 1946, for example, they went up 30 per cent over the preceding year, and in 1947, 17 per cent. In 1948, after the abolition of rationing, sales of cotton fabrics increased by 56 per cent and shoes by 45 per cent. In 1949 consumer goods' sales, in comparable prices, increased 20 per cent above 1948.

An important factor making for the growth of public consumption is the systematic reduction of prices on general consumer goods carried out by the Soviet Government. As output increases, productivity of labor rises, and operating costs go down, the Government, in a planned manner reduces state retail prices, thereby also influencing the reduction of prices in the co-operative network and on the collective-farm markets. This leads to a further growth of real wages of workers and incomes of collective farmers.

The systematic improvement of the material well-being of the Soviet people makes for an increasing demand on light industry output, and is a gigantic stimulus for its development.



FINE SILK. The Red Rose Mill, Moscow, produced more than 120,000 yards of silk above plan in celebration of the recent election. Such achievements are reflected in the economy. Employees examine a length of silk.



PRIVATELY-OWNED HOUSE. V. Vecherkovsky, a mechanic of the city of Zhdanov, built this five-room house. It is one of 489 built by working people in 1949 in Zhdanov.

Real Wages in the Soviet Union Continue to Rise

By N. Maslova

Master of Science (Economics)

ON the basis of the extensive development of the Soviet Union's productive forces the public wealth of the peoples of the Soviet land and the well-being of the working people of the USSR are steadily rising. Each day life becomes richer and more prosperous. "Our Revolution," J. V. Stalin said, "is the only one which not only smashed the fetters of capitalism and brought the people freedom, but also succeeded in creating the material conditions of a prosperous life for the people. Therein lies the strength and invincibility of our Revolution."

For 20 years now there has been no unemployment in the USSR, and this is a world-historic achievement of socialism. The mighty development of pro-

ductive forces in the socialist society ensures the incessant growth of the working class. Thus, in 1949, employment in the USSR was 15 per cent higher than before the war.

The entire national income in the USSR belongs to the people and is distributed solely in the interests of the working people. Approximately three-quarters of the country's national income is used to satisfy the material, social, and cultural needs of the working people, while the other quarter goes for expanding socialist reproduction. Rapid growth of the national income is a characteristic of socialist society. Thus, compared with 1913 the national income of the USSR in 1940 increased more than six times. The national income of the USSR is

also growing at a rapid pace under the postwar Five-Year Plan. In 1949 it increased 17 per cent compared with 1948, and exceeded the prewar 1940 level by 36 per cent.

The high tempo in the growth of the national income of the USSR is a result of the increased productivity of labor of the Soviet people, ensuring a continuous growth of wages. In the course of the prewar Stalin Five-Year Plan, the annual payroll in the USSR increased 20 times, and the average yearly wage per worker went up sixfold. In the course of the postwar Five-Year Plan the payroll had already nearly doubled in 1948 as compared with the prewar year of 1940. The average wage is

scheduled to surpass the prewar level by no less than 50 per cent in 1950.

The socialist State allocated enormous funds for the payment of long-service bonuses. Thus, workers, engineers and the junior technical personnel in the coal industry have in the past three years received 2,000,000,000 rubles in such bonuses. In the USSR the material well-being of the workers and all employees is determined not only by money wages. The State annually spends hundreds of thousands of millions of rubles on social insurance; social security pensions; accommodations at rest homes, sanatoriums and children's service establishments free of charge or at highly reduced rates; allowances to mothers of large families and to unmarried mothers; free medical aid; free tuition and training for higher skills; stipends to students; fully paid vacations at state expense; and innumerable other services to the people. In 1949 alone these expenditures amounted to 110,000,000,000 rubles, which is nearly three times as much as in 1940. State expenditures on social and cultural services increase the factory and office workers' cash wages by at least a third.

As a result of the growth of wages and state expenditures on social and cultural services, individual incomes are constantly rising. The average income of the factory and office worker in 1949, in comparable prices, was 24 per cent greater than in 1940, and the income of the working peasant more than 30 per cent.

A tremendous influence upon the steady growth of real wages is also exerted by the price reductions that are systematically effected in the USSR. In the course of the present postwar Five-Year Plan, prices on food and manufactured consumer goods have been reduced three times in succession. These price reductions have yielded the population a saving of 267,000,000,000 rubles.

The growth of the material security of the Soviet people is concretely expressed in the rise of their purchasing power. In 1949 the population of the USSR bought (in comparable prices) 20 per cent more goods than in 1948, while sales of foodstuffs went up 17 per cent and that of manufactured consumer goods 25 per cent.

Sales of essential foods and manufactured consumer goods in 1949 were higher than in 1940, and public consumption exceeded the prewar level.

Real wages of Soviet workers and all employees are also steadily rising in the years of the postwar Five-Year Plan. As a result of the monetary reform, abolition of rationing, and the first price reduction on mass consumer goods, real wages more than doubled in 1948 as compared with 1947. The second price reduction, which was consummated in 1949, again increased the purchasing power of the ruble and raised the real wages of the working people.

The price reduction which was effected beginning with March 1, 1950, is the largest of all carried out in the postwar years. It again notably increased real wages. As a result of this price reduction, the working people will gain 110,000,000,000 rubles a year. Dmitri Ivanin, Honored Miner, hewer at Pit No. 10 of the Voroshilovgrad Coal Trust, has the following to say in connection with this: "Since the beginning of the postwar Five-Year Plan, I have turned out 6.5 times my annual quota. My monthly earnings run into 6,000 to 8,000 rubles. We live in plenty. This new reduction will yield my family a saving of about 1,500 rubles a month."

The conditions of pensioners and students receiving stipends are also improving appreciably in the USSR, as pensions and stipends remain unchanged. The price reduction also further enhances the income of the peasants, owing to the considerably lower cost of their manufactured goods purchases as well as to the fact that government procurement prices on field and animal husbandry produce remain unchanged.

The Soviet people recall with a sense of profound gratitude the words of the great leader and teacher of the working people, J. V. Stalin:

"As for us, members of the Central Committee and the Government, for us there is no life other than for our great cause, for the struggle for the general welfare of the people, for the joy of all working people, for the masses." The Soviet people constantly feel this daily care of the leaders of the Party and Government and respond to it by their creative labor and new accomplishments for the victory of communism.



MINER BUYING CAR. Fyodor Vodopyanov and his wife, of Stalino, inspect a new Pobeda.



STREET IN PETROZAVODSK. Modernization has come to the Karelo-Finnish SSR in its 10 years as a Soviet Republic. It now has modern buildings, fine factories, and an art, science, and culture of its own.

Years That Equal a Century

By Karl Rautio

Deputy to the Supreme Soviet of the Karelo-Finnish SSR

THE Karelo-Finnish SSR is one of the youngest Union Republics of the great land of Soviets. On March 31 of this year it will mark the first decade of its existence. In the years of Soviet power tremendous changes have taken place in the republic. From the land of "untrodden paths and unstartled birds," as Karelia was called in tsarist times, it has become a flourishing socialist republic.

At the very outset the Soviet Government adopted a decision on developing industry in the Karelian Republic. Thus, in 1921, construction of a large hydroelectric station and paper mill was begun in Kondopoga, Karelia, in accordance with a decision of the Council of Labor and Defense. During the pre-war Stalin Five-Year Plans capital in-

vestments in the republic's national economy reached the huge sum of 2,580,000,000 rubles. In 1939 the volume of industrial production was already 10½ times greater than in 1913. New enterprises and new industries—the pulp and paper industry, the food, meat, and dairy industry, and the building materials industry—were created in the republic. One after another the Kondopoga Paper Mill and the Segezha Pulp and Paper Mill went into operation; the Onega Metallurgical and Machine-building Works was thoroughly reconstructed; the Petrozavodsk Mica Factory, the Nadvoitsk Furniture Factory, and new sawmills started functioning.

At J. V. Stalin's assignment the tre-

mendous hydrotechnical structure, the White Sea-Baltic Canal, was built in a record period of time in 1932 and 1933. Construction of the canal enabled industrial development of the rich forest tracts of central Karelia to be started.

The living and working conditions of the workers have changed immeasurably: around the pulp and paper mills there have grown up modern settlements with palaces of culture, schools, and hospitals. On the site of the small Karelian villages of Kondopoga and Segezha, to which as late as 1918 no roads led and each of which consisted of about 15 peasant huts, today the new socialist towns of Kondopoga and Segezha stand. The town of Belomorsk has grown up on the site of the small

fishing settlement of Soroka. Medvezhegorsk and other towns have come into being.

Since the first days of the republic the Communist Party and the Soviet Government have rendered its agriculture tremendous and ever-increasing aid: high-grade seed, pedigreed breeding cattle, and new farm machinery. Thanks to this concern the cultivated area in the republic in 1940 was double what it had been in 1917; a sharp rise in crop yields was registered, and the productivity of livestock improved. Such crops as wheat, which before the Revolution had hardly been cultivated there at all, were now grown over a sizable area.

The enormous achievements of the republic's national economy and the steady improvement in its material well-being ensured a rapid rise in the cultural level of the people.

During the Soviet years a large amount of educational work has been carried out. In 1940 there were 11 times more junior secondary schools and 24 times more secondary schools than before the Revolution. The number of children attending junior secondary and secondary schools increased by 16 times during this same period.

As a result of the vast work to wipe out illiteracy, the population of the Karelo-Finnish Republic was almost 100 per cent literate on the eve of the recent war.



KARL RAUTIO. He composed the Karelo-Finnish anthem.

The author of the accompanying article, Karl Ericovich Rautio, was born in Finland in 1889 into the family of a peasant. In 1903 he left his native land for America.

Interested in music since childhood, in America Rautio played in a miners' amateur orchestra in the evenings, while his days were taken up in back-breaking labor in a mine.

Rautio worked hard to realize his dreams of a musical education, and in 1920 he succeeded in graduating from the music department of the University of California. But the diploma he achieved after so many years of strenuous work did not lead to any change in his life: he was unable to find work as a musician. In 1922 Karl Rautio left the United States and came to the Soviet Union. Here he found his real homeland.

Karl Rautio resides in the city of Petrozavodsk, the capital of the Karelo-Finnish SSR. He is a composer whose name and work are widely known in the republic and far beyond its borders. He is the chairman of the Union of Soviet Composers of the Karelo-Finnish SSR and art director of the Kantele Song and Dance Ensemble.

In 1943 the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Karelo-Finnish SSR conferred the title of Honored Art Worker of the Republic upon Karl Rautio. In 1947 the working people of the Volkhov Election District of the city of Petrozavodsk elected him to the Supreme Soviet of the Karelo-Finnish SSR. In 1948 Rautio was decorated with the Order of the Red Banner of Labor in recognition of his services in developing musical culture in the republic.

By that time the two institutions of higher learning and 15 secondary technical schools were attended by some 3,000 young men and women being trained as specialists for various branches of the national economy and for cultural fields.

Functioning in the republic were a drama theater, a musical comedy theater, a traveling collective and state farm theater, a puppet theater, a philharmonic organization, 569 clubs, libraries, and houses of culture, and 189

motion picture installations.

In March, 1940, in fulfillment of the wishes of the working people, the Karelian Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic was made into the Karelo-Finnish SSR.

Under their new form of national statehood the Karelo-Finnish people displayed even more fully their wealth of creative ability, made still more rapid and successful strides toward communism.

As early as the spring of 1940 the



GOVERNMENT BUILDING. The Council of Ministers of the Karelo-Finnish SSR meets here in Petrozavodsk.



ACADEMY OF SCIENCES. The Karelo-Finnish branch of the USSR Academy is housed here in the capital city.

Government of the USSR had already adopted a decision on rendering aid to the young Union Republic in its economic and cultural development. In the beginning of 1941 a number of enterprises in the paper industry went into operation, as well as 21 enterprises in the food, meat, and dairy industry, 18 enterprises in the sawmill and wood-working industry, and two plywood mills.

In the new districts of the republic, dwellings totaling 2,175,000 square feet of floor space were reconstructed or newly built.

A big cultural event that marked the very first year of the existence of the Karelo-Finnish SSR was the opening of the Karelo-Finnish State University. Enrolled as first-year students were more than 400 young men and women—children of Karelo-Finnish lumbermen, fishermen, collective farmers, and intellectuals.

The peaceful labor of the peoples of the Soviet Union was interrupted by the perfidious attack of the fascists. When the fascists attacked the Karelo-Finnish SSR, fighting men of all the nationalities of the USSR came to defend her borders and the happiness of her peoples. Shoulder to shoulder with Karelians, Finns, and Veps, on Karelo-Finnish soil Russians, Ukrainians, Uzbeks, and men of many other nationalities fought, and the enemy was routed.

During the years in which they occupied districts of the Karelo-Finnish Republic, the Germans and their mer-

cenaries wrecked many towns and villages, factories, clubhouses, hospitals, and secondary and higher schools. They burned down almost the whole city of Petrozavodsk. They razed the towns of Medvezhegorsk and Kondopoga to the ground. They devastated all the collective farms.

The total damage which the fascist invaders inflicted on the national economy of the Karelo-Finnish SSR amounted to 20,000,000,000 rubles.

But the Soviet Union is a strong and mighty country. Its strength lies in the moral unity of the people, in their inviolable friendship.

It was this friendship which saved the Karelo-Finnish SSR from defeat and the people from enslavement, and has enabled them to heal the war wounds.

When the war ended the Russian Federation and the Ukraine sent to the fraternal Karelo-Finnish Republic hundreds of trainloads of materials, machinery, and equipment for rehabilitation work; Moscow and Leningrad sent specialists and scientists to assist.

At the present time the republic's restored industrial enterprises produce more than they did before the war. In 1949 industrial output in the republic increased by 34 per cent compared with 1948. The heroic labor of the people has not only rebuilt the wrecked factories and mills but erected new ones. New industries—prefabricated houses, motor building, and woolen textiles—have come into being.

Petrozavodsk, Medvezhegorsk, Kon-

dopoga, and other towns have been rebuilt. Last year alone dwellings totaling more than 645,840 square feet of floor space were built for the lumber workers of the republic. The collective farmers have revived agriculture.

The material well-being of the people is steadily improving.

The culture of the Karelo-Finnish people is developing.

A branch of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, consisting of several research institutes, was founded in Petrozavodsk last year. The State University and teachers' training institute are functioning. The prewar network of secondary technical schools and other schools has been restored.

The republic has by now trained a large detachment of scientific workers who are solving research problems in industry, agriculture, and cultural fields.



CANAL LOCK. Traffic on the Stalin White Sea-Baltic Canal in the Karelo-Finnish SSR.

Such is the path traversed by the Karelo-Finnish SSR in the course of a decade. And it should be borne in mind that during almost half of this period the working people of the republic fought to defend their country's independence first against the counterrevolutionary hordes and more recently against the German fascist hordes and their mercenaries. Not a single bourgeois country could achieve such successes even in a century.

Tito Clique Has Brought Yugoslavia To Economic Disaster

By M. Paromov
Master of Science (Economics)

BACKED by the friendship and assistance of the USSR, the national economy and the living standards of the working people in the people's democracies show marked advances year after year. The year 1949 was marked by new achievements in these countries.

Per capita production in Czechoslovakia's industry surpassed the 1937 average by 40 per cent. Wages have increased by 15 per cent above the 1948 level, and a corresponding increase of 11 per cent was made in peasants' incomes.

Per capita production in Poland is higher than before the war, having increased 2.5 times over in industry and by 12 per cent in agriculture.

Hungary has brought her industrial output up to 140 per cent of the 1938 volume; her average agricultural production is up to prewar level, and in some branches of agriculture even higher.

Bulgaria has successfully realized the first-year program of her five-year plan. In the first-half of 1949 alone 540 new projects were launched, and more than 400 villages received electricity.

Romania's industrial output in 1949 surpassed the 1948 volume by more than 40 per cent. The average wage rose by 30 per cent. More than 174,000 Romanian workers were guests in rest homes and health resorts last year.

The value of industrial production in Albania at the end of 1949 amounted to 431 per cent of the 1938 level. A former colony of Mussolini, Albania has undergone a complete transformation. Her people are no longer the downtrodden and oppressed slaves of the Italian imperialists. More than 200,000 adults have learned to read and write; the number of elementary and secondary schools has trebled.

An entirely different picture is presented by Yugoslavia, where the Tito clique of traitors seized power through usurpation and established a fascist

regime. The fascist overlords are sustained in power by an inordinately inflated army and police force with whose aid they have converted Yugoslavia into a military camp and are oppressing the people. It is known that Yugoslavia's army now has a strength of more than 600,000, and Rankovic's police force at least 300,000. The corruption and embezzlement which flourish in the state apparatus have acquired such proportions that even official Titoite circles can no longer ignore these facts. The leading Titoite mouthpiece, *Borba*, had to recognize that "theft is assuming an organized and systematic character The value of plundered property runs into millions."

The policy pursued by Tito and his associates is a policy of deception and blackmail. The Tito clique tried to exploit for its own treasonable ends the economic agreements concluded by Yugoslavia with the people's democracies. By systematically violating the trade agreements with Czechoslovakia and sabotaging the deliveries of goods and raw materials, Yugoslavia was steadily increasing the adverse balance in her trade with Czechoslovakia which reached 300,000,000 korunas in 1949. Instead of making up for this default, Yugoslavia has prohibited the export of a number of important items to Czechoslovakia, thus causing more damage.

After concluding the treaty of friendship and co-operation with Albania, the Tito clique proceeded to rob that country; it was pumping equipment, oil, and other important raw materials from Albania and making preparations for her seizure. Only her resolute break with Tito-ruled Yugoslavia saved Albania from a new enslavement.

Its antagonistic policy toward the USSR and the people's democracies has completely exposed the Tito clique as a storm troop of imperialism. This treasonable policy brought Yugoslavia's economy to disaster.

Yugoslavia's five-year plan ended in

utter failure. Even according to the falsified data of the Yugoslav planning commission, the 1948 plan was fulfilled to the extent of 66.6 per cent in the oil industry, 80.4 per cent in the metallurgical industry, 73 per cent in the production of motors, and so on. In order to conceal the failure of the plan, the Yugoslav authorities reduced the planned targets by 50 per cent. But even this failed to achieve their purpose. The plan for 1949 was not completed. Production in many factories and mines did not come up to even 50 per cent of their plans. At the end of 1949, a Roman news agency reported that "Yugoslavia's economy is in a disastrous state. The crisis is particularly acute in pig iron and steel production."

The result of economic chaos and of the unduly high allocations for the maintenance of the colossal military and police apparatus was inflation. The amount of paper money in circulation increased from 17,811,000,000 dinars in 1945 to 39,230,000,000 in 1948. The amount of paper money issued in 1949 was far higher than that in 1948.

The result is a disastrous deterioration of the living standard of the common people in Yugoslavia. Food prices have increased by 740 percent in 1949 as against 1945, whereas wages have increased a mere 9 per cent. There is a very acute shortage of food, especially fats, which are not issued even on the children's ration cards.

The fascist ruling clique is resorting more and more to forcible methods for the mobilization of labor power, with the result that the people are intensifying their resistance. Speaking at the January 27, 1950, meeting of the Skupština, the so-called supreme authority in the Serbian Republic, Ivan Veselinov, vice-chairman of this Skupština, had to admit: "We have been mobilizing labor power throughout the year, and yet we were always short of it." Figures cited by him reveal that 628,064 new workers were mobilized for Serbia's en-

A Muscovite's Diary

terprises in 10 months in 1949, but 430,050 workers left the enterprises in the same period. The same process is observed in the other republics of Yugoslavia. Speaking at a meeting in Belgrade, the Minister of Mines, Vulmanovic, a notorious traitor, said that "large numbers of workers fail to report for work in the mines every day."

There is a mass exodus of the workers from the factories, mills, and mines, where forced labor is employed on an increasing scale under the guise of "voluntary" work. The point is that the semi-starved workers are ordered to work, in addition to the regular eight hours, five to ten hours overtime without pay as "voluntary" duty, mainly as common laborers. All those who shirk these "voluntary" jobs are dismissed, and evicted from their homes.

In their struggle against the Belgrade clique, in their struggle for their rights, for the freedom and independence of their country, the working people in Yugoslavia are resorting to strikes. Organized action was taken by the workers at the end of 1949 at the Sture steel mills near Celje, the railway car works at Maribor, and other places. Slogans urging the overthrow of the fascist dictatorship of the Tito clique are in evidence everywhere. The struggle of the working class against Tito's fascist gang has the energetic support of the working peasants who are sabotaging the agricultural plans. By the end of October, 1949, the autumn sowing plan in Serbia, Voivodina (Yugoslavia's granary), Croatia, Slovenia and Montenegro was fulfilled to the extent of less than 19 per cent, and in some regions—only three to five per cent. Even the ringleader of the fascist clique, Tito, had to admit that the resistance of the peasants is growing, when he said at the party congress in Croatia: "Personally I have arrived at the conviction that in the village there has developed to a certain extent a distrustful attitude toward the government."

The failure of the five-year plan, the deterioration of the living standard of the working people, the strikes in production and sabotage in the village, the openly expressed hatred of the people for the policy of the gang of spies and murderers who have usurped power in the country—these are the results of the economic policy pursued by the Belgrade hirelings of imperialism, the enemies of peace and democracy.

A PHILADELPHIA girl, employed in a well-known radio factory there, inquires whether women workers have been elected to responsible trade-union positions in the Soviet Union.

The answer is an emphatic affirmative, since Soviet women have equality and full rights with men in every field.

For instance, the Machine and Instrument Makers' Union held annual elections of its subordinate bodies recently. Of the newly elected group of organizers and shop and factory local committee members, one-fourth are women. In this trade-union alone, 3,700 women have been chosen to local factory and shop committees. Two women are members of the presidium of the union's central committee—one in charge of the social insurance department and the other heading the labor protection (safety) department.

In our top national trade-union organization, the All-Union Central Council of Trade-Unions, we have eight women, of whom two, Nina Popova and Klavdia Kuznetsova, are secretaries of the AUCCTU.

Oil Waste Is Used As Rich Fertilizer

Jebrayil Guseinov, president of the Institute of Agro-Chemistry and Soil Science of Azerbaijan's Academy of Sciences, has found a new fertilizer which substantially increases the yield of many crops.

Professor Guseinov, son of an Azerbaijani tailor, found a new use for the by-products of the Baku oil fields. He made a study of methods to improve the heavy soils of the irrigated areas of Azerbaijan for many years. Although oil has always been considered the worst enemy of vegetation, by patient experimentation Guseinov came to the conclusion that the use of by-products of the oil industry would solve the soil problem.

Last year the new fertilizer was tried out on a number of experimental fields covering a total area of almost 1,000 acres. These tests showed that the growth of cotton improved from three to twelve times after the oil fertilizer had been applied to the soil. Harvest of cotton increased about 500 pounds per acre on the average.

MOSCOW RADIO BROADCASTS IN ENGLISH

March 27—April 16

Radio programs in English will be broadcast from Moscow to the United States on the following schedule from March 27 to April 16. All time is Eastern Standard.

Daily evening programs of news, political commentary, and sidelights on Soviet life are broadcast in three periods: from 6:20 P.M. to 7:30 P.M., from 8:00 P.M. to 9:00 P.M., and from 10:00 P.M. to 10:55 P.M.

All programs may be heard on 15.23, 11.88, 9.72, 9.67 and 7.29 megacycles.

The first program is also heard on 7.36 megacycles; the second program also on 9.60 and 7.36, while the third program is also on 15.41 and 11.78.

All programs begin with the news and a review of the press. These are followed by comment on Soviet or international subjects.

The following special features are scheduled for the evening programs:

Mondays, March 27, April 3, and April 10—programs for farmers.

Tuesdays, March 28, April 4, and April 11—programs for youth.

Wednesdays, March 29, April 5, and April 12—scientific and cultural programs.

Thursdays, March 30, April 6, and April 13—programs in Russian for American Slavs.

Fridays, March 31, April 7, and April 14—literary and musical programs entitled: "In the Republics of the Land of the Soviets."

Saturdays, April 1, April 8, and April 15—economic reviews, weekly sports reviews, replies to letters from listeners.

Sundays, April 2, April 9, and April 16—concerts.



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THE COVER: FRONT. Spring sowing is now under way in the USSR. The mechanization of agriculture greatly facilitates all laborious tasks. **BACK:** The plowed land stretches as far as the eye can see, and in the distance are the forest shelter-belts which protect the crops from drought.

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Pre-Election Speech of A. I. Mikoyan In Yerevan's Stalin District

The following is an abridged text of the speech made on March 10 at Yerevan, Armenian SSR, by Anastas Ivanovich Mikoyan, Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR.

COMRADE Electors: I am happy to meet you again, four years after the last elections, and to thank you from the bottom of my heart for the high trust you have placed in me, for the warm, kindly words with which you have welcomed me and which have been uttered at many meetings. (*Applause*) As a Bolshevik, I attribute everything said here to our invincible party of Lenin and Stalin, which has led us to victories of world-historic significance. (*Applause*)

As in the last elections, the eyes of all the people of our country, of all honest and plain people throughout the world, are turned toward the man whom the people have named as their first candidate for the Supreme Soviet—toward Comrade Stalin, the great master-builder of communism. (*Stormy applause*)

At election meetings, in the press, and in the Manifesto of the Central Committee of our Party to all voters, our country's victories during the past four years have been summarized and the tasks of the Soviet people defined. Hence in this speech I shall touch only on a few questions.

In the rehabilitation and development of the national economy in the postwar period, the socialist system has demonstrated the same viability and powerful dynamic force which it showed during the war.

Of all the capitalist countries, the one which emerged from the war with the greatest chances for successful development was the USA. As in the previous war, the American monopolists made fortunes out of the blood and the tears of the peoples whom criminal imperialism had plunged into that war.

The imperialist ruling clique of the



Anastas Ivanovich Mikoyan

USA, powerless to stop the maturing crisis, is straining all efforts and inventing all kinds of patented and unpatented methods to slow up the aggravation of the crisis, to soften its blows, and to shift the burden to the shoulders of

others. The newly-invented "talismans" for fighting the crises which are inevitable under the domination of capitalism, and the soothing assurances of the ruling circles, can create a temporary illusion of an alleviation in the situa-

tion and only temporarily halt the panic of fear of the consequences of the crisis.

But, as the folk saying goes, no philosophy has ever helped a toothache, and the capitalists do not and cannot have any means of stopping the crisis of capitalism.

(Further, Comrade A. I. Mikoyan, citing a number of concrete facts, showed the tremendous advantages of the crisis-free, planned, socialist economy, which enabled the Soviet people, thanks to successful fulfillment of the Stalin Five-Year Plans, to make the huge leap from backwardness to progress.)

We are living in a period when inside our country the question of "who will win?" has long since been settled in favor of socialism. Now the question "who will win?" remains only on an international scale. The objective tendency of historic development gives us a gratifying prospect for the settlement of this question in favor of socialism on an international scale as well. It should be borne in mind that the economic strength of a social system is determined not so much by the level of production and technology already achieved as by the rate of economic development.

Here the very same law operates which was stressed by Comrade Stalin during the war years. The side whose forces steadily and progressively increase will win, and the side whose forces weaken and decline will go down.

Notwithstanding the favorable influence of the war on the economic growth in the USA, over a period of 20 years the level of production in the USA increased by an average of about two per cent annually, while the average annual rate of increase in the Soviet Union for the same 20 years was 20 per cent.

Thus the operation of the economic laws of industrial development shows that over a 20-year period the rate of economic growth in the socialist society was 10 times stronger and more rapid than in the most powerful capitalist country.

Such capitalist countries of Europe as France and Belgium, which sustained insignificant losses because of the war, are in no way able to regain the level they passed 20 years ago.

All this speaks of the fundamental advantages of the Soviet system and ensures us of victory in peaceful competition with capitalism.

The new social system in the people's democracies of Central and Southeast Europe has likewise been able in a brief period to demonstrate that the popular-democratic systems of these countries, which have taken the path of socialism and economic and political co-operation with the USSR, are superior to capitalism.

The present-day world has split into two camps: the camp of capitalism and the camp of socialism. The countries of the camp of socialism have a population of about 800,000,000.

* * *

(Comrade A. I. Mikoyan with concrete examples showed in detail the intensification of the economic crisis in the USA and the foreign trade expansion of that country.)

WHILE a swift efflorescence of the national economy is taking place in the countries of the camp of socialism, the economy of the capitalist countries has slid into a period of inevitable crisis. The army of the unemployed and semi-employed in the capitalist countries has grown to about 45,000,000. In the USA alone the real number of unemployed and semi-employed is about 18,000,000, the figure having increased by close to 1,000,000 persons in the single month of January. Unemployment is rapidly increasing in the Marshallized countries of Europe—in Western Germany, Italy, and Belgium.

The disgusting vices of the capitalist system stand out distinctly and prominently. While knocking together blocs, concluding military alliances, and instigating a new war, the capitalists are at the same time, in the face of danger, acting according to the principle of "every man for himself."

As a result of the Second World War the economic might and political influence of Britain, France, Holland, Belgium, and other European countries have become much weaker. The ground is giving way under the feet of the European colonial powers which possess an excessively large number of colonies. They are now not equal to administering their colonies and have to retreat before the onslaught of the enormously inflated capitalist monopolies of America which are aware of their strength and are unrestrainedly rushing to seize colonies and acquire new markets for commodity export and capital investment.

Hence a new struggle for colonies and their markets has developed; moreover, this struggle has assumed a new form.

An example of the Anglo-American struggle is the conflict over markets that has flared up between the British companies on the one hand and the American companies on the other. American oil companies have virtually begun to grab Britain's markets in her possessions. To defend the positions of the British oil companies, the British Government has forbidden a number of its colonies to buy American oil products, compelling them to buy the products of British companies. This is being done under the guise of reducing dollar expenditures for the purchase of oil products.

Through Congress and the State Department, the American oil companies are trying to force Britain to retreat and to open the doors to them. The matter has reached a point where Chairman Connally of a congressional committee has come out with a threat to deprive Britain of aid under the Marshall Plan unless she accepts the demands of the American oil monopolies.

The foreign trade expansion of the USA is expressed in a tremendous increase in its postwar, foreign-trade turnover as compared with the prewar period.

The volume of trade reached its maximum in 1947 when it comprised 34.1 per cent of the world's exports, against 14.1 per cent in 1938. In the postwar years the excess of exports over imports has comprised approximately from 4,700,000,000 dollars to 9,600,000,000 dollars. It should be noted that as a result of the competition from other capitalist countries, in 1948 the share of the USA in the world's export trade was 22.8 per cent, and for 10 months of 1949 her exports were 20.5 per cent less than in the corresponding period of 1947.

The incurable disease of capitalism in America consists in that she does not wish to import goods to the sum of her exports; on the contrary, she wishes to export more. The result is uncovered exports, which the USA covers by pumping gold out of the countries importing American goods, by granting special loans, and by the Marshall Plan.

The high prices on American goods—the prices of a number of the most

important commodities are three to four times higher than before the war—has led to a rapid depletion of currency resources in most of the capitalist countries and to exhaustion of the loans received from the USA.

This situation has led to an increase in the USA gold reserve from 14,500,000,000 dollars at the end of 1938 to 24,600,000,000 dollars by the end of 1949. On the other hand, since the end of 1938 the gold reserve of France has decreased from 2,760,000,000 dollars to 523,000,000 dollars; of Britain, from 1,450,000,000 dollars to 1,590,000,000 dollars; of Sweden, from 321,000,000 dollars to 70,000,000 dollars; of Holland, from 998,000,000 dollars to 195,000,000 dollars.

As is known, America is not an exporter of gold but, on the contrary, an importer, that is, it purchases gold from the countries which have it but are in need of dollars to pay for their imports. And since the purchasing power of the dollar has dropped to nearly half the prewar value, the artificial exchange rate of the dollar enables the purchase with paper dollars of foreign gold at the prewar price, or at half its real value. Consequently the USA has gained 10,000,000,000 dollars on the purchase of gold, chiefly since the war, and therefore the Americans can make a fine gesture, permitting the shipment of part of their exports in the guise of Marshall Plan "aid."

The American Government is increasing military and other non-productive consumption. Through all manner of taxes it is pumping huge sums out of the American people in order to cover special export subsidies.

Worthy of attention in this connection is the following fact: according to the statistical handbook *Labor Fact Book* published in New York in 1949, federal taxes in the USA have increased from 8,000,000,000 dollars in 1941 to 47,500,000,000 dollars in 1950. At the same time the incomes of the United States farmers in 1949 were 17 per cent less than in 1948, and in 1950 they are expected to drop by another 28 per cent.

Why do the Americans need the Marshall Plan? The American monopolies are utilizing this plan to sell unsalable goods which find no demand on the home market, to hold back the crisis, and to subordinate the economies of other countries to their domination. That this is so can be seen from the

nature of the commodity shipments to Western Europe, the bulk of which consists of coal and agricultural consumer commodities. The West European countries could receive these commodities at home or from sources inside Europe.

The European countries need equipment to restore their economy, but the United States monopolies are not interested in the industrial recovery of the European countries, and they are not providing equipment for many branches of industry. It is indicative that in the year and a half of the Marshall Plan all the countries of Western Europe received mining equipment (something they acutely need) to the value of only 31,000,000 dollars, and metal-working equipment to the value of 35,000,000 dollars. Yet tobacco deliveries to the value of more than 110,000,000 dollars were made.

Before the war Europe never imported American coal. In 1949 the United States shipped 38,000,000 tons of coal to the countries of Western Europe. The United States has taken advantage of the devastation in Europe to enrich its coal monopolies and shipping companies to an unprecedented degree. American coal cost the European consumer from 18 to 20 dollars a ton as compared with the four to five dollars which he paid before the war for coal bought in European countries.

In Marshall Plan legislation adopted in the interests of the flour-milling monopolies, the United States has directly stipulated that no less than 25 per cent of the wheat shipped to the importing countries must be in the form of flour.

As a result, European countries possessing their own flour-milling industry have had to become flour importers, and the flour mills of these and other countries have had to close down or to operate at partial capacity, so that the American flour-milling monopolies would make double and triple profits on the export of flour. Italy, for example, imported 492,300 tons of flour in 1947, about 70 per cent of it from the USA, as compared with 15,100 tons in 1938. Western Germany in 1948 imported 480,000 tons of flour, all from the United States.

The USA is selling its macaroni to Italy, which before the war was herself an exporter of macaroni. In 1948 Italy imported more than 60,000 tons of American macaroni, although the Ital-

ian macaroni factories were not working at capacity. For instance, the biggest Italian macaroni factory, in Naples, operated from six to ten days a month.

The obligatory importation of flour under the Marshall Plan is ruining the West European flour-milling industry and is depriving animal husbandry in those countries of a valuable fodder—bran.

Particularly aggressive is the expansion of the American film industry, which is being carried out through the intermediacy of the Government. American films take up 60 per cent of the program time in the motion picture theaters in Britain, 60 per cent in France, 80 per cent in Italy, and 70 per cent in Belgium, although the British and French film industries are capable of producing good quality pictures themselves. American films occupy 72 per cent of all the program time in the capitalist world as a whole.

While millions of people go hungry, the American Government is busy destroying "surplus" foodstuffs and reducing crop acreages. The United States Department of Agriculture has recommended the destruction of 1,360,000 tons of potatoes which the Government has purchased; and on December 15, 1949, it issued an order for the reduction of the 1950 cotton acreage by 23 per cent as compared with 1949.

With the object of keeping up prices the Commodity Credit Corporation, a government organization, filled a cave in the state of Kansas six and a half hectares* in area with foodstuffs; in this cave 20,000 tons of prunes are rotting.

The newspaper *Barron's Weekly* dated December 19, 1949, carries an admission that is indicative. It says that the stocks of egg powder are sufficient to last 10 years. Unfortunately, the newspaper says, eggs cannot lie in storage for a long time, and the Commodity Credit Corporation has simply destroyed 140,000,000 dozen fresh eggs, while the housewife bears the expense by paying high prices to the grocer for eggs.

Foodstuffs are being destroyed in order to keep up high prices inside the country and to ensure big profits for the monopolies. The ones who have to pay for this operation are the taxpayers at large.

* 1 hectare equals 2.471 acres

This is one of the instances of the compulsory and deliberate destruction of the productive forces of capitalism, alongside which is the destruction wrought by the spontaneous forces of the crisis.

There is tremendous unemployment, wages are falling, and the material conditions of the working people are deteriorating sharply, but the clear profits of the American and British monopolies, after all tax deductions, have been mounting from year to year: in the USA, from 2,300,000,000 dollars in 1938 to 21,200,000,000 dollars in 1948; and in Britain, from 676,000,000 pounds to 1,275,000,000 pounds during the same period.

At present, in connection with the acute postwar deterioration in the economic situation, the big capitalist countries, the United States first and foremost, are again employing dumping on a large scale in order to capture markets.

This dumping is carried out on a large scale primarily with respect to agricultural produce and foodstuffs, the losses on which are covered directly from the budget at the expense of the taxpayers. "American agriculture," says US Secretary of Agriculture Brannan, "urgently needs a European safety-valve." Senator Ellender has spoken even more frankly about the Marshall Plan as a means for dumping. The majority of the senators, he said, voted for the Marshall Plan with the calculation "that the funds appropriated would be used to help them get rid of grain surpluses."

According to a report in the November 18, 1949, issue of the *Wall Street Journal*, mouthpiece of United States business circles, the USA State Department and the Department of Agriculture are now working out a large-scale dumping program which the Americans intend to present as a new form of "aid" to foreign countries.

The newspaper says that this plan envisages the export of from "one to two million tons of grain, fruit, cotton, and tobacco annually" at prices lower than cost.

Under a decision adopted at the last session of the United States Congress, American agricultural commodities which are in abundant supply may be exchanged at low prices for foreign strategic materials.

Alongside the dumping of agricultural produce, the dumping of American

goods is assuming ever wider proportions as the competitive struggle on the markets grows more acute. At the 1949 conference of the countries which are party to the Geneva tariff and trade agreement, the Cuban representative directly accused the USA of dumping American goods on the Cuban market, as a result of which the Cuban textile industry is experiencing a most severe crisis.

American so-called "aid" has already led to ruin in the Marshallized countries, to stagnation in their industries. This has now become clear to the subordinated countries themselves, and the time is already past when many people in these countries hailed the Marshall Plan.

Thus the arsenal of the American monopolists consists of the following weapons to combat the developing crisis: big war orders for industry and an inflated war budget; the sale of unnecessary goods under the guise of Marshall Plan aid; a trade war, that is commodity dumping through the capitalist monopolies and corporations, the losses being covered directly from the budget by taxes on the population.

The maintenance of high prices on agricultural produce on the home market by destroying food "surpluses" or the granting of subsidies directly from the budget to corporations which purchase foodstuffs and raw materials at high prices on the home market for export to other countries—this leads to still greater impoverishment of the population.

Actually, all these measures employed by the capitalist rulers do not alleviate the crisis and do not lighten the position of the millions of working people, but on the contrary, create still greater unemployment.

The American imperialists have switched the economy to a wartime footing, that is, they have given industry a one-sided trend, thereby diminishing the production of consumer goods for the population. The United States Government sees an armaments drive as a way out. "Every time capitalist contradictions grow acute," Comrade Stalin has said, "the bourgeoisie turns its eyes toward the USSR to see if it cannot solve this or that contradiction of capitalism, or all the contradictions taken together, at the expense of the USSR."

But these methods have already been tried by the imperialists of some coun-

tries and have led to their utter defeat.

There can be no doubt that if the imperialists unleash a new, third world war, it will become the grave of the entire capitalist system. (*Stormy applause*)

* * *

THE war upset currency circulation in all the countries of the world, true, in varying degrees. In some capitalist countries currency circulation was totally disrupted, while in others there was severe inflation and a fall in the rate of exchange. An example of maximum disruption of currency circulation and depreciation is the French franc, which at one time, after the first world war and up to 1936, was one of the most stable currencies and could even compete with the American dollar as regards stability. But the franc had already been shaken on the eve of the Second World War, and after the war it depreciated as compared with the prewar year 1937, by 2.2 times in 1945, by 14 times in 1946-1947, and by 14 times in October, 1949.

The French Government, representing the interests of industrial and financial capital, carried out a devaluation of the franc several times, endeavoring after each time to hold the level reached but always failing owing to its reluctance to allow a sharp reduction in the profits of big capital.

The British Laborites, who also came out of the war with a shaky currency, for three years tried in vain to strengthen the pound by various measures. Not one of these measures brought any result other than steps taken against the workers—the freezing of wages, and attempts, with the aid of the trade-unions under their control, to stop the workers' fight for wage increases. These measures were a big service to the capitalist monopolies and a blow at the well-being of the masses of workers. Meanwhile the purchasing power of the pound continued to fall, leading in September 1949, to a 30 per cent drop in its exchange rate, that is, to its devaluation. This increased the hardships of the working people of Britain still further, leading in the first place to a rise in prices on all imported goods and then gradually to a rise in the prices of other goods. This brought about a general price increase, a drop in real wages, and an increase in all the profits of the bourgeoisie.

The upheaval in the pound entails

currency devaluation in 23 other countries directly or indirectly tied up with it, and aggravated still further the contradictions among the capitalist countries, first and foremost the contradictions between the USA and Britain.

Under conditions of the intensification of the general crisis of imperialism, devaluation did not restore, nor could it restore, the balance of payments and the convertibility of currency connected with the latter. Devaluation did not eliminate the dollar shortage or the multiplicity of prices, in particular the possibility of higher "pound" prices than "dollar" prices.

Devaluation did not put an end to inflation, which is continuing in the capitalist countries, including the United States, where the value of the dollar has fallen to half of the prewar level.

Such is the plight of foreign currencies even in the most vaunted capitalist countries.

The state of Soviet currency is just the opposite.

The Soviet Union suffered more from the war than any other country. In spite of this, only a short time was needed after the war ended for Soviet currency to become stable.

Only two years and two and a half months have elapsed since the monetary reform. During this time prices have been reduced on three occasions, leading to an important strengthening of the purchasing power of the ruble and its rate of exchange.

The popular masses can feel from their own budgets how fast the value of the Soviet ruble is rising, as price reductions are put into effect.

The Soviet ruble had become so strong that its official rate of exchange no longer reflected the actual state of affairs, since its purchasing power had become higher than its official rate.

That is why on March 1 of this year, simultaneously with the reduction in prices, the Soviet Government raised the rate of the ruble vis-à-vis foreign currencies and fixed its relation to the dollar at four rubles for one dollar instead of five rubles and thirty kopeks. At the same time highly important changes of principle are being carried out. In 1936 the exchange rate of the ruble was established on the basis of the French franc, as the most stable currency at that time. But soon the French franc began to rock, and in 1937 the Soviet

Government fixed the exchange rate of the ruble on the basis of the American dollar. Since then, however, the dollar has lost more than half of its purchasing power and has turned out to be an unstable basis for calculating the exchange rate of the ruble. That is why the Soviet Government now possesses the opportunity, and has decided, to fix the exchange rate of the ruble not on the basis of the dollar, but on the gold basis, as the most stable and reliable basis. (*Applause*)

* * *

(Comrade A. I. Mikoyan dwelt in detail on the price reductions in the USSR and the tasks facing Soviet trade as well as the local industries and producers' co-operatives.)

THE new, third reduction in state retail prices on foodstuffs and manufactured articles possesses historic significance as one of the biggest postwar measures to ensure a further improvement in the well-being of the working people of our country.

The Government's decision on this question is of great international significance as a striking manifestation of the superiority of the socialist social system, as a manifestation of Stalin's concern for the Soviet people. (*Applause*)

A steady rise in the material security of all the working people is a law of socialist economy.

"In our land of victorious socialism," as Comrade Stalin has said, "the development of production is subordinated not to the principle of competition and ensuring capitalist profits, but to the principle of planned direction and a systematic rise in the material and cultural level of the working people."

In this lies the fundamental superiority of socialism over capitalism.

As distinct from the first stage of the price reduction, when the population made certain brief sacrifices owing to the exchange of old currency for the new—true, they were more than compensated for right at that time by the price reduction—under the new, third stage in price reduction the population, just as during the second stage, bears no sacrifices and receives all the advantages from the reduction in the form of pure gain.

As anyone can see, the price reduction is not the same for all commodities. What stands out is the important

fact that while the average reduction for all commodities is about 21 per cent, the prices on the articles in daily demand have been reduced by the greatest percentage and to an exceptionally large degree. For instance, bread and flour prices were reduced by 20 to 30 per cent, meat prices from 24 to 35 per cent, butter and margarine prices from 30 to 35 per cent, the price of salt from 40 to 50 per cent, and of soap from 40 to 50 per cent. The significance of this fact does not require any explanation.

It is interesting to note what advances and changes in demand and in trade development have been brought about by the price reduction. It is still early to pass final judgment on this question, but even during the first week after the day prices were reduced interesting phenomena were to be observed in this field. According to figures from 60 major towns, an average of only two per cent more bread of all grades was sold daily than in February. Moreover, the population purchased less rye bread, while the purchase and demand for white wheat bread was greater. (*Applause*) Thus, only part of the saving accruing to the population from the price reduction on bread is being used here to increase the consumption of white bread, while the greater part of the gain is being used for bigger purchases of more valuable foodstuffs, such as meat, sausage, animal fats, canned and other foods, as well as for increased purchases of such articles as watches, bicycles, motorcycles, radio sets, phonographs, and toilet soap.

This trend is quite logical, and it confronts our industry with the need for a greater increase in the output of those goods for which the population is presenting the greatest demand after the price reduction, in order to satisfy fully the new and increased demand.

As a result of the powerful upswing of the socialist economy, in 1949 the national income of the USSR was 36 per cent greater than in the prewar year 1940, in comparable prices, despite the vast war devastation. In 1949 the incomes of the factory workers and office employees, as calculated in comparable prices per single employed person, were 24 per cent more than in 1940; the incomes of the peasants increased by more than 30 per cent. This means that the real wages of factory workers and office employees and the incomes of the collective farm peasantry

have by far exceeded the prewar level.

Nothing like this is known in the capitalist countries, where the incomes of the working people are much lower than the prewar level, while prices have risen sharply. The level of consumption has dropped and continues to drop.

Take the position of the working people of Britain. The Labor Government has "frozen" wages, that is, does not allow them to be increased, attempting to slow down and soften the rise of prices by granting subsidies on consumer goods. In 1948 more than 500,000,000 pounds was spent for this purpose. But this Labor Government trick is exposed by the fact that the price subsidies are taken from the working people through increased taxes, which have more than doubled as compared with taxes before the war, and amount to more than 35 per cent of the incomes of working people.

Despite the system of subsidies, prices have risen during the Labor Government's term of office—for instance, bread went up by 26 per cent, meat by 43 per cent, and sugar by 25 per cent. According to the British Ministry of Trade, prices of manufactured goods have increased by 45.5 per cent as compared with 1938, and food prices by 119.3 per cent. Rationing of the main foodstuffs, namely, sugar, meat products, fats, eggs, tea, and others, is still in force in Britain. The average per capita consumption of the main foodstuffs is considerably lower than before the war: the consumption of meat is 28 per cent lower; of butter, 40 per cent; of bacon, 55 per cent; of rice, 50 per cent; and of sugar, 10 per cent.

The working masses of Britain realize this very well; otherwise the Labor Party would not have scored such disgraceful results in the parliamentary elections. The British pseudo-socialist Government has estranged the popular masses because in questions of home policy it has pursued what is essentially the policy of the capitalist class; and in foreign policy, in the question of peace, and in its attitude toward the Soviet Union, it has followed a policy dictated by the Conservatives—although the Labor Party owed its success in the 1945 elections to the fact that the masses put faith in two of its slogans: its promise to carry out socialist measures within the country, and in foreign policy—friendship with the Soviet Union.

The conditions of the working peo-

ple in the other Marshallized countries of Europe are growing steadily worse as a result of the continuing rise in prices and drop in wages.

In the programs they submitted to the Marshall Plan organization the capitalist countries of Europe admit their inability to regain the prewar level of popular consumption even in 1952, when American aid will still be continuing. What will happen after, they are afraid to predict.

While the retail prices on consumer goods remain at a high level, the wages of American workers are falling. According to figures of the United States Department of Labor, from October, 1948, through September, 1949, workers' wages fell by 29 per cent in the coal industry, by 10 per cent in the ore industry, by 14 per cent in the steel industry, and by 8 per cent in the machine-tool industry.

Against this background the superiority of our socialist system, which ensures a steady rise in the material well-being of the people, stands out strikingly.

Everybody here remembers the words Comrade Stalin uttered on the eve of the last elections: "To say nothing of the fact that the rationing system will shortly be abolished, special attention will be devoted to extending the production of consumer goods, to raising the living standard of the working people by steadily lowering the prices of all goods . . ."

Now everybody has seen that the Bolshevik Party, the great Stalin, do not speak idle words. With the Bolsheviks there is not, nor can there be, any divergence between word and deed. (*Stormy applause*)

But we Bolsheviks are not given to resting content with what has been achieved. We cannot and should not conceal the shortcomings we still have, and we still have considerable ones, especially in the sphere of trade turnover.

* * *

To eliminate the shortcomings in trade we have to guide ourselves by the classic instruction Comrade Stalin gave back in 1934, at the 17th Congress of the CPSU (B), when he especially emphasized the inadmissibility of leftist chatter to the effect that Soviet trade was a superseded stage; that it was now necessary to organize the direct exchange of products; that money would soon be

abolished because it had become mere tokens. Comrade Stalin ridiculed this leftist, petty-bourgeois chatter and pointed out that we would use money for a long period ahead, right up to the time when the first stage of communism had been completed. And further he stated: "They do not realize that the direct exchange of products can replace, and be the result of, only a perfectly organized system of Soviet trade."

The responsible tasks set Soviet trade in connection with the price reduction require the people working in all links of the trade apparatus to understand and be able to carry out, the Party and Government decisions on trade questions and to possess the necessary qualifications for their job. The prejudice that trade is a simple and uncomplicated matter must be rooted out.

The trade bodies must ensure the training and advanced training of cadres from sales clerks up to top executives.

At the present time the development of training and advanced training of trade cadres is highly insufficient and lags behind the increased demands made upon trade.

Scientific planning must be established in the trade organizations. The planning of trade has its own specific features. This planning must take into account the quantities that are subject to frequent fluctuation. It must take into account the relation of demand to supply, the needs of the consumer, national and local features, and climatic conditions. The planning of trade must be more flexible, operative, and mobile than any other planning. I should say that a person who plans trade must possess a rich creative instinct, a sort of intuition for trade, in order properly to take these features into account.

A big drawback in trade is the shortage of shops, the number of which has not yet reached the prewar level.

By the end of 1949 the network of specialized food shops of the Ministry of Trade of the USSR was 85 per cent of the 1940 level, and the network of shops selling manufactured goods was 83.3 per cent of this level.

Hence the task in 1950 is not only to regain the prewar number of shops, particularly of specialized shops, but to exceed it, and to equip food shops and warehouses with refrigeration installations, without which the quality of the products cannot be maintained and normal trade assured. We possess great po-

entials for expanding the trade network.

As early as December 4, 1933, the Government of the USSR adopted a decision on the obligatory construction of trade premises in new buildings.

In connection with the development of housing construction a large number of trade premises have been built on the lower floors of new apartment houses. But there are still many cases where these premises are turned over to the trade organizations when construction work has not yet been completed, which considerably delays their timely opening.

In the towns you will frequently see new houses, occupied by tenants, but with the lower floors, which are intended for shops, empty and waiting to be put to use as trade premises.

The efficiency of Soviet shops must be raised to a new level. We want the purchaser to receive goods of the highest quality, and this means that there must be a sufficient number of warehouses and efficient preparation and transportation of goods to the trading points.

It is necessary to speed up the construction of warehouses and solve this problem completely in the course of 1950 and 1951, and to increase sharply the mechanical packaging of foodstuffs so as to satisfy the demands of the purchasers and to lighten the labor of the sales people.

Studying the demands of the population, the trade organizations must influence industry in a planned and organized way to expand the assortment of goods produced. Such levers as economic agreements, advance orders, and requests by trading organizations to industry must be utilized to the full.

The time has come to consider in earnest the organization of trade advertising, and to develop it. True, in this field we are not out to "overtake and surpass" the capitalist countries, where advertising is a means for shamelessly deceiving the purchaser. But we have to develop our cultured and advanced Soviet advertising, improve matters in the propaganda of trade.

Parallel with the cultural advance of the population, with the improvement in its well-being and the increasing abundance of all types of goods on the market, the customers' demands on the salespeople naturally grow too. What yester-

day seemed acceptable and did not arouse any complaints will today and tomorrow no longer be tolerated by our customer. Everybody who works behind the counter must display a solicitous and attentive attitude toward the demands presented by the consumers.

All sales employees, from those who work behind the counter to the heads of departments and the heads of shops, are propagandists for Soviet goods among the population.

They must conduct a drive for the introduction of the best types of goods, for new goods, into everyday life and consumption, thereby promoting an increase in demand and educating the tastes of the population. To do this they must have the proper training and possess the necessary knowledge. The high role of salespeople obliges us to show more concern for their training and education, to make them equal to the honorable task of Soviet trade.

The successes attained in postwar agricultural development face the consumers' co-operatives with big tasks. Rural trade is called upon to satisfy not only the demand for articles of personal consumption but the needs of the collective farm village for repair materials and building materials, as well as for articles for everyday and production use.

Now, when the former distinction between town and countryside is disappearing, when the former cultural gulf between town and countryside has receded into the past, we must get down in earnest to trade in such items as books, radio sets, bicycles, motorcycles, cameras, phonographs, and others.

To solve this task successfully it is necessary:

Firstly, to improve the selection of trade employees, applying the Stalin principle of selection of cadres;

Secondly, to improve the political education and practical training of trade employees, including shop employees, who must realize that they are builders of communism in our country, that they "are guardians of our revolutionary Bolshevik cause." (*Stalin*)

And finally, thirdly, to improve control over the safeguarding of socialist property in state and co-operative trade. Without efficient bookkeeping and control in the trade enterprises, all our talk about the safeguarding of socialist property may turn into idle words. In such a field as trade, every Soviet kopek must

be accounted for on time and its expenditure strictly controlled.

• • •

DIRECTLY linked with the development of trade turnover is the work of local industry and the producers' co-operatives, which are called upon first and foremost to manufacture articles of general consumption, household goods, and farm and office merchandise, local building and repair materials, and to organize services for the population.

It would be absolutely incorrect to think that local industry and the producers' co-operatives lose their significance because of the tremendous growth of large-scale industry in the Soviet Union. This view is fundamentally incorrect. On the contrary, the development of large-scale industry presupposes an increase in output by local industry.

In his report to the 17th Party Congress, Comrade Stalin especially pointed out the importance and the necessity of developing local industry and the producers' co-operatives. The tasks set were to achieve a no less than twofold increase in the output of local industry and the the producers' co-operatives, as well as to broaden and improve the assortment of goods.

Notwithstanding the successes at hand, it must be admitted that the rate of development of local industry and the producers' co-operatives is insufficient.

The task set by the Party has not yet been fulfilled.

There is a particular lag in the output of building materials and in the expansion of the network of repair shops for shoes, clothing, furniture, and household articles, in the organization of trades and crafts, in the rendering of all kinds of services to the population.

In order really to develop local industry and all forms of producers' co-operatives it is necessary to improve the organization of work at these enterprises and in the artels, to disclose their shortcomings in good time and rectify them, and to make the experience of the leading enterprises and artels available to all the others.

During the war and immediately after the war the population purchased, as well, articles of low quality in view of the shortage of goods; and certain artels

and enterprises produced such articles and were content to do so.

But now, when the manufacture of consumer goods has increased tremendously and their quality has improved, nobody, of course, wants to buy shoddy goods that are out of fashion, poorly finished, not matched, and so on.

As a result, a number of artels and enterprises are stocked with unsalable goods, have fallen a bit behind life. The better organized and more viable artels and enterprises of local industry are rapidly changing their methods, replacing the unsalable articles with articles of the requisite quality which the market wants, and reducing prices accordingly.

That is why it is necessary to occupy ourselves with those artels and enterprises experiencing difficulties which they cannot correct by themselves.

We have to help them and put them on a proper footing as quickly as possible, so that they manufacture good-quality, low-priced goods which the population needs. Then local industry and the co-operatives will be able to develop at a still faster rate.

Particularly broad scope must be given to the organization of services for the population, the organization of all kinds of repair of footwear, clothing and household articles, of laundry and dry-cleaning, to the work of artels engaged in building and repairing private houses on orders from the population. It is necessary to ensure accurate, precise, and conscientious work in all these enterprises serving the population. There is still a lot to be done in this field.

The price reduction which has been carried out should also serve as a stimulus for further improvement in the work of local industry and the producers' co-operatives.

Another important question is lowering the cost of production. The present price reduction is the result of an increase in labor productivity and a lowering of the cost of production, which Soviet people have achieved thanks to socialist emulation. As is known, in 1949 the cost of industrial production was lowered, in comparable prices, by 7.3 per cent as compared with the preceding year, 1948.

It should be understood that by increasing labor productivity and lowering the cost of production we are thereby preparing the way for carrying out

the Party's policy on price reductions in the future as well. (*Applause*) That is why the task of increasing labor productivity and lowering the cost of production is a task of the State and the entire people. The entire people are interested in the fulfillment of this task.

For this it is necessary:

In every possible way to improve the organization of labor, rationalize production, and technically to equip and re-equip industry.

To expend raw materials, materials, and fuel economically, and to reduce waste in production;

To increase the output per unit of raw materials;

To diminish and then completely to eliminate spoilage in production.

The personnel of every enterprise has the potentialities for fulfilling and over-fulfilling the plan as regards lowering the cost of production and increasing labor productivity.

(Further Comrade A. I. Mikoyan dwelt on the shortcomings of the Party and Soviet organizations of Armenia in the sphere of agriculture. He cited instances when under one and the same conditions a number of collective farms receive high yields of cotton, tobacco, grapes, and sugar beet, and good milk yields, while many collective farms obtain low crop yields and low milk yields.)

Why shouldn't the Communist Party of Armenia and the Soviet bodies set themselves the task of having all the collective farms reach the crop yield level of the leading collective farms in the briefest period? This would enable them almost to double cotton deliveries to the State without increasing the area under cotton, to treble tobacco deliveries to the State, and, in the briefest period beginning with this year, to overtake the prewar indices and achieve higher ones in the cultivation of grapes and cotton.

(Comrade A. I. Mikoyan pointed out that while the plan as regards the head of livestock was fulfilled, and there were successes in this field, there was a serious lag with respect to productivity, especially in dairy farming.)

Permit me to hope that the Communist Party of Armenia will be able to unite the working people around itself and educate them in the Bolshevik spirit, as the great Stalin teaches us, in

order to root out nationalism in the midst, strengthen the spirit of internationalism, and strengthen friendship and the stability of the union with the fraternal republics of Transcaucasia—Georgia and Azerbaijan—and with the other republics of the Soviet Union headed by the first nation among equals—the Russian nation. (*Applause*)

COMRADES: V. I. Lenin, the great founder of our Party and of the Soviet State, taught us that in the days of revolutionary triumph we must not lose sight of the unsolved tasks of the day. Comrade Stalin teaches us the same thing, calling upon the Party and the people not to rest content with what has been achieved. There is no more miserable sight than conceited parties. Such parties go down, but we shall live and be victorious in struggle and labor, and conceit does not become us.

Our people are becoming more and more intolerant toward shortcomings and mistakes in the work of organs of the Soviet State, toward those who substitute office routine and red tape for popular initiative.

The Soviet people are rallying around their great Party as never before. They will go to the polls with the happiness of work well done and with legitimate pride in the flourishing of their country. By voting for the tried and tested Communist and non-Party bloc they will be voting for the further flourishing of their great homeland, for attainment of the great objectives of the construction of communism, for world-wide peace, for the great party of Bolsheviks, steeled in historic battles, for the great master-builder of communism, Comrade Stalin. (*Stormy applause*)

We come to the present elections with great successes of world-historic significance. The electors may rest assured that under the leadership of Comrade Stalin the Communist and non-Party bloc will come to the next elections with still greater successes than the present ones. (*Applause*)

Long live the Stalin Communist and non-Party bloc!

Long live our socialist homeland!

Long live the brilliant continuer of Lenin's immortal cause—the great Stalin!

(*Prolonged stormy applause passing into an ovation*)

World Peace Movement Is Growing And Becoming Stronger

The following is from an editorial published by the newspaper "Pravda" on March 21, 1950.

THE third session of the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress has just ended in Stockholm. The session faced great and important tasks. It summed up the results of its work and outlined the future program of action for the achievement of the lofty and noble aims which face the supporters of peace in the struggle against the imperialist warmongers.

The program of action of the movement for peace is determined by those immediate tasks which are precisely and clearly formulated in the two appeals unanimously adopted by the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress at its third session.

The first appeal demands the unconditional prohibition of the atomic weapon as a weapon of aggression and the mass extermination of people, and the establishment of strict international control over the fulfillment of this decision. The appeal states:

"We shall consider as a war criminal that government which first employs the atomic weapon against any country.

"We call upon all people of good will throughout the world to sign this appeal."

The second appeal, devoted to the convocation of the Second World Peace Congress, contains an appeal to all people of good will to appoint representatives to the Second World Peace Congress which will take place in Rome in the fourth quarter of 1950.

The results of the session of the Permanent Committee, the numerous facts quoted in the reports and speeches of the participants of the session, and, finally, the communications which are steadily coming in from all sides give every ground to assert that the movement of all the people for peace is be-

The following is the text of an appeal adopted by the Third Session of the permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress in Stockholm:

"We demand the unconditional prohibition of the atomic weapon as a weapon of intimidation and mass extermination of human beings. We demand the institution of strict international control to enforce this. We shall consider as a war criminal that government which first employs the atomic weapon against any country. We call upon all people of good will throughout the world to sign this appeal."

The original document bears 96 signatures.

coming a still more powerful and effective factor of our times.

The front of peace is gaining strength and expanding. At the head of the camp of peace and democracy stands the great Soviet Union, whose peoples by their practically unanimous vote for the candidates of the Stalin bloc of Communists and non-Party people in the elections to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR have once again confirmed their invariable and undeviating will for peace.

The same will for peace dictates the reply given by the Chairman of the Soviet of the Union and the Chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities to the delegation of the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress.

The peoples of the countries of people's democracy, who are successfully laying the foundations of socialism, stand for peace. The great Chinese people, who have thrown off the yoke of semi-feudal imperialist slavery and thereby excluded the possibility of their country being turned into a springboard for imperialist military adventures, stand for lasting peace. The treaty of fraternal alliance between the USSR and the People's Republic of China turns Soviet-Chinese friendship into a great and mighty force in the cause of strengthening peace throughout the world, the equal of which does not and never has existed in the history of mankind.

The peace front knows no geographi-

cal boundaries. The movement of all peoples for peace has gripped all countries and continents. Behind every national committee, behind every national organization of the peace movement, stand millions of people ready for resolute struggle against the warmongers.

The results of the session of the Permanent Committee have shown that the activity of the peace supporters is growing, that the struggle for peace has entered a new stage, that it is taking on new, more effective forms. "The supporters of peace in all countries," says the report of the Permanent Committee, "have increased their activity against war. The struggle for peace has now taken on new forms. A decisive contribution to that struggle is made by the working class. In France, Italy, Belgium, and Holland the dockers, by refusing to unload arms, have demonstrated a new form of war against the armaments race. Their bold example has also found followers among other workers. Railway-men are refusing to transport arms, factory workers are refusing to make them, and the population supports that movement."

The most profound contradictions between the will of the people, who do not want war, and the actions of the governments of the capitalist countries, who are making preparations for new military adventures, are manifesting

themselves more and more sharply and clearly.

In the French National Assembly the parties of the American camp, from the right-wing Socialists to the de Gaullists, are voting for the ratification of the Franco-American Agreement on the delivery of American arms, while the dockers of Marseille, Bordeaux, and Rouen are refusing to unload these arms.

The deepening gulf between the will of the people, who are striving to ensure peace, and the evil-intentioned actions of the governments of the capitalist countries, which are fanning a new war, points to the fact that the isolation of the warmongers will grow with the growth and further development of the movement for peace and security of the peoples.

The plain people of all countries firmly guard peace. The plain people see how sharply the relation of forces in the international arena has changed—how the camp of imperialist reaction is suffering defeat after defeat. Broader and broader masses of the people recognize that the struggle against war and in defense of peace is the cause of all peoples of the world.

The broadening and strengthening of the peace front means, at the same time, the weakening of the camp of imperialist reaction, the camp of warmongers. But that does not mean the lessening of the war danger. One must not forget for one moment that the warmongers are not weakening, but intensifying their activity. One must not forget for one moment the bestial nature of the imperialist pillagers who are ready in the interests of a handful of monopolists to let flow new rivers of the people's blood, to thrust mankind into a new war.

The task is to prevent a new war, to frustrate the criminal designs of the imperialists, to rid mankind of the new sufferings and miseries which are inevitably linked with war. The task is in every way to broaden the peace movement, to turn it into a force capable of bridling any imperialist aggressor.

The appeals of the Permanent Committee will be met with the widest support by many millions of the masses of the people in all countries, because the demands put forward in the appeals correspond to the basic and vital interests

of all peoples, of all mankind. The Soviet people warmly welcome the decisions of the Permanent Committee.

The Soviet people are persistently striving for peace, are untiringly fighting for peace and against the warmongers. The wise Leninist-Stalinist foreign policy, the consistent and resolute struggle of the USSR for peace and

co-operation among the peoples have ensured for our country the sympathy and support of hundreds of millions of people in all countries. Under the leadership of Comrade Stalin the Soviet Union is the advance guard of the working people of all countries in their struggle for lasting peace, democracy, and socialism.

Signing of Agreements between the USSR and the People's Republic of China on the Establishment of Chinese-Soviet Joint Stock Companies

AGREEMENTS on the establishment of two Chinese-Soviet Joint Stock Companies: (a) for oil, and (b) for non-ferrous metals, were signed in Moscow on March 27. Both Chinese-Soviet companies are established on a parity principle and pursue the task of fostering the development of Chinese national industry and strengthening economic co-operation between the USSR and the People's Republic of China.

The task of the mixed joint stock company for oil is to conduct prospecting for and to produce oil and gas and refine them in the Sinkiang Province of the People's Republic of China. The task of the mixed joint stock company for non-ferrous metals is to prospect for and produce non-ferrous metals in the same Sinkiang Province.

The produce of both the aforementioned companies will be divided equally between the USSR and China. All the expenditures of the companies and the profits derived by them will also be equally divided between them.

The companies will be managed by representatives of the two parties alternately.

The agreements point out that for the first three years of the companies' activities representatives of the Chinese side will be elected as chairmen of the Central Boards, while the vice-chairmen will be representatives of the Soviet side. General managers will be appointed from among Soviet citizens, and their deputies from among Chinese citizens. The posts occupied in the preceding three years by representatives of one side will every three years be filled by

representatives of the other side.

The employees of the companies will be appointed from among Soviet and Chinese citizens in equal number, and the principle of alternate filling of posts will be observed in all cases.

Each agreement is valid for 30 years.

Negotiations proceeded in a friendly atmosphere and in a spirit of complete mutual understanding.

The agreements were signed: On authorization of the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics by Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR A. Y. Vyshinsky; on authorization of the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China by Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of China to the USSR, Wan Chia-hsiang.

ON March 27 in Moscow an agreement was signed on founding a mixed Soviet-Chinese Joint Stock Company of Civil Aviation. The company is founded on a parity basis and aims to promote the development of Chinese national aviation and to consolidate economic co-operation between the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China.

The agreement provides for the organization and exploitation of the following civil airlines: Peking-Chita, Peking-Irkutsk, Peking-Alma-Ata.

All expenditures and profits of the company are to be shared equally by both parties.

Management of the company is to be discharged by representatives of both parties alternately.

It is pointed out in the agreement

Spring Sowing Season Has Started For Soviet Union's Farmers

By Professor V. M. Rumyantsev
Doctor of Agricultural Sciences

SOCCIALIST agriculture is year by year striding ahead at a gigantic pace. The Soviet Government, the Communist Party, and the head of the Soviet State, J. V. Stalin himself, display day-to-day concern for the advancement of the kolkhoz (collective farm) system, for the development of socialist agriculture. The steadily increasing help of the State has made it possible to raise the efficiency of agriculture and the mechanization of agricultural labor to a high degree. And the enthusiastic work of the Soviet peasantry has considerably accelerated the tempo of development of socialist agriculture.

Gross production of agriculture in 1949 considerably surpassed the level of the prewar year of 1940. Last year's gross harvest of grain amounted to 7,600,000,000 poods,* which exceeded the prewar harvest of 1940 and almost attained the level set for 1950 in the current (1946-1950) Five-Year Plan. The crop yields and gross harvests of cotton, flax, sunflower, and potatoes likewise topped the prewar level. Important successes were achieved in the development of socialized animal husbandry. The collective and state farms now have more productive cattle than in the prewar year of 1940.

* 1 pood equals 36.113 pounds



SPRING SOWING STARTS. Tractor-drawn sowing machine is shown on the fields of the Kuban.

The following facts show the general rise of efficiency of socialist agriculture in the postwar years. By the end of last year grass-and-crop rotation had been introduced on the fields of 202,600 collective farms, sowing of perennial grasses greatly increased, and the area of bare fallow and deep autumn plowing topped the 1940 level. The area plowed in the

fall for spring crops of the current year was 8,300,000 hectares* greater than that plowed for the 1949 harvest. In 1949 the collective and state farms overfulfilled the plan for planting forest shelter-belts by almost 100 per cent.

Last year the machine-and-tractor stations carried out 21 per cent more agricultural work for collective farms than in 1948. As compared with 1940, efficient fallow and autumn plowing by tractor-drawn plows fitted with colters increased fivefold in 1949. The prewar level of mechanization was surpassed in plowing and sowing and almost attained in grain harvesting by combines.

These facts testify to the considerable achievements of socialist agriculture in the postwar years, and are, at the same time, a demonstration of the advantages of the socialist system of economy, of the reality of the Stalin Five-Year Plans which ensure a rich and prosperous life for the Soviet people. But Soviet men and women, following the advice of

* 1 hectare equals 2.471 acres

Chinese-Soviet Agreements

(Continued from page 202)

that for the first two years of the company's activity a representative of the Chinese side will be elected Chairman of the Board, and the deputy-chairman will be a representative of the Soviet side; a General Director is to be appointed from among the Soviet citizens, and his deputy from among the Chinese citizens. Every two years the posts held during the preceding two years by representatives of one side are to be filled by representatives of the other side.

Employees of the Company are to be appointed from among Soviet and Chinese citizens.

The agreement is valid for a term of 10 years.

The negotiations proceeded in a friendly atmosphere and in a spirit of complete mutual understanding.

The agreement was signed, on behalf of the Government of the USSR, by Minister of Foreign Affairs A. Y. Vyshinsky, and on behalf of the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China, by Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of China to the USSR Wan Chia-hsiang.

their leader, J. V. Stalin, never rest on their laurels; under the guidance of the Communist Party and the Government, they boldly reveal and rectify shortcomings, and continue to progress to ever new achievements in all spheres of production and culture.

On March 17 the Council of Ministers of the USSR and the Central Committee of the Communist Party published a decision on the method of preparations for spring sowing of the collective farms, sovkhozes (state farms), and MTS (machine-and-tractor stations). In this decision the Government and the Party briefly review past achievements, give a thorough analysis of the state of preparation for sowing in the republics, territories, and regions, point out defects, and outline a concrete program to ensure the successful accomplishment of spring sowing in the current year.

In their decision, the Council of Ministers of the USSR and the Central Committee of the Communist Party point out that the results obtained last year in the advancement of agriculture and the great assistance rendered by the State to the collective and state farms have created the conditions required for the successful fulfillment of the tasks facing agriculture in the current year: to secure a further rise in harvest yields and increase production of all crops, especially wheat, cotton, kok-sagyz (a rubber bearing plant), sugar beet, flax, hemp, and tea and citrus plants, and introduce the last-named crops in new districts.

The improvement in the planning of agricultural work and the organization of labor on collective farms is a decisive condition for the successful accomplishment of spring sowing. In the production plans, in the drafting of which the collective farmers themselves widely participate, special attention is paid to working out concrete measures adapted to local conditions. The plans for this year provide for large harvests of all agricultural crops, for successfully putting grass-and-crop rotation into operation, and for the fulfillment of the program of planting forest shelter-belts. Special attention is paid to the elaboration of measures for the organizational and economic consolidation of the collective farms. Strengthening of the permanent production brigades in field husbandry (including fodder production),



REFUELING TRACTOR IN KUBAN. On the vast collective farms, motor fuel is brought to the fields, for every minute counts.

as the main form of organization of labor on collective farms, will lead to a further rise in the productivity of the labor of collective farmers and will facilitate a fuller and more efficient utilization of the machine equipment of the machine-and-tractor stations.

The collective farms were advised, prior to the beginning of spring sowing work, to revise the obsolete quotas of output and to establish new quotas with due regard to the level of the productivity of labor achieved by leading collective farmers.

An outstanding role in the enhancement of crop yields of collective farm fields and in the organizational and economic consolidation of collective farms is played by the machine-and-tractor stations. It is pointed out in the decision that the number of tractors (in terms of 15-hp tractors) in the machine-and-tractor stations will increase by 22 per cent by the spring of this year compared with the spring of 1949. Tractors of the MTS will carry out from 85 per cent to 90 per cent of the plowing and 61 per cent of the sowing on the collective farms. This means that spring sowing will be carried out in shorter and agrotechnically more satisfactory periods. As compared with 1949, a much larger number of tractors and agricultural machines have been repaired this year in the MTS. The whole

work of ensuring successful spring sowing has been placed under public control, a mutual checkup on the preparedness of the collective farms and MTS for spring sowing has been extensively organized.

Widespread socialist competition for successful spring sowing has been launched on all collective farms, machine-and-tractor stations, and state farms. The experiences of the leading workers—Stakhanovites of socialist agriculture—are widely popularized. Workers on the socialist fields are undertaking additional obligations to exceed the government plans for crop yields. The socialist system affords boundless possibilities for the display of creative initiative by the Soviet people. Communists are marching at the head of millions of the laboring peasantry in socialist competition, inspiring them by personal example.

A little time will pass, and the first green sprouts of the grain crops will appear on the vast fields of the Soviet Union. The collective farmers will tend the plants most carefully. There will be a bumper harvest, what the Soviet people call a Stalin harvest. The guarantee of this is the inspired work of the Soviet people, who respond with labor achievements to the constant solicitude of the Soviet Government and the party of Lenin and Stalin.

Collective Farm Life in the Soviet Union Is Guided by Stalin Law

By G. Ovsyannikov
Master of Science (Economics)

IN February 1935, 15 years ago, the Second All-Soviet Congress of Collective Farm Shock Workers adopted the Model Statute of the Agricultural Artel. (The agricultural artel or co-operative is another name for the kollekhov, i.e. the collective farm.) The Statute was drafted under the immediate direction of J. V. Stalin, and this historic document is therefore rightly called the Stalin Statute. It became the law of collective farm life. The Model Statute of the Agricultural Artel organizationally secures one of the chief principles of the Stalin theory of the collectivization of agriculture, according to which the agricultural artel is the basic and main link in the present stage of collective farm construction; it is the most correct form, the most comprehensible to the peasants, making it possible to combine the personal interests of the collective farmers with their social interests, to adapt these personal interests to the social interests.

The Model Statute outlines the objectives and tasks of the collective farm. These tasks are to organize large-scale commonly-owned farming capable of applying first-rate machine-technique and of utilizing Soviet agricultural science, to make possible high productivity of agricultural labor, and thus to ensure a prosperous life for the peasants. A collective farm is organized on the basis of the voluntary wish of peasants to pool their means of production and labor.

The order of collective-farm landholding is dealt with in the Model Statute of the Agricultural Artel. As is generally known, the land in the USSR is nationalized and constitutes state property, i.e. it belongs to the whole people. In tsarist Russia, the petty peasant farms had at their disposal only 331,114,000 acres of land, whereas in the Soviet Union 1,205,848,000 acres is secured to the collective farms.

The land occupied by every collective farm is secured to it by the Soviet State

for free use in perpetuity. This principle is embodied in the Constitution of the USSR. Soviet law prohibits the cutting off of land from collective farms and the transfer of the collective-farm land to anybody. Reduction of the land area of a collective farm is not allowed, but it may, on the contrary, be increased either because of the availability of state lands or because of a surplus of the land of individual farmers. A member leaving the collective farm may receive land for himself not from the farm

lands, but only from the state lands.

It is noted in the Statute that only the basic means of production belonging to those joining a collective farm are socialized, namely: draft animals, agricultural implements—plows, seed drills, threshers, haymowers—seed stocks, fodder to the extent necessary for the upkeep of the commonly owned livestock, and farm buildings. Household plots of land, dwellings, dairy and small cattle, and poultry are not socialized.

The personal husbandry of the col-



FARM CHAIRMEN'S CONFERENCE. Participants in a conference of collective-farm chairmen and agricultural science workers, held in February at the V. I. Lenin All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences. The collective farm system has made large-scale scientific farming the rule in the USSR.

lective farmer is only a subsidiary, additional means of his livelihood; he derives his main income from the commonly owned collective farm. This fundamental and decisive importance of the collective farm to its members is the keynote of the whole Statute of the Agricultural Artel.

In accordance with the Statute, the collective farm undertakes to carry on its farming according to plan in order to ensure a higher efficiency of agricultural production. With this object in view, the collective farm must also take care to carry out all the necessary agro-technical and zootechnical measures which raise crop yields on collective-farm fields and augment the productivity of collective animal husbandry.

For the successful accomplishment of the task of consolidating the commonly conducted socialist farming and for steadily raising the efficiency of agriculture, the Statute makes it the responsibility of the collective farm to improve the labor qualification of its members, to train from their midst highly-qualified organizers of production, brigade leaders, tractor drivers, combine operators, cattle breeders, and skilled workers in subsidiary trades. For this purpose, too, the collective farm must raise the cultural standard of its members by providing them with newspapers, books, radios, motion pictures, libraries, and clubs. On the basis of the strengthening of its commonly conducted farming, the collective farm must do its utmost to improve the welfare of the collective farmers and to promote cultural services.

The commonly conducted farming of the collective is based on the personal labor of its members in accordance with the internal rules and regulations adopted by the general membership meeting of the farm. A collective farm hires only highly qualified specialists: agronomists, zootechnicians, veterinary surgeons, and engineers. It may also hire unskilled labor in cases when it cannot with its own members fully cope with most important and urgent work such as, for example, gathering the harvest.

Collective farmers' labor is remunerated in accordance with its actual quantity expressed in workdays (a measure of labor and unit of its remuneration on collective farms), in fixed quotas of output, and in accordance with the quality of the labor. Here, in the specific

form corresponding to the co-operative mode of socialist production, is realized the socialist principle of distribution: from each according to his abilities, to each according to his labor.

Management of the affairs of the farm is built up on the basis of broad Soviet democracy which ensures the activity and creative initiative of all the members. The supreme authority of the collective farm is the general meeting of its members which decides all the basic questions of production and of the life of the collective farm. The general meeting accepts new members, adopts the annual production plan, the estimates of income and expenditure, the plan for construction, the standards of output of various kinds of work, and the rates for their remuneration in terms of workdays, votes on the approval of the annual report of the management board, confirms the contract with the machine-and-tractor station, determines the amounts to be allocated to various funds, and the quantity of produce and amount in cash to be distributed among its members in proportion to their workdays.

For the day-to-day direction of the work of the farm and its brigades, the general meeting elects a management board and the chairman of the collective farm (who is also chairman of the management board). The chairman and the management board, as a whole, are responsible and accountable to the general meeting without which they are not empowered to settle the basic questions of collective-farm production. Lastly, the general meeting elects an auditing committee to control the financial and economic activities of the chairman and management board. The auditing committee reports to the general membership meeting on the results of its audit and control of the work of the chairman and management board.

Such are some of the basic principles of the Stalin Model Statute of the Agricultural Artel—the fundamental law of collective-farm life.

Firmly adhering to these basic principles, the Soviet collective farms are steadily marching onward in their economic growth, ensuring both the creation of state reserves of foodstuffs for the population and of agricultural raw materials for industry, as well as a systematic rise in the material security and cultural level of the collective farmers.

Let us illustrate this by the example

of the Borets Collective Farm in Bronnitsy District, Moscow Region, of which Hero of Socialist Labor P. I. Azharkov has been chairman for a long time. The grain crop yield on this farm steadily rose during the 1938-1947 decade and increased from 0.93 of a ton per hectare (2.471 acres) in 1938 to 2.76 tons per hectare in 1947. The gross harvest of grain on the farm increased as follows: 189.3 tons in 1938, 312.2 tons in 1940, 519.2 tons in 1944, and 621.2 tons in 1947.

The growth of the marketed produce has sharply increased the income of the collective farmers. The total value of the principal means of production of the farm increased from 323,000 rubles in 1938 to 3,024,000 rubles in 1947.

The Borets Collective Farm is one of numerous examples illustrating the great advantages of the collective-farm system which has put an end to poverty and destitution among the peasants and ensured the unprecedented progress of socialist agriculture.

The achievements of such farms are mainly due to the further growth of their technical equipment and to the resulting mechanization of the collective farmers' labor in accordance with adherence to the Stalin Statute of the Agricultural Artel.

The vitality of the collective-farm system has manifested itself with special force in the years of the Second World War, when the Soviet peasantry by its heroic labor ensured the uninterrupted supply of foodstuffs and raw material to the front and rear. After the war the Soviet collective-farm peasantry entered into a period of outstanding development.

Last year, agricultural production exceeded the prewar level. During 1949 alone, agriculture was supplied with 150,000 tractors (in terms of 15 hp units), 29,000 harvester combines, 64,000 trucks, and more than 1,600,000 other agricultural machines. The per capita income of peasants working in agriculture in 1949 was (computed in comparable prices) 30 per cent higher than in 1940.

The great victories of the Soviet peasantry again and again confirm the Stalin thesis that "the collective-farm path, the path of socialism, is the only correct path for the laboring peasants." These words, inscribed in the Statute of the Agricultural Artel, have become the banner of the Soviet peasantry.

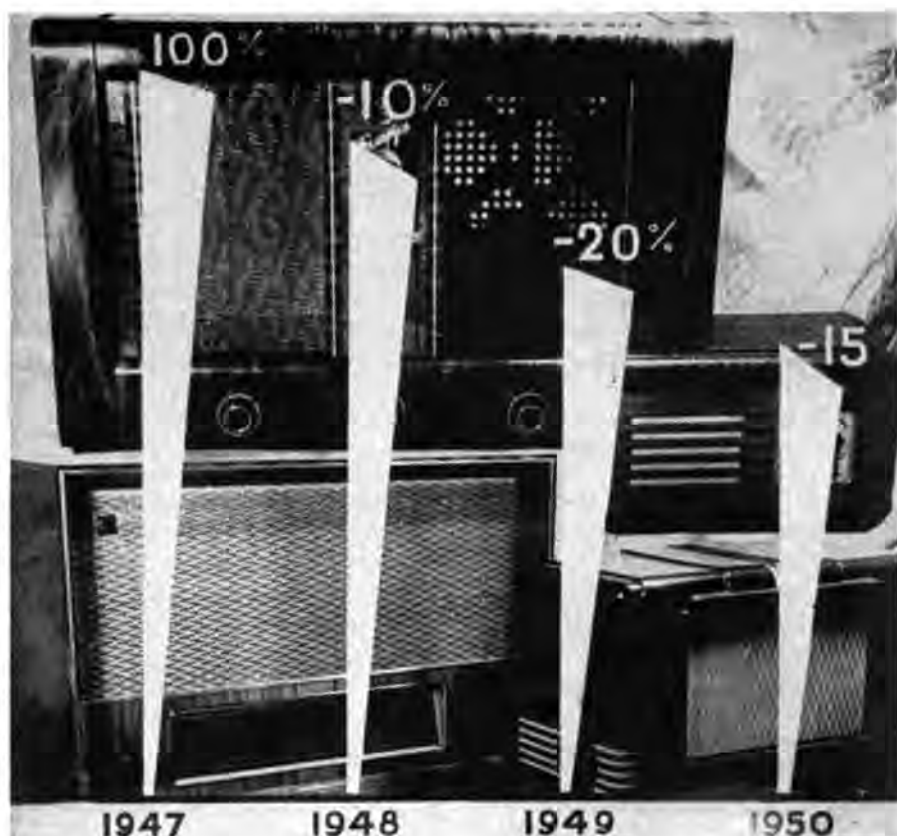
Prosperity of Soviet Peasantry Rises With New Price Reductions

THE Soviet people met with great satisfaction the decision of the Council of Ministers of the USSR and the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (Bolsheviks) on the new reduction of state retail prices of foodstuffs and manufactured goods. This decision aroused great enthusiasm among all sections of the Soviet people—workers, peasants and intellectuals. It not only brings a substantial improvement in the living standard of the Soviet people but also strikingly demonstrates to the entire world the indisputable advantages of the socialist system over the capitalist system, offers proof of the growing economic might of the land of socialism. It is known that retail prices of food increased twice over in Britain compared with prewar, and in France and Italy, tens of times. The Soviet Union is on a new mighty upgrade, while the capitalist countries are gripped by a new economic crisis. This is the reason why Soviet people met the third, most important, postwar reduction of retail prices with legitimate pride in their socialist country. The life of the Soviet people is becoming better and happier with each passing day.

J. V. Stalin, the great leader of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Soviet people, in his historic speech to voters on February 9, 1946, summarized the significant victories scored by the people and outlined a majestic program for postwar recovery and the further development of the national economy, science, and culture. He stated that special attention would be devoted to expanding the output of consumer goods, and to raising the living standard of the working people through consistent reduction of prices for all goods.

The four years which have passed since this historic speech by Stalin demonstrated to the entire world the great solicitude of the Soviet State, the Communist Party and Stalin for the welfare of the Soviet people.

As a result of the currency reform in 1947, the abolition of rationing of food and manufactured goods, and the first



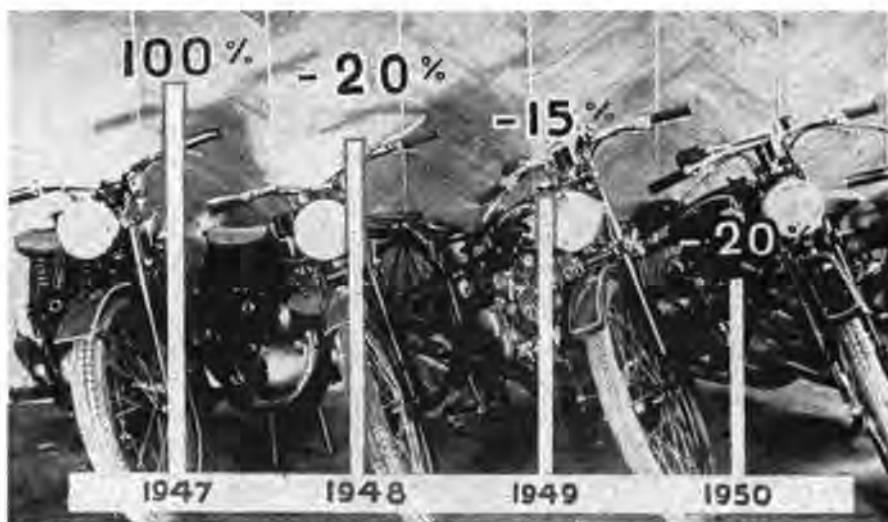
RADIO SETS ARE CHEAPER. The consecutive reductions in state retail prices for radios since uniform prices were established in 1947 are shown on the chart.

reduction of retail prices effected at that time, the population of our country gained in the course of a year the sum of close to 86,000,000,000 rubles. The second reduction of prices in March, 1949, brought the population an additional saving of about 71,000,000,000 rubles in the course of a year. The third reduction of retail prices effected on March 1, 1950, will give the Soviet people a gain of not less than 110,000,000,000 rubles in the course of a year.

The Stalin policy of reducing prices will be undeviatingly followed in the future. It leads to a sharp rise in the purchasing power of the Soviet ruble, and to an increase in real wages of factory and office workers and in the income of collective farmers. Notwithstanding the sharp reduction of retail prices for food and manufactured goods, state purchasing prices of agricultural

and livestock produce remained unchanged. In this way the Soviet Government displayed special care for the direct interests of the collective farm peasantry.

Thanks to the great help of the Soviet Government, the Bolshevik Party, and to the selfless work of the collective farm peasantry, agriculture in the USSR has successfully overcome the aftermath of the war and registered undeviating progress and improvement. Last year the output of agriculture as a whole exceeded the level of the prewar year 1940. Having successfully solved the grain problem, the peasantry no less successfully is coping with the development of collective farm livestock raising. At the present time the collective farms already have more common livestock than in 1940. The herds of beef and dairy cattle on the collective farms



BROAD CUTS ON MOTORCYCLES. The chart here shows consecutive reductions in state retail prices since uniform price levels were set in 1947.

increased 21 per cent in 1949 alone.

Socialist agriculture is the most mechanized and is conducted on the largest scale in the world. The technical facilities of agriculture increase from year to year. In 1949 Soviet industry provided three to four times more tractors, motor vehicles, and farm machinery to agriculture than in the prewar year 1940. The number of collective farms having electricity rose three times over as compared to prewar. Last year alone the number of collective farms which received electricity was almost 10 times greater than in 1940.

As the development of all branches of agriculture progresses, the prosperity of the collective farm peasantry increases. The income of peasants calculated in comparable prices per person engaged in agriculture last year was 14 per cent above 1948 and more than 30 per cent greater than in 1940. This increase was manifested in the income received from the collective farm as well as from the personal subsidiary household. The indivisible funds of the collective farms almost doubled as compared with 1939.

The improvement in the living standard of the entire Soviet people, the collective farm peasantry included, is visually reflected in greater trade and in the increase in the sale of goods to the population. In 1949, sales (in comparable prices) were 20 per cent above 1948; sales of manufactured goods increased 25 per cent. It should be noted that the expansion in output and trade is accompanied in the Soviet Union by

a consistent reduction in retail prices of consumer goods. The steady rise in the material and cultural standards of the people is the cardinal law of development of Soviet society.

The number of collective farms whose annual income exceeds 1,000,000 rubles is constantly growing. Even in such remote corners of the vast Soviet Union as the Stalinabad Region of the Tajik Republic there were 214 collective farms which in 1949 had an income above 1,000,000 rubles (compared with 98



FABRIC REDUCTIONS. Retail price cuts in wool, silk, and semi-silk fabrics since 1947 are shown here.

farms in 1948). On the Kyzyl October Collective Farm of Kaganovichabad District, the Stalin Collective Farm of the Taartus District, and several others, the collective farmers last year received 2 to 30 rubles in money, 11 to 15 pounds of grain and considerable meat, fruit and vegetables for each workday* and to their credit.

On the Krasny Luch Collective Farm of the Pushkin District Moscow Region, the collective farmers, after discussing the decision of the Government reducing retail prices, decided to use the savings on concentrated fodder, implements, and supplies which the collective farm buys to expand its animal husbandry, and to raise annual yields from each milch cow from 715 gallons as planned originally to 1060 gallons. At the same time the collective farmers decided to accelerate the mechanization of labor processes on the livestock sections and to set up their own pedigreed stock farm. On the whole, the members of this collective farm found that the advantages offered by the new price reduction would enable them almost to double the income of the collective farm in 1950 and to bring it up to 1,000,000 rubles.

There are thousands of such cases.

"... Socialism, Marxist Socialism," J. V. Stalin teaches, "means not a reduction in personal requirements, but their utmost expansion and development, not a restriction or denial in meeting these requirements but the comprehensive and full satisfaction of all requirements of culturally developed working people."

The personal requirements of the collective farm peasantry, as well as of the whole Soviet people, are being met more fully and comprehensively from year to year. The collective farm peasantry replies to this care of their Government and their Party by widespread socialist competition for the further development of all branches of agriculture, for increasing the common wealth of the collective farms, for a still more prosperous and cultured life in the Soviet village, for the further progress of their beloved homeland.

* A measure of labor used for computing remuneration for work done on collective farms.

Supreme Soviet Elections Demonstrate Unity and Solidarity of the People

By K. Nefedov

THE elections to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, the highest organ of authority in the Soviet State, took place on March 12, 1950, in an atmosphere of deep patriotic fervor and high political consciousness of the population; they were a magnificent demonstration of the moral and political unity of the Soviet people.

On March 15, the Central Election Commission for Elections to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR published detailed results of the elections and the list of deputies elected to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

What is the meaning of these results?

The ballot of the Communist and non-Party bloc won complete victory. Of a total of 111,116,373 constituents, 111,090,010 (as against 101,717,686 in 1946) voted in the elections, which means a turnout of 99.98 per cent. Of the total number of electors, 110,788,377, or 99.73 per cent, voted for the candidates of the Communist and non-

Party bloc to the Soviet of the Union; 110,782,009 persons, or 99.72 per cent voted for the candidates of this bloc to the Soviet of Nationalities. After examining the ballots for every election district, the Central Election Commission recorded that the candidates of the bloc for deputy to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR were elected in all the 1,316 election districts.

Practically every citizen of the USSR who had reached the age of 18, irrespective of race and nationality, sex, religion, education, residential status, social origin, property status, and past activities (with the exception of the insane and persons sentenced by court to deprivation of suffrage rights), voted in the election.

Such a truly universal vote has never been witnessed in any other country. This has become possible only in the Soviet country, in the land of victorious socialism, which has eliminated the exploiting classes thereby abolishing the

exploitation of man by man. Here the people determine their own destiny, a fact made possible under socialist democracy which draws many millions of working people into the work of state administration.

Just as in the past elections, the Communist Party went to the polls in a single bloc, in close alliance with the non-Party workers, peasants, and intellectuals, with the trade-unions, with the Young Communist League, and with other organizations and societies of the working people. The Communists together with the non-Party people nominated and discussed the candidates, and together they voted almost unanimously for them. Every non-Party deputy is a deputy of the Communists, and every Communist deputy is a deputy of the non-Party people. This is an expression of the unbreakable unity of the Communist Party and the Soviet people. Living in one common collective, the Communists and the non-Party people



PEASANT DEPUTY. Tursunoi Karimova has been elected to the Supreme Soviet from the Uzbek Republic.



WORKER DEPUTY. Alexander Chutkikh, a famous Stakhanovite, now a deputy, is interviewed for the Dynamo Factory newspaper by Maria Nesvetova. He is a textile worker.

worked together for consolidating the might of the Soviet country, together they fought and gave their blood on the fronts for the sake of the freedom and glory of their Motherland, and together they forged and won the victory over the enemies of their country. In the Soviet country the Communists and the non-Party people are working for one common cause. And that is why the Communist and non-Party bloc is a natural and practicable factor in the USSR.

The Communist Party of the Soviet Union urged all the constituents to give their votes to the candidates of the Communist and non-Party bloc. By voting for this bloc, the Soviet people voted that their socialist Motherland should continue to be strong and free, that the Soviet State should be powerful and invincible; they voted for further improvement in the well-being of the Soviet people, for the further consolidation of the unbreakable friendship of the people of the USSR, for still greater moral and political unity of Soviet society, for the continuation of Stalin's wise foreign policy, for the reinforcement of stable peace among the nations, and for broadening the world front of peace, democracy, and socialism.

In its election Manifesto to the constituents, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (Bolsheviks) expressed its conviction that the electors would again as one man



LEADING WORKER ELECTED. Deputy Alexei Baikov (right), is shown with shift foreman Kornei Pugleyev in the Kirov rolling mill where they work.

vote both for the candidates nominated by the Communist Party and for the non-Party people, that they would again confer their great trust upon the Communist Party. In its address, the Com-

munist Party declared that it counted on and hoped for this confidence, for the support of the voters, because the experience of many years had convinced the Soviet people of the correctness of the Party's policy which corresponds to the vital interests of the people. All the work of the Party is an example of selfless service to the people, and it holds the interests of the people above all else.

In his address to the voters on February 9, 1946, the great leader of the Soviet people, J. V. Stalin declared: "I consider that in an election campaign the electors are sitting in judgment on the Communist Party as the ruling party. And the election returns will constitute the electors' verdict."

By voting overwhelmingly for the candidates of the Communist and non-Party bloc the Soviet people have clearly and explicitly declared that the policy of the Communist Party is their own policy, that they have supreme confidence in the Communist Party and are prepared to continue their advance toward communism under the leadership of this Party.

Election Day was a red letter day for



TEACHER DEPUTY. L. S. Matveyeva, teacher in a boys' school, was elected to the Supreme Soviet in the Podolsk Election District, Moscow Region.

the working people of the USSR. Whenever he may have been on that day, the Soviet citizen went to the polls with the thought of Moscow, where the greatest and dearest of men, Joseph Vissarionovich Stalin, works for the benefit of all mankind. The love of all the people for Stalin was expressed in numerous inscriptions made on the ballot papers:

"I wholeheartedly give my vote to Stalin. Thereby I am voting for the Communist Party. I feel it is a happiness to live in the Stalin era."

"It is for you, dear Stalin, that I proudly cast my vote. I believe that through your wisdom, intellect, and knowledge our Motherland and people will achieve communism."

"I am voting for the great Stalin and for human happiness on our earth."

"I am voting for our own Stalin, for peace in the whole world, for Communism."

The deputies elected to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR are the finest sons and daughters of all the peoples of the multinational Soviet country, men and women devoted to their Motherland, to the cause of communism. There are among them workers, peasants, and intellectuals, men and women capable of carrying into life the will of the people, the policy of the Communist Party. It is with great joy that the working people of the Soviet Union hail their en-



ESTONIAN DEPUTY. Olga Lauristin, Minister of Cinematography of Estonia, is a Supreme Soviet deputy.

APRIL 14, 1950



COMPOSER AT WORK. Vassili Solovyov-Sedoi, who is among the prominent intellectuals elected to the Supreme Soviet, is shown at his piano.

voys. At numerous and well-attended meetings held in factories, mills, and collective and state farms in all parts of the country, the Soviet people unanimously express their complete satisfaction with the results of the elections and undertake to work still better, to work without sparing their strength, in order to raise the might of the Soviet State—the bulwark of world peace.

The land of socialism is rising to a still higher stage of progress. Its national economy is constantly advancing with resulting improvements in the life of the people. The Soviet people have a clear vision of their course of advance to the bright future, to communism. They are convinced that the program outlined by the Communist Party in its election address to the voters will be successfully accomplished, that it will be realized as were all the earlier plans. This confidence was aptly expressed after the voting by Mirza Shamsiyev, a Tashkent leather worker.

"It is gratifying to know," he said, "that we, Uzbeks, are not groping in the dark, that we are not moving along goat-tramped paths through dismal gloom, but are advancing along Stalin's course, shoulder to shoulder with the Russian, Ukrainian, Georgian, and other peoples of the Soviet Union, moving constantly forward. Our enemies envy us and try to vilify us. But there is an Uzbek proverb: 'The dogs are barking,

but the caravan moves ahead.' Then let our great Soviet caravan move on and on toward the cherished goal, toward communism."

The Stalin bloc of the Communists and non-Party people has won complete victory in the elections to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, and this victory is an earnest of future successes of the Soviet State on the road to communism.



NOTED WRITER. Mikhail Sholokhov, whose books are world-famous, is a deputy to the Supreme Soviet.

Festival of Soviet Science and Culture

Marked by Stalin Prize Awards

THE Stalin Prizes instituted by the Soviet Government in 1939 in honor of J. V. Stalin's 60th birthday are the highest mark of distinction in the Soviet Union for outstanding achievements in the fields of science and invention, literature and art. In a sense, the awarding of Stalin Prizes each year is a summing up of the annual achievements of Soviet culture in all its many forms. What has the award of prizes for work done in 1949 shown in this respect? First and foremost, the further development of Soviet science and technology, literature and art, the further swift growth of the talents and creative forces of the Soviet people.

There were 46 Stalin Prizes awarded this time for scientific works, and 231 for inventions and fundamental improvements in production methods. In order to appreciate the true significance of these figures it should be borne in mind that Stalin Prizes are awarded only for those outstanding achievements which mark a new stage in the development of a given field of knowledge or branch of technology, a new valuable contribution to the treasure-store of spiritual values of the Soviet people. As we see, such outstanding works in the USSR run into the hundreds. This is a natural result of the unparalleled solicitude, so typical of the Soviet Union, which the State displays for the development of science and the efflorescence of culture.

Soviet scientists, enjoying the lavish support of the State, work tirelessly and fruitfully in all fields of knowledge. A Stalin Prize, First Class, has been awarded, for example, to two Soviet astronomers, V. A. Ambartsumyan and B. E. Markaryan, for the discovery and study of a new type of stellar system, named by them "stellar associations." Stalin Prizes have gone to a number of Soviet historians, among other things for investigations of problems of the development of society two and three thousand years before our era. Stalin Prizes have been awarded for works in physics, mathematics, the technical sciences, ge-

ology, geography, agriculture, medicine, and many other sciences. There is literally not a single field of knowledge in which Soviet science, inspired by the noble and lofty principles of socialist humanism, has not made some new, weighty contribution.

The list of prizewinners includes leading initiators of technical progress—scientists, engineers, working men and women. The overwhelming majority of the prizewinning inventions and fundamental improvements of production methods serves to raise the productivity of labor and increase the output of various kinds of industrial goods; hence, they serve to improve the well-being of the popular masses. In the Soviet Union, as is well known, there is a most direct, immediate relation between the level of industrial and agricultural production and the standard of living of the entire population; with the strengthening of the socialist economy prices on commodities are systematically reduced, housing construction is conducted on an ever wider scale, and government expenditures on public education, public health, and other social and cultural needs are steadily increased. The recent price reduction in the USSR is a forceful additional confirmation of this law of development of socialist society.

The large number of prizes awarded for the mechanization of arduous production processes is also worthy of note. Soviet inventors are constantly seeking to ameliorate conditions of work, to transfer to the steel shoulders of machines as much of the burden of arduous physical labor as possible. And the Soviet Government spares nothing to further this noble aim, generously rewarding every achievement in this field.

Many prizes have been awarded to leading agricultural personnel. It is the aim of the Soviet Government to transform the USSR in the near future into a veritable land of abundance of agricultural produce for the entire population. To this end the Government lends every support to effective innovations in the field of agriculture. More than 60

agricultural workers have received Stalin Prizes for developing new, high-yielding varieties of different kinds of grain and new valuable breeds of cattle, and for improving agricultural processes.

The award of Stalin Prizes for outstanding works in the field of literature and art for 1949 is a striking reflection of the flourishing state of Soviet culture and the wealth of spiritual values in the land of socialism. Last year Soviet writers gave their readers many fine works of prose, poetry, dramaturgy, literary criticism, and art criticism. Soviet cinematography produced a number of films of outstanding artistic merit. Soviet opera and dramatic theaters staged many noteworthy productions. New creative achievements were also shown by Soviet composers, artists, sculptors and architects.

The content of the new Stalin Prize-winning works in the arts is very significant. All of them emanate the joy of life, are pervaded with the spirit of socialist humanism; they describe and extol the noblest and purest human motives, emotions, and qualities. From the pages of Soviet writers' novels and poems, from Soviet composers' scores, from Soviet artists' canvases resound the inspired voice of the Soviet people themselves, calling for peaceful creative labor, for spiritual improvement, for a pure and honest life full of light and joy, for friendship of the peoples.

The annual awarding of Stalin Prizes is a grand festival for the entire Soviet people. Every worker of Soviet industry and agriculture, every Soviet intellectual greeted this act of the State with feelings of the greatest joy and satisfaction. The enthusiastic reaction of tens of millions of simple Soviet people to the achievements of their men of science, technology, literature, and art testifies to the truly popular character of Soviet culture, to its inseparable bond with the people, to its honest and selfless endeavors in the service of the people.

Soviet Scientists and Farmers Attain New Agricultural Successes

By Professor I. N. Simonov
Doctor of Science (Agriculture)

ON March 4 a decision of the Council of Ministers of the USSR was published concerning the Stalin Prize awards for 1949 to Soviet scientists and practical worker-innovators for their outstanding scientific research, inventions, and radical improvement of production methods.

Thus, each year the Soviet Government and the Bolshevik Party manifest their solicitude for the development of progressive Soviet science—for the science which, to use J. V. Stalin's words, possesses the courage and the resolution to break with old traditions, norms, and rules when they become obsolete, when they become a hindrance to progress, and which is capable of creating new traditions, new norms, new rules.

Among the Stalin Prize Laureates there is a large group of prominent scientists, plant breeders, agronomists, zootechnicians, and keen-minded, practical workers in the field of agriculture who devote all their strength, knowledge, and experience to the task of further developing socialist agriculture and animal breeding.

Thanks to the attention that the Bolshevik Party and J. V. Stalin personally devote to the problems of science, all paths are wide open for the triumphant development of progressive Michurin science which assists the Soviet people in the successful, practical solution of some of the greatest problems facing our national economy.

The accomplishments of the progressive representatives of Soviet agrobiological science and those of the workers of the collective farms and the state farms who were awarded Stalin Prizes this year speak of the new, significant achievements in this field.

The prominent Soviet biologist, K. I. Skryabin, was awarded a Stalin Prize for his three-volume work *The Trematodes of Animals and Man*. This work gives the morphological, biological and geographic-ecological characteristics of more than 600 representatives of the



SCIENTIST WINNER. Academician K. I. Skryabin, won his prize for his work on "The Trematodes of Animals and Man."

trematodes (flatworms [flukes] that live as parasites in the bodies of animals and man).

This book is the first monograph in world literature to include all trematodes (36 families) which live as parasites in all animals and in every zone of the globe.

K. I. Skryabin's work is of great theoretical and practical importance for physicians and veterinaries, for zootechnicians and biologists. In it they will find information about the methods for diagnosing the illnesses caused by trematodes and instructions about sanitation measures necessary to combat them.

Among the works in the field of biology, a Stalin Prize was likewise awarded to Professor I. Glushchenko for his monograph on the *Vegetative Hybridization in Plants* published in 1948.

Professor S. I. Vanin's work *Wood Science* was also awarded a Stalin Prize. In this work the author summarizes the results of his own comprehensive research on the structure of wood and its physical, mechanical, and chemical properties, and gives a survey of all the latest scientific achievements in this field.

The Soviet Government has awarded Stalin Prizes to a group of workers who have enriched our land with new varieties of agricultural plants and highly productive breeds of cattle.

Thus, for example, a Stalin Prize has been awarded to the Novosibirsk agronomists, I. N. Semenchuk and I. N. Smirnov, for producing a new, high yielding variety of spring wheat, and to the agronomist of the Kazan State Plant Breeding Station, Khadig Baigurov for breeding a new variety of winter rye.

A Stalin Prize was awarded to a group

of workers of the Lebedinsky State Pedigree Station (in the Ukraine), headed by its director G. A. Kirichenko, for breeding a new, highly productive variety of neat cattle. A group of scientific and practical workers headed by N. A. Butarin (the Kazakh SSR) and another group with A. A. Kapatsinskaya (Gorky Region) at its head were awarded the Stalin Prize for producing new breeds of sheep which have fine wool, along with some meat and wool breeds.

The Soviet Government has awarded Stalin Prizes this year to a group of Michurin fruit growers who attained important achievements in their field.

The plant breeder F. K. Teterev produced 15 new varieties of sweet cherry remarkable for their frost resistance, yield, and high gustatory qualities. As the result of his long scientific and practical work based on I. V. Michurin's methods, Teterev managed to extend the cultivation of the sweet cherry more than 620 miles to the north—to the Leningrad region.

Valuable varieties of plum, apricot, raspberry, black currant, and strawberry were produced and introduced into practice by a group of research workers of the Moscow Fruit and Small Fruit Station, Khasan K. Yenikeev, M. N. Siminova, and N. K. Smolyanikova.

In the Soviet land agriculture is becoming more and more industrialized. All branches of collective farm produc-



PRIZEWINNER. Alexander Yatsenko took part in developing the new productive Lebedinsky breed of cattle.

tion are being mechanized. Soviet designing engineers are creating most modern agricultural machinery. Among the Stalin Prize Laureates are the technologists and designers Grigori Volkov, Leonid Rosenblum, Mikhail Markov, Vladimir Nekhoroshev, and Grigori Nizovoi, who developed a perfected cotton picker and organized its industrial production. Then there is a group

of designing engineers headed by Arkady Gerzhoi who elaborated and organized the industrial production of two types of transportable, mechanized grain dryers.

Of great importance for the introduction of the grass-and-crop rotation system into agriculture are the combined grain and grass sowers which plant grain and grass seeds simultaneously. Such sowers were designed by the Soviet engineers Rakhil Grossman, Vassili Alexandrov, and others. Their work has likewise merited a Stalin Prize.

Among the Stalin Prize Laureates for 1949, in addition to scientists there are a number of outstanding masters of agriculture and animal breeding from the midst of the Soviet peasantry, such as Olga Gonozhenko who set a world record in sugar beet yields, and Sidor Kuznets, chairman of the Proletaria Collective Farm of the Kiev Region and gifted organizer of collective farm production. In close collaboration with the scientists they contribute to the advancement of Michurin agricultural science.

The public acknowledgement of the outstanding services of progressive Soviet scientists and practical workers which found its expression in the decision of the Council of Ministers of the USSR on the awarding of Stalin Prizes inspires the scientists and workers innovators to new bold efforts, to new creative achievements for the glory of the Soviet people and the Soviet land.



AT AGRICULTURAL CONFERENCE. Eminent scientists at a meeting in the V. I. Lenin Academy of Agricultural Sciences hear L. Molonchuk, a collective farm chairman of the Odessa Region. Academician Trofim Lysenko is second from right in the picture at left. Soviet agricultural science not only serves the practical worker but co-operates with him in exchanging ideas and experiences.

Ordinary Soviet Workers Win Stalin Prizes

By M. Shchelokov

EVERY year the Soviet Government awards Stalin Prizes for outstanding scientific works as well as for outstanding inventions and improved production methods. Recently the group of Stalin Prize winners, which includes many thousands, was augmented by another 1,285 workers in science and engineering and innovators of production who have excelled in 1949. And this time too, side by side with eminent scientists and renowned specialists, the high distinction of being named Stalin Prize Laureate was bestowed upon a large number of Soviet working men and women.

Who are these ordinary Soviet working people? Among them we see lathe and milling-machine operators, bricklayers and steelmakers, forgemen and locomotive engineers, weavers and coal miners. As we can readily see, they are workers in the most diverse fields. But the thing which is common to all of them is their tireless, creative daring and their endeavor to improve technology and make their work ever more productive.



ENGINEER WINNER. V. D. Smirnov won a Stalin Prize by organizing steel production at Kuznetsk for high productivity and economy.

A Stalin Prize has been awarded to Ivan Shirkov, a Moscow bricklayer. He has developed a new, efficient method of laying bricks whereby the entire job is rationally divided into several operations. Shirkov has worked out and applied at construction sites numerous inventions which have greatly lightened the building workers' job.

Bricklayer Ivan Shirkov has written several books in which he broadly popularizes his advanced Stakhanovite experience. Striving to disseminate among the building workers his new rational methods of work, Shirkov has delivered many lectures at building sites in Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev, and other towns of the Soviet Union. Thousands of building workers are now applying bricklayer Shirkov's methods. This made it possible to accelerate the construction of dwelling houses and other buildings.

Among the Stalin Prize winners for 1949 there are two textile workers: Maria Rozhneva and Lydia Kononenko. Only a year ago they were absolutely unknown, while today these two workers of the Kupavino Woolen Mill near Moscow are renowned throughout the country. What made them so famous? Rozhneva and Kononenko have initiated a movement of economizing raw and other materials in weaving and spinning. Having applied rational methods they have sharply reduced production waste. Thanks to the initiative of these two Stakhanovite workers the Kupavino Mill alone last year turned out more than 109,000 yards of high-grade woollens over and above plan.

Rozhneva and Kononenko have done much to spread their methods among all textile workers. Through the press and radio they ardently appealed for economy and thrift in handling raw materials. Their example was followed by many thousands of textile workers throughout the USSR.

Nina Nazarova, a worker of the Stalin Automobile Plant in the Urals, is de-



COG CUTTER. V. T. Ponomarev won a Stalin Prize for his method of processing parts economically and productively.

voting her creative energies to the same aim—that of reducing production costs. She operates a gear-cutting machine, and she has prolonged the service period of her machine between stoppages for overhauling and has reduced expenditures of cutting tools and auxiliary materials. But she was not content with her own personal achievements. Striving to get every worker to attain similar results, she proposed that each machine be assigned to definite workers and proved that this would greatly benefit the plan. Following her example, the workers of many machine-building plants have taken personal charge of their machines, which has produced excellent results.

V. D. Smirnov, chief engineer of the Stalin Iron and Steel Works in Kuznetsk is another Stalin Prize winner. Along with a group of the plant's workers, he received a Stalin Prize, Second Class, for high efficiency in the organization of production and technology in the plant.

Professor Nikolai Zubarev, chief designer of the Kharkov Tractor Works, also won a Stalin Prize, Second Class, for developing and mastering production of a diesel-engined tractor for agricultural use. This tractor has many advantages over the kerosene machine, is



INNOVATOR. Ivan Podvesko of Kharkov was awarded a Stalin Prize for his rapid machining methods.

more economical, and wears better. Mass production of the new diesel tractor is to begin soon.

The creative activity of the workers who have now been awarded Stalin Prizes embraces the most complex problems of production. Thus, a group of steelmakers of the Hammer and Sickle Plant in Moscow, including Anatoli Subotin, Vitali Mikhailov, and Nikolai Chesnokov, have increased the resistance of open hearth furnaces while making rapid melts. Aga Gusein Kafarov, a Baku oil worker, has increased the operating time of oil wells between stoppages for overhauling the machinery. Pelageya Sukhoverkhova, a Moscow clothing worker, has worked out a production process fully eliminating spoilage.

A group of foremen and workers of Moscow, Odessa, Kharkov, and Gorky have been awarded a Stalin Prize for introducing rapid metal machining methods. Especially famous among them are Ivan Belov, Andrei Goncharov, Victor Shumilin, and Tatyana Yachmeneva. And it should be noted that rapid machining is being applied not only in machine building.

An expert machinist, V. T. Ponomarev, cog-cutter in the Orjonikidze Engineering Plant in the Ukraine, won a Stalin Prize, Third Class, for making a radical improvement in the processing of machine parts, for ensuring a considerable increase in the productivity of labor, and reducing production costs.

Ivan Podvesko, lathe operator at the V. M. Molotov Machine-Tool Plant in

Kharkov is another machinist to win the Stalin Prize, Third Class. Podvesko's award was for the extensive development and application of new, rapid machining methods. His new cutting tool pattern has been taken over by dozens of turners and milling machine operators. Podvesko is a Soviet worker of the new type whose cultural development approaches the college specialist level. His methods are studied at the Kharkov Machine-Building Institute, where he has also lectured.

Among the new Stalin Prize winners there are also mine tunnelers Aristrakh Medvedev, Stepan Arzhanov, and Nikolai Telegin, who have achieved unprecedented speed in tunneling work in the mines of the Moscow Coal Basin. Two miners, Sergei Logachev and Kharton Kanonirov have initiated rapid tunneling in the mines of the Donets Coal Basin.

Nor are the railway workers lagging behind. Last year a movement known as the "five-hundreder" locomotive drivers' movement, appeared on the Soviet railways. Locomotive engineers Nikolai Glubokov and Georgi Shumilin in the South, Victor Blazhenov in Moscow, Nikolai Kamenskikh in the Urals, Mukhtar Kantagayev in Siberia, and many others in different parts of the country have brought up the average daily run of their locomotives to 500 kilometers (310.7 miles) and more, considerably topping the existing rates. At the junctions where these engineers work, new, more compressed traffic time-



TEXTILE WORKER. Maria Rozhnova, weaver, won her prize for increasing the economy of production.

tables have been worked out for the first time, eliminating many stoppages and trips to the depot. The Stakhanovite engine drivers have accelerated the turnover of their machines and are handling the former amount of freight with a smaller number of engines. Each junction effected enormous savings by reducing repair work, fuel consumption and other expenditures on the maintenance of the machines, not to mention the expedited freight handling.

The "five-hundreder" engine drivers' movement has spread to all the railways of the Soviet Union, and today thousands of locomotives are running according to compressed timetables. The initiators of this movement, the first "five-hundreders," have been awarded a Stalin Prize.

Thus the creative initiative of the leading workers acquires state significance in the Soviet Union, for every innovator of production strives not only to score achievements for himself but also, and first of all, for the common good. Each Stakhanovite worker is an ardent disseminator of new methods of work, and his example is enthusiastically caught up by the masses.

The workers who are Stalin Prize winners are representative of the great army of innovators in Soviet industry who have grown up in the years of the Stalin Five-Year Plans. Each one of them vividly embodies the remarkable traits of the new Soviet worker who is eradicating the borderline between manual and mental labor.



TRACTOR BUILDER. Professor Nikolai Zubarev was honored for his new diesel tractor.

Aga Gusein Kafarov, Baku Oil Worker

By A. Nasibov

Aga Gusein Kafarov, whose life is described in this article, has with two other oil specialists been awarded a Stalin Prize of 50,000 rubles.

ISKENDER KAFAROV came to the Bala-khansky oil fields, the oldest in Baku, 85 years ago. He was a youngster driven from his native village by poverty. His father, a peasant in the village of Biul-Biuli, could not maintain his family.

Much water has flowed under the bridge since then. Recently Iskender Kafarov celebrated his 101st birthday.

It was a beautiful day, and the old man sat outside on the threshold of his home sunning himself while he recalled his life.

Many years passed before he became a driller. Oil gushed from the wells he sank, running a stream of gold into the pockets of the oil-field owner. But Kafarov himself hardly made ends meet. Children arrived—Gusein, Ismail, Aga Gusein, and his daughter, Ziba. The family led a miserable existence and would never have seen better times had not the people taken power into their own hands.

The Soviet system opened a new life to Iskender. His children were able to acquire an education. Gusein became an engineer, the chief of the same oil field where his father had been an ordinary worker. Ismail graduated from the Azerbaijan Medical Institute and became a physician. His daughter Ziba also received a higher education; she is a



OIL WORKER. Aga Gusein Kafarov, production expert, initiated methods to improve the extraction of oil.

teacher. Aga Gusein . . .

The old man's thoughts are interrupted by the sound of an automobile horn. The car stops in front of the house, and Aga Gusein alights.

"Father," he says, his voice ringing



IN HIS STUDY. Aga Gusein Kafarov studies documental material concerning oil wells in his work room.

with happiness and pride, "congratulate me, father. I have not only met my production program but have produced 4,500 additional tons of oil for the people."

The old man beams. Aga Gusein, the youngest son, is the pride of the family. He is not a scientist, not a physician or engineer. He is an oil worker, like his father before him. But how high his honest and noble labor is appraised! What a contrast there is between the lot of the father under tsarism and that of the son under socialism!

The old man climbs into his son's car, and they drive to the new apartment to which Aga Gusein and his wife and children have just moved.

... The car draws up in front of a new, three-story apartment house in the Kirov Settlement, not far from the section where Aga Gusein works. It is spacious and pleasant in Aga Gusein's four-room apartment, which has running hot water, bath, telephone, and radio. Many oil workers live in similar convenient homes in new apartment houses.

A year and a half ago, after graduating from the secondary oil industrial school, Aga Gusein started work in the oil field. For several months the young oil worker was an ordinary operator and then became foreman in charge of a youth brigade. His section is located in the old oil-bearing area which has been under exploitation for many decades. This field was regarded as exhausted and without any prospects. But Aga Gusein did not reconcile himself to the fact that much less oil was extracted in his section than in the neighboring one.

The young foreman carefully studied each well, examining its past record throughout the years. He carried on his investigations for months, and his work was not in vain. He succeeded in devising a method for lengthening the between-repair period of operation of the wells and improving the work of the drills. When the new methods were put into effect on Kafarov's section, which many experts regarded as hopeless, a veritable miracle happened. The wells seemed to have been rejuvenated and their oil output doubled. The section, which for some time had not fulfilled its plan, rapidly progressed to the ranks of the leaders and completed the annual program two months ahead of schedule. Kafarov's method was widely taken up



OFF TO WORK. Kafarov leaves for work in his car as his wife and son wave their farewells.

by all oil workers in Baku and then spread to other oil areas as well. And everywhere this method produced good results. The Soviet Union received many thousand more tons of "black gold."

This was accomplished by an ordinary Baku oil man.

Kafarov's section has become something of a school where not only Baku workers but oil men of the Ukraine,

Georgia, Central Asia, and other areas flock to learn the new methods.

The Minister of the Oil Industry of the USSR invited Aga Gusein Kafarov to Moscow, and the Baku oil workers delivered reports about his method at a meeting of the Ministry's Collegium, at the All-Union Oil Institute where eminent Soviet scientists closely followed his words.



EVENING AT HOME. Kafarov plays with his son, Azer, while his wife, Sarra, tunes the radio.

Foremost Poet of Soviet Era, Mayakovsky, Used His Pen as a Weapon

By Semyon Tregub
Soviet Literary Critic

OF the 12 volumes of V. Mayakovsky's literary legacy, 11 contain works written in the Soviet period, which embraces 13 of the 18 years of his literary career.

For or against the Revolution?—this question never existed for Mayakovsky. In the section of his autobiography dated October, 1917, Mayakovsky wrote: "It is my revolution. Went to Smolny. Worked, doing everything that had to be done."

And there was much that had to be done. . . . The poet recalled with pride and delight the fact that as the Baltic sailors were storming the Winter Palace, the bulwark of reaction, they were singing his couplet:

*Keep munching pineapples, roast
goose, and beer,
Bourgeois vampire, your last day is
here.*

Mayakovsky armed the fighting people with his stinging, fiery verse, his expressive, mobilizing posters. In the years of civil war, intervention, and blockade Mayakovsky worked with absorbing ardor on the ROSTA (Russian Telegraph Agency) "Satire Windows," (show windows exhibiting cartoons, posters, etc.). He penned the first Soviet plays, composed verse for children, wrote for scores of newspapers and magazines, and toured the country delivering reports and reciting poems. His pantomime was performed in the circus, his appealing ads graced the wrappers of Soviet products, and the streets resounded with his militant marches. The Revolution, Lenin, the Civil War, the throbbing pulse of the new life, the First Stalin Five-Year Plan, the Red Army guarding the peace, the wisdom and will of the Bolshevik Party leading the country from victory to victory, the Young Communist League and Young Pioneers—the country's future—all this became the realm of his poetry.

In his poem, *Vladimir Ilyich Lenin*, Mayakovsky speaks of the hard, heroic, workaday labor shouldered by Lenin.



Vladimir Mayakovsky

These words express the general programmatic keynote of Mayakovsky's post-revolutionary poetry. Regarding himself and all Soviet writers as fighters in the workers' army, he urged his colleagues (and set a personal example in this matter) to dedicate their talents entirely to the cause of Lenin. And this meant shouldering a hard, heroic, workaday task as Lenin did, i.e. making their poetry useful in every field of life, always being on the line of battle.

Any burning question became a theme in Mayakovsky's poetry; strictly speaking, it was no longer a "theme," but his work, because he regarded life not as a casual observer, but as a builder, as a man vitally interested in the victory of the new over the old, of the Soviet over the bourgeois system. His pen made him an active builder in the titanic, historic construction effort.

Mayakovsky's poetry helped the Soviet people to restore factories and mills, to mine ore and extract oil, to lay rails, and to plow the fields; it nurtured the

fiery enthusiasm of the socialist emulation and shock workers' movement, fought for savings and reduction in the cost of production, and "mowed down trash" with criticism; it helped the people to see the future and lighted their way to victory.

Mayakovsky regarded poetry as a weapon. Using this weapon in struggle, he was naturally concerned with its strength and perfection. Impelled by a desire to make his verse more effective, to raise the fighting fitness of the word as a weapon, Mayakovsky was seeking new means of poetic expression, a more dynamic poetry. It came into being along with the new ideas and new developments in life, and the characteristic feature of his poems is the unity of the subject with the mode of expression. He spoke of revolution in revolutionary language, and in Soviet language of Soviet life. Mayakovsky became the founder and leader of a new trend in poetry; he was the originator of communist poetry, he discovered it as poetry of a special kind which can and must outshine the most beautiful specimens of the past.

Mayakovsky felt as if he were a "Soviet factory producing happiness." Hence his anxiety lest the "steel of words" become rusty, lest the "bass brass" become tarnished. That is why he wished the highest planning authority of the country to direct his own activities just as it did the work of industrial enterprises and the labor of millions of Soviet people. And it was precisely this persistent eagerness to make poetry a real, constructive communist force, to make the fullest use of the educational and inspiring power of art in the interest of the people, that determined the sweep, pace, and scope of Mayakovsky's post-revolutionary work. The whole of the poet's ringing power was dedicated by Mayakovsky to the great cause of the party of Lenin and Stalin.

The works of the great Russian poet have been translated into the languages

of many peoples. His powerful word resounds in all parts of the globe. Revolutionary poets of different countries and nations are learning from Mayakovsky and developing in the spirit of kinship with him.

"When we were young," testifies Pablo Neruda, the greatest poet of Latin America, "we heard a voice that left us wonder-stricken, the voice of Mayakovsky. The voice that rang out amid the timeworn poetic systems was like the sound of the builder's hammer. . . . Mayakovsky's power, tenderness, and ire remain to this day superb examples of our poetic era."

Without Mayakovsky, it is impossible to conceive of the works of Aragon and Éluard (France), Nazim Hikmet (Turkey), Tuwim (Poland), Amy Syao (China), Guillén (Cuba), Nezval (Czechoslovakia), Alberti (Spain), Hughes (USA) and many other outstanding poets of our time.

Mayakovsky's poetry is recited by Dolores Ibarruri and Paul Robeson. . . .

And today, 20 years after his death, it is a living Mayakovsky that speaks to the living people.

The confirmations, the examples, are numberless.

During the past 18 months, while the building housing the Mayakovsky Library-Museum has been undergoing capital repairs, the museum transferred its activities to the Palace of Culture of the Stalin Automobile Plant. An exhibition illustrating Mayakovsky's life and work was arranged in the Palace of Culture, and it attracted approximately 30,000 visitors.

We scanned the thick visitors' book. It contains entries made by workers and poets, engineers and school children, servicemen, students, domestic workers, people of all walks of life, of different ages, representative of different countries and nations. Along with the entries made by Soviet citizens, the book contains entries made by Chinese, Czech, Polish, Albanian, French, Bulgarian, Romanian, and Hungarian visitors. The signature of a Hindu is followed by an entry made by a Brazilian, and below it is one written in Mongolian, followed by one in the English language.

It was with deep emotion, writes the English poet Jack Lindsay, that he viewed the exhibition illustrating the life and work of this great poet whose voice gave expression to the first stages of the Soviet Revolution and construc-



Painting by S. Viktorov

DURING CIVIL WAR. Mayakovsky in the studio of the Russian Telegraph Agency, where he did his famous cartoon posters.

tion period, that he heard the voice which has become the voice of history. He felt, says J. Lindsay, that in order to say any more it would be necessary to write a whole poem, and he therefore ends the entry with the simple and expressive word—khorosho!

"Khorosho!" (Fine!) is written in Russian.

The bulk of the entries are of course written in Russian, mainly by young people. The youth cannot remain indifferent to the poet who could not think of life without communism and whose art is a classic example of service to communism. The visitors' book is a record of sincere, remarkable evi-

dence of the living, undiminished power of the poet's art, and of the deathless affection of the Soviet people for the poet.

The date lines are given with the names of Moscow, Kiev, Yegorevsk, Vladivostok, Baku, Cheboksary, Ashkhabad, Saratov, Okha (Sakhalin), Omsk, and other cities.

Great is the poet's power, and great too is the people's love for him. And this very idea, conveying the general feeling, was expressed with remarkable simplicity by J. V. Stalin, when he said:

"Mayakovsky was and remains the best, the most talented poet of our Soviet era."

Tito-Rankovic Clique Has Established Fascist Regime in Yugoslavia

By A. Kalinin

THE Tito fascist clique is an abominable product of the darkest forces of international reaction. The imperialists rightly regard Tito as Hitler's successor. It is no accident that when the fascists captured power in Germany the Tito-Rankovic clique was in the service of the Hitlerite Gestapo which later turned over the Yugoslav traitors to the secret services of other imperialist powers.

Irrefutable facts revealed at the trials of Koche Dzodze, Laszlo Rajk, and Traicho Kostov showed that while thousands of Yugoslav patriots were brutally put to death in the torture chambers of the Gestapo, the ringleaders of the Titoite gang, including Rankovic, were at liberty because they were already at that time agents of the imperialist secret services. This is also confirmed by other voluminous data.

A trial was recently held in Belgrade of Bojidar Becharovic, who was in charge of the department fighting communism in Nedic's police, Svetozar Vukmanovic, chief of a camp in Bozice, Nikolai Guborev, and their hangers-on. The Titoites were forced to organize this trial of their former adherents under the pressure of the masses who were outraged by the fact that these butchers not only suffered no punishment but even served as instructors in the UDB, the State Security Administration. By organizing this trial, the Yugoslav rulers pursued at the same time the object of distracting the attention of the working people of the country from the trials of Laszlo Rajk and Traicho Kostov which exposed the Tito clique as guilty of treachery, espionage, and the organization of assassinations. But things turned out differently.

At the trial Prosecutor Juric, thinking that he knew in advance the answer of the defendant, asked Becharovic if he knew that the man who had been in the prison hospital of the Gestapo under the name of engineer Persic was

Leko Rankovic, one of the leaders of the Communist Party. Both the prosecutor and the judge were certain of a negative answer but, contrary to their expectations, Becharovic told the truth. "Yes, I knew," he replied. "Two of my assistants and I knew it. The passport in the name of engineer Persic was given Rankovic by my employee."

This is how Becharovic exposed Rankovic and upset the entire comedy trial of their confreres staged by the Titoites. The Tito clique was forced to cut short the trial and shoot the defendants, not for their sanguinary deeds but in order to conceal their traces, in order to avoid more exposures.

While serving the Gestapo, the Tito clique betrayed many Communists and patriots. Thus Vukmanovic (Tempo) betrayed the Communist Party and Young Communist League organization in Sarajevo in 1941. Hundreds of young patriots were then cast into prison and concentration camps, many of them were killed. In the same year Tito's colleague Velebit denounced members of the Central Committee of the Croatian Communist Party who met at his villa.

Thus the Belgrade hirelings of imperialist reaction, even before coming to power, destroyed by various means the finest sons of the Yugoslav people.

Seeking to behead the Communist and labor movement in the country, the Titoites have pursued a policy of the mass annihilation of the finest proletarian forces. Thousands of Yugoslav patriots have fallen victim to treacherous directives and orders. The treachery of Tito, Rankovic and Djilas in the valley of the Pivo, Tire, and Suteski rivers alone in March, 1943, claimed the lives of thousands of patriots.

On gaining power under the guise of friends of the USSR, the fascist Tito clique, on orders of the imperialists, from the very first days pursued its foul, subversive activity aimed against the

Soviet Union and the entire camp of democracy and socialism.

Fearing exposure, the Titoites constantly expanded and reinforced Rankovic's Gestapo machinery, exterminating Yugoslav Communists who adhered to the positions of internationalism and all true patriots of the country. Every free expression of progressive, democratic thoughts endangers one's life and freedom. Party organizations which came out against the Belgrade rulers were dissolved, and Communists who do not want to become traitors to their country are cast into prison by Rankovic's janizaries, where they are brutally tortured and killed. Recently 24 Communists in Sarajevo condemned the fascist policy of Tito. They were immediately arrested and turned over to Rankovic's butchers.

Tito and Rankovic seek to crush the struggle of Yugoslav patriots by vicious terror. At a meeting of the party organization in the State Control Commission of Vojvodina, Iso Jovanovic, a member of the Central Committee of the so-called Communist Party of Yugoslavia, openly threatened "to cut off the head of anyone who disagrees with the line of Tito." Slobodin Penesic, Minister of the Interior of Serbia, issued a directive at a meeting of officers of the UDB "not to feel constrained and to kill everyone you think necessary."

The London *Economist*, journal of the British industrial circles, wrote in an article discussing American help to Tito that the American Government, while rendering ever-growing help to Tito, entertains no illusions as to the dictatorship and lack of democratic freedom in the country.

Spies and assassins are in power in Yugoslavia. The Tito clique now openly fascistizes all links of public and governmental life in the country. People's power has been liquidated in Yugoslavia and only the old shingles remain—"People's Front," "People's Com-

Former Editor on British Embassy Paper, Britansky Soyuznik, Writes Pravda

The following is a letter addressed to the newspaper "Pravda" by the former Assistant Editor of "Britansky Soyuznik," Mr. R. Daglish. It was published in the paper on March 9.

MR. Editor:
I have recently read a book published in Britain under the title *Military Attaché in Moscow* written by General Hilton, who in 1947 earned ill fame in your country because of his unsuccessful attempts at espionage near Moscow. It seems as though the General was irritated by the fact that his unwise activity

was unsuccessful and for this reason decided to write an angry little book packed with lies and slander about the Soviet Union.

From the book it becomes clear why the General decided to resort to all these lies about the Soviet people: he is interested in forcing a new war on the Soviet Union.

What strikes a person who reads Hilton's book is the large number of insinuations and obvious contradictions which fill its pages. Any honest person who has lived in the Soviet Union several weeks can say that there is not a

single word of truth throughout this book. But the matter does not end with Hilton alone; according to the law on state secrets which is in force in Britain, his book could not have been published without the permission and approval of the British Government.

Where has General Hilton gathered all this filth?

Hiding in ditches near the Soviet plants? No. He found it in the files of the Russian Secretariat of the British Embassy in Moscow.

Though the General pretends that he speaks like a "simple soldier" he, however, named his book—*Military Attaché in Moscow*. Actually he reveals himself to be a loyal servant of the Anglo-American clique of war instigators and militarists who want to arouse hatred for the Soviet Union in my people.

Many thousands of my compatriots have already understood this deception and resolutely support peace and friendship with the Soviet Union. But there are still many ordinary men and women in Britain who are constantly being duped by such inventions to a degree that makes it difficult for them to choose between war and friendship with the Soviet Union. There are many good-intentioned people who think that it is possible to remain indifferent, but if they do not take the stand for peace they will involuntarily find themselves in the hands of strong businessmen and militarists who are preparing a new war.

Working in the British Embassy in Moscow I have seen enough of the activity of experts who, like Hilton, engage in fabricating slander and deception. With their help the Government of my country tries and hopes to arouse hostile feelings for the Soviet Union in the British people and draw my generation into a new world war.

I want to utilize everything that I have seen and heard to help my compatriots distinguish the truth from the lie so that they will not become the blind

Tito-Rankovic Clique Has Established Fascist Regime in Yugoslavia

(continued from page 221)

mittees," "People's Skupshtina." Former Ustasi, Chetniks, and supporters of Nedic, who shed torrents of blood of the Yugoslav people during the German occupation, now hold posts in all links of the government machinery and of mass organizations.

The national policy of the Tito clique is a national-chauvinist policy of a fascist type, a policy of the brutal oppression of the national minorities and their deprivation of every right for free development. The organizations of national minorities have been disbanded. Their honest leaders have been arrested and killed in the prisons of the Yugoslav fascist butchers.

The Titoites are turning the army into an army directed against the people. They are driving out of the army and arresting any officer who arouses the least doubt. Traitors, spies and officers of the former royal army are placed in leading posts. The army is being educated in the spirit of bestial chauvinism, hatred for the entire camp of peace, democracy, and socialism.

The Yugoslav rulers are inviting from Western Germany former SS-men who, as instructors, drill hundreds of thousands of Yugoslav youths driven into Titoite barracks.

The police-Gestapo regime also reigns in the universities and schools. Students in Yugoslav schools are made to study the fascist-chauvinist pronouncements of the Titoite ringleaders and all kinds of ideological, mystic, and reactionary rubbish. Contrary to the will of the people, the study of the Russian language as a required subject has been discontinued.

The "people's court" in Yugoslavia has become in the hands of the Yugoslav rulers a weapon of terror and repressions used against the people fighting for their freedom and independence.

The Yugoslav press and radio, which are completely controlled by the Tito clique, are likewise channels of fascist imperialist propaganda.

The Belgrade rulers covered Yugoslavia with a chain of prisons and work camps. There is no end to murders and executions. Present-day Yugoslavia is a country of sanguinary terror and a prison of the peoples. But no fascist-Gestapo terror can break the freedom-loving spirit of the working people of Yugoslavia. Their struggle against the fascist Tito-Rankovic gang grows and gains in strength.

tools of dishonest politicians.

Until recently I was a member of the Conservative Party. During the war I served for four years in the Royal Air Force. After the war I returned to Cambridge University where I studied Russian history and literature at the Slavonic Institute.

I must digress to say that the course of Russian history and literature taught there ends with the nineteenth century. Information about life in present-day Russia could be obtained only from some dubious sources which, as I have now discovered, portray life in Russia in a distorted way.

Naturally I could not learn what life in the Soviet Union was really like.

In 1948, on recommendation of a professor, Miss Hill, head of the Slavonic Institute of the Cambridge University, I was offered the position of assistant editor of the magazine *Britansky Soyuznik* with the British Embassy in Moscow. I accepted this offer.

I recall my conversation with Miss Hill prior to leaving Britain. She was interested in my political views and wanted to know whether I supported the Laborites or the Conservatives. "This undoubtedly is one and same thing, but I hope you are not a Communist," she said. I replied in the negative.

"Then you have a splendid career ahead of you," Miss Hill added.

I asked her whether I would be able to come to know the Russian people during my stay in Moscow. She threw up her hands in horror: "Don't be so naive, my dear Daglish, you will not be able to make the acquaintance of even one Russian citizen there."

When I arrived in Moscow I at once found myself in an atmosphere of lies and gossip about Soviet Russia which prevails in the Embassy. This atmosphere is deliberately and constantly fostered in the Embassy, and I have become convinced of it from my own experience.

I wanted to know what Russian life is like, and I thought that for this purpose I would have to break through the "iron curtain," as I was warned in the Foreign Office before my departure. But the moment I became acquainted with the situation in Moscow I realized that I was intimidated deliberately. If the "iron curtain" does exist, it is only on the Sofiskaya Embankment in the Brit-

ish Embassy. It is created with one object—to spread calumny and lies about the Soviet Union and not to give newcomers the opportunity to learn the truth about life in Russia.

The senior members of the Embassy fear that even their own employees, on coming in contact with Soviet reality, will understand that they are being deceived.

And so I saw Moscow with my own eyes. Thanks to my knowledge of the Russian language, I was able to learn how Soviet people live. I beheld an entirely different life, a different people.

The Russians whom I met greatly impressed me with their love for the new, their optimism and faith in the future. I became convinced that the Soviet people sincerely believe in peace and fight for it.

Living facts broke the shell of my own prejudices. I could not help but ponder over the things around me.

All this ran directly counter to what I was being told by the other members of the Embassy such as M. Warr, First Secretary, J. Dobbs, Press Attaché of the Embassy, and S. Bulmer, Assistant Editor of *Britansky Soyuznik*.

These so-called experts in Russian affairs, these "gentlemen" made their careers on fabricating false "reports from Moscow." It turned out that everyone who displayed zeal in the needed direction, that is, in finding or, to be more exact, in inventing "facts" to discredit the Soviet way of life could "make a career" and win approval.

Special lectures on different aspects of Soviet policy were arranged in the Embassy with the object of reinforcing the anti-Soviet spirit and proper "education."

As an Englishman, brought up decently enough to understand the elementary concepts of honor, I was indignant at the hypocrisy of the diplomats.

I had to make the choice between a successful career in the role of slanderer and a struggle against the policy of war. I chose the policy of peace.

At one of the regular lectures on Soviet foreign policy delivered by the First Secretary of the Embassy, M. Warr, I came out openly against his assertion that Russia utilizes communism in Europe as a weapon of military aggression. This was sufficient. I was not permitted to object and, as I was told by

Dobbs, to have an opinion contrary to the "line pursued by the Embassy."

One is not permitted to raise the edge of the "iron curtain" covering the British Embassy.

Next day I was summoned by Ambassador Sir David Kelly and ordered to leave Moscow at once or change my attitude.

Incidentally, at the end of the conversation the Ambassador significantly told me as a matter of courtesy: "I can tell you that our attitude toward you is nothing compared with what would have happened to you had you been working for the Americans."

I handed in my resignation and left the Embassy.

Had I been desirous of utilizing my knowledge of the Russian language for anti-Soviet purposes I could have remained in the Embassy. But it proved disadvantageous for British diplomacy to have in the Embassy a man who dared to see the truth.

I have become convinced that the Soviet Union is a force which stands for world peace and that this fact is being distorted and concealed by precisely the people who ought to ensure friendship and peace with the Soviet Union.

In reality their activity is directed not at securing peace but at serving the interests of the war instigators.

The Bevin-Atlee policy which is determined by the Atlantic Pact in no way differs from the policy of Churchill and his friends who are selling my country to the American imperialists.

Every honest Englishman who loves his country, his people, and believes in their future, must choose the sole correct road—the road of struggle for peace.

The people of my generation and I will not go to war to increase the profits of Wall Street and the City.

I believe that in this way peace can be secured.

I intend to return to Britain in order to take part in this struggle for peace and friendship with the Soviet Union irrespective of how hard this struggle will be.

I will be grateful if you will publish my letter in your newspaper.

Sincerely yours,

R. DAGLISH

March 7, 1950

A Muscovite's Diary

SOUTHEAST of Moscow lies the Kirghiz Soviet Socialist Republic bordered by the Kazakh SSR on its northern frontier and the Chinese province of Sinkiang on the east.

Production of foodstuffs and other general consumer goods has gone up tremendously in the past four years in Kirghizia.

Thumbing through a recently issued report, I find that the output of textiles has increased by 265 per cent, silks by more than five and one-half times, and the output of woollens has more than doubled, while knitted goods output is up six- to sevenfold. Production of shoes has increased sharply, and that of sugar and confectionary goods, fourfold. The output of sugar, butter, and cigarettes last year exceeded the level set for 1950.

New shops have been added to the Osh Silk Mill, which has gone over completely to the production of high-grade printed fabrics. A felt factory has been put into operation in the Chuisk Valley.

Along with these things, the standard of living of the working people has notably improved. The repeated reduction of retail prices on food and other consumer goods in state stores has brought a corresponding reduction of prices on the collective farm market. There is twice as much wheat flour and three times as much rice sold today on the collective farm markets in Kirghizia as two years ago when all rationing was abolished and the first price reduction effected. Prices on flour have dropped to one-sixth and rice to one-third.

Trade-Union Libraries Increased by 2,188

Some time ago the Presidium of the All-Union Central Council of Trade-Unions directed its affiliated organizations to expand the network of trade-union libraries.

Just recently the Secretariat of the AUCCTU conducted a survey to ascertain how the decision had been carried out.

It was found that during 1949 Soviet trade-unions opened 2,188 new libraries,



READING ROOM. This is the reading room of the Azerbaijan Oil Workers' Palace of Culture.

or 538 more than the 1,650 envisaged in the original program. Trade-union library book stocks have increased by 7,000,000 volumes in the same period.

The AUCCTU Secretariat has approved a program for opening another 2,000 libraries in 1950 and for increasing the book stocks of existing libraries by another 8,000,000 volumes.

Children's Book House Opened in Moscow

A children's book house, occupying 10 spacious rooms in a tall building on Gorky Street, has opened in Moscow. It has several research studios which will operate in the spheres of criticism, theory, and history of children's literature, popularization of children's literature, and study of the interests and needs of youthful readers. It will also do research in the ornamentation of children's books.

The children's book house has a large library of 65,000 volumes and a fine bibliographical collection.

A large light-flooded hall has been set aside for lectures, and reports will be given and meetings arranged for writers, readers, and teachers.

Radio Expanding On Soviet Farms

Radio service for Soviet farmers is growing in every region. For instance, in many districts of the Kemerovo Region there soon will not be a village without its own radio relay station. In 1949 alone, 11 radio relay stations were installed in the Topkin District and six in the Promyshlennovsk District.

Today on collective farms in the Kemerovo Region, dozens of radio relay stations and several thousand receiving sets are in operation. A substantial number of these were installed in 1949.

Great assistance in bringing radio to the collective farms is given by Kuzbas industrial enterprises. Workers of the Kuznetsk Metallurgical Plant have installed four radio relay stations in the villages of the Kuznetsk District, whose

The "Muscovite" will be glad to have readers' suggestions as to subjects they would like to see covered in future "Diaries." Suggestions should be sent to "Muscovite," c/o USSR Information Bulletin, 2112 Massachusetts Ave., N. W., Washington 8, D. C.

modernization they have sponsored. The coke and chemical works' staff have sent representatives to the Kemerovo Rural District to install two radio relay stations.

Correspondence Study Draws Rural Students

Our Soviet system of education, which has been described many times in the *Information Bulletin*, offers the widest possible facilities to all types of students, including those in rural areas.

Thousands of farmers in Kazakhstan, for instance, are correspondence students of universities and specialized secondary schools. Among these students are heads of machine-and-tractor stations, and state and collective farms, agronomists, zootechnicians, veterinarians, tractor drivers, and brigade leaders.

More than 300 tractor drivers and combine operators of the North Kazakhstan Region are studying in the Petropavlovsk Secondary School for Mechanization of Agriculture. Approximately 1,000 agricultural workers have applied for admittance to correspondence courses in specialized secondary schools.

Motion Pictures In the Tundra

In the far Soviet North, in the Taimyr (Dolgano-Nenets) National Area, whose northern shores are lapped by the Kara and Laptev Seas, the network of motion picture installations is rapidly extending.

Last year the working people of this far-away area viewed 200 art and documentary films. Compared with 1948, the number of movie-fans has grown tremendously.

The number of motion picture installations in the Far North is constantly growing. Last year the area's several districts received eight motion picture and four electric installations. This year the network of mobile and stationary motion picture installations will be further increased.

Siberian Irkutsk Flourishing City

Dozens of handsome, tall apartment buildings and more than 1,000 cozy, private houses have been built in the Siberian city of Irkutsk since the end of the war. Whole new residential blocks have sprung up in the city's Lenin and Sverdlov Districts. New, beautiful buildings have appeared in the center of the city: an office building of the East-Siberian Railways, premises of the Institute of Foreign Languages, and six new secondary and elementary schools. Some 2,152,800 square feet of the city's streets have been asphalt-coated. The city's transport service has been notably improved. A six-mile streetcar line has been laid, and fleets of comfortable streetcars, busses, and taxis now travel the avenues and boulevards.

Allocations for cultural, public utility, and housing construction have been increased this year. Many new dwellings will be built, as well as office buildings, general schools, and secondary technical schools.

Irkutsk, on the Angara River, will become one of the most beautiful and comfortable cities of Siberia.

Tajikistan Reports Building Activity

Construction work in Tajikistan goes on throughout the year, with new industrial enterprises, dwellings, schools and cultural-welfare buildings going up in the cities and villages.

A recent article called to my attention said that construction work is widely developed in Stalinabad, the capital of the Republic. The young city is growing, and on its southern outskirts a section of a large dairy plant is being erected. The compressor shop, pumping station, and refrigerators are already in operation. Preparations are being made for a silk weaving plant, while a textile mill settlement has been built on what once was wasteland.

In Leninabad, machinery is being installed in a new bakery, while the Vakhsh Valley will soon have a building materials plant.

Half of Workers In Leningrad Study

Leningrad's workers are successfully struggling for technical progress by raising their cultural and technical level.

More than half of all workers employed in Leningrad's industrial enter-

prises are attending various technical study circles and schools.

Indicative of the fruitfulness of this training is the fact that one out of every five Leningrad workers is an inventor. Application of their rationalization proposals last year resulted in the saving of hundreds of millions of rubles.

Housing Booming In Sverdlovsk

New housing in Sverdlovsk has transformed a former potato patch on the outskirts into row on row of new, tall, and handsome apartment buildings.

New industrial settlements have been erected by the canning factory, the Vtorchermet Plant and other enterprises. Thousands of working peoples' families have moved into new, comfortable apartments built by the municipal authorities and industrial enterprises.

Sverdlovsk has seen 40 new residential blocks erected in the past four years of the postwar Five-Year Plan.

Whole streets of private residences have appeared in the vicinity of the Urals Heavy Machinery Works, the Uralelectroapparatus Plant, and the Upper Isetsk Metallurgical Mill which make up entire streets.

New houses make up half of the housing facilities of the Kuibyshev District, one of the newest in Sverdlovsk, which is constantly making municipal improvements.

Another new district in Sverdlovsk, the Chkalov District, has added upwards of 194,000 square feet of residential floor space within the past year alone and has considerably overfulfilled its house-building plan. The district has added three new schools, three libraries, several stores, and a new streetcar line.

New Machines Coming For Planting Trees

New machines and implements to help carry out the great tree planting program effectively are being designed and built by enterprises co-operating with the Ministry of Forestry of the USSR.

The Ministry has set up two machine-testing stations for these new machines: one in the village of Vyritsa in Leningrad Region, the other near the Pravda railway station in the suburbs of Moscow. At the latter station, work has been launched on the building of production and other premises. It is planned to test 16 new machines this year.



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THE COVER: FRONT. Flags of the USSR and the People's Democracies alongside banners bearing the words: "For A Stable Peace," and "For People's Democracy." **BACK.** A many-storied building goes up on Smolenskaya Square in Moscow as part of a huge construction program.

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—Painting by P. Vasiliev

CONFERENCE IN LENIN'S OFFICE. V. I. Lenin with J. V. Stalin, his greatest follower and the continuer of his work.

V. I. Lenin—Great Founder Of the Soviet State

By M. Yakovlev

LONG before the Great October Socialist Revolution of 1917, V. I. Lenin became the founder and leader of the Bolshevik Party, the political leader of the proletariat, the genius of revolutionary strategy and tactics, and an outstanding theoretician. Under the leadership of V. I. Lenin and of his closest comrade-in-arms, J. V. Stalin, the working people of Russia deposed the rule of the exploiters and established a government of the workers and peasants. As the head of the Soviet Government, immediately after the Socialist Revolution, Lenin set to work to build up and consolidate the first Soviet State in the world. Lenin was the genuine leader of the revolutionary masses; he was closely

connected with the people and had deep confidence in them.

The October Revolution raised enormous and difficult problems before the working people. It was necessary to consolidate the victory of the Revolution, to crush the furious resistance of the deposed exploiting classes, and to break up the old, bourgeois state machinery. It was necessary to build up a new state, the state of the workers and peasants, to organize the work of factories and mills, to create a new life.

Undaunted by difficulties, the great Lenin directed this titanic and strenuous effort of the entire country. He was confident that the Bolshevik Party had the loyal support of all the working people.

He said that "victory can be achieved and power held only by those who have confidence in the people, who take the plunge, relying on the creative genius of the people."

As Lenin pointed out, the October Revolution had transferred from the realm of theory to the realm of practice the question of state power which was taken over by the workers and peasants. The task now, writes Lenin, "is to reply to this question with deeds rather than with words. The theoretical arguments against Bolshevik Government are weak to the limit. These arguments have been shattered. The task now is to prove with the *practice* of the advanced class—the



—Painting by M. Serebryanny

THE SOVIET STATE IS FORMED. Lenin speaking at the Second All-Russian Congress of Soviets in November, 1917. This Congress established the Soviet Government and issued its first decrees.

proletariat—the practicality of the workers' and peasants' government. All the class-conscious workers, all that there is vital and honest in the peasantry, all the working and exploited people will strain all their efforts to solve this greatest historical problem in practice."

The workers and peasants of Russia

undertook this task with tremendous enthusiasm. Lenin outlined the principles of Soviet policy on all questions of national life. The nationalization of the banks, railways, and large-scale industry was carried out under his direct guidance. All the People's Commissariats were founded with Lenin's direct co-

operation. On Lenin's instructions the Supreme Council of National Economy was set up for supervising and planning the national economy. Lenin founded the People's Commissariat for the Affairs of the Nationalities. J. V. Stalin was appointed the head of this Commissariat. The Declaration of the Rights of the Nations of Russia published immediately after the establishment of the Soviet Government was signed by Lenin and Stalin, the founders of the new system. The Declaration outlined the principles of the national policy of the Soviet Government. The significance of this extremely important historical document lay in that it awakened the many millions of the formerly oppressed nationalities to a new life and laid a solid foundation for the unbreakable friendship of the Soviet peoples.

The practical experience of the millions of working people who undertook the building of socialism was thoroughly studied and scientifically generalized by Lenin, who deeply believed that the initiative and creative genius of the people would advance varied forms and methods of governing the state and educating the working people of town and country. In an appeal *To the Population* Lenin wrote: "Comrade toilers! Remember that *you yourselves* are now governing the state. Nobody will help you unless you unite and take *all the*



—Painting by I. Grabar, Central Lenin Museum

PEOPLE'S DELEGATION. Workers' and peasants' delegates conferring with Lenin and Stalin in the early days of the Soviet State. The closest ties with the people have always been maintained by Soviet leaders.

affairs of state into your own hands. Your Soviets are now the organs of state power with full competence to decide all questions."

The victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution and the establishment of the Soviet Government aroused frantic fury among the imperialist bourgeoisie of all countries. Desiring to extricate the country from the imperialist war, the Soviet Government offered an immediate democratic peace to all the peoples. The Decree on Peace was the first act of the Soviet Government. But despite the peace proposals of the nascent Soviet Republic, the imperialists of 14 countries organized a crusade against Soviet Russia.

Lenin and Stalin organized the country's defense. One of the greatest services rendered by the founders of the socialist State, Lenin and Stalin, consisted in that they founded and educated the new army, the armed forces of the workers' and peasants' State. Inspired and led by Lenin and Stalin, the peoples of the Soviet country rose to the defense of the State which now belonged to them.

Lenin, the leader of the working people, indomitably conducted his versatile activities throughout the years of bitter struggle against the foreign invaders and domestic counterrevolution. The tremendous organizing role of the Bolshevik Party in the Civil War years secured victory over the enemies.

In his report at the Ninth Congress of the Communist Party, in March, 1920, Lenin noted: "It was only because of the Party's vigilance and its strict discipline, because the authority of the Party united all government departments and institutions, because the slogans issued by the Central Committee were taken up by tens, hundreds, thousands, and finally by millions of people like one man, because incredible sacrifices were made, that the miracle could take place which actually did take place. It was only because of all this that we were able to win in spite of the twice, thrice, and even four times repeated campaigns of the imperialists of the Entente and of the whole world."

After the war against the interventionists, the Soviet Government was confronted by the magnitudinous tasks of peaceful economic construction. The transition from war to peace was coupled with great difficulties. The country was devastated. Industry, transport,



—Painting by N. Surov

WITH THE GORKI PEASANTS. Lenin and Nadezhda Krupskaya, his wife, lived for a time at Gorki near Moscow.

and agriculture were badly damaged as a result of the First World War and the Civil War. In December, 1920, Lenin outlined his titanic plan for the restoration and reorganization of the national economy, the plan for building the economic foundation of socialism. The purpose of this plan, in Lenin's words, was "to place the economy of the country, including agriculture, on a new technical basis, the technical basis of modern large-scale production." This basis was to be furnished by the electrification of the country. Lenin's masterly plan for the electrification of the country was carried into reality and surpassed under the leadership of J. V. Stalin.

Lenin taught that only heavy industry can provide the material foundation for socialism. Under J. V. Stalin's leadership, the Communist Party and all the Soviet people, guided by Lenin's precepts, successfully carried into practice Stalin's plan for the socialist industrialization of the country and converted the USSR into an advanced industrial power. Lenin outlined the concrete course for enlisting the efforts of the peasantry in the building of socialism. He pointed out innumerable times that the working class can build socialism only in alliance with the working peasantry. In co-operatives, and in agricultural producers' co-operatives in particular, Lenin saw the way for the transition from individual

small farming to large-scale producers' societies of the peasants. Lenin's co-operative plan mapped out the road to socialism. On the basis of Lenin's plan of co-operation Stalin elaborated the theory of collectivization. Under Stalin's leadership, the Soviet Union developed into a country with the most advanced, socialist agriculture based on the largest scale of farming.

Lenin's ideas on the national question were adopted as the fundamental principles for building the multinational Soviet State. The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, joined by all the Soviet Republics voluntarily on the basis of equality, is the model of a practicable and powerful multinational state.

The soviet socialist system founded by Lenin imbued the liberated people with a great and unvanquishable power. Today, when the peoples of the USSR—in the full glory of their historic victories—are successfully accomplishing, under Stalin's leadership, the postwar Five-Year Plan for the recovery and development of the national economy, the image of the great Lenin inspires them to new heroic exploits.

Having gripped the masses, Lenin's ideas became a powerful factor for transforming society on the basis of socialist principles. Leninism is the banner of millions of working people the world over.

Vladimir Ilyich Lenin's Great Banner Of Proletarian Internationalism

By S. Legostayev

PROLETARIAN internationalism is the international community of interests of the working people. More than 100 years ago Marx and Engels proclaimed the basic principles of revolutionary internationalism in their famous *Manifesto of the Communist Party*. The concluding line of that outstanding document of scientific communism: "Workingmen of all countries, unite!" became the slogan of the international working class. Under new historical conditions, in the era of imperialism and proletarian revolutions, Lenin and Stalin further developed the Marxist ideas of internationalism and brilliantly put them into practice on one-sixth of the globe.

Lenin demonstrated that bourgeois nationalism and proletarian internationalism are two irreconcilably hostile and diametrically opposite policies. He wrote in the Bolshevik newspaper *Pravda* in 1913 that to the old world, the world of national oppression, national squabbling, or national aloofness, the workers oppose a new world of unity of the working people of all nations, in which there is no room for privileges for any of them, nor for the slightest oppression of man by man.

Bourgeois nationalism aims at frustrating international co-operation among the workers, without which they cannot achieve complete emancipation from wage slavery. The imperialists fan enmity and hatred among nations; in carrying out their bestial, predatory policy in the colonies and the dependent countries they follow the principle of "divide and rule."

Obedient flunkies of the imperialist bourgeoisie are the right-wing leaders of the Socialist Parties. As early as during the First World War Lenin branded them as social-traitors and social-chauvinists. Under the guise of "defense of the native land" they are trying to poison the minds of the workers with the venom of nationalism, to befuddle them with the dope of chauvinism, to set the working people of one country against



LENIN'S BOOKS ARE INTERNATIONAL. Volumes by the great leader of the working class appear in many languages and in more than 30 countries.

the working people of other countries.

History teaches us that to break with internationalist traditions, to split away from the united socialist front, to go over to the positions of bourgeois nationalism, leads to the bog of reaction, to the camp of the sworn enemies of peace, democracy, and socialism. This is

the road of treachery that the Tito-Rankovic Gestapo-fascist clique in Yugoslavia has traveled. Having sold themselves to the golden calf, having entered into the service of foreign imperialists, Tito and his clique are pursuing a reckless policy of fanning national hatred for the peoples of the neighboring demo-

Stalin on Lenin

Faith in the Masses

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 mentor 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 people who 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.

—J. V. Stalin

January 28, 1924, speech before the Kremlin Military School.

cratic countries and the great Soviet Union. With the help of Belgrade spies, diversionists, and hired killers, the forces of international reaction are again trying to make the Balkan Peninsula the "powder keg" of Europe.

The international proletariat has branded Tito and his henchmen as a gang of traitors and double-dealers. The working class has thereby demonstrated once again to the world its loyalty to the great cause of revolutionary internationalism.

The policy which the monopolists and their ideological lackeys are carrying out today with regard to the national question may be seen from the example of the Union of South Africa. The British weekly *New Statesman and Nation* recently carried an article in which the author, breathless with admiration, reported that the South African planters had thought up a highly clever and profitable idea that was astoundingly simple. The "idea" is indeed a simple one: policemen grab Negroes on the streets on the flimsiest of pretexts, or without any pretext at all, herd them into motor trucks outfitted with iron cages, and drive them to the privately operated prisons of planters, for whom the Negroes then work in the fields without any pay. Such are the actions of the present-day "civilized" slaveholders who ceaselessly rant about the "superiority" of one race over another.

Abominable expressions of the brutal nationalism of the imperialists are the filthy war which the French colonizers are waging against the freedom-loving Viet-Nameese people, the fierce suppression of the Mayalans' will to freedom and independence by the British, and the endeavor of the warmongers to unleash a new world slaughter. The present-day aspirants to world domination harbor rash plans which surpass those of the German and Japanese fascists.

In their efforts to disarm the peoples morally, to weaken their will to resist the aggressors, the imperialists are propagandizing the corrupt ideology of cosmopolitanism to the utmost. They are cultivating disregard for national interests, are preaching renunciation of national sovereignty and independence of peoples and the abolition of frontiers. It is precisely for this reason that the monopolists have hatched their plans for a "world government" a "United States of Europe," a West-European "commonwealth," and so on.

Lenin and Stalin teach us that a deep gulf lies between bourgeois cosmopolitanism and proletarian internationalism. Proletarian internationalism proceeds from the principle that all nations, big and small, are equal, that they have the right to an independent, sovereign existence, to free development of their economy and culture. Under socialism the rapprochement of nations, their

friendship and collaboration are based not on coercion, are achieved not by "blood and steel," but on the basis of the voluntary union of free and equal peoples. We want a *voluntary* union of peoples, V. I. Lenin pointed out, a union that would not permit any coercion of one nation by another, a union founded on complete trust, on a clear awareness of fraternal unity, on fully voluntary agreement.

The Great October Socialist Revolution, which opened a new era in the history of mankind, abolished all national privileges and national oppression for all time in the Soviet Union. In the very first days of Soviet power, in November, 1917, the *Declaration of the Rights of the Nations of Russia* was published over the signatures of Lenin and Stalin. This Declaration proclaimed the basic principles of the national policy of the Bolshevik Party and the Soviet State: free development of the peoples, abolition of national oppression, equality of the peoples, and the right of the peoples to self-determination, including the right to secede and form independent states.

On this basis all the nations and nationalities inhabiting tsarist Russia received freedom and independence. Some of them, the Finns, for instance, expressed the desire to form independent states, and did so, while other nations

—and these proved to comprise the overwhelming majority—set up Soviet republics and then amalgamated into a single federal state. The Bolshevik Party and its leaders, Lenin and Stalin, thus inaugurated the great example of a proletarian, genuinely democratic solution of the national problem.

The entire diversified and fruitful activity of Soviet men and women is permeated with the spirit of proletarian internationalism. The working people of the most varied nationalities of the USSR—Russians and Ukrainians, Uzbeks and Georgians, Byelorussians and Moldavians, Armenians and Bashkirs, Tajiks and Yakuts, and many others (all in all there are about 60 nations, national groups, and nationalities in the Soviet Union)—are working hand in hand to increase still further the economic and cultural might of the land of socialism. New towns, factories and mills, and railways are rapidly springing up not only in the central districts of the USSR but also in the outlying regions, in the formerly backward national republics, where deserts and swamps are being converted into flourishing orchards, where the network of schools, institutions of higher learning, libraries, clubs, palaces of culture, and theaters is increasing at a tremendous pace.

The Soviet Army, the great army of liberation which guards the peaceful labor and the freedom and security of the peoples of the USSR, is educated in the spirit of proletarian internationalism. It is educated in the spirit of internationalism, Stalin declared in February, 1928, and it has a countless number of friends and allies in all parts of the world, from Shanghai to New York, from London to Calcutta.

This was demonstrated with special clarity during the Second World War, in which the Soviet armed forces played the decisive role in defeating the fascist cannibals. The Soviet fighting men carried out their great historic mission with honor, liberating the peoples of Europe from Hitlerite tyranny.

The strength of the Soviet Union lies not only in its powerful internal forces but also in the support of the working people of all countries. The working class of the USSR is a part of the world proletariat, its advanced detachment. "International ties between the working class of the USSR," J. V. Stalin reaches us, "and the workers of the

capitalist countries, the fraternal alliance between the workers of the USSR and the workers of all countries—this is one of the cornerstones of the strength and might of the Republic of Soviets."

Lenin and Stalin have always proceeded from the possibility of the peaceful co-existence of the two systems—the capitalist system and the socialist system.

In his interview with the first American workers' delegation in September 1927, J. V. Stalin, speaking of agreements between the Soviet Union and capitalist states in the field of industry, commerce, and diplomatic relations, stated: "I think that the existence of two opposite systems, the capitalist system and the socialist system, does not exclude the possibility of such agreements. I think that such agreements are possible and expedient in conditions of peaceful development."

J. V. Stalin said the same thing on May 17, 1948, in his reply to Henry Wallace's open letter, namely, that "... the Government of the USSR believes that in spite of the differences in the economic systems and ideologies, the co-existence of these systems and the peaceful settlement of differences between the USSR and the USA are not only possible but absolutely necessary in the interests of universal peace."

Only warmongers and supporters of new acts of aggression can spread base inventions to the effect that the Communists consider the peaceful co-existence of the socialist countries and the capitalist countries to be impossible. Such slander is of benefit only to the warmongers. The entire policy of the Soviet Union is aimed at ensuring stable and lasting peace and co-operation among the peoples on the basis of the mutual respect of their interests. The great Soviet power is a champion of peace and friendship among nations, a bulwark in the fight against the instigators of a new war.

In the strengthening of their international ties with the working people of all countries, with all honest and progressive men and women, with the peace supporters, the Soviet people see a reliable guarantee against the threat of a new world war. That is why they so hospitably welcome the arrival of numerous delegations from the capitalist countries, from the people's democracies, and from the colonies and dependent countries. The Soviet people extend an

equally hearty welcome to delegations of Polish peasants and Scottish miners; to the outstanding Negro public figure Paul Robeson, and to Professor Bernal of Britain; to Nenni, the Italian Socialist, to Gheorghiu-Dej, the leader of the Romanian Workers' Party, and to Hewlett Johnson, the Dean of Canterbury; to Marcel Cachin, the French Communist, and to Endicott, the Canadian missionary—to all genuine fighters for the cause of peace and co-operation among nations.

Soviet men and women take an active part in the work of all international organizations which defend the vital rights of the working people and the cause of peace and security of the peoples: the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress, the World Federation of Trade-Unions, the Women's International Democratic Federation, and other democratic organizations.

The peoples of the Soviet Union are vitally interested in peaceful constructive labor. Diplomats, generals, and admirals of some countries make tours of Europe and Asia in order to conduct secret military talks, knock together aggressive blocs, and pave the way for the mass extermination of people. But a Soviet lathe operator, the Stakhanovite Pavel Bykov, makes a special trip to Budapest to show Hungarian workers how to machine a part in two and one-half minutes instead of 80 minutes. That is why the gaze of hundreds of millions of common people throughout the world is turned to the Soviet man. All advanced and progressive humanity looks with hope to the Soviet Union.

MORE than a quarter of a century ago Joseph Stalin made a vow at Lenin's bier to strengthen and extend the union of the toilers of the whole world. The Soviet people are carrying out this historic vow with honor. They are steadfast in their adherence to the Leninist principles of proletarian internationalism. Today the prophetic words Stalin uttered at Lenin's grave ring out with new force. "You need not doubt," he said, "that the representatives of millions will be followed by the representatives of scores and hundreds of millions from all parts of the world, who will come to testify that Lenin was the leader not only of the Russian proletariat, not only of the European workers, not only of the colonial East, but of all the working people of the globe."

The USSR on May 1, 1950

By J. Mirov

MAY 1, 1950, will find the Soviet people with remarkable achievements to their credit on the peaceful labor front. The goals set for the Soviet people by their great leader, J. V. Stalin, on February 9, 1946, soon after the Soviet Union's victory in the Second World War, have been successfully accomplished. J. V. Stalin spoke at that time of rehabilitating the ravaged districts in the nearest future, of restoring the prewar level in industry and agriculture, and then of surpassing that level in more or less substantial measure.

And life has confirmed the correctness of Stalin's forecasts. In 1949, gross output in Soviet industry had already surpassed the prewar level by 41 per cent. In addition to many small enterprises, 5,200 state industrial enterprises have been put into commission. The technical level of Soviet industry is higher than before. Suffice it to say that in 1949 alone Soviet industry launched the mass production of more than 300 newly designed models of highly efficient machines and other equipment.

Socialist agriculture has revealed its exceptional potentialities for progress. Gross production in agriculture surpassed the prewar level in 1949. Soviet agriculture in 1949 received three to four times as many tractors, automobiles, and agricultural machines than in the prewar year.

The national income of the Soviet Union in 1949 was 36 per cent higher than in the prewar year of 1940. As compared with the same year of 1940, wages and salaries increased by 24 per cent and the incomes of the peasants by more than 30 per cent. The living standard of the Soviet people is rising. In four years of the postwar Five-Year Plan period more than 775,000,000 square feet of restored and newly built housing space has been made available for habitation in the Soviet cities. More than 2,300,000 homes have been built in the villages. Rationing of food and manufactured goods was completely



IN HONOR OF MAY DAY. Moscow Stakhanovite N. Chikarev set a record by producing 1,112 per cent of his shift quota.

abolished in the Soviet Union after the war. The third reduction of prices since December 16, 1947, for general consumer goods was effected in the USSR on March 1, 1950. On this occasion the prices for bread, butter, and meat were again reduced by 25 to 30 per cent, for dry goods and shoes by 15 to 20 per cent, and for some items even by 40 to 50 per cent.

The Soviet people, who are working not for exploiters but for themselves, have long ago banished crises, unemployment, and poverty from their country. The Soviet workers, peasants, and intellectuals look boldly and confidently to the future. They always have before them the remarkable prospect of genuinely free, creative labor which guarantees a still greater unprecedented rise in their living and cultural standards. That is why the Soviet Union is rich in innovators who are advancing science, culture, engineering, and production in

the factories and fields. Soviet science is the most advanced in the world. And this is not surprising, for creative endeavor has been made the realm of all the people in the USSR. Genuine talent cannot help but flourish on the fertile Soviet soil. Soviet life promotes the versatile development of the human intellect and encourages every citizen to work for new achievements in his field. There is no scientific or technical problem that is too difficult for Soviet science or technology.

The Soviet people are convinced that their successes will be still greater. The party of Lenin and Stalin teaches the Soviet people not to rest content with their achievements, but to work, with the aid of self-criticism, for ever greater success. The Soviet people are confidently advancing toward communism, toward an abundance of all products necessary to man, toward the complete elimination of the contrast between

town and country, between manual and mental labor.

May 1 will find the Soviet people determined to devote all their strength, in the future as well, to the promotion of international working-class solidarity in the name of peace and progress.

The recent elections to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR demonstrated to the whole world the unity and solidarity of the Soviet people behind their Government and the Communist Party headed by the great Stalin. The Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the Soviet Government, and the Soviet people are unanimous in their striving for the victory of communism, in their desire to secure peace among all nations. And the maintenance of peace is the purpose of the foreign policy of the Soviet Government. Confident in their own strength, in the great invigorating power of socialist construction, the Soviet people favor peaceful competition between the two systems—the capitalist and the socialist. They are convinced that co-operation between the two systems is possible. In his interview with Harold Stassen, in April, 1947, J. V. Stalin emphasized:

"The idea of co-operation between two systems was first expressed by Lenin. Lenin is our teacher, and we Soviet people are Lenin's pupils. We never have departed and never shall depart from Lenin's teachings."

J. V. Stalin has always maintained that the co-existence of the two systems is possible and necessary. As far back as in 1927, at the 15th Congress of the Party, J. V. Stalin pointed out:

"The basis of our relations with the capitalist countries lies in acceptance of the co-existence of two opposite systems. It has been fully justified by practice."

Twenty-odd years later, on May 17, 1948, J. V. Stalin wrote on the very same question:

"... the Government of the USSR believes that in spite of the differences in the economic systems and ideologies, the co-existence of these systems, and the peaceful settlement of differences between the USSR and the USA are not only possible but absolutely necessary in the interests of universal peace."

The Soviet Union firmly abides by this standpoint. It is pursuing a foreign policy intended to ensure the peaceful co-existence of the two systems, to ensure stable peace among the nations.

In pursuance of this object, the Soviet Government has throughout the postwar period been advancing a program which calls for an arms reduction and unconditional prohibition of the atomic weapon, for the strict observance of the Potsdam decisions on the German question, for a peace settlement with Japan, and for the promotion of trade and economic relations between different countries. This program accords with the interests of the peoples, because what the peoples want is peace and not war.

In his report on the 32nd anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, G. M. Malenkov, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, declared on behalf of all Soviet people: "We do not want war, and we shall do everything on our part to prevent it. But let nobody think that we are scared by the warmongers' saber-rattling. It is not we but the imperialists and aggressors who should be afraid of war."

With this confidence in themselves, in their own strength, the Soviet people are fighting for peace. And they are not alone in this struggle. The Soviet people have always believed in the powerful strength of international working-class solidarity, and this faith has been fully justified. Every day brings numerous reports attesting to the growth of the forces of peace. Evidence to this effect is contained in the consolidation of the people's democracies which, in close friendship with the Soviet Union, are following the course of socialist construction, the course that secures their independence, the course of unflagging defense of peace. Evidence of the growth of the forces of peace is contained in the world historic victory of the Chinese people over the forces of domestic and foreign reaction. As emphasized recently by V. M. Molotov, the treaty of fraternal alliance, concluded last February between the USSR and the People's Republic of China, transforms Soviet-Chinese friendship into so great and powerful a factor for the maintenance of peace in the whole world that the like of it has never existed.

A success for the forces of peace was the establishment, last October, of the German Democratic Republic which showed beyond doubt that a powerful process of unification and consolidation of the democratic forces of the German people is at work in Germany. The victory of these forces will constitute

a radical turning point in the history of Germany and the whole of Europe.

"There can be no doubt," declared J. V. Stalin last October, "that the existence of a peace-loving democratic Germany side by side with the existence of the peace-loving Soviet Union excludes the possibility of new wars in Europe, puts an end to bloodshed in Europe and makes impossible the enslaving of European countries by the world imperialists."

The camp of peace which embraces the widest sections of the people in all countries is growing daily. Six hundred million people were represented at the Congress for Peace in Paris which met on the eve of May 1, 1949. The ranks of the organized partisans of peace are considerably stronger now. It may be said without fear of exaggeration that approximately half of mankind is in the ranks of the organized partisans of peace. The sympathies and support of the overwhelming majority of the rest of humanity is on the side of the fighters for peace and by no means on the side of the enemies of peace. The recent decision of the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress which contains a demand for the prohibition of the atomic weapon and a warning that the government which first uses the atomic weapon against any country will be considered a war criminal, expresses the true will of the peoples. Millions of people in all countries will back up this decision. It may be confidently said that this decision will have the support of all progressive humanity.

The imperialists of all shades are trying their utmost to hinder the unification of the forces of peace. In pursuance of this object they are using their agents—the right-wing Socialists, Tito's clique of fascist spies in Yugoslavia, and the sinister forces of the Vatican. But the efforts of the enemies of peace are in vain. The camp of peace is gaining scope and strength. If it will act with vigor and determination, it will foil the bloodthirsty schemes of the warmongers. The Soviet people are convinced that the future belongs to the camp of peace and democracy. A guarantee of this is the fact that the movement for peace is spreading everywhere. A guarantee of this is our present-day reality which shows that the camp of reaction and war is suffering defeat after defeat. A guarantee of this is Stalin's invincible peace policy.

The Appeal for Peace Is a Call To Struggle for Peace

By M. Mikhailov

ALTHOUGH some time has already passed since the Stockholm session of the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress, its decisions still command the growing interest of wide sections of the public. And, indeed, any government, if it is really interested in ensuring a peaceful life for its people, if it does not want to be branded as a foe of peace, cannot afford to ignore the appeal adopted at Stockholm, which reads:

"We demand the unconditional prohibition of the atomic weapon as a weapon of intimidation and mass extermination of human beings. We demand the institution of strict international control to enforce this. We shall consider as a war criminal that government which first employs the atomic weapon against any country. We call upon all people of good will throughout the world to sign this appeal."

It is not difficult to see why this appeal has spread through the world like wildfire. Addressed "to all social and religious groups, to all cultural leaders, to all honest men and women who, whatever their views as to the causes of the present international tension, are concerned over the situation and earnestly desire the resumption of peaceful relations among the nations," the appeal of the supporters of peace touches upon questions which truly agitate the minds of all the people on the globe. The "men and women of good will" comprise the overwhelming majority in all countries, and no ill will can frighten them and compel them to retreat in their lofty struggle for peace.

Entirely absurd, in particular, are the attempts to misrepresent the nature of the movement for peace by alleging that all its participants are "Communists," and that the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress which is conducting the struggle for peace on an international scale, or the national peace organizations, are "instruments of Moscow." To see how viciously untrue these

assertions are, it is sufficient to look at the composition of the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress as represented in Stockholm. There were the world-famous Soviet writer Fadeyev, a Communist, and the Italian Socialist leader, Nenni. And is it possible to call a "Communist" the devout Catholic, Abbé Boulrier of France? To put it in his own words: "I have nothing in common with the Communists, and I adhere to my own viewpoint which stems from Catholic theology. According to our principles, war is a crime, and the atom bomb is a criminal weapon. We condemn aggressive war and the atom bomb." The chairman of the Canadian Peace Committee, Endicott, is a missionary, and he fully shares the opinion of the Catholic Abbé Boulrier. Not only representatives of different religions, but also representatives of different parties, of different political beliefs, see eye to eye on the main question: war or peace, atomic brutality or the peaceful co-existence of nations and states.

It is useless to try to ignore the movement which embraces more than 600,000,000 persons in all countries and continents—the Soviet Union and America, Bulgaria and France, China and Africa. Here are some of the facts illustrating the scope of the movement for peace, its organization, and its deep penetration among the people.

The Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress represents 52 national peace committees. Furthermore, the Committee maintains regular contact with democratic organizations in 29 other countries. Twelve national conferences for peace have taken place to date. Preparations for the convocation of such conferences are afoot in 11 countries. Many countries, in addition to national, also have local peace committees—in urban districts, in the villages, schools, factories, and apartment houses. There are 30,000 peace committees in Italy. Thousands of workers and factory committees are united in the more than

3,000 municipal peace councils of France.

The strength of the present movement for peace lies in the fact that it is not an impotent pacifist movement, but an active and effective movement.

In France and in Italy, in Belgium, Holland, and in Tunisia, the dockers are refusing to unload, the railwaymen to transport, and the munitions workers to produce armaments, thus furnishing convincing evidence that the North Atlantic military alliance runs counter to the will of the people. Of course, one can call all these workers "Communists" as the Governments of France and Italy have done, pass draconic laws against the workers, and brand them all as "traitors." But life has shown that these methods merely tend to stiffen the resistance of the masses to the policy of war preparation and to expose still more the true instigators of war. As regards the fighters for peace, their confidence in their ability to safeguard the peace, as well as their activity, is growing daily.

A touchstone for the attitude of the different governments toward the question of peace was the reception accorded by them recently to the delegations commissioned by the Permanent Committee to present to the respective parliaments the appeal of the Committee and to discuss proposals for the defense of peace. It is known that some countries refused visas to the delegation, and some refused to receive the delegates.

An entirely different picture is observed in the USSR and in the people's democracies. The parliaments of Romania, Hungary, Albania, Bulgaria, Poland, and Czechoslovakia went unanimously on record in favor of the peace proposals of the Permanent Committee. The peace delegation also met with complete understanding in Moscow. The appeal of the Permanent Committee was presented to the chairmen of the two chambers of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, who in their reply to the delegates emphasized that the proposals

Text of World Peace Congress' Appeal

And Its Original Signers

Following is the text of the appeal adopted by the Third Session of the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress, together with the list of the original signers:

We demand the unconditional prohibition of the atomic weapon as a weapon of intimidation and mass extermination of human beings. We demand the institution of strict international control to enforce this. We shall consider as a war criminal that government which first employs the atomic weapon against any country.

We call upon all people of good will throughout the world to sign this appeal.

Frederic Joliot-Curie, physicist, Nobel Prize winner, Professor, College de France, member, Academy of Science and Medical Academy, High Commissioner on Atomic Energy, France; Chairman of the Permanent Committee, World Peace Congress (France).

J. Rogge, Vice-Chairman of the Permanent Committee, World Peace Congress; former U. S. Assistant Attorney General, lawyer (USA).

Emi Syao, Writer, Vice-Chairman of the Chinese Peace Committee (China).

Alexander Fadeyev, Writer, Vice-Chairman of the Permanent Committee, World Peace Congress (USSR).

Louis Saillant, Vice-Chairman of the Permanent Committee, World Peace Congress; General Secretary of the World Federation of Trade Unions (France).

Frances Damon, Vice-President of the World Federation of Democratic Youth (Canada).

Pietro Nenni, Vice-Chairman of the Permanent Committee, World Peace Congress; General Secretary of the Italian Socialist Party; Deputy (Italy).

Jean Laffitte, General Secretary of the Permanent Committee, World Peace Congress; Writer (France).

Heriberto Jara, Vice-Chairman of the Mexican Peace Committee; former Naval Minister of Mexico (Mexico).

James Endicott, Chairman of the Canadian Peace Congress; Honorary Doctor of Theology (Canada).

Professor J. D. Bernal, Vice-Chairman of the Permanent Committee, World Peace Congress (Britain).

Mme. Anezka Hodinova-Spurna, Vice-Chairman of the Permanent Committee, World Peace Congress; Vice-Chairman of the Czechoslovak National Assembly (Czechoslovakia).

Ilya Ehrenburg, Writer (USSR).

Mme. Mimi Sverdrup-Lunden, Professor; President of the Norwegian section of the Women's International Democratic Federation (Norway).

Alexander Nesmeyanov, Academician, Rector of the Lomonosov State University, Moscow (USSR).

Gabriel d'Arboussier, Vice-Chairman of the Permanent Committee, World Peace Congress; General Secretary of the African Democratic Union; Vice-Chairman of the Assembly of French Union (Africa).

Rupert Lockwood, Journalist; Chairman of the Australian Peace Council (Australia).

Jambhekar Ramkrishna, Journalist (India).

Leon Kruczkowski, Writer (Poland).

Mustapha Amine, Lawyer (Syria).

Joseph Grohman, General Secretary of the International Union of Students (Czechoslovakia).

Pierre Cot, Deputy, French National Assembly; Former Minister (France).

Abbé Jean Boulier, Former Professor of International Law at the Catholic Institute (France).

The Appeal for Peace Is a Call To Struggle for Peace

(Continued from page 234)

of the Permanent Committee for a general arms reduction and prohibition of the atomic weapon accords with the desire of the USSR to reinforce peace in the whole world and will, therefore, have the full support and understanding of the peoples of the Soviet Union. The proposals of the Permanent Committee are to be referred for the consideration of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

There can be no two opinions as to the attitude that will be adopted toward the peace proposals of the Permanent Committee by the highest state authority in the Soviet country. The Supreme Soviet of the USSR is the most authoritative spokesman for the will of the peoples of the USSR, and this will, the will for peace, was expressed by the Soviet people once more with the greatest

unanimity in the elections to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, in March, 1950—the elections in which the most popular slogan called for the defense of peace and peaceful co-operation of the peoples. "The Soviet Government," declared G. M. Malenkov, one of the leading Soviet statesmen, in his address to the electors in the Leningrad District of Moscow on March 9, 1950, "loyal to the cause of universal peace, will not give up further efforts directed at ensuring peace in every way and is ready to be an active participant in all honest plans, measures, and actions for the prevention of a new war, for safeguarding peace throughout the world."

These words most vividly illustrate the attitude adopted toward the struggle for peace by the Soviet people.

Guido Miglioli, Secretary of the Land Constituent Assembly (Italy).

Mario Montesi, Leader of the Christian Peace Movement (Italy).

Pietro Omodeo, Professor of Embryology and Histology at Naples University (Italy).

Joe Nordmann, Lawyer, General Secretary of the International Association of Democratic Lawyers (France).

Mme. Anna Seghers, Writer (Germany).

Jorge Amado, Writer (Brazil).

Mihail Sadoveanu, Writer, Member of the Romanian People's Academy (Romania).

Ernesto Giudici, General Secretary of the Argentine Peace Committee (Argentina).

Rockwell Kent, Painter (USA).

Albert Kahn, Writer (USA).

J. G. Crowther, Professor, Chairman of the British Peace Committee; General Secretary of the International Federation of Scientific Workers (Britain).

Ludmil Stoyanoff, Writer, Member of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences (Bulgaria).

Mme. Erzsebet Andics, Professor (Hungary).

Mme. Agnete Olsen, Writer (Denmark).

Emilio Sereni, Senator (Italy).

Vaino Meltti, Chairman of the Finnish Peace Committee (Finland).

Marcus Bakker, Chairman of the General Youth Union (Holland).

Bob Claessens, Lawyer, General Secretary of the Belgian Peace Union (Belgium).

Victor Martinez, Oil Worker (Venezuela).

Peer Olaf Zennstrom, Secretary of the Swedish National Peace Committee, Art Critic (Sweden).

Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, Writer, Secretary of the Cuban National Peace Committee (Cuba).

Alonso Rodriguez, Journalist (Republican Spain).

Mohammed Djerad, Journalist (Tunis).

Desmond Buckle, Trade Unionist (South Africa).

Abderhaman Bouchama, Architect, Chairman of the Algerian Peace Committee (Algiers).

Breitstein, (Israel).

Mme. Yona Golan, Secretary of the Israel Peace Committee (Israel).

Shargalsalchan, Member of the Committee of Sciences of the Mongolian People's Republic (MPR).

Manol Konomi, President of the Institute of Sciences (Albania).

Gueye Abbas, General Secretary of the Dakar Trade Unions (Senegal, Africa).

Palamede Borsari, Engineer, Secretary of the Committee for Adjudging International Peace Prize (Brazil).

Rafael Delgado, Professor, Secretary of the Permanent Committee, World Peace Congress.

Giorgio Fenoaltea, Lawyer, Secretary of the Permanent Committee, World Peace Congress.

Alexander Korneichuk, Writer, Chairman of the Supreme Soviet of the Ukraine (USSR).

Johannes Steel, Journalist; Vice Chairman of the Progressive Party, New York State (USA).

Wanda Wassiliewska, Writer (USSR).

Zinaida Gagarina, Vice-Chairman of the Soviet Women's Anti-Fascist Committee (USSR).

Pavel Shelakhin, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Coal-Miners' Trade-Union (USSR).

Giuseppe Dozza, Vice-Chairman of the National Association of Italian Communes (Italy).

Mme. Ada Alessandrini, Secretary of the Christian Peace Movement (Italy).

Gelassio Adamoli, Mayor of Genoa (Italy).

Giuseppe Santi, Secretary of the Italian General Confederation of Labor, Deputy (Italy).

Carlos Noble, General Secretary of the Mexican Peace Committee (Mexico).

Constantin Lepadatu, Railway Worker (Romania).

Mme. Florica Mezincescu, University Professor (Romania).

Pedro Motta Lima, Journalist (Brazil).

Mme. Friedel Malter, Member of the Secretariat of the National Front of the German Democratic Republic (Germany).

Leandre Bernal (Saar).

Mme. Lucie Aubrac, Member of the the Permanent Committee of the Fighters for Peace and Freedom (France).

Mme. Segolene Malleret, Member of the Central Bureau of the Union of French Women (France).

Marcel Allemane, Miner (France).

Fernand Clavaud, Peasant (France).

Roger Garaudy, Writer, Deputy of the National Assembly (France).

Laurent Casanova, Deputy of the National Assembly; former Minister (France).

Georgi Nadjakoff, Vice President of the Bulgarian Academy of Science (Bulgaria).

Paul Olsen, Writer (Denmark).

Edward Heiberg, Architect (Denmark).

Gronstrand (Finland).

Mme. Eva Fishmann (Finland).

Aarne Saarinen, Vice-Chairman of the Permanent Peace Committee (Finland).

Oszkar Vaczi (Hungary).

Dr. Lajos Veto, Bishop of the Evangelist-Lutheran Church (Hungary).

Wladislaw Matwin, Chairman of the Youth Union (Poland).

Wyrzykowska-Lucyna (Poland).

Tadeusz Cwik, Vice-Chairman of the Polish Trades Union Council (Poland).

Eibisch, Professor (Poland).

Wojciech Kentrzynski (Poland).

Ostap Dluski (Poland).

Jansson Axel, Leader of the Swedish Young Communist League.

Stafan Kusik (Czechoslovakia).

J. Mukarowski, Professor, Rector of Prague University (Czechoslovakia).

Navratil, Former Chairman of the Students' Union (Czechoslovakia).

R. Birch, Trade-Unionist (Britain).

Thousands of additional signatures are being added by people throughout the world.

Notes of Soviet Government to USA on Violation of USSR Border by American Plane

Protest of the Soviet Government to the Government of the United States of America

On April 11, A. Y. Vyshinsky, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR, received the United States Ambassador Mr. Alan G. Kirk and presented the following note to him:

THE Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics deems it necessary to state to the Government of the United States of America the following:

According to verified data, on April 8 of this year, at 17 hours 39 minutes,

south of Libava, a four-engined military airplane of B-29 type (Flying Fortress) bearing American identification marks was sighted. The airplane penetrated the territory of the Soviet Union for 21 kilometers. Due to the fact that the American airplane continued to penetrate Soviet territory, a flight of Soviet fighters took off from a nearby airdrome and demanded that the American plane follow it and land at the airdrome. The American airplane not only failed to comply with this demand

but opened fire on the Soviet planes. Owing to this, an advanced Soviet fighter was forced to open fire in reply, after which the American airplane turned to the sea and disappeared.

The Soviet Government declares its resolute protest to the Government of the United States against this gross violation of the Soviet frontier by an American military plane, which at the same time constitutes an unheard-of violation of the elementary rules of international law.

Reply of the Soviet Government to the Note of the Government of the United States of America

On April 21, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR, A. Y. Vyshinsky, handed Mr. A. Kirk the following note of reply of the Soviet Government:

IN reply to the note of the Government of the United States of America of April 18 of the current year, the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics deems it necessary to state the following:

As already stated in the note of the Soviet Government of April 11, the American plane which violated the Soviet frontier south of Libava (Liepaja), according to verified data was a four-engine military plane B-29 (Flying Fortress) which not only did not comply with the demand of Soviet fighters to follow and land at an airdrome but opened fire at the Soviet planes. After the advanced Soviet fighter was forced

to open return fire, the American plane turned seaward and disappeared.

Such are the facts established by appropriate verification.

The note of the Government of the United States of April 18 contains a number of unsubstantiated statements, which are refuted by the precisely established facts.

In this note, for example, the Government of the United States declares that the only American military aircraft which was in the air in the Baltic area on April 8 was a United States Navy Privateer airplane. Yet it has been precisely established that a B-29 plane (Flying Fortress) with American identification marks, flew over Soviet territory south of Libava (Liepaja).

The Government of the United States alleges that the above plane did not violate the Soviet frontier and was not

armed. Yet according to verified data in possession of the Soviet Government, an American B-29 plane (Flying Fortress) on April 8 of this year violated the state frontier of the USSR in the district of Libava, having penetrated the territory of the USSR for 21 kilometers, and fired on Soviet fighters.

These facts fully refute the statements of the Government of the United States as regards both that the American plane did not violate the frontier of the Soviet Union and that it allegedly was unarmed.

In the light of these facts, the above statements of the Government of the United States cannot be regarded otherwise than as an attempt to evade responsibility for a crude violation of international law.

In its note, the Government of the United States likewise declares that it

Notes of the Soviet Government To the USA, Great Britain And France

"demands that most strict and categorical instructions be issued to the Soviet Air Force" in order to avoid repetition of such incidents, that responsibility for the incident which occurred should allegedly be borne by the Soviet side and that the latter should pay indemnity for the perished American plane.

The Soviet Government cannot accept for consideration the above demands as they are obviously incongruous and devoid of any grounds whatever.

It is not difficult to understand that any aviation of any country which has to protect the inviolability of its frontiers, in case of violation of the frontiers of its homeland by a foreign plane, would act exactly in the same way as the Soviet Air Force acted.

The note of the American Government asserts that the American plane which violated the frontier of the Soviet Union crashed. The Soviet Government has no data on this score, but if the American plane did really perish, responsibility for its perishing rests solely with those gentlemen who had instructed the American plane to penetrate Soviet territory in order to photograph Soviet defense structures and thereby impelled it to violate international law and the inviolability of Soviet frontiers.

As for instructions to Soviet fliers, of which the American note speaks, an appropriate instruction has already existed for a long time, and it needs no changes whatever. This instruction reads: "In case of violation of the frontiers of the USSR by a foreign plane and its penetration of Soviet territory, Soviet fliers are obligated to force it to land on a Soviet airdrome and, in the event of resistance, to open fire on it."

Lastly, the Soviet Government deems it necessary to draw special attention to the fact that the Government of the United States, as can be judged by its note of April 18, instead of giving an objective reply to the note of the Government of the USSR of April 11 covers up the unlawful action of some of its subordinates who discredited themselves by crude violation of generally recognized rules of international law.

In view of the above, the Soviet Government reaffirms its resolute protest to the Government of the United States against the crude violation of Soviet frontiers by an American military plane.

Mr. A. Kirk stated that he would communicate the above note to his Government.

A. A. Gromyko, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR, on April 20, 1950, handed to the US Ambassador Mr. Kirk, the French Ambassador M. Chataigneau, and the Chargé d'Affaires of Great Britain, Mr. Nicholls, notes concerning the Free Territory of Trieste, in which the Soviet Government makes the following statement to the Governments of the United States, Great Britain, and France.

THE Peace Treaty with Italy which entered into force on September 15, 1947, envisages the formation of the Free Territory of Trieste. Article 21 of the Peace Treaty on the formation of the Free Territory of Trieste reads: "There is hereby constituted the Free Territory of Trieste, consisting of the area lying between the Adriatic Sea and the boundaries defined in Articles 4 and 22 of the present Treaty. The Free Territory of Trieste is recognized by the allied and associated Powers and by Italy, which agree that its integrity and independence shall be assured by the Security Council of the United Nations."

The Treaty also stipulates that the Free Territory of Trieste shall be administered according to the provisions of the Permanent Statute included in the Peace Treaty as Annexe 6 and defining in detail the principles and order of administration of the Territory of Trieste.

Further, the Peace Treaty includes as Annexe 7 the instrument on the provisional regime for the Free Territory of Trieste drafted by the Council of Foreign Ministers and approved by the Security Council. These provisions are to operate from the moment when the Peace Treaty comes into force until the date established by the Security Council for the entering into force of the Permanent Statute approved by it.

The Peace Treaty provides that for the administration of the Free Territory a Governor shall be appointed by the

Security Council, who shall assume office as soon as possible after the Peace Treaty enters into force. In this connection it should be recalled that on December 12, 1946, the Foreign Ministers of the United States, France, Britain, and the Soviet Union signed in New York a protocol which states that the aforementioned Ministers, acting in their capacity as the Council of Foreign Ministers, have agreed that "their Governments will take all possible measures in order to assure the earliest possible selection of a Governor of the Free Territory of Trieste in conformity with the stipulations provided for in the Draft Permanent Statute, so as to assure his appointment by the Security Council simultaneously with the entering into force of the Peace Treaty." Under this obligation, assumed by the Governments of the United States, Britain, France, and the USSR, the appointment of the Governor of the Free Territory of Trieste should have taken place by September 15, 1947, when the Peace Treaty with Italy came into force.

In accordance with Article 2 of the instrument for the provisional regime, the Governor, after consultation with the Italian and Yugoslav Governments, is to form a provisional Government Council, the functions of which are likewise determined by the above instrument.

In accordance with the same instrument, from the moment when the Governor assumes office foreign troops stationed on the Free Territory, the number of which is by that time to be reduced to 5,000 from each state taking part in the occupation of Trieste, are to be placed at the Governor's disposal for 90 days. On the expiration of this term all foreign troops are to be withdrawn from the Free Territory within 45 days, with the observance of the conditions laid down in Article 5 of this instrument. In other words, under the terms of the Peace Treaty all for-

eign troops were to be evacuated from Trieste toward the end of January, 1948.

Not one of the aforementioned provisions of the Peace Treaty with Italy has so far been fulfilled by the Governments of the United States, Britain, and France, as a result of rude violations on their part of the obligations assumed by them under the Peace Treaty. Although more than two and one-half years have passed since the Peace Treaty with Italy entered into force, neither the Permanent Statute nor the rules on the provisional regime have so far been put into operation; the Governor of the Free Territory has not been appointed; the Provisional Government Council has not been formed; foreign troops have not up to now been evacuated from the Free Territory of Trieste and continue unlawful military occupation of this territory.

The Soviet Government deems it necessary to draw attention to the fact that the Governments of the United States, Britain, and France have for three years been obstructing in every way the appointment of the Governor of the Free Territory of Trieste. During this period the Soviet Government has more than once suggested a number of well-known democrats as candidates for this post. Thus the Soviet Government suggested appointing to the post of Governor of the Free Territory of Trieste the prominent Swedish public leader, Mr. Georg Branting, the former Minister of Justice in Norway, Mr. Vold, the French Ambassador, M. Dejean. However, all these candidates were invariably rejected by the Governments of the United States, Britain, and France, despite the absence of any grounds for the rejection of these candidates.

In the course of further discussion of the question of the appointment of a Governor, the Soviet Government agreed to a number of candidates for the post of Governor suggested by other Governments. Thus the Soviet Government agreed to the appointment of Buisseret (Belgium) as Governor of the Territory of Trieste, whose candidature was proposed by the Government of Belgium and supported by the Governments of the United States and France, to the candidature of Flueckiger (Switzerland) suggested by Britain, and that of Azcarate (Spain), proposed by Yugoslavia. But no sooner had the Soviet Govern-

ment agreed to any of these candidates than the representatives of the Western Powers refused to support those candidates and created an impasse in the question of the appointment of a Governor. On their initiative discussion in the Security Council of the question of the appointment of a Governor for the Territory of Trieste was discontinued altogether for an indefinite time as from March, 1948. When in February, 1949, the USSR representative nevertheless insisted on having the question of a Governor again brought before the Security Council for discussion, the representatives of the United States, Britain, and France refused to discuss this question.

Thus on that occasion, also, appointment of a Governor for the Free Territory of Trieste was thwarted by the representatives of the United States, Britain, and France. This situation with regard to the appointment of a Governor resulted from rude violation by the Governments of the United States and Britain, as well as France, of the provisions of the Peace Treaty with Italy pertaining to the Free Territory of Trieste.

Rejecting without any lawful reasons, one after another, candidates for the post of Governor of the Territory of Trieste, the Governments of the United States, Britain, and France are making impossible the fulfillment of the aforementioned decision of the Council of Foreign Ministers and fulfillment of the provisions of the Peace Treaty with Italy concerning the appointment of a Governor and thereby are impeding the operation of the instrument on the provisional regime for the Territory of Trieste and of the Permanent Statute, paralyzing in this way the establishment of the Free Territory.

The Governments of the United States, Britain, and France on March 20, 1948, also made an attempt openly to violate this Treaty. Seeking to exert pressure from outside on the Parliamentary elections then being held in Italy, the Governments of the United States, Britain, and France published on March 20, 1948, a joint declaration containing the proposal that the Free Territory of Trieste again be placed under Italian sovereignty, contrary to the Peace Treaty with Italy to which the signatures of 21 States are affixed, including those of the United States, Britain, and France. Naturally the Soviet Government could not agree to this.

The formation of the Free Territory of Trieste pursued the aim of assuring democratic rights for the population of this Territory, as well as protection of the national interests of all people residing on this territory, irrespective of ethnic origin, sex, language or religion, freedom of speech and publication, education, assembly, and associations. At the same time the formation of the Free Territory of Trieste also pursued the aim of establishing good relations with neighbors and other peoples.

However, as a result of violations, on the part of the Governments of the United States, Britain and France, of the aforementioned provisions of the Peace Treaty, and as a result of the unlawfully protracted administration in Trieste of the Anglo-American military authorities, the previously mentioned aims have not been reached, and thus the corresponding demands of the Peace Treaty have not been fulfilled.

Violation of the Peace Treaty also resulted in the difficult economic position of Trieste, which continues to deteriorate, economic life in Trieste is coming to a standstill, plants work below their capacity, with the level of mechanical industry only 35 per cent as compared with 1938, shipbuilding yards not more than 35 per cent, and total industrial production barely reaching 30 per cent of the 1938 level. The Port of Trieste operates only to 60 per cent of its capacity. A considerable part of the working population of the Free Territory of Trieste is unemployed, but at the same time shoulders a heavy burden of expenditure on the maintenance of Anglo-American occupation troops. The Community Council spends more than half its budget maintaining the police.

Contrary to the provisions of the Peace Treaty, which grant democratic rights and liberties to the population of Trieste, police rule reigns supreme in the Territory of Trieste. Advocates of the introduction of a democratic order in Trieste are subjected to cruel reprisals, while war criminals are at liberty.

As regards such an aim as assuring good relations with neighbors and other peoples, this purpose has not been reached in view of the fact that the Governments of the United States and Britain have converted Trieste into their naval base by placing Trieste in the

hands of the Anglo-American military authorities.

Yet the Permanent Statute of the Free Territory of Trieste includes a special Article 3 entitled "Demilitarization and Neutrality." This Article reads as follows: "(1) The Free Territory shall be demilitarized and declared neutral. (2) No armed forces, except upon direction of the Security Council, shall be allowed in the Free Territory. (3) No paramilitary formations, exercises, or activities shall be permitted within the Free Territory . . ."

All these provisions have been rudely violated by the Governments of the United States and Britain. American and British troops are stationed in Trieste without any control, military maneuvers are arranged, and other military measures are taken. More and more naval vessels of the USA and Britain constantly arrive in Trieste and utilize Trieste as their permanent naval base. On the territory of Trieste military airfields, barracks, and strategic roads are being built. There are no civil authorities in Trieste, everything is subordinated to the Anglo-American military authorities, who have introduced a military regime in Trieste.

As a result of this Trieste, instead of becoming a Free Territory, to be administered on a democratic basis, has been converted into an unlawful Anglo-American naval base, which exists in the South of Europe on foreign territory belonging neither to the United States nor to Britain. This Anglo-American naval base is unlawful since there is not only no international agreement whatsoever which would invest the Governments of the United States and Britain with the right to have such a base in Trieste, but the aforementioned Article 3 of the Permanent Statute of Trieste directly prohibits anyone from maintaining armed forces in Trieste except by order of the Security Council. As is known, no such order has been given.

Despite this categorical demand of the Peace Treaty concerning the demilitarization and neutrality of Trieste Territory, this territory in the southeastern part of Europe has been converted into a military springboard occupied by the armed forces of the United States and Britain, constituting a threat to the peace and security of Europe.

Rudely violating the Peace Treaty with regard to Trieste, the Governments

of the United States and Britain, with the assistance of the French Government, have created such a situation in Trieste as enables them to maintain indefinitely their occupation troops on the territory of Trieste and freely to lord it over the Territory of Trieste in accordance with their expansionist plans.

The Soviet Government is of the opinion that Trieste should no longer be left in the present position and insists on the elimination of the aforementioned rude violations of the Peace Treaty with Italy on the part of the Governments of the United States, Britain, and France and on strict fulfillment of this Treaty. With this end in view the Soviet Government deems it necessary:

1. Immediately to put into operation

the instrument on the provisional regime of the Free Territory of Trieste.

2. Immediately to appoint a Governor of the Free Territory of Trieste.

3. To set up in compliance with the terms of the Peace Treaty a Provisional Government Council of the Free Territory of Trieste.

4. To establish a date for the entering into force of the Permanent Statute of the Free Territory.

5. To wind up the unlawful Anglo-American naval base in Trieste.

6. To withdraw British and American troops from the Free Territory of Trieste.

Mr. Kirk, M. Chataigneau, and Mr. Nicholls intimated that they would inform their respective Governments of the foregoing notes.

Soviet-German Trade Relations

As a result of the negotiations conducted between the Ministry of Foreign Trade of the USSR and the trade delegation of the German Democratic Republic, which proceeded in an atmosphere of friendly, mutual understanding, an agreement on the exchange of and payment for goods between the USSR and the German Democratic Republic was signed on April 12 this year in Moscow.

Guided by the desire to promote the economic development of both countries and create closer and more stable friendly relations between the peoples of both countries through the extension and deepening of bilateral trade relations, the parties have come to an agreement on a substantial increase in the exchange of goods in 1950 which will grow by more than 35 per cent as com-

pared with the exchange of goods in 1949.

The Soviet Union will deliver to the German Democratic Republic: grain, fats, ferrous and non-ferrous metals, trucks, apatite-concentrate, manganese ore, oil products, coke, cotton, and other goods which the German Democratic Republic needs for the development of its national economy.

The German Democratic Republic will deliver to the Soviet Union industrial equipment and machines, cement, potassium, chemicals, coal briquettes, and other commodities.

The agreement was signed: for the Soviet side, by Minister of Foreign Trade M. A. Menshikov, and for the German side by Minister of Internal-German Trade, Foreign Trade, and Material Provision, Mr. G. Handke.

Soviet-Chinese Trade Agreements Are Signed

As a result of negotiations between the Ministry of Foreign Trade of the USSR and the Trade Delegation of the People's Republic of China, which proceeded in an atmosphere of friendly

mutual understanding, a Trade Agreement and an Agreement on turnover of goods for 1950 were signed in Moscow on April 19.

Under the Agreement on turnover of

Soviet-Polish Friendship Is Growing Stronger

By I. Laponogov

THE Treaty of Friendship, Mutual Assistance and Postwar Collaboration was signed in Moscow on April 21, 1945, between the Soviet Union and Poland and made an important contribution to the general cause of peace and international postwar co-operation.

From the point of view of Soviet-Polish relations the treaty put an end to the animosity between the two countries which had been artificially fanned by the German and other imperialist powers directing the foreign policy of the Polish ruling clique. It was an unfriendly policy toward the Soviet Union which turned Poland into a "corridor" for an outlet of German-fascist expansion in the East and a bridgehead for an attack on the Soviet Union. The disastrous anti-Soviet policy of the old Polish governments, inspired by the imperialist powers, finally led Poland to disaster.

Only the Soviet Army's march of liberation rescued the Polish people from the German-fascist yoke, saved ancient Polish culture and European civilization as a whole. Together with the Soviet troops, shoulder to shoulder with the Soviet soldiers, the Polish soldiers fought in the liberating battles. The blood which they shed together fastened the



POLISH TRACTOR FACTORY. It aids the mechanization of agriculture.

bonds of brotherhood and friendship of the two Slav peoples.

This friendship found its expression in the Soviet-Polish treaty.

"The importance of this treaty," said J. V. Stalin, "consists, in the first place, in that it signifies a radical turn in relations between the Soviet Union and Poland toward alliance and friendship, a turn which took shape in the course of the present liberation struggle against Germany and which is now being officially consummated in this treaty."

The treaty created a real basis for friendly relations between the two countries. For Poland it is a guarantee of her independence, might, and prosperity; for the whole of mankind—the strengthening of the united peace front.

The past five years have confirmed the viability, strength and significance of this treaty. The Polish people have had many opportunities during these five years to convince themselves what a mighty, loyal, and noble friend and ally they have in the Soviet Union. The triumph of historical justice is due pre-

cisely to the Soviet Union and its military and political aid: the rejoining of its Western lands to Poland and the firm consolidation of Poland's frontiers on the Oder and Neisse. The Polish people have for the first time in their history united, within the framework of their independent and sovereign State, all the primordial Polish lands.

When attempts were made to question the Western borders of Poland which were predetermined even by the decisions of the Crimean and Berlin conferences, the Soviet Government resolutely defended the lawful interests of allied Poland. In his statement to the correspondent of the Polish press agency, V. M. Molotov emphasized that the "historic decision of the Berlin conference on the Western borders of Poland cannot be repudiated by anyone. Facts show that it is simply impossible to do so now. Such is the opinion of the Soviet Government."

The Polish people developed great activity on the new lands. Here is a striking example. Assimilation of the Olszyn province, where the Prussian

Soviet-Chinese Trade Agreements

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goods, the Soviet Union supplies equipment while China supplies raw materials.

Simultaneously a Protocol was signed on deliveries from the Soviet Union to the People's Republic of China in 1950-52 of equipment and materials on account of credit granted under the Agreement of February 14, 1950. The Agreements and Protocol were signed on the Soviet side by the Minister of Foreign Trade, M. A. Menshikov, and on the Chinese side by the Minister of Commerce of the Central People's Government, Mr. Yeh Chi-chuang.

barons and Junkers ruled in the recent past, began back in 1945. The conflagration had just died down and everything lay in ruins. This is what this part of East Prussia's former possessions, which passed to Poland, looked like. But this did not dismay the real masters of these ancient lands. Cities and villages were restored one after another, and the Government assisted the peasants in acquiring implements, horses, cows, and poultry.

Today there is not a single uninhabited village in the Olszyn province. Eighty-three thousand peasant families have already settled and a further six to seven thousand families will settle here in the near future. In order to lighten the labors of the peasant-settlers the Government assisted in setting up 144 co-operative machine-and-tractor stations, which helped the peasants to plow and sow the land, which had become overgrown with tall weeds.

After liberation there was not a single elementary school on this land. Now there are 1,600. Also functioning are high schools, lyceums, and factory training schools.

During the five years since the conclusion of the Soviet-Polish treaty, Poland revived as a sea power. The Szezecin port is developing at a fast pace. New moorings, hoisting cranes, and warehouses are being built on all the reconstructed and newly built embankments. Szezecin is becoming a port of world significance. Ships flying the flags of Poland, the USSR, Czechoslovakia, Sweden, Norway, Greece, Denmark, Finland, Holland, and South American countries visit this port.

The ports Gdynia and Gdansk have risen from the ruins and have been considerably expanded. New merchant ships are being built in the Polish shipyards. The Polish ports are linked with the ports of Europe, the Near East, and America by 29 permanent sea routes.

Thanks to the friendship and assistance of the Soviet Union the policy of economic discrimination and obstruction pursued by the imperialist powers in relation to Poland is meeting with failure. The practical manifestation of USSR economic aid was the conclusion in January, 1948, of an agreement on credit deliveries of industrial equipment to Poland by the Soviet Union. It provided for deliveries to the amount of 450,000,000 dollars. The total trade

turnover between the two countries, including deliveries on credit, is constantly growing. In 1945 it constituted 350,000,000 rubles, while in 1948 it equaled 1,200,000,000 rubles. In 1949 it again increased considerably, and in 1950 it will be 34 per cent higher than last year.

Together with raw material, iron ore, manganese, and cotton, Poland also receives from the USSR automobiles, tractors, harvester combines, and many other items of industrial equipment.

The important successes achieved by the Polish People's Republic in these five years are due, to a considerable degree, to the constant and unselfish aid of the Soviet Union. Poland fulfilled its first Three-Year Plan two months ahead of schedule, thus concluding the post-war restoration of its national economy. At the same time, in spite of the backwardness of old Poland's economy and the great damage inflicted on the country by the Hitlerite invaders, it surpassed the prewar level of production by 75 per cent. The prewar level of agricultural output (per capita) was surpassed by 12 per cent.

Beginning with this year the Polish people have begun to fulfill the Six-Year Plan. The task set by this plan is to speed the development of heavy industry and to equip the existing industrial enterprises with new technical facilities. Soviet deliveries of equipment on credit play an extremely important role in this important task of industrializing the country. The Six-Year Plan pro-

vides, for example, for the building of a large iron and steel works, the entire technical equipment for which is arriving from the USSR, as well as the construction of a heavy machine plant, power plant, and cement factories.

At the same time, for the machinery received under the agreement Poland is to pay in installments, primarily with goods, the production of which is enhanced precisely thanks to these deliveries.

The Six-Year Plan provides for a further rise in the living standard of the working people, which will be nearly double that of the prewar years. Even now real wages in Poland are 26 per cent higher than prior to the war. The ration card system was already abolished at the beginning of last year.

The Polish workers are no longer threatened with unemployment. On the contrary, industrialization of the country under a planned system of economy demands ever larger numbers of industrial workers. And not so long ago there was a constant stream of unemployed fleeing to France, Germany, and America from landlord Poland which suffered from chronic unemployment. During the past three years alone more than 100,000 persons who had at one time left their homeland have now returned to Poland.

The Polish people are perfectly aware that their successes, both domestic and international, are due first of all to friendship and co-operation with the So-



MECHANIZED FARMING. The Giant State Farm in Lublin District, Poland.

Socialism and the Individual

By G. Glezerman

SOcialism and the individual. . . . Very few other questions have aroused so much doubt outside the Soviet Union and the people's democracies. Even progressive-minded people can frequently be heard asking: Would not the establishment of socialism tend to override the personal interests and aspirations of the people, would it not restrict their individuality?

I recall in this connection the anxious doubts by which the celebrated German poet, Heinrich Heine was beset 100 years ago. Sincerely detesting the old world with its exploitation of man by man and wholeheartedly desiring emancipation of the working people, in communism, Heine nevertheless could not suppress his anxiety for the fate of poetry and the individual in the future society. And he turned away with horror from the picture of the future conjured up by his own imagination: "They will destroy my laurel groves and begin planting potatoes there. . . . Roses,

these idle brides of the nightingales, will share the same fate; nightingales, these useless singers, will be banished, and, alas (!) my 'Buch der Lieder' will be used by a grocer for making paperbags to be filled with coffee or snuff for the old women of the future."

Heine's doubts were in vain, but pardonable. He had seen only the first steps of the labor movement which had just begun to overcome the primitive petty-bourgeois asceticism inherent in the early socialist doctrines; as for the scientific socialism of Marx and Engels which had been crystallizing at that time, it was an inaccessible realm to Heine.

But what could be excused 100 years ago can no longer be excused in our time, when the whole world has before it the example of the Soviet Union, the country where socialism has become a fact. The apprehensions that socialism would override the personal interests of people have now been refuted by life itself, by the experience of socialist construction in the USSR, and these apprehensions can be entertained only by people interested in making the inspiring example of the land of socialism repulsive to the working people in the capitalist countries.

Characterizing the socialist society, J. V. Stalin pointed out in his interview with H. G. Wells that only socialism affords unlimited opportunities for the development of the personal abilities of people. There is not, nor can there be, any irreconcilable contrast between the interests of the individual and the interests of the collective, said J. V. Stalin. It cannot exist because collectivism, socialism, does not deny but combines the individual interests with the interests of the collective. Socialism cannot divert itself from the individual interests. Only the socialist society can satisfy these personal interests to the fullest extent. Furthermore, the socialist society is the only reliable guarantee for the protection of the interests of the individual.

Socialism brings about a radical change in the relations between the individual and society. It eliminates the "war of everybody against everybody" born of the prevalence of private ownership of the means of production and annuls the jungle laws of capitalist competition. The prevalence of public ownership of the means of production unites the people, engenders in them a common interest in the progress of the national economy, and cultivates the ground for comradely mutual assistance, for relations of comradely co-operation.

In the USSR any worker can say with pride of the factory where he is employed, "my factory, our factory," for he knows that this factory belongs to all the people, and that his own prosperity grows together with the prosperity of all the people. And for this very reason, the USSR affords the most favorable conditions for the development of the individual. Society no longer hinders, but, on the contrary, facilitates the all-round development of the individual.

The rights of the Soviet citizens are firmly secured by the Constitution of the USSR which guarantees to them the right to work and to payment for this work in accordance with its quantity and quality. The Constitution of the USSR contains special provisions (Article 10) for the protection of the personal property right of citizens in their incomes and savings from work, in their dwelling houses and subsidiary household economy, in articles of domestic economy and use and articles of personal use and convenience, as well as the right of citizens to inherit personal property.

What is most important is not the official proclamation of these rights. The most important thing is the conviction of the Soviet citizens that these rights are real, that the uninterrupted development of the socialist system of economy will secure to them in the future, as it does today, the possibility for fruitful labor and for improving their living

Soviet-Polish Friendship

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viet Union. Through their President Bierut they declare: "The guarantee of our independence and international peace, the guarantee of our borders and their defense from the encroachment of German aggressors and their henchmen lies in the fraternal alliance and sincere friendship of our people with the people of the great Soviet Union and the people's democracies. We will strengthen and faithfully guard this friendship . . ."

From a hotbed of international intrigues in the past, Poland has now become a bastion of peace.

That is why not only the Polish and Soviet people but all the genuine peace champions throughout the world warmly greet the fifth anniversary of the Soviet-Polish treaty.

standards. The Soviet citizen knows that he is not menaced by economic crises, by unemployment, or by eviction from his apartment in default of rent. He knows that in the case of sickness the State secures to him the right to free medical assistance and that he will receive sick benefits from the social insurance fund. He knows that his children will always have the opportunity for education.

All this gives the Soviet citizen firm confidence in his future and creates favorable conditions for the development of his personal abilities and talents.

Ask any Soviet worker or peasant about his plans for two, three, or five years ahead, and you will hear a calm, confident answer: I will get a high-school education; I will complete my studies at the specialized school, at the institute; I will become an engineer; I'm going to learn a definite profession. Addressing a recent rally of young voters in Gorky, Gennadi Bakov, a worker of the Krasnoye Sormovo Plant, said:

"I, an ordinary gas cutter, am dreaming of a musical education. I have always been fond of Russian songs. I have been given the opportunity and assistance for vocal training in the school chorus and later in the amateur art ensemble of the palace of culture maintained by our plant. For more than a year now I have been combining work with study; I am attending a music school. But my objective is the State Conservatory. And I know that this dream can be attained. . . . Nikolai Afanasyev, a descendant of generations of Sormovo workers and a former worker in our plant, is now a third-year student in the Moscow State Conservatory; Boris Borisov, a former inspector in the wheel rolling mill, is studying in the State Conservatory at Gorky. . . . Our dreams come true, and this is one of the remarkable features of our life . . ."

Last year the *Komsomolskaya Pravda* of Moscow reproduced a photograph taken 10 years ago. It showed a group of combine operators who gained distinction for their work in the collective farm fields. And what became of the members of this group 10 years later? Alexander Oskin is assistant head of the mechanization chair in the Timiryazev Agricultural Academy; Pasha Kovardak was graduated from the Academy and

is now employed as chief agronomist in Migulin District of Rostov Region; Fyodor Kolesov became chairman of the executive committee of the District Soviet of Working People's Deputies in Totsk District, Chkalov Region; Constantine Borin is a graduating student of the Academy; he is a Hero of Socialist Labor and Deputy to the Supreme Soviet of the RSFSR; Hero of Socialist Labor Pasha Angelina still works as tractor brigade leader in the Staro-Beshevskaya Machine-and-Tractor Station, but she has also acquired nation-wide renown as a stateswoman, as Deputy to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

Replying to a question from the editors of the *World Biography* published in New York, P. Angelina wrote that her own life story is not exceptional in the Soviet Union. "And whereas that gentleman [reference is made to Lord Beaverbrook, who in the words of an American magazine made a brilliant career, rising from a plain newsboy to a millionaire—G. G.], as is justly noted in the magazine, '*rose from the midst of the people*,' from the ranks of the people to a lordship, I myself *rose together with all the people*. That is the most important fact."

And it really is the most important fact, for the strength of the Soviet system lies in the fact that it secures the possibility for social and cultural advancement not to individuals, not to the select few, but to the entire mass, to all the people. This is determined by the very nature of socialist labor which is not the heavy burden that labor was and still is under capitalism, but a means for promoting the versatile development of the people. A characteristic feature of the labor of the Soviet worker or collective farmer is that it has become a process in which not the physical effort and not the monotonous repetition of the same operations, but the mental effort, the urge to introduce improvements in production, occupies an increasingly predominant place. There is a large section of advanced workers in the factories and mills and of advanced collective farmers whose cultural and technical level differ very little from the level of engineers and agronomists.

The very trend of production and public life in the USSR stimulates the urge of the working people for broadening their vision, for improving their knowledge and cultural level. The thirst

for knowledge is the novel feature characterizing the working people in the Soviet country, and it provides a favorable soil for the intellectual development of the people. The theaters, lecture halls, and libraries are never empty in the evenings—the Soviet scientists, artists and educational workers are always assured of a very eager and grateful audience. The bookshops are always crowded with customers, and the huge editions of the world classics (Heinrich Heine included), as well as of the best books by Soviet authors, are sold out in a few days.

All these features of the daily life of the Soviet people are illustrative of their rich and varied intellectual interests. It is quite a matter of fact in the Soviet Union for the worker or collective farmer, the engineer or doctor, to take a deep interest not only in questions relating directly to their specific fields, but also in political life and in all the developments in science and culture.

Heine need not have felt any anxiety about the fate of the individual in the socialist society. Socialism not only brings opportunities for the rapid development of the abilities and talents of every individual. It also brings moral purification to the world. The French writer, Henri Barbusse, was profoundly right when he wrote that the land of Soviet stands out conspicuously on the map not only because of its novelty, but also because of its purity. "The Soviet socialist administration is the only one which has created prosperity and which has created civic virtues—which have nothing in common with the sinister code of honor of people of the Mussolini type. . . . The October Revolution really did bring about a purification of morals and of the public spirit, which no other religious or political reform ever before succeeded in doing—neither Christianity, nor Protestantism, nor the 'Civic and Civil Rights of Man' of the French Revolution," wrote Barbusse. Social duty, public interests have become to millions of Soviet people the first commandment of their conduct. And therein lies one of the greatest achievements of socialism, an achievement that cannot be translated into figures, but one whose effective power has been felt throughout the advance of the Soviet country toward communism, toward the continued and final liberation of man from the fetters and survivals of the capitalist system.

Soviet Writers of Prose, Poetry, and Drama Are Innovators in Literature

By Anatoly Surov
Stalin Prize Winner

THE Soviet Government has conferred that great honor, the Stalin Prize, upon a large group of prose writers, poets, and dramatists for outstanding works created in 1949. Among the Stalin Prize winners we find representatives of all the generations of Soviet writers—from popular masters who began their creative activity in the distant prerevolutionary years, to young writers who produced their first significant works last year. Among them are representatives of all forms and genres of literature and art, united by the single creative method of socialist realism.

For all their diversity, the Stalin Prize works of 1949 have one feature in common: their lofty ideas. And it is this feature that characterizes, first and foremost, the innovative essence of Soviet literature and art. We employ the concept of "innovation" in quite a different sense from that of the bourgeois anarchist-minded aesthetes who went in for originality in art, who endeavored to distort the classical artistic forms, to break them and turn them inside out in order to tickle the nerves of the sated bourgeois public. To us, Soviet writers, innovation means a bold plunge into life, means creative effort which elevates and inspires the broadest masses of the working people to build communism. We regard as innovators those masters of art whose work helps build a new, splendid life on earth, a life purged forever of slavery and oppression.

Among the men and women of Soviet literature there are many such innovators, genuine creators of the new.

The list of Stalin Prize winners for 1949 is headed by Semyon Babayevsky, author of the novel *Light over the Earth*. S. Babayevsky is a typical representative of the young generation of Soviet writers. Residing permanently among the collective farmers of the North Caucasus and taking an active part in their daily efforts, in building the new collective farm life, this young writer possesses an excellent knowledge of the thoughts,



NOVELIST. Semyon Babayevsky confers with a group of tractor drivers to help shape characters for his novel.

aspirations, and concerns of the people around him, and in his novels he presents the true picture of collective farm life, with its constant striving forward, its intense struggle against inertness,



PLAYWRIGHT Vsevolod Vishnevsky repeated his last year's record in winning another Stalin Prize.

complacency, and indifference. In 1948 Babayevsky's novel *Cavalier of the Gold Star* won him wide renown. In his new novel he tells about the subsequent life of the characters of that truthful and instructive book, about their ceaseless efforts to build communism. Life marches on with rapid strides. While in *Cavalier of the Gold Star* the characters were busy rehabilitating the war-wrecked collective farm, in *Light over the Earth* they are occupied with improving and beautifying their village, with transforming nature, with applying electric power in farm production, with changing the climate.

The noble labor of the Soviet people has found a no less worthy reflection in *Kuznetsk Land*, by the young Siberian writer Voloshin. The book conveys the creative inspiration with which the miners of the Kuznetsk Basin work to fulfill the Stalin Five-Year Plan. The hero of the book is engineer Rogov, a man who has been through the tremendous and grim school of the war, and now, in the days of peaceful creative effort, is an

innovator who boldly introduces advanced labor methods.

Akin to Voloshin's novel is the splendid novel *Apsheon* by the Azerbaijan writer Mekhti Gusein.

The theme of *Apsheon* is the inspired labor of Soviet workers during the postwar Five-Year Plan, and its heroes are Baku oilmen who extract oil from the Caspian Sea bottom. The reader sees the shy young peasant lad Tair grow into a splendid worker, one of the tens of thousands of bold innovators in production who lead the masses of millions of socialist workers toward communism.

Vera Panova has again gladdened Soviet readers with a stirring and truthful story of ordinary Soviet men and women. Her *Bright Shore* is about life in the Soviet countryside. Like previous works by this writer, it is distinguished by its lucid, pithy language and colorful character portrayals. The central figure in Vera Panova's story is an advanced young peasant woman who strives for feats of labor in the name of the bright ideals of communism. Near and dear to the Soviet reader is the charming state-farm milkmaid Nyusha, who dreams of Stalin learning that "there is a girl named Nyusha, and she is also building communism, no worse than others."

V. Ilyenkov's Stalin Prize novel *Great Road* tells about a rank-and-file Soviet family. It shows how the Soviet system educates new people and describes the boundless vistas that lie before every man and woman in the land of socialism.

In another Stalin Prize novel, Anna Koptayeva's *Ivan Ivanovich*, we find a charming portrayal of a Soviet doctor, a good description of the friendship between the Russian and Yakut peoples, and gifted, vivid word pictures of nature.

In the Soviet land a great deal of concern, genuine concern, is devoted to the rearing of children—the young citizens of socialist society.

The USSR is the only country in the world where a new children's book is spoken about no less than a new invention or a newly built mill, where keen attention is accorded the works of writers of juvenile literature, and where such writers are rendered all possible assistance.

Hence it is not surprising to find



POET WITH YOUNG ADMIRERS. Agnia Barto, who won a Stalin Prize for her work, is shown with a group of her young readers. Her poems, of fine literary quality, are very popular with Soviet children.

among the writers honored with Stalin Prizes the names of such masters of the pen as I. Vasilenko, A. Musatov, and A. Bar-o, who have devoted their talents to children. From the pen of I. Vasilenko has come *Star*, a story about the joy and poetry of the work of trade school pupils; A. Musatov has written *Stozhary*, a story about the life of children on a collective farm, while Agnia Barto has produced a splendid cycle of verse for children.

The works of other Stalin Prize winners—F. Gladkov, S. Aini, E. Kazakevich, N. Rybak, K. Sedykh, A. Chakovsky, G. Medynsky, K. Lvova—deal with our people's past and present, with the life and work of Soviet industrial workers, collective farmers, intellectuals. Among the finest Soviet prose works we find books depicting the Soviet people's great victory over fascism (E. Kazakevich's *Spring on the Oder*) and others about the daily feats of labor of Soviet men and women (Ksenia Lvova's *Forest Belt*).

Just as true to life are the works of the Stalin Prize poets—A. Yashin's *Alena Fomina*, Suleiman Rustam's *Two Shores*, and the poetry of I. Grishashvili and others.

Worthy of note is the fact that each year brings more and more monumental works—great poems which paint broad pictures of the life and work of Soviet

people. One of these major works of poetry is A. Yashin's *Alena Fomina*, which presents a picture of a Soviet collective farm woman, of the rich spiritual world of an advanced Russian peasant woman.

Among the works of dramaturgy, first place is occupied by Vsevolod Vishnevsky's *Unforgettable 1919*, in which the image of J. V. Stalin is strikingly recorded as he smashed the White Guard reactionary forces and exposed Churchill's agents in Petrograd in the early years of the Revolution.

The plays *I Want to Go Home* and *Ilya Golovin*, both by S. Mikhalkov, and C. Simonov's *Alien Shadow* are works which deal with vital problems of the present day.

Stalin Prizes were awarded the literary scholars V. Yermilov, S. Makashin and Y. Elsberg for their books about the work of Chekhov, Saltykov-Shchedrin, and Herten, and also to G. Guseinov and E. Mozolkov, for their studies of the history of Azerbaijanian and Byelorussian literature, respectively.

In the finest works of Soviet literature, which have brought their authors the glory of the Stalin Prize, we see the mighty spiritual growth of Soviet people, testifying to the fact that today only service to the exalted ideas of socialism leads to a genuine efflorescence of literature and art.

Stalin Prize Awards in Music

Cover Broad Field

By I. Nestiev
Master of Arts

EACH year a decision is published by the Soviet Government announcing the awarding of Stalin Prizes for outstanding works in the sphere of science, invention, literature, and the arts. The awards have grown into a tradition, each year bringing to the fore new, distinguished writers, mathematicians, astronomers, biologists, painters, and composers, whose work is a credit to the Soviet people. The little gold badge, with a picture of J. V. Stalin on it, gracing the chest of a Soviet scientist, musician, poet, or worker-inventor, is a mark of the country's highest homage, a symbol of nation-wide acclaim.

In the realm of creative and performers' musical art, 1949 has advanced a whole galaxy of outstanding talents. On March 8, the day when the decision announcing the awarding of Stalin Prizes for 1949 was published, the new laureates were heartily hailed by the land.

Among the prizewinners are 24 Soviet composers belonging to different generations, nationalities, and genres.

Pre-eminent among the works hon-

ored with the Stalin Prize are compositions of major form, distinguished by their timeliness and depth and concreteness of theme—oratorios, cantatas, ballets, program symphonies, and symphonic poems. In recent years, following the decision of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, published on February 10, 1948, which was directed against formalistic intricacy in music, against subjectivism and messageless music, Soviet composers have been working with great engrossment in the field of program and textual genres, endeavoring to meet as fully as possible the ever-growing requirements of the wide masses of listeners.

Stalin Prizes have been awarded to three new ballets successfully being performed in musical theaters. These are *The Bronze Horseman* (after Pushkin's poem) with music by R. M. Gliere, V. A. Zolotarev's *Prince-Lake*, and M. Chulaki's *Youth* (the motifs furnished by N. Ostrovsky's novel *How the Steel Was Tempered**). Realistic musical and choreographic style as well as a novelty of form hallmark the three new ballets. In them the traditional spectacular entertainment inherent in ballet fairy-scenes gives way to true-to-life pictures of the past and the present. *The Bronze Horseman* recreates on the stage the old St. Petersburg of Pushkin's day, the great city that rose by the will of Tsar Peter I. The story of the gallant struggle of the Ukrainian partisans, the avengers of the people, against the Hitler yoke, is recounted in *Prince-Lake*. With captivating charm the ballet *Youth* presents the characters of the young workers, who fought shoulder to shoulder with their fathers and elder brothers for Soviet power at the time of the Civil War.

Honored with the Stalin Prize are also the choreographers and dancers of



Reinhold Gliere

the Leningrad Maly Opera Theater and the Byelorussian State Theater of Opera and Ballet who make *Prince-Lake* and *Youth* vivid, realistic performances.

Among the new works of the cantata-oratorio genre awarded the Stalin Prize, the public's keenest attention was focused on Dmitri Shostakovich's new oratorio *Song of the Woods* and on the vocal-symphonic poem *Glory to Thee, My Homeland* by Yevgeni Zhukovsky, a young Ukrainian composer.

Until recently Zhukovsky was known only in the Ukraine. His latest compositions have been an opera dealing with collective-farm life called *From the Bottom of the Heart*, and the poem *Glory to Thee, My Homeland*, devoted to the heroic exploits of the Ukrainian Young Communist League members in the days of the Second World War and in the days of peaceful construction. The poem's strong point is its simple, sincere folk song fabric originating from the gorgeous Ukrainian old-time and especially contemporary melodies. Hence the stirring melodious charm of the



Boris Alexandrov

*Published in English under the title *The Making of a Hero*.

music and its closeness to the heart of the broad public.

Shostakovich's new oratorio, telling of the fight against drought, of the great plan for the planting of forest belts which is being carried into life on the initiative of J. V. Stalin upon the wide steppe expanses in the south of the USSR, commanded universal interest among Soviet music lovers. In this oratorio Shostakovich shows that he has renounced the modernistic extremes of his former works and has turned to a melodious realistic style. Nor has this in any way submerged this gifted composer's personality. The finest facets of his gift—his pointed, sculptured characterizations, his expressiveness of form and mastery of orchestral style—have emerged in the oratorio with fresh effectiveness, rooted in life. Closely akin to the style of the oratorio *Song of the Woods* is Shostakovich's solemn, majestic music written for the film *The Fall of Berlin*, which likewise figures in the government decision on the awards.

Along with Shostakovich other major Soviet composers, previously of formalistic leanings, have been honored with the Stalin Prize—Nikolai Myaskovsky for a new violoncello sonata; Aram Khachaturian for his music for the film *The Battle of Stalingrad*; and Janis Ivanov, the Latvian composer for his *Sixth Symphony*, dealing with the historic destiny of the people of Latvia.

Of compelling interest among the vocal-symphonic works awarded the Stalin Prize is the symphonic poem *On the Other Side of Arax* by Djangir Djangirov, Azerbaijani composer. Djangirov is a young Azerbaijani, the son of a rank-and-file Baku oil worker. In 1945, during his sojourn in South Azerbaijan, he witnessed the powerful upsurge of the national-democratic movement. Later, as is known, South Azerbaijanian democratic autonomy was trampled underfoot by the rulers of Iran, and brutal reprisals were taken against the leaders of the movement. Stirred by all he had seen and experienced, Djangirov composed an impassioned vocal-symphonic poem chanting the brotherhood of the peoples of the East and the struggle of enslaved peoples against their oppressors. The music of the poem is impregnated with the colorful melos and rhythm of the Azerbaijan folk song.

The struggle of the peoples against the warmongers figures as the theme of the prizewinning cantata *For Peace* written by Alexander Manevich, a Leningrad composer.

Among the symphonic works which have won the Stalin Prize are several programmatic pieces based on literary and historical subjects. Alexei Muravlev, a young Moscow composer, who has just been graduated from the Conservatory, has produced a remarkable symphonic poem called *Mount Azov*, inspired by the tales woven around the metallurgical works in the Urals and collected in *Malachite Casket*, a book by the Soviet writer P. Bazhov. The personality of Shchors, legendary Ukrainian army leader of the Civil War period, inspired the Kiev composer Svechnikov to write a program-symphonic poem bearing the hero's name. A symphony dedicated to optimistic Soviet youth was written by Arthur Kapp, venerable Estonian composer.

As in previous years, among the composers listed as recipients of the Stalin Prize are representatives of the many peoples inhabiting the multinational Soviet State. In the roster figure the composers of the RSFSR, of the Ukraine, Byelorussia, Georgia, Azerbaijan, Armenia, Moldavia, Estonia, Latvia, Tataria and other Soviet republics. Each people inhabiting the Soviet Union makes its own contribution to the treasury of Soviet music, drawing from its own colorful store of national folk songs. Masterful use has been made of the enchanting melodies of the Tatars dwelling on the Volga by Nazib Zhiganov, eminent Tatar composer, Director of the Kazan Conservatory, in his *Suite on Tatar Themes*. The spontaneous flow of the melodious Moldavian songs has found expression in the works of Stepan Nyaga, Kishenev composer: *Song About Stalin* and the cantata written on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the Moldavian Soviet Socialist Republic. An entrancing lyric gift marks the work of the Georgian composer Sulkhan Tsintsadze whose instrumental plays have all the inimitable charm and traits peculiar to Georgian folk music.

Among the newly-acclaimed prizewinners are a number of composers who work in the popular Soviet song field. The popular song ranks high in the

favor and affection of the Soviet people. For a number of outstanding popular songs and lyrics the Stalin Prize has been conferred on the composers Valentin Makarov, Sigismund Katz, Platon Maiboroda, Ivan Dzerzhinsky, as well as on Mikhail Krasev, composer of numerous children's songs and of an opera for children called *Morozko*.

To the roster of the new Stalin Prize winners have been added the names of many musical performers, instrumentalists, conductors, opera singers, and ballet performers.

The Soviet Union's leading musical theater, the Moscow Bolshoi Theater, figures three times as winner of the Stalin Prize. This theater's prizewinning productions, Gliere's ballet *Red Poppy*, Tchaikovsky's opera *Mazeppa*, and particularly the splendid production of Rimsky-Korsakov's *Sadko*, are examples of supreme attainment in the performer's art.

Such prizewinning performers as the pianist Svyatoslav Richter, the singers E. Katulskaya and N. Kazantseva, the violoncellist S. Knushevitsky, and others, represent all that prodigious musical talent stands for.

A considerable group of Stalin Prize winners are masters of folk art, singers of folk songs, dancers of folk dances, and conductors and soloists of folk choruses and orchestras of national instruments. To this group belong Boris Alexandrov, conductor of the world-renowned Soviet Army Song and Dance Ensemble; Byul-Byul Mamedov, an Azerbaijani singer; Tamara Cheban and Yevgenia Ureke, performers of Moldavian folk songs; Jonas Shvedas, organizer and conductor of the Lithuanian Orchestra of national instruments; Galia Uzmaïlova, Uzbek danseuse, and many others.

The bestowal of high awards on the representatives of Soviet musical art was hailed with great satisfaction by the Soviet public at large. Soviet musicians of every calling and genre met this decision of the Soviet Government and Communist Party with a feeling of deep gratitude. This paternal solicitude on the part of the Government evokes in Soviet musicians the ardent wish to produce more new works of art for the joy of their people.

Soviet Azerbaijan Celebrates 30th Anniversary

By Nazar Geidarov

Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Azerbaijan Soviet Socialist Republic

TODAY, April 28, 1950, the Azerbaijan Soviet Socialist Republic is celebrating its 30th anniversary. The occasion is being observed by the Azerbaijanian people as a great national holiday. This day is a significant landmark in the life of Azerbaijan which ushered in a new epoch of unprecedented progress. Exactly 30 years ago the working people of Azerbaijan, with the help of their great brother, the Russian people, overthrew the hated yoke of the feudal lords and capitalists, represented by the government of the reactionary Mussavat Party, and established a genuine democratic Soviet government.

The victory of the socialist revolution saved Azerbaijan from the horrible menace of becoming a colony of one of the imperialist countries which coveted the oil riches of Azerbaijan.

For the first time in their history, the Azerbaijan people set up their free and independent state. All power in the Azerbaijan Soviet Socialist Republic was assumed by the people, the workers of town and country as represented by the Soviets of Working People's Deputies. The national sovereignty of Soviet Azerbaijan, the foundations of its socialist democracy, the great freedoms and rights of citizens to work and education, to rest and leisure, material security in old age, and the equality of women are legislatively recorded in the Constitution of the republic.

Azerbaijan, a free and independent state, entered, on an equal footing with the other Soviet republics, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, preserving its rights as a sovereign state. Azerbaijan has the right to maintain independent diplomatic relations with foreign states and the right of free secession from the Soviet Union. Soviet Azerbaijan united with other Soviet republics for mutual assistance in the development of their economy and culture, and for joint defense.

The unselfish fraternal help of the economically more developed republics



DOWNTOWN BAKU. This view shows Kirov Avenue in the capital of the Azerbaijanian Soviet Socialist Republic.

enabled Azerbaijan to overcome in a short space of time its former backwardness. From a feudal-patriarchal, agrarian

land it became an advanced socialist republic with a developed industry which plays a leading part in its national economy.



IN BAKU'S OIL FIELDS. Mirza Bedirkhanov, Stalin Prize winner, is an outstanding worker.

Following the war which adversely affected the economy of the republic, industry has not only regained but also exceeded the prewar level of output. During the past four years industrial output in Azerbaijan increased 72 per cent. Azerbaijan industry completed its five-year plan for gross output in four years. New factories, mills, and power stations have been built, and new branches of industry have developed in the postwar period. Considerable construction is now under way.

The productive forces in agriculture are likewise developing at a fast pace. Having received for free perpetual use the land of which their fathers and forefathers dreamed for centuries, the peasants of Azerbaijan are working with great zeal on the collective farm fields. The republic now has 3,500 collective farms. The Soviet Government is con-

ducting extensive irrigation development and has turned over to the peasantry hundreds of thousands of acres of reclaimed, irrigated lands.

Collective farming made possible the extensive use of machinery and the development of the achievements of advanced agricultural science. Thousands of tractors and tens of thousands of agricultural machines are working on the fields of Azerbaijan.

The area under cotton, the main industrial crop grown in the republic, doubled in Soviet times, and the total crop by 1939 was already three times above the prerevolutionary level. Last year 40,000 more tons of cotton were picked than in the prewar year 1940.

Plantations of valuable subtropical crops, formerly unknown in the republic, like tea, tung and rubber bearing plants, occupy large areas. Vast fields are sowed with new high-yield varieties of wheat and cotton. The orchards of Azerbaijan are renowned for their fruit evolved by Soviet plant breeders.

More than 250 agriculturists of Azerbaijan have been awarded the lofty title of Hero of Socialist Labor, and thousands of collective farmers have been decorated by the Government for attaining high yields.

The culture of the Azerbaijan people has made splendid progress in the friendly family of Soviet nations. Before the Revolution there were no scientific institutions or higher educational estab-



MODEL OF CRACKING UNIT. Students of the Azerbaijan Industrial Institute inspect a model of a modern gasoline refinery.

lishments and only three per cent of the population was able to read and write. Today Azerbaijan is a land of universal literacy. More than 600,000 pupils attend school in Soviet Azerbaijan, universal compulsory seven-year education is in force, and 19 institutions of higher learning have an enrollment of 29,000 students. About 1,000 researchers—doctors and masters of science, professors and assistant professors—work in the Academy of Sciences of Azerbaijan and

in scientific institutes, of which there are more than 60. The Azerbaijanian people are wholly indebted for the training of their scientists and the establishment of scientific institutions to Russian science, to Russian scientists.

The socialist culture of Azerbaijan is truly a people's culture. It brings knowledge to the masses of workers and peasants. Functioning in the towns and rural communities of the republic are close to 4,000 palaces and houses of culture, workers' and collective farm clubs, libraries and reading rooms. There is no rural Soviet in Azerbaijan without its own club or other cultural-educational institutions.

Azerbaijanian arts and letters have attained unparalleled development. The works of Azerbaijan writers and composers enjoy deserved popularity. More than 100 Azerbaijan intellectuals have merited Stalin Prizes.

The extensive participation of the emancipated Azerbaijan woman in political, economic, and cultural life constitutes one of the big gains of socialism. Women in Azerbaijan enjoy full and absolute equality with men. They receive equal pay with men for equal work. They work in every vocation that attracts them. Of the tens of thousands of women working in industry, 3,000 hold the posts of directors, shop superintendents, engineers, and technicians. In higher educational establishments



OIL WORKERS' APARTMENTS. Buildings in the Montin Oil Workers' township of Baku.



WORKERS' CHILDREN. A class at the Oil Workers' Palace of Culture in Baku. Before the Revolution, such children faced poverty, illiteracy, and the veil.

women make up about half of the student body. Seventeen thousand peasant women head brigades, teams, and livestock sections, they are members and chairmen of collective farm boards or work as agronomists; 12,000 women are teachers; 2,500 are physicians; 80 are professors and assistant professors. There are many women actresses, artists and poets. Ninety-three Azerbaijan women have been elected to the Supreme Soviet of the Azerbaijan Republic; about 7,000 are deputies of local Soviets. These are the finest daughters of the free Azerbaijan people carefully nurtured during the 30 years of Soviet democracy.

The socialist revolution has elevated to participation in state and public activity the entire mass of working folk.

Statesmen, scientists, thousands of industrial executives and experts, leading personalities in the art and culture of Azerbaijan are the sons and daughters of workers, peasants, and intellectuals. Many of them, men of the older generation, tasted in their youth the bitterness of poverty and humiliation to which the working people of Azerbaijan were doomed before the Revolution. For instance, the gifted scientists, Academi-

cians Firuz Melikov and Imam Mustafayev, were shepherds in their youth; Byulbyul Mamedov, Professor of the Azerbaijan State Conservatory, was an itinerant singer in the past. Mirza Ibragimov, vice-premier and academician, is the son of a peasant who died from starvation on the eve of the Revolution.

The immeasurable cultural advance of



AGRICULTURAL INSTITUTE. Dr. V. Tumayuk (left) consults with G. Gasanova, a Kirovabad Institute student.

the Azerbaijan people during the past 30 years is combined with a no less striking improvement in their well-being. The latter can be seen in everything. The slums of Baku, of which Maxim Gorky, the great writer spoke with horror, have been wiped out. Many workers' settlements and thousands of well-appointed apartment houses and private houses for oil workers have been built during the 30 years in Baku alone. The collective farmers are building new homes of an urban type for themselves. More than 500 rural communities of Azerbaijan are being fully rebuilt.

The entire population of the republic receives free medical service.

Collective farming has brought the Azerbaijan peasantry a happy and prosperous life. For example, last year collective farmers of one of the smaller agricultural districts—Kazakhsky—received an additional income of 12,000,000 rubles owing to an increase in the yield of cotton. The collective farmers of the republic last year received as a bonus for high yields, over and above the regular payment for the cotton they sold, 134,000,000 rubles.

The latest reduction of retail prices effected throughout the Soviet Union has brought about a substantial increase in consumption in Azerbaijan, namely, 42 to 50 per cent for meat, sausage, butter, and confectionery products, 50 to 100 per cent for fabrics, and 155 per cent for radios. The sales of department stores more than doubled. The living standard of the working people continues to improve from year to year.

All the successes of Soviet Azerbaijan are founded on the wise policy of the Communist Party, which 30 years ago led the Azerbaijan people to victory, and to whom they confidently entrusted their destiny. The Soviet people know that Communists have no interests other than the struggle for the happiness of the workers and peasants. Under the guidance of the Communist Party and its leader, Joseph Vissarionovich Stalin, the people of Azerbaijan, together with all the peoples of the Soviet Union, have attained the triumph of socialism in their country. As predicted a quarter of a century ago by the great Stalin, Azerbaijan has become a living beacon of socialism which illuminates the road to a new life to the oppressed and enslaved peoples of the colonial and dependent countries.

Widespread Construction Progresses In the Soviet Capital



PESCHANAYA STREET APARTMENTS. Finely designed, modern buildings are going up in all parts of the Soviet capital to house the city's workers.



COMPLETING 9-STORY APARTMENT HOUSE. Scaffolding on this Chkalov Street structure in Moscow means it will soon be ready for occupancy.

THE postwar Five-Year Plan (1946-1950) for the rehabilitation and development of the national economy of the USSR calls for the construction and restoration of a total of 72,400,000 square meters* of housing floor space in cities and industrial settlements of the Soviet Union. This target is being successfully attained. At the end of the first four years of the operation of the plan, more than 72,000,000 square meters of housing floor space had already been built anew or restored.

Tremendous progress has been made in the past few years in the organization and technique of building work which is to an increasingly growing extent being performed by ingenious and efficient machines. The Five-Year Plan calls for the practically complete mechanization of stone crushing and cement and mortar making by 1950, and the mechanization of earth work, cement pouring and house painting to the extent of 50 to 60 per cent. Many construction jobs have today already topped this mechanization target. Construction sites are also fully mechanizing haulage.

Soviet industry is with every year increasing its output of building machines and equipment. In the year 1948 alone, production of excavators in the USSR rose nearly 300 per cent. In the first quarter of 1949 output of these machines practically doubled as compared with the same period of 1948. Soviet industry is also turning out huge quantities of other building machines.

Another important aspect of the mechanization of building work in the USSR is the new system of organizing construction jobs. Formerly all building materials and parts were prepared directly on the construction site. This greatly encumbered the work, required much space, and cluttered up the building site. Today building mate-

* One square meter = 10.764 square feet.

rials and parts are prefabricated at special building yards and auxiliary enterprises.

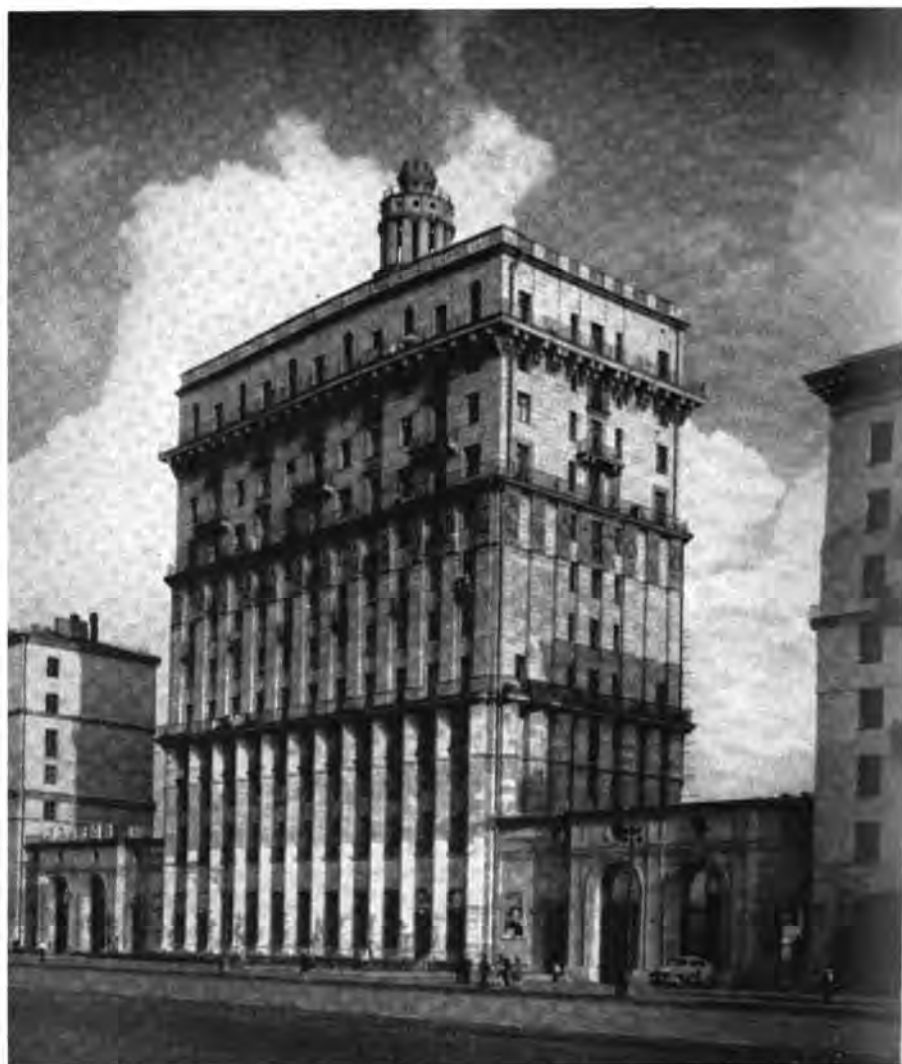
This new system makes it possible to conduct building work in a sequent, production-line manner with the concurrent performance of many jobs. Thus, while bricklayers are putting up the top stories of a building, interior finishing work is already proceeding on the lower floors.

Of late, the Soviet Union has made a great, new advance in the mechanization of building work. The construction of tall buildings has been begun in Moscow. These are steel frame structures filled in with hollow brick and finished on the outside with composite blocks and on the inside with special tiles and panels.

The introduction of industrial technology in building work enables Soviet building organizations to erect two-story brick houses in 30 to 40 days and big five- or six-story apartment houses in three to four months.

The new building methods greatly reduce construction costs, facilitate growth of labor productivity, and ensure increasing earnings to the building workers.

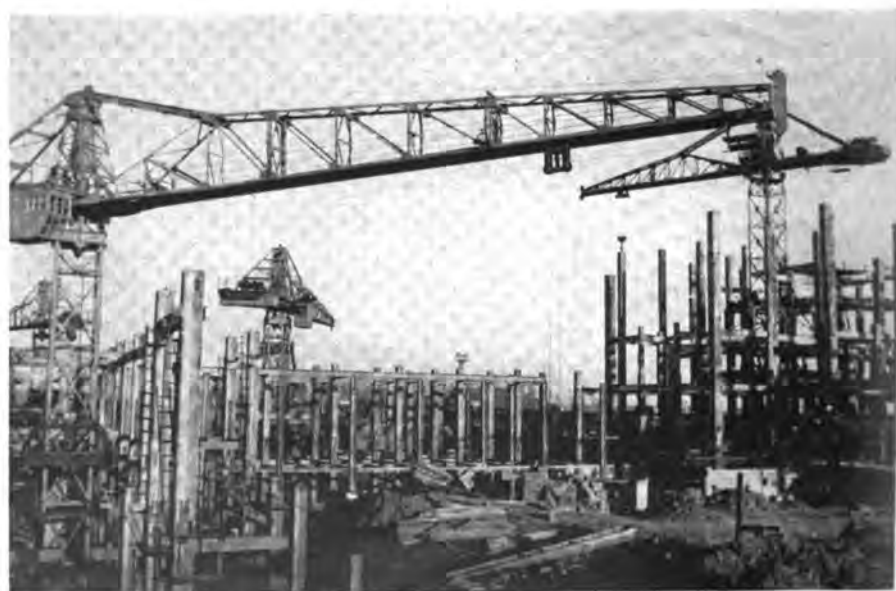
Along with the advancement of construction technique and efficiency, great progress has also been made in the architectural design and finish of buildings.



APARTMENTS ON MOZHAISK CHAUSSEÉ. This beautifully designed structure is the work of the Soviet architect Rosenfeld.



NEW MOSCOW HOTEL. It is on Bolshaya Sadovaya Street.



NEW BUILDINGS FOR MOSCOW UNIVERSITY. Huge cranes help speed the mechanized construction of this 26-story structure.

The Family

By Ivan Popov

Ivan Popov's play, now running at the Lenin-Komsomol Theater, Moscow, is about Lenin's youth and his family, the Ulyanovs. Lenin's real name was Vladimir Ulyanov.

The action is set in the 80's and 90's of the nineteenth century, in the town of Simbirsk (now Ulyanovsk), which

was Lenin's birthplace, and in St. Petersburg. The play begins when Lenin is 16 years old and ends when he is 27.

The first two scenes, which are reproduced here in slightly condensed form, show the young Lenin, already embarking on his life course, fired by love of truth and hatred of oppression.

KASHKADAMOVA: Insulted — the Headmaster—who always praises him so highly, who says that Vladimir Ulyanov writes his compositions according to the rules of the ancients—a wealth of ideas in a minimum of words—that he has marks of "excellent" in all subjects, that he is diligent, that everything comes easily to him . . .

MARIA ALEXANDROVNA: But what could Volodya have done?

(A cascade of music issues from the house; someone is playing the piano.)

CHARACTERS

MARIA ALEXANDROVNA ULYANOVA, the mother, aged 51.

VLADIMIR (Volodya) Ilyich Ulyanov, her son, aged 16.

VERA VASILYEVNA KASHKADAMOVA, a school teacher.

GORSKY, teacher at the high school.

CHERNENKO, teacher at the high school.

Scene I

Late summer of 1886: the garden of a house at Simbirsk. MARIA ALEXANDROVNA comes out on the veranda . . .

VERA VASILYEVNA KASHKADAMOVA enters.

MARIA ALEXANDROVNA (Looking intently at Vera Vasilyevna): Vera Vasilyevna, what's happened?

KASHKADAMOVA: Trouble. I don't want to disturb you, Maria Alexandrovna, but there's trouble. I hurried over to warn you. . . .

MARIA ALEXANDROVNA: What has happened?

KASHKADAMOVA: The whole high-school council is coming to see you. Everybody is indignant. The director and the teachers are all indignant. Do you know what Volodya has done?

MARIA ALEXANDROVNA: No, I don't.

KASHKADAMOVA: I thought you always know everything your children do.

MARIA ALEXANDROVNA: They tell me themselves . . .

KASHKADAMOVA: I was sure Volodya would never have insulted the

Headmaster like that with your approval.

MARIA ALEXANDROVNA: Volodya? Insulted the Headmaster?



YOUNG LENIN AND HIS MOTHER. This scene from Act I shows Volodya Ulyanov (V. Yegorov) with Maria Ulyanova (S. Giatsintova).

KASHKADAMOVA (*Hesitating to tell the story*): Who is that playing so well?

MARIA ALEXANDROVNA: Olga, probably.

KASHKADAMOVA: How well Volodya played! With what depth, what taste!

MARIA ALEXANDROVNA: He's given up music.

KASHKADAMOVA (*Angrily*): Why, of course, how could he help giving up music since all those downtrodden people don't play?

MARIA ALEXANDROVNA: Vera Vasilyevna, what have the downtrodden got to do with it? You know very well that Volodya gave up his music after Ilya Nikolayevich died because he didn't want extra money spent on lessons.

KASHKADAMOVA (*Softening*): What a good boy he is! I want to scold him, but I just can't bring myself to it. I love all of you, but I can't understand why you are somehow so different from other families. I suppose it would be better if I didn't interfere.

MARIA ALEXANDROVNA: I am not pressing you, Vera Vasilyevna. If you don't consider it necessary, then don't tell me.

KASHKADAMOVA (*Excitedly*): Well, judge for yourself, Maria Alexandrovna. A bearded giant, a married man—and not a Russian, besides, but a Chuvash—comes to the Latin teacher and says, "Coach me for the high-school course as an out-student." The man is refused: he has no money. And then he raises a row. "Oppressors!" he shouts at the Latin teacher and the Headmaster. They order him to be thrown out . . .

MARIA ALEXANDROVNA: Thrown out?

KASHKADAMOVA: Thrown out. And all of a sudden—up runs Volodya and announces in front of everybody that he will coach this Chuvash so that he can get a diploma, and will do it "without any remuneration whatsoever." The Headmaster and the teachers took this as a slap in the face. What kind of discipline is this, I ask you? Is this what Ilya Nikolayevich taught his children?

MARIA ALEXANDROVNA: Ilya Nikolayevich, it is true, brought up his children to be highly disciplined. At the same time he taught them to be independent in their judgments and straightforward in their actions.

KASHKADAMOVA: Independent, indeed! (*Fervently*) For everything that the late Ilya Nikolayevich did for us



INTEGRITY. The boy Lenin stands firm in his resolution to help the Chuvash student scorned by the masters of the school.

school teachers I am ready to give my life for your family. But I will not be silent and I will always speak out the truth: Volodya is at a dangerous turning. Dear Maria Alexandrovna, he is to graduate from the high school this year. Times are so difficult . . . All morning there was a rumor going around the school about unrest among the pupils in Petersburg. People link it up. Nowadays everything is taken notice of. Even as it was, the teachers go around saying that Volodya has picked up preconceived notions. He thinks he sees oppressed people everywhere . . . Oh, how dangerous, how dangerous!

MARIA ALEXANDROVNA: I don't see any danger.

KASHKADAMOVA: But just think what's happening to Volodya, Maria Alexandrovna, just think of it! He's become a disputant, he's become too head-headed. No authorities exist for him. He wants to look at everything in his own way. He wants to find the causes of everything.

MARIA ALEXANDROVNA: I have noticed this tendency in Volodya from earliest childhood.

KASHKADAMOVA: Yes, he's given himself too free a rein. Not like Sasha.* He has a gentle, self-sacrificing character. Volodya is so much more impetuous, so much more fiery. He's uneven, too—one minute he's a boy and the next he passes judgments like an adult.

MARIA ALEXANDROVNA: Dear Vera Vasilyevna, it's out of your goodness of

*Vladimir's brother, Alexander; his senior by four years.

heart, your fondness for us . . . that you keep imagining all kinds of things.

(VLADIMIR enters the garden.)

KASHKADAMOVA: Volodya!

MARIA ALEXANDROVNA: You've come—that's fine.

KASHKADAMOVA: What's fine about it? I give up, I'm off . . . Who can argue with him? What chance have I . . .

VLADIMIR: How do you do, Vera Vasilyevna.

KASHKADAMOVA: How do you do, Volodya dear!

(She quickly goes off.)

VLADIMIR: Forgive me, Mother dear, for being late.

MARIA ALEXANDROVNA: Yes, you're late.

VLADIMIR: I couldn't help it.

MARIA ALEXANDROVNA: I believe you, but still you shouldn't come home late. I was worried and anxious.

VLADIMIR: Forgive me.

(There is a pause. MARIA ALEXANDROVNA waits for him to speak, but he is silent.)

MARIA ALEXANDROVNA: Volodya.

VLADIMIR: Yes, Mother dear.

MARIA ALEXANDROVNA (*Hesitant about bringing up the topic disturbing her*): Yes . . . what was it I wanted to tell you? . . . (*Avoiding the main topic*) Do you plan to go fishing on the island with Yegor?

VLADIMIR: Yes, I do, Mother. I was just going to tell you.

MARIA ALEXANDROVNA: I wish you'd put it off.

VLADIMIR: Why, Mother?

MARIA ALEXANDROVNA: The day after tomorrow will be seven months since Father died . . .

VLADIMIR: All right, Mother, I'll put it off. *(He goes up to her with a restrained gesture of affection.)* Dear Mother . . . *(He pauses.)* Are you displeased with me, Mother?

MARIA ALEXANDROVNA: Why do you ask?

VLADIMIR: I can see . . .

MARIA ALEXANDROVNA: Not displeased, Volodya, but worried.

VLADIMIR: You've heard? Everything?

MARIA ALEXANDROVNA: Yes, I've heard.

VLADIMIR *(Flaring up)*: Vera Vasilyevna, of course. *(Impetuously)* But, Mother, let me explain . . .

MARIA ALEXANDROVNA: Volodya. Keep calm. Take yourself in hand.

VLADIMIR *(Controlling himself)*: Very well, Mother. But just picture it: that poor Chuvash came to the high school in bast shoes and long homespun stockings . . . Probably straight from the village. Of course, the teachers, and pupils too, were supercilious and scornful right away: A Chuvash! *(Again he speaks very heatedly and impetuously.)* They humiliated him so. Really, Mother, I controlled myself, I didn't flare up. I only told the teachers that I would coach him free of charge. And the Chuvash, his name is Ogorodnikov—I shook his hand. Could I have done anything else, Mother? I simply couldn't!

MARIA ALEXANDROVNA: And later you had a talk with the teachers?

VLADIMIR: No. They'll come to see you, of course.

MARIA ALEXANDROVNA: Well, Volodya.

(There is a pause.)

VLADIMIR: You aren't going to say anything to me, Mother?

MARIA ALEXANDROVNA: I shall, Volodya dear, everything, but a bit later . . .

(VLADIMIR goes out.)

Scene II

(Same as Scene I. GORSKY and CHERNENKO enter the garden. MARIA ALEXANDROVNA comes into the garden from the house.)

GORSKY: How do you do, Maria Alexandrovna. We have come to see you.

MARIA ALEXANDROVNA: How do you do, gentlemen . . . Please be seated.

GORSKY *(Changing to a dry, formal tone)*: Dear Maria Alexandrovna, we have been asked to call on you by the high school. We are distressed by the behavior of high-school pupil Vladimir Ulyanov.

MARIA ALEXANDROVNA: I am acquainted with the facts, gentlemen. Did Volodya lose his temper? Was he rude?

CHERNENKO: No. He was a bit—er slightly challenging.

GORSKY: Permit me to say a few words from the point of view of principle. This affair enables us to judge the moral leanings of the youth of today. Vladimir Ulyanov, I will be told, is a model pupil. I agree, but today he interfered in the affairs of the Headmaster; tomorrow perhaps, he will interfere in the affairs of the Governor, and the day after, perhaps, he will want to dictate his will to the Government . . . We are called upon to set Vladimir Ulyanov on the road of life. With what aims will he enter upon it? As one who strengthens long-established foundations or as one who shakes them?

MARIA ALEXANDROVNA *(Calling)*: Volodya! *(VLADIMIR enters and bows.)* Excuse me, gentlemen, of what exactly is my son guilty?

CHERNENKO *(Hastily)*: Not guilty. Let us say—in error.

GORSKY: No, guilty. Guilty of the fact that he, Vladimir Ulyanov, insulted the Headmaster and the teachers.

CHERNENKO: From the lofty standpoint of abstract morals it would seem that we should approve of Volodya's disinterested impetuosity.

GORSKY: The times of impetuosity, my dear Chernenko, have long since passed. Actually, we cannot but admit . . . Yes, to be quite frank, that unkempt Chuvash is known to the police . . .

MARIA ALEXANDROVNA: Excuse me, but I would like to know what the high school demands of my son.

GORSKY: To have nothing to do with that alien. A pupil of our high school cannot have dealings with a Chuvash who has insulted the high school.

MARIA ALEXANDROVNA: Insulted it? In what way?

GORSKY: He called the director and us teachers "heartless bureaucrats."

MARIA ALEXANDROVNA: What do you say to that, Volodya?

VLADIMIR: Mother, you and father always looked upon falsehood and cow-

ardice as despicable. I promised Ogorodnikov that I would coach him for his exams, and I will.

GORSKY: So eighth-grade pupil Vladimir Ulyanov refuses?

VLADIMIR: I refuse.

GORSKY: Definitely?

VLADIMIR: Definitely.

CHERNENKO *(To MARIA ALEXANDROVNA)*: My God! Maria Alexandrovna, remember the terrible times in which we live. These are not the bright years of the 60's. "Baal triumphs," as Nadson put it. Remember how Ilya Nikolayevich suffered for the sake of the school. I beg you, Maria Alexandrovna . . .

GORSKY: Can it be that in Ilya Nikolayevich's family we shall not meet with concern for the reputation which the high school enjoys in the eyes of the authorities? Volodya's act has already spread beyond the walls of the high school.

VLADIMIR: I shall do as I have said.

GORSKY *(To Vladimir)*: Good. But perhaps we can come to a compromise—first apologize to the director.

VLADIMIR: I have nothing to apologize for . . .

GORSKY: Possibly, possibly . . .

CHERNENKO: I am terribly distressed.

GORSKY *(To Chernenko)*: Keep it to yourself. *(To Vladimir)*: Apologize, Volodya.

CHERNENKO: Apologize . . .

VLADIMIR: No.

GORSKY: Very well, Volodya, we shall make another concession. The last. If you do not wish to apologize, then don't. . . . If you wish to coach your alien for the exams, then do so. But—and this is imperative—so that nobody knows about it. As they say, mum's the word, and wash the dirty linen at home. On this, I trust, we'll come to an agreement.

VLADIMIR: No, it will be better if everybody learns how abominably your high school has acted.

GORSKY: You seem good at saying "No." In that case, unfortunately, we shall have to take stern measures . . . Vladimir Ulyanov will obviously be expelled, will be cast out of the high school, and out of decent society in general. What do you say to that, Maria Alexandrovna?

MARIA ALEXANDROVNA: I approve of Volodya's conduct. *(She rises.)* Excuse me, gentlemen.

(MARIA ALEXANDROVNA goes out, followed by VLADIMIR.)

People's Will Monstrously Falsified By Recent Yugoslav Elections

By P. Pavlic

THE so-called elections to the Yugoslav "Popular" Assembly—to the chamber of the union and the chamber of nationalities—on March 26 once again showed up the Tito-Rankovic fascist clique in its true colors.

In the course of the election campaign and during the elections themselves the working people of Yugoslavia were totally deprived of the possibility of freely expressing their will. The Belgrade rulers employed the entire arsenal of coercion to compel the voters to take part in this pitiful farce.

The elections in Yugoslavia were a monstrous falsification of the will of the Yugoslav people. In order to ensure the participation of a large percentage of the population in the "elections," the authorities informed—to be more exact, ordered—each voter beforehand where he was to vote and when. If a person was unable to come to the polling station at the designated hour he had to inform the election precinct commission of this in good time and receive permission. The Titoites also introduced certificates of participation in the elections. Persons without such certificates are now not hired for jobs, are evicted from their apartments, are not issued food coupons—in a word, they have lost their right to live. On "election" day and the day before, fascist toughs made speeches in which they openly threatened those who should fail to vote for Tito's fascist regime. Troops and special units were concentrated in the most "unquiet" districts.

Just as one would have expected, the "elections" began and ended under rampant terror. Thousands of people, men and women suspected of even the slightest hostility toward the "candidates" to the Assembly nominated by the Titoites, were put into prisons and concentration camps to join the 100,000 Yugoslav patriots already languishing there.

The entire voting procedure was such that it deprived the electorate of the possibility of giving free expression to

its will. The voting was not by ballots but by balls, which the voters dropped into the boxes. However, there was not a trace of the secret voting which formally is provided for by the law. Beside the boxes stood agents of the UDB (Rankovic's political police), who made a note of everyone who voted against the Tito candidates. The Belgrade correspondent of the London *Times*, a person who can in no way be suspected of trying to voice any doubts as to the official outcome of the "elections," reported that at all the polling stations he had visited members of the election commissions had sat directly behind the boxes of the People's Front, ostensibly to "guard" them.

The population came to the polls accompanied by "canvassers" who had orders to ensure at all costs that the voters for whom they were responsible showed up. Soldiers marched to the polling stations in columns, led by officers. They brought their own voters' lists with them—and such a system, of course, enabled specially selected groups of servicemen to vote at several polling stations. It was not only servicemen,

however, who were marched to the polls in columns, but the civilian population as well, pupils of trade schools, technical schools, and other schools.

Yugoslav fascist propaganda claims that the "elections" to the Assembly were a confirmation of the "trust of the voters" in the fascist regime set up by Tito's clique. Few people, however, put stock in this invention. Despite all the efforts of the fascist propagandists, despite the obvious falsification and juggling of the returns, the "elections" showed that Yugoslavia's working people are coming out more and more actively against the Tito regime. Members of the families of the 100,000 Yugoslav patriots languishing in prisons and concentration camps voted against the fascist dictatorship; against it voted the 400,000 factory and office workers who on Tito's own admission failed to appear for work in the course of 1949, who refused to work under slave conditions in the mines, factories, and mills. Against the Yugoslav traitors voted hundreds of thousands of peasants who are virtual serfs of the kulaks, and tens of thousands of Yugoslav young men and women serving terms in the slave labor camps which the Titoites call "voluntary" brigades.

The Tito press itself was compelled to admit the growing resistance of Yugoslavia's working people: it reported that more than 600,000 Yugoslav citizens voted against the candidates put up by the Belgrade clique. But this figure, of course, is remote from the truth.

In Belgrade itself, where a huge army, bureaucracy, and police apparatus are concentrated and where many army and police units are stationed, more than 25,000 persons voted against the Tito clique. Throughout the country as a whole, a high percentage of the population boycotted the elections. The Reuters correspondent reported that in Klatseva, the district where Tito was born, 23 per cent of the electorate did not take part in the "elections," and of



B. Rezanov in "New Times"

The voter is free to choose . . .

those who did go to the polls 18 per cent voted against the Tito candidates.

A high percentage (18.3) voted against the Tito "candidates" in the Kumanov election district in Macedonia. In the town of Subotitsa, a big industrial center in Vojvodina, 25.35 per cent of the electors voted against the Tito "candidates" in the first election district, 22.69 per cent voted against them in the second election district, and 30.22 per cent voted against them in the third election district. If to this is added the fact that when the Titoites published the final returns of the "elections" in Subotitsa they prudently said nothing about the percentage which had not gone to the polls, that is, which boycotted the "elections," it is not difficult to imagine what a failure the Tito camarilla suffered in the other industrial centers of Yugoslavia as well.

The working people of Yugoslavia know from their own experience that the so-called "Popular" Assembly has long since ceased to be an organ of peo-

ple's power and has become a base tool of the henchmen of the warmongers. The previous assembly allowed the Tito-Rankovic clique to do away with all the gains of people's democracy and to set up a sanguinary reign of fascist terror in the country. The Titoites arrested almost one-third of the deputies to the former Assembly—true representatives of the people—notwithstanding their inviolability as deputies; the Titoites also arrested two ministers of the central government and 20 ministers of the republican governments.

Can the Yugoslav people harbor any illusions as to the new composition of the Assembly? Of course not. The Assembly just "elected" does not hold forth anything good for the working people of Yugoslavia. It is a gathering of Tito's henchmen. According to information published in the democratic press, 377 "deputies" or 61 per cent of all the Tito "deputies," are ministers of the so-called central and republican governments, diplomats and high state officials; 10 per cent of the "deputies" are

high-ranking officers in the army and in Rankovic's Gestapo; 11 per cent are from the top circles of Tito's "party," which has long since become an appendage of the police apparatus.

Of the 90 candidates nominated by the Titoites from Serbia, Croatia, and Slovenia to the chamber of nationalities, 45 were active figures of the former bourgeois parties, while the rest belong to Tito's entourage. Only three of the 170 candidates for this chamber were of working-class origin, and there was not a single rank-and-file peasant.

The real attitude of the Yugoslav people to the "elections" was expressed by the radio station of the Yugoslav revolutionary emigrés, which stated in one of its broadcasts: "The election results are a base falsification of the will of the Yugoslav people. The Yugoslav people regard these elections as invalid, and the "Popular" Assembly, in which there is not a single genuine representative of the people, as unlawful."

A Muscovite's Diary

Archangel Thrives; New Stores Opened

Five new, large and well-equipped shops have opened recently in Archangel, the big port city on the White Sea. The shops included a grocery and delicatessen store; two furniture stores, and two ready-made clothes shops.

Many of the existing stores in the city have been enlarged and improved.

Since the latest reduction in retail prices, sales of sausages, tinned foods, butter, and confectionery goods have more than doubled in Archangel. The demand for cultural articles has increased sharply. For instance, the daily sale of radio sets is five times higher than before the price reduction, and there is a greatly increased demand for high quality ready-made goods, textiles, and perfumes.

MOSCOW RADIO BROADCASTS IN ENGLISH

May 1—May 14

Radio programs in English will be broadcast from Moscow to the United States on the following schedule from May to May 14.

All time used is Eastern Daylight Saving Time.

Daily evening programs of news, political commentary, and sidelights on Soviet life are broadcast in three periods: from 7:20 P.M. to 8:30 P.M., from 9 P.M. to 10 P.M. and from 10:30 P.M. to 12:00 (midnight).

All programs may be heard on 15.23, 15.11, 11.96, 11.71 and 9.69 megacycles.

The second and third programs are also broadcast on two additional frequencies: 15.18 and 11.82 megacycles.

All programs begin with the news and a review of the press. These are

followed by comment on Soviet or international subjects.

The following special features are scheduled for the evening programs:

Mondays, May 1 and May 8—programs for farmers.

Tuesdays, May 2 and May 9—programs for youth.

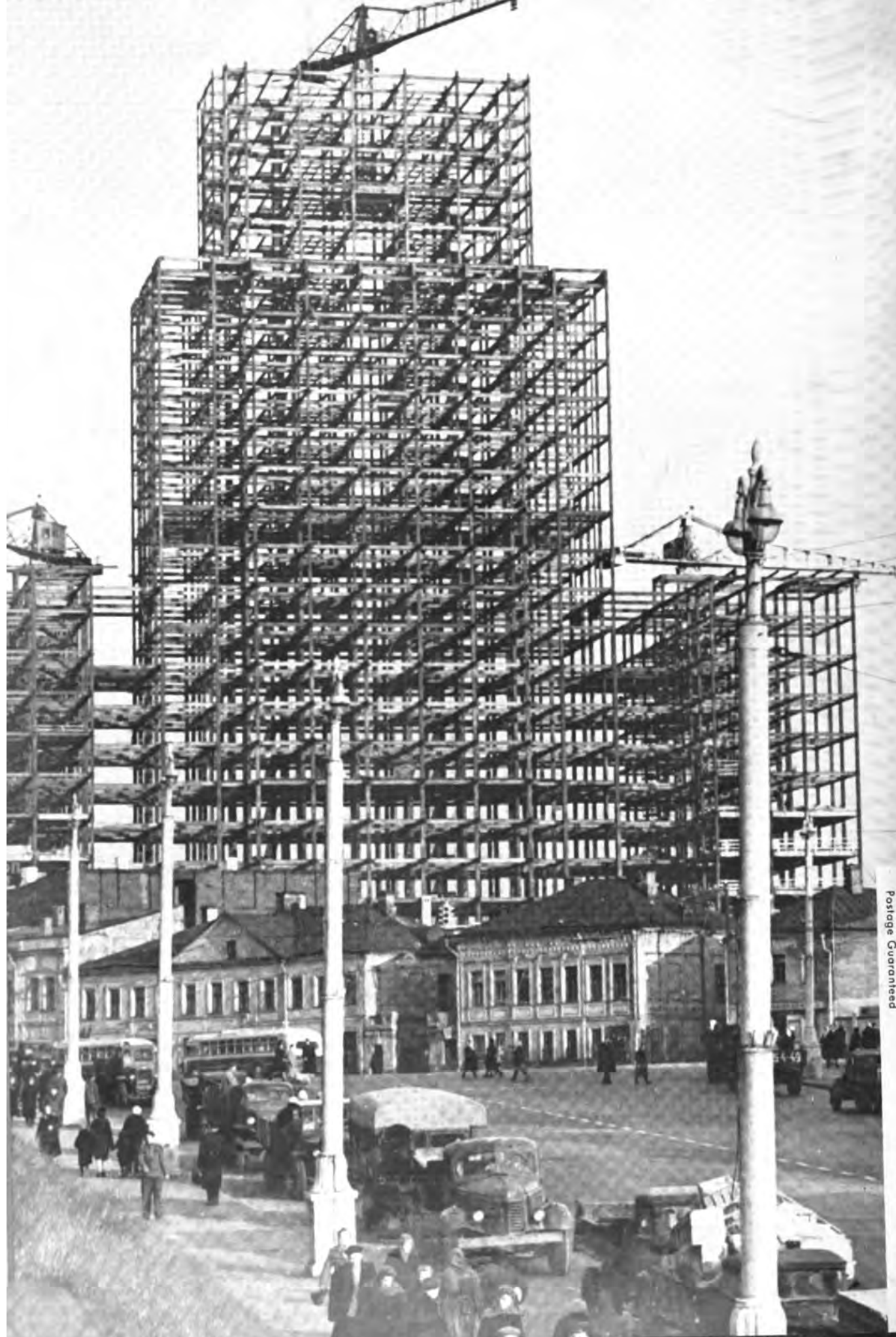
Wednesdays, May 3 and May 10—scientific and cultural programs.

Thursdays, May 4 and May 11—programs in Russian for American Slavs.

Fridays, May 5 and May 12—literary and musical programs entitled: "In the Republics of the Land of the Soviets."

Saturdays, May 6 and May 13—economic reviews, weekly sports reviews, replies to letters from listeners.

Sundays, May 7 and May 14—concerts.



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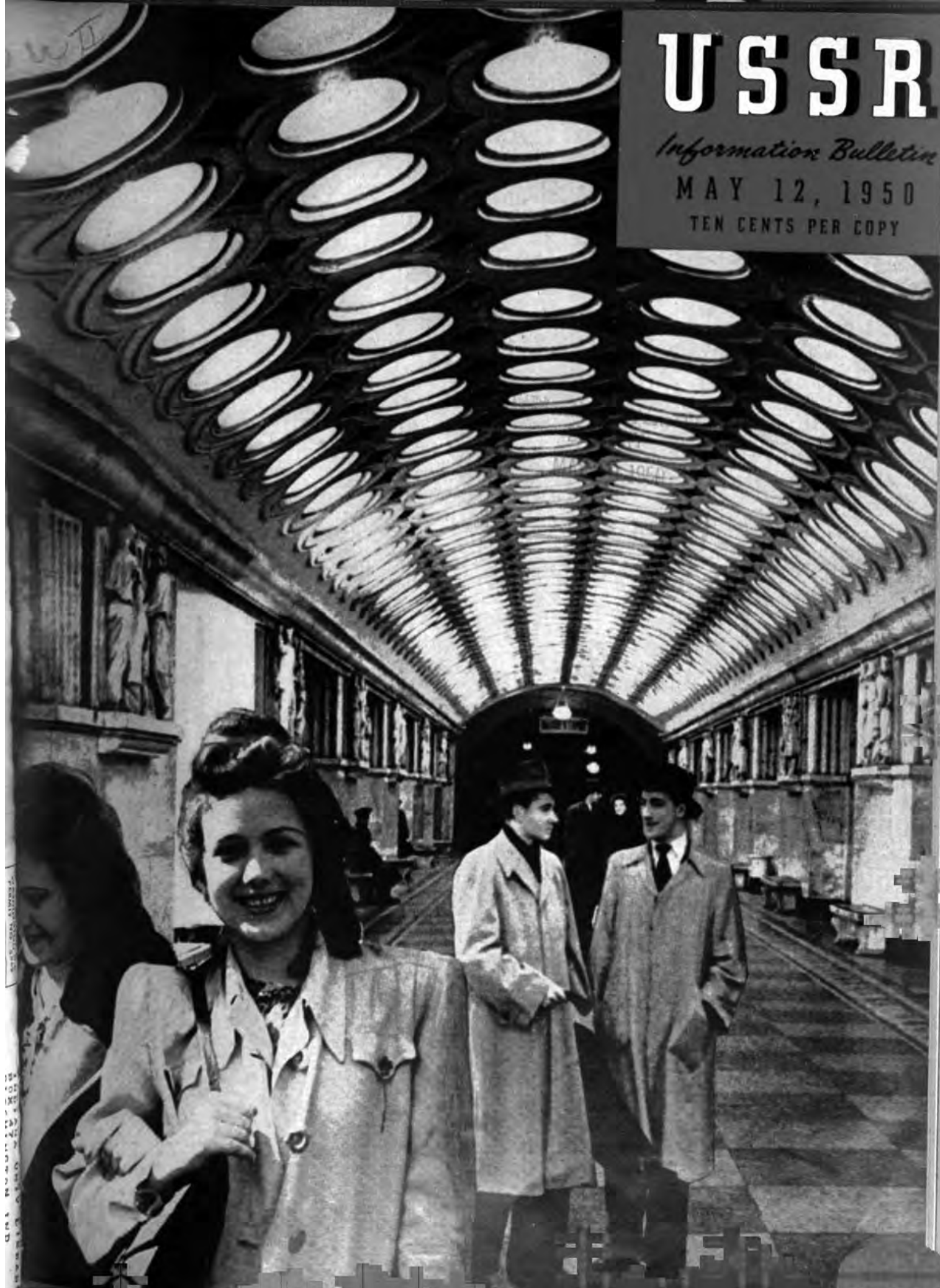
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THE COVER: FRONT. A corridor of the *Elektrozavodskaya* Subway Station. Moscow's famous Metro will be 15 years old May 15. (See pictures on Page 277.) **BACK.** A little girl dances during a halt in a Moscow May Day demonstration.

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Historic Victory of the Soviet People In the Great Patriotic War

By Colonel N. Nikiforov
Master of Science (Military)

MAY 9 was celebrated by the Soviet people and by all other freedom-loving peoples as the fifth anniversary of the historic victory over fascist Germany. The chains of fascist slavery, which fettered many peoples of Europe, were discarded on this day in 1945, and the danger of enslavement which hovered over all mankind was eliminated.

The Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War of 1941-1945 was vivid evidence of the invincible strength of the Soviet social system, of the Soviet state system, of the Soviet armed forces which, under the genius of Stalin's leadership, smashed the huge war machine of Hitler Germany in titanic battle, the very war machine which but a short time prior to that had swept triumphantly through almost the whole of Europe.

It is no secret that for three years the Soviet Army fought single-handed against the armed forces of the Hitlerite coalition, receiving assistance from the Allies only in the form of some armaments, munitions and food, which amounted to no more than four per cent of what was then being produced by Soviet industry.

In the very first days after their perfidious attack on the USSR, Hitler's armored hordes encountered such resistance from the small, as yet not fully mobilized Soviet border divisions as foiled the Hitlerite plan of blitzkrieg.

With extreme strain and the mobilization of all their reserves, and at the cost of unprecedented losses, the Hitlerite troops nevertheless penetrated to the neighborhood of Leningrad and Moscow and took short-lived possession of Rostov, in the south.

But at these points they were dealt powerful blows by the Soviet troops: at Leningrad, after sustaining a number of defeats, the Hitlerites were forced to the defensive; the pitiful remnants of the Hitlerite divisions which captured Rostov had to flee for their lives; and on the approaches to Moscow the prin-



Generalissimo Joseph Vissarionovich Stalin

cipal striking group of the Hitler army was dealt a crushing defeat which sent it reeling back to depths of 270 to 400 kilometers.* Having lost almost all its materiel, this group was likewise forced to the defensive.

These very first blows of the Soviet Army dispelled the fascist myth about the "invincibility" of the German Army; the utter failure of the Hitlerite calculations on a "lightning" defeat of the

land of socialism, on the instability of the Soviet social and state system, and on the superiority of the German Army became obvious at that time. Only the absence of a second front in Europe enabled the ringleaders of Hitler Germany at that time to save their troops from a complete debacle and to muster forces in the spring of 1942 for a new offensive in one direction, and no longer on the entire front.

While giving them short-lived tactical successes, the summer offensive of 1942

* 1 kilometer = .62137 of a mile.

in the Stalingrad direction sharply aggravated the strategic position of the Hitlerites. Carrying out Stalin's brilliant plan, the Soviet troops punctured the front of the Hitlerite armies at two points simultaneously, encircled it, and in bitter fighting completely destroyed

22 divisions of Hitler's crack troops at Stalingrad.

The Battle of Stalingrad marked the decline of the German-fascist army; the Hitlerites never recovered from this defeat. The Battle of Stalingrad also exerted a tremendous influence on the situa-

tion at the other fronts of the Second World War. It diverted the blow of the Hitlerite army from Suez and cleared the way for invading Tunisia for the Anglo-American troops; moreover, the Hitlerites had to take careful stock of every division, and they concentrated the remnants of their forces on the Soviet-German theater of operations where the outcome of the war was being decided.

The Battle of Stalingrad was followed by the mass expulsion of the German-fascist invaders from Soviet territory, although the Hitlerites still had more than 250 divisions in the USSR. The real participation of the British and American troops in the war at that moment was expressed in the fact that they tied down four German and eleven Italian divisions in Africa.

The third major offensive launched by the Hitlerite Command at Kursk, in the summer of 1943 after its "total mobilization," failed to bring even temporary, tactical success to the German fascist troops. The counteroffensive of the Soviet troops converted this German "offensive" into a disorderly flight. The Battle of Kursk brought the German-fascist army to the brink of disaster; the Hitlerites were compelled to retreat farther and farther to the west. After suffering a number of other defeats, the German-fascist army was compelled to clear out by the winter of 1943-44 from a considerable part of the Soviet territory which it had temporarily occupied.

During the course of 1944, the Soviet troops dealt 10 consecutive crushing blows which sealed the doom of the German armed forces. At the time when the Soviet troops were delivering the fifth of these crushing blows, with the result that in the course of one operation the entire central group of the German armies, composed of more than 30 divisions, was completely encircled and destroyed in Byelorussia, at that time the second front was a barely perceptible line on the map of Europe in northwestern France.

As a result of the 10 crushing blows dealt in 1944, the Hitlerites were ousted from the territory of the Soviet Union; under the impact of these defeats, Finland, Romania, and Bulgaria dropped out of the fascist coalition, and military operations were carried beyond the bor-



FLAG OF VICTORY. High over the Reichstag in Berlin, Soviet soldiers raise their red flag.

ders of the Soviet Union. The fascist beast was driven into his own lair.

At that period, the main forces of the Hitlerite army—more than 200 divisions—were concentrated against the USSR, and only a few dozen secondary divisions were kept on the western front. At the end of 1944, the German troops fighting in western Europe succeeded in striking a blow at the Allies and menacing the Anglo-American troops with defeat in the Ardennes. Winston Churchill, the British Prime Minister at that time, appealed for assistance to the Supreme Commander-in-Chief of the USSR, J. V. Stalin. This assistance was rendered without delay in the form of an offensive of the Soviet armed forces on a more than 1,200-kilometer-long front, from the Baltic to the Carpathians. In the course of this operation, the Soviet troops in three weeks covered the distance of 500 kilometers from the Vistula to the Oder and saved the Anglo-French troops from the danger of defeat and a "second Dunkirk."

This was followed by the defeat inflicted on the German-fascist troops by the Soviet Army in Hungary; on April 4, 1945 the last German soldier was ousted from that country, which received her freedom at the hand of the Soviet Army.

On April 16, the Soviet troops launched their last offensive—on Berlin. By April 25 the ring around Berlin was snapped, and on the same day the Soviet troops reached the Elbe. On April 30, the Soviet troops hoisted the banner of victory over the Reichstag, and May 2 witnessed the surrender of the remnants of the Berlin garrison.

The world historic significance of the Soviet people's remarkable victory in the Great Patriotic War lies in that it was primarily a victory for the Soviet social system which revealed its superiority over any other social system. It was a victory for the Soviet state system, a system of state organization in which the national question and the problem of co-operation of nations were solved better than in any other multinational state. It was a victory for the Soviet Army, which proved itself to be the foremost army of our time with the most up-to-date armaments, the most experienced staff of commanders, and high morale and fighting fitness. It was



VICTORY PARADE. The captured flags of Hitler's armies on the pavement of Red Square, Moscow.

a victory for the wise and farsighted policy of the Bolshevik Party, the organizer and inspirer of all the efforts of the Soviet people on the fighting and labor fronts. It was a victory for the advanced Stalin military science and for J. V. Stalin's strategic genius, a victory

for the Stalin political and state leadership.

The great exploit of the Soviet people will forever be impressed in human memory as an example of heroic and self-sacrificing service to the cause of peace and security of the peoples.

The Springtime of Mankind

By Boris Lavrenyov

Soviet Writer, Stalin Prize Winner

FROM the Pacific Ocean to the Baltic Sea, and from the Arctic Ocean to the Black Sea, a warm spring wind sweeps over the fields, forests, and mountains of the Soviet Union, and under its lifegiving breath the Soviet earth awakens for a new blossoming. Spring is here.

It is a noteworthy spring for the entire Soviet people. It marks the fifth anniversary of our victory over fascist Germany. This year the Soviet Union is completing the first five-year period of a plan, tremendous in its scope, for the restoration and further development of the national economy, a plan worked out and inspired by Stalin's genius.

The Soviet people greet spring with joy and hope. It is the symbol of the country's fruitful labor and peaceful flourishing.

The fraternal family of Soviet Republics looks back with pride on the path traversed during the past five years. In April, 1945, the last salvos resounded in the Great Patriotic War, thrust upon the Soviet Union by German fascism. We waged this war for the honor, freedom, and independence of our socialist homeland, to liberate mankind from the yoke of unprecedented oppression and slavery. Like a plague the war spread across the Soviet earth, leaving a trail of blood, ruins, and the bitter smoke of smoldering fires. Millions of the finest people bravely gave their young lives for the lofty purpose of completely and finally routing the hordes of savages, criminals, and madmen who considered themselves a master race and who unleashed a world slaughter for the sake of their psychopathic idea of world domination.

At the price of supreme effort, sacrifice, and heroism on the part of the Soviet people at the battle fronts and on the home front we won victory, and the Soviet banner was unfurled over fascism's last citadel—Berlin.

Our fighting men stacked the victo-

rious weapons of the Soviet Army in the arsenals and returned to peaceful labor.

The war left frightful scars on the territory of our native land where the Hitlerite hordes passed. All that our people had built up by their selfless, inspired, free labor—everything was destroyed, smashed, defiled by the foul hands of the Hitlerite savages. No other country suffered such losses or endured such trials in the recent war as fell to the lot of the Soviet people. And no other people displayed such resolute courage and heroism in the face of these trials as did the Soviet people. Only Soviet men and women, trained by the greatest of revolutions, the socialist revolution, which changed man's entire makeup, were able not to lose heart and courage at the sight of the nightmarish damage wreaked in the country by the fascist scum.

The Soviet people have a boundless reserve of optimism and vitality, of confidence in their future. Our villages and towns, which had been turned into ashes and ruins, have been rebuilt and have been made more beautiful than they were before. The revived shops of our factories have become far more extensive; our peasants are reaping crop yields unheard of before the war; where five years ago guns boomed and the blackened earth smoldered, today life is flourishing and triumphant.

We are building all this with our own hands, without bowing to anyone, without taking alms from anyone, alms which have to be repaid by a country's renunciation of its sovereignty and national dignity.

Our people's labor—labor which in our country has become a matter of glory, valor and honor—has brought us brilliant victories on the labor front, just as the heroism of our fighting men brought us victories on the battle fronts.

Today our country is already leading a richer life than before the war. The Soviet people have forgotten the mean-

ing of a food shortage, of curtailed rations, of food coupons. The citizen of the Soviet land does not weigh out meat and fats on an apothecary's scale as do the citizens of Great Britain to this day. Our ruble has taken a firm and worthy place among the currencies of the world.

We know that the many millions of honest, common people all over the world, who know and remember what mankind owes to the Soviet Union, are following our life, our achievements, and our victories on the peace front with profound sympathy, seeing the truth about our country through the stifling fog of lies and slander.

We also know that our achievements and our victories are evoking malicious hatred among the international order of usurers, profiteers, and lovers of dishonest gain, among exploiters and oppressors of all shades. Our enemies are very well aware of the truth about us. This truth frightens them and drives them into a frenzy, and they are doing their utmost to conceal it from their nations by filthy lies and insinuations. The adept hand of Churchill, that king of vultures, has put into circulation base inventions about an "iron curtain" and "red imperialism," about mysterious aggressive intentions on the part of the Soviet Union.

All honest people the world over know that this is a lie. Our life is clearly exposed to the view of all who wish to become acquainted with it. Our intentions are honest and frank, just as our life is. We want one thing: peace. We profoundly believe that mankind exists, not for the purpose of mutual extermination, but for the peaceful co-existence of all the nations of our planet, regardless of color of skin, cultural level, or economic potential. Mankind exists for work, for the creation of material and cultural values, and, notwithstanding the differences in political systems, it can serve these aims in friendly unity—the only aims that justify the lofty

Movement of World Peace Partisans Is Indomitable Force

By Zinaida Gagarina

Member of the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress

THE Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress held a session in Stockholm, which lasted from March 15 to 19. The session was attended by about 170 delegates, representing hundreds of millions of people who are actively fighting for peace and against war.

Great changes have taken place in the time between the Paris session of the World Peace Congress held in April of last year, and the recent Stockholm session of the Permanent Committee. The Paris Congress was only the beginning of an organized struggle of partisans of peace on an international scale. The Stockholm session signifies a new phase of the struggle. At present the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress is the center of an organized front of fighters for peace the world

over. The Stockholm session of the Permanent Committee testifies to the growth and consolidation of the international movement of partisans of peace. The movement is spreading out and embracing new millions of people and new strata of society. In Italy, for example, there are 30,000 committees for the defense of peace. In France, hundreds of thousands of workers and factory committees are united in more than 3,000 peace councils. Fifty-two national committees for the defense of peace are currently affiliated with the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress. The Committee also maintains regular contact with democratic organizations in 29 other countries. In the struggle for peace an increasingly large role is being played by the growing international women's

democratic movement. All of this vividly illustrates the increasing strength of the camp of peace and democracy.

After the Rome session of the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress, the partisans of peace throughout the world intensified their activities, and the movement became more effective. The initiative of the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress in appealing to the parliaments of all countries to stop the armaments drive and to outlaw atomic weapons was, no doubt, an important contribution to the struggle for peace. An example of the effectiveness of the struggle to check the attempts of the imperialists to unleash a new war is the action taken by the dockers and railroad workers of France, Italy, Holland, Belgium and other countries, who are refusing to unload arms delivered from across the ocean. The vigorous stand taken by the women of France against the war in Viet Nam, the struggle of the Italian peasantry under the slogan "Land, not war!" the growing strength and consciousness of the peoples in the dependent and colonial countries—all these factors are contributive to the cause of peace. The decisions of the Stockholm session of the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress are also examples of effective action in defense of peace.

The session heard a report on the activities of the Permanent Committee, delivered by the General Secretary of the Committee, Jean Laffitte. It discussed and issued an appeal demanding the outlawing of the atomic weapon as a weapon of intimidation and mass extermination of human beings, and branding as a war criminal that government which first uses the atomic weapon against any country. In issuing this appeal, the session urged all people of good will to endorse it with their signatures. The proposal to brand as a war criminal that government which

The Springtime of Mankind

name of Man. That is what our great teachers—Marx, Engels, Lenin, and Stalin—teach us.

We are conducting a staunch and consistent fight for peace. And shoulder to shoulder with us in this fight stand hundreds of millions of people to whom is alien the bestial, antediluvian custom of resolving contradictions by sanguinary butchery which brings misfortune to all men and women.

We stand for peace! In favor of war is only an insignificant group of the international trust of thieves for whom the nations are small change in their sordid business.

We know the names of all these knights of the coin, these fomenters of war. There are so few of them in the world in comparison with the genuine people that their complete address book would hardly take up more than 100 pages in large type. They are the heads of banks and stock exchanges, the magnates of cartels, trusts, and monopolies,

the ignorant corporals with the epaulets of generals, servile traitors and renegades of the "socialist" parties. All of mankind hates this foul pack, and hour by hour this hatred is becoming increasingly active.

We want peace! But not because we are afraid of war. As distinct from our enemies, we attentively study world history. We know the end that befell the insane plans to conquer the world and turn all people into slaves, the plans that were nurtured by all those who were obsessed with the ideas of conquest, from Tamerlane to Adolph Hitler. We know that today the rulers of certain capitalist countries who have lost their sense of reality are straining at the leash to occupy the place left vacant by the mad "fuhrer."

We do not want war! We honestly tender the branch of peace even to our enemies. And we say to all our friends, whose number is countless: Long live peace! Long live the peaceful springtime of mankind.

first uses the atomic weapon was made by the outstanding French scientist and one of the active sponsors of the international peace movement—Frederic Joliot-Curie, who is the Chairman of the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress. His proposal was enthusiastically welcomed by the members of the session, and it was included in the text of the appeal. I must admit that it was the first time that I had witnessed such complete unanimity on the part of persons holding various political views, persons of diverse origins and social standings, and of different religious faiths. The appeal of the Permanent Committee was adopted to the applause of all the delegates attending the session. All participants of the session unanimously signed the appeal, thereby expressing their will to deal the enemy a severe blow and to frustrate the criminal plans of the war instigators.

I will never forget the solemn moment when the important document was being signed.

Each of the delegates was seized with a feeling of responsibility to his people, to history, and to our generation. The Soviet delegation was happy in its cognizance that among the partisans of peace it represented one of the strongest and most reliable forces of peace—the great, peace-loving Soviet people.

The world is aware of the fact that there no longer exists a monopoly on the utilization of atomic energy, that the Soviet Union has unraveled the secret of producing atomic weapons, and yet, we did not doubt for a moment that all our people would affix their signatures to the appeal of the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress.

The session decided to convene the Second World Peace Congress in the fourth-quarter of the current year and posed before the movement of the partisans of peace the task of invigorating the peace movement to the utmost and of broadening its ranks.

In their speeches at the session, the delegates said that the partisans of peace should explain to the people the necessity for resolute action in combating the warmongers. They pointed out that of equal danger to the movement of the partisans of peace are the complacent optimists, who say that there is no war and there will be no war, and the fatalists, who are convinced that war is inevitable. All members of the session

realized that such moods must be repulsed and that the peace champions must increase their vigilance, must further augment their ranks, and must wage the struggle for peace with still greater vigor.

The women speakers at the session, representing the national committees of Czechoslovakia, Italy, the USSR, Israel, Hungary, and a number of other countries, spoke of the readiness of the women in their countries to fight for peace and to safeguard the cause of peace.

The Swedish democratic public welcomed the session with exceptional warmth and sympathy, despite the fact that the bourgeois press made no small effort to create an atmosphere of hostility around the session. Also unsuccessful was the conspiracy of silence with the object of concealing from the public the activities of the session and the arrival of the delegates. Delegates to the session attended gatherings of peace defenders in all parts of the country. They attended the meetings of building workers, railwaymen, office employees, metal toolers, textile workers, and bricklayers. And wherever they appeared, the members of the session heard speakers ardently approve the activities of the Permanent Committee and express solidarity with the common struggle for peace. "Peace can be preserved only on condition that atomic weapons are outlawed," said the bricklayers of Stockholm.

The ordinary people of Sweden were shocked with indignation when they learned that Professor Joliot-Curie, a scientist of world renown and the winner of a Nobel Prize, was refused accommodations in a hotel for the sole reason that he arrived in Stockholm as a partisan of peace, and not simply as a scientist. To counterbalance such action on the part of the reactionaries, the Swedish people demonstrated their sympathy and esteem for Joliot-Curie at one of the meetings in Stockholm. The day of the meeting coincided with Joliot-Curie's 50th birthday, and many of those who gathered in the audience presented the scientist with gifts and warmly congratulated him on the occasion.

The Soviet delegation was given an exceptionally cordial welcome by the Swedish public and the Swedish common people who expressed feelings of solidarity and friendship for the Soviet people in their active struggle for peace. In Stockholm, Linköping and Sundbyberg I met with Swedish scientists and writers, with representatives of the left union of Swedish women, with trade-unionists, and with working men and women. Judging from their questions about life in the Soviet Union, I understood that they desire to learn the truth, to learn all they can about the Soviet Union. I repeatedly heard them say: "We have faith in the might of the USSR, we believe that it does not want war, and that peace will vanquish war."

Shostakovich's May Day Message Urges Work for World Peace

The Soviet composer, Dmitri Shostakovich, issued the following greeting on May Day:

THE cause of peace is a great cause. Every honest person lives to create and build. To merge with the popular movement in defense of peace, actively to work in it and for it, is the only correct road for a modern writer or artist, composer or actor. Only when he is in the ranks of that movement and undividedly devotes his creative work to it can the artist remain consistently true to himself.

Soviet art reveals the spiritual riches

of man, raises high the feeling of love for his people, his Motherland. It is imbued with the ideas of creation, of construction, of building, of free and joyful labor. In the atmosphere of the capitalist world, where the hunt for profit holds sway, art either degenerates into a monstrous pose or is stifled and dies.

Today, on May Day, I address my voice to the workers of Moscow and the whole world: Enter the ranks of the active fighters for peace, help the peoples to prevent the war which the jailers and stiflers of freedom are preparing. Fight for peace and democracy! Peace will conquer war!

Millions Sign World Peace Petitions

In Growing Demonstration

WITH every day the struggle for peace is taking on greater scope. New millions of people are placing themselves in the ranks of the active defenders of peace. An insuperable obstacle—constant preparedness to defend the cause of peace—is being erected throughout the world in the path of the imperialist aggressors who are feverishly accelerating the preparations for a war.

Every step of the warmongers is meeting a proper rebuff. This is shown, for example, by recent developments in Western European ports where the first shipments of armaments are starting to arrive. In order to unload these shipments, the authorities were obliged to declare martial law, to encircle the ports with troops, and to unload the arms cargoes secretly under the protection of guns and tanks.

In Toulon and Cherbourg, in Bizerte and Tunis, in Antwerp and Hamburg—everywhere the shipments of armaments arrive, they are met by powerful demonstrations of protest, mass strikes of workers resolutely coming out against the warmongers.

The appeal of the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress on the unconditional prohibition of the atomic weapon and the declaration to brand as a war criminal that government which is first to use the atomic weapon has met with the warm support of all people of good will. The mass campaign to collect signatures for this appeal has embraced all the countries of the world. Thousands of activists—fighters for peace—are visiting houses in towns and villages in France, Italy, Belgium, Holland, Western Germany, and other countries, collecting signatures to the appeal of the Permanent Committee. Everybody who wants to defend the cause of peace, to save his home, his relatives, from the disaster of a new

war, signs the appeal on the prohibition of the atomic weapon.

Among those who have signed the appeal are people of different occupations and faiths, nationalities and political beliefs. They are united by one great desire—to defend peace, to snatch from the hands of the instigators of a new war the weapon of savagery and aggression.

Scientists and cultural workers are coming out more actively each day in defense of peace. Hundreds of them have put their signatures to the appeal of the Permanent Committee.

"I promise that every page written by me will serve the cause of peace," said the Romanian writer, Ruxandra Palade.

Groups of workers, trade-union organizations, municipalities, and unions of cultural workers are subscribing to the appeal of the Permanent Committee.

In France many thousands of people of good will have already signed the appeal, and the campaign to collect signatures is assuming broader and broader scope. In Marseille more than 100,000 signatures were already gathered in the first days of May. In the city of Calais members of the organizations, Fighters for Peace and Freedom and the Union of Republican Youth of France, canvassed 150 blocks and gathered 6,000 signatures. The National Committee of the Union of Republican Youth of France at its session on April 29 to 30 decided to gather 8,000,000 signatures to the appeal. To mark the 50th anniversary of the birth of Maurice Thorez, several sections of the Communist Party in the Department of Pas-de-Calais announced the results of their campaign to collect signatures. For example, Communist Party sections of four towns had collected a total of 19,724 signatures.

In Austria the Union of Democratic Women of Austria and the organization, Free Austrian Youth, began a mass cam-

paign to collect signatures among the population in all the districts of the country. The campaign was especially successful in Innsbruck, Tyrol, and in various towns of Carinthia. Councils of Peace Supporters were created in five Vienna districts.

In Norway workers of a radio plant in Oslo, workers of the paper mill in Granfoss, workers of the lumber mill in Fredrikstad, and workers in other enterprises unanimously decided to affix their signatures to the appeal.

In Finland the appeal had already been signed by 300,000 persons by the end of March.

In Western Germany, in a period of only a few days, more than 100,000 signatures were collected among the workers of the Ruhr and Rhine districts. In many towns and villages from 90 to 100 per cent of the residents affixed their signatures.

In the German Democratic Republic the collection of signatures started on May 1. During the first two days alone, in Saxony-Anhalt more than 2,000,000 signatures were gathered; in Thuringia, 1,830,000 signatures; and in Saxony 1,650,000 signatures. Thus in two days about 5,500,000 signatures were gathered in only three States of the Republic.

In all the countries of people's democracy the movement to collect signatures took on great scope and met with the complete support of the Governments.

In Romania about 4,500,000 signatures were collected by the end of April.

In Hungary the number was 6,806,130—and of this number Budapest alone gathered 1,328,817. All over the country 24,583 local committees to defend peace have been created.

In Bulgaria, 5,429,719 signatures were collected by May 1, 1950. This means that almost all of the adult population in Bulgaria affixed their signatures to the appeal of the Permanent

Thousands March in Moscow's Red Square In Celebration of May Day

By Vladimir Tregubov

ON May 1, Moscow's Red Square was the scene of a military parade and demonstration in which many thousands of working people of the capital took part.

The radiant sun shone down on the city from an unclouded blue sky. The state flag of the USSR flew over the building of the Supreme Soviet. On the building, in a frame of red banners, were portraits of the great leaders of the Soviet people, the founders of the socialist State, Lenin and Stalin. There were streamers inscribed with slogans of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (Bolsheviks) addressed to all Soviet people and to millions of common folk the world over.

Assembled on the reviewing stands

for the public were the finest representatives of Moscow—workers, scientists, men of letters and the arts—all those whose selfless and enthusiastic efforts facilitate the building of communism.

There were also many guests from the people's democracies—Poland, Romania, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Bulgaria—representatives of the great Chinese people, delegations of the Korean and German Republics, representatives of the General Confederation of Labor of France and the Italian Confederation of Labor, a British workers' delegation, guests from the Western Zones of Germany, from Denmark, Austria, and other countries.

At 9:58 A.M., the leader of the Soviet people, Joseph Stalin, and leading members of the Soviet Government and of

the Communist Party appeared on the government reviewing stand, and a thunderous ovation reverberated through Red Square.

Joseph Stalin was on the Government reviewing stand. To all Soviet people, to all progressive mankind, Stalin is the embodiment of the wisdom and valor of the heroic Bolshevik Party, of the energy and the will of the peoples of the Soviet Union who are building communism; Stalin's name stands for the happiness, brotherhood, and friendship of peoples.

After reviewing the troops on parade, Army General Sergei Shtemenko came to the microphone. In the name of the Soviet Government and of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union he extended May Day greetings and congratulations to the soldiers of the Soviet Army, to the working people of the Soviet Union, and to the foreign guests who came to Moscow for the celebrations. Sergei Shtemenko declared that the Soviet people, led by the party of Lenin and Stalin, greeted May Day with new victories; that during the five years which have passed since the end of the war, the Soviet country not only restored its economy but surpassed the prewar economic level; that the Soviet Army and Navy guard the achievements of the Soviet people and world peace.

Sergei Shtemenko led cheers in honor of the great Soviet people and their armed forces, in honor of the Government of the USSR, of the Bolshevik Party, in honor of the beloved leader and teacher of the Soviet people, J. V. Stalin.

Then the air was filled with the solemn strains of the Soviet National Anthem which was followed by an artillery salute. Military units—students of military academies and schools, infantrymen, artillerymen, and seamen—filed past the reviewing stands, and tanks passed with a clatter and roar. Heavy airships plied

Millions Sign Peace Petitions

(Continued from page 263)

Committee, and by this they showed their will to fight for peace, democracy, and socialism, and against the imperialist warmongers.

The Government of Czechoslovakia officially handed to the Governments with which it maintains diplomatic relations a resolution of the Czechoslovakian National Assembly warmly supporting the appeal of the Permanent Committee.

In Albania the appeal of the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress calling for all peace-loving people to affix their signatures to the demand for the unconditional prohibition of the atomic weapon found a broad response among the people. The newspaper *Zery and Populite* wrote at the end of April: "Our people consider that to affix a signature to the appeal of the Permanent Committee is a matter of honor and glory for all peace supporters throughout the world. We well know that by signing the appeal calling for

peace, we secure our future, the blossoming of our Motherland."

Marking the achievement of the movement for peace, supporters of peace do not forget for a moment that the criminal activities of the warmongers continue to increase. They know that it would be an unforgivable error to underestimate the threat of war. The successful defense of the cause of peace depends upon recruiting the great majority of mankind into the active fight for peace.

As the Dean of Canterbury, Hewlett Johnson, said: 1,000,000 signatures to the peace petition will cause annoyance among the warmongers; 10,000,000 signatures will cause alarm in their ranks; 100,000,000 signatures will wreck all of their plans and save the world.

The campaign to collect signatures to the appeal of the Permanent Committee is being conducted throughout the world on the widest scale.

the blue skies, and jet planes darted swiftly over the Square.

The demonstration of the working people of the capital began. The velvet banner of the city of Moscow, with the Order of Lenin awarded to the Muscovites for their valiant labor gleaming on it, opened the procession, and a happy generation of Soviet young people and Young Pioneers streamed into the Square. With bouquets of flowers raised high overhead the children enthusiastically greeted Stalin. They were followed by 24,000 young men and women representing Moscow's sports societies. It seemed as though the silk of the banners borne by them had absorbed all the colors of the sun's spectrum.

Scenes on the Square changed like stills in a wonderful film. When women weavers of the Trekhgornaya Mills entered the Square with samples of fabrics made by them, Red Square seemed like a meadow covered with colorful flowers. Marching next to them was a column of workers of the Kalibr Plant. Attention

was attracted by a streamer in this column with the inscription, "Enterprise of Collective Stakhanovite Work." All workers of this plant have become experts in the most efficient methods of labor. Marching in the next column were the scientists of the institutes and laboratories of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR.

Builders carried high above their column a panel showing Moscow with its tall buildings, new apartment houses, schools, and green parks. And borne at the head of the column were portraits of the great Stalin, the inspirer of the general plan for the socialist reconstruction of the Soviet capital.

The working people of Moscow were demonstrating their great achievements in the struggle for the fulfillment of the postwar Five-Year Plan ahead of schedule.

Columns of Moscow's working people carried the flags of democratic Czechoslovakia, Poland, Bulgaria, Romania, Hungary, Albania, Korea, and of the

Peoples Republic of China. And in the midst of these banners were portraits of outstanding leaders of the peoples democratic countries, which have entered the course of socialist construction, and a portrait of Mao Tse-tung, leader of the victorious Chinese people.

One of the posters reproduced the words of Mao Tse-tung, "We are grateful to Marx, Engels, Lenin, and Stalin, who armed us with a weapon. This weapon is not machine guns but Marxism-Leninism."

Thousands of posters adorning columns expressed the sincere friendship of the Soviet people toward the working people of the whole world and their firm resolve to secure a lasting and stable peace throughout the world.

The demonstration on Red Square lasted many hours. It was a demonstration of the triumph and glory of the Soviet people, of their fidelity to the ideas of communism, to the ideas of Lenin and Stalin.

Foreign Guests in Moscow for May Day Tell of Their Impressions

Representatives of the many foreign delegations which attended the May Day celebration in Moscow made statements of their impressions in interviews and radio broadcasts. Some of these statements follow:

Ben Travis

President, Sheffield Branch of the Amalgamated Union of Foundry Workers (Britain)

I, a delegate from England, must express sincere appreciation to the Moscow Trades Council for their invitation to the delegates of the workers of Britain to attend the May Day celebrations in Moscow.

I have been immensely impressed with the May Day parade, especially the workers' parade. We in our country have a lot to learn in this respect. The way the workers have contributed to the parade, and the happiness in their faces are a reflection of the necessity for socialism in the world today and in the future.

Daniel W. Martin

Engineer (Scotland)

I HAVE tried many times to imagine what May Day celebrations are like in Moscow, but what I have seen has exceeded all my expectations. The solidarity and unity of the working people make an enormous impression. Today on Red Square I felt keenly how important and necessary is the work of strengthening the friendship of the British and Soviet peoples. I shall return home fully determined to continue the struggle against those who incite my people against the Soviet Union. I am confident that our delegation's journey to the USSR will strengthen unity between the working people of Britain and the Soviet Union.

★

Hang Hui-lan

Shanghai Woman Textile Worker (China)

I AM very happy today because I have seen Stalin on the Red Square in

Moscow. I felt the profound internationalism of the Soviet people and the solidarity of the fighters of the people's democratic front. This gives us confidence in the strength of the front of democracy—confidence that it will ensure freedom and peace for all mankind.

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Dr. Oldrich John

Chairman of the National Assembly (Czechoslovakia)

I HAVE seen today the Soviet people's boundless love and respect for, and their gratitude toward, the beloved and great leader, Generalissimo Stalin, their love and respect for the Bolshevik Party and the Soviet Government. I have seen and felt the might and the gigantic constructive forces of the Soviet people which were engendered by the Great October Socialist Revolution and which are the best and surest guarantee of world peace.

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The Press in the Land of Peace

By E. Khudyakov

Editorial Secretary of "Izvestia"

THERE are bright dates in the life of peoples, shining landmarks which record the incessant race of time and usher in new eras. One of these remarkable dates is May 5, 1912. It was on that day 38 years ago that the bright torch of *Pravda* was set aglow. On Lenin's instructions, Stalin, together with a group of Bolshevik journalists, who were compelled to stay in hiding in order to evade persecution by the tsarist police, prepared and published the first issue of the mass working-class newspaper. This was a day of real celebration for the workers. They received their first legal mass newspaper, the paper which dealt powerful blows to the old world of lies and deception, of oppression and tyranny.

Pravda was not financed by private capital. The workers themselves collected the funds for the publication of *Pravda* and they themselves wrote for *Pravda*. In this lay the strength of the newspaper. Of a total of 636 issues of *Pravda* published between May 5, 1912, and July 21, 1914, 190 issues were subjected to repressions, and of these 152 were confiscated. But neither the wild howl of the reactionary press, nor the draconic persecutions of the tsarist government could extinguish the wonderful beacon of *Pravda* which fired the hearts of the working people with an urge for revolutionary struggle.

Pravda laid the foundation for a mass Bolshevik press. The date of the first appearance of *Pravda* became a red-letter day for the press in the land of Soviets, the press which has become the conscience of mankind, the herald of the great and lofty ideals of peace, democracy, and socialism. *Pravda* is the most authoritative, the most circulated, and the favorite newspaper of the working people. Its readers and correspondents embrace millions of workers, peasants, schoolteachers, agronomists, doctors, engineers, scientists, professional writers, and artists. *Pravda's* authority, contacts, and confidence among the working peo-



—Painting by P. Vasilov

IN "PRAVDA" OFFICES. V. I. Lenin, J. V. Stalin, and V. M. Molotov pictured during the early days of the newspaper.

ple are unrivalled by any other newspaper.

All Soviet newspapers and magazines are distinguished by their mass character and the deep respect they enjoy among the people. And this is not surprising. In the Soviet press the readers always find a truthful account of life in the land of Soviets and developments in the whole world.

The press in the USSR grows with the general progress of the country. There were only 576 newspapers in the Soviet Union in 1928, whereas their number now exceeds 7,000. Their circulation runs into tens of millions. News-

papers are published in 55 languages of the peoples inhabiting the USSR. Every territory, every region, and every republic has its own newspapers. There are more than 4,000 district newspapers. For the growing generation, the Young Pioneers and schoolchildren, there are scores of children's papers and magazines.

All the citizens of the Soviet Union enjoy freedom of the press, without which genuine people's democracy is impossible. Freedom of the press is ensured in the USSR by all the necessary material requisites. The printshops, publishing houses, paper mills, and ink fac-

ories which produce the necessary material for the press are entirely and fully at the disposal of the people. And that is why there is not a single major enterprise in the country without its own printed newspapers. The trade-unions, scientific and sports societies, and economic and public organizations likewise issue their own newspapers and magazines.

Soviet newspapers and magazines constitute a forum for the masses, a true mirror of public opinion. They write only about subjects of interest to the people, subjects of importance for all the working people. Through them sounds the voice of the working people of town and country, of engineers and office employees, of writers and scientists.

The Soviet newspapers have no room for lies and deception, for the filthy gossip and sensations so characteristic of the bourgeois press. Soviet newspapers boldly go in for criticism and self-criticism; they fight against shortcomings in the factories and institutions, fight against all that is antiquated and obsolete, and for the assertion of all that is new, growing, and progressive.

The press in the Soviet Union is the freest, the most democratic press in the world. It serves the people honestly and loyally and fights for the brightest ideals of mankind. It upholds the sacred cause of peace in the whole world, the cause of democracy and socialism.



PRAVDA'S HOME. The building of the Pravda printing combine was built in 1936 from a design by the architect Golosov.

Progressive mankind respects and appreciates the press of the Soviet Union because it helps to foster friendship among the nations on the basis of respect for their equality and independence, because it exposes the monstrous plans of the warmongers and tears the masks from the initiators of the frantic campaign of repressions, threats, intimidation and war hysteria. The Soviet press urges honest people the world over to fight for peace and against the foul provocations of the instigators of war.

It is an unquestionable truth that the peaceful co-existence of socialism and capitalism is possible. The wise leader

of the camp of peace, democracy, and socialism, the ardent fighter for the happiness of all mankind, Joseph Vissarionovich Stalin, teaches that the peaceful co-existence of the Soviet Union and the capitalist countries is possible. It was precisely the USSR that proposed the conclusion of a Pact of Peace between the five great Powers.

The land of Soviets is opposed to war. It stands for stable and lasting peace in the whole world, although the Soviet people are absolutely convinced of their unvanquishable strength.

The Soviet press popularizes the peace-loving foreign policy of the Soviet Government, exposing the intrigues of international reaction and fighting energetically and consistently for peace. It has, therefore, won recognition among the working people of the whole world as the great herald of free creative labor and international co-operation.

All Soviet newspapers are popularizing the movement for peace, the campaign for signatures to the appeal demanding the prohibition of the atomic weapon and a verdict adjudging that government guilty as a war criminal which shall first use the atomic weapon against any country.

Pravda, *Izvestia*, *Trud*, *Literaturnaya Gazeta*, *Krasnaya Zvezda* and other Soviet newspapers invariably publish detailed accounts of the visits of foreign delegations to the USSR, and readily lend their pages to the foreign guests. The newspapers in the capital as well as the local press publish reports from



OPEN-AIR BULLETIN BOARD. Young people pause on the way to work to read the latest issue of "Komsomolskaya Pravda," leading paper of Soviet youth.

'Trud' Illustrates Content Of Soviet Press

By P. Alexandrov

THE Soviet newspaper—a collective propagandist, a collective agitator, and a collective organizer—takes part daily in the formation of Soviet public opinion around the great ideas of construction and progress.

Before us is the 89th issue of the newspaper *Trud* (central organ of the Soviet trade-unions) dated April 14, 1950. We shall turn the pages of this Soviet newspaper and follow line by line the subject and content of the articles, news briefs, poems, and telegrams printed in this issue.

Labor that Decides the Fate of History is the title of the leading article of the newspaper. It deals with the heroic, free, socialist labor of Soviet people.

Great and creative labor that decides

the fate of history, writes the newspaper, is what J. V. Stalin called the ordinary, everyday tasks of the workers and peasants, the heroes and creators of a new life, who construct factories and mills, mines and railways, collective farms and state farms, who make possible the good things of life, who feed and clothe the entire world.

The Soviet people have long ago proved what miracles labor, freed from exploitation, what labor, inspired by the ideas of communism, is capable of accomplishing. Today, in the postwar period, the great force of socialist labor is even more clearly manifested. In a short space of time the prewar level of the national economy has been restored and considerably surpassed. The steady

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New York and Washington, London and Paris, Tokyo and Peking, Berlin and Bucharest, from all countries of the world.

All the Soviet newspapers informed their readers of the reception accorded to the delegation of the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress in the Grand Kremlin Palace. The Soviet people as one man greeted with approval the statement made by Vassili Kuznetsov, Chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities, to the effect that the proposals of the Permanent Committee for a general arms reduction and prohibition of the atomic weapon will find full understanding and support among the peoples of the Soviet Union and that they accord with the invariable aspirations of the Soviet Union to consolidate world peace.

The Soviet people give their wholehearted approval and support to the lofty aims which inspire the world-wide movement for peace. This movement of hundreds of millions of plain people the world over will unquestionably play an important role in averting war. The

USSR—the land of peace and labor, which holds aloft the banner of constructive endeavor—is a peace-loving Power that has no room for any advocates of aggressive war.

The Soviet press urges the partisans of peace in all countries to become conscious of their own strength and to work indomitably for solidifying the ranks of the fighters for peace. There is no doubt that the united efforts for the benefit of mankind, the efforts in defense of peace, labor, and freedom, will end in victory for the supporters of peace. The voice of the free press in the land of Soviets has a bold and proud, a calm and forceful, ring. It has the affection of the Soviet people, who regard their press as a true friend and mentor.

The Soviet press is a truthful mirror of the enthusiastic peaceful construction of the Soviet people and their lofty aspirations. It is an ardent fighter for the bright ideals of mankind, for the cause of peace and security of the peoples, for the cause of democracy and socialism.



"TRUD." The April 14, 1950 issue of the central newspaper of Soviet trade-unions.

growth of industry and agriculture leads to a rise in the material well-being and cultural level of the working people. The Soviet people see and feel the fruits of their efforts, the fruits of inspired labor for themselves, for Soviet society, and for their State. Soviet people know that they themselves, their will to labor, their readiness to work in a new way, and their determination to fulfill the Five-Year Plan, make their dreams a reality.

Practically all the rest of the material on the first page likewise deals with labor, with the rise in its productivity, the growth of its economic indices, and the further improvement in conditions of work.

The workers, peasants, foremen, technicians, engineers, and office employees of the oil industry of the Bashkir ASSR addressed a letter to J. V. Stalin. Having summed up the results of the work performed last year and the tasks for 1950, they write: "We decided to organize socialist competition for the fulfillment ahead of schedule of the plan for the last year of the postwar Stalin Five-Year Plan and challenge the workers of the oil industry in Azerbaijan and Kuibyshev regions to socialist competition."

The oil workers of Bashkiria have undertaken to overfulfill by 5.2 per cent the plan for the output of oil in 1950, to fulfill ahead of time the annual plan for drilling, to fulfill the annual program for building and assembly work by December 21, to reduce by 2.5 per

cent the production cost planned for a ton of oil, to raise the productivity of labor in output by 2.5 per cent and drilling by 1.5 per cent above that which was planned. The letter of the oil workers occupies the most prominent place on the first page of the newspaper.

An extensive, really nation-wide competition movement has developed throughout the country. On April 13, Soviet newspapers published a letter of the Kuzbas miners in which they challenged the Donbas miners to socialist competition. On April 14, in a telegram from Stalino (Donbas) *Trud* states that this proposal was enthusiastically approved by the personnel of the Donbas mines. The miners of the Stalin Pit have undertaken to conclude the fulfillment of the annual plan for the output of coal by December 21, to produce by the end of the year 12,000 tons of coal above plan, and to overfulfill the plan for preparatory work and raise the productivity of labor by 10 per cent.

Meetings to discuss the appeal of the Kuzbas miners were also held at other Donbas collieries, at the Magnitogorsk iron and steel works, and on the construction sites of Leningrad.

The newspaper devotes much attention to the 20th anniversary of the death of the best, most talented poet of the Soviet epoch, Vladimir Mayakovsky. Classic literature, writes the newspaper, "has not known such life-affirming pathos as resounds in Mayakovsky's poetry. Classics have shown man thirsting for freedom, seeking new ways of life, the passionate dreamer fulfilling his lofty ideals. Mayakovsky shows man as a builder, a creator of a new, socialist life."

Of interest is the *Trud* questionnaire *Why Is Mayakovsky Dear to Us?* This is the question the newspaper puts to the workers of the Moscow factory Burevestnik. V. Kopchikov, a paster, replies to the newspaper's question in the following way: "I bow my head to the memory of Mayakovsky because he selflessly served the people and glorified their struggle for socialism. His poem *Khorosho* (Good) is beautiful! Mayakovsky foresaw how great and powerful our homeland would become and how many friends it would acquire."

A substantial part of the newspaper is given to material showing the great scale of the world movement for peace and against the instigators of a new

war. The newspaper writes: "Workers, peasants, office employees, progressive intellectuals—millions of true peace champions—are placing their signatures to the appeal of the Permanent Committee to prohibit the atomic weapon and to regard as guilty of war crimes the government that is the first to use the atomic weapon."

Information on the Soviet Union again follows the material on international life. The *Trud* correspondent from Yaroslavl reports that the inhabitants of the city are preparing to observe the 200th anniversary of the Volkov Drama Theater. Actors and producers deliver lectures at enterprises and institutions on the history and creative path traversed by the theater. The factory and office workers are very interested in these lectures.

A telegram from Chelyabinsk tells about the opening of a new, well-equipped hostel for the youth at the local metallurgical works. The rooms are spotlessly clean and are equipped for three or four people. Constantine Dubinin, a fitter, studies in an evening school for young workers. Taking this circumstance into consideration the factory administration gave him a separate room. The hostel's library contains a large collection of fiction and technical literature, many newspapers, and magazines. In the club the youth listen to lectures. The cost of the services amounts to about 130 rubles a month per resident, but all that the young people are required to pay is 36 rubles each, the remainder of the sum being covered by the factory.

The Ministry of Light Industry of the USSR has received samples of new fabrics from the textile factories. They are attractive, and in their design and color are very much like fine woolen cloth. These new fabrics are made of coarse and semi-coarse wool. Until now it has not been possible to twist the fine yarn necessary for light costumes and frock textures from this raw material. The wool workers decided to combine coarse and semi-coarse wool with artificial fiber, and they succeeded in attaining a high-quality yarn. New types of fabrics are now being made by several fine cloth factories.

Trud systematically carries *Readers' Notes*. The readers of the newspaper tell about the new developments in

workers' settlements and cities, which deal mainly with questions of culture and everyday life. In this issue, a reader from the city of Orekhovo Zuevo writes that a musical lecture center has been opened in the Palace of Culture of the Nikolayeva Cotton Mill. The textile workers have listened to lectures on the life and works of the outstanding Russian composers Glinka, Moussorgsky, Dargomyzhsky, Tchaikovsky, Borodin, and Rimsky-Korsakov. Each lecture is followed by a concert. Special evenings devoted to the works of Soviet composers are held systematically.

A reader from Chelyabinsk tells about the rich technical library of the Chelyabinsk tractor makers.

Finally, the newspaper carries detailed information on the tournament of the world's best chess players, now taking place in Budapest.

Such is the ordinary issue of the newspaper *Trud*, which appeared on Friday, April 14. The entire paper deals with the task of peaceful construction in the Soviet land, the task of political, cultural, and economic education of the readers—the Soviet factory and office workers and engineers. Tomorrow the newspaper will tell its readers of the new creative efforts of the Soviet peoples, and give examples of their further political and cultural growth. It will inform its readers about the response to the articles published today. It will just as persistently rouse the people to the further successful solution of the great historical tasks of building communism. It will talk to its readers about this in a language understandable to them; it will express their ideas and aspirations, will respond to their desires and thoughts.

We have taken as an example only the newspaper *Trud*. But in addition to *Trud* there are thousands of other newspapers that come out daily in the USSR. Every one of these newspapers—be it *Pravda* or *Izvestia* or *Pionerskaya Pravda*—is near to the Soviet reader, is his tribune and assistant. With its help the reader receives the opportunity not only to know how the country is living today, but also to take an active part in its beautiful life full of the ardor of creative labor.

International Students' Union Leaders Hold Conference in Moscow

THE session of the Executive Committee of the International Students' Union (ISU) opened in Moscow on April 25. President of the ISU Joseph Groman (Czechoslovakia), Vice-Presidents of the ISU A. Shelepin (USSR), Liang Ken (China), Holman Hull (USA), William Bonnie Rust (Great Britain), General Secretary of the ISU Giovanni Berlinguer (Italy), Permanent Secretary of the ISU Tom Madden (Great Britain), members of the Executive Committee of the ISU, representatives of students' organizations affiliated with the ISU from the Soviet Union, India, Poland, Iran, Republican Spain, Ecuador, Australia, Viet Nam, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Bulgaria, and Romania took part in the work of the session of the Executive Committee. Secretary of the World Federation of Democratic Youth (WFDY), Herbert Williams (Australia), participated in the work of the session.

Opening the session of the Executive Committee of the International Students' Union, Joseph Groman thanked the Soviet public for the warm recep-



SOVIET DELEGATE. V. Kochemasov, Chairman of the Soviet Youth Anti-Fascist Committee.

tion given to the delegates of the democratic students, who have arrived in the capital of the Soviet Union.

The session of the Executive Committee of the ISU was greeted by the Chairman of the Soviet Youth Anti-Fascist Committee V. Kochemasov in the name of the youths and girls of the Soviet Union, by Deputy Minister of Higher Education of the USSR A. Samarin in the name of the army of 1,000,000 students, professors, and teachers of Soviet higher schools, and by the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace, by its chairman, N. Tikhonov.

Joseph Groman, President of the International Students' Union, reported on "Future Tasks of the ISU and the Students' Organizations in the Struggle for Peace."

"The decisions of the present session of the Executive Committee for peace," said Joseph Groman, "will facilitate the wider participation of the students in the struggle of all the peoples for peace. The students, who already resolutely declared that they firmly support the champions for peace, showed by their activities that they are a reliable detachment of the invincible army of the partisans of peace. By warmly greet-

ing and approving the appeal and resolution of the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress, the students vow that they will do everything in their power to help the people achieve the noble aim—to frustrate the criminal plans of the enemies of mankind, the warmongers, and to defend peace."

The following delegates spoke in the discussion on Joseph Groman's report: Holman Hull (USA), Raiana Georgieva (Bulgaria), William Bonnie Rust (Great Britain), Liang Ken (People's Republic of China), Herbert Williams (Secretary of the WFDY—Australia), Alexander Shelepin (USSR), Vimla Bakaia (India), Echevarria (Ecuador), Zenon Wroblewski (Poland), Giovanni Berlinguer (Italy), Ekbatani (Iran), Van Huong (Viet Nam), Tomas Lorenz (Hungary), Ebbels (Australia), Tom Madden (Great Britain).

Main emphasis was placed by the speakers on the question of the struggle for peace. In their speeches the participants at the session exposed the aggressive plans of the warmongers and made concrete proposals on the methods of struggle for peace and against the danger of a new war.



CHINESE. Liang Ken, delegate from the People's Republic of China.



AMERICAN. Holman Hull, delegate from the United States.



SESSION OPENS. Joseph Groman, the president of the International Students' Union, opens the meeting.



STUDENT EXECUTIVE MEETS. A general view of the session of the Executive Committee of the International Students' Union as it convened recently in Moscow.



UKRAINIANS. Delegates from the Soviet Ukraine at the session.



VIET NAM AND IRAN. Representatives of students of these countries.



CZECHOSLOVAKIANS. The delegates are shown at their table during the ISU meeting.



REPUBLICAN SPAIN AND ECUADOR. Students from all over the world attended.

Letter from Lieut. Gen. Derevyanko To Gen. MacArthur

Lieutenant General Derevyanko, USSR Member of the Allied Council for Japan, on May 3 forwarded a letter to General MacArthur, Commander of the American occupation forces in Japan, which reads:

FROM reports in the American and Japanese press, and also from statements made by official representatives of the United States, it appears that restoration and modernization of former Japanese naval and air bases are taking place in Japan.

On February 2, 1950, the *Pacific Stars and Stripes*, organ of the American occupation troops in Japan, reported that the Commander of Yokosuka naval base, Rear-Admiral Decker, speaking at a conference of the American Chiefs of Staffs with the participation of Admiral Sherman and Generals Bradley and Collins, named the Yokosuka base as a base where naval units and vessels of all classes and types can be stationed and as one having repair facilities for large naval vessels which could be made use of in the case of war.

In this connection the newspaper *Yomiuri* on March 22, 1950, wrote that Admiral Decker "... had been able to draw up a plan for the restoration of the Yokosuka base, had carried out this plan, and had created a powerful naval base in the Far East ..."

In this connection attention must be drawn to the fact that in April, 1948, the *Pacific Stars and Stripes* already spoke of a statement made at Pearl Harbor by Admiral Ramsey, Commander-in-Chief of the Pacific Fleet, to the effect that in the event of military operations in the Far East the naval bases in Sasebo, Kure, and Yokosuka, together with the bases on Okinawa and Guam, would constitute a powerful combination of advanced operational bases. Similar reports were published with regard to air bases also.

On January 18, 1950, the *Nippon Times* published an article by Russell Bryans, Director of the Tokyo office of Associated Press, which said that: "... A series of airdromes has been built, extending from Hokkaido to Kyushu ... , whose concrete runways can accommodate the largest types of bomb-

ers." The construction of permanent aircraft installations on Okinawa is also confirmed by Lieutenant General Stratemeyer, Commander-in-Chief of the US Air Forces in the Far East.

The *Nippon Times* reported on April 4, 1950, that Voorhees, Assistant Secretary for the US Army, speaking on April 3, 1950, in the House of Representatives Appropriations Subcommittee, officially states that large-scale military construction is being conducted on

Repatriation of German, Japanese War Prisoners Completed

TASS has issued the following statements on the completion of the repatriation of German and Japanese war prisoners.

IN a TASS statement of January 4, 1949, it was pointed out that the overwhelming majority of German prisoners of war had been repatriated from the Soviet Union to Germany toward the close of 1948, and that the repatriation of the remaining prisoners of war was being carried out in accordance with the plan adopted by the Soviet Government and was to be completed during 1949.

TASS has been authorized to state that by the present date the last group of 17,538 prisoners of war has been repatriated to Germany. Thus the repatriation of German prisoners of war from the Soviet Union to Germany has now been completed.

Altogether 1,939,063 German prisoners of war have been repatriated from the Soviet Union to Germany since Germany's surrender. This figure includes 58,103 German prisoners of war found during 1947-49 among prisoners of war of other nationalities located in the Soviet Union.

Of the German prisoners of war there remain in the Soviet Union 9,717 convicted for grave war crimes committed by them, and 3,815 persons whose war crime cases are in stages of investigation, as well as 14 persons temporarily delayed due to illness, who will be repatriated after completing their course of treatment.

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the Ryukyu Islands.

In connection with the aforesaid, I ask you to inform me, as USSR representative of the Allied Council for Japan, of the substance of the aforementioned reports, bearing in mind that restoration of former Japanese naval and air bases is incompatible with obligations assumed by the United States of America jointly with the Soviet Union and other Member States of the Far Eastern Commission, in accordance with the political decision of the Far Eastern Commission, *Basic Policy with Regard to Japan following Surrender*, of June 19, 1947.

ON May 20, 1949, the Authorized Representative on Repatriation Affairs of the Council of Ministers of the USSR made a statement pointing out that by May, 1949, the overwhelming majority of the Japanese war prisoners had been repatriated from the Soviet Union to Japan and that the rest of the war prisoners, numbering 95,000 men, were to be repatriated during 1949, except persons who were under investigation in connection with war crimes they had committed.

TASS is authorized to state that at present the Soviet organs have completed the repatriation of the remaining Japanese war prisoners mentioned in the statement of the Authorized Representative on Repatriation Affairs of the Council of Ministers of the USSR of May 20, 1949. Not repatriated are 1,487 Japanese war prisoners convicted and under investigation for war crimes they committed, 9 Japanese war prisoners who are to be repatriated upon completion of medical treatment, and 971 Japanese war prisoners who committed grave crimes against the Chinese people and who are being turned over to the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China.

Altogether, since Japan's surrender, 510,409 Japanese war prisoners have been repatriated from the Soviet Union to Japan, besides 70,880 war prisoners released in 1945 directly in the area of hostilities.

Contrasts of Intellectual, Manual Labor Vanishing in the USSR

By G. Glezerman

ELIMINATION of the contrast between intellectual and manual labor is part and parcel of communist construction. Under communism every trace of the division of society into classes will be obliterated, and to achieve this it is necessary to overcome the contrasts between town and country, and between intellectual and manual labor.

Long strides in this direction have already been taken in the 32 years of Soviet power.

The Soviet system has opened before the working people vast possibilities for participating in the administration of the State and in directing state and public affairs. Immediately after the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution, when power passed into the hands of the working class, the Bolshevik Party proceeded to enlist the cooperation of increasing numbers of working people in the administration of the State. In the Soviet State, the workers and peasants are, for the first time in history, not only applying their labor in production, but also governing the State.

A factor which was highly instrumental in paving the way for eliminating the contrast between intellectual and manual labor was the democratization of public education. The Soviet system swept aside all the barriers which in the past blocked to the common folk the way to an education. Education ceased to be a monopolistic privilege of the rich minority. For the first time in history, the fundamental law of a state, the Soviet Constitution, proclaims the right to an education as the inalienable right of every citizen. This right is guaranteed by the necessary material conditions: by compulsory universal education, seven-year schooling free of charge, the system of state stipends to students who make good progress in the higher schools and specialized

high schools, the fact that classes are conducted in the respective native languages, and the provisions for vocational, technical, and agricultural training in industry and at the collective farms, free of charge. The scope attained by public education in the USSR may be judged from the fact that 34,000,000 children and minors are now attending school in the USSR. College attendance in the USSR exceeds 1,000,000, which is more than the combined college enrollment in all the European countries. General school and college enrollment in the USSR exceeds the total population of a country such as France.

The compulsory educational level in the USSR is being gradually raised: at first, the USSR introduced universal elementary (four-year) education; the next stage was universal seven-year schooling in the cities and industrial settlements, and universal seven-year schooling is now being enforced throughout the country. "The day is not far off when all our youth, not only in the cities but in the villages as well, will have a complete high-school education," said M. I. Kalinin, the late Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

Many workers and peasants receive an education by combining work with study. Hundreds of thousands are attending the special schools for young workers and peasants. Trade schools and railway and industrial training schools are highly instrumental in raising the cultural and technical standards of the young workers. The labor reserve schools will train 4,500,000 skilled young workers under the postwar Five-Year Plan. Advanced vocational training right at the point of production has also attained extensive scope. During the present postwar Five-Year Plan period, 13,900,000 workers are taking this training, and 5,400,000 workers are being trained in the most extensively practiced trades

through individual and collective apprenticeship.

The establishment of the socialist system of economy with the resulting rise in the living and cultural standards of the population has brought about a radical change in the relationship between representatives of intellectual and manual labor. In the USSR, intellectual and manual labor are no longer the lot of inherently opposite classes, as is the case under capitalism where the exploited majority of the people shoulders the full brunt of manual labor, whereas intellectual labor is the monopoly of the exploiting minority and of the intelligentsia in its service. Under socialism, intellectual labor becomes accessible to the common folk; a new intelligentsia is educated, an intelligentsia which stems from the midst of the people and promotes the people's interests. The workers and the peasants, as well as the intelligentsia, have one common cause, and they are welded by unbreakable moral and political unity.

A living embodiment of the process of obliteration of the dividing lines between representatives of manual and intellectual labor at work in the USSR is the Stakhanov movement. The Stakhanovites represent a new type of worker; they raise the productivity of labor by mastering technique. They are distinguished by the ability to evaluate the time factor, to utilize every minute, every second, to make full use of available reserves, and to improve the technology of production.

The features of the new man, who has overcome the former division between manual and mental labor, are clearly evident in the personality of the advanced Soviet worker and collective farmer, in their methods of work. Let us take, for example, Alexei Vasin, a distinguished gear cutter in a Chelyabinsk plant. This advanced worker is at the same time a public figure, a deputy

to the Regional Soviet. Ever since the postwar Five-Year Plan was promulgated, not a day has passed in which he has not fulfilled several production quotas. In three years of work under the postwar Five-Year Plan, Vasin turned out an amount of production equal to 20 annual quotas. On his own initiative, A. Vasin undertook the operation of seven different types of lathes, including three gear cutters, two gear shapers, a gear miller, and a rack milling cutter. He combines the different operations so that not a minute of his working time is wasted. Moreover, his labor is totally incomparable to a standardized mechanical performance of the same operations. "We still have cases," said Vasin, "in which people approach various production tasks in a standard way. This does not yield the desired result. As for myself, in one case I may raise the efficiency of my labor by employing more rational methods of work; in another case I may use an improved appliance or tool; and in the third case I fundamentally revise the technological process of production." His success lies precisely in this creative approach to his labor.

An innovation which has become widespread in Soviet industry is the combined team of engineers, technicians, and Stakhanovites. This team as a rule includes a technologist, a designer, a mechanic, and advanced workers who undertake to develop and introduce into production new methods, improved technological processes, and the mechanization of arduous labor. Such close co-operation between advanced workers—innovators, engineers, technicians—is practiced in the USSR in a multitude of different forms. In recent years, workers of many scientific research institutions and higher schools have assumed patronage of factories; together with the factory employees they work on technical problems, with the result that it benefits the development of both production and science. A broad movement for promoting co-operation between science and production was initiated in 1949 in Leningrad and Leningrad Region by the industrial workers together with representatives of science and engineering.

The Stakhanovites combine manual and intellectual labor, and many distinguished Stakhanovites are blazing new

trails in technology and making valuable contributions to science. Stakhanovites frequently lecture on the methods of their work. For example, G. M. Dubinin, a Stakhanovite of the Krasny Vyborzhets Plant and initiator of the emulation movement among the workers of Leningrad, lectured on one of the subjects in a general machine-building course in the Leningrad Institute of Technology. N. Rossiisky, superintendent of the Kalibr Plant, has lectured before an audience at the Moscow Polytechnical Museum.

People who combine manual and intellectual labor have also developed in the collective farm villages. The collective farm system has opened unlimited possibilities for the application of advanced science in agriculture, and at the same time has educated a large number of capable people who assist in advancing the progress of field and animal husbandry. It is significant that men and women peasants of the Soviet villages have been elected to membership in the scientific councils of the scientific research institutes. One of them is Hero of Socialist Labor Mark Ozerny. Olga Gonazhenko, a team leader in a Kazakhstan collective farm who in 1949 raised 151.5 tons of sugar beet per hectare,* has recently delivered a lecture on her work before an audience of scientists and research workers of the Kazakh Branch of the Lenin Academy of Agricultural Science of the USSR.

Many collective farmers manage to receive a special education while continuing to work on the farm. For example, in the Georgian village of Natanebi alone, 14 collective farmers are taking correspondence courses at an agricultural institute. A vivid illustration of the cultural advancement of the Soviet peasant is furnished by the following fact: nearly one-third of the collective farmers in Petrovka, a backward, ignorant Ukrainian village in the past, received a high-school or college education in Soviet times.

Another condition for overcoming the contrast between intellectual and manual labor, along with the improvement in the cultural and technical standards of the workers and peasants, is the continued improvement in the material and technical base of production. The tech-

nical level that will be attained under communism will subordinate to man new forces of nature and bring about the thorough mechanization and automatization of production on the basis of the complete electrification of the country. This high level of technical development will make it possible to automatize all the basic processes of production, to replace hand labor by mechanical labor. In one of his earliest works, *Anarchism, or Socialism?* J. V. Stalin pointed out that the division into "common" labor and "white-collar" work will have to be completely eliminated in the future society. Technical progress will relegate arduous trades and unskilled labor to the realm of history, and thus create the material prerequisites for the complete elimination of the contrast between manual and intellectual labor.

Under socialism, the mechanization and automatization of production cause a deep change in the character of labor. The unskilled trades which require of the worker primarily an expenditure of physical energy, disappear. The new vocations which appear require a worker with a high cultural and technical level. For example, the horse drivers and sledge drivers, whose hard labor is so vividly depicted in prerevolutionary Russian belles-lettres, have disappeared from the coal mining industry. More than 40 new trades have been called to life by the mechanization of coal mining: the coal combine operator, the coal-cutting and loading-machine operator, the operator of the conveyer, and many others.

Still greater changes in the character of labor are being caused by the automatization of production. Under socialism, the automatization of laborious processes stimulates the cultural and technical education of the worker and develops a new type of worker whose labor barely differs from that of the technician. The socialist system of economy affords vast possibilities for the automatization of production. Automatic machinery has already been adopted in many branches of the national economy in the USSR.

The historic victories of the Soviet people in many branches of cultural and economic development guarantee that the obliteration of the contrast between intellectual and manual labor will proceed in the USSR with still greater speed in the future.

* 1 hectare equals 2.471 acres.

Industrial Safety and Trade-Unions In the Soviet Union

By G. Rakitin

THE Soviet Government has always devoted great attention to labor protection. The gains of the working class of the USSR in the field of labor protection are recorded in the Code of Labor Laws and find their expression in the rules and standards of labor protection, safety, and industrial hygiene.

The Soviet Government annually appropriates special funds for labor protection measures. In the postwar Five-Year Plan these appropriations for plants in operation amount to thousands of millions of rubles. A chain of scientific research institutes has been set up for the study and elaboration of measures to improve working conditions.

The observance of the rules and standards of industrial safety and hygiene is obligatory in the building of new factories and mills and the reconstruction of old enterprises in the USSR which are followed by the installation of the latest equipment and the application of improved technology. This is the reason why new and reconstructed factories and plants are noted for an abundance of



A SOVIET FACTORY. Light, airy and clean, this is the Order-bearing First Moscow Electric Lamp Plant.

light and air, cleanliness, and a high degree of mechanization. Vivid examples are the Molotov Automobile Plant in Gorky, the Kaganovich Bearing Plant in Moscow, the Kalinin Frezer Plant, the Kalibr Plant, and many others.

Comprehensive mechanization of arduous and labor-consuming jobs and the use of hermetical equipment in harmful processes and of automatic machinery is widespread in Soviet plants. The Soviet law provides for compulsory training of workers in safety measures. Not a single worker can begin work without going through special instruction in safety measures. Managements that do not adhere to this demand are called to account. All this taken together creates normal conditions for safe, healthful, and highly-productive work.

Problems of labor protection are studied in scientific research institutes and laboratories maintained by ministries and government departments. Extensive

research is being conducted by the institutes of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR where prominent scientists are working on the elaboration of labor protection measures. A leading role in the study of problems of labor protection is played by the labor protection scientific research institutes maintained by the All-Union Central Council of Trade-Unions.

These institutes have done much work in scientifically elaborating major problems of labor protection and rendering help to plants in solving practical tasks for improving working conditions. Recently they designed a number of improvements and devices which are being introduced in different branches of industry. Among these inventions, for example, is a mobile ventilation shower installation used when work has to be done inside furnaces of uncooled boilers at power stations. This installation makes it possible to reduce the tempera-



SAFETY SUIT. Used by workers cleaning metal castings at the Urals Machine Building Plant.

ture around the spot where the work is being done from 70 to 30 degrees centigrade.

Scientific labor protection institutes have accomplished considerable work in designing filters for purifying incoming air at enterprises and ventilation systems which automatically condition the humidity and temperature of the air. All these installations have become an obligatory feature at every Soviet plant. The use of aeration, air showers, and air curtains in the forge and foundry shops has completely eliminated the danger of overheating for workers employed there.

The Soviet Government highly appreciates the services of scientists in the field of labor protection. This is strikingly shown by the award of Stalin Prizes to scientific workers of labor protection institutes.

Soviet trade-unions are given the right of governmental and public control over the observance of labor laws by plant managements. They carry on this work through technical labor inspectors who are under the jurisdiction of central trade-union bodies and through public inspectors who are elected by the workers themselves and are under the jurisdiction of local trade-union organizations.

The labor inspection service in the USSR has been instituted by decree of the Council of People's Commissars, dated May 18, 1918, and signed by V. I. Lenin. This inspection service is charged by the decree with the duty of control over the observance of labor protection laws, rules, and standards. The labor inspection service has been granted broad powers. It has the right to issue obligatory instructions to plant managements on the removal of violations in labor protection, up to the point of closing down an enterprise, and to fine and bring to trial in the People's Courts managerial personnel guilty of violating the labor protection laws.

The labor inspection service in the USSR is organized on the industrial principle in the central committees of trade-unions. The All-Union Central Council of Trade-Unions has established that the title of "Inspector" may be conferred only after one passes an examination before a qualification commission of the trade-union, with subsequent approval by the central committee of the trade-union.

Besides a technical inspection service for the general supervision over the safety of work, the Soviet Government has set up specialized inspection services: the State Mining Technical Inspec-

tion Service and the Boiler Inspection Service. Supervision over the general sanitation of enterprises and the observance of established sanitary-hygienic standards and rules is effected by a State Sanitary Inspection Service which is under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Public Health of the USSR.

Thus, all conditions have been established in the USSR for ensuring real state control over the observance by economic organizations of the labor laws and of the rules and standards of safety and industrial hygiene. Public control has been instituted in addition to state control. Public inspectors of labor protection are appointed at all state enterprises from among the workers, engineers, and technicians—members of the trade-union. The rights of public inspectors are regulated by a special decision of the Government.

To intensify the struggle against accidents on the job, occupational diseases, and violations of labor laws, permanent labor protection commissions have been established at the factory trade-union committees by decision of the All-Union Central Council of Trade-Unions. These commissions work on the basis of regulations approved by the All-Union Central Council of Trade-Unions.

The number of active trade-unionists who participate in the work of labor protection as public inspectors or members of the respective commissions grows from year to year. In 1949 the number of public inspectors and members of labor protection commissions was close to 1,000,000.

Trade-union organizations, hundreds of thousands of active trade-unionists, technical inspectors of trade-union central committees, rationalizers, inventors, and scientists are persistently applying their efforts further to improve working conditions at Soviet plants. Soviet trade-unions work for the introduction of the latest equipment and processes in all fields, for comprehensive mechanization of mining, building, loading and unloading, lumbering, and other labor-consuming jobs, and for high efficiency in production which precludes accidents on the job. They advocate the observance of the strictest discipline by workers and administrative and technical personnel, the observance of all rules of safety and industrial hygiene.



SAFETY LABORATORY. V. Kucheruk, scientist at the Labor Protection Institute, measures pressure on a factory model in a wind tunnel.



TAGANSKAYA SUBWAY STATION. The lobby of a Moscow Metro station with the escalator in the background.



ON A SUBWAY PLATFORM. A dispatcher sends a train out of the Kurskaya Station on Moscow's subway line.

Moscow Subway

Metro Opened
May 15, 1935



STATION CORRIDOR. Passengers in the underground Kurskaya Station.



ABOARD A SUBWAY CAR. Comfortable seats in well-lighted, modern cars are characteristic of the Moscow Metro.

Soviet Housing Construction Work Blankets Entire Country

By J. Shaposhnikov

TO provide the working people with well-appointed dwellings is a matter of constant concern to the Bolshevik Party and the Soviet Government. The construction of housing has been one of the tasks undertaken by the Communist Party since the first years of the existence of the Soviet State. In its program, the Party states that every effort must be made to improve the housing conditions of the laboring masses, to abolish over-crowding and unsanitary conditions in old districts, to raze unsuitable dwelling houses, to reconstruct the old houses and build new ones corresponding to the new living conditions of the masses of workers, to house the working people in a rational manner.

It was impossible to develop the building of new houses to the necessary extent when the country was in the throes of the fight against the interventionists, in the throes of the Civil War. That is why the housing shortage, which remained as a legacy of tsarism, was partly met by moving working people



LENINGRAD. This large apartment house is going up on Blagodatny Street in the Moscow District of Leningrad.

into the houses of the bourgeoisie. After the Civil War, the Soviet State began to invest many millions of rubles in the construction of housing. Together with capital repairs and the restoration of old houses, new residential districts were formed and workers' settlements were built in the vicinity of factories.

Housing construction developed on a particularly large scale in the period of the Stalin Five-Year Plans. By 1931 not only was the prerevolutionary housing supply already fully restored in the country, but new houses had been built in which nearly a million workers' families were accommodated.

A sum of 4,600,000,000 rubles was invested in housing construction during the First Five-Year Plan period (1928-1932). During that period the rapid growth of town building began. Huge industrial cities were being created at an unprecedented pace. The history of Magnitogorsk is significant in this respect. The first builders arrived on the site of the future city on March 10,

1929, and there were already 40,000 inhabitants in Magnitogorsk in September, 1930, 60,000 in December, 90,000 in March of the following year. The new inhabitants were housed, not in temporary barracks, but in newly-built multi-story houses with all conveniences. Kuznetsk, Komsomolsk-on-Amur, Kirovsk, Monchegorsk, Magadan and scores of other new industrial centers arose at a similar pace.

Nearly 100 new towns sprang up during the period of the first Stalin Five-Year Plan. Old towns were, at the same time, reconstructed. Between 1929 and 1932 dwelling houses totaling 2,400,000 square meters* in floor space were built in Moscow, 1,980,000 square meters in Leningrad, 1,100,000 square meters in Baku, 900,000 square meters in Kharkov. The housing capacity was doubled during 1931-1932 alone in the Ural cities of Sverdlovsk, Chelyabinsk, Nizhni-Tagil, Nadezhdinsk and Zlatoust.



BAKU. A modern apartment house on Shaumyan Street.

*One square meter=10.764 square feet.



HOUSING FOR STALINGRADERS. The heroic city boasts many new apartments. This view is along Oktyabrskaya Street.

The tempo of housing construction in the Soviet Union was growing year after year. As compared with the First Five-Year Plan period, capital investments almost trebled during the period of the Second Five-Year Plan. This made it possible to build dwelling houses totaling 26,800,000 square meters in floor space. The Third Five-Year Plan provided for a further increase in housing by 35,000,000 square meters.

By 1938 dwellings totaling nearly

60,000,000 square meters of housing area had been built in the USSR. Hundreds of new towns and cities appeared in the Soviet country.

The building of dwellings developed on a colossal, unprecedented scale during the period of the postwar Stalin Five-Year Plan. Dwellings exceeding 72,000,000 square meters of floor space were rehabilitated and built in towns and settlements during 1946-1949 alone.

Housing construction, which is called



STALINGRAD. Construction work here was only recently completed.

upon to satisfy the most urgent requirements of the population, is given central attention by architectural and building science. The most important Soviet scientific institutions in the sphere of architecture—the Academy of Architecture of the USSR together with its Scientific-Research Institute of Housing Architecture, the Academy of Architecture of the Ukrainian SSR, the Academy of Municipal Economy of the RSFSR, also a number of institutes and big designing organizations—are carrying on tremendous work in enhancing the quality of housing architecture, in designing the most convenient and comfortable types of houses and apartments, as well as technically perfecting house building.

Nearly 300 high-quality standard projects for dwelling houses and for ensembles of dwellings have been prepared and introduced into mass construction by the efforts of these organizations during the postwar years.

The standard projects envisage the most rational methods of organization and technique of building work, and facilitate the rapid building of large ensembles of well-appointed dwellings. Building up of large dwelling areas in accordance with model standard projects is carried on in Moscow, Leningrad, Zaporozhye, Dnepropetrovsk, Komsomolsk-on-Amur and many other towns.

Building of dwellings has also developed on a heretofore unknown scale in rural areas of the Soviet Union. During



IN THE DONBAS. Fronting on a wide avenue in the mining city of Stalino, these dwelling units house many workers.

the first four years of the postwar Stalin Five-Year Plan, 2,300,000 dwelling houses were built and rehabilitated in rural areas. This means that, on the average, 1,575 houses were finished daily.

The activities of the architect and building specialist are becoming ever broader and more multifarious year by year. Special institutes and designing organizations, established in rural areas, are extensively planning dwelling houses, public buildings, administrative offices and farm premises for the villages.

The scale and importance of this work may be judged from such facts as the following: Of 1,300 new houses in collective farms of Bryansk Region, 1,000 were built according to architects' projects; in Rudensk and Smolevichi Districts of Minsk Region projects were prepared for planning all their villages without exception; in Moscow Region 600 rehabilitated collective farms were built according to architectural plans; in Azerbaijan 500 villages are being reconstructed in accordance with plans drawn up by architects. There is a countless number of such examples; architectural planning has become the rule in Soviet rural construction.

Neither for their general planning and public utilities nor for the quality of architecture and conveniences can the old villages stand comparison with new villages built according to architectural projects. Take, for example, the aul (vil-



RURAL COTTAGES. Members of the Krasny Boets Collective Farm in the Kuban are completing work on their new homes.

lage) of the Kzyl-Dekhkan Collective Farm in Kzyl Orda Region in Kazakhstan. Excellent brick houses have been built here in place of the previous clay huts. Each of these houses has several rooms, a kitchen and a veranda. Other collective farms in the region are reconstructing their auls on the model of that of the Kzyl-Dekhkan Collective Farm. More than 1,000 houses were built last year, and another 3,000 will be built during the current year. More than 10

brick factories are being put into operation in the region for manufacturing the necessary quantity of building materials on the spot.

The collective farm peasantry in the Soviet Union is now entering on a new, a higher stage of rural construction—the creation of what is known as agrocities. This has been initiated by the advanced collective farms of the Ukraine. Building of collective farm towns has already been started by the Stalin Collective Farm in Genichevsk District, Kherson Region, and by the collective farms of Cherkassy District of Kiev Region. This year 80 two-apartment houses, a secondary school for 400 pupils, a palace of culture, a hospital, a store, offices for the rural consumers' co-operative society, a hotel, a drugstore, crèches, a bathhouse and an electric power station are to be built in the agrocities of the Stalin Collective Farm. An integral part of the public utilities of the collective-farm town will be a water supply, a drainage system, and complete radio and telephone services. The apartments will be heated by efficient gas-retort ovens working on local fuel.

Housing construction has attained an unparalleled scale in the USSR. The Soviet State is not sparing means fully to provide the working folk with well-appointed dwellings, to raise the living standard of the people, to ensure a cultured and well-to-do life for the many millions of builders of communism.



AUTO WORKERS LIVE HERE. New apartments on Trud Street in the Byelorussian auto workers' settlement.

Zhdanov, Busy Port of Donets Basin, Is Thriving Industrial City

By Vladimir Tregubov

THE city of Zhdanov, in the Ukraine, is situated on the Azov Sea coast, some 750 miles south of Moscow. It is one of the industrial centers of the Donets Coal Basin, and its wharves daily receive dozens of steamers which leave laden with pig iron, steel, rolled metal, machines, canned fish and other local manufactures.

Spring comes here a month and a half earlier than to Moscow, and by the end of February the southern sun melts the snow on Zhdanov's streets, and the warm winds rend the ice on the Azov Sea. In the evening the city's sky is ablaze with the glowing reflection of

the open hearth and blast furnaces of the Azovstal Works, the great metallurgical giant which, like the city itself, has but recently experienced its second birth.

The Nazi invaders, who in the recent war occupied the Donets Coal Basin, destroyed, among other towns and villages, the city of Zhdanov. When its inhabitants returned to their native city after its liberation by the Soviet Army, they found every third house an empty, bombed-out shell with glassless windows; schools, hospitals, stores blown up into mountains of smashed brick

and rubble; their city's industrial enterprises lifeless.

The City Soviet and the local Communist Party organization, relying on the assistance of the whole Soviet land, rallied the population and guided its recovery efforts. Every citizen deemed it his duty to take part in the construction of dwelling houses, in the repair of the city's waterworks, in the restoration of the schools and the revival of the public health services.

And now after only a few years, walking along the city's streets one can scarcely imagine that only recently this was the site of frightful war ruins. To-



APARTMENT HOUSE RISES IN ZHDANOV. Hundreds of workers' families will get new apartments during 1950 in Zhdanov. More than 400 building projects are under way for future dwellings, schools and institutions. All work is thoroughly mechanized.

day the streets of Zhdanov are fronted on both sides with dozens of newly erected dwelling houses and public buildings. In the past four years 3,186,000 square feet of housing floor space has been made available to the population here. There are more schools and hospitals in the city today than before the war in 1940. Zhdanov has an extensive network of retail shops: 262 stores carry a full line of all kinds of consumer goods. Next to the newly built dwelling houses and public structures, more new buildings are going up. Here and there one sees powerful cranes towering above new construction projects. At night these construction sites where 400 new buildings are rising are floodlighted.

During the four years following the war, the city of Zhdanov recovered not only as a residential town but also as an industrial center of the coal-mining Donbas. All its industrial enterprises which were reduced to ruins by the Nazis are again turning out a wide range of products. The Azovstal Works last year exceeded its prewar production capacity. The plant has built spacious new shops equipped with highly efficient machines of the latest Soviet make. Settlements of comfortable dwelling houses have sprung up around the plant, accommodating its personnel. Next to the two- and three-story apartment houses stretch rows of pretty one-family cottages. In the past year alone, 440 of the Azovstal employees have each received a 10,000-ruble long-term state loan and with it have built themselves their own houses. Last fall orchards were laid out around many of the new cottages.

Every settlement is a complete township with its own schools, medical service establishments, parks of culture and rest, and so on.

The cultural institutions of the Azovstal Works serve not only the plant's personnel. The Metallurgists' Palace of Culture, on the Prospekt Respubliki (Republic Avenue), the city's main thoroughfare, is wide open to the general public. In its two spacious halls, the palace nightly provides shows, concerts and other entertainment.

All in all, this small city has 16 clubs and 100 club branches functioning at institutions, factories and plants. The clubs give stage performances, concerts, and lectures nightly, which are attended by at least 10,000 persons.



ON A MAIN STREET. Pedestrians are shown on Republic Avenue in Zhdanov. The city has completely recovered from the war's destruction.

In their six motion picture theaters the Zhdanovites see the latest films, which are released in Zhdanov at the same time as in Moscow.

The city has an excellent radio relay service. There is a radio receiving set in nearly every house. There is a local daily newspaper. Newspapers from its regional seat, the city of Stalino, come to Zhdanov toward the evening of the day of publication and from Kiev and Moscow on the second day after publication. The Zhdanovites are fully

abreast of all the latest domestic and foreign affairs. In the past few months 1,600 lectures and reports on the most important political, scientific and cultural questions were delivered in Zhdanov. Many Zhdanovites go in for sports. The city's eight sports clubs have a membership of 54,000 sportsmen. The clubs have their own stadiums, gymnasiums, and boxing rings.

An important part in the cultural life of the city is played by its public libraries. The readers who patronize the



LEADING WORKER. N. Tsishnaty has exceeded his 5-year quota by 3,500 tons of steel.

city's 66 public libraries are workers, office employees, housewives, college students and school children. Books are in great demand. This is clearly evident from the library cards of some of the readers. Thus, Sergei Ivanov, a chauffeur, a visitor of the Central City Public Library, read 11 books in January, including works of Soviet and foreign writers, and popular scientific literature on astronomy and art.

Zhdanov has a great many students.



OPEN HEARTH FURNACE. Zhdanov is proud of its Azovstal Plant, which exceeded its prewar output in 1949.

And these are not only the pupils of its 43 elementary and secondary schools and the students of its teachers' training college, metallurgical institute and metallurgical secondary school, but also industrial and office workers who are advancing their qualifications at various courses, or are completing their secondary education at evening schools. At the Azovstal Works alone, 88 per cent of its personnel combines work with study. It is interesting to compare this with data given in the city's guide book for 1912. In prerevolutionary Zhdanov (formerly Mariupol) only 76 persons had a college education and 812 persons a secondary education. Today the doctors alone among the city's intelligentsia number 367. They work in its 8 hospitals, 11 dispensaries, and 5 maternity homes. There are in Zhdanov today more than 2,000 teachers. The metallurgical institute has in the past 10 years graduated 2,800 engineers.

Zhdanov's suburbs, which are rich in verdure, have in Soviet times been transformed into a health resort. On the hills rising near the seashore, rest homes have been built for metallurgical workers, miners and engineering workers. The miners' rest home was visited by the Scottish miners who toured the towns and collieries of the Donets Coal Basin. In the rest home's book of guests' impressions the Scot-



STUDENT WELDERS. The Zhdanov Metallurgical School trains experts for Soviet industry.

tish miners left the following record: "We have visited the seaside rest home near Zhdanov. This is not just a rest home. It is a genuine health-building institution for miners. What a marvelous place! We simply lack the words to describe it. The construction of such rest homes is possible only in a country of the working people, like the Soviet Union, where everything is done for the welfare of the people."



YOUNG ZHDANOV WORKER. Mikhail Mironenko, a veteran of the Great Patriotic War, is shown here on his job which he combines with his studies in the metallurgical school.



ORIGINAL BUILDING OF LENIN LIBRARY. This is the structure erected in 1784 according to the design of V. Bazhenov, a famous Russian architect.

Lenin State Library

AMONG the cultural treasures of Moscow an honorable place belongs to its riches of books. There are 2,000 libraries in Moscow. The leading place among them belongs to one of the largest libraries in the world, the State Library of the USSR named in honor of V. I. Lenin.

The library was founded in 1862. At that time it was called the Rumyantsev Museum, and its book collection totaled 28,000 volumes. The Lenin State Library has developed and expanded during the years of Soviet power. Prior to October, 1917, the library had slightly more than 1,000,000 books. Today the library has about 14,000,000 volumes of books, magazines and complete annual files of newspapers. Extremely valuable manuscripts, ancient engravings, maps, prints and lithographs are preserved in its archives.

The library's great treasure-store of books is steadily growing. Up to a thousand diverse editions are received by the library daily. The library's books are kept in an extensive book depository, which occupies a large block in a central district of Moscow. The library's

tremendous wealth of books is at the disposal of the wide public.

In its daily work the Lenin Library is closely connected with libraries all

over the Soviet Union. Three thousand regional, district, as well as factory and higher school libraries receive books from the Lenin Library.

The Lenin Library carries an extensive scientific-methodical and reference work on questions of bibliography and the history and technique of book printing. During 1949 alone, the Lenin Library prepared 113,000 various references on questions from individual readers, libraries, factories, plants, scientific institutions.

Special scientific workers are engaged in restoring the most valuable ancient editions, as well as in elaborating new methods for the lasting preservation of books.

The State Lenin Library has broad international connections. At the present time, it has connections with the largest libraries and scientific organizations in more than 40 countries and exchanges hundreds of thousands of books and periodical publications with them.

The large staff of the State Library of the USSR carries on great and important work. Twenty-five years ago (in 1925), in recognition of its services to the people, the library was named after V. I. Lenin. In February, 1945, the library was awarded the Order of Lenin for distinguished services in collecting and preserving book treasures and in serving the broad masses of the working people.



PORTION OF NEW LIBRARY BUILDING. Every day the Lenin State Library receives 1,000 new books published in the USSR and other countries.



MICROFILM DEPARTMENT. The Lenin Library issues thousands of copies of microfilms for libraries and scientific institutions in all parts of the USSR.



IN THE DEPOSITORY. Selecting books which are dispatched mechanically.



SECTION OF ONE READING ROOM. Scholars and the general public make much use of the facilities of the Lenin Library.

MAY 12, 1950

Timiryazev, Remarkable Representative Of Progressive Russian Science

By Professor V. M. Rumyantsev

Doctor of Agricultural Sciences

THIRTY years ago, on April 28, 1920, the outstanding Russian naturalist, materialist thinker, and champion of freedom, K. A. Timiryazev, breathed his last. K. A. Timiryazev occupies a prominent place in the brilliant galaxy of Russian scientists. This leader and propagandist of progressive, materialist science, this ardent champion of Darwinism and irreconcilable foe of idealism and mysticism, was loved and highly esteemed by the Soviet people for his daring, sincerity, and straightforwardness in defending both his scientific and political views. In K. A. Timiryazev were combined the best qualities of the scientist and the public worker. In a number of his lectures and articles he emphasized the thought that the task of science is to serve the people.

K. A. Timiryazev's classical researches on photosynthesis—the assimilation of carbon and absorption of light by plants—gained him renown. His brilliant experiments revealed the secret of the chlorophyll grain in the green plants which acts as the link between the energy of the sun and all organic life on the earth's surface. The scientist demonstrated that it is in this microscopic chlorophyll grain and nowhere else that the energy of the sun is stored, and that were it not for the green plants there would be no life on our planet.

K. A. Timiryazev emphasized the cosmic role of the green plants with striking clarity: "The plant is the medium between heaven and earth. It is the true Prometheus stealing the fire from heaven. The ray of sunlight which it absorbs burns in the faintly shimmering light of a spill and in the dazzling electric spark. The sun's ray sets in motion the enormous flywheel of the huge steam engine as well as the brush of the artist and the pen of the writer."

The brilliant scientific research work of Timiryazev has irrefutably proved that the law of conservation of energy operates in the life of the plant. He was



Klementy Arkadyevich Timiryazev

the first botanist to prove the applicability of the law of the conservation of energy to plant organisms.

In his classical researches on photosynthesis and in other branches of natural science K. A. Timiryazev appears not only as a prominent scientist and brilliant experimenter, but also as a militant thinker and materialist. As is known, prior to his work, diverse idealistic theories were put forward to describe the process of photosynthesis which was explained by the action of some supernatural "vital force" incognizable to man.

A true representative of the progressive, materialist trend in biological science, K. A. Timiryazev strove in all his works on plant physiology to find ways and means of transforming nature for the benefit of man. He pointed out that "the task of the physiologist is not to describe, but to explain and control nature."

As is known, the contemporary Soviet agrobiological science headed by Acade-

mician T. Lysenko is based on the aim of conquering nature. The works of Timiryazev have presented their significance to this day.

The problems of plant physiology, which are intimately connected with agricultural practice, attracted the particular attention of K. A. Timiryazev. "When I had chosen my scientific specialty—plant physiology," K. A. Timiryazev said, "I was to a certain degree guided by its relation to agriculture; I define this relationship very simply: Sciences' call is to make agricultural labor more productive." K. A. Timiryazev often repeated the words of Jonathan Swift, to the effect that he who could grow two ears of corn where one grew before, or two blades of grass instead of one, would earn the gratitude of all mankind.

Persistently and with great perseverance K. A. Timiryazev carried on his research work in this direction. Being a gifted writer he succeeded in blending profundity with popular lucidity in treating all scientific subjects which he discussed in his books, articles, and lectures. His works, *The Life of Plants*, *Charles Darwin and His Teachings*, and many others, were reprinted scores of times and were translated into many foreign languages.

K. A. Timiryazev struggled energetically for the victory of the materialist conception of the phenomena of living nature and was an implacable foe of reaction and obscurantism in biology. All the attempts of anti-Darwinists, Mendelians, and Morganists of every shade and hue to "refute" Darwinism met with annihilating rebuffs on the part of K. A. Timiryazev. Timiryazev's ideas on the relationship between variability and heredity, on the necessity of a historical approach to the phenomenon of heredity, on the decisive influence of external factors in heredity, and his materialistic, dialectical approach to the problem of the species have become a part of the wealth in the treasure-house of Soviet



TIMIRYAZEV ACADEMY. The main building of the agricultural academy named for the great scientist.

agrobiological science. His ideas were further developed in the works of I. V. Michurin and T. D. Lysenko who raised materialist biological science to a new and higher stage.

"The numerous facts from the works of I. V. Michurin and the Michurinists," says Academician Lysenko, "confirm K. A. Timiryazev's statement that it is possible and necessary to control heredity by means of altering the environmental conditions of organisms . . ."

The role that K. A. Timiryazev played in the development of Soviet agrobiological science is very great. As a leading theoretician and teacher of Darwinism, K. A. Timiryazev indicated to Soviet scientists the surest ways of controlling the nature of organisms.

K. A. Timiryazev was a scientist and revolutionary not only in biology, but in political life as well. With great passion and force he denounced autocracy, he very quickly discerned the reactionary nature of the bourgeois Provisional Government, and he was one of the first scientists to side wholeheartedly with the working class, with the Great October Socialist Revolution. He appealed to all "workers of hand and brain" to join in a general army of labor in order to strengthen the young Soviet Republic.

Not long before his death, K. A. Timiryazev said: "Tell Lenin how much I admire his brilliant solution of world

problems in theory and in practice. I consider myself fortunate to be his contemporary and a witness to his glorious deeds. I admire him, and I want everybody to know it."

Klementy Timiryazev died at the age of 77.

A monument has been set up in the

center of Moscow—the Soviet capital—in honor of the remarkable Russian scientist and revolutionary. The Agricultural Academy, the Biological Museum, and many other scientific institutions were named after him.

K. A. Timiryazev's name is the pride and glory of Russian progressive science.



FARMER-STUDENT. Constantine Borin, a famous combine operator, is one of the many farm experimenters studying at the Timiryazev Academy. He is shown (right) with V. Seleznev, agricultural machine department head.

Yugoslav Skupshtina Is Assemblage Of Spies, Traitors, Murderers

By I. Vesnin

IN the results of the recent "elections" to the "people's" Skupshtina of Yugoslavia the whole world had evidence that in spite of brutal terror and repressions, the Yugoslavs are stiffening their resistance to the fascist clique of Tito and Rankovic. It is known that hundreds of thousands boycotted the "elections" by staying away from the polls or voting against the candidates nominated by the Titoites. Even the Belgrade rulers admit that more than 40 per cent of the constituents boycotted the "elections" in a number of regions and territories.

The Yugoslav people—and together with them all the freedom-loving peoples—consider the "elections" invalid and regard the new Skupshtina not as a representative institution of the people, but as an assemblage of spies, traitors and murderers. The composition of the Skupshtina is convincing evidence of this.

The Skupshtina has not a single representative of the Yugoslav working class and working peasantry, who together constitute the absolute majority of the population. About 61 per cent of the Titoite "deputies" are ministers of the federal and republican governments and high government and police officials. For the number of army generals and police chiefs it contains, Tito's Skupshtina is perhaps rivaled only by the "parliament" of Franco, the fascist. More than 100 of the "deputies" are leading members of the bourgeois reactionary parties. A place of prominence is held by the representatives of the rich landowners. Is it not clear that with such an anti-popular composition the Skupshtina will be a meek tool in the hands of Tito's fascist clique?

Who are they, these enemies of the Yugoslav people who have the impudence to call themselves deputies of the "people's" Skupshtina?

In the same line with the ringleaders of the fascist clique—Tito, Rankovic, Kardelj, Djilas, Neskovic, Mosa Pijade,

Maslaric, Kidric and many other contemptible traitors to the Yugoslav people—there are Tito's creatures, the fascist gauleiters in different parts of the country. These are the Stambolics and Bakarices, the Pucars and the Kolisevskis, the Blazo Jovanovices and their ilk; and in the next line—their police dogs called home "ministers" of the republics: Penhezic and Krajacic, Kraiger and Danilovic, Uzunovski and Ioksimovic. They are carrying out in the respective republics the policy of the Belgrade rulers, the policy of violence and brutal terror against the peoples of Yugoslavia. A considerable proportion of the Skupshtina "deputies" is made up of experienced old politicians of the bourgeois parties, former landlords and usurers.

Let us take, for example, the notorious preacher of capitalism, Dr. Ivan Ribar, a venal old politician. In the days of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy he faithfully served the Hapsburgs, and after the disintegration of Austria-Hungary he quickly went over to the Kara-Georgievich side. Ribar soon became the chairman of the constituent Skupshtina, the very Skupshtina which adopted the Vidovdan constitution which legalized the royalist tyranny in Yugoslavia. It was Ribar who in 1920 voted in the Skupshtina for the expulsion of the Communist deputies. It is not surprising in the least that Tito found this "statesman" a handy man for his purposes and placed him at the head of the highest organ of state authority, which the Skupshtina was to be.

Or take Vlada Simic, a lawyer, this representative of the Greater-Serbia bourgeoisie, the ideologist of a bourgeois republic, "leader" of the bourgeois republican party, who now find it possible openly to propagandize his reactionary views.

Fulfilling the will of the imperialists, the Belgrade clique has ensured the "election" to the Skupshtina of many representatives of the reactionary bourgeois parties. "Deputy" Josip Vidmar is

the son of a big capitalist, a representative of the Slovenian bourgeoisie. Kosan Pavlovic, a well known kulak ideologist, is one of the leaders of the old bourgeois peasant party.

A member of the Skupshtina is Josip Rus, a notorious reactionary, one of the leaders of the nationalist organization "Sokol" in prewar Yugoslavia. It was under his chairmanship that the Maribor court in royal Yugoslavia passed severe sentences upon the Yugoslav Communists. The gallery of the "envoys" is also adorned with agents of the royal palace clique, among them the royalist senator Marko Vujacic, who during the war years served in the staff of Perisic, the notorious Chetnik bandit in a priest's robe.

Meeting in Tito's Skupshtina today, along with agents and royalist senators, there are former ministers of the royal governments, stranglers of the peoples of Yugoslavia. There is, for example, the former Minister of Justice in Macek's government of the Croatian Republic, Franjo Frol, who now occupies the post of "Minister" of Justice in the Tito government. It was he who before the war set up concentration camps in Croatia where he interned Croatian Communists, and in 1941 surrendered them to the mercies of the Ustasi chieftain, Pavelic.

"Deputy" Vladislav Ribnikar is known not only as a big bourgeois of Belgrade. He has a long record of espionage and active collaboration with Nedic and the German invaders. It was he who at the height of the people's liberation struggle signed, together with the Greater-Serbia bourgeoisie, the appeal urging the freedom-loving Serbians to stop their struggle against the Hitlerite invaders. Instead of suffering just punishment, Ribnikar has, with Tito's blessing, been holding high posts ever since 1943 and is now "Minister" of Cultural Affairs in the Belgrade gang.

To this day the Titoites have not published the biography of their accomplice, Dobrovoje Radosavljevic, the "Minister"

A Muscovite's Diary

OUR Soviet land has the lowest rents in the world, taking up a mere four per cent of the budget of a Soviet worker's family. All larger houses in the cities belong to the local Soviets of Working People's Deputies, industrial enterprises, or to the various Ministries. A single, country-wide scale of rents and payments for various services is in operation in all such houses.

The monthly rental consists solely of sums necessary to meet expenses for heating and water supply and for paying the wages of staff attendants. Rent is charged only for actual living floor space, while there is no charge at all for kitchens, bathrooms, and other facilities.

The big expenses involved in the

upkeep of apartment houses are met by the local Soviets and enterprises, which annually allocate large sums for renovation, current repairs, and other work.

During the past three years the Moscow Soviet of Working People's Deputies spent 1,180,000,000 rubles for the restoration and improvement of houses in Moscow. Repairs were completed on 28,000 apartment houses, and in 1949 alone, the Moscow Soviet spent 400,000,000 rubles for renovation and current repairs.

Similar large sums have been spent by the local Soviets in Leningrad, Sverdlovsk, Riga, Kiev, and other cities of the country.

Archaeologists Hear Report on Tripolye

Soviet archaeologists held their annual meeting in Moscow last month at the session of the Department of History and Philosophy of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR.

Such meetings at the end of winter, when preparations for new expeditions are at their height, have become customary. Scientific workers from numerous archaeological institutes of the country participated in the session.



SHOWING HER DISCOVERIES. Tatyana Passek, Soviet archaeologist, displays a Tripolye urn.

More than 40 papers were read on the latest achievements of Soviet archaeologists. Tatyana Passek, Doctor of Historical Sciences and Stalin Prize winner, delivered a detailed report on her new research work in the culture of Tripolye, which she has been studying for 20 years. Tripolye culture is a culture of the distant forefathers of the Slavs. It developed in the third and second millennium before our era.

MOSCOW RADIO BROADCASTS IN ENGLISH

May 15—May 28

Radio programs in English will be broadcast from Moscow to the United States on the following schedule from May 15 to May 28.

All time used is Eastern Daylight Saving Time.

Daily evening programs of news, political commentary, and sidelights on Soviet life are broadcast in three periods: from 7:20 P.M. to 8:30 P.M., from 9 P.M. to 10 P.M., and from 10:30 P.M. to 12:00 (midnight).

All programs may be heard on 15.23, 15.11, 11.96, 11.71 and 9.69 megacycles.

The second and third programs are also broadcast on two additional frequencies: 15.18 and 11.82 megacycles.

All programs begin with the news and a review of the press. These are followed by comment on Soviet or international subjects.

The following special features are scheduled for the evening programs:

Mondays, May 15 and May 22—programs for farmers.

Tuesdays, May 16 and May 23—programs for youth.

Wednesdays, May 17 and May 24—scientific and cultural programs.

Thursdays, May 18 and May 25—programs in Russian for American Slavs.

Fridays, May 19 and May 26—literary and musical programs entitled: "In the Republics of the Land of the Soviets."

Saturdays, May 20 and May 27—economic reviews, weekly sports reviews, replies to letters from listeners.

Sundays, May 21 and May 28—concerts.

Yugoslav Skupshtina

of Finance. Before the war, when he was in Belgrade University, Radosavljevic had already become an agent provocateur and police informer. Scores of students were arrested as a result of his reports. The agent provocateur also did some hard work for fascist Germany. On more than one occasion he disrupted the struggle of the ore miners in the Bor mines, who resorted to every possible means to prevent the shipment of copper to Hitler Germany. Later the Gestapo used this agent provocateur for suppressing the guerrilla struggle in Eastern Serbia. Under the guidance of the spy Vukmanovic (Tempo), Radosavljevic together with the betrayers of the Macedonian people—Kolisevski, Uzunovski, Gigov and others, has done his best to plant Titoist espionage nests in Albania and Greece. As finance "minister" Radosavljevic is now faithfully serving the Titoites, helping them to plunder the national wealth and enslave the country.

Such is the past and present of the "deputies" of Tito's Skupshtina. The Yugoslav people will never place any trust in these "envoys." The people regard them as sworn foes.

The Yugoslav people will muster adequate strength to depose the foul fascist clique of Tito, to scatter the assemblage of traitors, spies and murderers called the Skupshtina and mete out merited punishment to all those who are responsible for the present tragedy.



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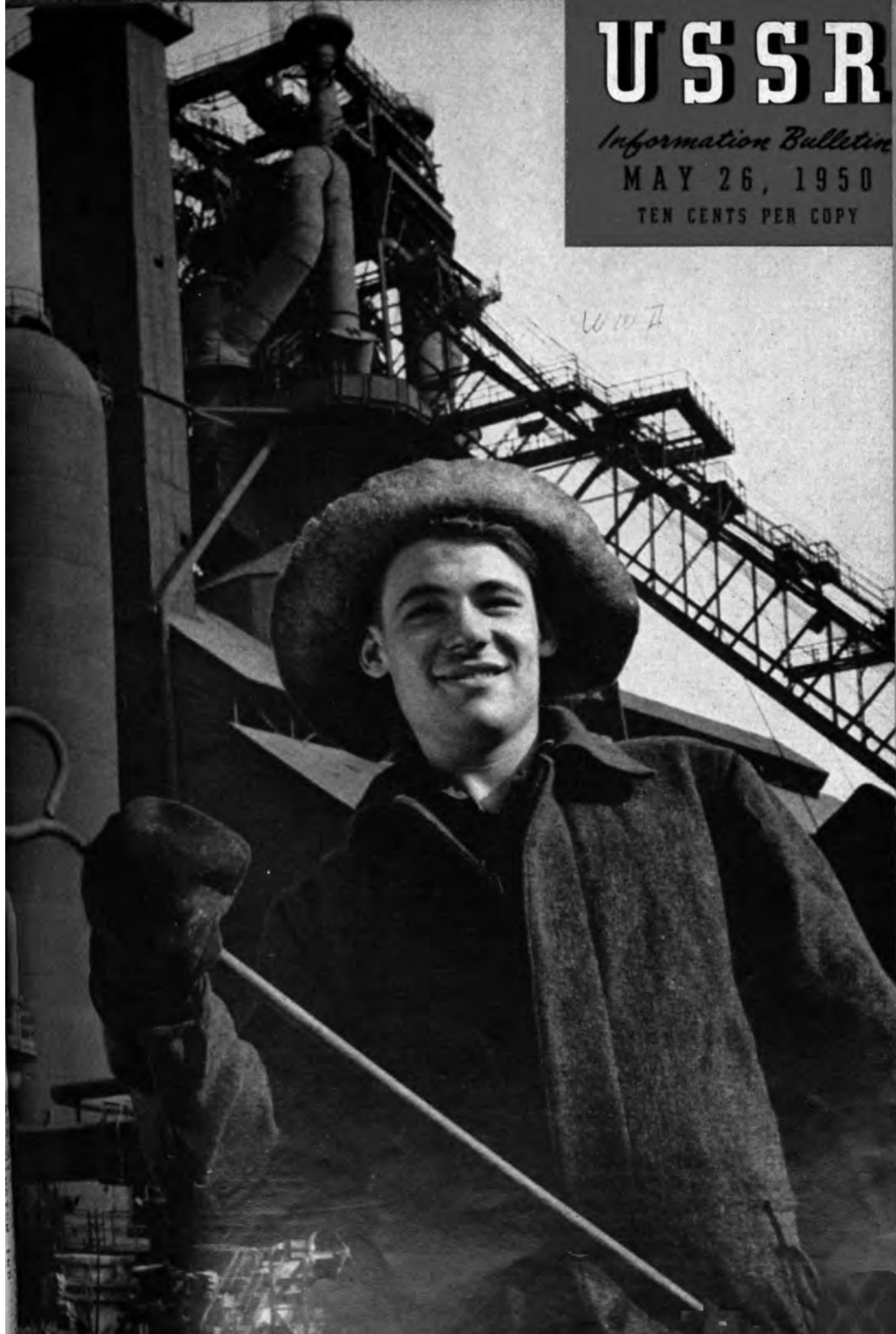
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VOLUME X NUMBER 10

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THE COVER: FRONT. Iron-maker, Grigori Chuiko, a member of the Young Communist League, is senior blast furnaceman in a Ukrainian plant. He exceeds his daily production quota by tens of tons of pig iron. **BACK.** Vladimir tractor plant workers park their own cars near the factory.

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Results of Fulfillment of State Plan For First Quarter of 1950

The following is the statement of the Central Statistical Administration of the Council of Ministers of the USSR on the results of the fulfillment of the State Plan for the development of the national economy of the USSR for the first quarter of 1950.

THE development of industry, agriculture, and transport, capital construction, expansion of trade turnover, and the rise in living and cultural standards of the people in the first quarter of 1950 are characterized by the following data:

I

Increase in Output of Manufactured Goods

PRODUCTION of the most important items of industrial output in the first quarter of 1950 compared with the first quarter of 1949 changed as follows:

First quarter of 1950
in percentage of first
quarter of 1949

Pig iron	114
Steel	117
Rolled metal	118
Railway rails	128
Iron tubing	122
Copper	119
Zinc	124
Lead	115
Coal	112
Oil	116
Gasoline	114
Kerosene	108
Diesel fuel	168
Electric power	118

Trunkline locomotives	114
Trunkline electric locomotives	111
Trunkline freight cars	132
Trucks	128
Passenger cars	161
Auto busses	134
Ball bearings	140
Metallurgical equipment	108
Excavators	122
Steam turbines	3.6 times
Auto cranes	123
Auto loaders	8.2 times
Electric motors up to 100 kilowatts	117
Electric motors more than 100 kilowatts	135
Metal-cutting machine tools produced by the Ministry of Machine Tool Industry	118
Spinning machinery	200
Looms	205
Calculating machines	141
Tractors	101
Grain-harvesting combines	2.4 times
Tractor-drawn plows	158
Tractor-drawn seed drills	166
Tractor-drawn cultivators	151
Complex threshers	104
Caustic soda	119
Calcinated soda	119
Mineral fertilizers	119
Synthetic dyes	107
Synthetic rubber	120
Automobile tires	131
Haulage of timber	102
Paper	123
Cement	128
Window glass	106
Slate	132



First Quarter Statistics
1949 1950

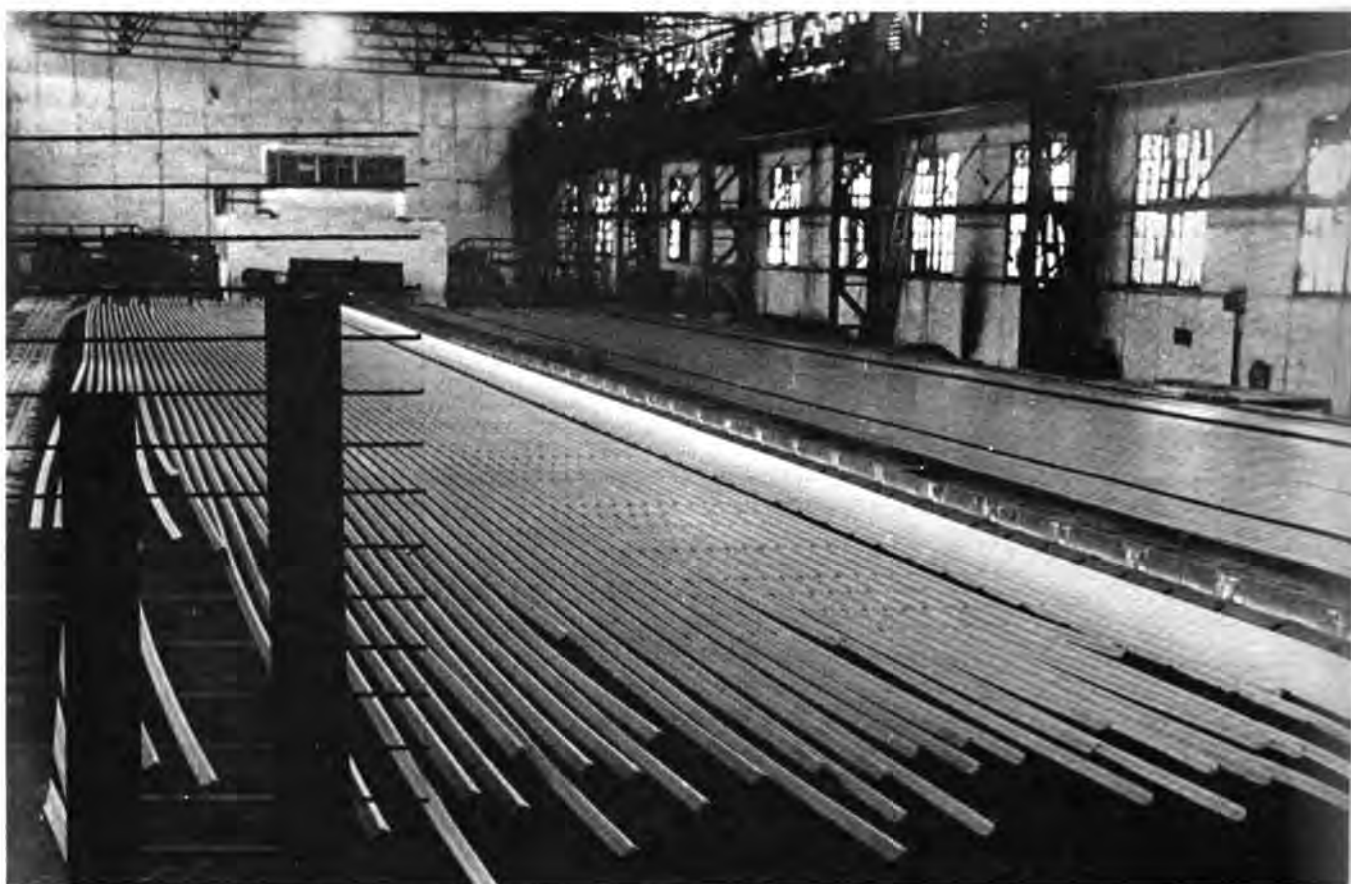
OIL PRODUCTION ROSE 16%



First Quarter Statistics
1949 1950

ELECTRIC POWER GAINED 18%

MAY 26, 1950



First Quarter Statistics
1949

1950

ROLLED STEEL ADVANCED 18%

Soft roofing	128
Prefabricated houses	122
Bicycles	142
Radio sets	130
Phonographs	140
Sewing machines	116
Clocks and watches	143
Cameras	123
Cotton goods	110
Linen fabrics	122
Woolen fabrics	107
Silk fabrics	132
Leather footwear	126
Rubber footwear	130
Hosiery	125
Meat	165
Salami and sausage	165
Fish	128
Butter	116
Vegetable oil	108
Confectionery products	124
Canned goods	150
Tea	118
Soap	115
Alcohol	103
Cigarettes	114
Grape wine	162
Champagne	150
Beer	105

The gross output of the entire industry of the USSR on the whole increased 22 per cent in the first quarter of 1950 as compared with the first quarter of 1949.

The big achievements in the development of industry and transport, the rise in the productivity of labor, and the reduction of production costs attained in 1949, as well as the substantial reserves for the further considerable reduction of production costs, which were brought to light, enabled the Government to effect as of January 1, 1950, a reduction of the wholesale prices for metals, machinery and equipment, chemicals, building materials, timber and paper, and also to reduce the rates on electric power and railway freight shipments.

II

Fulfillment of the Production Plan in Industry

THE production program for gross industrial output in the first quarter of 1950 was fulfilled by the various Ministries as follows:

Percentage of fulfillment of the quarterly plan for the first quarter of 1950

Ministry of Metallurgical Industry	99
Ministry of Coal Industry	99
Ministry of Oil Industry	94
Ministry of Power Stations	103
Ministry of Chemical Industry	103
Ministry of Electrical Industry	105
Ministry of Communications Equipment Industry....	100
Ministry of Heavy Machine-building Industry	105

Ministry of Automobile and Tractor Industry.....	101
Ministry of Machine Tool Industry.....	101
Ministry of Machine and Instrument-making Industry	102
Ministry of Building and Road-building Machinery Industry	101
Ministry of Transport Machinery Industry.....	98
Ministry of Agricultural Machinery Industry.....	98
Ministry of Building Materials Industry of the USSR.....	97
Ministry of Timber and Paper Industry of the USSR.....	88
Ministry of Light Industry of the USSR.....	101
Ministry of Fish Industry of the USSR.....	104
Ministry of Meat and Dairy Industry of the USSR....	94
Ministry of Food Industry of the USSR.....	96
Ministries of Local Industry and Ministries of Local Fuel Industry in the Union Republics....	99
Producers' Co-operatives	95

While industrial production in the first quarter of 1950 significantly increased, certain Ministries did not fulfill the production program of the quarter, which is explained by the fact that they did not fulfill the assignments for January because of the unpreparedness of a number of enterprises for the difficult winter conditions of the current year.

In February, and particularly in March, the lag in fulfilling the January plan was to a large extent compensated.



First Quarter Statistics
1949 1950

BALL BEARINGS UP 40%

In the first quarter of 1950 the plan for many items of industrial output was overfulfilled. The Ministry of Coal Industry, while falling short of the plan for the gross output in auxiliary branches, overfulfilled the plan of coal output. Produced above plan were substantial quantities of electric power, certain kinds of rolled metal, a number of nonferrous



First Quarter Statistics
1949 1950

COAL TONNAGE ROSE 12%

metals, steam turbines, transformers, electric bulbs, certain types of metal-cutting machine tools, cables, trucks, ball bearings, auto cranes, spinning machinery, dyes and other chemicals, rubber, soft roofing, radio sets, sewing machines, cotton, linen, woolen, and silk fabrics, rubber footwear, fish, butter, confectionery products, tea, alcohol, grape wines, champagnes, cigarettes, and many other items of industrial output.

III

Agriculture

IN the first quarter of 1950 preparation for spring field work was conducted better than last year.

The state farms, machine-and-tractor stations, and collective farms started spring field work in the current year still better equipped with machinery than in 1949. The number of tractors in agriculture, figured in terms of 15 hp. units, increased 19 per cent by April 1, 1950, as against April 1, 1949, the number of tractor-drawn plows increased 20 per cent, seed drills 24 per cent, and cultivators 18 per cent. By the beginning of spring field work, one and one-half times more mineral fertilizers were delivered than by the spring of 1949.

The schools of mechanization and the courses organized at the machine-and-tractor stations and state farms trained or improved the qualifications, during the past autumn and winter season, of more than 450,000 tractor drivers and leaders of tractor brigades, as well as of a great number of other people engaged in the mechanization and electrification of agriculture.

In the majority of the southern districts of the country sowing of spring grains was completed successfully and in a short period of time. Planting of cotton, sugar beet and sunflower started considerably earlier and is proceeding faster than last year. Sowing of spring crops was also started in the districts of the central zone. Subfeeding and harrowing of winter crops is conducted on a large scale this year. By April 15, a total of 5,400,000 hectares* more of spring crops had been sowed than by the same date of 1949.

The work of preparing for the spring tasks in shelter-belt planting was carried out in the first quarter of 1950. One hundred and forty-four new shelter-belt stations had been set up by April 1, 1950. The forestries, collective farms and state farms in the steppe and forest-steppe areas of the European part of the USSR had laid out shelter-belts on 307,000 hectares by April 15, 1950.

Fulfilling the decision of the Council of Ministers of the USSR and the Central Committee of the Communist Party

* 1 hectare equals 2.471 acres.



First Quarter Statistics
1949 1950

PASSENGER CAR OUTPUT GAINED 61%

of the Soviet Union (Bolsheviks) on the three-year plan of development of the commonly-owned collective farm and state farm productive livestock in the course of 1949-1951, the collective farms and state farms attained in the first quarter of 1950 a further increase in the head of livestock.

The head of commonly-owned livestock on collective farms increased by the end of the first quarter of 1950, compared



First Quarter Statistics
1949 1950

BUS PRODUCTION UP 34%

with the end of the first quarter of 1949, as follows: Beef and dairy cattle 18 per cent, including cows 24 per cent; hogs 65 per cent; sheep and goats 18 per cent; horses 22 per cent. During the same period the head of beef and dairy cattle in state farms of the Ministry of State Farms of the USSR increased 16 per cent, hogs 51 per cent, sheep and goats 16 per cent, and horses 22 per cent.

IV

Increase in Rail and Marine Transport Freight Turnover

THE average daily loading of all freight on railways increased 13 per cent in the first quarter of 1950 compared with the first quarter of 1949. In particular, loadings of coal increased 11 per cent, oil and oil products 16 per cent, ore 19 per cent, ferrous metals 14 per cent, building materials of mineral origin 17 per cent, timber 18 per cent, salt 18 per cent, chemical and mineral fertilizers 14 per cent.

Although the indices registering the utilization of the rolling stock—the turn-round of cars and the commercial speed of freight trains—reflected an improvement compared to the first quarter of 1949, they nevertheless are below the standards set for the first quarter of 1950.

Cargo shipped by marine transport rose 13 per cent in the first quarter of 1950 as against the first quarter of 1949.

V

Increase of Capital Construction in the National Economy

As a result of the further development of the building industry and the considerable increase in the output of equipment and building materials, the total volume of all capital construction in the national economy increased 22 per cent in the first quarter of 1950 compared with the first quarter of 1949.

The Ministry of Construction of Enterprises of Heavy Industry stepped up the volume of construction and installing work by 16 per cent compared to the first quarter of 1949, the subsidiary jobbing organizations of the Ministry of Coal



First Quarter Statistics
1949 1950

SILK FABRIC YARDAGE GAINED 32%

Industry by 19 per cent, the Ministry of Power Stations by 31 per cent, the Ministry of Timber and Paper Industry by 32 per cent, the Ministry of Construction of Machine-building Enterprises by 9 per cent, the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of State Farms of the USSR by 43 per cent.

The volume of capital investments in the light and the food industries increased by 13 per cent compared to the first quarter of 1949.

VI

Expansion of Trade Turnover

FURTHER expansion of Soviet trade continued in the first quarter of 1950. Twenty-five per cent more goods, in comparable prices, were sold to the population than in the first quarter of 1949; sale of foodstuffs rose 18 per cent, and of manufactured goods 35 per cent.

The new, third reduction of state retail prices for food and manufactured consumer goods effected as of March 1, 1950, by the decision of the Soviet Government and the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (Bolsheviks) caused substantial increase in the sales of goods in state and co-operative trade.

Daily sales of goods in March, 1950, in comparable prices,



First Quarter Statistics
1949 1950

CONFECTIONERY PRODUCTS ROSE 24%

MAY 26, 1950

increased on an average of 45 per cent as against February, 1950. In foodstuffs there was an especially large increase in the sale of the more valuable products: meat 51 per cent, salami and sausage 61 per cent, butter 79 per cent, fish 32 per cent, and confectionery products 32 per cent.

Sale of manufactured goods increased to a still greater degree than that of foodstuffs. Daily sales of cotton goods in March, 1950, were 78 per cent more than in February, 1950, linen fabrics 51 per cent, woolen fabrics twice over, and leather footwear, apparel, and hosiery more than twice over. Sale of soap doubled, perfumery more than doubled, sale of radio sets increased three times, bicycles nine times, motorcycles seven times, and pocket and wrist watches four times.



First Quarter Statistics
1949 1950

SALAMI AND SAUSAGE PRODUCTION UP 65%

In connection with the reduction of state retail prices for consumer goods, prices on the collective farm market and in co-operative trade also dropped substantially in March, 1950, compared with February, 1950.

As a result of the new reduction of state retail prices and the drop in prices on the collective farm market and in co-operative trade, a further substantial increase in the purchasing power of the ruble, as well as an important rise in the real wages of factory and office workers and in the incomes of peasants, took place.

VII

Increase in the Number of Factory and Office Workers and Rise in the Productivity of Labor

THE total number of workers and other employees engaged in the national economy of the USSR increased by 2,000,000 in the first quarter of 1950 as against the first quarter of 1949. In industry, agriculture, and forestry, in construction and in transport, the number of workers and other employees rose by 1,600,000, and in educational, scientific, research and medical institutions almost by 300,000.

The productivity of labor of the workers engaged in industry increased 13 per cent in the first quarter of 1950 compared with the first quarter of 1949, including 17 per cent in the engineering, 10 per cent in the metallurgical, and 12 per cent in the coal industry.

VIII

Cultural Development and Health Protection

IN the first quarter of 1950 the higher educational establishments were attended by 1,132,000 students, including those taking correspondence courses, that is, 100,000 more than in the first quarter of 1949; 36,400,000 pupils studied in elementary, seven-year, and secondary schools, technical schools and other specialized educational establishments. This is almost 2,000,000 more than in the first quarter of 1949.

Last year the total number of persons engaged in studies in the USSR, including all forms of education and training, exceeded 55,000,000.

In the first quarter of 1950, 19,400 new scientists were being trained by doing postgraduate work in higher educational establishments and scientific research institutes.

The regular awarding of Stalin Prizes took place for 1949 in March, 1950. For outstanding works in the field of science, invention, literature, and art, 1,610 scientists, engineers, agronomists, men of arts and letters, workers, and leading agriculturists were honored by the Government with the title of Stalin Prize Laureate.

In the first quarter of 1950 there were in the USSR more than 300,000 libraries of all types maintained by state and public organizations, with more than 600,000,000 books, not counting the large number of personal libraries of the urban and rural intelligentsia, of the workers and collective farmers.

Functioning in the first quarter of 1950 were more than 127,000 palaces and houses of culture, clubs, and village reading rooms, and more than 100,000 clubrooms at factories, offices, educational establishments, state farms and collective farms.

The number of motion picture houses and installations and portable projectors increased by 7,300 in the first quarter of 1950 compared with the first quarter of 1949.

The mass physical culture movement is developing at a rapid pace. The number of physical culturists belonging to sports organizations increased 43 per cent in the first quarter of 1950 compared with the first quarter of 1949 and was more than double that of 1940.

The network of hospitals, maternity homes, clinics, and other health, hygiene, and public sanitation institutions was further expanded in the first quarter of 1950.

CENTRAL STATISTICAL ADMINISTRATION OF
THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS OF THE USSR

The Steady Advance of Soviet Economy

By Ivan Yevenko

THE steady advance of industry in the Soviet Union is one of the most important manifestations of the progressive character of socialist planned economy. The annual increase in gross industrial output as compared in each case with the year before was as follows: in 1946, 20 per cent; in 1947, 22; in 1948, 27; in 1949, 20; and for the first quarter of this year, as pointed out by the recently published State Plan report, it was 22 per cent more than during last year's first quarter.

This rapid and uninterrupted advance enabled the USSR in the remarkably short time of only two years after the termination of the war, that is by the fourth quarter of 1947, to reach the average quarterly production level of 1940, the last prewar year.

Thus, the main task of the postwar Five-Year Plan—to restore industry, primarily in the areas directly affected by the war—was accomplished in an exceptionally brief span. And after the prewar level was reached, Soviet industry steadily continued to increase out-

put. Thus, in 1948 the volume of industrial output exceeded the prewar level by 18 per cent, and in the fourth quarter of last year, by 53 per cent.

In 1948 and 1949 respectively, the annual output increase alone reached 32,000,000,000 and 34,000,000,000 rubles, which presents a striking contrast to the sum of 16,000,000,000 rubles, the value of Russia's total industrial output in 1913.

Soviet industry's rate of increase for the first four years of the present Five-Year Plan period proved higher than that provided for by the plan. The plan, it will be remembered, indicated a 48 per cent increase over the prewar level for 1950.

The rapid advance of Soviet industry, and of all the other branches of the national economy as well, are a result of the surging development of heavy industry, the firm foundation of the Soviet economy. The gross output of the fuel and power, iron and steel, and machine manufacturing industries topped prewar production in considerably great-

er proportion than did industry as a whole.

It should be noted that the Five-Year Plan's 1950 output targets for rolled steel, coal, and oil were exceeded by the end of 1949. In the first quarter of this year, rolled steel output was 18 per cent more than last year's first quarter; that of steel, 17 per cent; of coal, 12; and of oil, 16 per cent.

The Soviet machine-building industry, heavy industry's core, is uninterruptedly experiencing an exceptionally high rate of development.

The output of consumer goods is similarly increasing at a high rate from year to year, thanks to which the level of consumption by the working class, the collective farm peasantry, and the intelligentsia is steadily going up at a rapid rate. During the four years of the postwar Five-Year Plan period which have elapsed, the output of many of the more important items produced by the light and food industries has doubled or tripled. The increase continued during this year's first quarter, in some instances at an even higher rate. For example, this quarter's output of silks, linens, footwear and hosiery averaged more than 25 per cent higher than during last year's first quarter; that of meats and meat products, 65 per cent; of wines including champagne, more than 50 per cent, and so on.

Agriculture in the Soviet Union is also experiencing uninterrupted development, its production increasing from year to year. Year after year the Soviet State furnishes the socialist fields with more and more machines and fertilizer, and otherwise renders the collective and state farms enormous assistance in further increasing output. Recent years witnessed an increase of 20,000,000 hectares* in the area under crops.

The 1948 gross grain harvest almost

* One hectare=2.471 acres



INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION. The USSR's machine-building plants play a great part in the upsurge of production. A shop of the Urals Heavy Machine-Building Plant, called "The Factory of Factories."

reached that of 1940, the prewar year, and the average yield was higher. Last year's cereal harvest was still higher, amounting to 7,600,000,000 poods,* topping the 1940 level and practically reaching the level outlined by the Five-Year Plan for 1950.

This year, the farming community of the USSR, with its substantially greater store of the latest equipment, is successfully engaged in its spring sowing activities. The actual sowing is being done in better time and more scientifically. By the middle of April, the State Plan report notes, spring sowing had been completed on an area exceeding that sowed on the same date last year by 5,400,000 hectares. The scale on which machinery is being increasingly used in agriculture is indicated by the fact that the mechanization schools and the courses given at machine-and-tractor stations and state farms, both preparatory and advanced training, were attended last autumn and winter by more than 450,000 tractor drivers and heads of tractor units and a great many others working in the sphere of mechanization and electrification of agriculture.

The solution of the cereal problem facilitated a rapid and steady increase in the number of head of livestock. Supplementing the Five-Year Plan is the 1949-1951 three-year plan for the development of commonly-owned livestock in the USSR, which is also being successfully fulfilled. Under this plan the collective farms established in 1949 about 120,000 new sections, comprising cattle, sheep, hog, and poultry sections. Last year the USSR already had a considerably larger number of cattle, sheep, and goats than before the war.

Compared with the first quarter of last year, the collective farms had at the end of the same quarter this year 18 per cent more cattle, 65 per cent more hogs, 18 per cent more sheep and goats, and 22 per cent more horses.

The country's freight and cargo traffic is increasing in proportion to the growth in industrial and agricultural output.

Underlying the steady and rapid rate of output expansion is the ability of the Soviet socialist system of economy to make large capital investments needed for constantly expanding the basic means of production.

The development of the building industry, including the production of



PURCHASING POWER. Every year the Soviet people buy more consumer goods, as real wages steadily increase. A store in Riga.

equipment and building materials, has resulted in the volume of capital construction in the national economy increasing from year to year. In 1948 it was 23 per cent more than 1947, last year it was 20 per cent higher than in 1948, and in the first quarter of this year it exceeded last year's corresponding period by 22 per cent. Besides, as regards power stations, the timber and paper industry, and agriculture, the increase for the first quarter was still higher, ranging from 31 to 43 per cent more than last year's volume for the same period.

A reflection of the progress made in all branches of the national economy is to be found in the steady improvement of the material and cultural standard of the working people of the USSR. The source of the regular rise of the well-being of the Soviet people is the national income, which keeps increasing year in and year out. Last year it was 17 per cent more than that of 1948 and 36 per cent more than that of 1940.

There is no unemployment in the USSR, and, indeed, there can be none. The number of persons in employment is constantly mounting. During the first four years of the present Five-Year Plan period the number of wage and salaried workers increased by 8,000,000. There were 2,000,000 more working during

the first quarter this year than during the same period last year.

The Soviet people's living standard keeps rising with the growth of the national economy. During the past two years the Soviet Government put through three reductions in the retail price of food and industrial products. The population's gain from just the last reduction, which was put into effect on March 1 of this year, was at the rate of 110,000,000,000 rubles a year.

The recent price reduction resulted in a higher purchasing power for the ruble, thus ensuring a further substantial rise in the real earnings of both wage and salaried workers.

A concomitant result of the price reduction was a considerable increase in the sale of food products and industrial wares in both state and co-operative stores. March sales were 45 per cent more than those of February, in comparable prices. Sales for the entire first quarter this year topped those of the same quarter last year by 25 per cent, with products of industry being 35 per cent above.

The Soviet economy's steady progress in the postwar period demonstrates to the whole world that the Soviet social and state system is the best form of social organization, the most virile system.

* One pood=36.113 pounds

Exchange of Greetings on 5th Anniversary Of German People's Liberation

To the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Generalissimo

J. V. Stalin

The Kremlin, Moscow

TODAY, on the fifth anniversary of the liberation of the German people from the dictatorship of Hitler fascism by the glorious army of the Soviet Union, the Government of the German Democratic Republic conveys to you and, in your person, to the Government of the USSR, to the Soviet Army, and to all Soviet people the profound gratitude of democratic and peace-loving Germany. The liberation of the peoples of Europe from the sanguinary yoke of German fascism is an epoch-making service rendered by the Soviet people and the Soviet Army who bore uncalculable sacrifices and with unparalleled heroism fought not only to defend their own country but also for the freedom and peace of all mankind.

Having routed under your wise and glorious leadership the most aggressive imperialist brigands, the German, Japanese, and Italian fascists, the Soviet power opened new and broad prospects in the struggle for peace and liberation of all peoples from imperialism. Thereby it has created prerequisites for the estab-

lishment of a powerful camp of peace which today commands every possibility of smashing the plans of the new instigators of war.

The Soviet Union demanded in the Potsdam Agreement that Germany be regarded as a single political and economic whole, demanded its demilitarization and democratic reconstruction, and has always stood for the observation of this Agreement. It indefatigably supports the German people in their struggle against the dismemberment of their nation carried out by the imperialists. It is a loyal friend and helper of the German people in their struggle for their complete emancipation from imperialism, for national sovereignty and peace, for the formation of a united democratic Germany. Under your leadership the Soviet Government supports the demands of the national front of democratic Germany for the conclusion of a peace treaty, and for the withdrawal of occupation troops. The Soviet Union is a reliable guarantee and defender of the right of our nation to independence and

self-determination against imperialist plunder and dismemberment. By forming the German Democratic Republic it secured to our people national independence and supports us in the economic revival of our country. Therefore, peace-loving and democratic Germany observes on May 8 the anniversary of the rout of the fascist armed forces and the fascist state machinery by the Soviet Army as the day of liberation. May 8 is the day of serious and critical self-examination of our people who realize more and more that anti-Bolshevism, which the Nazis propagated yesterday and the American imperialists and their abettors are propagating today, is the greatest and fateful danger to Germany.

Today, on the day of liberation, we again reaffirm our solemn pledge to cement unflaggingly the friendship between the German people and the great Soviet people and all the peace-loving peoples, and to defend together with them peace in Europe and throughout the world.

PRIME MINISTER OTTO GROTEWOHL



To the Prime Minister of the German Democratic Republic, Herr Otto Grotewohl
Berlin

I THANK you and, in your person, the Government of the German Democratic Republic for your message of greetings on the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the liberation of the

German people from fascist tyranny.

I am certain that the friendly relations between the German Democratic Republic and the Soviet Union will continue as hitherto to develop success-

fully for the good of our peoples and in the interests of peace and co-operation among all peace-loving countries.

J. STALIN



To Comrade Joseph Vissarionovich Stalin

DEAR Comrade Stalin:

On the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the liberation of Germany from the glorious Soviet Army from the

yoke of Hitler fascism, we assure you and the entire great Soviet people of our invariable gratitude and friendship.

The victory, which the Soviet Army

won under the leadership of your genius, opened a new chapter in the history of the German people.

Thanks to the great assistance rend-

ered by the Soviet Government and by the Soviet occupation agencies in Germany on the territory of our country liberated by the Soviet Army, fascism was extirpated and a new democratic order serving the cause of peace was built, an order in which the working class and its allies—all other working people—play the decisive role.

The magnanimous aid of the Soviet Union enabled the democratic forces to tackle successfully the solution of the tasks of methodically overcoming the poverty caused by the Hitler war, through building up the democratic economy and advancing truly popular culture.

Your policy of peace, based on the principle of equality of all nations, enabled the democratic forces to establish on October 7, 1949, the German Democratic Republic, which was marked in your historic telegram as a turning

point in the history of Europe.

Transfer of the administrative functions to our Government, and diplomatic recognition of our Government by the Soviet Union and the Governments of the friendly countries of people's democracy opened before our people the way into the family of peace-loving peoples.

The anniversary of the liberation of our people by the Soviet Army from fascism makes it a duty of all German democrats, and first of all, of the German working class and its vanguard, the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, to make German-Soviet friendship an integral part of German policy, and mercilessly to expose and struggle against all enemies of the Soviet Union as foes of peace and the national interests of the German people.

We pledge to strengthen tirelessly the German Democratic Republic as a center of the struggle for peace and the

democratic unity of Germany, and to weld all peace-loving and patriotic Germans in the national front of democratic Germany in order to nip in the bud the plans of the Anglo-American imperialists to convert German soil into a springboard of another war against the Soviet Union.

The German working class, led by the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, heads this great struggle to safeguard peace and win the independence of the German nation.

The teachings of Lenin and Stalin and the example afforded by the glorious Bolshevik Party give us in this struggle clearness of vision, strength, and certainty in victory.

CENTRAL BOARD OF THE
SOCIALIST UNITY PARTY
OF GERMANY
WILHELM PIECK
OTTO GROTEWOHL



To the Central Board of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany

TO Comrades Wilhelm Pieck and Otto Grotewohl:

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union conveys to you its gratitude for the message of greetings on the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the rout of German

fascism and of the liberation of the German people from Hitler tyranny.

Accept our wishes of new successes to the Socialist Unity Party of Germany—the vanguard of the German people—in the struggle for the vital interests of the working class and of all working

people of Germany, for the establishment of a united, democratic, peace-loving German state, for the cause of peace.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE
COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE
SOVIET UNION

Soviet Government Decision on Reduction Of Reparations from Germany

Letter from Otto Grotewohl to J. V. Stalin

The following is the text of a letter addressed to J. V. Stalin by Mr. Otto Grotewohl, Prime Minister of the German Democratic Republic:

TO the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Generalissimo J. V.

Stalin, Moscow, the Kremlin.

On May 11, 1950, the Government of the German Democratic Republic examined the petition of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany for the reduction of Germany's reparations deliveries. The grounds for the petition are that

"until now reparations obligations have been fulfilled punctually and that the working people of the German Democratic Republic have always regarded the fulfillment of reparations deliveries as their duty." The Government of the German Democratic Republic considers

the proposal of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany as timely.

The policy of consolidation of the democratic system and of peaceful economic construction, pursued by the Pro-

visional Government of the German Democratic Republic, impels it to ask the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to examine the question as to whether it regards it possible

to reduce reparations deliveries and to what extent.

With profound esteem,

(Signed) O. GROTEWOHL
May 11, 1950



J. V. Stalin's Reply to Otto Grotewohl

The following is the text of J. V. Stalin's reply:

TO the Prime Minister of the German Democratic Republic, Mr. Otto Grotewohl, Berlin.

Esteemed Mr. Prime Minister,

The Soviet Government has examined the request of the Government of the German Democratic Republic for the reduction of the sum paid by Germany on account of reparations.

In doing so, the Soviet Government has taken into account that the German Democratic Republic is conscientiously and regularly fulfilling its reparations obligations, calculated to the amount of 10,000,000,000 dollars, and that by the

end of 1950 a substantial part of these obligations to the amount of 3,658,000,000 dollars, will have been fulfilled.

Guided by the desire to facilitate the efforts of the German people for the restoration and development of the national economy of Germany and taking into account the friendly relations which have been established between the Soviet Union and the German Democratic Republic, the Soviet Government, in agreement with the Government of the Polish Republic, has taken the decision to reduce the sum of reparations payments still to be paid by 50 per cent, i.e. to 3,171,000,000 dollars.

In conformity with the statement of

the Government of the USSR at the Moscow session of the Council of Foreign Ministers in March, 1947, on establishing a 20-year term for the payment of reparations, the Soviet Government has also taken the decision to spread the payment by Germany of the remaining part of the reparations payments (to the amount of 3,171,000,000 dollars) over 15 years, beginning from 1951 until 1965 inclusive, with goods from current production.

With profound esteem,

(Signed) J. STALIN
CHAIRMAN OF THE COUNCIL OF
MINISTERS OF THE USSR

May 15, 1950

Socialist Unity Party of Germany Hails Reparations Cut

THE Soviet Government's decision to reduce Germany's reparations payments was received with joy and gratitude by the population of the German Democratic Republic.

The news of the Soviet Government's decision quickly spread among all circles of the population. On May 16, at factories and institutions, in motion picture houses and theaters and in the streets—everywhere people were talking of this new magnanimous action on the part of the Soviet Union. At spontaneous meetings held in many factories throughout the Republic and in Berlin, factory and office workers and intellectuals hailed the reduction of Germany's reparations payments and pledged themselves to strengthen friendship with the Soviet Union still more.

The Political Bureau of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany has sent the following message to the Central Com-

mittee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (Bolsheviks):

"Dear Comrades: It is with great joy that the Political Bureau of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany has learned of the generous decision of the Soviet Government to cut by half the remaining sum of reparations payments.

"This decision, which complies with the request of the Government of the German Democratic Republic made on the initiative of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, is fresh proof of the disinterested and noble friendship of the Soviet people for the German people and means for the German people far less effort to rehabilitate and advance the national economy in Germany.

"The nobility and magnanimity of the Soviet Government is all the greater because the widows and orphans of the Great Patriotic War remind the Soviet

people to this day of the monstrous atrocities of Hitler fascism.

"The Soviet Government's decision is of all the more importance since the sum of 10,000,000,000 dollars in reparations in no measure corresponds to the monstrous material damage inflicted by the Hitlerite militarists on the Soviet people.

"The magnanimous decision of the Soviet Government is of great assistance in the struggle to restore the unity of Germany on democratic foundations and to build up our peaceful economy.

"Therefore, from the bottom of our hearts, we thank Generalissimo Stalin, the glorious Communist Party of the Soviet Union (Bolsheviks), and together with them the whole Soviet people for this generous decision.

"Long live indestructible German-Soviet friendship!"

J. V. Stalin Receives Trygve Lie

J. V. Stalin, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, on May 15 received Mr. Trygve Lie, Secretary-General of the United Nations. Present at the meeting were V. M. Molotov, Vice Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, and A. Y. Vyshinsky, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR.

The United Nations Secretary-General Holds Press Conference in Moscow

TRYGVE LIE, Secretary-General of the United Nations, held a press conference at the United Nations Information Center in Moscow on May 17 with a large number of Soviet and foreign newspapermen attending.

At the beginning of the press conference Lie read a statement in which he replied to a number of questions put to him in advance:

"I have been asked," Lie said, "whom I have seen.

"All of you know as well as I that I have seen Generalissimo Stalin, the Vice Prime Minister, Mr. Molotov, Foreign Minister, Mr. Vyshinsky, the Deputy Foreign Minister, Mr. Gromyko, and the former Assistant Secretary General to the United Nations, Mr. Sobolev. I have been received in a most friendly way and the exchanges of views and ideas have been of a positive kind.

"I have been asked what we have been talking about. Well, our conversations have concentrated on the general international situation, Chinese representation in the United Nations, and the so-called 'cold war.' Among other matters discussed I can also mention periodic meetings of the Security Council in conformity with Article 28, Point 2, of the Charter, and control of atomic energy.

"I have been asked to what extent I am satisfied with the results of my discussions with the leaders of States in the

four capitals I have visited since April 20.

"To this, I should only like to point out that the Secretary-General of the United Nations cannot be satisfied before the United Nations' machinery works normally, the 'cold war' is brought to an end, and friendly relations are established between member nations.

"I have been asked to what extent I am satisfied with my conversations in Moscow.

"I have no reasons to be dissatisfied with my conversations in Moscow. Final judgment, however, cannot be made before two or three months from now, maybe it will take a still longer period, too."

Replying to questions put by the correspondents, Mr. Lie expressed the hope that the difficulties confronting the United Nations would be settled before the next session of the UN General Assembly in September.

In reply to another question, the United Nations Secretary-General recalled the recent statement he had made in Geneva where he had expressed the hope that admittance to United Nations membership of the nine European States which had submitted applications to this effect would make Europe's voice stronger in the United Nations. The Secretary-General recommended that these nine states be admitted to United Nations membership. This matter is still being considered by the Security Council.

Trygve Lie further noted that besides the aforementioned European States, five other States had also submitted applications for their admittance to the United Nations, making a total of 14 countries.

In reply to another question, Mr. Trygve Lie said that while on the way to New York he hoped to meet the Prime Ministers or Foreign Ministers of Britain and France and subsequently President Truman and Mr. Acheson.

Mr. Lie was also asked what steps it was intended to take to secure to the representatives of the Central People's Government of China their rightful seats in United Nations' bodies. The Secretary-General replied that this matter awaited a decision of the Security Council.

One of the foreign correspondents asked: During your conversations with the leaders of the Soviet Union, did they express their aspiration for peace? Trygve Lie replied: This idea has been the keynote of all my conversations with the Soviet leaders.

Trygve Lie further noted that during his talks in other capitals he also heard of aspirations for peace.

Toward the end of the press conference, Lie was asked by correspondents to describe his impressions of Moscow. He noted that he was visiting the Soviet Union for the fifth time and that he had seen Moscow both in peacetime and in wartime. The successes achieved, he said, are self evident.

Struggle against Warmongers Intensified By Supporters of Peace

By N. Khomenko

THE desire for stable and lasting peace unites all the peoples of the world. War is loathsome to mankind. No one wants it with the exception of a handful of persons possessed by a lust for super-profits.

But the urge for peace is inadequate to prevent war. The peoples are aware of this better than ever, having learned this lesson from their tragic experience. That is why they are determined to act in order to foil all the plans of the warmongers. The feelings of the fighters for peace have been aptly expressed by Abbé Boulrier, a member of the World Peace Congress, who declared: "The people must raise their voice. This voice must be heard. But we cannot confine ourselves to words. Consequently, we must act!"

And the supporters of peace are acting. They are indomitably exposing the instigators of a new war and taking concrete action to hinder the realization of their cannibal schemes.

A vivid illustration is afforded by the struggle of the dockers and other workers in the French ports against the unloading and transportation of armaments and munitions. Since the end of last year the French dockers have been fulfilling their solemn pledge to refuse to load and unload armaments. To appreciate their heroism it will be sufficient to recall just a few of the recent facts. Thus, on January 10, the *SS Pasteur*, which had on board troops dispatched to Indo-China, was delayed in Marseille. In the second half of January, the British *SS Umpire Marshall* wandered for a long time from port to port in France, unable to take on munitions for Indo-China due to the dockers' strike. All the stevedores in the ports of Algiers and Oran went on strike on January 22. On January 30 the dockers and railwaymen of Marseille refused to unload armaments. On February 2 a group of dockers in Dunkirk refused to load munitions on the *SS Oreille*. A strike was declared on February 14 by the dockers and crane

operators of Nice who refused to unload a V-2 ramp. On February 20 the dockers of La Pallice unanimously refused to load munitions on the *SS Falaise* bound for Indo-China. On March 1 the dockers of Rouen refused, in spite of the threats of wage cuts, to unload the *SS Leoville* which brought British munitions. On March 4, by decision of the CGT (General Confederation of Labor), a general 24-hour stoppage was held in all French ports in protest against foreign arms deliveries to France. On April 11, the dockers of Bordeaux refused to load on the *SS Boulogne* munitions designated for the war against the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam.

It is known that the initiative of the French dockers was taken up by stevedores in many countries. In Italy, for instance, following the example of their French fellow-workers, the stevedores of Ancona, Genoa, Naples, Venice, Savona, Vado, Imperia, Spezia, Leghorn and other ports resolved to refuse to handle armaments and munitions. A similar decision was adopted by stevedores in Belgium, Holland, Great Britain, Western Germany, and in the Scandinavian and other countries. When it was learned that foreign arms deliveries were expected in Belgium, the action committees of the stevedores of Antwerp and Ostend declared that the Belgian stevedores will never agree to unload the armaments and will act in unswerving solidarity with the dockers in other countries. The stevedores of Oslo and Copenhagen declared: "We will not unload armaments!" The dockers of Amsterdam, Rotterdam, and Saardam expressed their solidarity with the workers of the French, Italian, Belgian, and Danish ports. Similar statements were also made by dockers and transport workers in cities of Sweden, Britain, and Western Germany. And the most important thing is that the deeds of the dockers do not deviate from their words—they are constantly holding strikes everywhere in protest against foreign arms deliveries,

resolutely refusing to unload these shipments.

The significance of this movement of the dockers is all the greater since it is a genuinely nation-wide movement receiving constant and powerful support from all the working people. The democratic organizations in France, Italy, Belgium and other countries have been raising funds for the striking dockers. The working people also back up the dockers' movement with practical action against the armaments drive and against colonial wars. They declare strikes, demanding the conversion of war factories to peaceful production, and in a number of instances they have refused to produce armaments. Thus, the workers of the Bonvillain Ronceray Plant in Choisy-le-Roi, France, have recently demanded of the management a stop to the production of bomb chambers. A similar demand was advanced by the metal workers' union in the French town of Vitry. Supporters of peace at Chartres lay down on the rails to stop a train bound for Saint-Nazaire which was to receive military freight. Mass anti-war strikes have taken place in recent months in Rome, Reggio-nell'Emilia, Udine, Brescia, Avellino, Salerno, Genoa, Turin, Milan, Naples, Parma, Pavia, Voghera, Florence, Piacenza, Taranto, Prato, Empoli, Ferrara, Palermo, Modena, and other Italian cities. The working people in other countries also give their wholehearted support to the international movement of the stevedores both by expressing solidarity with them and by concrete action.

An important political move in defense of peace is the campaign for signatures to the appeal of the World Peace Congress demanding prohibition of the atomic weapon and a verdict of guilty of war crime for the government that will be the first to use this weapon of aggression and wholesale annihilation of human life. A million signatures on the

peace petition, said Dr. Hewlett Johnson, the Dean of Canterbury, will cause annoyance among the warmongers; 10,000,000 signatures will cause alarm in their ranks; 100,000,000 signatures will wreck all of their plans and save the world. The progress of the campaign lends grounds for the belief that not one hundred but many hundreds of millions will sign the appeal.

The movement for the collection of signatures on the appeal of the World Peace Congress is under way in all countries of the world. It has spread to all countries of Europe and America, of the Near, Middle, and Far East. The Union of French Women alone has pledged to collect 5,000,000 signatures. About 5,500,000 signatures were collected in three States of the German Democratic Republic in the first two days of the campaign. By April 24, 80 per cent of all the workers in Western

Germany had signed the appeal issued by the Stockholm session of the World Peace Congress. Before May 1, the Executive Committee of the League for the Defense of Democracy collected about 500,000 signatures in Japan. Almost 13,000,000 signatures have already been collected in Hungary and Bulgaria. Successful campaigns for signatures are being conducted in Italy, Finland, India, China, Norway, Denmark, Belgium, Canada, Latin America, Lebanon, Britain, Australia, Albania, Romania, and other countries. This is vivid evidence of the fact that the movement for peace has no geographical borders.

The success of the working people in the struggle for peace swells the ranks of the supporters of peace, stimulates their activity, and strengthens them organizationally. Highly indicative in this respect is the establishment of national and local peace committees in all

countries. There are about 30,000 peace committees in Italy. More than 3,000 peace councils formed in France unite thousands of workers and factory committees. Fifty-two national peace committees are represented in the World Peace Congress. Furthermore, the World Peace Congress maintains constant contact with democratic organizations in 29 other countries. Thirty-three national congresses for peace have been held to date. Preparations for other such congresses are under way in many countries. The keynote of the May Day celebrations everywhere was the slogan calling for the broadening of the struggle for peace and democracy.

The world-wide peace movement is the powerful factor of our time. This movement, which has entered a new stage, proves that the peoples represent a force which can curb the aggressors.

Drive for Peace Petition Signatures Constitutes World Plebiscite

By M. Mikhailov

GRIPPED by a constantly growing fear of the peace movement, which, oceanlike, is overflowing the whole world, the war instigators are beclouding peace-loving people's minds with assertions that war will not be prevented by the efforts of the common people, and that the explosion of an atom bomb is more potent than the signatures to an appeal demanding that the bomb be banned. But these false arguments will not confound the working millions. Everyone can now see that a war cannot be waged without peoples no matter what superweapons there may be for annihilating human beings. The importance of the peace movement, which is growing more powerful all the time, lies in the fact that by rallying hundreds of millions of people around the campaign for peace the movement becomes an obstacle which the warmongers will be unable to surmount.

To unite against the threat of another war the maximum possible number of

people all over the globe—that is the task today. Exceptional opportunities for doing this are afforded by the campaign to collect signatures to the appeal issued at the Stockholm meeting by the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress calling for the banning of the atomic weapon and for regarding as a war criminal the government which first employs it. The attitude toward this appeal will show the whole world which governments are actually for the banning of this weapon of aggression and which are looking to it to carry out their misanthropic plans. The world peace vote will be the people's stern warning to the warmongers. But in order for it to be a real warning, the overwhelming majority of mankind must cast their votes.

From all the corners of the earth come reports on the progress of this people's forum, which has no parallel in history. What do these reports tell?

First, that the appeal of the Perma-

nent Committee's Stockholm session has really touched the hearts of all people of good will to whom it was addressed no matter what their race or nationality, sex, political or religious convictions, or social status. Among the first to put their signatures to the appeal are representative persons of all countries and nations, professions and political parties, and of various religions. Here will be found the signatures of the prominent Soviet writer Fadeyev, and of the American, Johannes Steel, of the world-famous scientist in the field of atomic energy, Frederic Joliot-Curie, who is hated and persecuted by the French Government because he courageously fights for peace, and of the Italian journalist, Einaudi, the son of Italy's President. Here too will be found the signatures of one of the highest representatives of the Orthodox Church, the Metropolitan Nikolai, and of the Belgian industrialist, Bolwe, who is a Catholic. Here too are the signatures of a Negro from Africa.

of a miner from Wales, of a Moscow Stakhanovite, and of an ex-President of Mexico.

The appeal of the World Peace Congress was joined by international mass democratic organizations such as the World Federation of Trade-Unions, the Women's International Democratic Federation, the World Federation of Democratic Youth, the International Students' Union, the International Association of Democratic Jurists, and others. Ardently supporting the appeal that the atomic weapon be banned are scientists in many countries, particularly atomic scientists who do not want to be accomplices in the crime against humanity. In the appeal sent out by 106 prominent Japanese scientists including Hirosha Suyekawa, rector of the Ritsu Meikan University, Shioitsi Sagata, a specialist in the field of nuclear physics, and the philosopher Tokashi, they state that they have made up their minds regardless of the consequences to speak out against war and any policy leading to the granting of military bases on the territory of Japan, and to the loss of freedom of thought and freedom of scientific work and to the discharging of scientists upholding peace.

A continually growing number of religious organizations such as the Union of Priests of Bulgaria, the Union of Progressive Christians of France, and many others, are sending out appeals to believers to add their signatures to the appeal of the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress.

The reports on the progress of the world plebiscite for peace indicate that the success achieved in the voting is in direct proportion to the activity of the organizers.

How is the voting proceeding in the various countries?

The people of the peace-loving countries of people's democracy are displaying extraordinary unanimity in putting their signatures to the Permanent Committee's appeal. In Hungary the collection of signatures has ended. According to reports from Budapest the campaign proceeded in an atmosphere of great enthusiasm, with the entire Hungarian people voting against the use of atomic energy for war purposes. The appeal was signed by 7,123,620 citizens of Hungary living in every part of the country.

In Bulgaria, by May 14 about 5,731,191 signatures had been collected.

The campaign to collect signatures to the appeal of the Permanent Committee began in Czechoslovakia on May 14.

Numerous booths, decorated with posters, were set up in all parts of the country where tens of thousands of petition forms were obtainable. Canvasers and propagandists, members of the Czechoslovak Women's and Pioneer's Union, explained the significance of the petitions to people who assembled at the booths early in the day. At the same time signature collection was opened in the villages. In scores of localities, the entire population signed the appeal on the very first day.

Men and women shock workers, writers, members of rural co-operatives, and scientists had letters published in the newspapers explaining why they signed the appeal. In the first two days the appeal was signed by 2,702,208 persons.

Collection of signatures to the peace petition has also started in Poland, where the campaign opened in Warsaw and has now spread to include the entire country. Much preparatory work preceded the drive in every area. Peace committees, which now total 40,000, have been formed in factories, villages, schools, offices and houses.

Local committees are engaged in house-to-house collection of signatures. Often, after a meeting in which an apartment peace committee is named, groups of three propagandists are formed, and they immediately begin visiting the apartments.

More than 3,000,000 signatures were collected to the petitions by May 16 in Poland.

In the People's Republic of Romania the campaign is drawing to a close, and 8,040,000 Romanian citizens have voted for peace.

In Finland, hundreds of thousands of signatures had been collected as early as the month of March in a local campaign known as the "Peace Relay." The first to sign the Permanent Committee's appeal were the members of the Finnish Cabinet headed by Prime Minister Kekkonen. Especially successful is the collection of signatures in the North of Finland. In the city of Kemi 20 per cent of the population signed the appeal on one day, May 1.

More than 8,000 persons signed the appeal on the single day of May 11.

The Partisans of Peace in Finland and the Peace Union have delivered a peace petition to the Chairman of the Seim bearing the signatures of nearly 270,000 persons.

On May 1 the campaign began in Germany. In many districts of the German Democratic Republic the entire population, to a man, voted during the very first days of the campaign. More than 15,000,000 persons have voted in the republic for banning the atomic weapon. In Western Germany too, despite the obstacles put in the way of the peace champions, hundreds of thousands of Germans have unequivocally taken their stand for peace. Volunteers from the peace movement are collecting signatures in the factories. In Dortmund, a production council member of one of the mines collected 483 signatures among the workers of one shift, and another miner collected 500 signatures in three hours.

France's democratic organizations are developing great organizational activity around the vote for peace. They know quite well that it is organization which will determine the success of the voting, and the task they have set themselves is the collection of tens of millions of signatures. Volunteers from the peace movement are visiting every house, every apartment and every family.

The appeal to ban the atomic weapon has been signed by many mayors and municipal councilors in France, members of Bidault's party, and even of de Gaulle's. It was signed by members of the National Assembly, among them the Radical Socialist Badis, and Boulet, who was expelled from the MRP. Incidentally, all members of the French Parliament will be asked to sign the appeal.

Reports of a peace vote whose sweep is constantly growing in immensity also come from Italy, where the campaign is being conducted by 30,000 committees for peace, from China, Belgium, Austria, Norway, Denmark, Britain, and Latin America. Along with the increase in the number of signatures to the appeal demanding that the atomic weapon be banned, which by now has mounted to tens of millions, the isolation of the warmongers grows, and, in proportion, the confidence of the common people increases in their ability to curb the aggressors and to uphold the cause of peace.

Fifth State Loan Is Great Success, Overfulfilled by 7 Billion

The following statement has been issued by the Ministry of Finance of the USSR:

THE Fifth State Loan for the restoration and development of the national economy of the USSR, issued on May 3, 1950, to the amount of 20,000,000,000 rubles, has obtained subscriptions to the amount of 27,003,608,000 rubles by the end of May 8, having been oversubscribed by 7,003,608,000 rubles.

In view of the substantial amount subscribed in excess of the sum fixed for the loan, the Ministry of Finance of the USSR, on the basis of a directive of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, has issued an instruction for further subscription to the Loan to cease everywhere as of May 10, 1950.

(Signed) A. ZVEREV

Minister of Finance of the USSR

May 9, 1950

THE Decree of the Soviet Government on the issuance of the new Fifth State Loan, published on May 3, was received enthusiastically.

Large meetings were held in Moscow factories, offices and educational institutions, where the people warmly supported the government decision.

Scientists, writers, composers, artists, students and Soviet intellectuals as a whole received the Decree on the new Loan with tremendous enthusiasm. At a meeting in the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, Sergei Vavilov, President of the Academy, pointed out that money subscribed to Soviet loans is spent on the development of the national economy, on raising the level of culture, science and art. "When they subscribe to the Loan," said Academician Vavilov, "the Soviet people are accelerating the victorious march of our country toward the great goal—communism."

Two hours after the radio announcement of the Loan, the signing up for State Loan Bonds in the Academy of Sciences of the USSR was finished.

Whole-hearted support for the Loan was the keynote of speeches made by workers at large meetings in factories in the Stalin District of Moscow, in many of which subscriptions to the Loan were complete within an hour and a half.

Treskin, a milling machine operator at the engineering plant, said: "The Bolshevik Party and the Soviet Government untiringly care for the raising

of the living standard of the working people in our great Motherland. Our life is improving every day. By subscribing to the new Loan we know that we shall strengthen still further the might of our country—the standard-bearer of peace and democracy."

Stalin Prize winner Zinaida Kondrasheva, shop superintendent of the electric bulb factory, said: "Subscribing to the Loan is an expression of our love for the country, the Party, and the great Stalin."

Borisov, a worker at the Stalin Automobile Plant, made a speech in which he said: "We want peace. We are striving to strengthen the might of our State and to achieve a further improvement in the living standard of the population. This is why every one of us will take an active part in subscribing to the Loan."

"Soviet power is our own power," declared Vasin, a veteran worker at the Ilyich Plant. "Only Soviet power cares for the workers. All my children have received higher educations. I have an apartment in a new building. I am earning good wages and, moreover, the prices of goods are being constantly reduced. Life is becoming better and better every year. Could I, an ordinary worker, even dream of such a life under capitalism? It is our duty to help the State with our savings in the successful completion of the program of the Stalin postwar Five-Year Plan."

In the Ukraine, the new State Loan met with great success. The big meetings held following the announcement of the loan were great demonstrations of Soviet patriotism.

"We enthusiastically welcome the issuance of the new Loan which makes for the further advance of industry, agriculture, science and culture," said Akishin, a steel worker at the Bolshevik Machinery Plant in Kiev. "Not long ago our plant lay in ruins and now all around us there are fine workshops. Our plant has exceeded the prewar level of output. I wholeheartedly sign up for the new Loan."

On many Ukrainian collective farms, subscriptions to the Loan were completed within an hour or two.

In the Latvian Soviet Socialist Republic, subscriptions to the Loan were completed within a few hours at the bicycle factory and many other factories in Riga. Bonds were quickly taken up on the Latvian collective farms. A splendid example was set by the peasants in the village of Audrini, every one of whom subscribed to the loan within two hours. During the German occupation this village was wiped off the face of the earth by a fascist punitive detachment. Two hundred and forty-three of its inhabitants were shot for "helping the Latvian guerrillas." The collective farmers, with the support of the Government of Latvia, are building a new Audrini which will have a club, a school, a stadium, a hospital, a bakery and an agro-chemical laboratory. This explains the great enthusiasm with which collective farmers of the village signed up for bonds of the new loan.

In Leningrad, thousands of persons attended a meeting at the Krasny Treugolnik factory. "We want the economic might of our country to grow," said Efimova, a veteran woman worker. "Under the leadership of the Bolshevik Party and dear Comrade Stalin our people are successfully building communism. The new Loan will accelerate the fulfillment of this historic task."

The Trieste Question And Austrian Treaty

ACCORDING to press reports, the latest meeting of the Deputy Foreign Ministers on the Austrian treaty, summoned on May 4 on the proposal of the representative of the USSR, did not yield any positive results. Keeping to their usual tactics of procrastination, the representatives of the United States, Britain and France refused to discuss the articles of the Austrian draft treaty upon which agreement has not been reached, and first and foremost they evaded discussion of the important question of principle which had already been raised by the Soviet representative at the meeting of April 26.

At this meeting, as is known, the Soviet representative cited a series of facts and documentary evidence showing that the previously adopted decisions of the four Powers, that is, of the Soviet Union, the United States, Britain and France, on the denazification and demilitarization of Austria, were not being carried out. Former active fascists still continued to hold key posts in Austria's state machinery, and various pro-fascist organizations and groups were intensifying their activities. Simultaneously airdromes, munition stores and shooting ranges were being restored in the Western Zones of Austria, and measures were being secretly taken to re-establish the Austrian Army. Thus we see the gross violation of a number of international acts: the agreement on the control machinery in Austria; the Allied Council's decision of January 10, 1946, *On Denazification of Austria's State Machinery*; the Allied Council's decision of December 10, 1945, *On Banning of Any Military Activity in Austria*, etc.

Proceeding from the fact that the four-Power decisions had been violated, the Soviet representative proposed an amendment to Article 9 of the Austrian draft treaty which would ensure the fulfillment of the quadripartite decisions on denazification and demilitarization of Austria.

It stands to reason that there would have been no need for this amendment had the four-Power decisions on Austria's denazification and demilitarization been carried out. But facts show the reverse. They show that the decisions on Austria's denazification and demilitarization are being violated with the connivance of and encouragement by the Western Powers, which are thus trampling upon the commitments they had assumed.

More than that, facts show that it is not the only case when the Western Powers—here we have in mind the United States, Britain and France—are not carrying out the international obligations they assumed. One will not have to look long for an example. One can hardly imagine a more shrieking example of the non-fulfillment by the ruling circles of the United States, Britain and France of their international obligations than the gross violation by these Powers of the terms of the Peace Treaty with Italy relating to the formation of the Free Territory of Trieste.

Although more than two and one-half years have passed since the Peace Treaty with Italy entered into force, not one of the terms of this treaty relating to Trieste has been carried out. The Permanent Statute, on the basis of which the Free Territory of Trieste should be administered, has not been put into effect, neither has the Instrument for the Provisional Regime of the Free Territory of Trieste, drawn up by the Council of Foreign Ministers and approved by the Security Council, been put into effect; even the Governor for the Free Territory of Trieste has not been appointed. Trieste has been unlawfully transformed into an Anglo-American military base. The Anglo-American warlords have converted Trieste into an instrument for aggression they are preparing in Southern Europe.

As is known, on April 20 of the current year, the Government of the USSR, which had repeatedly demanded that the

terms of the Peace Treaty with Italy relating to the Free Territory of Trieste be observed, forwarded a note to the Governments of the United States, Britain and France insisting upon the observation and precise fulfillment of the terms of the Peace Treaty. However, the Governments of the United States, Britain and France, whose aggressive actions were exposed in this note, attempt to evade a reply, thereby showing interest in preserving the existing state of affairs.

The stand taken by the Governments of the United States, Great Britain and France with regard to Trieste is highly indicative and provides to a certain degree the key to the explanation of the tactics of delay and procrastination which the Western Powers are pursuing with regard to the Austrian treaty. Apparently in this case too they are interested in preserving the status quo as they seek to keep their troops as long as possible in this part of Europe, proceeding in accord with the aims prompted by their aggressive plans.

In this connection the proposal of the Soviet representative, aimed at ensuring the fulfillment of international commitments assumed by the Powers with regard to Austria's denazification and demilitarization, is not only of practical import but also of principled significance. It is quite obvious that the only time any treaty has due force and political import is when its terms are carried out. But the experience of the Peace Treaty with Italy with regard to Trieste shows that here the reverse is the case.

The fact that the Governments of the United States, Britain and France have not carried out the provisions of the Peace Treaty with Italy with regard to the formation of the Free Territory of Trieste, although this treaty bears the signatures of 21 States, including the United States, Britain and France, naturally gives no ground for believing that they will carry out the treaty with Aus-

Soviet Embassy's Note of Protest To US State Department

THE Embassy of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, on the instructions of the Soviet Government, has the honor to inform the Department of State of the USA of the following:

On March 7, 1950, the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers in Japan, General MacArthur, issued Circular Number 5 under which all the war criminals now being confined in Japan in execution of sentences may be released prior to the expiration of their sentences.

It will be recalled that 16 major Japanese war criminals, who were sentenced to confinement for the commitment of the gravest crimes against humanity by the International Military Tribunal for the Far East, are serving their sentences in Japan.

The Supreme Commander's Circular constitutes in itself an attempt to release, by a unilateral order, the major Japanese war criminals from serving sentences determined by the verdict, which has already been legally enforced, of the International Military Tribunal for the Far East in which the representatives of the USSR, the United States, the United Kingdom, France, China, the Netherlands, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, India, and the Philippines took part. Such actions of the Supreme Commander directed at the alteration or even abrogation of the decision of the International Court established under the Agreement among the USA, the United

Kingdom, the USSR, and China, which authorized the aforesaid Court to determine the punishment to be imposed upon the major Japanese war criminals who were guilty of committing the gravest crimes against humanity, constitute a gross violation of the elementary standards and principles of international law.

According to Article 17 of the Charter of the International Military Tribunal, as well as Paragraph 5(b) (2) of the decision of the Far Eastern Commission, *Apprehension, Trial and Punishment of War Criminals in the Far East*, the Supreme Commander has the power to reduce or otherwise alter any sentences imposed by the International Tribunal only while considering the question of the approval of these sentences. Neither in the Charter of the Tribunal nor in the aforesaid decision of the Far Eastern Commission are there any provisions vesting in the Supreme Commander the power to reduce or otherwise alter any sentence after it has been approved and enacted.

The verdicts imposed by the International Military Tribunal on Araki Sadao, Hiranuma Kiitsiro, Shigemitsu Mamoru, and 13 other defendants were approved by the Supreme Commander after consultation with the Allied Council and the representatives of the other Powers which are members of the Far Eastern Commission. On November 24, 1948, the Supreme Commander an-

nounced his approval of the sentences imposed by the International Military Tribunal in the cases of the aforementioned major Japanese war criminals. At that time the Supreme Commander stated that he had found no omission which might warrant any changes in the sentences. By the act of approving the sentences of the International Military Tribunal the Supreme Commander has exhausted the rights vested in him by the Charter of the International Military Tribunal for the Far East and by the decision of the Far Eastern Commission of April 3, 1946, concerning alterations in the sentences imposed by the aforementioned International Military Tribunal. By issuing the aforesaid Circular, the Supreme Commander exceeded his authority which is strictly confined by the provisions of the pertaining international acts, namely the Charter of the International Tribunal and the policy decision of the Far Eastern Commission of April 3, 1946, *Apprehension, Trial and Punishment of War Criminals in the Far East*.

The Soviet Government draws the attention of the United States Government to the aforesaid actions of General MacArthur as violating the Agreement on the Establishment of the International Military Tribunal for the Far East reached among the USSR, USA, Great Britain, China and the other countries, members of the Tribunal, and as contradicting the Charter of the International Military Tribunal for the Far East and the decision of the Far Eastern Commission of April 3, 1946. The Soviet Government insists that the United States Government should immediately undertake measures to abrogate the aforesaid illegal Circular Number 5 of March 7, 1950, concerning the major Japanese war criminals convicted by the International Military Tribunal for the Far East.

THE EMBASSY OF THE UNION
OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

Washington, May 11, 1950

Trieste and Austrian Treaty

(Continued from page 395)

tria either. In order to make the peace-loving peoples confident that the Austrian treaty now being prepared will be observed and that no pretext will serve to make Austria an Anglo-American military base, it is imperative that the Peace Treaty with Italy be carried out without further delay, that the Free Territory of

Trieste be formed and that the Anglo-American military base in Trieste be entirely abolished.

All this shows how timely was the raising of the question of Trieste by the Soviet representative when the Austrian treaty was being discussed by the Deputy Foreign Ministers in London.

Great Stalin Plan For Remaking Nature Is Being Successfully Fulfilled

By Professor V. M. Rumyantsev
Doctor of Agricultural Sciences

ON April 21 the Soviet newspapers carried a statement of the Council of Ministers of the USSR and the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (Bolsheviks) on the progress made in the realization of the Stalin plan for transforming nature which was adopted by the Council of Ministers and the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (Bolsheviks) and which was published on October 24, 1948. For the

first time in history drought is being combated on a huge, nation-wide scale. Suffice it to say that the measures provided by the plan are to be carried out on a territory of 296,520,000 acres containing one-third of all the collective farms of the Soviet Union and 2,000 of its state farms.

The Stalin plan for transforming nature strikingly demonstrates to the world the advantages of the socialist state and social system, and shows the solicitude

which the Communist Party and the Soviet Government display for raising the well-being of the people. The ardent patriotism and inexhaustible energy of the Soviet people, which helps them carry out huge undertakings, are a sure guarantee that this great plan, too, will be successfully fulfilled.

The Stalin plan for transforming nature embodies all the most progressive achievements of Soviet Michurinist agrobiological science and the advanced



THE GREAT PLAN. The dark lines are tree shelter-belts. From Moscow (tower, center left) to the Caspian, stretches the great network which will end drought on the steppes.



PROTECTIVE FOREST STRIP. Forest screens to shield crops already exist in many parts of the USSR. This tree belt on the Terek-Kuma sands of Grozny Region, Northern Caucasus, was ten years old when the picture was taken.

experience of the masters of bumper crops, the Stakhanovites of the socialist fields. The plan provides for the universal introduction of the grass-and-crop rotation system—that most perfect system of agriculture—for the creation of forest shelter-belts, the building of ponds and reservoirs, a well-founded system of tilling and fertilizing the soil, and the sowing of selected seeds suitable for the given district of each collective and state farm. As the decree of

the Council of Ministers of the USSR and the Central Committee of the CP-SU(B) points out, such a system of agriculture "constitutes a reliable weapon for resisting drought; it will raise the fertility of the soil, help to achieve high and stable crop yields, prevent erosion of soil caused by floods and winds, arrest shifting sands, and promote a more rational utilization of the land."

The greatness of the Stalin plan for transforming nature lies in its all-em-



BIRCHES. They are among the suitable trees for shelter planting. Others are oak and ash.

bracing character; it covers fields and meadows, forests and streams. It provides for the radical change of local climatic conditions, the building up of small-grained soil structures, for regulating the depth of local rivers, and for creating additional water reserves by building a huge number of ponds and reservoirs which will become the habitat of millions of water fowl and will foster the development of a large fishing economy.

"I see," wrote the great Russian re-maker of nature, I. V. Michurin, "that the collective farm system, through the medium of which the Communist Party is commencing the great work of rejuvenating the earth, will bring toiling mankind real power over the forces of nature."

Work on the Stalin plan for transforming nature has roused a great wave of popular enthusiasm. Keen socialist competition is going on to fulfill ahead of time the plan of tree planting, pond and reservoir building, and development of grass planting. In 1949 alone many collective and state farms and forestry stations fulfilled their two- and three-year quotas for planting forest shelter-belts.

Only a year and one-half has passed since the publication of the decision of the Government and the Party on the Stalin plan for transforming the nature



WATER RESERVES. Establishment of reservoirs and ponds like this on a Stalin-grad Region farm is part of the plan.

of the steppe and forest-steppe districts of the European part of the USSR. During this time the collective and state farms, and the forestry stations, shelter-belt stations and machine-and-tractor stations of these districts have already planted 1,457,890 acres of shelter belts. All the regions, territories, and republics, without exception, have considerably overfulfilled the state programs for planting shelter belts, building ponds and reservoirs, arresting shifting sands and afforestation of sandy areas, and carrying out basic agrotechnical measures.

In view of the achievements in fulfilling the Stalin plan for transforming nature, the Soviet Government and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union deemed it possible to adopt an extended plan of planting forest shelter-belts in the steppe and forest-steppe regions of the European part of the USSR for 1950. According to this plan, forests are to be planted on an area of 1,729,700 acres, as against 1,050,916 acres provided for by the decision of the Council of Ministers of the USSR and the Central Committee of the CPSU (B) published October 24, 1948. The front of the decisive offensive against drought is being extended.

The path of the hot dry winds is being barred by a powerful green wall consisting of eight large state forest shelter-belts with a total length of more



SCIENCE AIDS THE PLAN. In the Central Tree Seed Testing Laboratory, seeds of fine quality are selected.

than 3,300 miles. In 1949 work was already being carried on by 119 shelter-belt stations equipped with the most modern machinery. More than 5,000 tractors, a similar number of tractor-drawn plows, thousands of cultivators, scrubble plows, tree-planting and soil-digging machines, as well as a huge number of mobile repair-shops and trucks, have been supplied to these stations and to the forest-planting brigades of the state farms. More than 1,500 engineers and technicians, and 7,500 tractor-brigade leaders, tractor drivers, mechanics and other specialists are employed in the shelter-belt stations. In 1950, 191 additional stations of this type will be organized. The Soviet Government is taking upon itself a considerable portion of the afforestation work on the collective farms, supplying the machine-and-tractor stations with the necessary machinery, and giving the collective farmers every kind of aid to enable them to fulfill and overfulfill their plans of planting shelter belts, building ponds and reservoirs, and further introducing the most advanced system of agriculture.

The collective farmers and the workers of the machine-and-tractor stations, shelter-belt stations, and state farms have been joined by the Soviet intellectuals—academicians, professors, engineers, agronomists, and other specialists in

agriculture—in the nation-wide competition for the speediest fulfillment of the Stalin plan for transforming nature.

The Stalin plan for transforming nature is being successfully carried out. Its final realization will denote a grand victory of socialism over the elemental forces of nature, a leap forward in the development of socialist agriculture, a huge stride ahead along the road to communism.



TREE NURSERY. Workers of Mikhailov Forestry, Vinnitsa Region, inspect seedlings to be replanted.



PLANTERS. A. I. Vorontsov and Y. P. Pidura examine seedlings on a collective farm in Krasnodar Territory.

Outstanding Russian Army Leader, Alexander V. Suvorov

By Colonel N. Denisov

ON May 18, 1950, the Soviet people commemorated the 150th anniversary of the death of Alexander Vasilyevich Suvorov, outstanding Russian army leader and founder of the Russian military school. The 220th anniversary of A. V. Suvorov's birth will likewise be observed this year.

Suvorov's military art represents a tremendous contribution to military science. His generalship was vividly earmarked with the characteristic features of Russian military art which is invariably distinguished by its original character, its ability to take a sober estimate of the enemy's forces and his tactics, by its combination of wise precaution with daring determination. Suvorov elaborated theoretically entirely new principles of the conduct of military operations and of the use of materiel in battle; he initiated methods of training and education of the troops which pursued one purpose—the achievement of victory with little bloodshed. Another remarkable feature of Suvorov's theoretical legacy is that it had been brilliantly confirmed by his practical activities—Suvorov's long record in the service contains a list of 63 battles directed by him; he emerged victorious from all of these battles. He was the only army leader in the eighteenth century who did not suffer a single defeat.

Suvorov was born in Moscow in 1730. He entered the service as a private soldier which enabled him to become familiar with military matters to the minutest detail and to acquire a thorough knowledge of the soldier's life. His service as a private soldier enabled the future general to form a correct conception of the soldier's psychology, of the mental make-up of the men who constituted the strength of the army. In 1754 A. V. Suvorov received his first officer's rank. He served in the campaigns of the Seven Years' War and entered Berlin with one of the detachments of the Russian Army.



Generalissimo Alexander Suvorov

The daring actions of the young officer and his novel views, which clashed with the canons of the then predominating Prussian military school, attracted the attention of the most progressive leaders of the Russian Army. In 1762 A. V. Suvorov was promoted to the rank of colonel and appointed commander of the Astrakhan and later of the Suzdal Infantry Regiment. It was there that he elaborated the fundamental principles of the new tactics of warfare and of the training and education of the troops.

Suvorov's military talent received full play in the successful operations directed by him during the Russo-Turkish War of 1787-1791 (the battles of Focsani and Rimnik, the capture of Izmail), and in the Italian campaign of 1799 (the battles at the Adda and Trebbia Rivers, the battle of Novi, and the crossing of the Alps). In each of these battles—regardless of whether he was in command of a comparatively small formation, or head of the principal army groups of the combined armies of two States (Russia and Austria)—Suvorov

employed new methods of warfare. Every one of these battles was earmarked by freshness of ideas, keenness of operational tactics, and masterly use of all the branches of the armed services for the achievement of victory. The troops under Suvorov's command were considered invincible.

One of the main documents helping to make comprehensible the principles of Suvorov, which contributed to the advancement of Russian military art, is represented by the instructions known as the *Science of Victory* adopted in 1796 in the training of the Russian Army. The *Science of Victory* contains a terse, laconic outline of all the innovations introduced by Suvorov into military art. As a basis of his novel views, A. V. Suvorov adopted the idea that the primary weapon of war is man, that success depends upon the morale of the troops.

Suvorov's principles of organization of battles, his original use of forces in a way unexpected by the enemy, and the high pace of operations may be illustrated by the following examples. In the battle at Rimnik, in 1789, he resorted to a cavalry charge against the enemy, who retreated into the trenches, in order to give him no opportunity to consolidate the new position. In 1790, before the storming of Izmail, he was training the troops in a specially built assault town, and in preparation for the assault ordered a powerful artillery barrage, keeping up fire from 600 guns for a full 24 hours. In 1799, in Italy, he led a detachment of 25,000 men on a 31-mile march involving the crossing of two rivers, and covered the distance in 24 hours.

Generalissimo A. V. Suvorov was not only a remarkable general, but also the founder of a new system of military training which was incomparably superior to the system which was widespread in Europe in the eighteenth century and was based on formal discipline.

He strove to educate the troops in the spirit of the conscientious fulfillment of duties by every soldier. His demand that every soldier should understand his maneuver presented a sharp contrast to the Prussian system of education which de-personalized the soldier and converted him into an inanimate appendage of the war machine.

A. V. Suvorov's military art was molded in the process of a bitter struggle against the supporters of the Prussian military system which still survived in the Russian Army at that time. In direct consequence of this struggle, the outstanding Russian general had fallen into disfavor.

The opponents of Suvorov's tactics and strategy, the people who hindered the development of Russian military art, failed to understand that Suvorov's theoretical contributions and his practical generalship stemmed primarily from the very nature of the Russian Army, from its moral qualities. The drill-sergeant methods and automatism of the Prussian system worshipped by many army leaders of the eighteenth century, who tried to convert the soldier into a robot, were incompatible with the spirit of action and initiative underlying the Suvorov system of education and use of troops which was based on the development of the national consciousness of the Russian soldier and his supreme love for his Motherland.

A. V. Suvorov found many followers among the most progressive Russian army leaders. The most gifted of them was M. I. Kutuzov who raised Russian military art to a still higher plane. Through the efforts of these army leaders, the system of training and education of the troops elaborated by Suvorov stood the test in the fire of many battles. Preserved and developed by progressive military experts of Russia, Suvorov's military art is one of the sources which nurture the development of the new, Soviet military art.

The ideas to which the remarkable Russian army leader A. V. Suvorov dedicated all his life were imbued with new significance after the Great October Socialist Revolution. Suvorov's talented generalship and his military art were highly appraised by the leaders of the Soviet people, V. I. Lenin and J. V. Stalin.

At the time when the Soviet Army, the army of a new type, was founded,

the fundamental principles of Suvorov's *Science of Victory* were, on the instructions of V. I. Lenin, included in the Red Army man's service card. In his address to the troops, at the time of the Soviet Army parade in November, 1941, J. V. Stalin mentioned the name of A. V. Suvorov among the great ancestors whose images inspire the Soviet soldiers in their struggle against the enemy. During the Great Patriotic War of 1941-1945, the Soviet Government instituted the Suvorov Order as one of the highest awards for military services to the country. This Order was awarded to many units and formations of the

Soviet Army which gained special distinction in battle against the enemies of the socialist State. Many Soviet officers and generals were decorated with the Suvorov Order for able leadership of military operations. The Suvorov Order was awarded to the most outstanding army leader of our times, the great leader of the Soviet people, Generalissimo of the Soviet Union J. V. Stalin.

The Soviet people sacredly cherish the memory of the outstanding Russian army leader, the founder of the new school of military art and a great patriot of Russia, A. V. Suvorov.



—Painting by Vassili Surikov

"SUWOROV'S CROSSING OF THE ALPS." A depiction of the famous march of the Russian Army across the Alps in 1799. Suvorov is shown at the left, on horseback.

The Great Russian Composer, Tchaikovsky, Left a Rich, National Heritage

By I. Martynov
Soviet Musicologist

IN going through the biography of Peter Ilyich Tchaikovsky, we learn that the composer spent his childhood in the Urals where he was born on May 20, 1840, into the family of a director of the Votkin Metallurgical Plant. Later came years of study at a law school in St. Petersburg and his initial experiences as an official—then his sudden and irrevocable decision to become a musician, his break with the past, and his persistent, truly heroic work at the Conservatory. Tchaikovsky was 22 years old when he took this decisive step. Inspired creative work, tireless and never-ending, became the prime aim and meaning of the composer's very existence.

His life seethed with creative power, and he expressed this fullness of feeling with superb forcefulness in his works.

Tchaikovsky is a Russian national genius. Thousands of the firmest threads bind him to Russian life and Russian nature, which he so ardently, so selflessly loved. "I passionately love everything Russian—Russian beauty, Russian mentality. And it seems to me that I am endowed with the means of truthfully and sincerely expressing my thoughts. In this respect I am a realist and a Russian to the marrow of my bones." In these few lines Tchaikovsky emphasizes not only the national character, but also the realism of his work. His approach was that of a typical representative of Russian classical art, and he raised aloft the banner of realism and nationality.

The striking national definition of Tchaikovsky's music did not hinder it from becoming understandable and dear to other peoples. On the contrary, everyone knows the immense popularity and love which the works of Tchaikovsky have won throughout the world. This is one of the most convincing illustrations of the profound truth of A. A. Zhdanov's words, spoken at a meeting of Soviet musicians at the Central Committee of the Bolshevik Party: "International-



Peter Ilyich Tchaikovsky

ism in art is born not on the basis of the depreciation and impoverishment of national art. *On the contrary, internationalism is born where national art flourishes.*" This is why Tchaikovsky's Rus-

sian, national music has enriched the musical culture of the whole of advanced humanity.

In addition to the realism and the national character of Tchaikovsky's music, one more important feature must be noted—his profound and consistent democratic quality. He did not compose for the few circles of select connoisseurs; he strove to be comprehensible to the broadest sections of society, whose appreciation was particularly valued by him. "Of the two evils—to be disliked by the public or to be disliked by the critics—I decidedly prefer the latter," wrote the composer in one of his letters. In contrast to a number of modern bourgeois composers who regard with disdain the opinion of the broad masses and superciliously maintain that their work "is ahead of its time," Tchaikovsky found the greatest happiness in the love and appreciation of the people. These words of his are characteristic: "I wish with all my heart and soul that my music may spread, so that the number



SOVIET COMPOSERS. A group of distinguished musicians leaving the Tchaikovsky House-Museum at Klin. Left to right: Reinhold Gliere, Kristofor Koshnarev, Yuri Shaporin, Tikhon Khrennikov, Ivan Dzerzhinsky, Anatoli Alexandrov, Aram Khachaturian, and Boris Arapov.



"SWAN LAKE." Tchaikovsky's operas and ballets are given beautiful production at the great theaters of the USSR. A scene from the first act of "Swan Lake" at the Bolshoi Theater, Moscow.

of people finding solace and sustenance in it may multiply."

The great composer's desire was realized. His music resounds in his homeland and far beyond its borders. Anniversary dates of Tchaikovsky are marked in the Soviet Union as nation-wide holidays; the Moscow Conservatory and one of the finest concert halls in the capital are named for him. All-Tchaikovsky concerts constantly attract huge audiences. The highest acknowledgement of the historic services of Tchaikovsky is J. V. Stalin's inclusion of his name among those of the finest sons, the legitimate pride and glory of the Russian people.

The creative legacy of Tchaikovsky is exceptionally diversified. To an equal extent he enhanced symphonic, chamber, and operatic music, and each of these genres shows his prodigious, creative gifts. Despite the diversity of his works, they are all written by a composer who strove to depict ever more deeply and truthfully the phenomena of living reality.

Tchaikovsky's realistic principles are apparent with particular clarity in his operas. He describes his heroes with great fidelity and inspiration, achieving great musical-dramatic intensity and that degree of realism which have advanced him to the foremost ranks of the greatest operatic composers.

The first among Tchaikovsky's operas is *Eugene Onegin*. This opera, written on the subject of the great novel in verse by A. S. Pushkin, is replete with poetic charm, singular simplicity, and warmth. Magnificently drawn are the images of the captivating Russian woman Tatyana, the romantic dreamer-

poet Lensky, and other characters. Even more profoundly revealed is the Pushkin theme in the opera *The Queen of Spades*, distinctive for its dramatic content and the intensity of the symphonic development. Other features of Tchaikovsky's gifts as a composer of opera come to the fore in the life-affirming operas *Vacula, the Smith* (based on the popular story by Gogol *Christmas Eve*), in *Iolanthe* who shows an impassioned desire for light and happiness. The Russian historical or historico-romantic theme is developed by Tchaikovsky in his operas *Enchantress*, *Mazeppa*, *Opritchnnyk*, *Voyevode*. The last-named

opera had a curious fate. *Voyevode* was Tchaikovsky's first opera, and it ran several times on the boards of the Bolshoi Theater. The composer was dissatisfied with his work and destroyed the score. By painstaking work Soviet musicians succeeded in restoring the score from orchestra and choral parts which they had found, and now the opera is enjoying success at the Leningrad Maly Opera Theater.

Immeasurable popularity is enjoyed by Tchaikovsky's ballets: *Swan Lake*, *Sleeping Beauty*, and *Nutcracker*. In these the composer has solved an intricate and difficult problem—the blending



THE OPERA "EUGENE ONEGIN." A production of the opera in the Tajik language at Stalinabad, capital of Soviet Tajikistan.

of the elegance of dance music with the significance of its content.

Tchaikovsky's gifts are revealed in all their might and power in the sphere of symphonic writing. His symphony music is marked by a profound ideological conception and consummate skill. Tchaikovsky wrote for the broad masses and therefore achieved that wide range of general understanding which made him the most popular symphony writer in the world.

Tchaikovsky's symphonic works are vividly national. Even in those pieces which are based on subjects and images of world literature (Shakespeare, Dante, Byron, Mickiewicz) he introduces something original, Russian. In all his symphony music one feels a strong and indissoluble contact with Russian songs. Here is what the composer says about this: "Regarding the Russian element in my work, I can tell you that not infrequently I went ahead and composed with the intention of arranging a folk song that I liked. Sometimes this happened of itself, quite unexpectedly. As regards the Russian elements in my music in general . . . this is a consequence of the fact that I grew up in a remote province, and from my very childhood I imbibed the inexplicable beauty of the characteristic features of Russian folk music, that I boundlessly love the Russian element in all its manifestations. In short, I am Russian in the fullest sense of the word."

The principal theme of the symphonic



TCHAIKOVSKY'S PIANO. The parlor and study in the house-museum.

works of Tchaikovsky is the struggle for life and happiness, the struggle against everything dark and stagnant which obstructs the free development of the creative powers of mankind. This theme is sometimes resolved by the composer in a tragic vein, but even these works are imbued with life-affirming, and far from pessimistic, feelings.

Among the greatest achievements in world music are Tchaikovsky's *Fourth*, *Fifth* and *Sixth Symphonies*, the overture *Romeo and Juliet*, and his pianoforte and violin concertos. An amazing wealth of content lies in these great scores. The grandeur of life, the dra-

matic quality of struggle, the longing for happiness, bright dreams about the future, the mental perturbation of one person, and opposing it the life of a great people, immortal, full of strength, ready to struggle for justice—all these and many other qualities equally important are embodied in the symphonic music of Tchaikovsky. When listening to the exultant, festive finales of the pianoforte and violin concertos, the captivating breadth of the melodic stream of the Andante of the *Fifth Symphony*, written with great love for man, it is impossible not to be attracted to this noble, humane art. It has fully preserved its vitality. Furthermore, the significance of Tchaikovsky's music is on the upgrade, especially now when in bourgeois art intrusive and screechy sounds are characteristic of "fashionable" symphonic works, the composers of which have lost the fundamental quality of an honest artist—a sensitivity for life, the ability to consider the desires and requirements of the broad masses, the ability to speak in a language that is simple, expressive, and generally understandable, the ability to be sincere and truthful in one's work.

The national character of Tchaikovsky's music, its humaneness, vitality, and spontaneity are a pledge of its immortality. Tchaikovsky was and remains one of the luminaries of human culture, one of those who set an example of self-abnegating, creative work for the sake of all of progressive mankind.



THE COMPOSER'S DESK. Here Tchaikovsky wrote. Visitors view his belongings on the desk.

Moscow Opera, Operetta Theaters Stage Brilliant New Productions

By I. Nestyev
Master of Arts

THE musical-theatrical season of 1949-50 in Moscow is in full swing now. The capital's opera theaters are crowded daily with thousands of eager spectators. The opera-going public is attracted most of all to the State Academy Bolshoi Theater and Affiliated Bolshoi.

The Moscow Bolshoi Theater, headed by its eminent conductor Nikolai Golovanov, is now experiencing a tremendous artistic upsurge. Recently, in March of this year, the Soviet Government marked with the honorary award—the Stalin Prize—three new productions at the theater: Rimsky-Korsakov's opera *Sadko*, Tchaikovsky's opera *Mazeppa* and Gliere's ballet *Red Poppy*.

The Bolshoi Theater company enjoys immense popularity in the Soviet Union. The names of the finest solo singers—tenors Ivan Kozlovsky, Sergei Lemeshev, Georgi Nelepp, basses Alexander Pirogov, Mark Reizin, Maxim Mikhailov, baritones Alexei Ivanov, Pavel Lisitsyan, sopranos Natalia Shpiller, Irina Maslennikova, Elizabeth Shumskaya, mezzo-sopranos Maria Maxakova, Vera Davydova, as well as the talented younger performers of the theater—Ivan Petrov, Smolenskaya, Firsova, Zvezdina, Pokrovskaya and others—are known to the entire Soviet people.

Artistic perfection and exceptionally skillful performances distinguish the art of the ballet troupe of the Bolshoi Theater which has inherited and is further developing the best traditions of the Russian prerevolutionary ballet. Among the Bolshoi's real masterpieces of choreographic art are such ballets as Tchaikovsky's *Swan Lake* and *Nutcracker*, Glazunov's *Raymonda*, Asafyev's *The Flames of Paris* and *The Fountain of Bakhchisarai*, Prokofiev's *Cinderella* and *Romeo and Juliet*. Of great interest are the two most recent ballets staged by the Bolshoi: *The Bronze Horseman* by Gliere (spring 1949) and his *Red Poppy* (December 1949).

The ballet *Red Poppy* was written by



"THE RED POPPY." Final scene from Reinhold Gliere's beautiful ballet of the Chinese people's movement, restaged this season at the Bolshoi Theater.

Gliere 20 years ago, when Soviet composers had only begun to approach the idea of reflecting in their music contemporary, social themes. *Red Poppy* was first produced in the summer of 1927 on the boards of the Bolshoi Theater. This was a bold and unusual piece of work for those times: it was the first ballet in which real modern people—sailors, partisans, the working masses of revolutionary China—were depicted instead of the traditional fairies, puppets, snowflakes, and swans. *Red Poppy* blazed the way to the realistic trend in Soviet ballet.

And now, after a lapse of almost a quarter of a century, the lovely music of Gliere's ballet resounds again in many Soviet theaters. The tremendous interest of the public in this work, the charm of its music, and its political poignancy show that Gliere's score has stood the test of time with honor.

While preserving the Chinese national coloring, it cannot be said that the music of Gliere's ballet contains exotic excesses; its keynote is the reproduction of the living, truthful images and situations of this choreographic drama. The ballet has a number of colorful and diverse dances: national Chinese coolie dances, fantastic dances of dragons and phoenixes (Taia-Hoa's dream in the second act), modern European dances, and those impetuous dances abounding in vigor and humor of sailors of different nationalities, including the famous Russian sailor dance *Yablochko*, which invariably brings the house down.

In 1949 Gliere re-edited his ballet. He went over the score, intensified the scenes delineating the struggle of the Chinese insurgents, vividly described their courageous leader—a young coolie—and heightened the apotheosis of the



"SADKO." Honored Artist of the Republic Vera Davydova is shown in the title role in Act II of the Rimsky-Korsakov opera.

ballet, extolling the triumphant victory of the Chinese people's revolution.

Leonid Lavrovsky, one of the foremost ballet masters of the Bolshoi Theater, showed an inexhaustible sense of creation, impeccable taste, and a skillful realistic treatment of the choreographic action in his production of *Red Poppy*. Profoundly humane and vivacious is the image of the captivating

dancer Taia-Hoa in the performances of the gifted soloists of this ballet, Galina Ulanova and Olga Lepeshinskaya. In fact, the whole ballet ensemble creates a stirring and unforgettable performance.

A highlight of the season was the production of the classical Polish opera *Galka* by Stanislaw Monyushko at the Affiliated Bolshoi Theater. The staging



POLISH OPERA. A scene from Act IV of the opera "Galka" by the Polish composer Stanislaw Monyushko, presented at the Affiliated Bolshoi Theater.

of Monyushko's opera in Moscow, after a lapse of more than 30 years, is not only an important artistic event in the theatrical life of the Soviet capital, but an act illustrating the friendship felt by the Soviet people for Polish culture.

The text of the opera was at one time distorted by tsarist censors who robbed it of its freedom-loving trend. The newly restored Russian text by poet N. Biryukov treats this best work of Stanislaw Monyushko as a biting social drama in which the arrogant aristocrats of old Poland are contrasted to ordinary persons—the sons and daughters of the Polish people, outstanding for their nobleness of character and daring. The real national image of Galka arouses a very warm response. The thoughts of the unsubdued, freedom-loving Polish peasantry are expressed by the second important character in the opera, Iontek. The soft, tuneful Slav music of *Galka* is near and dear to the Soviet listener. A great deal of talent and creative initiative is apparent in the work of the producers of this opera: director B. Pokrovsky, conductor K. Kondrashin, and the performers of the principal roles N. Sokolova (Galka), G. Nelepp (Iontek), P. Lisitsyan (Yanush).

More and more Soviet operettas have appeared on Moscow stages in the post-war years. The subjects of the new operettas deal with the real life of today which provides a wealth of material for lyrics as well as for humor. New operettas written by I. Dunayevsky (*Unobstructed Wind*), Y. Milyutin (*Trembita*), and Solovyev-Sedoi (*Restless Happiness*) are extremely popular with Soviet audiences. The production of the Moscow Theater of Operetta of composer Yuri Milyutin's new work *Trembita* (libretto by Mass and Chervinsky) received the Stalin Prize.

The *Trembita* is an ancient trumpet whose sounds used to call upon the freedom-loving mountaineers of the Transcarpathian Ukraine to struggle against their oppressors. Now that the whole Ukrainian people are united into a socialist republic, the ancient *trembita* rallies the Carpathian mountaineers to great labor deeds. This is the main idea of Milyutin's opera. The life of a Carpathian-Ukrainian village is shown in the opera with great artistic skill. Milyutin's music presents the beautiful, temperamental melodies of the rich and genuine folklore of the Transcarpathian Ukraine.



HISTORICAL THEME. In this scene of Vsevolod Vishnevsky's prize-winning "Unforgettable 1919" Stalin is shown with the chiefs of military forces defending Petrograd.

Moscow Theaters Offer Prime Productions



"THE PHILISTINES." Scene from the Gorky play at the Moscow Art Theater.



GOGOL COMEDY. "The Inspector-General" was staged this season by the Maly Theater. Gogol's amusing satire on tsarist officialdom is a favorite with Soviet audiences.



PLAY FOR CHILDREN. A. Musatov's "Precious Grain" depicts the initiative of farm children.

Summer Sports Season Opens in USSR; Championship Races Started

By B. Sokolov
Master of Sports

THE summer athletic season is on! With warm and sunny weather the order of the day in a large part of the vast Soviet land, this is a busy time for millions of young Soviet people participating in various summer sports.

A glance at the sports plans recently adopted by the All-Union Central Council of Trade-Unions (AUCCTU) for 1950 demonstrates the great interest this season's scheduled athletic events promise to hold in the Soviet Union.

Soviet trade-unions will compete for AUCCTU cups this year in soccer, basketball, volleyball, and gorodki.

Among the scheduled competitions are the seventh All-Union mountain climbing contests to take place between the trade-union athletic societies in the Caucasus and the Tian-Shan mountains, which are to run from June to September inclusive. The city of Gorky will play host to contestants for the AUCCTU boxing title in June, while a cycling competition for the AUCCTU champ-

ionships will be conducted in Simferopol in July.

Five hundred top trade-union gymnasts will take a hand in the AUCCTU contests for honors in sporting and classic gymnastics and acrobatics.

The month of August will witness track and field competitions among the Soviet trade-union athletic clubs in Kiev, the capital of the Ukrainian SSR, while fencing contests for title honors will take place in September. The best swimmers of various local sports groups will take part in the competition for AUCCTU championships in swimming and diving, which are to be held in Astrakhan during September. This very month will also witness tennis contests among the best trade-union players in Tallinn, the Estonian capital.

These competitions are, of course, only a fraction of the athletic contests to be held this summer. Hundreds of thousands of athletes from Soviet plants and factories, offices, schools, collective

farms, and state farms will compete in competitions to be held in their collectives and for district, regional and republican top honors.

The ranks of the Soviet athletes and their successes are multiplied with every passing year, every passing month. During the past year alone the number of persons participating in physical culture and sports at plants, offices, state farms and machine-and-tractor stations has increased by more than 1,000,000.

ON Sunday, April 16, tens of thousands of spectators jammed the stadiums of Tbilisi, Kiev, Stalingrad, Baku, Yerevan, Kharkov, and Makeyevka to watch the opening games played in the race for the soccer championship of the Soviet Union. Soccer is one of the most popular games played in the USSR. About 800,000 Soviet workers regularly devote their leisure to this favorite sport. Not even the smallest Soviet town is now without its green soccer field. Soccer is also very popular in the Soviet



SOCCER. The season has opened in this popular Soviet sport. A game between the Moscow Dynamo and Torpedo teams.

countryside. The USSR soccer title is sought annually by the country's best teams. Competitions for top honors are conducted among teams representing two groups (A and B), which include teams from all of the 16 Union Republics.

This year there are 19 teams in Group A making a bid for the title; each team will meet the other on two occasions during the season.

The following elevens go to make up Group A this season: Moscow Dynamo, Central House of the Soviet Army, Spartak, Torpedo, Locomotive, and the Air Forces; Leningrad Dynamo and Zenith; Kuibyshev Wings of the Soviets; Kiev, Minsk, and Yerevan Dynamo elevens; Stalino Shakhtyor; Riga Daugava; Stalingrad Torpedo; Kharkov Locomotive; Tbilisi Dynamo and Spartak elevens; and Baku Neftyanik.

In the Soviet capital the soccer season opened on May 2 between Dynamo, holder of the USSR title, and Torpedo, the trade-union team (representing the Stalin Auto Plant) which captured last year's soccer cup. Tens of thousands of fans filled the stadium to watch the opener. The first game of the season has undoubtedly proved the progress achieved in technique and tactics of Soviet soccer, the skilled execution of team play, and the fine performance of the young players. The contest between Dynamo and Torpedo resulted in a deserved 1:0 victory for the Torpedo eleven.

COMPETITION for the country's individual swimming honors was held in a Moscow indoor pool on April 16 to 19. One hundred and fifty of the most outstanding swimmers from Moscow, Leningrad, Minsk, Kiev, Tashkent, Lvov, Gorky, and other cities participated. These contests were likewise noted for the progress achieved by the youth, as well as for the marked technique of the Soviet swimmers. In this connection it is well to mention that in the course of preparation for these contests, since the beginning of the year, Soviet swimmers have succeeded in establishing 23 new USSR records. The contestants showed their prowess during the recently held competition for the individual USSR championships, having established seven new All-Soviet records and one world record. The world mark was established during the second day of the meet by Leonid Meshkov. Performing in the



CHAMPIONSHIP MEET. Participants line up before the beginning of the events in the meet for the swimming championship of the USSR.

100-meter butterfly, Meshkov covered the distance in 1 minute 06.8 seconds, thereby improving his former world mark by 0.2 seconds and bettering the old world record, held by the American swimmer Hough, by 0.5 seconds.

An outstanding success was registered by Vitali Ushakov, representing the Torpedo Sports Society. Ushakov covered 100 meters, free style, in 57.3 sec-

onds, which is the world's second best result achieved in the past year and one-half. During the second day of the competition Ushakov swam 200 meters, free style, in 2 minutes, 08.8 seconds, bettering the USSR record by 0.1 seconds. Ushakov's achievement is the second best in Europe and the world's fifth during the past year and one-half.

First place in the 100-meter breast stroke was captured by Artemi Liebel, in 1 minute 07.5 seconds. This is 0.2 seconds better than the All-Soviet record.

The performances by the USSR men's and women's picked teams in the 4 x 100-meter relay events also netted new USSR records. The men's team consisting of L. Meshkov, I. Dureiko, E. Edasi, and Y. Fomichev bettered the All-Soviet record by 2.3 seconds. The women's team, composed of M. Gavrish, V. Leshina, T. Polygalova, and L. Soboleva, exceeded the former record of the Soviet Union by 5.2 seconds.

This competition was particularly noted for the progress achieved by the youth and the high level of the results turned in by the participants in all of the contested events. For instance, the 10 best results scored by the contestants in the 200-meter back stroke event exceeded the average result registered by the country's 10 best swimmers last year by 2.14 seconds.



RELAY RACE. Sportsmen of the Locomotive Sports Society.

Tito's Yugoslavia, Country of Prisons And Concentration Camps

By P. Zyablov

THE Tito-Rankovic fascist clique has betrayed Yugoslavia's national interests and done away with the independence of the republic.

The switch-over of the Tito clique to fascism is no accident. This move was carried out on orders from its bosses—the capitalist-imperialist warmongers, whose hirelings this clique has long been. The basic outcome of the transformation of the Tito-Rankovic clique into direct agents of imperialism and accomplices of the instigators of a new war is the virtual liquidation of the people's democratic system in Yugoslavia. Federative People's Republic of Yugoslavia—that is the name which was proclaimed after the war, but the freedom-loving peoples can no longer call Yugoslavia by this name. Tito and his clique have converted Yugoslavia from a federative republic into a country of prisons and concentration camps. Stranglers of freedom and democracy, they are sanguinary hangmen of the Yugoslav peoples. They are pursuing a fascist policy of brutal oppression of the national minorities, depriving them of all rights to free development.

In their endeavor to undermine the unity of the peoples and to strengthen their domination in the country, the Belgrade fascists are fanning race hatred and chauvinism to the utmost. They have extracted from the archives and put into action all the features of the chauvinism of Greater Serbia, which is spearheaded against the Bulgarian, Albanian, Hungarian, Romanian and other national minorities within Yugoslavia.

Inspired by the imperialists, the Belgrade fascists, as is known, tried to carry out their dastardly plans to liquidate people's democracy in the countries of Central and Southeastern Europe and set up a so-called "Balkan federation," or Greater Serbian empire. But the vigilance of the peoples doomed these criminal plans to disgraceful failure. The trials of Yugoslav spies in the people's

democracies have revealed the Titoites to the entire world as enemies of peace, democracy, and socialism, as a storm detachment of the warmongers.

Lies and slander have always been the weapons of traitors. And the Belgrade rulers are committing monstrous acts of provocation against Bulgaria, Albania, and Hungary. The Titoites wail about the "aggressiveness" of the neighboring people's democracies, alleging that these countries lay claim to parts of Yugoslavia. While the Belgrade bandits—Tito, Pijade, Stambolic, Djilas, and the others—are provoking border incidents with these countries without let-up, they are at the same time making firebrand speeches claiming that Hungary, Bulgaria, and Albania plan to violate Yugoslavia's territorial integrity and sovereignty. On the pages of the fascist sheet *Borba*, Tito's henchman Mosa Pijade, the notorious spy and traitor to the Yugoslav people, has come out with the slanderous fabrication that the Bulgarian people are striving to unite three parts of Macedonia into a single independent state and thereby create a Greater Bulgaria at the expense of the territorial integrity of Yugoslavia and Greece.

The meaning of all this slander is clear. It is aimed at undermining the prestige of the real people's democracies in the eyes of the Yugoslav people and at sowing enmity and hatred in the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenians for the national minorities inhabiting Yugoslavia—the Bulgarians, Albanians, Romanians, Hungarians, and others.

The national minorities in Tito Yugoslavia are being subjected to unprecedented repressions and despotism. The same terror reigns today in Yugoslav Macedonia as did during the years of fascist occupation. There is nothing surprising in this. The "leader" of the Macedonian republic is that experienced agent of the Serbian fascist police Lazar Kolisevski, known throughout the country as the murderer of hundreds of pro-

gressive citizens including the prominent Macedonian revolutionary, Petre Peruzeva-Maiski.

The Tito fascist gang is also subjecting the Albanian national minority of 900,000 to cruel terror. Before the war the Greater Serbia chauvinists mercilessly exploited the Albanians, seized their lands, and did not give them the opportunity to live in one place. During the war Albanians took an active part in the national liberation struggle, hoping that Yugoslavia's liberation from the fascist invaders would bring them a happy life and freedom. With the seizure of power by the Tito-Rankovic fascist clique, however, the position of the Albanian national minority became even worse than under the monarchy. While the war was still going on Tito's agents began persecution of the Albanian population. The Titoites killed 10 times more Albanians between November, 1944, and March, 1945, that is, in half a year, than perished in the 30 years of the reign of Karadjordje.

Fierce fascist terror is reigning now in the Albanian villages of Yugoslavia. Thousands of peaceful and innocent citizens have been driven into concentration camps. To glean an idea of the pressure that the Belgrade rulers bring to bear on the Albanians living in Kosovo-Metokhia (a region in Yugoslavia inhabited by Albanians) it is sufficient to point out that the entire Yugoslav Fifth Army is concentrated in this region. The Albanians enjoy no rights whatsoever. Even in purely Albanian villages Tito's agents, and not representatives of the Albanian population, occupy all the positions of authority in the local government bodies, in the cooperative administrations, and in the other organizations. In many villages and districts where the population speaks only Albanian, as in Gornaya Reka or in Kichevsk Uyezd, teaching in the native tongue is not permitted. Many villages are deserted, since all the able-bodied

population has been driven off to forced labor in the mines.

The Tito clique is also subjecting citizens who are Czechs or Slovaks to cruel persecution, especially those who have expressed a desire to return to Czechoslovakia. Rankovic's hangmen are wreaking brutal reprisals on Czechs and Slovaks who express their disagreement with the anti-Soviet and anti-democratic policy of the fascist rulers. The Slovak, Stefan Kondac, was arrested and cruelly tortured because he refused to take part in a campaign of slander against the Soviet Union and the Czechoslovak Republic. Mikhail Kardelis, organizer of the partisan Slovak brigade in Yugoslavia, was killed "while attempting to escape" when being transferred from one prison to another.

The Titoites do the same to all national minorities. Oppressing and persecuting them, the Yugoslav fascists

have barred their way to free development. The Belgrade obscurantists suppress their national culture, deprive their children of the opportunity of studying in school in their native language and of reading native literature. They have disbanded the organizations of the national minorities and arrested and wiped out their honest leaders.

Tito's Belgrade gang fans chauvinism not only against the Albanians, Bulgarians, Hungarians, Romanians and Slovaks. It is also intensifying its persecution of such peoples as the Montenegrins, Macedonians, Bosnians and Herzegovinians, who are putting up particularly active resistance to the fascist tyranny. In Montenegro, Bosnia, Vojvodina, Macedonia, and other national territories, the local officials are being squeezed out as "unreliable," and in their place are being put primarily Greater Serbia chauvinists, Titoite

roughs from Belgrade and other towns of Serbia. Nor is there anything surprising in the fact that top-ranking posts in the fascist state apparatus are held by such prominent figures of the old regime and ideologists of Greater Serbia chauvinism as the royal diplomat, Simic, the publisher of a privately-owned reactionary newspaper, Ribnikar, and others.

Such are the facts. The Tito-Rankovic clique has converted Yugoslavia into a prison of the peoples. But the nationalistic and chauvinistic fascist policy of the Belgrade traitors is hateful to the Yugoslav peoples. Irrespective of nationality, the working people of Yugoslavia are striving for unity and are intensifying their fight against the despotic regime of Tito's clique, their fight for Yugoslavia's return to the ranks of the champions of peace, democracy, and socialism.

A Muscovite's Diary

THE Soviet Peace Committee has received a telegram from the meeting of the Mongolian Peace Committee in Ulan Bator, sending greetings and wishing it further successes in its self-sacrificing struggle for peace against the warmongers.

"The Soviet Union's wise Stalinist foreign policy inspires all sincere peace supporters to selfless struggle against the instigators of imperialist war," the telegram said. "Strengthening fraternal friendship with their great friend, the Soviet people and the peoples of the new democracies, the Mongolian people unanimously subscribe to the decisions of the Stockholm session of the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress, and will still more actively strive for the further strengthening of the front of democracy and socialism."

The telegram added that the declaration of the Presidium of the Little Hural, numerous meetings of workers in all towns and villages, statements by leaders of the trade-union, women's, and youth organizations fully supporting the decision of the Stockholm session express the unanimous will and desire of all Mongolian people to struggle for the

fulfillment of the proposals put forward by the World Peace Congress.

* * *

Religious circles in China have published a manifesto in support of the

Permanent Peace Committee's Appeal. It was signed by leaders of the Buddhist, Moslem and Christian churches, and the head of the Young Men's Christian Association.

MOSCOW RADIO BROADCASTS IN ENGLISH

May 29—June 11

Radio programs in English will be broadcast from Moscow to the United States on the following schedule from May 29 to June 11.

All time used is Eastern Daylight Saving Time.

Daily evening programs of news, political commentary, and sidelights on Soviet life are broadcast in three periods: from 7:20 P.M. to 8:30 P.M., from 9 P.M. to 10 P.M., and from 10:30 P.M. to 12:00 (midnight).

All programs may be heard on 15.23, 15.11, 11.96, 11.71 and 9.69 megacycles.

The second and third programs are also broadcast on two additional frequencies: 15.18 and 11.82 megacycles.

All programs begin with the news and a review of the press. These are followed by comment on Soviet or in-

ternational subjects.

The following special features are scheduled for the evening programs:

Mondays, May 29 and June 5—programs for farmers.

Tuesdays, May 30 and June 6—programs for youth.

Wednesdays, May 31 and June 7—scientific and cultural programs.

Thursdays, June 1 and June 8—programs in Russian for American Slavs.

Fridays, June 2 and June 9—literary and musical programs entitled: "In the Republics of the Land of the Soviets."

Saturdays, June 3 and June 10—economic reviews, weekly sports reviews, replies to letters from listeners.

Sundays, June 4 and June 11—concerts.



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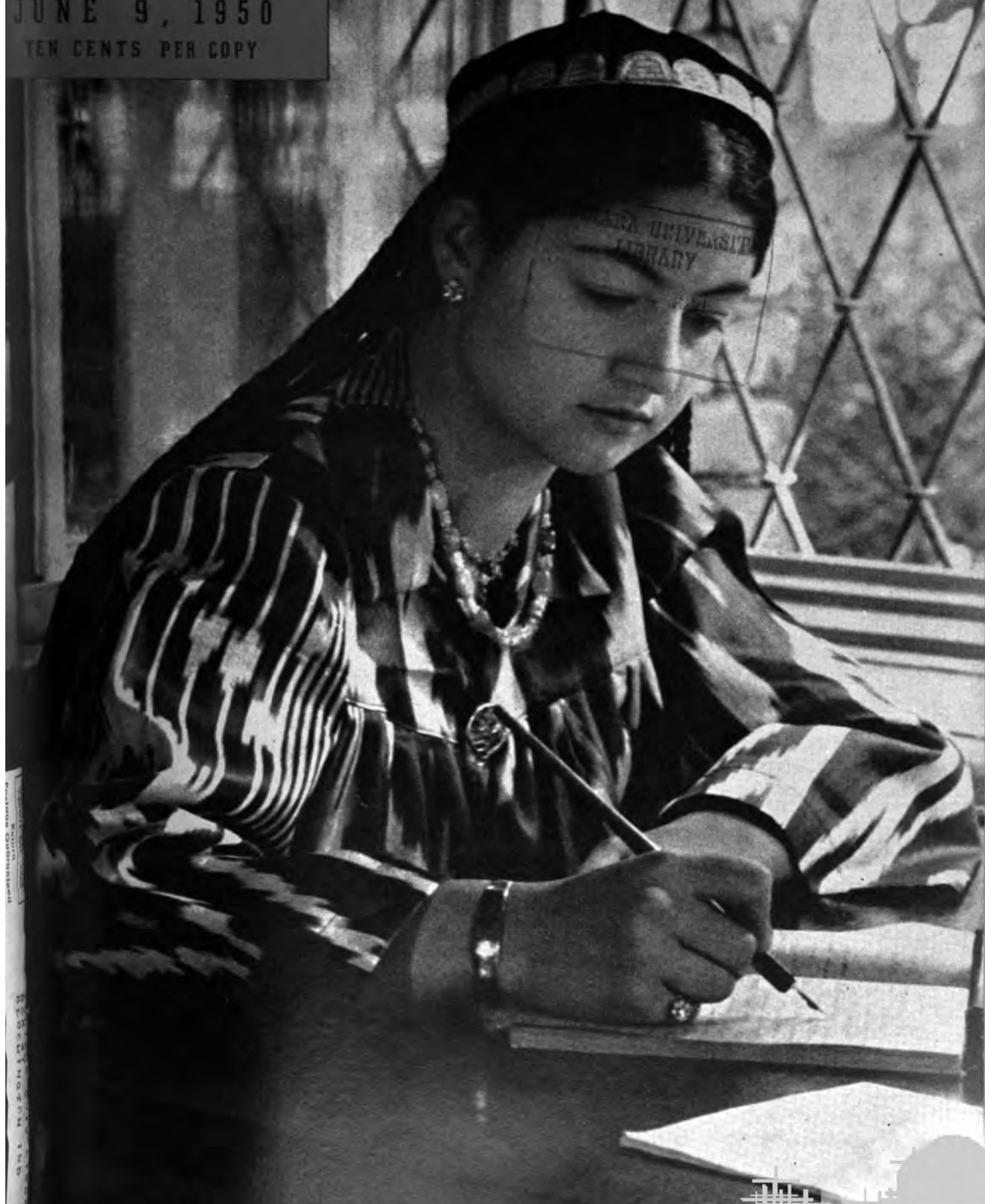
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THE COVER: FRONT. First year student Rakhbar Ishankhojayeva at work in the library of the Stalinabad State University. **BACK.** Railroad safety study. Students in the Moscow Institute of Railway Engineers inspect automatic blocking signals in the laboratory.

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Life of Mikhail Kalinin Is Example Of Selfless Service to People

By E. Khudyakov

FOUR years have passed since that grievous day when the fervent heart of Mikhail Ivanovich Kalinin ceased to beat. The entire heroic life and glorious activity of this outstanding builder and leader of the Soviet State, this indefatigable fighter for the happiness of the working folk, is an example of selfless service to the people.

Mikhail Kalinin was born into the family of a poor peasant in Verkhnyaya Troitsa village, Tver Region, in 1875. Poverty forced him to leave his parents at an early age. As a boy of 14 he set out for St. Petersburg. It was there that, more than half a century ago, he entered upon the thorny path of the revolutionary. A skilled gauge maker, he more than once suffered the hardships of unemployment. He was discharged by factory owners and hounded by the police for his revolutionary activity. He was arrested on 14 occasions, was many times tried by tsarist courts, and was forced to roam over many industrial areas.

But no hardships could extinguish Kalinin's bright faith in the victory of the working class or break his militant spirit. Jails and exile only tempered the revolutionary.

After the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution the workers of Petrograd elected him mayor. He accomplished a tremendous amount of work in building the new life in the largest industrial and cultural center of the country, in the city that became the cradle of the Revolution.

At the beginning of 1919 Mikhail Kalinin was elected Chairman of the All-Russian Central Executive Committee. At this post Kalinin devoted all his efforts to strengthening the Soviet system. In building the new society the people had to march along new, untrodden paths, overcoming tremendous obstacles and waging an implacable struggle against their enemies. When proposing Kalinin for this lofty post, Lenin said that Kalinin's theoretical



Mikhail Ivanovich Kalinin

knowledge was combined with a splendid knowledge of the life not only of the workers but also of the peasants.

Mikhail Kalinin himself said: "I regard my election as a symbol of the close alliance of the peasants with the working masses, because in me the work-

er of Petrograd is combined with the peasant of Tver."

M. I. Kalinin headed the supreme body of the State in the trying days when the young Soviet Republic had to fight foreign intervention and civil war. Both in the days of the victorious strug-

gle against the enemy and in the years of peaceful socialist construction he dedicated all his knowledge, his wealth of experience, his splendid creative energy to the great cause of building the first socialist state of workers and peasants in the world. He worked with the greatest energy for the industrialization of the country and the collectivization of agriculture.

During the Great Patriotic War against fascist Germany too, Kalinin, despite his grave illness, did not halt for a single moment his fervent, fruitful activity for the good of the country, the good of the people, of all progressive mankind. The Soviet people will always remember his impassioned patriotic speeches, his fervent words of truth which reinforced the people's confidence in victory over the fascist invaders.

A PROMINENT statesman, the head of the first Soviet State in the world, Kalinin ruthlessly fought against the enemies of the people while regarding the workingman with special tenderness, solicitude and affection.

All of the many peoples of the multinational Soviet State felt Kalinin's warm solicitude. Russians and Ukrainians, Letts and Uzbeks, Estonians and Kirghiz, and all the others, knew him for their true friend. He developed and educated people in the spirit of friendship among nations, explaining to them in vivid and colorful, simple and comprehensible terms that Soviet patriotism marvelously combines the national traditions of peoples and their common vital interests, that it is founded not on racial or nationalistic prejudices but on the profound devotion of Soviet people to their homeland, the fraternal co-operation of all nations.

The people called him the All-Union Elder. He was simple and accessible to the masses and bound to them by intimate ties. He frequently traveled to towns and villages, visited factories and mills, collective farms and army units, spoke with workers and peasants, scientists and soldiers, teachers and journalists, architects and gardeners. People from different parts of the country came to his reception room for help and advice.

He was dear and close to the peasantry not only because he was born in a village and was a peasant's son, but also because while being a worker, an outstanding revolutionary, the head of the

State, he kept in close contact with the villages and had a profound understanding of the needs of the peasantry. He was dear and close to the workers because he passed through the great school of revolutionary struggle in the ranks of the working class and developed into one of the most eminent builders of the Soviet State. "The whole history of my life," Kalinin said, "and in essence the whole history of the working class consists of this: that we have lived and fought under the leadership of Lenin and Stalin." He was dear and close to the intelligentsia as one of the most educated men of our day, as an ardent champion of the progress of science, engineering, literature and art in the country, for lofty moral qualities, for the ideological and cultural advance of the Soviet man.

A sage counselor and sincere friend of the masses, Kalinin fostered in them love for the working people, honesty and courage, adherence to principles and Bolshevik ardor for their work, the ability to place the interests of the State above their personal, individual interests, profound love for the Soviet homeland and readiness to make any sacrifices for its defense.

A fervent Soviet patriot, he was a great internationalist, an indefatigable fighter for the liberation of the oppressed and exploited, for democracy and socialism, for the friendship and security of the peoples the world over.

IN his many-sided activity as a statesman Kalinin devoted great attention to the young generation. He frequently met the youth, gave them his love, care, and the benefit of his advice. His articles and speeches on the youth take up entire volumes. His works profoundly and comprehensively elaborate problems of the ethical, physical and labor upbringing of the growing generation, its spiritual development. Kalinin reared the youth in the spirit of the lofty ideals of the emancipation of man from the yoke of exploitation, he taught them to love their socialist homeland and urged them to study persistently.

He abhorred opinionated and conceited people, scholastics and pedants who easily quote phrases but are unable to apply their knowledge in practical activities, and he advised teachers how best to foster in young people love and respect for labor as the source of the

might and well-being of socialist society. He taught them to cherish that special, exceedingly great receptiveness of the youth, their inner striving for the heroic and beautiful, their sincerity and straightforwardness, to develop these qualities and on their basis to "rear the new, more perfect man."

Speaking of the qualities which the new man, the citizen of socialist society should possess, of what traits the Soviet school should primarily develop and consolidate, Mikhail Kalinin said:

"These are: first, love, love for his people, love for the working masses . . .

"Second, honesty . . .

"Third, courage . . .

"Fourth, comradesly solidarity . . .

"Fifth, love for labor. Not only love but an honest attitude to labor, firmly bearing in mind that if a man lives, eats and does not work, this means that he eats someone else's labor."

Kalinin taught that the finest, most interesting life is a life replete with public interests. An example of such lives, Kalinin said, are those of Vladimir Lenin and Joseph Stalin.

Expressing the love of the whole people for the great architects of communism, Lenin and Stalin, Kalinin said:

"Mankind has in its history not a few great men of genius. But Lenin and Stalin are the only ones of their kind. They are great men not only in themselves. Their roots extend deep into the masses, they are linked by vital bonds with the finest ideals and aspirations of the working masses of the world. The masses want them to be great, and in their greatness the masses see their own greatness. This is why the whole Soviet people, the working masses in the capitalist countries and all progressive mankind say with pride: 'Great Lenin!' 'Great Stalin!' 'May our beloved and great Comrade Stalin live in good health for many years!'"

Mikhail Kalinin worked for more than a quarter of a century as the head of the supreme body of the land of Soviets. He was clear and definite, he fervently loved his people, he was free from panic and implacable toward the enemies of the people, wise and deliberate in settling complex problems. An indefatigable proponent of the great ideas of communism, he fervently fought for their realization and tirelessly worked to build the new and radiant world.

32 Years of Educational Progress In the Soviet Union

By A. Pankratova

Corresponding Member of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, Member of the Academy of Pedagogical Sciences

SOVIET progress in the field of culture has been truly without parallel. This progress has been so great as to constitute a veritable cultural revolution. Major changes in education comprise one of the main elements of this cultural revolution.

Following the Great October Socialist Revolution in 1917 came the abolition of the old school. In its place arose the new, Soviet school, whose main aim is the communist education of the growing generations. In old Russia there was no direct continuity between the elementary school and the subsequent links of the educational system, this being one of the methods for barring the masses from a secondary or higher education. The new school did away with this system: the principle of uniformity and continuity was introduced in order to make a secondary or higher education accessible to all. The decentralization of education characteristic of capitalist countries, and especially of the United States, was eliminated. Preschool education was incorporated in the general system of education as one of its essential elements. In December 1919 the Soviet Government issued a decree on the abolition of illiteracy in the country. Under this decree, the entire population of Russia between the ages of 8 and 50 was required to study and learn how to read and write.

By communist education we understand the purposeful, planned upbringing of the youth for active participation in the building of communist society and for the defense of the Soviet State which is building this society. Mental, moral, physical and aesthetic upbringing as well as polytechnical training are component elements of communist education. Communist education results in the comprehensive and harmonious development of the personality of the young patriot, the builder of communism.

Mental education imparts scientific knowledge to the pupils and molds their scientific, communist world outlook. In



KINDERGARTEN. Preschool children, sons and daughters of workers of the Red October Factory, at the factory kindergarten's suburban summer quarters.

the process of mental education the pupils acquire a definite sum of systematized knowledge and develop their abilities for study and analysis. The aim of mental education, as V. I. Lenin put it, is to develop the reasoning power so that communism is not something learned by rote, but something thought over, the conclusions of which are inevitable from the vantage point of modern education.

Moral education molds the moral outlook of the Soviet man. It includes first and foremost the development of Soviet patriotism. Soviet patriotism has nothing in common with nationalism. On the contrary, Soviet patriotism is inseparably combined with genuine internationalism, with a friendly, fraternal attitude for the peoples of other countries. It is known that there is no national enmity or national and race discrimination in the Soviet Union.

Moral education also includes the in-

cultation of socialist humanity, of the spirit of collectivism, friendship and comradeship; of the spirit of diligence in work and of a thrifty attitude toward public property; the sense of conscious discipline and firmness and persistence of character.

Physical training makes the Soviet youth healthy and fit. Aesthetic upbringing acquaints the growing generation with the cultural values created by mankind, develops in them good taste, an understanding of the arts and a sense of appreciation of the fine and beautiful. A polytechnical training enables the pupils, irrespective of their future vocations, to orientate themselves in life and to apply in practice the theoretical knowledge they obtain in such sciences as mathematics, physics and chemistry.

In the process of study all the elements of communist education are closely interlinked, and the sum total of their interaction is the molding of the versa-



PRIMARY SCHOOL. First-graders in a Soviet boy's school.

tile personality of the young builder of communism.

The principles governing the structure of education in the USSR conform to this main task of the Soviet school. The Soviet school is a state school; there are no private schools in the USSR. This makes for the systematic application of the system of communist education in all the schools of the country and improves the planning of teaching and the provision of the material needs of the school. The Soviet school is uniform and accessible to all. It is fully separated from the church; pupils acquire a scientific, and not a religious, world outlook. The Soviet school has no restrictions based on considerations of race, nationality, sex or social status. Instruction is given in school in the native language of the pupils. Schools for boys and girls have the same programs of study. The principle of free universal compulsory four-year education in the country and seven-year education in towns has been in effect for a long time. Beginning with 1949 seven-year compulsory education was introduced in rural communities also. All links of the educational system, including higher educational institutions, are accessible to all; the tuition fees in the senior grades of secondary school and in higher educational establishments are low with many categories of students exempt from payment; most students

receive state stipends and are provided with dormitories.

The educational system in the USSR consists of preschool institutions, schools of various grades, extra-curricular children's institutions and cultural and educational establishments for adults.

Preschool institutions in the USSR constitute an essential element of the entire system of education. They cater to children of ages three to seven. They have groups for different ages: junior,

middle and senior. There are programs for each of these groups, compiled with due account to the age of the children. In preschool institutions children get good physical training, they develop their mental faculties and become accustomed to collective work and play. As a result, the children come to school well prepared for study.

From the preschool institutions the children enter the seven-year school. Tuition in this school is free of charge and compulsory for all Soviet children. In the course of seven years the pupils acquire solid foundations of knowledge; the traits of builders of communism are developed in them. Upon graduation they are prepared for further study or practical activity. The school studies are supplemented by activity in extra-curricular children's institutions (children's libraries, young naturalists' stations and technical hobby centers, palaces of Pioneers with their various amateur art and scientific circles, children's tourist stations, etc.) Here children develop their creative gifts and acquire additional knowledge beyond the scope of the school program.

In addition to the seven-year school there is also the secondary school, with a ten-year term of study. The program of the seven-year school is identical with the program of the first seven years in the secondary school, so that those who are graduated from the seven-year school have full opportunity to continue their



SECONDARY SCHOOL PUPILS. Girls of the editorial board of the wall-newspaper of Moscow School 635.



INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE. Students of the Azerbaijan Industrial Institute study a model of an oil field.

education without any special training or without passing any extra examinations. Graduates of the secondary school have the right to enter higher educational establishments. Secondary school honor-graduates (they receive a gold or silver medal) have the right to enter a higher educational establishment without taking any entrance examinations.

Youths and girls who take up practical work after graduation from seven-year school do not drop their studies. The Soviet Government has set up a compact network of evening schools for the working youth in which young workers can acquire a full secondary education and prepare themselves to enter an institution of higher learning.

Young people who finish the seven-year school may continue their education. They may join one of the many secondary schools or any of the secondary professional schools (e.g., technical, pedagogical, or medical school). The latter group of schools have a term of study of three to four years and they train technicians, elementary school teachers, surgeon's assistants, etc. At the same time students graduated from these schools have the right to enter higher educational establishments on an equal footing with those who finish the general ten-year school.

As can be seen, the entire system of education in the USSR is designed to provide the youth with as complete an education as possible and to give an opportunity to obtain a higher education to those who have the ability and the desire.

The following figures will illustrate the results of the educational policy of the Soviet Government. The entire Russian empire had 7,896,249 pupils in the school year of 1914-15, while in 1949 the Russian Federation alone had 18,470,000 pupils.

School attendance is large in other Union Republics also: 1,500,000 pupils in Byelorussia, 300,000 in Armenia, 160,000 in Estonia and 318,000 in Kirghizia, which in the past was almost completely illiterate. Altogether the Soviet Union had 36,400,000 in the lower schools in the first quarter of 1950.

Still more striking have been the changes in higher education. Prerevolutionary Russia had 91 higher educational establishments in all, and they were concentrated in 16 cities. The USSR now has 864 higher educational establishments located in 232 cities. In 1914-15 total enrollment was 112,000 students, while in the first quarter of 1950 the USSR had more than 1,132,000 higher school students, including correspond-

ence students. The higher institutions of learning admitted 197,000 freshmen in 1949, i.e., more than the total enrollment in tsarist Russia, and 330,000 freshmen, including correspondence students, will be enrolled next fall. Before Soviet times there was not a single higher educational establishment in the Caucasus, the North, Central Asia and Eastern Siberia. Today the thriving republics of Central Asia and Transcaucasia have not only their own universities and institutes but also their national academies of sciences; there are higher schools also in Murmansk, in the North, Yakutsk, and on Sakhalin Island.

The Soviet Government is attentive in augmenting the knowledge of adults who in their childhood, before the Revolution or during the Civil War, had no opportunity to finish school. An extensive chain of cultural and educational institutions has been set up for them (lecture auditoriums, museums, libraries). Education by correspondence—secondary, technical and higher—has also become widespread in the USSR. It enables adults to enjoy the benefits of the Soviet system of education.

As we can see, education in the 32 years since the Great October Socialist Revolution has become really popular and nation-wide.

The Soviet Diploma—Key to a Life Of Creative Work

By Professor E. Medinsky

Member of the Academy of Pedagogical Sciences of the Russian SFSR

THE swift development of the socialist national economy and culture in the USSR calls for a huge number of specialists with a good knowledge of their profession, loving their country and ready to devote all their forces to it. Such specialists are trained in the institutions of higher learning and in the secondary vocational schools (technical, pedagogical, medical schools, etc.).

The network of higher and specialized secondary schools in the USSR has increased enormously, compared with prerevolutionary times, as has also the number of students enrolled in the schools. Before the October Revolution there were 91 institutions of higher learning on the present territory of the USSR with a total enrollment of 112,000. In the first quarter of 1950 the number of higher educational institutions in the country was 864, while the student body had reached 1,132,000. Thus, in the course of 32 years the number of such students in the USSR increased more than 1,000 per cent. Even more amazing is the growth of the secondary vocational schools. Whereas in 1914 the total number of students in such schools amounted to 35,800, by 1949 the enrollment had grown to 1,308,000, or 36 times the prerevolutionary figure.

The Soviet Government comes to the aid of all who desire to further their education and learn a profession. It has organized a wide network of correspondence institutes, offering opportunities for study to people working in production. Students of the regular institutes receive material assistance in the form of stipends, and have at their disposal dormitories, dining-rooms, libraries, etc.

In 1943 a large system of schools for working youth was organized in the USSR to give young people of both sexes working in plants, offices, mines and in transport a general secondary education. In the rural districts similar evening schools have been opened for young people engaged in agriculture.



PRACTICAL LESSON. Anna Martinkovskaya and Sergei Voloshinov, students of Artem Mining Institute during field work.

The young people combine study in these schools with their regular work, and upon graduation can enter the specialized secondary and higher schools. During the period of final examinations the pupils of these schools, according to

the law, are given a long vacation (in addition to their regular annual vacation) with full pay. The tuition in the schools is, of course, free of charge.

Technical circles for raising the qualifications of workers and the engineering-technical staff exist in all enterprises. In addition, large enterprises have evening technical schools, and even institutions of higher learning, which train specialists for the given branch of industry.

The Stalin Constitution of the USSR proclaims the right to work. This is a real right in the USSR, where unemployment does not exist. Every citizen of the Soviet Union, whatever his trade or profession, regardless of sex or nationality, is provided with work.

Unemployment is unthinkable for graduates of secondary professional or higher schools in the Soviet Union. Several months before graduation time these schools are visited by special commissions composed of representatives of various ministries and the school admin-



IN ESTONIA. Students and Professor Ludwig Schmidt of the Tallinn Polytechnical Institute working in a physical chemistry laboratory.



TRADE SCHOOL. Students in these secondary schools learn general subjects and industrial skills. A metal workers' school.

istration; they offer the graduating students a choice of various positions and places of work depending on the applications on hand (sent by enterprises, schools, hospitals, etc.) for specialists in the given profession.

In this manner students completing the Soviet specialized, secondary and higher schools know several months before graduation that they are provided with work in their specialties, and know also where their future place of work is located. The socialist enterprises and institutions extend a hearty welcome to the young newcomers, provide them with dwellings and help them settle in their new homes.

The number of young specialists graduated from the Soviet schools is increasing with every year. In the last prewar decade alone about 1,000,000 young engineers, agronomists, doctors, teachers, economists and other specialists entered the various branches of the national economy and cultural activities of the USSR. Tens of thousands of young specialists were graduated from the technical and other special secondary schools.

As a result, the composition of the Soviet intelligentsia has changed radically in a short period. By 1936 between 80 and 90 per cent of Soviet intellectuals came from the working class, the peasantry and other strata of the toiling population.

In the postwar years the national economy and culture of the USSR have been continually reinforced by large groups of new young specialists. In 1949 alone the Soviet higher schools gradu-

ated 68 per cent more specialists than in the prewar year of 1940.

Young people leaving the institutions of higher learning of the USSR are entering into practical activity at a time when the Soviet people are carrying on a grand work of construction in all fields of the national economy. Socialist industry is advancing confidently, making broad use of the latest achievements of science and technology, developing new methods of organization of production, and new forms of work.

Soviet agriculture is engaged in a tremendous undertaking—the realization of the colossal Stalin plan of remaking nature; the collective farm peasantry is waging a heroic struggle to increase the crop yields, to advance Soviet stock-raising, and to effect the widespread mechanization of all the processes in agricultural labor.

Upon receiving the diploma of a creative worker, the young Soviet specialist applies himself to furthering the great scientific-technical progress of his people, to helping them lay the foundations of the communist society.



MINING STUDENTS. In the museum of the Moscow Mining Institute, students of mine construction study a model.

The Stalin University of Tbilisi Trains Experts in 39 Fields

By Vladimir Tregubov

THE University of Tbilisi is the Georgian Republic's leading higher educational institution, training professional men and women from among the Georgian population. Founded after the Great October Socialist Revolution, it has since given Soviet Georgia and the entire USSR 14,000 highly educated specialists in the most diverse fields of endeavor. It also formed the nuclei of many other Georgian institutions of higher learning. Georgia's Polytechnical, Medical, Agricultural and Pedagogical Institutes grew out of the University's respective faculties.

An outstanding scientific center of the Georgian Soviet Socialist Republic, the University played a most prominent part in setting up the Republic's own Academy of Sciences. Ten years ago, 16 of the University's leading professors, who had enriched Soviet science with valuable discoveries, became the first members of the Academy which took over five of the University's research institutions.

Today graduates of the Stalin University of Tbilisi are working in all spheres of Georgia's socialist development. Many of its alumni have become distinguished statesmen and scholars heading important government or research institutions. Thus, the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Georgian Soviet Socialist Republic, Z. Chkhubianashvili, is a graduate of the University.

The beautiful university buildings are surrounded on all sides by a splendid botanical garden whose collection of plants represents the flora of every corner of the earth.

The botanical garden is but one of the University's numerous scientific institutions, which include mineralogical, petrographical, geological, botanical, and zoological museums and a planetarium.

The University is proud of its library. Its rich book collection occupies nearly all of the first floor of the University's main building and contains 900,000 books and diverse other printed matter in Georgian, Russian, and many other



UNIVERSITY BUILDING. Main building of Stalin University in Tbilisi.

languages. For instance, literature in the English language is represented here by 27,000 volumes.

The University of Tbilisi is today one of the largest educational institutions in the USSR. In its 85 faculties and 56 research laboratories the University trains specialists in 39 different fields. Among its 5,260 students are represented 16 nationalities inhabiting the Soviet land.

Instruction at the University is given in the Georgian and Russian languages. The University has its own big printing shop and lithographic plant. During 1949 alone the University published more than 20 different textbooks in Georgian. Since its foundation the University has printed upwards of 450 titles of various books and other study aids and 51 scientific papers. Recently the University published Georgian translations of the works of I. Michurin, T. Lysenko, A. Oparin and many other prominent Soviet scholars.

The Stalin University of Tbilisi has a staff of 562 instructors, of whom 73 are professors, 70 have doctors' and 230 masters' degrees. Twenty-two of the University's heads of chairs are mem-

bers of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR and of the Academy of Sciences of the Georgian Soviet Socialist Republic.

Russian scientists have rendered Georgia most invaluable aid in building up her own scientific personnel.

All of the University's instructors not only deliver lectures but also conduct research work associated directly with the needs and interests of their Republic's industry, farming and culture.

For many years the University has been conducting important research work in mathematics, physics, biology, and history. The University's mathematicians, headed by Academician N. Muskhelishvili, have initiated a new trend in the theory of resilience. Following I. Pavlov's teaching, the University's physiologists have scored notable achievements in investigating the functions of the cortex of the brain and of important sections of the cerebrum and spinal marrow centers. Headed by Academician N. Ketskaveli, rector of the University, its botanists are making effective studies of Georgia's vegetation, facilitating its further enrichment. Of utmost importance for the development of

Georgia's productive forces is the work of the University's geologists. Members of the University's faculty have written a number of important scientific papers on history and linguistics. Recently an interesting polemic article on Soviet linguistics by Professor A. Chikobava of the University of Tbilisi appeared in *Pravda*. With this article *Pravda* launched a broad discussion on Soviet linguistics.

An active part in the University's research work is played by its students. The Student Scientific Society has a membership of 1,500. During the current school year, the society held 15 conferences. At a recent one, held in April, 112 papers were read on topical problems of Georgia's industrial enterprises and collective farms.

Since its foundation the University of Tbilisi has published nearly 7,000 scientific papers. Twice a year it puts out a *Scientific Review* including scientific papers by members of the faculty as well as by students.

Among the 5,260 students of the University there are youths and girls from every corner of Georgia. Higher education is accessible to all strata of the population. The students are children of workers, collective farmers, intellectuals.

All students of the University of Tbilisi, as well as of all Soviet higher educational institutions, who receive good academic ratings in all subjects are ensured state stipends. Excellent stu-



POSTGRADUATE STUDENTS. Young philologists with A. Shanidze, head of the department of the ancient Georgian language and Vice President of the Georgian Academy of Sciences.

dents receive special, larger stipends.

All out-of-town students are provided with lodgings at the University's dormitories. Each pleasant and well furnished room accommodates two or three students. Dormitory rent and services amount to an average of one-fifteenth of the student's monthly state stipend.

The students take a most active part in public work. Some 4,200 youths and girls do educational work among the population, giving talks and lectures on Soviet domestic affairs, on world events, on the latest achievements of Soviet science.

The University has a well developed press. Besides its regular daily newspaper, a number of wall bulletins are issued which widely report university life. The students engage in art and sports. There are more than 40 amateur art circles, brass bands, symphony orchestras, and a dramatic society. All 5,260 students are members of the Nauka (Science) Sports Society which possesses two stadiums, several gymnasiums, a boxing ring, and other sports facilities. Last year the University's sportsmen captured more than 10 prizes in various sports contests.

This year the University will graduate 1,000 young specialists, none of whom will have the slightest difficulty in getting a job in his or her chosen field.

The second- third- and fourth-year students are going out for practice work at a number of industrial establishments and farms. After practice work the students will spend their summer holidays at some of the best rest homes and sanatoriums of Georgia, which in itself is a truly marvelous health resort of the Soviet Union. In May the University opened its own rest home on the Black Sea shore. Here students are accommodated free of charge.

The University's faculty, student body and staff are proud that their university bears the name of the leader of the Soviet people, J. V. Stalin, and they strive to make it ever more worthy of its name.



IN THE PLANETARIUM. Georgi Kvirkvelia of the faculty of astronomy explains the construction of an apparatus to students.

Hertzen Pedagogical Institute in Leningrad Has Trained Thousands of Teachers

By A. Shcherbakov

Assistant Director of the Hertzen Pedagogical Institute

THE Hertzen Pedagogical Institute in Leningrad, the first pedagogical institution of its kind established in Soviet times, will mark its 32nd anniversary on November 17, 1950. It is one of the largest higher pedagogical educational establishments in the USSR. The results of its work show what a profound cultural revolution has taken place in the Soviet country. On the eve of the Great October Socialist Revolution in 1917, only 3,300 students attended the higher pedagogical teaching

establishments of Russia. Today, the Hertzen Institute alone has 7,500 students.

Having overthrown the power of the capitalists and landlords, the Great October Socialist Revolution created all the necessary conditions for disseminating culture and education among the broadest masses of the people. Thousands of new schools began to arise in all parts of Russia, in its remotest corners, immediately after the Revolution. The thirst for knowledge was spreading not only

among the youth, but also among adult men and women workers and peasants—among all those to whom education was inaccessible under tsarism. A huge number of teachers was required for the thousands of new schools, but there were not enough of them in tsarist Russia; there was a lack of teachers even in Petersburg and Moscow.

The Soviet Government immediately enlarged all the old teachers' training colleges and took steps to establish new ones. Pedagogical institutes began to be founded in all large cities, and one of the first was the Hertzen Institute in Leningrad. The great writer Maxim Gorky was elected an honorary member of the Council of the Institute. The organizers and first professors of the new Institute included scientists connected with people's schools and experienced methodologists. Some of them, for example V. A. Desnitsky, G. M. Fikhtenholts, and P. A. Znamensky, are still continuing their fruitful activities in the Institute.

The plans and curriculums of the Institute reflected the finest traditions of the great Russian pedagogues and democrats K. D. Ushinsky, N. I. Pirogov and others who, in the second half of the nineteenth century, created an original Russian pedagogical science which was far in advance of pedagogics in the West. The ideas of Marxist-Leninist education and teaching—unity of theory and practice and a close relationship of the school to the upbuilding of a new, communist society—were made the foundation of the work of the Institute.

The Leningrad Hertzen Pedagogical Institute trained 19,000 teachers during the first 30 years of its work. Former students of the Institute are to be found in all parts of the Soviet Union—in the Caucasus and Central Asia, on Kamchatka and Chukotka, in the Ukraine and Byelorussia.

There are now 10 faculties, uniting 51 chairs, in the Institute. Nearly 400 pro-



MAIN BUILDING. Students leaving the Hertzen Institute between class periods.

essors, instructors and assistants comprise the staff.

Besides attending lectures (four hours a day on an average), students work independently in laboratories, studies, seminars and libraries of the Institute and elsewhere in the city. The Institute library contains more than 1,250,000 volumes.

Special courses of work have been introduced for second and third year students. Every student chooses a theme and makes a thoroughgoing study of it under the guidance of a professor or a docent during the entire academic year. The best works resulting from these studies are submitted to students' theoretical conferences, and the more outstanding of them are reported to city and all-USSR students' conferences. The independent work of senior students is even more intensive. They study in seminars where they elaborate during the year some major theme under the direction of a professor who is conducting research in the given field. Each student delivers a report and writes a paper on his work. This method enables the heads of the seminars to discover the students with the greatest ability for scientific activities, in order to nominate them for postgraduate courses. In the summer, a large number of the students participate in geographical, archaeological and dialectological and other expeditions. A biological station, situated near Leningrad, has been established for students of the natural science department of the Institute.

Training of the students is conducted on the basis of the chief principle of Soviet pedagogics: connection with life, connection between theory and practice. This connection is carried out in various ways. An important place is allotted to students' practice in schools. The Institute has its own secondary school. That school is not a large one, having only 600 pupils (20 classrooms). It is, therefore, capable of providing practice for only a small proportion of the students. In view of this, by permission of the City Education Department, students of the Institute are given an opportunity for practice in scores of other Leningrad schools.

The connection of the students with the schools is not confined to practice in teaching. Hundreds of students are also carrying on extra-curricular public work. They tutor slow pupils, they assist in



LIBRARY OF THE INSTITUTE. In one of the library reading rooms, students doing research.

the work of amateur art circles and direct the activities of various scientific circles in schools.

In training teachers, great attention is paid to their ideological education. An important part of the teaching plan of our Institute is the study of Marxist-Leninist theory, which for Soviet people is the guiding star in any field of knowledge and practical activity. Soviet students without exception, and irrespective of their specialty, study the history of philosophy, historical and dialectical materialism, political economy, and the history of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. The very marked success of the students in all these subjects is significant.

The activities of the Institute are not limited to training teachers. Extensive research in various spheres of knowledge is conducted by the scientific workers of the Institute. The results of these research projects are published in scientific memorandums of the Institute. More than 80 volumes of these scientific

memorandums have been published during the past 14 years. Besides this, a large number of scientific works in the form of monographs and magazine articles are printed outside the Institute.

All the important chairs of the Institute train scientific workers, for which purpose postgraduate courses have been organized. Nearly 600 persons finished postgraduate courses of the Institute during the past 14 years.

The teaching profession is exceedingly popular in the Soviet Union, and a great many young people, on graduation from secondary schools, enthusiastically enter pedagogical institutes.

Lenin said that the teacher must be placed in such a high position as he had never occupied before, as he does not and cannot occupy in bourgeois society. The Soviet Government and the Communist Party manifest the greatest concern for teachers; they hold a place of honor in the ranks of builders of a communist society.

The Soviet People Are Confident Of Their Children's Future

By Lyubov Kosmodemyanskaya

Lyubov Kosmodemyanskaya is a member of the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress and the mother of two children, Zoya and Alexander, both of whom lost their lives in the Great Patriotic War of 1941-1945. They were both posthumously awarded the title of Hero of the Soviet Union for their exploits in the war against the Nazi invaders.

LAST November the session of the Women's International Democratic Federation decided to observe International Children's Day on June 1, 1950. The progressive public of the world observed this day amidst the active, selfless struggle of millions of common people for peace and against the policy of unleashing a new war. On this day men and women of all trades and all social strata and nations of the world, irrespective of their political convictions and creeds, raised their wrathful voice of protest against the mortal danger overhanging the life and happiness of their children. By intensifying effective struggle for peace, by supporting all measures against the armaments race,



DRAWING LESSON. The art circle of the Astrakhan House of Pioneers is only one of many such groups.



YOUNG PLAYERS. Chess is very popular with Soviet children. A tournament at the Astrakhan House of Pioneers.

by signing the appeal of the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress on the prohibition of the atomic weapon as a weapon of aggression and mass destruction of people and declaring as a war criminal the government which first uses this weapon against any country, the common people of the world are uniting for the defense of freedom and peace, and the life and future of their children.

"Children are the flowers of life," Maxim Gorky, the great Soviet writer, said. There is no other country in the world where these flowers are grown with such love and care as in the Soviet Union. Soviet mothers are confident of their children's future. All roads to knowledge, science, the arts, to the full development of their creative abilities and talents are open to children in the land of socialism.

The Soviet State, like the tenderest mother, tirelessly cares for the health, normal development, rest, and recreation of the growing generation. This concern for the child begins from the moment a woman knows she is to become a mother. Soviet laws grant expectant mothers many privileges. From the first months of pregnancy the future mother is under the constant care of physicians. Even in the difficult years

of the war against the fascist invaders the Soviet Government did not stop rendering special material and medical aid to expectant mothers, and, even before the war ended, adopted a law on increasing maternity leave from 63 to 77 days, with the leave being extended in case of abnormal birth or the birth of twins.

A harmonious system for the protection of mother and child has been established in the Soviet Union:—maternity homes, mother and child consultation centers, nurseries and kindergartens, children's polyclinics, and sanatoriums and hospitals. Nurseries and kindergartens take care of more than 2,000,000 children while their mothers are at work. In 1949 there were 124,000 places in maternity homes; permanent nurseries catered to 849,000 and permanent kindergartens to 1,272,000 children. Annually, during the season of agricultural work, tens of thousands of nurseries caring for several million children are set up on the country's collective farms and state farms. More than 5,000 maternity homes are maintained by collective farms.

In the land of socialism all measures are taken from the very first days of a child's life to safeguard his health, en-

sure his normal physical development, and to help the mother properly to bring up the future, active builder of the new society. A vast number of physicians and nurses watch over the health of women and children in the USSR.

The Soviet Union has 6,416 mother and child consultation centers and 3,571 milk kitchens. The finest achievements of science are employed to protect the health of mother and child. Special institutes of pediatrics, obstetrics, and gynecology of the Academy of Medical Sciences of the USSR, a large chain of research institutes, and 114 departments at medical institutes are elaborating the study of scientific problems in this field, training personnel, and offering advanced training to physicians.

The State renders extensive and diverse material aid to mothers and children. The Soviet Government spends huge funds for the payment of maternity leave benefits and allowances to mothers with large families and unmarried mothers. On the birth of a third child, parents receive a lump sum as a monetary grant. At the birth of the fourth child, besides an outright grant, parents receive a regular monthly allowance. The sum of this allowance increases in proportion to the number of children. Last year alone more than 3,000,000,000 rubles were paid from the State Budget to mothers of large families and unmarried mothers.

The Soviet system creates all requi-



NURSERY CARE. While her mother works in the Red Star Textile Mill, Svetlana Minyushina is cared for in its nursery.

sites for the rounded development of the mental faculties and abilities of children. All Soviet children without exception receive a free, seven-year education. Soviet schools, whose number exceeds 200,000, are attended by more than 35,000,000 pupils. This number is greater than the entire population of Austria, Switzerland, Finland, Denmark, Belgium, and Sweden taken together. On being graduated from a seven-year or secondary school, Soviet youths and girls continue their education in technical schools, universities, institutes, or art and musical educational establishments. As many as 377 pedagogical and teachers' institutes and 770 pedagogical schools train future teachers.

The Soviet Government does not stint on funds for the organization of healthful rest and cultural recreation for children. Thousands of outdoor camps are being set up in picturesque localities for summer vacations. In the summer of 1949 more than 5,000,000 school children spent their holidays at these camps. Close to 6,000,000 young tourists made trips over their native regions. Sports are very popular among Soviet children who have at their services the finest stadiums, gymnasiums, and aquatic sports stations. Soviet children have every opportunity for developing their talents in all spheres of art, science, and engineering. They have at their disposal more than 1,000 palaces and houses of Young Pioneers, 400 hobby centers, 230 young naturalists' stations, millions of Soviet children engage in theatrical and musical amateur arts. Soviet children have their own theaters and publishing house. The finest authors and poets of the Soviet Union write novels, verses, and plays especially for them; children's films are produced by the finest studios.

The dreams and cherished wishes of Soviet children truly are limitless! The socialist system has given them everything necessary for comprehensive development and opened boundless vistas for their future activity in all spheres of endeavor, has given them the right to happiness and life. In the family, in the school, in children's and youth organizations, Soviet children are taught to love their country. Feelings of respect and friendship for all peace-loving peoples, and contempt and hatred for violators and oppressors are fostered in them.

Soviet people are confident of the future of their children. But they look with anxiety at the criminal indifference



BLACK SEA RESORT. Thousands of Soviet children enjoy vacations each year at the Artek Camp for Pioneers.

to the fate of the young generation displayed by governments and social circles who doom children to suffering, privation, and ignorance in order to prepare, deliberately and in cold blood, cannon fodder for the future war. Soviet people want happiness for the children of the entire world. They want also to protect their children from the horrors of war.

We Soviet mothers have not forgotten, nor will we ever forget, the horrors of war unleashed by fascism. We remember the wrecked cities and razed villages, the groans of the aged and the cries of the orphans. Many of us have been widowed, many lost our sons, daughters, and brothers. I, too, lost the



OUT FOR A STROLL. In tidy pinafores, children of a nursery in Moscow's Frunze District walk with a nurse.

New Stage in the Struggle for Peace

By V. Korionov

TWO months have passed since the Stockholm session of the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress issued its historic call to all people of good will to sign the appeal for banning the atomic weapon and branding as a war criminal that government which will be the first to use the atomic weapon.

The struggle for banning the atomic weapon, the weapon to which the instigators of war bind their main hopes for the realization of their criminal plans, has acquired decisive significance. It has become the central link in the general chain of actions directed toward the strengthening of peace.

To rouse the working people of all countries to the struggle for the prohibition of the atomic weapon, to draw into this struggle workers in the realm of science, culture and art, public and political leaders, to show the atom-maniacs that all of progressive humanity is against them, to warn the instigators of war that the peoples will severely

punish those who would try to use the atomic weapon—this is the way which nowadays leads toward the maintenance of peace.

The campaign for the collection of signatures to the petition of the Permanent Committee is broadening and gaining strength.

The conference of leaders of the Trade-Unions Internationals (the Trade Departments of the WFTU), which recently finished its work in Budapest, warmly supported the appeal of the Stockholm session and called for trade-union organizations in all fields of labor to "strive for this: that every worker, every employee add his signature to the appeal of the Permanent Committee."

Besides the World Federation of Trade-Unions, the Women's International Democratic Federation, the World Federation of Democratic Youth, and the International Students' Union, the appeal of the Permanent Committee has also been supported by a number of international organizations which called upon their membership to join the demand to ban the atomic weapon. Among the organizations which have associated themselves with the Stockholm appeal in recent weeks are the International Federation of Former Political Prisoners, the International Association of Democratic Jurists, and others. The International Association of Democratic Jurists also addressed longshoremen and railroad workers who refuse to transport war materials with the declaration that the Association considers their actions well-founded and lawful from a legal point of view, as their actions serve the aim of preventing war crimes.

Now the supporters of peace place before themselves a task in addition to that of collecting as many signatures to the appeal as possible. Now it is necessary to demand an explanation from those who refuse to sign the appeal for the banning of the atomic weapon.

The supporters of peace want to get a clear and unconditional answer from every public leader, every cultural work-

er: Is this man speaking out for or against the prohibition of the atomic weapon; is he coming out for or against branding as a war criminal that government which will be the first to use the atomic weapon?

There cannot be a neutral position in the struggle for the prohibition of the atomic weapon, that monstrous means of mass annihilation of civilian populations. This involves the future of mankind, the lives of hundreds of millions of people, the fate of world civilization. That is why the supporters of peace have the right to put the question this way: Should the behavior of those public leaders, workers of science, culture and art who are trying to stay mute on the basic question put by the appeal of the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress, are trying to hide themselves behind the screen of neutrality, are refusing to sign the Stockholm appeal, be regarded as complicity with the instigators of war?

The supporters of peace legitimately demand from every parliamentary deputy, academician, writer, trade-union leader, leader of peasant and artisan organizations, cultural leader, churchman, without distinction as to party, political or religious convictions, that he clearly define his attitude toward the appeal of the Permanent Committee. They justly demand that those refusing to sign this appeal publicly explain the motives for their refusal. The French Abbé Boulier made the proposal that those churchmen who refuse to join in support of the collection of signatures to the Stockholm appeal be invited to explain publicly to believers why the humanitarian demands of the appeal are inconsistent with their consciences and with the injunctions of religion.

Millions of plain people, fighting for peace, want to know with whom the scientists, writers, cultural leaders, parliamentary deputies, and churchmen are aligned: with those who are striving for peace and actively defending it, or with those who are preparing a new war.

Soviet People Are Confident Of Children's Future

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most precious possessions of my life in the recent war, my daughter and son, who were posthumously awarded the title of Hero of the Soviet Union for their exploits.

Having made the main contribution to the liberation of mankind from fascist enslavement, Soviet people have resumed their constructive endeavors. They want to make their country still finer and more prosperous and their children still happier and more secure. Soviet people desire lasting and just peace throughout the world. On International Children's Day, all Soviet men and women, without exception, joined their voice to the voice of millions of peace supporters the world over who proclaimed their indomitable resolve to uphold the peace, security, freedom, and happiness of their children.

Manifesto of WFTU's Executive Committee

To the Workers of the World

ON May 22 the session of the Executive Committee of the World Federation of Trade Unions unanimously and enthusiastically adopted and signed the following manifesto to working people of the world.

"We, members of the Executive Committee of the World Federation of Trade Unions, sign the appeal of the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress and call upon all factory and office workers and working men and women in all countries to affix their signatures to the appeal of the Permanent Committee and thereby express their unflinching will to defend the cause of peace.

"Appeal of the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress

"We demand the unconditional prohibition of the atomic weapon as a weapon of intimidation and mass extermination of human beings. We demand the institution of strict international control to enforce this.

"We shall consider as a war criminal that government which first employs the atomic weapon against any country. We call upon all people of good will throughout the world to sign this appeal."

Members of the Executive Committee of the WFTU:

Di Vittorio, President of the World Federation of Trade Unions, General Secretary of the Italian General Confederation of Labor.

L. Saillant, General Secretary of the World Federation of Trade Unions.

V. Kuznetsov, Vice-President of the World Federation of Trade Unions, Chairman of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions of the USSR.

A. le Leap, Vice-President of the WFTU, General Secretary of the French General Confederation of Labor.

V. Lombardo Toledano, Vice-President of the WFTU, Chairman of

the Latin American Confederation of Labor.

Liu Shao-chi, Vice-President of the WFTU, Chairman of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions.

B. Blokzijl, Vice-President of the WFTU, Chairman of the United Trade Union Center of Holland.

F. Zupka, Vice-President of the WFTU, Deputy Chairman of the Central Council of the Czechoslovak Trade Unions.

L. Pena, Vice-President of the WFTU, General Secretary of the Confederation of Cuban Working People.

A. Diallo, Vice-President of the WFTU, General Secretary of the United Trade Unions of Sudan.

S. Rostovsky, Secretary of the WFTU.

B. Gebert, Secretary of the WFTU.

L. Solov'yev, Member of the Executive Committee of the WFTU, Secretary of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions of the USSR.

K. Kuznetsova, Member of the Executive Committee of the WFTU, Secretary of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions of the USSR.

B. Frachon, Member of the Executive Committee of the WFTU, General Secretary of the French General Confederation of Labor.

H. Sadaoui, Member of the Executive Committee of the WFTU, chairman of the Tunis General Union of Labor.

H. Warnke, Member of the Executive Committee of the WFTU, chairman of the Federation of Free German Trade Unions.

A. Zawadski, Member of the Executive Committee of the WFTU, Chairman of the Central Council of the Polish Trade Unions.

G. Apostol, Member of the Executive Committee of the WFTU, President of the General Confederation of Labor of Romania.

E. Thornton, Member of the Executive Committee of the WFTU, Secretary of the Australian Iron Workers' Association.

E. Elliot, Member of the Executive Committee of the WFTU, General Secretary of the Seamen's and Dockers' Unions of Australia and New Zealand.

F. Santi, Alternate member of the Executive Committee of the WFTU, Secretary of the Italian General Confederation of Labor.

Kenta Kaneko, Member of the Executive Committee of the WFTU, Secretary of the Japanese National Trade Union Liaison Council.

Liu Ning-i, Alternate member of the Executive Committee of the WFTU, Vice-President of the Chinese Federation of Trade Unions.

Li Tse-po, Member of the Executive Committee of the WFTU, chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese Federation of the Railwaymen's Union.

S. A. Vikremasing, Alternate member of the Executive Committee of the WFTU, Chairman of the Ceylon Federation of Labor.

Hassan Sanmugat (representing S. A. Vikremasing, alternate member of the Executive Committee of the WFTU), Vice-Chairman of the Ceylon Federation of Labor.

F. Hached, Alternate member of the Executive Committee of the WFTU, General Secretary of the Tunis General Union of Labor.

Tsoi Gen Dok, Alternate member of the Executive Committee of the WFTU, Chairman of the Central Committee of the North Korean Trade Unions.

A. Apro, Alternate member of the Executive Committee of the WFTU, General Secretary of the Hungarian Trade Unions.

P. Peresteri, Alternate member of the Executive Committee of the WFTU.

R. Damyanov, Alternate member of

Hundred Million Sign Peace Petitions To Ban Atom Bomb and War

A PLENARY session of the Bureau of the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress was held in London from May 31 to June 1.

Professor Bernal, Eugenie Cotton, Paul Robeson, and Gabriel d'Arboussier presided in rotation at the session. Besides the Bureau members and the secretaries of the Permanent Committee, those present included representatives of the Soviet Peace Committee and the peace committees of Britain, the USA, Finland, Denmark, and Sweden.

The following delegates participated in the session: **Gabriel d'Arboussier**, General Secretary, African Democratic Union; **Louis Bayo**, outstanding leader of the International Federation of Democratic Youth; **Professor Bernal**, prominent English scientist; **Eugenie Cotton**, Chairman of the Union of French Women and Chairman of the Women's International Democratic Federation; **J. G. Crowther**, scientist, writer, Chairman of English Peace Committee; **Yves Farge**, Chairman of the organization Fighters for Peace and Freedom; **Edward Heiberg**, Chairman of the Danish Peace Committee; **Mme. Hodinova-Spurna**, Vice Chairman of the Czechoslovak National Assembly, Chairman of the Peace Committee of Czechoslovakia,

WFTU Peace Resolution

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the Executive Committee of the WFTU.

K. Theos, Alternate member of the Executive Committee of the WFTU, General Secretary of the Greek Confederation of Labor.

Resa Rusta, Alternate member of the Executive Committee of the WFTU, Secretary of the United Central Council of the Iranian Trade Unions.

G. Fiala, Alternate member of the Executive Committee of the WFTU, Deputy-Chairman of the Presidium of the Austrian Trade Unions.

London Session of Bureau of Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress

and Chairman of the Women's Union of Czechoslovakia; **Alexander Korneichuk**, dramatist, member of the presidium of the Soviet Committee; **Jean Lafitte**, French writer; **Allen le Leap**, outstanding French trade-unionist, Vice Chairman of WFTU; **Liu Ning-i**, Vice Chairman of the Permanent Chinese Congress of the Supporters of Peace, Vice Chairman of the All-China Trade-Union Federation; **Elizabeth Moos**, Secretary of the American Continental Congress in Support of Peace; **Paul Robeson**, world-famous Negro singer, ardent fighter for peace; **John Rogge**, lawyer, Vice Chairman of the National Lawyers' Guild of the USA; **Emilio Sereni**, Italian Senator, Secretary of the Italian Committee of Peace Supporters; **En Takman**, representative of the Swedish National Peace Committee; **Charles Tignon**, French trade-union leader, member of the permanent committee of the organization Fighters for Peace and Freedom; **Mariam-Vere Tuominen**, secretary of the permanent Peace Committee of Finland; **Ivor Montague**, English film producer and writer.

The Bureau discussed the progress of the world-wide campaign to collect signatures to the appeal of the Stockholm session of the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress. It noted with satisfaction the significant results achieved, and adopted a decision regarding new measures to be carried out with a view to expanding the campaign.

The Bureau adopted the following resolution:

"The Bureau of the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress

notes with satisfaction the tremendous development of the campaign for banning the atom bomb, in the course of which more than 100,000,000 signatures to the Stockholm appeal have been collected. Thanks to this campaign, people of the most diverse views understood the frightful threat overhanging the world and saw the possibility of averting it.

"The Stockholm appeal serves as a means of active participation in the effort to save the world for all the people, without distinction as to language, social position, or religious or political views. The signatures of individuals, when totaled in millions, become the power which is able to prevent war.

"The Bureau of the Permanent Committee greets the representatives of different creeds and churches who came out against the atomic weapon. It greets any initiative on the part of political leaders, trade-union members, scientists and other representatives of intellectuals who help to draw the people into active struggle against war.

"The Bureau supports the declaration of the International Committee of the Red Cross calling for the prohibition of the atomic bomb.

"The Bureau of the Permanent Committee considers that those who have clearly spoken out for the prohibition of the atomic weapon did their bit by this in the struggle for peace. It calls upon them to activate and unite their efforts. The Bureau calls for friendly competition among all defenders of peace in order to extend, even more, the campaign for the collection of signatures to the Stockholm appeal; it addresses this call to the national peace committees, to the public and cultural organizations, to the citizens of towns and villages, urging them to intensify their efforts and with this aim to exchange messages. Every man and woman in every country must define his attitude on the question of the prohibition

Visiting British Workers Relate Their Impressions of USSR

AT the press conference held on May 13 at the *Trud* editorial office, representatives of the Soviet press met the British workers' delegation which had come to the Soviet Union on the invitation of the Moscow City Council of Trade-Unions for the May Day celebration. The delegation consisted of workers, trade-union officials, and representatives of various political parties.

In addition to Moscow, the delegation has been to Kiev, Stalingrad, and Sochi; it has made a detailed study of the work and cultural life of the people of the Soviet Union and visited many enterprises, collective farms, and cultural institutions.

The leader of the delegation, Mr. Fred Hollingsworth (national organizer of the Foundry Workers' Union), made a statement on behalf of the delegation, after which the members of the delegation replied to a number of questions.

"We came to this country," the statement reads, "as guests of the Moscow

Trades Council, and would like to record our sincere appreciation for the help our hosts have given us and, indeed, for the assistance from all the Soviet trade-unions, which has made it possible for us to see and to learn so much during our stay. We are mostly rank-and-file workers. But in the USSR we have been treated as honored guests, and our stay has been made as comfortable as possible. Our requests for facilities to visit places and enterprises of special interest to our delegation has been adequately met.

"We have spoken to workers freely wherever we wished and have had many friendly discussions with trade-union representatives, directors of plants, health, education, and other establishments. Thanks to the assistance we have had from the trade-unions, we have managed to cover far more than any of us thought would be possible.

"We wish to state quite definitely that the picture of the Soviet Union

presented in the capitalist press is quite unlike the actual position. We would summarize our main conclusions as follows:

"The working people are the masters of this country. The trade-unions enjoy responsibility and power unknown in the capitalist world. There is genuine democracy in the system of elections and organization of the trade-unions. There is every opportunity for men and women, whatever their origin, to rise to any position, provided they have the ability.

"Every consideration is given to the workers, both men and women. They are provided with the most advanced machinery and given the benefit of science to lighten their labor. Higher production is based on improved technique, not on sweated labor. All evidence we have gathered points unmistakably to the conclusion that there is a universal and passionate desire to live in peace, not only among the ordinary workers, but also among the leaders we have met.

"We consider that their efforts to live in peace and to build their country deserve the support of every progressive person in our country. We look forward to closer co-operation between the Governments of both our countries for the purpose of eliminating the war tension in the world today.

"We feel that this visit by trade-unionists from Britain can be of considerable help in closing the gap between our two peoples and can say from our own experience that there is everything to gain on both sides by building up closer connections between the trade-unionists of both countries. We ourselves intend to give the widest reporting on what we have learned because we understand that false stories about the USSR help to create an atmosphere of war, while the truth will help to maintain peace."

Asked what was the attitude of the British workers to the appeal of the

Hundred Million Sign Peace Petitions

of the atomic bomb before the Second World Peace Congress.

"Today, the fate of humanity is at stake. Two ways are open before every man and woman. The Stockholm appeal makes it possible for everybody to take the way of peace."

The Bureau also considered the situation on the preparations for the Second World Peace Congress and decided to hold it in Genoa, Italy, during the second half of October, 1950. The Bureau declared that in accordance with the previous decisions of the Permanent Committee, the prerequisite for admission to participate in the Congress will be the acceptance of the Stockholm appeal.

The Bureau also decided to convene the panel of judges on awarding the international peace prizes in the second part of August.

And finally, the Bureau decided to launch on an international scale the

campaign for the collection of signatures to the Stockholm appeal and to help create an international front for the defense of peace.

At its first session the Bureau adopted a resolution of solidarity with its chairman, Joliot-Curie, and in the name of hundreds of millions of people protested against his dismissal by the French Government from the post of High Commissioner of Atomic Energy. The resolution said that the persecution of Joliot-Curie for his refusal to place his scientific talent at the service of the instigators of war makes him still more dear to those who are fighting for peace.

The Bureau also adopted a resolution categorically protesting the prosecution by the French Government of Eugenie Cotton for her anti-war activities, and declared its solidarity with Eugenie Cotton in the name of millions of peace supporters throughout the world.

Stockholm session of the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress, William Wainwright, Secretary of the Anglo-Soviet Friendship Society, replied that the British Peace Committee issued a call containing the demands of the Stockholm appeal. The overwhelming majority of the British people, he said, give their full support to the appeal for peace.

Daniel William Martin (mechanic from Aberdeen), Harry Hudson (chairman of the Weavers' Association in Burnley), Edwin Boyce (turner from Chesterfield), and others replied to the question on the ways and means of strengthening friendship between the Soviet and British peoples. They said in particular, that one of the most effective means for strengthening the friendship between the two peoples is the development of Anglo-Soviet trade which will lead to a drop in the number of unemployed in Britain and to a wider exchange of workers' delegations.

Mr. Ben Travis (foundryman, chairman of the Sheffield Branch of the Foundrymen's Amalgamated Union) told the Soviet press how the delegation would pass on to the British public the impressions of their trip in the USSR. The members of the delegation expect to make reports to the workers who sent them to the USSR. In addition, reports will be delivered at meetings in shops and trade-union branches.

Replying to the questions on the con-

ditions of the British workers and their struggle for a rise in their living standard, the delegates pointed out that after the end of the war workers' wages dropped 18 per cent, while the cost of living increased 40 per cent.

The delegates pointed out that the majority of the British workers are greatly dissatisfied with the withdrawal of the British Trades Union Congress from the World Federation of Trade Unions. Henry Lyall (tool maker of the automobile plant in Dagenham) emphasized that the withdrawal from the WFTU was effected by the leadership of the British TUC and that this act did not conform to the desires of the wide masses of the British working class.

Joseph Rowlings (foundryman, member of the Amalgamated Foundrymen's Union) expressed the belief that the struggle in defense of the international trade-union movement will become more active in the near future. Many British workers have already understood, added Joseph Rowlings, that the economic difficulties are a result of the Marshall Plan.

Nikolai Tikhonov, chairman of the Soviet Peace Committee, asked how the delegates can explain the strange attitude taken by the British Government toward the peace delegation when it came to present a petition to the British Parliament. As is known, said Nikolai Tikhonov, the World Peace Con-

gress sent delegations to various countries. A delegation, consisting of writers and public figures, was also sent to the Soviet Union. It was given a warm reception by the chairmen of the chambers of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. An entirely different attitude was adopted in Britain, where the delegation was not received by Parliament.

In connection with Tikhonov's question Henry Lyall, a member of the delegation, said that he believed that the question should be put as follows: How can the British people tolerate the attitude of their Government toward the question of peace? This is explained, primarily, by the fact that the British people are poorly informed and are not sufficiently conscious of the danger of war threatening them.

Henry Lyall went on to say that the press and radio are controlled by definite persons. When truthful information reaches Britain, it is put through a filter and is presented to the British people only after it has been reworked. Information is presented in a way that will suit the ruling circles. In spite of this, the peace movement in Britain is growing and developing. Lyall expressed the belief that the trip of the delegation to the Soviet Union will help to further this movement.

The Soviet journalists thanked the British guests and wished the members of the delegation success in their struggle for peace.

New Page in International Relations Marked by Soviet-Chinese Treaty

By A. Alexandrov

IN February, 1920, V. I. Lenin, replying to a question of a correspondent of *The New York Evening Journal* as to what the plans of Soviet Russia in Asia were, said:

"The same as in Europe: peaceful co-existence with the peoples, with the workers and peasants of all the nations, who are awakening to a new life, to a life without exploitation, without landlords, without capitalists. The imperialist war of 1914-1918, the war of the

capitalists of the Anglo-French (and Russian) group against the capitalists of the Germano-Austrian group over the division of the world, has awakened Asia and strengthened there, as everywhere else, the strivings for freedom, for peaceful labor, for preventing wars in the future."

The 30 years which have passed since Lenin made this statement were marked by the unceasing struggle of the Chinese people for their freedom and in-

dependence and were consummated in the final victory and liberation of China.

The Chinese people are building their new life, as Lenin predicted, "without exploitation, without landlords, without capitalists." The population of China, 475,000,000 strong, has taken its destiny into its own hands and has irrevocably joined the camp of peace, democracy, and socialism.

The Soviet people have always re-

garded the people of China and their persistent struggle for their liberation from feudal and imperialist oppression with invariable and profound sympathy. The broad masses of China have always considered the Soviet Union their steadfast and loyal friend. This friendship between both peoples has been sealed for all time in the Treaty of Friendship, Alliance, and Mutual Assistance between the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China signed on February 14, 1950. This treaty marks a new stage in the development of international relations and represents a major contribution to the consolidation of peace and democracy throughout the world.

"All aggressive predatory aspirations are alien to the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China," *Pravda* declared on this occasion. "Their policy is a policy of struggle for peace and the security of the nations."

The Western "civilizers" brought China many calamities and much suffering. All that they gave the Chinese people were countless predatory wars, annexations and contributions, fettering and unequal treaties, brutal oppression and exploitation of the toiling masses, rightlessness and poverty, enslavement and humiliation.

The incomplete list of the sanguinary and inglorious deeds of the greedy forces of imperialism in China includes: countless piratical wars with attendant annexations and unequal treaties during 1839-1895; the brutal massacre of the Chinese in 1900-1901 and the so-called "Boxer Protocol;" the insolent robbing and deception of China during the First World War; the fettering "Treaty of Nine Powers" in 1922; the bribing of the Chiang Kai-shek clique and its brutal reprisals against Chinese workers and peasants in 1927; the provision of arms for six military campaigns of Chiang Kai-shek against Chinese workers and peasants in 1930-1936; connivance with Japanese aggression and help to the Japanese invaders who attacked China in 1937-1941; the supply of armaments to Chiang Kai-shek's army and the extension of every help to it in the sanguinary campaign against the people's liberation forces of China. . . .

The Soviet Union had nothing to do with the piratical policy of the imperialists. In its earliest days it proclaimed in the declaration of the Soviet Government on August 25, 1919, entirely new principles of foreign policy

with regard to China and other countries. These were principles of peaceful co-operation with all peoples and nations on the basis of equality, mutual respect for state sovereignty and national dignity, principles of mutual assistance and non-intervention in the domestic affairs of the other country.

In 1924 the USSR concluded with China an equal treaty based on these principles.

When the imperialists hatched new plots against the Chinese people, counting on secret collusion with the Japanese militarists, the Soviet Union, which had smashed Hitler Germany, extended a hand of brotherly help to China and eliminated the age-old enemy of the Chinese people—the Japanese invaders in Manchuria.

The USSR has withdrawn its troops from Manchuria and has never permitted itself to interfere in the domestic affairs of China.

And now that the Chinese people, liberated from the century-old bondage of the imperialists and their servants, have set up their own democratic state, the Soviet Union, naturally, gladly extends to them fraternal friendship and help in the struggle for peace the world over.

The Soviet-Chinese Treaty has been signed, as the treaty reads, for the purpose "of preventing a repetition of aggression and violation of peace on the part of Japan or of any other state which may unite with Japan, directly or indirectly, in acts of aggression."

The need for this is dictated by the fact that China and the Soviet Union have more than once been the victims of Japanese aggression, incited and supported by direct and indirect allies of Japanese imperialism.

Today before the entire world an army and navy of 500,000 men are being revived in Japan under the guise of police; and hardened war criminals, who used plague bacteria in China to kill people en masse, are accorded protection.

"Both the High Contracting Parties," the text of the treaty reads, "undertake by means of mutual agreement to strive for the earliest conclusion of a peace treaty with Japan, jointly with the other Powers which were allies during the Second World War."

The treaty envisages the utmost development and consolidation of economic and cultural relations between

the USSR and China. "Both High Contracting Parties undertake, in the spirit of friendship and co-operation, and in conformity with the principles of equality, mutual interests, and also mutual respect for their state sovereignty and territorial integrity and non-interference in internal affairs of the other High Contracting Party, to develop and consolidate economic and cultural ties between the Soviet Union and China, to render each other every possible economic assistance, and to carry out the necessary economic co-operation."

The Soviet Union and China have reached an understanding in special agreements on the transfer to China of all the rights of the Soviet Union to the Chinese Changchun Railway, the withdrawal of Soviet troops from the jointly used naval base in Port Arthur, with the transfer to China of all military installations, including those built after 1945, and the settlement of the question of Dalny.

The Soviet Union turns over to China all property confiscated from the Japanese invaders in Manchuria and grants China credits to the amount of 300,000,000 American dollars (figured at the rate of 35 American dollars per ounce of fine gold) at one per cent annual interest for a term of five years, at the rate of 60,000,000 dollars annually. These credits are granted for the payment of deliveries from the USSR of equipment for power stations, coal mines, metallurgical and machine-building plants, and railways, i.e., for the industrialization of China.

With the same aim in view the USSR and China signed on March 27, 1950, an agreement on the establishment of a joint Civil Aviation Company which will operate the Peking-Alma-Ata, Peking-Chita, and Peking-Irkutsk air lines. The company is organized on a parity basis, all income and expenditures will be equally divided, while the important posts of general manager and general director will be held alternately by representatives of both sides, the change in personnel to take place every two years. The company will be staffed with citizens of both States. The agreement on the establishment of joint companies for the development of oil mining and non-ferrous metals deposits is founded on the same principles.

The reactionary press tries in every way to vilify these agreements by

ascribing to them qualities which were always incorporated in so-called "joint" companies which formerly existed in China. As is commonly known, those companies did nothing for the industrialization of the country and were merely a means for enabling greedy businessmen to make profits by plundering the national wealth of the Chinese people.

And here is how the Chinese public regards the Soviet-Chinese agreement on the establishment of joint companies:

"The recently concluded agreements on the establishment of joint Soviet-Chinese companies for oil mining, the non-ferrous metals industry, and civil aviation," so reads the resolution adopted by the conference of the Chiusan, a small party affiliated with the People's Front, "serve as an example of the economic assistance of the Soviet Union and are a guarantee of the industrialization of China and especially of its Northwest."

"These three companies," a well-known leader of the Left Kuomintang, Shao Li-tse says, "are established on the foundation of equality, mutual advantage, and respect for Chinese sovereignty. This fact undoubtedly destroys all the malicious rumors of the imperialists. There can be no doubt that the imperialists are filled with envy and fury in connection with the establishment of these three companies and that they will continue to spread the most absurd rumors. Nevertheless, world public opinion knows all the real facts, and all sorts of imperialist rumors are doomed to failure."

According to calculations of Chin Wai-chang, well-known Chinese economist, the credits of the Soviet Union totaling 300,000,000 US dollars (60,000,000 dollars annually) make it possible to purchase:

1. An electric power station with an aggregate capacity of 770,000 kilowatts.
2. 100 machine-building plants.
3. Equipment for building railway lines for 22,256 kilometers.*

In 1923 China imported metals and machinery to the sum of 32,000,000 American dollars; in 1933, to the sum of 24,000,000; and in 1938, to the sum of 40,000,000 dollars.

Consequently, Soviet credits of 60,000,000 American dollars annually will

* 1 kilometer = .62137 of a mile.

Note of the Soviet Government To the USA and Britain

On the instructions of the Soviet Government, on May 30 the Soviet Chargé d'Affaires in Washington and the Soviet Ambassador in London handed notes to the Governments of the USA and Great Britain concerning the arraignment for trial by an international court of the Japanese Emperor Hirohito and certain Japanese generals.

The following is the text of the note to the Government of the USA:

ON February 1, 1950, on the instructions of the Soviet Government, the Ambassador had the honor of forwarding to you a note on the results of the public trial before the Military Tribunal of the Primorye Military Area, held in the city of Khabarovsk on December 25 to 30, 1949, of the Japanese war criminals Yamada, Takahashi, Kajitsuka, and others, where it was established that the ruling circles of Japan, headed by Emperor Hirohito, had over a period of many years been secretly preparing to wage war (against the USSR, China, the United States, and Great Britain) by bacterial means—one of the most inhuman weapons of aggression.

At that trial it was also established that the Japanese aggressors not only prepared, but on repeated occasions employed, the bacterial weapon in furtherance of their aggressive plans: in 1939, against the Mongolian People's Republic and the USSR in the area of the River Khalkhin-Gol; in 1940-42, in the war against China, where Japanese army bacterial expeditions caused epidemics of plague and typhus.

In the aforementioned note of February 1, it was pointed out that the facts established at the Khabarovsk trial proved that not only the Japanese war criminals previously convicted but also

enable China to receive from the Soviet Union at least one-half more machinery and equipment, as well as metal, than it imported in 1938, and almost three times as much as in 1933.

The Treaty between the USSR and

Emperor Hirohito of Japan, and generals of the Japanese Army Shiro Ishii (former chief of Unit No. 731), Masatso Kitano (also a former chief of Unit No. 731), Yujiro Wakamatsu (a former chief of Unit No. 100), and Yukio Kasahara (former Chief of Staff of the Kwantung Army) played a leading role in preparing and waging bacterial warfare.

Bearing in mind that the bacterial weapon has long ago been condemned by civilized nations as a grave crime contrary to the honor and conscience of the peoples and is known to be prohibited by the Geneva Protocol of June 17, 1925, the Soviet Government in its note of February 1 proposed the appointment at the earliest date of a special international military court and the arraignment for trial before this international court of Emperor Hirohito and General Shiro Ishii, Masatso Kitano, Yujiro Wakamatsu, and Yukio Kasahara as exposed war criminals.

The Embassy deems it necessary to recall the fact that although over three months have elapsed since the presentation of the aforementioned note, a reply to this note has not so far been received by the Embassy.

Drawing attention to this circumstance on the instruction of the Soviet Government, the Embassy expects the United States Government to give a reply to the note of the USSR of February 1 at the earliest date.

A copy of this note was simultaneously presented to the Government of the People's Republic of China. In addition, copies of the above note to the Government of the USA were handed to the Governments of Australia, Burma, Holland, India, Canada, New Zealand, Pakistan, and France, which are represented in the Far Eastern Commission.

China is in operation. It accords with the interests not only of these two great States but also of all freedom-loving peoples, because it serves the noble cause of strengthening peace and general security.

Once Again on the Trieste Question And the Austrian Treaty

A "Pravda" Editorial

ON May 22 the Deputy Foreign Ministers resumed their work on the Austrian treaty in London. This time, too, representatives of the USA and Great Britain refused to begin discussion of the articles of the draft which had remained in disagreement and proposed that the meeting be adjourned. This met with objections from the USSR representative, who insisted on the continuation of the conference.

At the same time the USSR representative declared that if the conference were to be adjourned as the representatives of the Western Powers insisted, this should not be done until the Governments of the US, Great Britain and France give their replies to the note of the Soviet Government of April 20 on the non-fulfillment by these Governments of the Peace Treaty with Italy as regards Trieste. The representatives of the Western Powers insisted that the various proposals on this question be brought to the knowledge of their Governments and that the conference be adjourned on this.

In this connection it is proper to recall here that the preceding meetings, too, of the Deputy Ministers, on April 26 and May 4, did not yield any positive results owing to the attitude adopted by the representatives of the USA, Britain and France. The representatives of these Powers not only refused to discuss the remaining unagreed articles of the draft treaty with Austria, but also evaded discussing the important questions of principle raised by the representative of the USSR at the meetings of April 26 and May 4.

At these meetings the USSR representative submitted a proposal to supplement Article 9 of the draft treaty by a provision which would oblige Austria to disband on her territory all political, military and para-military organizations of a fascist type. At these meetings, too, the Soviet representative also made a statement about the non-fulfillment of the international obligations regarding

Trieste undertaken by the Governments of the USA, Britain and France under the Italian Treaty.

Although the endeavor of the Western Powers' representatives to avoid discussing the unagreed articles of the draft treaty as well as the supplement to Article 9 of the draft, proposed by the Soviet delegation, and the Soviet representative's declaration on the gross violation of the Italian Peace Treaty by the Governments of the USA, Britain and France clearly testify to the Western Powers' intention to drag out the preparation of the Austrian treaty, the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the USA, Britain and France, who assembled at a separate conference in London, published a declaration on May 20 in which they declared that they were allegedly striving for the earliest completion of the Austrian treaty.

Facts, however, point to exactly the contrary. They show that it is precisely these Governments which are systematically dragging out the discussion of the Austrian draft treaty. The same is shown also by the well-known fact that the Conference of Deputies on May 4 was held only on the demand of the Soviet representatives and was again postponed on the insistence of the Western Powers' representatives.

These facts are convincing evidence that the Governments of the USA, Britain and France not only do not wish to hasten the conclusion of the treaty with Austria but, on the contrary, intend to disrupt preparation of this treaty if it is not drawn up according to their dictation.

In the light of these facts it becomes clear that the hypocritical statements of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the Western Powers on their alleged endeavor to hasten the conclusion of the Austrian treaty have as their aim merely to mask the policy pursued by them, a policy directed toward prolonging the occupation of Austria, after having disrupted the preparation of the treaty.

The unwillingness of the states of the Anglo-American imperialist bloc to withdraw their troops from the countries they occupy is only too well-known.

The example of Trieste, where the USA and Britain, in violation of the peace treaty, unlawfully continue to maintain their armed forces, clearly proves what the endeavors and plans of the American and British Governments regarding the Austrian treaty really are. Despite the fact that more than two and one-half years have passed since the coming into force of the Peace Treaty with Italy, not one of the conditions of this treaty with respect to Trieste has been carried out by the Western Powers. In spite of the Peace Treaty, Trieste has been converted into an Anglo-American military base in the South of Europe. On April 20 the Government of the USSR already sent the Governments of the USA, Britain and France a note insisting on the fulfillment of the Italian Peace Treaty provisions regarding Trieste.

A month has passed. The Governments of the USA, Britain and France had sufficient time to take appropriate measures for eliminating violations of the Italian Peace Treaty and for implementing the obligations assumed by them. They did not, however, take any such measures. The Governments of the USA, Britain and France have not to date answered the Soviet Government's note of April 20. It is evident that the Governments of the USA, Britain and France intend in the future as well to continue their policy of disrupting the Italian Peace Treaty in respect to Trieste.

In doing so, they do not hesitate at direct distortion of facts, as seen from President Truman's report to the American Congress alleging that a Governor of the Free Territory of Trieste was not appointed owing to the attitude of the Soviet Union. It is known, however, that the Soviet Union, as the Soviet Government's note of April 20 points

The Supreme Soviet of the USSR— Highest Organ of State Power

By K. Nefedov

ON June 12, 1950, the newly-elected Supreme Soviet of the USSR will convene. Just what is the Supreme Soviet of the USSR? What are its powers and its duties?

The Supreme Soviet of the USSR is the highest organ of state power in the Soviet Union. The legislative power of the USSR is exercised exclusively by the Supreme Soviet. The Supreme Soviet considers and determines the basic trend of the foreign policy and foreign trade of the USSR, decides questions of state security and questions of war and peace. The range of its activity includes control over the observance of the Constitution of the USSR and ensuring that the Constitutions of the Union Republics conform with it, confirmation of changes in the borders between the Union Republics, the formation of new Autonomous Republics, territories, and regions, and the admission of new Soviet Socialist Republics into the USSR. The Supreme Soviet of the USSR exercises general direction over economic and cultural construction in the Soviet land; it confirms the national-economic plan of the USSR and the State Budget of the USSR.

The Supreme Soviet elects the Pre-

sidium of the Supreme Soviet and the Supreme Court, and appoints the Government of the USSR—the Council of Ministers of the USSR—and the Procurator-General of the USSR. It is the direct source of the power of all these organs and guides their activity.

The Soviet State is a multinational state in which the relations between the nationalities are determined not by the size of their population or their level of economic and cultural development but exclusively by the great Lenin-Stalin idea of national friendship and fraternal co-operation. The friendship of the peoples of the country is a foundation of the might of the Soviet State.

The multinational composition of the Soviet State is fully taken into account in the structure of the Supreme Soviet which consists of two chambers: the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities. The Soviet of the Union is the chamber where the general interests of all the working people of the USSR, irrespective of nationality, are represented. But besides the common interests, the nationalities of the Soviet Union have their special, specific interests arising from their national features. The body which reflects precisely these

specific interests of the nationalities is the other chamber—the Soviet of Nationalities.

The Soviet of the Union is elected by the citizens of the USSR voting by election districts on the basis of one deputy for every 300,000 of the population. The Soviet of Nationalities is elected on the basis of 25 deputies from each Union Republic, 11 deputies from each Autonomous Republic, five deputies from each Autonomous Region, and one deputy from each National Area.

The two chambers have equal rights: their constitutional term of office is the same—four years; they have equal powers to initiate legislation. A law is considered adopted if passed by both chambers. Sessions of the two chambers begin and terminate simultaneously; the same questions are considered in both chambers; joint sittings are presided over alternately by the chairmen of the two chambers.

The equal rights of the chambers are stressed by the Constitution of the USSR, which determines the procedure for settling any disagreement between them. In the event of disagreement the chambers form a conciliation commission on a parity basis. If the conciliation commission fails to arrive at an agreement, or if its decision fails to satisfy one of the chambers, the question is considered for a second time by the chambers. Failing agreement between the two chambers, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR dissolves the Supreme Soviet and orders new elections within two months. Then the debated question is settled by the people.

A law of the USSR is considered adopted if passed by both chambers of the Supreme Soviet by a simple majority vote in each. Amendments to the Constitution of the USSR, however, require not a simple majority but no less than a two-thirds majority in each chamber. The laws of the USSR are published in the languages of the Union

Trieste and Austrian Treaty

(Continued from page 341)

out, repeatedly proposed as candidate for the post of Governor of the Free Territory of Trieste a number of well-known democratic leaders, also consenting to the adoption of candidates (Buisseret and Flueckiger) supported by the USA and Britain.

All these candidates, however, were systematically rejected by the representatives of the USA, with the support of the representatives of Britain and France. All these actions of the Governments of the USA and Britain undoubtedly confirm their endeavor to retain in the future as well their unlawful mili-

tary base in Trieste, which is occupied by their troops.

In view of this, how can there be any certainty that the Austrian treaty will be implemented and that Austria will not be converted by them into a new unlawful Anglo-American base in Europe, as they have already done in Trieste? To prevent this happening the unlawful Anglo-American military base in Trieste must be liquidated without delay and the city's population must be given the possibility of establishing at last a Free Territory of Trieste as was decided and recorded in the Italian Peace Treaty.



GRAND KREMLIN PALACE. The Supreme Soviet of the USSR enacts Soviet legislation in this building.

Republics over the signatures of the Chairman and Secretary of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

The Supreme Soviet of the USSR conducts its work by meeting periodically in session. There are ordinary sessions, which are convened twice a year, and extraordinary sessions which are convened as occasion demands. The sessions are convened by the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet—ordinary sessions at the times provided for by the Constitution, and extraordinary sessions on the demand of one of the Union Republics or at the initiative of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet.

For the preliminary drafting of laws the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities each forms permanent and temporary commissions from among its members. The permanent commissions are the following: legislative commission, foreign affairs commission, and budget commission. They act throughout the whole term of the Supreme Soviet, while the temporary commissions act only within the period for which they are set up by each of the chambers.

The deputies to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR are the finest sons and daughters of the people, men and women who voice the will of the people. The social composition of the Supreme Soviet reflects the class structure of Soviet society and the leading role of the working class. Its deputies come entirely from the three groups which

make up Soviet society: the workers, the peasants, and the intelligentsia which springs from and derives its strength from these two classes of working people. The Supreme Soviet includes a large number of women deputies—which speaks eloquently for the enormous political growth of the Soviet woman, an equal member of socialist society. In both chambers there are representatives of the vast number of nationalities which make up the population of the USSR.

In the Soviet land the deputy is a servant of the people and is responsible to the people. As representative of the people he is vested with broad rights. Full and unrestricted participation in the legislative work of the chambers, participation in the work of the commissions, the right to inquiry, inviolability of person—all this is guaranteed the deputy by the Constitution of the USSR. Corresponding to the broad rights granted deputies are their duties, their responsibility to the people. Each deputy is obliged to render account to his constituents. He may be recalled at any time by decision of the majority of his constituents.

In the intervals between sessions of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, state power is exercised by the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet. The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet is elected from among the deputies to the Supreme Soviet at a joint sitting of the two chambers. The Presidium of the Supreme

Soviet has a President and 16 Vice-Presidents, one from each Union Republic. The Presidium is accountable to the Supreme Soviet for all its activities.

The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet has the right to annul decisions and orders of the Council of Ministers of the USSR and of the Councils of Ministers of the Union Republics if they do not conform to law. In the intervals between sessions of the Supreme Soviet the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet appoints and releases Ministers of the USSR on the recommendation of the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, subject to subsequent confirmation by the Supreme Soviet.

The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet ratifies international treaties of the USSR, appoints and recalls plenipotentiary representatives of the USSR to foreign states, and receives the letters of credence and recall of diplomatic representatives accredited to it by foreign states.

In the intervals between sessions of the Supreme Soviet the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet proclaims a state of war in the event of military attack on the Soviet Union or when necessary to fulfill international treaty obligations concerning mutual defense against aggression.

The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR issues decrees in accordance with the powers vested in it. These decrees have force throughout the entire territory of the Soviet Union.

Thirtieth Anniversary Is Marked By Tatar Autonomous SSR

By Galei Afzaletdinovich Dinmukhametov

Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Tatar ASSR

THE Soviet Government began to carry out its Lenin-Stalin program on the national question immediately after the triumph of the Great October Socialist Revolution. In conformity with this program V. I. Lenin and M. I. Kalinin on May 27, 1920, signed a decree founding the Tatar Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic as a constituent of the Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic. On June 25, 1920, all power in Tataria was handed over to the Provisional Revolutionary Committee, and this day went down in history as the day of the birth of the Tatar Republic.

Together with Lenin at the cradle of socialist Tataria stood the great Stalin. All documents on setting up the new Autonomous Republic were worked out under the guidance and with the direct participation of J. V. Stalin.

The Tatar people's age-long dreams of freedom and national equality came

true. On the vast expanses along the Volga, where the Kama falls into the great Russian river, arose the Tatar Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic. Under the wise leadership of the Communist Party and the Soviet Government, and with the assistance of the great Russian people as well as all fraternal peoples of the USSR Tataria has in the past 30 years grown into a blossoming industrial and collective-farm republic. Her old semi-handicraft plants and factories have in the course of the Stalin Five-Year Plans been replaced by new modern large-scale industrial enterprises of all-USSR and republican significance, equipped with the most modern machinery. In addition, new industries have been created such as oil, cinema film manufacturing, veneer-making. Our industry is supplying the Soviet Union with self-propelled combines and other agricultural machines, furs, shoes, soap, timber, house-building equipment, machines for diesel power

stations and a long line of other commodities.

Tataria has become a republic of advanced agriculture. Our peasants have amalgamated into kolkhozes (collective farms) and have been deeded by the state, for free use in perpetuity, more than 12,000,000 acres of fertile land. The State is most solicitous that agricultural production be thoroughly mechanized. In our Republic there have been set up 136 machine-and-tractor stations equipped with huge numbers of tractors, harvester combines, motor trucks and other machines. Our kolkhozes have built 227 power stations, and another 125 power stations will begin operation this year.

The collectivization and mechanization of agriculture have created most favorable conditions for the extensive application of the achievements of advanced Soviet agricultural science in practical kolkhoz production. And scientific farming has ensured bumper crops to our collective farms.

Socialist animal husbandry too is growing without pause. Our cattle, hog, sheep and goat herds have increased appreciably over their prewar size.

Our Republic has made tremendous cultural progress.

Prior to the Great October Socialist Revolution, literacy was on an extremely low level among the Tatar population. Hardly 15 persons in a hundred could read and write.

In Soviet Tataria, illiteracy has been completely wiped out. We have today 3,888 schools attended by more than 500,000 children of workers, peasants and intellectuals.

The Tatar State Publishing House annually turns out upwards of 2,500,000 copies of textbooks in the Tatar language.

The capital of our Republic, Kazan, is an old university town. The Kazan University, founded 145 years ago, was one of the first in Russia. Even in the



ORDJONIKIDZE'S STATUE. A monument to Sergo Ordjonikidze, outstanding Soviet statesman, stands before this apartment house in Kazan.

years of black tsarist reaction the University was a center of the best traditions, and advanced scientific thought made bold progress here. The great Russian mathematician Lobachevsky, founder of non-Euclidean geometry, worked at the University. Here also worked the eminent Russian chemists Butlerov, Zinin, Voskressensky. The well-known Russian writer Aksakov and the great classic writer of Russian literature Leo Tolstoy studied here. The Kazan University and the entire Tatar people are proud of the fact that Vladimir Ilyich Lenin, mankind's great genius and leader of the world proletariat, studied at the law faculty of the University.

In prerevolutionary times higher education was practically inaccessible to the oppressed nationalities. This was also true of Kazan University, to which Tatars and Bashkirians were not admitted.

Today our University's student body represents 26 nationalities.

Soviet Tataria now has 14 institutes, some 60 diverse specialized secondary schools, and 19 research institutes. A branch of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR has been opened in Kazan, headed by one of the Soviet Union's most prominent chemists, Stalin Prize Winner Academician Alexander Arbutov. The Tatar State Conservatory of Music is headed by the talented Tatar composer Nazib Zhiganov, Stalin Prize Winner.

Our Republic's higher educational institutions are attended by 14,000 students. The army of our native specialists is growing by leaps and bounds. Tens of thousands of Tatar engineers, teachers, agronomists, physicians, zootechnicians, economists and other specialists are today working at our factories and plants, offices and schools, collective and state farms and machine-and-tractor stations. Tatar scholars having masters' and doctors' degrees are conducting important scientific and pedagogical work in the interests of all working people. In Kazan alone there are more than 1,500 scientific workers and pedagogues who have academic degrees and ranks. The capital of Tataria, Kazan, is deservedly famous as one of the Soviet Union's largest centers for training industrial and agricultural specialists for the entire USSR.

Tatar art, national in its form and socialist in its content, has advanced to



STATE UNIVERSITY OF KAZAN. The pillared facade of the building of the historic university.

towering heights. While under tsarism our people could not even dream of a national theater, today in Kazan alone we have seven theaters, including the Tatar State Academic Theater and the Tatar State Opera and Ballet Theater.

Tatar literature too has developed remarkably. Books by Tatar writers are printed in huge editions in the Russian and Tatar languages. The Tatar people are now able to read in their own tongue the works of the classics of Marxism-Leninism as well as of outstanding Russian and other Soviet writers. One hundred thirty-seven newspapers are published in our Republic in Tatar and Russian.

Tremendous work has been accomplished in Tataria in the sphere of public health. Our Republic has 149 hospitals, 245 polyclinics and dispensaries, more than 500 medical and obstetric stations, a vast network of maternity homes, nurseries, and mother and child consultation centers, sanatoriums and rest homes built and maintained by state funds.

The material well-being of the working people of our Republic is rising steadily. Consumer demand and consumer goods output are constantly growing. With the considerable reduction of prices for mass consumer goods, sales last year in the countryside increased by

250,000,000 rubles. The same situation also prevails in the towns.

All this the working people of Tataria have achieved thanks to the leadership of the Communist Party and to the enormous opportunities for development they have received under the Soviet system and the world's most democratic Constitution, which the people call the Stalin Constitution.

Looking back upon the achievements scored in the 30 years of Soviet power, the Tatar people express their sincere gratitude and appreciation to the great Russian people who, following the Lenin-Stalin national policy, have helped the peoples who were most oppressed by tsarism and who lagged behind others in their development to advance economically and culturally.

In the closely-knit family of Soviet peoples, the Tatar people, having received legal equality, have created the material prerequisites for actual equality. Soviet Tataria is celebrating its 30th anniversary in an atmosphere of extensive peaceful socialist construction and nation-wide struggle for peace throughout the world. The Tatar people do not want war, and like all the peoples of the Soviet Union are wholeheartedly supporting the peaceful policy of the Government of the USSR.



CORRESPONDENT ON THE JOB. Mikhail Menshikov, of the "Komsomolskaya Pravda" staff, talks with steelworkers in the Moscow Hammer and Sickle Plant.



EDITORIAL BOARD. Left to right: Alexei Kozhin, Yuri Filonovich, Dmitri Goryunov, Alexander Plyushch, Nikolai Knyazev, and Boris Kokashvili.

The Newspaper of Soviet Youth— 'Komsomolskaya Pravda'

By Y. Dobryakov

ON May 24, 1950, Soviet youth celebrated the 25th anniversary of its newspaper, *Komsomolskaya Pravda*.

J. V. Stalin has called *Komsomolskaya Pravda* the militant organ of Soviet youth.

Komsomolskaya Pravda is issued by the Central Committee of the Lenin Young Communist League of the Soviet Union. The rich experience of the many-sided activity of the members of the Soviet Komsomol (the Young Communist League of the Soviet Union)—the advanced detachment of the Soviet youth—is extensively discussed in the paper.

In the course of all the years of its existence, the newspaper has educated Soviet youths and girls in the spirit of selfless love for their Motherland, devotion to the party of Lenin and Stalin, has taught them Communist morals, and has mobilized the forces of the young patriots for the construction of communism.

There is no corner in the Soviet country where *Komsomolskaya Pravda* is not read.

The newspaper carries news about the life of the youth engaged in industry, in farming and in study. It pub-



READERS ENJOY IT. Articles in the YCL paper are widely discussed and enjoyed by its vast audience of young people.

lishes articles on the wealth of the land of socialism, about the heroism of labor, popularizes the latest achievements of science and technology, deals with the aesthetic education of the youth, and prints the works of young

writers in various literary genres.

Discussing the life of young people abroad, *Komsomolskaya Pravda* energetically supports the freedom-loving progressive forces and the strivings of the young generation, writes about the



PRESSROOM. "Komsomolskaya Pravda" has a circulation of 1,000,000 copies. Foreman S. Anisimov examines a first-run copy.



AIRPLANE DELIVERY. Trucks, trains and planes deliver the paper to every part of the USSR. Here a plane for Tbilisi is loaded.



PLANT. "Komsomolskaya Pravda" is printed in the "Pravda" publishing house in Moscow.



"KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA." It brings Soviet youth current articles on Soviet and international affairs and prints literary works as well as readers' letters.

experiences of the struggle of the democratic youth for peace, and exposes the criminal plans of the imperialist warmongers. The newspaper popularizes the activities of the World Federation of Democratic Youth, the most advanced and representative international youth organization.

Komsomolskaya Pravda regularly carries material on the life and work of the youth of the people's democracies, helping them in their struggle directed toward the construction of socialism.

The services of *Komsomolskaya Pravda* have been highly appraised by the Soviet Government. The newspaper was awarded the Order of Lenin

for outstanding successes in mobilizing the forces of Soviet youth for the fulfillment of the Stalin Five-Year Plans in prewar years. The Order of the Patriotic War, First Class, was awarded to it for mobilizing the youth in the struggle against the Hitlerite invaders.

The message of *Komsomolskaya Pravda* is always truthful, passionate and principled.

Professional journalists and a large

army of volunteer correspondents write articles for the paper. Thousands of youths and girls from all republics and regions of the Soviet Union write for it. *Komsomolskaya Pravda* regularly publishes the letters of its readers, who always respond in lively fashion to all important events at home and abroad.

Soviet youth welcomed the jubilee of its newspaper as a joyful and important holiday.

Soviet Loans—Loans of Peace And Creative Labor

By A. Bachurin

THE Fifth State Loan for the restoration and development of the national economy issued by the Soviet Government on May 3, 1950, in the amount of 20,000,000,000 rubles was crowned with exceptional success. On May 8, that is, in five days, subscriptions to the new loan surpassed 27,000,000,000 rubles. In view of the fact that the loan was oversubscribed to such a considerable extent, subscriptions were stopped beginning with May 10.

The tremendous success of the state loans in the USSR is determined primarily by their specific character and advantages over the loans in capitalist countries.

The Soviet state loans are productive loans. They are issued for the purpose of enabling the population to assist, by voluntarily lending their savings to the State, in promoting the growth of the productive forces and in increasing production of goods for the population, for the construction of factories, mills and mines, apartment houses, schools, hospitals, and other social and cultural institutions. The funds raised through the loans are used in the final analysis for raising the living and cultural standards of the working people. This productive use of the loans helps to increase the accumulations of the socialist enterprises, and the latter in turn enable the State to pay off the loans. That is why, in the Soviet Union, the state loans and the expenditures involved in these loans do not necessitate the levying of any extra taxes on the population and do not burden the State Budget.

Eloquent evidence of the productive character of the Soviet loans is contained in the figures of the State Budget. Thus, in the State Budget of the USSR approved for 1949, receipts totaled 446,000,000,000 rubles and expenditures 415,300,000,000 rubles, which means that it had a favorable balance of 30,700,000,000 rubles. The accumulations of socialist enterprises represent the principal source upon which the State

depends for covering its expenditures. In 1949 the receipts from the socialist economy equaled nearly 87 per cent of the total revenue of the budget. Income taxes levied on the population were planned last year in the amount of 36,500,000,000 rubles, that is, a sum equal to only 8.2 per cent of the total receipts. The receipts from voluntary subscriptions to state loans comprised less than five per cent of the total revenue of the budget.

The bulk of the receipts of the State Budget of the USSR is used for promoting the national economy and for financing social and cultural undertakings. The 1949 State Budget allocated 152,500,000,000 rubles for the national economy and 119,200,000,000 rubles for social and cultural undertakings, including 60,800,000,000 rubles for education, 21,900,000,000 rubles for public health protection, and 21,400,000,000 rubles for social maintenance. Payments on the state loans comprise less than one per cent of the total budgetary expenditures.

The preceding figures indicate that the State Budget of the USSR is a program for financing peaceful construction. The budgetary revenue, including receipts from state loans, is used for productive purposes. The State Budget of the USSR is never closed with an adverse balance. On the contrary, every year its revenue is considerably in excess over expenditures. And therefore, unlike loans in capitalist countries, the Soviet state loans are used not for meeting budget deficits, but for entirely different purposes, for constructive purposes.

The Soviet state loans are truly people's loans, and this accounts for their immense popularity. They are people's loans because they are issued by the State in the interest of all the working people, and they assist in furthering the progress of the national economy and socialist culture. The Soviet loans are people's loans, because all the people subscribe to them. Whereas the First

Industrialization Loan, issued in 1927, had 6,000,000 subscribers, there are more than 65,000,000 people holding state loan bonds at present. Every factory and office worker, every collective farmer knows that the funds raised through loans are used for peaceful constructive purposes, for furthering the growth of the national wealth and strengthening the socialist economy. And for this reason, subscriptions to these loans invariably develop into a forceful demonstration of the moral and political unity and of the great patriotism of the Soviet people, of their deep devotion to the Soviet Government and the Communist Party, the inspirer and organizer of all their victories.

Addressing a meeting held in the Stalinabad Textile Mills in connection with the announcement of the Fifth State Loan for the restoration and development of the national economy, Vladimir Danilov, a Stakhanovite worker of these mills, said: "The new loan issued today is a loan of peace and prosperity. Its very name denotes its designation. We will all subscribe to the loan as one man. It will help us to accelerate the building of communism."

The Soviet state loans are of great benefit to society as a whole, and at the same time they bring a direct benefit to each subscriber. The income received by the population of the USSR in winnings on the loan bonds totaled 1,400,000,000 rubles in 1948, about 2,500,000,000 rubles in 1949, and in 1950 it is expected to total 3,500,000,000 rubles.

Like all the previous loans, the Fifth State Loan carries with it winnings for the bondholders, and it has been issued for a period of 20 years. The income received by the population in winnings averages four per cent annually. On a 100-ruble bond, the bondholder may win 25,000, 10,000, 5,000, 1,000, 500, or 200 rubles, these sums including the value of the bond itself. The bonds are issued in denominations of 500, 200, 100, 50, 25, and 10 rubles. Thirty-five per cent of all the bonds are scheduled to win in the 20-year period. Beginning with 1951, there are to be two drawings annually, and the total will add up to 40 drawings in 20 years. The bonds which do not draw any winnings will gradually be bought back by the State at their nominal value in the course of 15 years, beginning October 1, 1955.

Subscriptions to the loan this year

A Soviet Bond Prizewinner

—One of Many

By V. Golubeva

IN the morning of April 30, on the eve of May Day, Polina Akimova, weaver of the Molotov Textile Mill in Moscow, was walking through the yard to her shop when her attention was attracted by a big placard on the wall containing a tabulation with the latest winnings of the Second State Loan for the restoration and development of the national economy. Fifty-two figures underscored by a red line indicated the numbers of bonds belonging to workers of the mill which drew sizable winnings. Against each figure was the number of the worker's timecard. Such placards are posted at the Molotov Mill after each drawing of winnings on state bonds. This is a service rendered to bondholders by the voluntary state loans committee composed of representatives of the mill's personnel.

There was a winning of 1,000 rubles on her bond. Several rows lower she again spotted the number of her timecard. Another winning of 1,000 rubles!

I have known Polina Akimova for many years. She is a highly skilled weaver, and her average wages amount to 1,500 rubles a month.

I met her several days after she learned about her winnings, and she told me about them.

"It came in handy," she said. "I was

about to buy a fur coat, and now it seems as though I got one for a present. I did not spend all the money for the coat, and I put the rest in the bank."

"You can use this money for your summer vacation," I said.

"No," Akimova remarked. "My summer vacation is all taken care of. Every year I get accommodations at the rest home maintained by our trade-union. I have to pay less than 100 rubles, because 70 per cent of the cost is covered by the trade-union."

I have frequently met Akimova at the mill's club. She plays the clarinet in the amateur orchestra. And so I ventured another guess.

"Perhaps, you'll buy another clarinet?"

"Wrong again," she replied, "I have a splendid instrument. It was recently bought by our trade-union committee together with other musical instruments for the members of our orchestra."

"Then what do you intend to buy with your winnings?"

"This will be my savings investment," she said.

"The money which all of us lend to the State goes to improve our own life. You don't have to look far for examples. Four years ago when I subscribed to the Second State Loan my wages were around 850 rubles a month. Now I earn more than one and a half times as much, while the cost of living during these years, thanks to the planned reduction of state prices, dropped by half. During these four years the housing conditions and the public services our workers enjoy improved greatly. That is why I so readily subscribe to new loans every year. I willingly lend my money to the State knowing that it goes into reliable hands."

Polina Akimova is an ordinary Soviet bondholder, of whom there are 65,000,000 in the USSR. Soviet people are well aware that the money they lend to the State by buying state bonds will be more

than amply repaid. During the postwar years the working people of the USSR subscribed to loans in amounts exceeding 100,000,000,000 rubles. During the same years the population gained 267,000,000,000 rubles on three price reductions.

The population receives a large income in the form of winnings on state bonds. In 1949 alone the population received more than 2,500,000,000 rubles in winnings. In the current year this sum will amount to 3,500,000,000 rubles.

In May, the Soviet people enthusiastically oversubscribed the recent 20,000,000 ruble state loan bond issue. The sum of the loan was exceeded within two days, and a few days later subscriptions amounted to 27,003,608,000 rubles and were closed.

The new state loan, like all other loans, carries with it winnings. Twice a year drawings of winnings are made. In each drawing there is for each series of bonds of 100,000,000 rubles one winning of 25,000 rubles, five winnings of 10,000 rubles, 10 winnings of 5,000 rubles, 100 winnings of 1,000 rubles, 1,000 winnings of 500 rubles, and more than 7,500 winnings of 200 rubles. Neither the bonds nor the winnings on them are taxed.

Within 20 years—the term of the new loan—the State will pay back to the bondholders a sum one and one-half times greater than the original subscription. During these years 35 per cent of all bonds will draw winnings, and the rest will be redeemed at their face value in special redemption drawings.

The tremendous success of the new Fifth State Loan is due not only to the material advantages it offers the population; it is due first and foremost to the fact that the Soviet people realize that by subscribing to the loan they consolidate the might of their homeland, which is the bulwark of peace throughout the world. The Soviet people do not want war. They are firmly confident that their peaceful labor will ensure them a still happier future.

Soviet Loans

took place in an atmosphere colored by the high political consciousness and enthusiastic labor of the Soviet people. The success of the new loan was facilitated by the tremendous achievements in national economic development and further improvement in the living standard of the working people. The Soviet people demonstrated once again their patriotism and their determination to bring their great effort of building communism in the USSR to a victorious conclusion.

Inspired Labor of Soviet Miners In Kuznetsk Basin

By A. Borisov

THE Soviet Kuzbas is the domain of splendid, high-grade coal. The Kuznetsk hollow in Western Siberia possesses incalculable treasures. For its coal deposits the Kuzbas occupies first place in the Soviet Union and second place in the world.

Thorough surveying and systematic extraction of coal in the Kuzbas commenced only in Soviet times and especially in the period of the Stalin Five-Year Plans. There were only a few primitive mines here before the Revolution. Then there existed in the Kuznetsk Coal Basin only three towns: Kemerovo, Mariinka and Taiga. During the last two decades the Soviet people built 10 new towns. This period also marked the construction of a great many mines surrounded by well-built industrial settlements.

The work of miners is exceedingly hard. Today, to relieve man of exhausting physical labor is one of the main tasks of the Soviet State. The machine is being introduced into all branches of industry and agriculture as the friend and assistant of man. The Soviet Government, in extending the front of coal mining, simultaneously devotes tremen-



STALIN COKING COAL MINE. General view of the hoistway and apparatus used for loading coal cars.

dous attention to the improvement of the conditions of life and labor of the miners. All mines of the Kuzbas are now equipped with modern machines and technical installations. All arduous and laborious work is mechanized. Coal cutters, pneumatic picks, electric drills, transporters, electric locomotives, and many other mechanisms have revolutionized the miners' labor.

The Donbas and Kuzbas coal mining combines are now working in the pits. These are complex machines of Soviet make which are the pride of Soviet miners. The combine performs all heavy work. All operations at the coal face—hewing, loading, conveying, and unloading of the coal into the cars—are done by the combine operated by one man standing at the control board. For the level of mechanization of the production processes, the Soviet coal industry has outstripped all countries and takes first place in the world.

The work of the miner is valued very highly in the USSR. Miners are surrounded with the love and care of the

people as a whole. Payments to them for temporary disability benefits and pensions have been greatly increased. The Government pays annually to the workers in the coal industry a lump sum as remuneration for length of service. The high title of Honored Miner has been conferred on 4,000 Kuzbas workers. The best of the best of them have been accorded the title of Hero of Socialist Labor. Twenty-four of these heroes are now working in the Kuzbas mines.

Who are these people and how have they earned these honored titles and glory? These questions may be answered in one word—by labor.

Take, for instance, Fyodor Petrovich Rab who recently celebrated the 20th anniversary of his work in the Kuzbas. He descended into a mine in that coal field for the first time in 1929. Rab had come to the mine from the village and before long came to love the mine and his miner's trade. He organized the process of labor in a way that enabled him to exceed his daily quota of output by 50 to 100 per cent. Soon after he became



LEADING MINER. Hero of Socialist Labor Nikolai Prostakov at work.

head of a brigade of hewers. In 1946 Rab produced 301 tons of coal a month, and in 1949 he increased his monthly output to 500 tons.

Peter Yakovlevich Usov has been working in the Molotov Mine for 18 years. During those years he became a perfect master of his trade and the leading miner in the Kuzbas. The title of Hero of Socialist Labor was conferred on him. Usov completed his Five-Year Plan schedule (1946-1950) in the first half-year of 1948, and he has now been working for two years on the next Five-Year Plan which he has decided to complete this year. This gifted master in mining produced 40 trainloads of excellent coking coal in the years of the Great Patriotic War of 1941-1945.

The veteran, experienced, and honored miners put forward every effort to rear the young generation of workers who in time will worthily replace them; they patiently and skillfully train them. In the course of 25 years of his work in the Anzher Colliery, Ivan Stepanovich Gnezdilov taught the mining trade to 150 young workers. Many of them have become Stakhanovites and, having benefited from the experience of their teacher, are exceeding their quotas of output by 180 to 200 per cent. The industrial training factory schools annually turn out detachments of future notable miners. Whereas the old miners



MECHANIZED LOADING. In the Stalin Mine all arduous jobs are mechanized.

were semi-literate when they first came to the pits, their children now following them are educated and cultured.

The October Revolution, the Soviet socialist order, swept away the barracks, mud huts and sheds where the toilers in the mines used to huddle in the past. On their sites towns and new, well-constructed settlements have been built: Prokopyevsk, Kiselevsk, Osinniki, Len-

insk-Kuznetski, Stalinsk, and Anzhero-Sujensk.

Take the small mining settlement of Yasnaya Polyana on the outskirts of Prokopyevsk. There was an assortment of damp mud huts here before the Revolution. Today Yasnaya Polyana is a beautiful and well-built town in which thousands of workers are living. The State has spent scores of millions of rubles on its improvements. Here we find kindergartens and nurseries, schools, polyclinics, stores, a summer theater, and sports grounds. Public gardens and boulevards have been laid out. Construction of public buildings and dwelling houses for the working people is going on here all the time. A streetcar line will soon connect Yasnaya Polyana with the center of Prokopyevsk. Dwelling houses totaling 19,375,000 square feet of floor space were built for miners during 1949 alone. These consist of well-appointed apartments with central heating, water supply, gas, electricity, and other conveniences. Besides this, the Government is providing miners with various facilities, including loans on easy terms, to enable them to acquire their own houses.

The miners spend their annual vacations in rest homes and sanatoriums. Miners' sanatoriums are situated in the most picturesque spots of the country: on the Black Sea Coast of the Crimea and the Caucasus, on the Riga seaside, on the shores of the Pacific Ocean, in the steppe districts of the central part of the Soviet Union, in the Urals and the Altai. The Ordjonikidze Sanatorium for miners in Sochi is especially popular.

The concern of the Communist Party for the welfare of the miners and the mechanization of laborious jobs has made mining truly creative, satisfying and most productive. An inseparable feature of this labor is socialist competition as a result of which the miners of many collieries in the Kuzbas have already long ago fulfilled their quotas under the postwar Five-Year Plan and are now working on quotas of future five-year plans.

In their recent letter to the leader of the Soviet people, J. V. Stalin, the Kuzbas miners wrote: "We vow that we shall not disgrace the glory of mining, that the fame of the inspired labor of the miners in the collieries of the Stalin Five-Year Plans will ring with ever greater force."



MEETING OF MINERS. N. Prostakov, who is head of a coal cutting team, visits Hero of Socialist Labor A. Kuchin, manager of his mine.

The Tito Clique Has Turned Yugoslavia Into a Military Camp

By V. Nemchinov

THE trials of the Yugoslav spies held in Albania, Hungary, Bulgaria, and other people's democracies have revealed to the entire world that the fascist Tito clique is an agency of the imperialists which is being utilized by them for preparing a new war against the USSR and the people's democracies. The Titoites subserviently carry out the order of their masters, the warmongers, to turn Yugoslavia into a military-strategic bridgehead in the Balkans.

This was recently admitted by the chief spy, Tito, in the interview he gave to a correspondent of the *Times*. According to the Telepress Agency, Tito frankly admitted that he and his gang would be on the side of the imperialists in the war which the latter are preparing against the Soviet Union and the people's democracies.

The Titoites are doing everything possible to carry out this criminal plan. This is convincingly shown by the budget of Titoite Yugoslavia which assigns 34 per cent of all expenditures in 1950 for military purposes. When the fact is taken into consideration that forced labor and the labor of army units are extensively used for military construction, it becomes clear that the actual expenditures for military purposes are considerably higher. The Government has a special fund, comprising 9.1 per cent of the entire budget, for espionage and the organization of diversions and sabotage in the camp of peace and democracy.

Preparation of a military strategic bridgehead on the territory of Yugoslavia is in full blast now. Automobile highways of military significance and military airdromes are under construction, naval ports are being extended, and naval bases built. Big airdromes have been set up in the Belgrade area near the village of Baitanica. Thousands of working people are compelled by force to work for the third consecutive year on building the Trieste-Zagreb-

Belgrade-Skoplje strategic highway. On orders of the imperialists several dozen airdromes for heavy bombers have been built along this highway. Of late a large number of landing fields for jet aircraft are being set up at a rapid pace. The reconstruction and fortification of the naval port of Split, which is to serve as a base for battleships, has been started. Fortifications are feverishly being raised on the borders of Yugoslavia with the countries of people's democracy.

The Tito-Rankovic clique is exerting all efforts to set up a mass army and to turn it into submissive cannon fodder for war against the socialist countries.

Today the Yugoslav Army has more men than the People's Liberation Army had at the end of the Second World War. Tito's army now numbers 700,000 men. It should also be taken into account that there are 300,000 men in the Titoite militia and a similar number in Rankovic's political police. This means that Titoite Yugoslavia has about 1,300,000 men under arms. Four-fifths of the entire contingent which could be called up under general mobilization is already conscripted.

This is an enormous army for Yugoslavia. The Belgrade fascists intend to use it not for the noble purpose of defending the interests of the working people, but for the interests of the war provokers. With this object in view the Titoites have struck a blow first of all at the officer's corps, seeking to remove from the army all higher and senior officers undesirable to them, that is, the most active, conscious, and revolutionary section which emerged from the ranks of the people during the guerrilla war and which firmly adheres to democratic views.

The terror in the army, as well as throughout the country, has attained monstrous proportions. Officers and soldiers are forbidden to speak about the Soviet Union as the great and sincere friend of the Yugoslav people, about

the Soviet Army which liberated the peoples and saved civilization from the Hitlerite plague. The terror extends to all servicemen. Last year the Titoite butchers killed Colonel General Arso Jovanovic, chief of the General Staff, hero of the national liberation struggle and loyal son of the Yugoslav people. Languishing in the dungeons of Rankovic are Lieutenant General Brankov Plianacs, Major General Petricevic, and many other true fighters for the freedom and independence of Yugoslavia. The Titoites killed, imprisoned, or demobilized and deprived of rank about 10,000 officers, that is, more than one-third of all the officers of the Yugoslav Army. Besides this, more than 2,000 non-commissioned officers are kept in prisons.

Neither vicious terror nor brutal violence, however, can crush the struggle of the patriotic officers against the Tito clique. Lieutenant Colonel Ivan Konte, who was tortured for a long time in prison, declared in court: "You can kill me, but you cannot annihilate all of us."

Ruthlessly dealing with genuine patriots of the Yugoslav people, the Tito-Rankovic clique flung open the doors of the officers corps and the army to the enemies of the people—fascist and bourgeois nationalist elements—reactionary officers of the old royal army, Chetniks and Ustasi. Senior and higher officers are promoted from their midst: crimes against the people are their common bond with the Titoite clique.

While trying to disarm the army ideologically, the Titoites hasten to equip it with foreign arms and to create with the help of their imperialist masters a force capable of performing the foulest deeds. Large quantities of arms were transferred from Salzburg, Austria, to Yugoslavia in February, according to a report of *For a Socialist Yugoslavia*, a newspaper of Yugoslav political emigrés. Each of the many trains had 60 cars loaded with tanks, and guns. Among the armaments was also Ger-

man materiel, as for example units for the launching of German jet shells—"V-2." With these trains there also traveled German officers of the former Hitlerite army in the capacity of instructors.

The Belgrade fascists have, in fact, included Yugoslavia in the aggressive North Atlantic Pact. But they have for-

gotten the fate of the Hitlerite satellites who dreamed, together with the "fuhrer," of world domination . . . They have also forgotten that the last word belongs to the people. And the Yugoslav people, like all peoples of the world, will not let themselves be deluded by enemy propaganda which seeks to lull their vigilance. They are joining their voice to the voice of all peoples who are de-

manding that the instigators of a new war be curbed.

The Yugoslav people are intensifying their struggle against the fascist regime. They are setting up their own armed forces, anti-Titoite guerrilla detachments. The struggle of the people against the anti-national Tito-Rankovic clique is growing with each passing day.

A Muscovite's Diary

ON a recent spring morning the mail was delivered to the Bogoslov secondary school (Akmolinsk Region) in the Kazakh Soviet Republic. Along with newspapers and magazines there were several letters for the teacher, Fadei Georgievich Osipov. His former pupils—engineers, sailors, teachers, and scientific workers from the various towns of the country—congratulated him on his 40th anniversary as a teacher.

F. G. Osipov has taught hundreds of children. Many of them have become doctors, engineers, scientific workers or have followed his path. More than 150 of his pupils are now teaching in his native Molotov District.

Fadei Osipov is the father of 10 children. Eight of them have acquired a higher education. His son, Boris, is an engineer in the iron and steel works of Stalinsk, his daughter, Galina, works in the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences, the remainder are teachers. Osipov's brothers and sisters have also devoted their lives to the noble task of educating children, and there are 30 teachers in the family.

For his selfless work, Osipov has been awarded the Orders of Lenin and the Red Banner of Labor. The title of Honored School Teacher of the Kazakh SSR has also been conferred upon the veteran teacher.

Soviet Encyclopedia In New Edition

A second edition of the Great Soviet Encyclopedia, prepared at the direction

of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, has just been published.

Academician S. I. Vavilov, editor-in-chief, commenting on the new edition, said it is intended "as a systematized summary of knowledge on social-economic and natural sciences, technique, military art, and a universal reference work for broad circles of Soviet intelligentsia.

"The first edition of the encyclopedia which started to appear in 1926, naturally no longer reflects the enormous changes which have taken place in the life of the Soviet Union and the entire world. Many articles in the first edition are out of date and do not correspond

to the present position of Soviet science, technique, and culture.

"The new edition will be considerably fuller than the first. It will consist of 50 volumes, of 300,000 copies each.

"Articles in the second edition will be richly illustrated. There will be more than 300,000 illustrations, geographical, historical, and other maps and charts. Publication of the first edition took 22 years. The second edition will take only six years. The first volume of the second edition was sent to subscribers in May. The second volume has been sent to the press, while the third, fourth and fifth volumes are being set."

MOSCOW RADIO BROADCASTS IN ENGLISH

June 12—June 25

Radio programs in English will be broadcast from Moscow to the United States on the following schedule from June 12 to June 25.

All time used is Eastern Daylight Saving Time.

Daily evening programs of news, political commentary, and sidelights on Soviet life are broadcast in three periods: from 7:20 P.M. to 8:30 P.M., from 9 P.M. to 10 P.M., and from 10:30 P.M. to 12:00 (midnight).

All programs may be heard on 15.23, 15.11, 11.96, 11.71 and 9.69 megacycles.

The second and third programs are also broadcast on two additional frequencies: 15.18 and 11.82 megacycles.

All programs begin with the news and a review of the press. These are followed by comment on Soviet or international subjects.

The following special features are scheduled for the evening programs:

Mondays, June 12 and June 19—programs for farmers.

Tuesdays, June 13 and June 20—programs for youth.

Wednesdays, June 14 and June 21—scientific and cultural programs.

Thursdays, June 15 and June 22—programs in Russian for American Slavs.

Fridays, June 16 and June 23—literary and musical programs entitled: "In the Republics of the Land of the Soviets."

Saturdays, June 17 and June 24—economic reviews, weekly sports reviews, replies to letters from listeners.

Sundays, June 18 and June 25—concerts.



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THE COVER: FRONT. T. Zubailo, head of the biological development laboratory of the All-Union Institute of Plant Breeding, examines ripened branched wheat. **BACK.** Fruit of the creeping apple tree in a Siberian orchard.

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Statement of the Supreme Soviet Of the USSR

On June 19, 1950 the Supreme Soviet of the USSR unanimously adopted the following statement in connection with the appeal of the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress:

STATEMENT OF THE SUPREME SOVIET OF THE USSR:

HAVING heard Deputy V. V. Kuznetsov's report on the reception by the Supreme Soviet of the USSR of the delegation of the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress headed by Mr. Yves Farge and on the appeal of the Stockholm session of the Permanent Committee demanding prohibition of the atomic weapon, establishment of strict international control to ensure the implementation of this prohibition and the condemnation of the government that first uses this weapon of aggression and mass extermination of people—the Supreme Soviet of the USSR unanimously declares its solidarity with the proposals of the Permanent Committee.

These proposals of the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress fully conform to the vital de-

mands of all peoples and their strivings for a stable and durable peace throughout the world.

Expressing the inflexible will of the Soviet people for peace, the Supreme Soviet of the USSR declares its readiness to co-operate with the legislative organs of other states in the elaboration and implementation of necessary measures in carrying out the proposals of the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress.

The Supreme Soviet of the USSR expresses its confidence that the Soviet Government, which is consistently fighting for peace and co-operation among nations, will continue firmly and persistently to pursue this policy of peaceful and friendly relations among nations, to take necessary measures through the United Nations and to use all other measures to ensure general peace and international security.

At the same time the Supreme Soviet of the USSR expresses its confidence that the peace movement, and primarily the aforementioned Stockholm Appeal of the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress, will receive the unanimous support of the entire Soviet people.

Soviet Union Stands Firmly in Vanguard Of World's Progressive Forces

By Major General I. Zubkov

ON June 22, 1941 Hitler Germany treacherously attacked the Soviet Union.

With the beginning of fascist Germany's hostilities against the USSR, the Second World War, unleashed by the imperialists of Germany and Japan, entered a new stage.

The Hitlerites embarked upon their campaign against the Soviet Union after they had already enslaved almost all of Europe; when the Hitler army had occupied Poland, France, Norway, Denmark, Belgium, Holland, Yugoslavia, and Greece; when the danger of a German-fascist invasion loomed real before Britain.

In the summer of 1941 the German high command believed that, excepting the USSR, there was no real force in Europe, or in the whole world, capable of interfering with Hitler's drive for world supremacy. And in June, 1941 the Hitlerites hurled the full might of their war machine against the USSR

in the hope of coping with the Soviet Union as swiftly as they did with Poland or France.

But in the war against the Soviet Union the blitzkrieg plans suffered utter failure. Despite the temporary military successes won by Hitler Germany in the initial period of the war against the USSR, none of the strategic aims set by the German High Command before its army at the time of the invasion of the USSR were achieved. Moreover, in the Battle of Moscow (October-December, 1941) the Hitler army was smashed and flung back far to the West with heavy losses. The defeat of the German-fascist army at Moscow marked the collapse of Hitler's strategic blitzkrieg plan.

Analyzing the reasons which led to the failure of the blitzkrieg against the USSR, J. V. Stalin laid special stress on three factors: the stability of the Soviet State and social system and the strength of the Soviet rear which was

capable of coping with all the contingencies of the war; the strength and might of the Soviet Army, its high morale; and, lastly, the formation—contrary to the calculations of the Hitlerites—of a solid anti-Hitler coalition composed of the USSR, the USA, and Great Britain. The formation of the anti-Hitlerite coalition was a very significant factor in that it helped to unite all the freedom-loving peoples in their struggle against fascist Germany and imperialist Japan.

The Soviet Union played the decisive role in bringing about the defeat of the powerful German-fascist army. Throughout the war the main forces of the Hitlerites were concentrated on the Soviet-German Front. This was explained by the strategic significance of this front in Germany's war plans and the belated opening of the Second Front in Europe, which enabled the Hitlerite command to keep only a few dozen divisions on the Western Front right

up to the very conclusion of the war.

Notwithstanding these unfavorable conditions, the Soviet Union emerged with flying colors from this situation. After the defeat of the Germans at Moscow, the Soviet Army delivered a new blow at the Hitler war machine at Stalingrad at the end of 1942, when a German fascist army of 330,000 crack troops was encircled and destroyed.

The German defeat at Moscow brought about the failure of fascist Germany's blitzkrieg plan and ensured to the Allies of the USSR—Britain and the USA—the time necessary for the deployment of their military forces, but the German debacle at Stalingrad marked a radical turn in the course of the war in favor of the anti-Hitlerite coalition.

The victory of the Soviet Army at Stalingrad had a decisive influence on the entire course of the Second World War, on the principal, i.e., the Soviet-German, Front, as well as on the secondary theaters of the war, and the North African theater in particular. The defeat of the German-fascist army of Field Marshal von Paulus at Stalingrad also predetermined the defeat of Rommel in North Africa.

In July, 1943, the Soviet Army struck another very powerful blow at the Hitler war machine at Kursk. The Battle of Kursk brought the German-fascist army to the brink of disaster. After the Battle of Kursk the Hitlerites tried to shift the war to a different channel, to pursue the strategy of a prolonged war. But this new strategic plan of the Hitlerites was also foiled by the Soviet Army.

In 1944, the Soviet armed forces dealt 10 crushing blows to the German-fascist army which shook the Hitlerite defense front, from the Barents to the Black Sea, to its foundation. In the offensive operations of 1944, which had no parallel for their scope and tension, the Soviet Army smashed and put out of commission about 120 divisions of the Germans and their allies, thus deciding the outcome of the war. J. V. Stalin pointed out that the successes of the Soviet Army in 1944, as well as the successes of the Allied armies in central Italy, France, and Belgium, were to a considerable extent ensured by the strategic co-ordination of operations of the Soviet Army and the armies of the USA and Great Britain which in June,

1944, landed forces on the French coast. Caught in a vise between two fronts, Hitler Germany suffered a decisive defeat in 1944.

The strategic co-operation between these armies, established in June, 1944, continued throughout the war. Noteworthy in this connection was the offensive launched by the Soviet Army in January, 1945, ahead of the scheduled date, in order to rescue the Allied armies from the difficult position that developed for them as a result of the German offensive in the Ardennes. Thanks to the assistance rendered by the Soviet Army in January, 1945, the Allied troops were able to regain the strategic initiative and on April 25, 1945, the Soviet and the Allied armies joined forces in the Torgau area, in the center of Germany. The war with Germany was approaching its victorious conclusion. The Soviet assault on Berlin, completed on May 2, forced the Hitlerites to utter and unconditional surrender.

The military co-operation established between the USSR, the USA, and Britain during the war against Hitler Germany continued after her defeat, and in August, 1945, the Soviet Union, true to its obligations as an Ally, joined in the war against Japan. As a result of their sweeping advance in Manchuria, the Soviet troops routed the first-class Japanese Kwantung Army and hastened the end of World War II.

The victory of the states of the anti-Hitler coalition in the war against fascist Germany and imperialist Japan was a victory for the united forces of progress against the forces of reaction. This victory was a result of the military co-operation between the USSR, the USA, and Britain, and it was dearly paid for. Especially great was the contribution made to this victory by the USSR, which shouldered the main brunt of the struggle against Hitler Germany's war machine.

It is therefore natural that the peoples of the USSR, as well as the peoples of the USA and Britain, are vitally interested in reinforcing their victory by stable and lasting peace, by close co-operation between the USSR, the USA, and Britain in the postwar period. The idea that this co-operation is fully possible was repeatedly emphasized by the leader of the Soviet State, J. V. Stalin. In his interview with Elliott Roosevelt, in December, 1946, J. V. Stalin pointed

out that differences in the political systems of the USA and the USSR cannot be an obstacle to co-operation between these countries. "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," declared Stalin. "Even more so is it possible to continue this relationship in time of peace."

The Soviet Union, which led the struggle of the freedom-loving peoples against German fascism which enslaved the peoples of Europe, is a true and consistent fighter for peace, for co-operation with all the states and peoples of the world.

The anniversary of Hitler Germany's attack on the Soviet Union is a reminder both to friends and to enemies, to the fighters for peace and to the instigators of a new war, of the invincible might of the Soviet State which is capable of inflicting a mortal blow upon any pretenders to world domination. The firm and consistent peace policy of the USSR, the gigantic achievements in the building of socialism inspire the common people in all countries to carry on with redoubled energy their struggle against the warmongers for the general peace and security of the peoples.

It is the purpose of the foreign policy of the Soviet State to achieve stable and lasting democratic peace and to root out fascism. The Soviet Union has no need for foreign expansion. It needs no colonial conquests. The Soviet socialist system has eradicated the very causes of economic crises from which the rulers of the capitalist world usually seek a way out in military adventures.

The Soviet people desire stable and lasting peace and security for all the peoples. They spare neither strength nor labor in order to help broaden the ranks of the fighters for peace and foil the criminal plans of the aggressors. The movement for peace has developed into a very important factor in the international situation. It is growing and rising, as new fighters are constantly swelling its ranks. The Soviet people are marching in the vanguard of this movement. The fighters for peace the world over are connected by bonds of close friendship with the Soviet people who have been and are indomitably fighting for peace in the whole world and against the instigators of a new war.

The Great Transformer of Nature, Ivan V. Michurin

By Professor V. M. Rumyantsev
Doctor of Agricultural Sciences

*"We cannot wait for favors from nature;
our task is to wrest them from her!"*
—I. V. Michurin

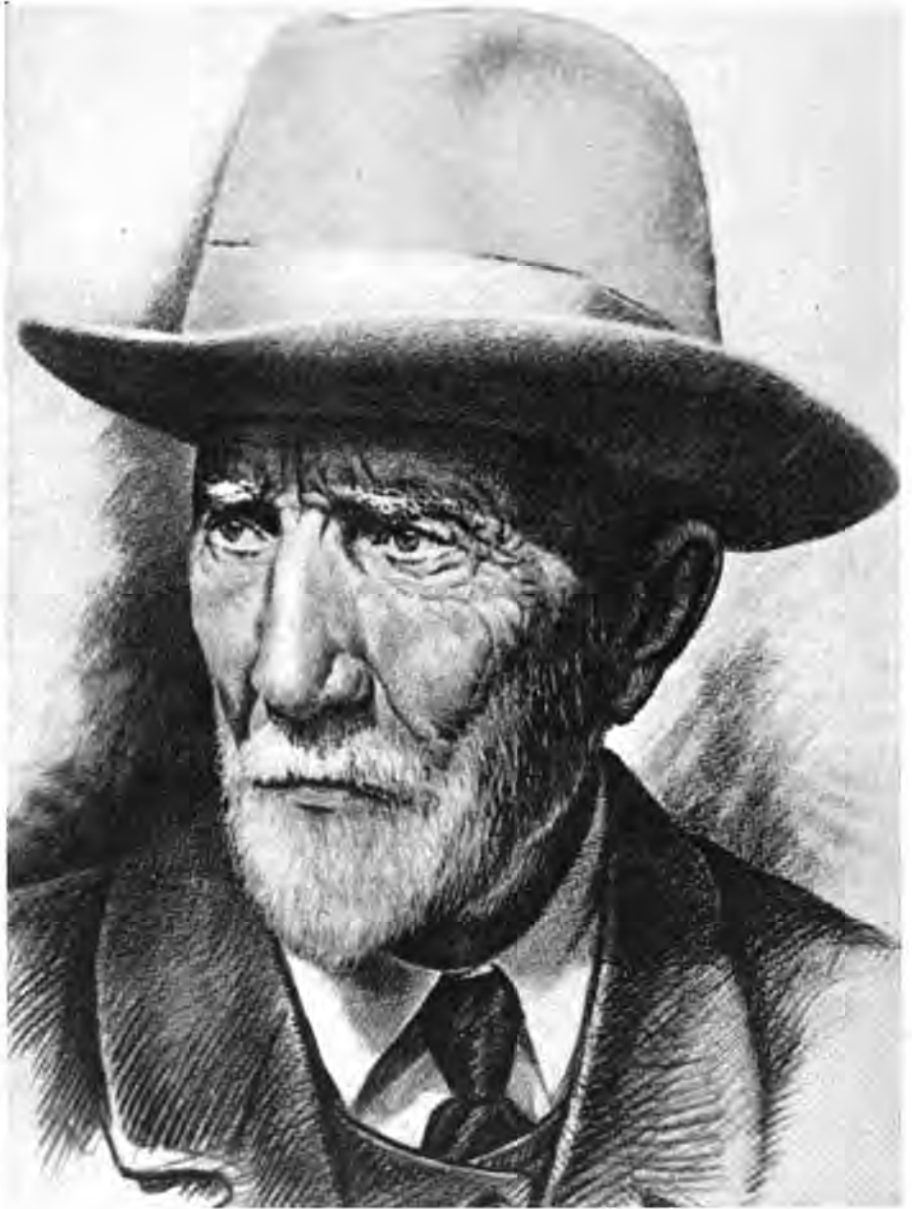
These words of the famous Russian people's scientist, the great transformer of nature, Ivan Vladimirovich Michurin, most aptly express the materialistic trend of Michurin's teachings, whose aim is to subjugate completely the forces of nature to man.

By creatively developing Darwin's theory of evolution, by studying and disclosing the causes of variability in plant organisms, by casting aside all forms of idealism, mysticism and fortuity in biology, Michurin elaborated effective methods of transforming the plant world. Charles Darwin succeeded in explaining the origin and the evolution of the organic world, whereas Michurin disclosed the means of rebuilding this world, of creating new forms of plants and animals most valuable and desirable to man. On the basis of a great many original and theoretically sound experiments which he carried on for many years, Michurin came to the conclusion that "man can and must produce better than nature" * new forms of plants.

And, indeed, Michurin's new varieties of fruit and small fruit plants created according to a definite plan (during his long lifetime he bred more than 300 new varieties of fruit and small fruit plants) proved to be superior to unaided nature's in productivity, frost resistance, adaptation to natural climatic conditions, and taste qualities. By following the path of their great teacher, Michurin's many pupils—the "Michurinists"—guided by his progressive theory and his great experience, continue, to use K. A. Timiryazev's words, to "mold organic forms," to create new varieties of agricultural plants and new breeds of animals possessing desirable economic and biological properties planned in advance by them.

The Michurin school of biology is

* *Collected Works*, Russian edition, p. 417.



Ivan Vladimirovich Michurin
(October 7, 1855—June 7, 1935)

completely based upon dialectical materialism. It repudiates all the reactionary postulations of Mendelism-Morganism about the independence of hereditary properties in relation to conditions of life. It regards as a unity the inner

essence of the organism and the environment in which the organism lives and develops. In the course of its life the organism assimilates the elements of the environment, which leave their imprint upon its properties. New proper-

ries acquired by plants and animals under the influence of environmental conditions are transmitted by heredity. Man can control the heredity of plants and animals to suit his needs and systematically change their natural qualities.

On the basis of these general theoretical propositions I. V. Michurin created his remarkable theory on the vegetative hybridization of plants, which serves as a powerful weapon for controlling the development of plant organisms and for changing their nature. It teaches that great variability during the early stages of development is the general rule for all plants that develop from seeds. In a new variety this variability is then gradually reduced until it finally disappears altogether after the first two or three, seldom as many as five, years of bearing.

In his experiments on vegetative hybridization Michurin used young hybrid organisms because they are more pliant and because their hereditary base is destabilized. As a result of vegetative hybridization and the application of the original mentor method* which he elaborated, Michurin created a number of remarkable fruit and small fruit varieties: the apples "Reinette-Bergamotny,"

* The mentor method consists in the following: Cuttings of one or another variety of fruit trees are grafted onto the crown of a young tree. In this way from the grafted cuttings the latter obtains the properties that it lacked.



—Painting by A. Sologub

"M. I. KALININ VISITING MICHURIN." The painting shows Mikhail Ivanovich Kalinin visiting the outstanding biologist at his home.

Text of J. V. Stalin's Congratulatory Telegram to Michurin

On September 20, 1934, the Soviet country celebrated the 80th birthday of I. V. Michurin and the 60th anniversary of his creative endeavors.

J. V. Stalin, the greatest leader and thinker, who always watched the progress of Michurin's work and inspired the tremendous aid rendered by the State to the remarkable scientist, sent his hearty congratulations to Michurin in the following message:

To Comrade Michurin, Ivan Vladimirovich.

Most sincerely congratulate you, Ivan Vladimirovich, on the occasion of your 60th anniversary of productive work for the good of our great Motherland.

Wish you health and new achievements in work of transforming fruit growing.

I press your hand warmly.

J. STALIN

Replying to this message, Michurin telegraphed:

Dear Joseph Vissarionovich:

Your telegram is the highest honor conferred on me in all my 80 years. It is dearer to me than all other awards. Your great attention makes me most happy.

Yours

I. V. MICHURIN

"Belle-fleur-Kitaika," "Candil-Kitaika," as well as a number of pear varieties, plums, cherries and other fruits that are now widely cultivated in the collective and state farm orchards of our country.

By means of these experiments the great transformer of nature not only succeeded in creating varieties of fruit

and small fruit plants of high quality, but was able to prove that there is actually no great difference in principle between sexual and asexual vegetative hybridization; in other words he dealt a crushing blow to all the anti-scientific fabrications of the Mendelists-Morganists who declared the germ plasm to be the only bearer of heredity, claiming that it was isolated from the soma and that it could not be influenced by the constantly changing environmental conditions, and so on. When contrasted with the classic experiments of I. V. Michurin and his pupils, who have at their disposal genuine varieties of fruit and small fruit plants obtained by means of vegetative hybridization, the statements of Mendelists-Morganists are simply pitiful and ridiculous.

"Vegetative hybridization," says Academician T. D. Lysenko, "is not only of great significance for practice, but is also of considerable theoretical interest for the correct understanding of the most important phenomenon in living nature—heredity.

"By controlling environmental conditions, the conditions of life of plant organisms, it is possible to alter them in a given direction, to create varieties with a heredity that we need." *

* *Agrobiology*, by T. D. Lysenko.

I. V. Michurin studied the biology of plants with great thoroughness. He would check his observations scores of times both in his experimental orchard and in commercial gardens. He elaborated many new and very effective methods of plant breeding, such as the method of preliminary vegetative approximation, the method of the intermediary, the pollen mixture method, the mentor method already mentioned, and others. As a result of the scientific elaboration and application of these new methods of transforming the nature of plant organisms, the great Russian naturalist Michurin succeeded in practically solving such problems as: the introduction of horticulture into the northern and eastern parts of the country where formerly no fruit trees were grown at all; the extension of the cultivation of southern fruit and small fruit plants to the North (for example, the cultivation of the grapevine in the environs of Moscow); the production of interspecific and intergeneric hybrids of fruit and small fruit plants.

I. V. Michurin was the first person in the world to obtain an intergeneric hybrid between the mountain ash and the pear, between the cherry and the bird cherry, the plum and the blackthorn, the sweet cherry and the sour cherry, between the raspberry and the blackberry, the apricot and the plum, and others. Some of these intergeneric hybrids have been included in the standard assortment for fruit plantations and are being widely cultivated. Thus, for example, Michurin's intergeneric hybrid "Reine Claude Ternovy," obtained from the cross between the plum "Green Reine Claude" and the wild blackthorn, is remarkable for its high productivity and exceptional winter hardiness; it is now being cultivated in 23 regions of the Soviet Union. The hybrid "Cernadus," obtained from the cross between the sour cherry and the bird cherry, is an altogether new form of plant previously unknown to science.

The problem of distant hybridization, which Michurin solved in principle and established on a strictly scientific basis, continues to attract the attention of his followers. The talented pupils of the great nature-changer have produced for the first time in world practice hybrids between "Poncirus Trifoliata" (the wild lemon) and cultivated forms of lemon and oranges, between tangerine and orange, blackthorn and peach, cherry



MICHURIN INSTITUTE. The Michurin Scientific-Research Institute of Fruit Growing is located in the city of Michurinsk.

and apricot, currant and gooseberry, quince and apple. The hybrids obtained from distant hybridization because of their destabilized heredity are particularly favorable material for further directed training under given environmental conditions for the purpose of fixing certain desirable economic or biological characteristics.

Before the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution no one supported the work of the profound thinker and great molder of nature, I. V. Michurin. The tsarist government and its officials slighted the scientist-innovator in every way.

"Before the Revolution my whole path was strewn with derision, neglect, and oblivion," wrote Michurin.

"Before the Revolution I used to be insulted by the judgments of ignoramuses who declared all my work to be useless, to be mere 'fancies' and 'nonsense.' The officials from the Department of Agriculture shouted at me: 'We forbid you to do it!' The official scientists declared my hybrids to be 'illegitimate.' The clergy threatened me: 'Don't commit blasphemy! Don't turn God's house into a brothel!' (That is how hybridization was characterized.)"

The first to turn his attention to the work of Michurin was Lenin, who, in his telegram to the Tambov Province Executive Committee in 1922, stressed

the point that Michurin's "experiments on the production of new cultivated plants are of great state importance." *

Thanks to the solicitude of the Soviet Government, the Communist Party, and the leader of the peoples of the Soviet land, J. V. Stalin, personally, the work of Michurin began to be carried out on a broad national scale. A huge Research Institute of Fruit Growing sprang up on the basis of Michurin's experimental nursery; numerous experimental fruit growing stations and bases were created. The town of Kozlov where Michurin worked was renamed Michurinsk in his honor.

The founder of materialistic biological science dreamed of transforming his entire native land into a blossoming orchard. Now his dream is being realized by the Soviet people who are successfully putting into practice the great Stalin plan of transforming nature. The words of the great people's scientist, I. V. Michurin, are coming true:

"I see that the collective-farm system, by means of which the Communist Party is beginning its great work of renovating the earth, will bring working mankind real power over the forces of nature."

* *Collected Works*, Russian edition, p. 425.

T. D. Lysenko, an Outstanding Biologist Of Our Times

By Academician I. Varuntsyan

THE foundation of Soviet agrobiological science was laid by the great transformer of nature, the greatest biologist of our times, I. V. Michurin, and by Academician V. R. Williams. I. V. Michurin created entirely new, materialistic teachings about heredity and variability—a science which deals with control over plant organisms. Academician V. R. Williams is the creator of a new theory of soil formation which treats of the means of controlling the chief property of soil—its fertility.

The teachings of Michurin and Williams are *two sides of one and the same materialist biology* which deals with the theoretical problems of agronomical science and practice. That is why under the conditions of socialist agriculture the teachings of I. V. Michurin and V. R. Williams have become the biological basis of Soviet agronomy and have been combined to form a unified agrobiological science whose purpose is to help the Soviet people in their daily fight for an abundance of agricultural products.

The recognized leader of Soviet agrobiological science is Academician Trofim Denisovich Lysenko, the President of the Lenin Academy of Agricultural Sciences of the USSR.

An outstanding biologist of today, Academician T. D. Lysenko during all the years of his scientific career has waged a relentless struggle to advance progressive Michurin materialistic biology and to bring it to victory.

Academician Lysenko's brilliant researches have contributed to the treasure house of biology much that is essentially new and that serves to advance science. In his works he reveals and makes a study of the laws governing the life and the development of organisms, their nature, hereditary requirements, and their reaction to environmental conditions.

His very first work, *The Influence of the Thermic Factor on the Duration of Developmental Phases in Plants*, published in 1929, attracted the attention of the broad scientific public by its entirely original approach to the study



Trofim D. Lysenko

of the problem of the vegetative period and of the development of plant organisms.

Continuing and further broadening his work in this direction, and particularly the study of the problem of what makes a plant a "spring" or "winter" variety, T. D. Lysenko created one of the most wonderful, most fruitful theories of contemporary biology—the theory of the phasic development of plant organisms.

By this theory it was demonstrated that the ontogenetic development of a plant is not a mere increase in size, weight and mass, but that it involves qualitative changes. The complete cycle of plant development, from the sowing of the seed to the formation of new

seeds, involves qualitative changes—a transition of one qualitative state of the cells to another qualitative state.

The qualitatively different stages in the process of plant development were named phases of development.

The passing from one phase to another is characterized by a change of the plant's demands in respect to environmental conditions. The phasic changes, the transmutation of one quality into another, pass in strict succession, i.e., the onset of the next stage is impossible until the one before it has been completed. Lysenko established that there are two stages in the development of an annual plant, namely, the vernalization (or thermic) stage and the photo stage.

Lysenko's exhaustive investigations proved that the phasic processes are irreversible, that is, that the cells of the plant in which the qualitative changes characteristic of a given phase have taken place cannot be returned to their initial state.

It was demonstrated that the stem of the plant is phasically multiplex. This means that in the lower parts of the stem the tissues are phasically younger, although they are of an older age, whereas, on the contrary, in the upper parts of the stem the tissues are phasically older, that is, further on their way toward blossoming and fruit bearing, although they are younger in age.

The theory of the phasic development of plants helped disclose and elucidate the causes underlying "springness" and "winterness" in plants.

The practical import of this theory proved to be extremely great. On the basis of this theory a method of preparing the seed material prior to sowing was elaborated—the so-called vernalization of seeds which is now widely practiced, particularly on the seeds of spring cultures: wheat, oats, millet, etc. The vernalization of seeds guarantees an early and even germination, shortens the vegetative period of cereals, and in this way protects them from the destructive influence of dry winds, thus considerably raising the yields.

By shortening the vegetative period, vernalization makes it possible to expand the area under different cultures and varieties of annuals by extending their cultivation to more northern regions. The preliminary vernalization of potato tubers ensures a bigger and earlier harvest.

On the basis of the theory of phasic development a method of breeding more frost-resistant winter varieties of cereals and a means of producing varieties of sugar beet that flower less have been worked out.

On the basis of the same theory the causes of the degeneration of potatoes in the south have been revealed and an effective measure for combating it by means of summer planting has been worked out. This theory provided a means for properly selecting parental pairs in hybridization. It lends a planned character to the breeding work, making it possible to produce within a fixed period of time varieties of agricultural

plants possessing properties and characteristics determined beforehand.

The theory of phasic development has shown that the development of all properties and characteristics of a plant, including frost resistance, depends upon the passing of the developmental phases.

T. D. Lysenko writes: "The phases are definite, *necessary* stages in the development of the plant, on the basis of which the development of all the *specific forms*—the organs and attributes of a plant—takes place. The development of a given organ or attribute can take place only at definite stages."

The theory of phasic development has made possible new ways and methods of studying the laws that govern the ontogenetic development of plants. It has shown the interdependence between the onto- and phylogenetic development of organisms, thus pointing out the correct means of controlling heredity, means of forming at will organisms with the required properties and characteristics.

Such is the general biological and practical significance of this theory which serves as a foundation for the further development of Soviet agrobiological, for its future achievements. Nowadays it is impossible to work productively in any branch of agricultural

science without a deep understanding of the theory of the phasic development of plants.

Lysenko's report at the August, 1948, session of the Lenin Academy of Agricultural Sciences of the USSR is widely known. In it he gave a remarkably deep and clear analysis of the situation in biological science, disclosed the sterility of the Weismann-Morgan idealistic theory of heredity with its fallacious conception of the autonomy and incognizability of the "hereditary substance" and the independence of the organism's heredity from the influence of environmental conditions.

In his further development of materialistic, Michurin genetics, Lysenko proceeds from the basic principles which he himself formulated, namely: that "*the organism and the conditions required for its life constitute a unity.*" Therefore, the cause of changes in the heredity of organisms lies in the changes of the organism's conditions of life.

He writes: "Conditions of life are the primary source of the change in the heredity of organisms and at the same time they are the initial cause of the alteration of organic forms, of the conversion of one species into another."

In another place we read: "Changes in heredity, acquisition of new char-



PLANTS FROM VERNALIZED SEED. Academician Lysenko (left) and his assistants examine hothouse specimens.



CONFERENCE WITH LYSENKO. A group of chairmen of collective farms in the Odessa Region meet with T. D. Lysenko.

acteristics and their augmentation and accumulation in successive generations are always determined by the organism's conditions of life. Heredity always changes, and its complexity increases as the result of the accumulation of new characteristics and properties acquired by organisms in successive generations." Thus for the first time the basic principles of Michurin materialistic biology—the inheritance of acquired properties and characteristics — was clearly formulated.

This basic principle of Michurin genetics, as opposed to Weismannism, which denies the inheritance of acquired characteristics, opens the broadest possibilities for an unheard-of development of agrobiological science, because it points out to plant breeders, zootechnicians, and practical workers in agriculture the most efficacious means of working out methods for the directed alteration of the nature of plant and animal organisms. It lends assurance that by means of the proper regimen of growing agricultural plants, by means of improving the conditions of feeding and maintenance of animals, it is possible to improve the nature, the hereditary properties of plants and animals.

Working to deepen the understanding, in accordance with Michurin's teachings, of the nature of organisms,

Lysenko in his later researches revealed the source of the vitality of plants and animals. He drew a distinction between the terms "vitality" and the "hereditary, inherent" characteristics of organisms. Although the two are interrelated, nevertheless they stand for different properties of the living body. T. D. Lysenko explained the causes of the different degrees of vitality in organisms after inbreeding. According to Lysenko the biological role of the cell nucleus and the chromosomes is to create in the process of the fusion of two sex cells an integral, biologically contradictory, and yet by reason of that, a viable body.

This discovery is of great importance for biological theory in general, but still more so for practice, for the breeding and the seed-growing of cross-pollinating plants and the production of new breeds of domestic animals. It is clear now in what cases inbreeding in plants and closely related matings in animals are not only permissible, but actually necessary, and lead to no weakening of vitality, and in what cases the practice should be strictly forbidden. Thus one of the most perplexing problems of contemporary biology was elucidated.

Basing himself on the classics of Marxism-Leninism which deal with Darwin's theory, T. D. Lysenko critically re-examined the main principles

of Darwinism as regards the problems of speciation, intraspecific competition, and struggle.

According to Lysenko, Darwin's greatest merit lies in the fact that he gave science a theory of the evolution of the organic world and irrefutably proved that it developed on the basis of laws operating in nature. At the same time, proceeding from the principles of dialectical materialism, Lysenko poses the problem of speciation in an entirely new way. Darwin's theory of speciation recognizes only evolution, only gradual quantitative changes, without transmutations, without transitions from one qualitative state to another, whereas dialectical materialism teaches that development includes not only quantitative changes, but, necessarily, qualitative ones as well.

T. D. Lysenko proved that "... without the conversion of one qualitative state of organic forms into another qualitative state there is no evolution, there is no conversion of one species into another, there remains only the increase or decrease of quantity, there is only that which is called growth."

Proceeding from the principles of dialectical materialism Lysenko disclosed the means of transforming one species of plants into another. Experiments un-

dertaken in this direction have shown that under certain conditions of development grains of the soft wheat (*Tr. vulgare*) appear in the spikes of the durum wheat (*Tr. durum*). Moreover, separate grains of rye were found in wheat spikes.

Work in this direction is being successfully continued.

T. D. Lysenko demonstrated that there is a radical difference between the interrelationships of individuals within one species and those belonging to different species. He flatly denies both intraspecific competition and intraspecific mutual help, and at the same time acknowledges the existence of bitter interspecific struggle and interspecific mutual help. It would seem at first glance that this is purely theoretical generalization, yet it proved to be of great service to agricultural practice.

On the basis of his analysis of the intra- and interspecific relationships of individuals, T. D. Lysenko elaborated some valuable practical methods of growing agricultural plants which provide the most favorable conditions for their development and the most effective means of weed control.

But the most outstanding achievement of Soviet agrobiological science, which came as the natural result of the fact that the essential differences between inter- and intraspecific relationships of

plants were disclosed, was Lysenko's hill method of sowing forest cultures in the steppe regions of the country under the cover of agricultural plants with proper selection and distribution of leading and secondary arboreal cultures and bushes.

Extensive control experiments proved the great efficacy of this method. Such a way of sowing ensures the successful fight of the young growing forest plantations against the steppe grasses and entails a minimal expenditure of labor and funds both for the sowing and for the subsequent care of the plantations. It is no wonder that this method is applied in all parts of the Soviet Union where shelter belts are being planted.

The most characteristic feature of Academician Lysenko's scientific creative work is the inseparable, deep, and organic tie between theory and practice, the complete unity between theory and practice.

This is what the Academician himself writes about it: "The close unity of the Michurin theory with the practice of the collective and state farms is the basis and the inexhaustible source of the vital power of science. The source of its inner potency lies in the fact that the solution of the deepest theoretical problems of biology is always, directly or indirectly, accomplished by means of the solution of this or that important practical problem. Thus, the interests

of science are the interests of practice, which science only serves.

"... The collective and state farms are a source of science and, at the same time, a boundless field of action for science, for the application of science in life."

The deepest theoretical problems of contemporary biology are being elaborated and solved by Lysenko from the point of view of practice.

The outstanding biologist of today, T. D. Lysenko, basing himself in his work on materialistic Michurin principles, continues to carry on research on the most important problems of contemporary biology, namely, the problems of heredity and variability, physiology of development, intra- and interspecific relationships, and on the problem of species and speciation. Creatively further developing Darwinism, Lysenko takes his themes for research from life itself, from the demands of the practice of socialist agriculture.

The works, researches, and generalizations of Academician Lysenko, a true innovator in science, advance agrobiological science. His teaching is a new step on the road of development of Soviet agrobiological science. There is not a single branch of agriculture where the researches of Academician Lysenko have not been applied to some degree. His works published in the collected volume *Agrobiology* and his articles that appear in the journal *Agrobiology* are an inexhaustible source for theoretical and practical instruction of biologists, geneticists, physiologists, agronomists, zootechnicians, plant breeders, collective farmers, and all other agricultural workers.

The broad horizon, the clarity of purpose, and the efficacy of the great research work carried on by Academician Lysenko are the result of the fact that he is constantly guided by the fundamental principles of the great teachings of Lenin and Stalin.

"Only the materialistic teachings raised to an unheard-of height by the works of V. I. Lenin and J. V. Stalin," writes T. D. Lysenko, "made it possible for us, biologists, to further develop Michurin materialistic biology freed of all forms of idealism, and thus learn to understand the development of living nature and its laws as they are in reality."



BRANCHED WHEAT. Lysenko led the work of developing branched wheat, shown above. Ordinary wheat is shown below.

Michurinists—Masters of Bumper Crops, Breeders of New Plants

By Alexander Puchkov

Scientific Secretary, Division of Plant Development, USSR Lenin Academy of Agricultural Sciences

SOVIET agrobiological science, developing in close collaboration with agriculture, is doing much to help the collective farm peasantry increase crop yields.

The great Russian scientist, Ivan Vladimirovich Michurin, developed more than 300 valuable new fruit and small fruit varieties in the course of his life. Michurin's apples, pears, cherries, plums, grapes and other fruits have brought Russian fruit-growing world renown and are today widely cultivated on the collective farms. They are to be seen in collective and state farm orchards in 70 regions of the Soviet Union. Michurin was highly instrumental in developing fruit-growing in Siberia, and the Soviet people now have flourishing orchards in the Novosibirsk and Omsk Regions, in the Krasnoyarsk and Khabarovsk Territories, and in other parts of Siberia and the Far East. Fruit orchards are becoming an intrinsic part of the Siberian landscape.

The collective of scientists of the Michurin Central Genetics Laboratory, following in the footsteps of their great teacher, is breeding new varieties of fruit. The Michurin apple "Belle-fleur Kitaika," for example, has been accepted as a standard variety in 44 regions of the USSR, and the apple "Reinette-Bergamotny" in 19 regions.

The problem of cultivating grapes in the more northerly regions has been successfully solved. Vineyards of Michurin varieties of grapes have been planted in 500 collective and state farms of the central belt of the USSR. The best Michurin varieties of grapes—"Malengra," "Cherny Sladky," "No. 135" and others—which rival the southern varieties in quality, are being successfully grown in these regions. Work is also being pursued on the cultivation of cold-resistant peaches and apricots in more northerly parts.



NEW TYPE MILLET. Experts of the Scientific-Research Institute of Grain Growing at Saratov in a field of a new African variety of millet. The development of new and valuable crops and adaptation of plants to regions where they previously could not grow have greatly enriched Soviet agriculture.

Michurin's teachings have led to especially striking achievements in the field of grain cultivation. The scientists of the All-Union Lysenko Selection and Genetics Institute in Odessa have developed methods of breeding new high-yielding winter wheats, the "Odesskaya-3" and "Odesskaya-12," varieties considerably superior to the world-famous "Ukraina" wheat in yield and frost-resistance. They have also bred new varieties of spring wheat—"Lutetsens-1163" and "Odesskaya-13"—and a high-yielding barley—"Odessky-9." These new grains have already left the experimental plots and now grow on millions of acres of collective farm fields.

Soviet agricultural science is at present successfully solving the problem of new varieties of wheat, in particular the branched wheat, which yields as much

as five to seven grams of grain per ear. The agrotechnical methods of obtaining high yields of branched wheat were worked out at the experimental base of the Academy of Agriculture in 1947-1949. This year branched wheat is to be planted on a number of collective and state farms of the Moscow and other regions of the USSR.

Academician T. D. Lysenko has suggested a method of planting winter wheat in the stubble-covered fields remaining after the spring crops. This method has proved highly advantageous for the national economy of the USSR when applied in the steppe districts of Siberia and northern Kazakhstan, where winter wheat planted in the ordinary way in fallow fields is usually killed by the frost. The yields obtained by planting winter wheat in the stubble of spring

crops are considerably higher than the average yields of spring wheat in those parts.

Soviet Michurinists have proposed a method of additional artificial pollination of cross-pollinating plants which is being widely applied in Soviet agriculture and has increased yields by two to three centners per hectare.*

The Soviet method of vernalizing the seeds of spring grains increases the crop yield by approximately two centners per hectare. In 1940 it was already being followed on an area exceeding 13,000,000 hectares.

Academician Lysenko's nest method of tree planting has fully justified itself in the large-scale forest planting now going on in the Soviet Union. Besides its practical value this method has no small scientific importance, demonstratively confirming the correctness of the materialistic theory regarding the absence of struggle between plants of a species.

Michurin's teaching has led to the development of the proper agrotechnical methods of obtaining high yields of millet. As a result of the widespread introduction of these methods in Soviet

* One metric centner=220.46 pounds.
One hectare=2.471 acres.



SUGAR CANE. Harvesting of sugar cane on the plantation of the Vakhsh Zonal Experiment Station in the Tajik SSR. The Vakhsh Valley, once desert wasteland, now produces rich and varied crops.

agriculture average yields of millet amounting to 15.1 centners per hectare have been obtained on an area of more than a million hectares. Many districts and collective farms have obtained even higher yields than this.

Much attention is devoted to the development of seed selection in the Soviet Union. There are more than 100 scientific institutions in the various cli-

matic zones of the USSR carrying on seed selection work with grains.

In the past few years alone more than 600 varieties of grains developed by selectionists according to Michurin methods have been submitted for approval to the state variety-testing organizations. Thousands of collective farmers, with the aid of the Soviet research institutions, are engaged in breeding new varieties of agricultural plants. The best grains developed by collective farmers are cultivated throughout the country. In recent years more than 250 new grain varieties have been recommended to the collective farms; they include valuable winter and spring wheats, winter rye, oats, barley, corn, buckwheat and millet. The leading agricultural workers of the country, by following Michurin's teachings, are harvesting bumper crops, and at the same time enriching science and furthering its progress.

Similar wide-scale research is going on in the field of the industrial, fodder, fruit, vegetable and other crops. Soviet selectionists have developed high-yielding varieties of potatoes, sugar beet, cotton, flax, fruits, and various fodder, subtropical and other agricultural crops.

Each passing year brings the Soviet people ever greater successes in their noble undertaking of remaking nature in the interests of socialist society.



CORN FIELD IN THE KUBAN. It is shown growing at an experiment station. The stalks are well over six feet, standing above the heads of the walking couple.

Leading Collective Farmers—Trail Blazers Of Soviet Agriculture

By N. Vladimirova

TERENTY MALTSEV was born in 1895 in the village of Maltsevo, Shadrinsk District, Perm Region. Both his father and his mother were agricultural laborers. His "second birth" occurred in the year 1930, when the Lenin's Behests Collective Farm was organized in his native village.

T. S. Maltsev is a deputy of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR of the second and third convocation, a deputy of the Kurgan Regional Soviet of Working People's Deputies, a member of the Scientific Councils of the Kurgan and Sverdlovsk Agricultural Institutes.

In 1942 Maltsev was awarded the Order of Lenin for outstanding services in agriculture. In 1946 he won a Stalin Prize for improving grain varieties for the development and introduction into farming practice of advanced agrotechnical methods. In 1949 he was decorated with the Order of the Red Banner of Labor for outstanding achievements in agricultural science.



GRAIN EXPERT. T. S. Maltsev is an agricultural specialist in grain growing.

Who is he? An academician, a scientist?

No, he is a collective-farm grain grower who lives in his native village all the time.

What has gained fame for Terenty Maltsev, an elderly collective farmer who spent his youth in hard toil, did not have even an elementary education prior to the Revolution, and only in Soviet times received the opportunity to acquaint himself with the works of Michurin, Kostychev, Dokuchayev and Williams?

A trail blazer in agriculture, Maltsev has for 20 years been conducting experiments on the fields of his collective farm, guiding the work of the collective farm laboratory.

Like hundreds of thousands of other collective-farm experimenters, he does not restrict himself only to the application of agrotechnical methods already developed by Soviet science, but also solves problems raised by science in application to local conditions. The fruitful co-operation of collective farm innovators helps Soviet research institutions to solve within one or two years problems whose solution without the help of so many experimenters would require decades.

As a result of tests of new varieties on a large scale Maltsev succeeded in introducing a number of excellent varieties of spring wheat. His work in evolving varieties of spring wheat which grow well on saline soil is of special interest.

While enriching practical farming, Soviet science at the same time constantly draws on the experience of leading Soviet agriculturists. The experience of the best farmers, based on the achievements of science, in turn becomes a source of scientific progress. The experience of collective farmers who obtained unusually high yields of grain and industrial crops, the experience of agriculturists who successfully grow trees in arid steppelands, the ex-



CORN EXPERT. Mark Ozerny, Hero of Socialist Labor, gets many letters inquiring about his methods.

perience in obtaining large crops of seed of perennial grasses—all constitute a valuable investment in agricultural science. The achievements of collective farmers are thoroughly studied by Soviet scientists and widely popularized.

The fame of Mark Ozerny, a collective farmer of the Ukraine, has spread far and wide in the Soviet Union. For more than 15 years he has been getting high, steadily growing yields of corn. In 1936 his team obtained an average yield of 10.35 tons of corn per hectare* on a plot of five hectares, while in 1939 and 1940 the average yield on 10 hectares was 12 tons. After the war ended Mark Ozerny resumed his favorite occupation. In 1946, a drought year, he raised 15.8 tons per hectare. In the next year his performance was still more notable: on a plot of two hectares he gathered 20.87 tons per hectare, while in 1949 he brought up the yield to 22.38 tons. Such a high and ever-growing

* One hectare=2.471 acres.

yield is not accidental. Here is what Mark Ozerny himself has said about his work at a meeting of the Scientific Council of the Dnepropetrovsk Agricultural Institute, of which he is a member:

"Underlying our successes is a system of agrotechnical measures which creates favorable conditions for the best nutrition of the plants. With the object of steadily increasing the yield of corn I persistently study its requirements and the laws governing its development. . . . Yields of 22 tons per hectare are not the limit!"

More than 20 tons of corn per hectare are now raised by many followers of Mark Ozerny in the Ukraine, the Caucasus, the Crimea, and Kazakhstan. In the front ranks of the fighters for large crop yields are Stalin Prize Winner and Hero of Socialist Labor Chokoli Kvachakhia, Hero of Socialist Labor Dzuku Rigvava, Hero of Socialist Labor Yelena Khobta, and many others. Teresa Gabovda of Transcarpathia even surpassed her teacher and last year gathered 23.1 tons of corn per hectare. Such are the unprecedented yields obtained by foremost collective farmers who are equipped with knowledge and experience.

The great Soviet scientist K. A. Timiryazev said: "The plant is the leaf." Hero of Socialist Labor Agrippina Parmuzina, head of a team of the Bolshevik Collective Farm, Sumi Region, attains



BET EXPERT. Collective-farm team leader A. Parmuzina is a Hero of Socialist Labor.

high yields of sugar beet by concentrating attention on providing the best conditions for the life of the sugar beet leaf. Her plot has become a veritable sugar factory working at full capacity 160 to 180 days annually.

Agrippina Parmuzina and her team obtained a yield exceeding 100 tons of sugar beet per hectare. Her experience, which is widely applied, constitutes a new contribution to raising large crops, a contribution to the science of plant nutrition.

Last year a new record in sugar beet was set in Kazakhstan where this crop was not grown before Soviet times. Olga Gonazhenko of the First of May Collective Farm, Taldy-Kurgan Region, gathered 151.5 tons of sugar beet per hectare. For obtaining a large crop and the development of new methods of plant cultivation she was recently awarded a Stalin Prize. Gonazhenko's record is the outcome of her tireless search for new, scientifically substantiated agrotechnical methods, the product of many years' labor and the agrobiological knowledge and practical experience she has acquired.

In search for new ways of obtaining big and stable crops, Gonazhenko has solved one more important problem—the mechanization of cultivation of the crop after the density of the plants becomes solid, adapting for this purpose a sugar-beet lifter.

The experience of Olga Gonazhenko is now being studied by a special expedition of the Kazakh Academy of Sciences. It is of interest in equal measure both to Soviet scientists and practical farmers.

The achievements of Soviet agronomical science are the result not only of the work of specialists and many experimental and scientific institutions, but also of the inseparable bond of science with the practical work of leading Soviet agriculturists. In appraising the work of the best collective farmers, consideration is given not only to the record yields obtained, but first and foremost to its scientific value. The system of sub-feeding plants during growth, first used by Maria Demchenko on sugar beet fields, has now been incorporated in the textbooks of agronomical chemistry.

The Soviet people highly value and respect labor, they glorify their finest men and women who obtain record crops, the trail blazers in agriculture.



OLGA GONAZHENKO. She was awarded the title of Hero of Socialist Labor and received the Stalin Prize for a high sugar-beet yield.

It is not fortuitous that on the section of Bersiev, an ordinary collective farmer who raised 20.1 tons of millet per hectare, by decision of the Soviet Government a monument was raised to this tiller of the soil after his death. Nor is it fortuitous that meetings of scientific councils of institutes and sessions of the Academy of Sciences are attended by many leading agriculturists and that the names of many collective farmers stand next to the names of eminent Soviet scientists on the list of those who merited Stalin Prizes for their outstanding efforts for the good of the socialist homeland.



WHEAT GROWER. Collective farmer Mikhail Yefremov is famous in the Altai Territory.



LEBEDIN COW. Visitors from a neighboring collective farm inspect a productive cow on the Chervonnaya Zarya Collective Farm.



PEDIGREED BULL. This Lebedin sire, which weighs 2,755 pounds, is from the herd of the Chervonnaya Zarya Collective Farm.

Michurinite Stockbreeders Attain Record of Achievement

By E. Andreyev

IN a relatively short postwar period the collective farms and state farms of the Soviet Union have attained substantial achievements in the recovery and development of livestock raising, the branch of agriculture which suffered most during the war. In 1949 alone collective farms organized more than 120,000 new livestock and poultry sections. A record pace has been set in the increase of commonly owned herds on the collective farms. The pre-war level of animal husbandry has been exceeded by a large margin. The USSR has 27 per cent more beef and dairy cattle than in 1940, 44 per cent more sheep and goats, and 16 per cent more hogs. The number of cattle personally owned by collective farmers increased greatly. Progress of collective farm and state farm animal husbandry ensured greater deliveries to the state of meat, milk, butter, eggs, wool, and hides.

Soviet livestock raisers made a good showing in increasing the productivity of animal husbandry. Particularly notable are the achievements of sheep breeders. During the past two years the

number of sheep yielding fine-fleeced, semi-fine and semi-coarse wool and their crossbreeds increased by 52 per cent, exceeding the prewar level. The average yield of wool rose notably. Collective farms and state farms in the main districts raising fine-fleeced sheep brought up the yield of wool to more than 13 pounds per sheep. Stavropol Territory has more than 40 collective farms which last year obtained an income higher than 1,000,000 rubles from wool deliveries to the State.

The efforts of collective farm and state farm stockbreeders to improve cattle brought good results. New breeds of horses and highly productive stock have been evolved. Among these are a breed of sheep in Gorky Region, yielding both meat and wool, the Lebedin breed of cattle in the Ukraine, the Budenny and Terek breeds of horses and the Breitovo and Livny breeds of hogs.

Michurin's teachings on the general laws governing the development of living organisms are being extensively applied in scientific research and practical

stockbreeding. In the USSR today it is hard to find not only scientists or experts, but also practical stockbreeders on state farms and collective farms, who are not acquainted with the Michurin principles and do not apply them in their work.

The development of the Lebedin breed of cattle affords one of the many striking examples of the successful application of Michurin's principles in stockbreeding.

Peasants on the territory of Sumi Region as well as several other districts of the Ukraine have for a long time been raising the gray Ukrainian breed of cattle. This breed possesses many valuable characteristics: it has a strong constitution and good health, it will feed on any kind of fodder, and it is very hardy and has good resistance to a number of diseases.

The gray Ukrainian breed, however, was known primarily as a splendid draft animal. Experts and practical stockbreeders regarded it predominantly as draft cattle. In many old Russian and foreign manuals it was listed as "gray

draft Ukrainian cattle." The view was current for a long time that the milk yield of this breed was so low as to be of almost no practical value. In the course of a year, yields of only 80 to slightly more than 100 gallons were obtained.

After the October Revolution, livestock breeders, followers of Michurin, began work on improving the breed of gray Ukrainian cattle. This work has been conducted on a large scale, especially since 1934, when a state stockbreeding center was set up to render zootechnical service to collective farms of Lebedin and Shtepovka Districts of Sumi Region. The activity conducted for 20 years by Michurin stockbreeders produced splendid results. The milk yield rose sharply. Today, the finest cows in Lebedin and Shtepovka Districts yield as much as 2,800 and even 3,000 gallons of milk in 300 days, with a butterfat content of 4 to 4.2 per cent. Other qualities of the gray Ukrainian cow also improved. Thus, we can now safely speak of a new, high-quality breed of dairy cattle, known as Lebedin.

What method was used for creating this breed? The Michurin method of crossing different breeds was the foundation for improving the local stock. The heredity of hybrids of the first generation yields very easily to the influence of conditions of life, feeding, and care. By providing the appropriate conditions, definite qualities and traits can be developed and passed on.

By crossing different breeds the state farms and collective farms obtained crossbreeds, and all subsequent work was conducted with them.

For more than 20 years the farms of Lebedin and Shtepovka Districts selected from the crossbreeds the finest animals, those noted for high yields, live weight, and strong constitution.

The crossbred animals with their improved heredity sharply increased their productivity when provided abundant nutrition. Work of zootechnicians in this direction carried on for many years gave splendid results. In a number of state farms and collective farms, substantial groups of crossbred stock appeared whose yields and other useful qualities were greatly superior to the productivity of the original stock. In a number of collective farms of Shtepovka District annual milk yields reached 1,025 gallons; in the Red Dawn Col-



SCIENTISTS. A. E. Yatsenko, left, and his staff in the Ukrainian Scientific Research Institute helped create the new breed of cattle.

lective Farm of Lebedin District, 1,132 gallons, and in one of the collective farms of Shtepovka District, the average yield climbed to the record figure of 1,313 gallons.

Some leading livestock farmers working with crossbred cattle obtained exceedingly high results. Knobot, a milkmaid of the Red Dawn Collective Farm, received an average annual yield of 1,880 gallons from each of the eight cows under her care. Milkmaid Chai-chikova of the New World Collective Farm obtained 1,691 gallons. Hero of Socialist Labor Maria Savchenko of the Chervonnaya Zarya Collective Farm has kept the average annual yield above 1,500 gallons in the past three years.

Proof of how effectively stockbreeders apply Michurin's teachings on the possibility of changing the nature of animals in the direction wanted by man is provided by the steady increase in the butterfat content. This is a highly important index of the quality of milk, and stockbreeders fight for every tenth of a per cent of butterfat content. While working on the new breed, Lebedin farmers sharply improved this index. Almost half of all cows of the new breed have a butterfat content of more than 4 per cent, which is almost one-half of a per cent more than that of the original stock.

Outstanding results were also obtained in increasing the live weight of the animals. The live weight of cows of the new breed amounts to 1,140 pounds on the average, which is almost

one-third above the weight of the gray Ukrainian breed. Certain Lebedin cows tip the scales at 1,300 to 1,500 and even 1,760 pounds, while the bulls reach 2,645 pounds.

Since it is easier to change the nature of animals in the desired direction at a young age, the Lebedin stockbreeders devote much attention to growing of calves. Here, too, they have notable successes to their credit. Calf tender Maria Stas not only raised all calves under her care, but managed to register an average daily increase in their weight of more than two pounds, which is almost double the usual figure. Some calves in her group daily gained an additional 2.86 to 3.3 pounds, their growth being two or three times as fast as other young stock.

Breeding of the Lebedin cattle is proof of the high efficiency of the livestock raising on Soviet collective farms and state farms, of the development of the creative forces of the Soviet peasantry. It is splendid corroboration of the correctness and efficacy of the main principles of Michurin science.

A Stalin Prize has been awarded to G. A. Kirichenko, director of the Lebedin Stockbreeding Center, A. E. Yatsenko, assistant director of the Ukrainian Scientific Research Stockbreeding Institute, and zootechnicians S. M. Gaidash and I. K. Sgursky, who guided the work of evolving the new breed. This is a worthy reward for leading Soviet stockbreeders, whose ranks are growing daily and whose methods are being applied by millions of collective farms.

Orchards in the Northern Zones Of the Soviet Union

By V. A. Odintsov

Master of Science in Agriculture

I WAS a lucky man! For three years (1932-1935) I worked under the guidance of Ivan Vladimirovich Michurin in his famous nursery in the town of Kozlov, now Michurinsk, in Tambov Region. In his talks with us, his assistants and collaborators, Ivan Vladimirovich would often say that with the victory of the collective farm system the time had come to extend orchards to the northern part of the Soviet Union.

During the 15 years that have passed since Michurin's death, the Soviet people have realized many of the plans of the great transformer of nature.

As long ago as 1932, P. K. Teterev, a pupil of the "chief gardener of Russia," brought to Leningrad the seeds of the well-known Michurin sweet cherry. By crossing this form with other varieties, after long experiments extending over 15 years, such winter-hardy varieties of sweet cherry as the "Leningrad Sweet Cherry," "Leningrad Yellow" and "Zorka" were obtained on a mass scale in Leningrad Region. That was a great victory for Michurin science, since in old Russia the optimum line of commercial cherry orchards was much farther to the south.

In Soviet times the cultivation of the cherry was extended to the latitude of about 60 degrees north, i.e. by 10 to 13 degrees farther to the north than formerly. The new borderline of mass cultivation of the sweet cherry in the USSR is now to the north of the latitude of Lake Winnipeg in Canada.

The enthusiastic scientist Phillip Kuzmich Teterev, who devoted all his life to the study of the sweet cherry, was decorated with the Order of the Red Banner of Labor in 1949 and was awarded the Stalin Prize for his works. His name is now well known to the collective farmers of the northern belt of the Soviet Union where sweet cherries can be found in every orchard.

A follower of Michurin, the horticulturist-experimenter V. V. Spirin,



FROST PROOF APRICOTS. A. Venyaminov examines fruit trees in the snow.

produced new varieties of apple, raspberry, and currant adapted to conditions of the North in the town of Nikolsk, in Vologda Region. He proved the practical possibility of growing in those parts such Michurin varieties of apple as "Zoloraya Kitaika," "Yermak," "Kitaika Anisovaya," "Tayozhnaya," and others.

In 1934 P. A. Zhavoronkov, a worker of the Research Institute of Fruit Growing, at Michurin's instruction headed an expedition to the districts of Eastern Siberia for the purpose of studying the wild Siberian apple trees that grow in great numbers in the East Siberian taiga. At the Chelyabinsk Experimental Station Zhavoronkov began to cross the Siberian apple with southern varieties. He made scores of thousands of crossing experiments and produced about 20 new winter-hardy varieties for the Ural districts.

The Soviet Government has sup-

ported the undertakings of Michurin's followers with great solicitude. The fight to extend the orchards to the North assumed a mass character. In Chelyabinsk Region Pyotr Zakharov, a rank-and-file peasant from Foteevka Village, Sosnov District, produced new large varieties of apple and laid the foundation for their extensive propagation on the collective farms of the region. Such apples as "Anisik Omsky," "Isilkulskoye," "Oktyabrskoye," "Khoroshavka," "Raika Krasnaya" made their appearance near Omsk. This was the result of the labor of rank-and-file Soviet collective farmers working in close co-operation with scientists. Varieties of plum and sour cherry that never grew here before were likewise produced. Sixteen years ago the collective farmer M. A. Lisavenko began to grow orchards in the heart of the Altai Mountains. He was commissioned by the Research Institute of Fruit Growing to organize an experimental base, where he undertook the study of wild fruit plants and began to breed new varieties by Michurin's method. At present orchards are in bloom in almost every collective farm of the Altai Territory. Apples, currants, and gooseberries bring the collective farmers a considerable income.

As a result of the extensive experimental work carried on in the Urals and Siberia, an entirely new method of growing orchards in the North has been elaborated, according to which the main trunk of a one- to two-year-old tree is cut down in order to stimulate the growth of the side branches. These branches are then spread in all directions close to the ground and fixed in this position with wooden pegs. During the winter the creeping trees are covered with leaves and snow which makes it possible for the trees producing large-sized varieties of apples to withstand frosts of even 50 degrees below zero centigrade.

Thanks to Michurin science, horticulture has taken on unheard-of scope in the USSR. Before the socialist reconstruction of agriculture the entire area planted with orchards in the Urals and Siberia was not more than 300 hectares,* whereas now orchards and berry plantations occupy an area of almost 25,000 hectares. The Chelyabinsk and the Omsk Regions have become large horticultural centers where fruit plantations occupy an area of several thousand hectares, including several hundred hectares of creeping orchards. In the Shipun District of the Altai Territory where previously there were no orchards, now the Molotov Collective Farm alone grows fruit on an area of more than 100 hectares, which brings it annually 20,000 to 25,000 rubles of income. F. M. Grinko, chairman of the collective farm for the past 17 years and Deputy to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, has been awarded the title of Hero of Socialist Labor. The collective farm laid out a nursery that supplies seedlings not only to the collective farms of the Altai Region but to those of the neighboring regions as well.

The Minusinsk District of Krasnoyarsk Territory (Siberia), where Vladimir Ilyich Lenin lived in exile at one

* One hectare = 2.471 acres.



PICKING APPLES. Selective picking at the Altai Zonal Fruit and Berry Experimental Station.



APPLE ORCHARD. A tractor cultivates the orchard on the Lenin State Farm in the Moscow Region.

time, is now a district where every farm has an orchard. Fruit is grown in every one of the 50 collective farms of Minusinsk. Many collective farmers have their own private fruit gardens. The total area planted with orchards in this district is about 1,000 hectares. In 1934 in Krasnoyarsk Territory there were only 17 hectares of orchards, whereas now fruit is grown on an area of 3,500 hectares.

Fruit growing is being introduced into districts of the extreme North. Orchards have been laid out in Igarka in the Arctic region. Ten years ago fruit gardens were laid out in 47 collective farms of the Nenets National District, where the nomad population of old had never heard of fruits or berries.

As a result of the industrialization of the Soviet land new cities have sprung up in the Urals and Siberia. In accordance with the decision of the Soviet Government orchards are being laid out on large areas around the industrial centers. At the Magnitogorsk Metallurgical Mills an orchard has been laid out on an area of 500 hectares. Large orchards have been created at the Kuznetsk Metallurgical Mills and near other enterprises of the Urals and Siberia. In Sverdlovsk, commonly-owned orchards tended collectively by the workers and employees are very popular. Besides this, the workers, specialists, and employees of the industrial enterprises grow many fruit trees in their own private gardens near their

homes. The State encourages these forms of horticulture in every way by supplying the gardeners with trees and allotting government credits.

It is clear that under the conditions of the capitalist system, under the system of private ownership of the land, such development of horticulture is impossible. Only in the Soviet land where everything is subordinated to the common interests of the people has the planned development of horticulture and its extension to the North become possible.

The state nurseries which have been established in all parts of the country have played an important role in the development of horticulture. The prices of the planting material are set very low.

Considerable credit for the development of horticulture in the northern districts of the USSR is due to the various research institutes. Their number is constantly increasing. At present in the Urals and Siberia there are six special fruit and small fruit experimental stations and scores of horticultural bases. In addition, research work in the field of horticulture is being done in the departments of the special colleges and schools which function in these districts.

There is no doubt that Soviet horticulturists, armed with the scientific heritage of I. V. Michurin, will introduce orchards in all sections and on all farms of the Soviet North, the Urals and Siberia in the nearest future.

Conquered Deserts

By Musa Aibek

Uzbek Writer, Stalin Prize Winner

ON the territory of two Central Asian Soviet republics, Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan, a vast steppe about 2,500,000 acres in size sprawls in the form of a huge triangle, enclosed on the east by the mighty Syr-Darya River, on the south by the Turkestan Mountains, and on the west by the Kzyl-Kum sand waste. In remote antiquity this steppe was popularly branded the "Hungry Steppe."

The name was well suited to it—Hungry Steppe! Life flourished here for only a few weeks in the year when the spring rains covered the steppe with a verdant carpet of grass brightly patterned with poppies and tulips. But with the first days of summer, which begins early in Central Asia, the steppe burned dry for want of moisture. Desiccated by the scorching heat of the sun, the ground turned brittle and cracked, while deep in their nests, the native inhabitants of the steppe, the yellow marmot, turtle, and snake, lapsed into a many months' sleep. Even the birds shunned the skies over such lifeless wastes at that time of the year.

Such until recently was the Hungry Steppe. Both in the time of the khans and under tsarism, there were repeated attempts to give the steppe the water it lacked. They all failed.

After the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution, Soviet people appeared in the steppe armed with modern technology. Before long the waters of the Syr-Darya began to pour down wide irrigation arteries into the heart of the Hungry Steppe, vivifying its parched expanses.

Today, touched to life by the joint, inspired effort of the Uzbek and Kazakh peoples, the Hungry Steppe has changed beyond recognition. Cotton fields stretch far to the horizon, set off by green patches of alfalfa, rows of white mulberry trees and orchards.

Having for centuries stored up vast mines of fertility, the Hungry Steppe



THE OLD STEPPE WAS BARREN. Only caravans crossed the desert sands of Kzyl-Kum.



WATER FOR THE CROPS. The head of the Southern Hungry Steppe Canal. Its waters irrigate many farms.

is generously rewarding the labor expended on it by the Soviet people. From this very soil the famous Uzbek collective farm woman Lola Irbutayeva, a team leader at the Krasnaya Zarya Collective Farm, took an unparalleled crop averaging 102.59 centners of cotton per hectare* in 1947. Thirty to forty cent-

* One metric centner=220.46 pounds. One hectare=2.471 acres.

ners of cotton per hectare is a common thing here.

Many of the local collective farms earn an annual income of more than a million rubles, and the best farms, as much as three to four million rubles.

Well-planned modern socialist collective and state farm villages, with schools, clubs, medical centers and kindergartens, dot this formerly unpopu-



IRRIGATED COTTON. This is a general view of an irrigated cotton field in the Kara-Kalpak ASSR.

lated locale, where in the old days one might travel miles before meeting a lone group of nomad cattlebreeders driven here by force of circumstances for the spring months with their emaciated herds.

The offensive against the Hungry Steppe continues. Irrigation canals reach out like blood vessels to ever new parts, and the time is not remote when the entire steppe will be crossed and crisscrossed by a network of these arteries. It has been estimated that when completely irrigated the Hungry Steppe alone will grow more cotton than all of Central Asia under tsarism. Transformed by the labor of the Soviet people into a steppe of abundance, the Hungry Steppe already yields not only cotton, but grain, fruits, silk cocoons and livestock products, of which the quantity will continually increase with time.

And the Hungry Steppe is only one sector on the broad front of the offensive against the desert being waged by the Soviet peoples, who are putting into effect the great Stalin plan of transforming nature.

The creative work of the Uzbek people is changing the aspect of large tracts of land, making the rivers flow into once arid places. Geographers are continually obliged to reconsider and revise the maps of the republics.

A veritable river of life is the Great Ferghana Canal which bears the name of Stalin; it stretches almost 200 miles,

cutting across the whole of the Ferghana Valley from east to west. Built under the Soviet system, it has not only ensured a full supply of water to those districts of the Ferghana Valley where the old irrigation systems could not satisfy the water requirements of the growing areas planted with crops by the collective farms, but has also breathed life into the large and formerly completely arid tract in the central part of



COTTON PICKER. Tadjikhan Raimova, an Uzbek collective farm woman, holds the large white bolls.

the valley. The Yaz-Yavan and Uch-Kurgan steppes, the Kzyl-Ravat and Savai arid steppes—these geographical names met on old maps of the Ferghana Valley are today anachronisms, having been transformed, upon receiving water, into fertile fields and gardens.

Kzyl-Kum, which translated means "red sands," gave the people nothing in the past. Today life blossoms here. All kinds of cultural institutions for the collective farmers and workers in the state livestock farms have sprung up here: clubs, red corners,* schools, medical centers, power stations. The traveling cinema brings the livestock breeders frequent treats, planes regularly drop the mail and the latest newspapers near the wells, where life is centered, the radio transmits the latest news and concert programs. As they tend their herds in Kzyl-Kum the collective farmers and state farm workers do not feel cut off from the big cultural centers of the country.

Now they have embarked on a tremendous program for further improvement of the villages of Kzyl-Kum, which are to become beautiful green oases.

Forests have been planted on large tracts of sandy desert land in Uzbekistan. The sak-sayul and other trees and bushes adapted to desert conditions hold down the sands and prevent their shifting under the action of the wind. At the same time the new forests act as a barrier to the hot winds which blow from the deserts and used to do great harm to the crops planted in the irrigated areas of Uzbekistan. Today the planting of protective forest belts along the edges of the desert is taking on increasingly greater scope.

The happy and peaceful constructive labor of the Uzbek people, who thanks to the Soviet system have become the masters of their land and fully enjoy the fruits of their own creative work, is transforming ever new districts of the republic. Armed with the latest technical equipment and modern science, the Uzbeks are subordinating nature to their will, transforming it, making it serve the great goal of multiplying the riches of the country where the working people are their own masters.

* A place in a school, factory, dwelling building, collective farm, or other enterprise where people can come to read books, magazines and newspapers, participate in table games, or hold meetings and discussions.



STALIN COLLECTIVE FARM. This photo shows the central section of the farm which is located on the Salsk Steppe, a region that has been transformed through irrigation and modern methods of agriculture.

Socialist Revolution Brought New Life To the Salsk Steppe

By Constantine Tokarev

I WENT to the Salsk Steppe for the first time in June, 1949, remembering what I had read about it in the old Brokhaus and Efron Encyclopedia. This encyclopedia says that southeast of Rostov-on-Don there stretches a wild and droughty steppe called the Salsk Steppe, that the banks of the Sala River are sparsely populated, that the soil is almost all clay and saline, hardly suitable for cultivation, and that the inhabitants' chief occupation is livestock breeding.

From the history of the development of the Salsk Steppe I knew that prior to

the advent of Soviet power it belonged to the Don Cossack Region . . . But the Don Cossacks avoided settling in the Salsk Steppe, knowing its rigorous climate with its sharp temperature fluctuations from severe frosts in the winter to scorching heat in the summer, accompanied by dry winds and black storms which frequently destroyed even the wild steppe grass. Yet the free Salsk soil attracted settlers from the overpopulated provinces like a magnet. These settlers pressed close to the Sala and Manych rivers and laboriously tilled

the land with horse-drawn plows. But the shallowly plowed soil, deeply interwoven with the roots of wild grasses and lacking moisture, yielded poor harvests—from 10 to 20 poods* per dessiatine.† Also the "all-powerful" Prince Trubetsky and the other gentry who owned vast estates here failed to obtain any more or less decent harvests. This gave regional Ataman of the Don Cos-

* 1 pood=36.113 pounds.

† 1 dessiatine=2.6997 acres.

sacks, Ushakov, good reason for thus summing up the poor results of grain cultivation in this area: "In the Salsk Steppe," he wrote, "rye yields a 14-pood harvest. There aren't nor can there be any better yields here."

This severe Ataman judgment against Salsk farming was annulled by the Soviet people. Collectivization of agriculture has radically changed the entire way of life of the tillers of the soil and has created for them all the conditions necessary for the successful development of the Salsk Steppe. Instead of the estates of princes and gentry there have been created here in Soviet times huge state farming establishments—sovkhozes. I visited one of them—the Giant Grain-Growing State Farm. It has an area of more than 69,000 acres under crops and owns several hundred tractors and farming machines, including 100 self-propelled combines of the latest make.

Instead of the small isolated peasant farmsteads, the entire Salsk Steppe has in the years of collectivization been covered with huge farming co-operatives—kolkhozes. These collective farms are the result of the voluntarily joining together of both the tillers of the soil and the cattle breeders, who are today cultivating their land not with small, puny horse-drawn plows, but with powerful, tractor-drawn, deep-furrow plows and machines, conducting their work on scientific principles, and raising pedigreed stock on their collective livestock farms. In the Salsk District alone, which occu-

pies only a small portion of the steppe, I visited three state machine-and-tractor stations. They own close to 300 tractors and more than 100 harvester combines with which they serve the neighboring collective farms. All plowing and harvesting is mechanized here to the extent of 90 per cent. Even afforestation of the steppe is done by machines. In conformity with the Stalin plan for transforming nature, two afforestation stations have been set up in the Salsk District for this purpose, equipped with tractors and numerous machines.

The outward appearance of the Salsk Steppe has also undergone radical changes. Let us recall how according to the Brokhaus and Efron Encyclopedia it looked before the revolution: "The territory between the left bank of the Sala and the right bank of the Manych rivers represents a flat and monotonous steppe . . . there are no woods . . ." Instead of this dreary picture, I beheld an altogether different and greatly transformed steppe. From end to end it was studded with collective farm settlements, scientifically cultivated fields and plantations intersected with green wooded windbreaks. The collective and state farms are conducting a concerted drive against drought and are remaking the nature of the steppe. In the past 15 years there have appeared on the Salsk Steppe wooded shelter belts aggregating an area of several thousand acres. And each year they are being extended. In the Salsk District alone the collective farmers and state farm workers in the



STATUE OF STALIN. The monument stands at the head of the Nevinnomyssky Canal.

past four years of the postwar Five-Year Plan, with the aid of machines, have planted 2,250 acres with forest shelter-belts, 148 acres with forest nurseries, almost 900 acres with orchards, and 1,082 acres with vineyards. In addition to this a good 240,000 trees have been planted along the Salsk streets and roads of the District. The J. V. Stalin Collective Farm has on its fields 11 wooded windbreaks aggregating a stretch of more than six miles, running at intervals of 1,640 feet apart. Thus, its fields are safely protected against the southeastern dry winds, and the steppe itself, formerly treeless and desertsic, has now become a forest steppe.

I saw yet another gratifying thing in the Salsk Steppe—water and lots of it! It appeared here, in the droughty steppe, at the will of Soviet men led by the Soviet Government and the Communist Party. In the postwar years, work has been completed in the Stavropol Territory on the construction of the Nevinnomyssky Canal, which has brought the Kuban River waters to the Salsk Steppe and has turned the Manych into a deep river. Besides that, in 1949, the collective farms of the Salsk District had by concerted effort built a huge dam across the Gniloi Yegorlik gully, forming an enormous reservoir accumulating spring water, which has become known as the "Salsk Sea." Now, a hydroelectric station is being erected on the dam. On the "Salsk Sea" a sanatorium has already



COLLECTIVE FARM CHAIRMAN. Serafim Zimovets, right, is pictured with his closest aide, the agronomist Alexei Maltsev.

been built in which every collective farm has its own section. The shores of the new "sea" are being planted with trees and orchards. Today there are in the Salsk District 51 ponds, aggregating a total surface area of 3,597 acres and containing 1,332,560,000 cubic feet of water.

Trees and water have not only changed the outward appearance of the Salsk Steppe; they also moderated its dry climate and have created here a climate which is conducive to farming. Instead of the former rye, the collective and state farmers are now raising the most valuable of grain crops—winter and spring wheat—as well as sunflower seed, corn, and barley. The grass-and-crop rotation system of farming, which is being adopted by the collective and state farms, has increased grain crop yields. Thus, the collective farmers today are raising up to 100 poods of wheat per hectare* throughout the entire Salsk District. The peasants prior to collectivization could not even dream of such yields. In the past few years, irrigated farming has been launched here, growing such entirely new crops for this area as cotton, rice, and sesame. In addition, grape and fruit growing, truck gardening, and beekeeping are being extensively developed here.

Scorching winds from the Astrakhan

* 1 hectare=2.471 acres.



COMBINE OPERATOR. Fyodor Melnikov, a collective farmer, at the wheel of a harvester combine.



GRAIN ELEVATORS. During the harvest season on the Giant State Farm, the elevators are busy day and night.

desert invade the Salsk Steppe today as in former days. Thus the summer of 1949 was highly unfavorable for the Salsk farmers. In June the drought attained record intensity. An old-timer of these parts, Yelisei Yeroshenko, 74-year-old collective farmer of the village of Novy Yegorlik, told me that a drought similar to the one that had attacked the Salsk Steppe in 1949 had not occurred here for many years. The old peasant recalled a droughty year in the distant past and told me how the peasants had fared then:

"In those days I was still young. My father and I plowed and planted seven dessiatines. The crops shot up well. In May we had a light rain, but then the heat set in. Just like now, you couldn't go out without a cap because the sun was killing. Nor could you walk barefoot; the ground was as hot as fire. Then the scorching winds came, and in a week and a half all our rye and oats, all our crops perished completely. What could a peasant do? Many adults left their families in search of work. But where could one find work in a year of such bad omen? That year we collected all kinds of roots in the steppe, killed and ate all our livestock. When the winter set in there was rank starvation and sickness. Dozens of small children died in our village."

This story paints a dismal yet true picture of the impotence of the peasants of those days against the elements and

their sufferings in times of severe drought.

"The situation is altogether different today," says Yelisei Yeroshenko. "By our own labor, and with the aid of the State, which equipped us with machines and scientific farming methods, we have ensured our collective farms against drought, and today, no matter how intensely the dry Astrakhan wind may blow, our winter wheat will withstand it . . ."

Indeed, the winter wheat raised on the enriched soil and protected by wooded shelter belts excellently withstood the severe dry winds against which even the steppe weeds could not hold out.

I left the Salsk Steppe just before harvest time in 1949 and returned in February, 1950. I again visited the Giant State Farm, the J. V. Stalin Collective Farm, and a number of other collective farms. Last year, despite the drought and dry winds, they all reaped a good grain harvest. Winter wheat in the Giant State Farm and in neighboring collective farms withstood the dry winds and yielded an average of 100 poods per hectare.

Besides the J. V. Stalin Collective Farm I also visited the S. M. Budyonny Collective Farm, the Ukraine Collective Farm, and the Novy Yegorlik Collective Farm. In each of them the collective farmers have set up many branches of

farming worth many millions of rubles. Everything, including the livestock farms, has been mechanized. They all have their own water supply system and electricity. Electricity is used to milk cows and shear sheep. The new houses of the collective farmers built in the postwar years in place of those burned down by the Hitler invaders hardly differ from city dwellings for their conveniences and comforts. Each collective farm has its own club with its library, reading room, and its large hall where motion pictures are shown and amateur art concerts are given.

I also visited old Yelisei Yeroshenko in his new, commodious home next to the House of Socialist Culture in the village of Novy Yegorlik. Around the family table together with the old man were seated his sons and grandchildren who received an education in the village secondary school and in the neighboring city of Salsk. The Yeroshenko family has earned so much bread grain, produce, and wine working on the Novy Yegorlik Collective Farm that they cannot possibly consume it in a whole year.

Together with Yelisei Yeroshenko we visited his old friend, Zakhar Tarannik, a former farmhand and now the collective farm chief herdsman. His family consists of three adult members: his daughter Anna works as a milkmaid on the collective's dairy farm; his son Peter and the latter's wife Yekaterina work in a field team. The family has



STATE FARM'S HARVEST. Three Stalinets-6 combines are used in tandem in harvesting winter wheat.

not yet consumed the products it received from the farm in 1948 when the Tarannik family earned more than 12,000 pounds of bread grain, huge quantities of vegetables and other produce, and 4,950 rubles in cash. In 1949, despite the drought, the collective farm netted a profit of several million rubles. The Tarannik family's earnings in kind and cash were more than that for 1948, and they are living prosperously. As his daughter intends to be married soon to one of the collective farm's young herdsmen, Zakhar Tarannik asked her:

"Well, daughter, how much money

do you want for your trousseau and wedding? Speak up, don't be shy. If 2,000 rubles isn't enough, I will give you 3,000. We have plenty of money, you know."

That is how the overwhelming majority of the tillers of the soil and cattle breeders live today in the Salsk collective farms. And so the winter passes here in the merriment of wedding parties and in the thorough preparations for spring work. By spring all three state machine-and-tractor stations of the Salsk District had already overhauled their tractors and machines. The collective farms had prepared their seeds and farm implements. The horses and oxen had been put on increased rations.

When the day's work is finished the collective-farm clubs and houses of culture show motion pictures and give amateur dramatic performances and concerts, and the collective farmers enjoyably spend their leisure which they have earned by their conscientious labor.

In the collective-farm villages one now meets the new cultured inhabitants of this remade steppe. And the old encyclopedic descriptions of this steppe have now become obsolete and outdated. The Salsk Steppe, formerly wild and practically neglected, has in the years of collectivization been transformed into a well-populated and flourishing region, with a still more beautiful future. This future is ensured by the ever wider application of advanced scientific farming methods and the successful realization of the Stalin plan for transforming nature.



COLLECTIVE FARM JAZZ BAND. The young people of the Stalin Collective Farm have organized their own musical group.

Life on the Collective Farms Of Soviet Tajikistan

TAJIKISTAN, a land with a vast chain of the highest mountains in the USSR, powerful mountain rivers, and fertile valleys, is in that corner of the Soviet Union which borders on Afghanistan, India, and China.

In prerevolutionary times, Tajikistan was part of the Emirate of Bokhara and was one of the most backward outskirts of tsarist Russia.

The Great October Socialist Revolution opened up for the Tajik people the road to a new, happy life. The consistent realization of the Lenin-Stalin national policy regenerated the previously suppressed nationalities of former tsarist Russia and led to the efflorescence of their economy and national culture. Tajikistan is a graphic example of this.

After the collective farm system conquered in the villages of Tajikistan, the life of the peasant became unrecognizable.

Collective work, advanced Michurin agrobiological science, and highly mechanized agriculture created conditions for an unheard-of, rounded development of the Republic's agriculture. The Tajik cotton growers became famous throughout the Soviet Union for their harvests of the best fine-fibered cotton. Top varieties of apricots are cultivated in Tajikistan, and the Isfara dried peach, Kanibadam almond, Ura-Tyube raisin, and Kyrgan-Tyube pistachio are the tastiest in the Soviet Union. The Tajik collective farmers are justly proud of their Lokai mountain horses, Gissar fat-tailed rams, and the strong Pamir yaks.

During the dark days of the rule of the Emir of Bokhara, practically the entire population was illiterate on the present territory of Tajikistan. Today there are 3,000 schools functioning in the Republic. Schools exist on every collective farm in Tajikistan. A big secondary school has been opened on the Stalin Collective Farm of Leninabad District.

No newspapers were published in prerevolutionary Tajikistan. At the present time seven republican newspapers, six magazines, and 64 regional and district papers are published in Tajikistan.

They all have a large circulation. The Tajik collective farmers subscribe to thousands of copies of the newspapers. The Stalin Collective Farm alone daily receives 1,812 copies of various newspapers.

A whole army of innovators of socialist production has grown up in Tajikistan.

For high cotton yields and for successes in the development of cattle-breeding during 1947-1949, the title of Hero of Socialist Labor was conferred upon 229 collective farmers, and about 10,000 collective farm men and women were awarded orders and medals of the Soviet Union.

The Leninabad District is the second homeland for Egyptian cotton. Soviet plant breeders, innovators of collective farm production based on the Michurin science, not only made the "Egyptian" variety fertile, but also transformed it, cultivated new fine-fibered varieties of cotton, surpassing all other varieties of the world in quality and crop yields. The cotton yield increased fourfold. And individual teams and brigades, led by experts of high yields, gather 82 and more centners* of raw cotton per hectare.†

Twenty-three clubs, 24 libraries with a collection of 100,000 books, 7 cinema installations, 19 parks of culture and rest, and 29 children's nurseries and kindergartens function on the 19 collective farms of the district. Thirteen electric power stations supply electricity to the homes of collective farmers and for production purposes. The foremost collective farms are building rest homes, palaces of culture, and stadiums and are installing radio relay and telephone service in the villages.

In the district, where previously there was one literate person to every 200, now there are 42 secondary and elementary schools, and more than 3,000 collective farmers have received a higher and a specialized secondary education. Twenty-nine hospitals and medical stations are at the people's service.

* 1 centner equals 220.46 pounds.

† 1 hectare equals 2.471 acres.



SOWING COTTON. Tractor Driver De Artykov works in a field on the Bolshevik Collective Farm in Tajikistan.



IRRIGATION CANAL. The water problem in Tajikistan has been solved by creating vast irrigation systems.



FARMERS' CLUB. This building is the cultural center of the Stalin Collective Farm.



AGED COLLECTIVE FARMERS. Pensioners of the Stalin Collective Farm have their own rest home.



RADIO RELAY STATION. The Stalin Collective Farm in Tajikistan operates its own radio system. It plays an important role in community life.



LESSON ON COTTON GROWING. Agricultural study groups function at the farm club. Agronomist N. Mukhaddinov conducts a lesson.



SECONDARY SCHOOL. The Stalin Collective Farm has its own secondary school. Gulnara Azimova, study department head, is shown with her pupils, daughters of the collective farmers.



STADIUM DECORATORS. Collective farm artist H. Saidov, center, works on the project with two of his helpers.

Champions of Peace

By M. Kotov

Executive Secretary of the Soviet Peace Committee

LETTERS from all corners of the Soviet land keep arriving daily at house No. 10 Kropotkinskaya Street in Moscow, the office of the Soviet Peace Committee. The envelopes bear various postmarks. There are letters from Sakhalin, Pamir, Siberia, the Ukraine, Byelorussia, sunny Armenia, the Kazakh steppes, and many other places.

Letters also arrive from abroad, from peace supporters of many countries. What are the people writing about, what are the questions that interest them? These remarkable human documents are expressions of dearly cherished thoughts of peace. These letters, while filled with anger and hatred toward the warmongers, are expressive of the ardent desire of those who write them to make their contribution to the people's struggle for peace. Plain people approve the appeal of the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress to ban the atomic weapon and to consider as a war criminal the government that first dares to use it against any other country.

A folklore narrator from the village of Troporevo, Moscow Region, 70-year-old Mikhail Fyodorovich Protasov, writes:

"I ask the Soviet Peace Committee to add my signature to the appeal of the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress. I add my signature to those of all men of good will for peace, against the warmongers. I took part in two world wars, and my son was killed in the last war. Like all Soviet people I do not want war and vote for the prohibition of the atom bomb."

Here is another letter bearing the Chelyabinsk postmark, written by a construction worker, Pyotr Nikolayev. His letter is also brief.

"I, a construction worker from the Urals, like all Soviet people am signing the appeal of the Stockholm session of the World Peace Congress. We will force the warmongers to retreat. They are trying to frighten us with the hydrogen bomb, but we are not afraid of this

bomb even if it should ever be invented. We Russians, we Soviet people are not so easily intimidated. Let the warmongers bear this in mind."

An ordinary member of a collective farm in the Altai, an invalid of the Patriotic War, 59-year-old Ivan Ivanovich Korolev, expresses his feelings in the following way:

"I want to say a word about peace," he writes, "about what is worrying me, a plain Soviet man. In the newspapers I read about the warmongers. They are thirsting for the blood of the people. But these gentlemen will suffer defeat. I would like to say a few plain words to the workers and peasants, the peace champions in other countries: Dear friends, by concerted efforts we shall smash the backbone of the warmongers. The atom bomb must be outlawed. May he be cursed who first uses it. Let the enemies of peace tremble at our harmonious voice: We want peace, we want to live in happiness, we do not want war."

Everybody writes—people in various walks of life, of different ages, young and old, pioneers and school children. Here is a letter from Constantine Petrovich Pisarev, a teacher from the city of Serpukhovo.

"I understand perfectly well what war is," he writes. "I began to tread its path as an ordinary soldier manning a flame projector at the Valdai lakes and finished it after passing in battles through Poland and Germany. Together with all other Soviet soldiers we knocked the last nail into the coffin of the 'world's conqueror'—Hitler.

"After the war I returned to peaceful labor. I live in Serpukhovo and work in a school; I have my own house, an orchard and kitchen garden, and am well off. My wife also works in the school, and my daughter is growing up and is a third grade pupil at school. Our total monthly earnings amount to 3,000 rubles. This is quite enough, and my family has everything it needs. In 1948 I spent my holidays at the

Yalta health resort and in 1949 in the Caucasus. Every summer my daughter has the opportunity, like all Soviet children, to spend the summer holidays in children's camps and at children's playgrounds. We are leading a many-sided active life and look to the morrow with confidence. The millions of families in my country lead an equally happy and joyous life.

"The question arises, how could I and my countrymen, who drained the bitter cup of the last war, want a new war?

"Today, when the warmongers are brazenly challenging the world, when everybody can see that military bridgeheads are being built and reserves accumulated for a new sanguinary war, when the knife of the cannibal is aimed at the heart of peace, millions of plain people must declare war against war. As a Soviet intellectual, I, together with my people, vote for banning the atomic weapon and for considering as a war criminal the government that first uses the atom bomb." Thus Pisarev, the teacher, concludes his letter.

On the table are blue, pink and white envelopes. They are written in various languages. Let us read some of the letters that the Soviet Peace Committee received from abroad, from ordinary people in other countries. Here is a letter from Denmark written by Sørensen, an ordinary Dane.

"... I am not a Communist," he writes, "and I am little interested in politics, but this does not alter things. We are all living on the same planet and are dependent upon one another. The best path is the path of friendship.

"There is also another path instead of friendship, which the warmongers have chosen. That path is hostility, which leads to war. But we have firmly resolved to work for the cause of peace no matter what the price."

This is what an ordinary Dane writes. His letter expresses the thoughts of the entire Danish people who are thirsting for peace.

In Defense of Peace

PEACE-loving nations of the world are coming out actively against the machinations of the warmongers. More than 100,000,000 persons have already signed the Stockholm appeal calling for the prohibition of the atomic weapon and branding as a war criminal that government which first uses this weapon.

Thus the campaign to collect signatures has taken on tremendous scope. The struggle for peace has turned into the mightiest movement of today, embracing all continents and all countries of the world.

The paramount significance of the world campaign to collect signatures consists in its expression of the ever-growing understanding by broad public circles, of the very simple and, at the same time, great truth which lies at the foundation of the whole movement of peace supporters. This truth is: In the struggle against the threat of a new world war, all honest people of good will of all races and nations, different religious beliefs and political views, not only must but can unite.

The great referendum of peace supporters is going on. The Stockholm appeal sounds as a tocsin all over the world, calling peace supporters together for the struggle against the warmongers.

—From 'Pravda.'

Peace Champions

(Continued from page 378)

The warmongers are basely slandering the Soviet Union. They try to conceal from the people the truth about the Soviet Union's peaceful policy. But this truth they will never succeed in hiding. The letter from a peace supporter in Sweden is another proof of this. Alexander Fadeyev, Soviet delegate to the Stockholm session of the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress, spoke at one of the meetings in Sweden. Present at this meeting was a man named Pederson, and this is what he writes to Alexander Fadeyev:

"Dear friend:

"Sincere thanks for the great speech you made during your stay in Sweden. That was the first time I had the occasion to hear someone directly from

(Continued on page 380)



ROMANIA. Factory workers sign peace petitions.



ALBANIA. Peace Committee members sign appeal.



CHINA. The liberated people demand world peace.

Memorandum of the Soviet Government

On the Antarctic Regime Question

On June 7, the Government of the Soviet Union forwarded to the Governments of the United States of America, Great Britain, France, Norway, Australia, Argentina and New Zealand through its diplomatic representatives in the capitals of the preceding States the following memorandum with regard to the question of the regime in the Antarctic.

SINCE the autumn of 1948 mention has been made by spokesmen of the Foreign Ministries of the United States, Great Britain, and certain other countries in a number of their statements, as well as in world press reports, of negotiations on the Antarctic initiated by the USA Department of State and conducted by the United States of America, Great Britain, France, Norway, Australia, New Zealand, Argentina, and Chile. According to those statements made by the spokesmen of the Foreign Ministries of certain states and the press reports, it follows that the purpose of the negotiations is to settle the question of the regime in the Antarctic.

The Government of the USSR cannot agree to such a question as that of the Antarctic regime being settled

Peace Champions

(Continued from page 379)

the Soviet Union. It is a shame that the Swedish radio did not permit the voice of the great fighters for peace to be broadcast from our country. It was possible for us to read the full account only in the Communist press. Long live the Soviet Union!"

There are dozens, hundreds of such letters in various languages, truly magnificent documents written by fighters for peace. These letters express one great feeling of the people of good will—the striving for peace, hatred toward the warmongers, the desire to make their contribution to the cause of the struggle for a lasting peace.

without its participation. In this connection the Soviet Government deems it necessary to call to mind the outstanding services rendered by Russian navigators in discovering the Antarctic. It is a universally recognized fact that at the beginning of the nineteenth century the Russian voyagers Bellingshausen and Lazarev were the first to reach the shores of the Antarctic and circumnavigate this continent, thereby proving that the widespread view existing at that time to the effect that there was allegedly no land beyond the South Polar Circle was erroneous. This service rendered by the Russian navigators is no less important than the explorations conducted later on the continent itself and around its shores by expeditions of certain countries whose representatives now declare their interest in defining the regime in the Antarctic.

As is known, the territory of the Antarctic and its adjacent waters are of great value from the economic point of view, and in this respect the Antarctic Continent is of importance not only for the States listed previously which are participating in the negotiations on the Antarctic regime, but also for many other States, including the Soviet Union. It is sufficient to point out that nine-tenths of the world's whaling is done precisely in the Antarctic waters. The USSR is engaged in the whaling industry and is a party to the International Whaling Convention of 1946. Its whaling flotillas regularly operate in the Antarctic waters.

The same should also be noted with regard to the scientific importance of the Antarctic, inasmuch as this continent and the adjacent islands present a convenient base for conducting highly important meteorological observations which are of importance for the northern hemisphere too.

Soviet public circles have already concentrated attention on the aforementioned circumstances. In particular, these circumstances were stressed in the

resolution carried by the general meeting of the Geographical Society of the USSR of February 10, 1949, in which the society underscored the extremely great importance of the discoveries made by Russian navigators in the Antarctic.

The Soviet Government deems it necessary to state that in accordance with international practice all countries concerned should be invited to take part in discussing the regime of any sphere of international importance. The Soviet Government holds that this international practice should also be observed in settling the question of the Antarctic. It has already had occasion to indicate the unlawfulness of the separate solution of the question as to state ownership of the Antarctic in the official note to the Norwegian Government dated January 27, 1939.

In view of the preceding statements, the Soviet Government cannot recognize as lawful any decision on the Antarctic regime taken without its participation. It holds that insofar as the destiny of the Antarctic is of interest to many countries, it would be expedient at the present time to discuss the question of the Antarctic regime on an international plane, with a view to reaching such an agreement as would accord with the legitimate interests of all States concerned.

On its part the Soviet Government is ready to consider any proposals advanced by the Governments concerned, both as regards the way in which the aforementioned question should be discussed and as regards the character of the Antarctic regime.

In conclusion, the memorandum points out that the Soviet Government would be grateful to the Governments of the United States of America, Great Britain, France, Norway, Australia, Argentina, and New Zealand if they would communicate their views upon the said question.

Russian Navigators Were the First To Discover the Antarctic

By Academician Lev Berg

President of the Geographical Society of the USSR

JULY 16, 1950, will mark the 131st anniversary of the departure from Kronstadt of the famous Russian Antarctic expedition, renowned for the discovery of the Antarctic mainland. The leaders of this expedition—Captain Faddei Bellingshausen and Lieutenant Mikhail Lazarev—may well be called the Columbuses of the sixth continent of the earth.

After the discovery of America, geographers arrived at the conclusion that there should be land near the South Pole. But none of the mariners of those days had seen this land. The British navigator, James Cook, after vainly searching for this land, stated that he had proved without doubt that no mainland existed beyond the South Polar Circle. This view prevailed up to the time when Russian sailors found the Antarctic and entered it on the map.

In 1819, the Russian naval ministry equipped an expedition of two vessels to the South Pole. The sloop, *Vostok*, 40 meters* long, was commanded by

Captain (subsequently Admiral) Bellingshausen (1779-1852), the sloop, *Mirny*, by Lieutenant (subsequently Admiral) Lazarev (1788-1851). Professor of Astronomy Ivan Simonov, subsequently rector of Kazan University, sailed with Bellingshausen in the *Vostok*, and conducted astronomical observations during the Antarctic expedition. Simonov was also a versatile naturalist who left valuable notes on the voyage.

On July 16, 1819, the two Russian sloops left Kronstadt, and by the end of that year they had reached South Georgia Island in the southernmost part of the Atlantic Ocean. Here the mariners discovered Annenkov Island, from which they sailed to the archipelago of the South Sandwich Isles, where they discovered the islands of Leskov, Vysoky, and Zavadovsky.

On January 16, 1820, at a latitude of 69°21' south, the Russian sailors found themselves near the Antarctic mainland in the vicinity of Princess Martha Land. These shores were not visited by anybody nor entered on the map. It is clear, however, that the hilly ice which Bellingshausen described as stretching from East to West represented the edge of the Antarctic mainland. This was the southernmost point reached by the Russian expedition.

On February 5, 1820 the expedition was again in the vicinity of the Antarctic mainland in the area of Princess Reinhilda Land.

On January 11, 1821, the Russian voyagers discovered Peter I Island in the Antarctic part of the Pacific Ocean. "It is impossible to express in words," writes the chief of the expedition, "the joy which appeared on all faces at the shouts of 'land!' 'land!' This delight was not surprising after the long, monotonous voyage, under constant, mortal danger, through ice, snow, rain and fog . . . As the *Mirny* approached, we hoisted



Admiral Faddei Bellingshausen

the flags, Lazarev congratulated me by flag signals on the discovery of the island, and when he came astern of the *Vostok*, the men ascended the shrouds and gave three cheers."

Peter I Island is 30 kilometers* long and 11 kilometers wide, reaching an altitude of 1,220 meters above sea level, and lies considerably south of the Polar Circle; the center of the island lies at 68°50' south latitude. The expedition was not able to anchor off the island because of the ice.

A week later the Russian expedition discovered hilly land they named Alexander I Land. At present it is considered that Alexander I Land is a large island, separated from the mainland by a narrow strait, more than 500 kilometers long. Although it has not yet been finally proved whether Alexander I Land is a part of the mainland or a large island, there can be no doubt that even



Admiral Mikhail Lazarev

* 1 meter equals 3.28083 feet.

* 1 kilometer=.621 of a mile.

if this is an island, it lies close to the mainland.

At the end of another week the voyagers reached the South Shetland Isles. The islands, entered on the map, were named in honor of the battles of the Patriotic War of 1812: Borodino, Smolensk, Berezina, Maly Yaroslavets, and so forth.

Steering northeast, Bellingshausen, Lazarev, and their fellow-voyagers discovered three islands which they named Three Brothers. In these regions, the expedition met with shoals of whales. Soon after, Admiral Mordvinov Island, Mikhailov Island and Vice-Admiral Shishkov Island were discovered.

In July, 1821, the Russian sailors re-

turned to Kronstadt after a voyage of 751 days, during which they covered a route of more than 92,000 kilometers, having sailed around the Antarctic mainland and thrice approached its shores.

A description of this remarkable voyage was published by Bellingshausen under the title *Two Voyages in the Antarctic Ocean and a Voyage around the World during 1819, 1820, and 1821*. The report was published in two volumes, with an atlas of maps and views attached.

The achievements of the Russian sloops, *Vostok* and *Mirny* belong to the most remarkable geographical discoveries in history. Sailing under immeasur-

ably difficult Polar conditions, the leaders of the expedition, thanks to their expert seamanship, brought their sailing vessels unharmed through all dangers, did not lose sight of each other, and suffered from no illnesses among the crews.

The Russian mariners—Bellingshausen and Lazarev, discoverers of the sixth continent—hold one of the most honorable places in the history of world geographical science. They carried the flag of the Russian Navy to the ice floes of the Antarctic and ensured for their people the right to participate in the decision of all questions pertaining to the Antarctic mainland.

Yugoslav Peasantry Gripped by Terror, Poverty and Exploitation

By I. Lanin

THE Tito-Rankovic fascist clique which has wormed itself into power in Yugoslavia has established an intolerable regime of terror and exploitation of the working people. Along with the workers, the Yugoslav peasantry groans under the burden of unbearable taxes and the weariness of forced labor.

Why Dimitar Stoyanov Popovsky Hanged Himself.

THE so-called "peasant labor co-operatives" in Yugoslavia serve the Titoites as an instrument for the wholesale and unmitigated exploitation of the peasants. Tito henchmen who have nothing in common with the toiling peasantry head these "co-operatives." These fascist satraps helped by a whole army of overseers make the peasants work from dawn to dusk, and sometimes all through the night. After bending their backs a whole year in this manner, the peasants are not even given grain enough to keep going. In Kuprinsk District, the peasant members of the pseudo-co-operatives received only about 275 pounds of grain per household in return for a year's work. The few people who had the

temerity to voice their dissatisfaction aloud were immediately arrested and thrown into prison.

Similar steps are taken against those who try to escape from this Tito slavery camouflaged behind the name of "labor co-operatives." When peasant escapes from the "co-operatives" became a mass phenomenon in the village of Ermenovtsy, Alibunar District, the Titoites arrested people by batches. The prisoners were held in one of Rankovic's prisons without water or food, mercilessly clubbed, and generally mistreated.

Cruel exploitation and police reprisal have made the peasants' life unendurable in the extreme. Some of them are joining the underground patriotic struggle against the fascist regime. Others give up in despair and take their own lives. In the village of Boyanchiska, Kavadar District, Dimitar Stoyanov Popovsky, a member of one of Tito's "labor co-operatives" hanged himself. He left a letter behind explaining the reason for his suicide: Rankovic's political police had forbidden him to leave the "co-operative."

It is not only in the "co-operatives" that the Tito clique exploits and plunders the peasants; the lot of those who have still managed to avoid this form of servitude is hardly any better. The Titoites have screwed the tax press up to the last notch. Their tax policy is such that the poorest peasants suffer most, carrying the heaviest part of the burden. Last year the peasants had to give the State chiefly grain and meat; this year the Titoites are also divesting them of their potatoes, beans, onions, cabbage, other vegetables, bacon, milk, eggs, hay, straw, wool, and even bristle and horsehair.

The rate of taxation and deliveries is so high that the peasant households are simply in no condition to meet the levies. And when they fail to do so, police detachments override their villages and lay hands on everything belonging to those who have "defaulted." On arriving in the village of Kovachitsy, a detachment of 45 policemen spent several days there in a drunken orgy, during which they cleaned out the peasants' larders; at night they manhandled

the inhabitants and seized their farm produce. Those who could not muster sufficient quantities of produce were arrested on the false charge of concealing their grain from the State.

Every last cow, hog, and sheep is taken from the peasants on account of deliveries, regardless of how this affects their economy. Brigades of Tito robbers, who forever ransack the villages, lay their thievish hands on everything the peasants own. In the village of Chitluk (Bosanskaya Kraina) 70-year-old Stevan Soldar, two of whose sons laid down their lives in the war against the invaders, could not meet the quota for wool deliveries set for him. Tito's agents took even the woolen blanket from his bed. In the case of Deki Mandich they tore woolen socks off his feet.

By country-wide plunder of the impoverished peasants, the Tito fascist clique ensures itself a sated life, carousing in elegant palaces, and depositing solid sums of capital in foreign banks.

The Corvée System Under Tito.

ONE of the cruelest forms of exploitation to which the Tito clique has been resorting with growing frequency is that of making people work against their wills and without pay for the benefit of foreign capitalists. Tens of thousands are conscripted for this so-called "voluntary work" which includes lumberjacking, ore mining, and so on.

Here is an example of this kind of conscription of "volunteers," taken from Orakhovo District. In this district the Titoites had failed to muster a single volunteer, and many of the peasants had been summoned to the police for a talking-to. When that failed as well, the police staged a real raid on the villages, and in the course of 10 days forcibly dispatched group after group of people to the lumber camps. Police help was also needed to round up the peasants of Islibon, a village in Kochansk District; they were arrested as they worked in their fields.

Conditions are unbearable at these work sites; the peasants are treated like slaves and subjected to totally unbridled exploitation. These conditions can only be compared with exploitation in the

colonial and enslaved countries. To keep the discontented in their place, the Titoites maintain a huge administrative police apparatus in the enterprises. At the Budisavsk brick kilns, manned for the most part by peasants forcibly driven there from the villages, there is one overseer to every three workers.

The Titoites draw extensively on forced labor for lumbering and all kinds of construction jobs, especially of a military character. The big airdrome recently completed at Batazhnitsa was built in the main by peasants working there under duress. The Tito police drive entire villages to fell trees in the forests of Slovenia. Since the mobilized peasants invariably run away, real man-hunts are staged. When several hundred peasants ran away in Travnik, the Tito authorities sentenced those they caught to forced labor without pay.

This compulsory mobilization of the peasants, the effect of which on agriculture is ruinous, is being more and more widely practiced. Faster and faster the country is turning into an enormous camp of forced, chattel labor, where the Titoites are exacting the "corvée" from the peasants.

Growing Peasant Resistance to Tito Clique.

AMONG the wide peasant masses of Yugoslavia there is growing voiceless discontent with the fascist regime of the Tito clique, the regime of unbridled exploitation. The peasants are sabotaging the measures of the authorities, not fulfilling the state delivery plans, running away from the "volunteer" jobs, and so on. Peasant flights from the lumber camps have become a mass phenomenon in Slovenia, for example.

Peasants in the villages of Slabinia, Orakhovo, Gukluka, and Bosanska Dubitsa flatly refused to join the lumber crews on the Kozare Mountains in Bosnia. Branko Malbashich, chief of Rankovic's political police, and prosecutor Veselin Grtsevich made two trips to the place to compel the peasants to haul lumber in their carts. "Persuasion" did no good. In the end the police had to help get the peasants off. But several days later the latter had all taken to

their heels, and once again the police had to go rummaging around the villages at night, dispatching the run-away peasants back to the lumber camps.

At the Danube-Tissa-Danube Canal the Titoites have formed armed night gangs of cutthroats who keep watch over the building workers' camp to keep them from staging getaways. The some three or four thousand peasants who have been driven here by the Rankovic police live under inhuman conditions, and their status is no better than that of disfranchised slaves. There is no machinery at the construction site and all the work has to be done with pick and shovel. Officially the working day is supposed to last 10 hours, but in reality the men work longer.

To this brutal police terror, the building workers reply with sabotage. Work at the site has practically come to a standstill. Although according to "plan" this Titoite canal should open next year, only one per cent of the work has been finished to date, that is, in the course of five years.

Things are in the same fix as regards the Vlasik power station, where the building plan is not being fulfilled month after month, and in the mines, where there are not half as many workers as are needed. The peasants decidedly do not want to work for the Titoites and their de facto bosses—the foreign monopolies. The most politically conscious section of the peasantry is joining the organized resistance movement and keeps in constant touch with the underground groups.

Unable to cope with this growing underground movement, the Tito clique tries to send its provocateurs into it, creating its own "illegal" organizations. One of these is the "illegal" organization known as the "Seliachka Serp" (Peasant's Sickle) with a center in Nis and branches in Panchevo, Belgrade, and other cities. With the help of this and similar organizations, the Tito clique is trying to split the underground movement and especially to divorce the peasantry from the working class. But this only shows how afraid the Titoites are of the growing resistance movement, to which increasing numbers of Yugoslavia's patriotic peasants are flocking.

A Muscovite's Diary

A House of Agricultural Science on the Lenin Collective Farm in the Kuban has been in operation for two years now, helping raise the production of the fields and improve the work of the collective farmers.

The House of Agricultural Science was formed on the basis of the former agricultural laboratory and soon became the center of all-round work in the popularization of the Michurin agrobiological theory, the foremost methods of struggle for high crop yields.

Located in the village of Mikhailov, the House of Agricultural Science is directed by a council consisting entirely of collective farmers. It has a laboratory with many precision instruments, a library where the works of Michurin, Timiryazev, Williams, and Lysenko may be obtained, and it also operates a lecture service center. The center provides specialists who lecture to the peasants on cattle breeding, agronomy, land and forest amelioration, and other agricultural topics.

Grain growers of the Mikhailov community are especially proud of the experimental section. With the help of the farm management and the council of the House of Science, it has become a real school for the study of advanced agricultural methods.

Fields of the Lenin Collective Farm were sowed this year with new varieties of rice developed by the local experts as well as corn and sunflower seed.

Georgia Agriculture Helped by Science

Scientific-research institutes and agricultural experiment stations in Georgia are giving great assistance to the collective farms of the republic.

The staff of the All-USSR Tea and Subtropical Crops Scientific-Research Institute is working on some important projects in subtropical plant breeding and introducing the latest scientific achievements.

This Institute developed a method of planting orange trees closer together in the grove so they protect each other from the wind and become more frost-resistant.

Scientific workers have also achieved

a more rapid drying of the green tea leaf, an improvement in the method of producing Baikhov tea, and a higher quality of brick tea.

The institute maintains four branches in Georgia and has bases in Odessa, Mukachevo, Ismail, and other districts.

Steel Smelters Set Production Records

Pyotr Karpenko, steel smelter of the Novo-Tagilsk Plant, promised to melt a charge in the shortest possible time. He fulfilled his promise. In 6 hours and 45 minutes the melting was completed; 11 tons of steel were obtained for each square meter of open hearth.

Another smelter, Mikhail Prashnik, replaced Pyotr Karpenko and achieved even greater success, obtaining 12.4 tons per square meter, but this was not the limit.

Steel smelter Stepan Pikula achieved an even better record. It took him 6 hours 25 minutes to accomplish the melting—and he obtained 16.1 tons of steel from each square meter.

More Electric Power For Rural Kazakhstan

Hundreds of electric power stations function on the collective and state farms and the machine-and-tractor stations of the Kazakh Republic.

During 1949 alone, 180 stations were erected, and at the end of this year an additional 200 rural electric stations will be placed in operation.

The new stations will serve approximately 500 more collective and state farms.

A recent development has been the erection of powerful hydroelectric inter-collective-farm power stations. The construction of these stations is less expensive because of the economies that are realized in their operation. The Issyk inter-collective farm hydro station recently placed in service in the Alma-Ata Region completes the electrification of collective farms in the Enbekshi-Kazakhsky District.

Electric power is widely used in the collective farm economy of the Kazakh Republic, and more than 2,000 electric motors are used on its collective farms.

Orchard and Gardens Surround Baku Plant

Trees and shrubs of many kinds now surround the Stalin Oil Machine-building Plant in the port city of Baku.

Workers have laid out an orchard around the plant and planted flowers. Some, fond of gardening, have raised hundreds of apple, pear, plum, cherry, and fig trees. Grapevines of the best varieties are thriving also. Last year the young trees bore their first fruit.

At present workers are continuing to plant hundreds of fruit trees, evergreens, and bushes. They are also setting up a hothouse.

Gardens of the second oil field of Buzovnyeft and the metal construction plant are in full bloom, and more and more such gardens are being planted around Baku's oil fields and factories.

Cotton Raisers Vie For Donets Record

Cotton cultivation is being resumed this spring in the Primorsky, Pervomaisky, Budennovsky and Volodarsky Districts south of Stalin Region in the Donets Basin.

Five collective farms served by the Volodarsky machine-and-tractor station will plant cotton on dozens of hectares*. Collective farm crews have already designated the fields for the crop and are stocking fertilizer. A crew of the New Life Collective Farm has pledged to raise 900 kilograms (1,984 pounds) of cotton per hectare.

Cotton-growing collective farms have entered into socialist competition among themselves. Cotton growers of the Second Five-Year Plan Collective Farm in the Volodarsky District have undertaken to grow 1,000 kilograms (2,204 pounds) of cotton per hectare on an area of 25 hectares (61.7 acres).

A cotton growers' conference was held recently in the city of Zhdanov attended by 150 collective farm chairmen, crew and team leaders, and agronomists from the cotton-growing districts of Stalin Region. The conference discussed the question of the methods of growing cotton on the soil of the Donets basin.

* 1 hectare equals 2.471 acres.

Karelian Isthmus Is Health Center

The Karelian Isthmus, above Leningrad, has become a new public health center with its network of sanatoriums and rest homes continuously expanding.

During 1950, 14,000,000 rubles will be expended on the construction and improvement of health-building institutions on the Isthmus, in Petrodvorets, on the Kirov Islands, and in other parts of the Leningrad Region.

A new sanatorium named Sosnovaya Polyana is going up in the village of Serovo. Two other health-building institutions are under construction near Vyborg.

During the current year 55,000 Leningraders will be accommodated at sanatoriums and 184,000 at rest homes.

Leningrad To Plant 400,000 Trees

Approximately 400,000 trees and more than 1,000,000 bushes will be planted in Leningrad and its suburbs during the spring and autumn seasons this year. The trees include 50,000 fruit trees.

Most of the trees and bushes will be planted in the Moscow and Primorye Parks of Victory and the park, Thirty

Years of the Komsomol. Tree planting will also begin on Revolution Square at the Moscow Railway Station and on the embankment of the Fontanka River which cuts across the entire city. Work will also be continued on the improve-

ment of the Obvodny Canal and on planting trees there.

Particular attention is being paid this year to tree planting around blocks of apartment houses and on the lands adjoining medical institutions.

MOSCOW RADIO BROADCASTS IN ENGLISH

June 26—July 16

Radio programs in English will be broadcast from Moscow to the United States on the following schedule from June 26 to July 16.

All time used is Eastern Daylight Saving Time.

Daily evening programs of news, political commentary, and sidelights on Soviet life are broadcast in three periods: from 7:20 P.M. to 8:30 P.M., from 9 P.M. to 10 P.M., and from 10:30 P.M. to 12:00 (midnight).

All programs may be heard on 15.23, 15.11, 11.96, 11.71 and 9.69 megacycles.

The second and third programs are also broadcast on two additional frequencies: 15.18 and 11.82 megacycles.

All programs begin with the news and a review of the press. These are followed by comment on Soviet or international subjects.

The following special features are scheduled for the evening programs:

Mondays, June 26, July 3 and July 10—programs for farmers.

Tuesdays, June 27, July 4 and July 11—programs for youth.

Wednesdays, June 28, July 5 and July 12—scientific and cultural programs.

Thursdays, June 29, July 6 and July 13—programs in Russian for American Slavs.

Fridays, June 30, July 7 and July 14—literary and musical programs entitled: "In the Republics of the Land of the Soviets."

Saturdays, July 1, July 8 and July 15—economic reviews, weekly sports reviews, replies to letters from listeners.

Sundays, July 2, July 9 and July 16—concerts.

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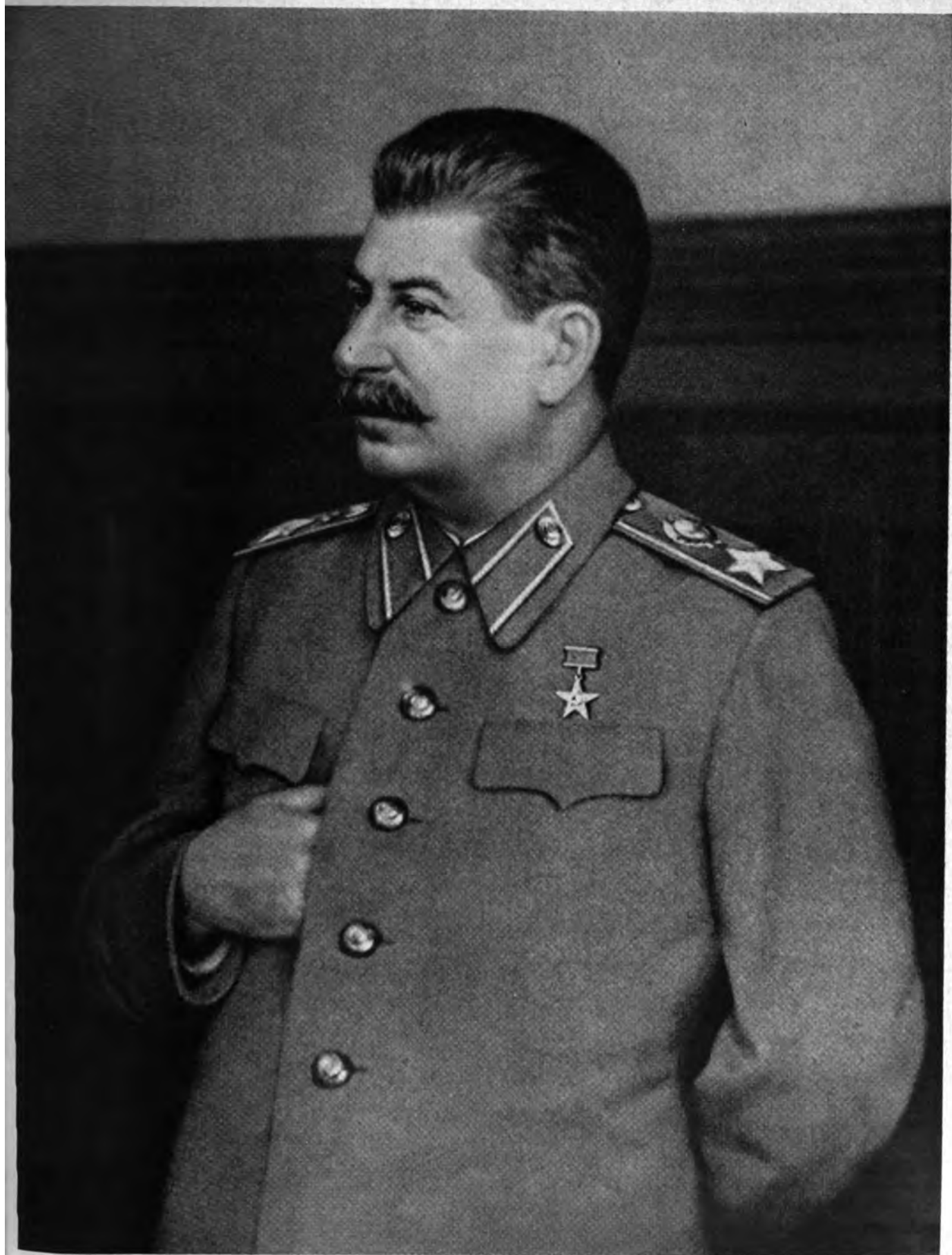
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THE COVER: FRONT: The Supreme Soviet in session. In the right foreground Twice Hero of the Soviet Union Sidor Kovpak, Deputy from Sumy Region of the Ukrainian SSR.
BACK: The Grand Kremlin Palace where the first session of the Supreme Soviet was held.

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Concerning Marxism in Linguistics

By J. Stalin

A GROUP of comrades of the younger generation has asked me to give my opinion in the press on questions relating to the science of language, particularly in reference to Marxism in linguistics. I am not a linguist and can-

not of course satisfy these comrades fully. But as to Marxism in linguistics, as well as in other social sciences, this is a subject with which I have a direct connection. I have therefore consented to answer a number of questions put by these comrades.

QUESTION: Is it true that language is a superstructure on the base?

ANSWER: No, it is not true.

The base is the economic structure of society at a given stage of its development. The superstructure consists of the political, legal, religious, artistic, and philosophical views of society and the political, legal, and other institutions corresponding to them.

Every base has its own superstructure corresponding to it. The base of the feudal system has its superstructure—its political, legal and other views and the corresponding institutions; the capitalist base has its own superstructure, and so has the socialist base. If the base changes or is eliminated, then following this its superstructure changes or is eliminated; if a new base arises, then following this a superstructure arises corresponding to it.

In this respect language radically differs from superstructure. Take, for example, Russian society and the Russian language. During the past 30 years the old, capitalist base was eliminated in Russia and a new, socialist base was built. Correspondingly, the superstructure on the capitalist base was eliminated and a new superstructure created corresponding to the socialist base. The old political, legal, and other institutions were consequently supplanted by new, socialist institutions. But in spite of this the Russian language has remained essentially what it was before the October Revolution.

What has changed in the Russian language in this period? To a certain extent the vocabulary of the Russian language has changed, in the sense that it has been supplemented by a large number of new words and expressions, which have arisen in connection with the rise of a new socialist production, of a new state, a new socialist culture, a new public spirit and ethics, and lastly, in connection with the development of technology and science; a number of words and expressions have changed their meaning, have acquired a new meaning; a number of obsolete words have fallen out of the vocabulary. As to the basic vocabulary and grammatical structure of the Russian language, which constitute the foundation of the language, they, after the elimination of the capitalist base, far from having been eliminated and supplanted by a new basic vocabulary and a new grammatical system of the language, have been preserved in their entirety and have not undergone any serious changes—have been preserved precisely as the foundation of modern Russian.

Further, the superstructure is a product of the base; but this does not mean that it merely reflects the base, that it is passive, neutral, indifferent to the fate of its base, to the fate of the classes, to the character of the system. On the contrary, no sooner does it arise than it becomes an exceedingly active force,

actively assisting its base to take shape and consolidate itself, and doing everything it can to help the new system finish off and eliminate the old base and the old classes.

It cannot be otherwise. The base creates the superstructure precisely in order that it may serve it, that it may actively help it to take shape and consolidate itself, that it may actively strive for the elimination of the old, moribund base and its old superstructure. The superstructure has only to renounce its role of auxiliary, it has only to pass from a position of active defense of its base to one of indifference toward it, to adopt the same attitude to all classes, and it loses its virtue and ceases to be a superstructure.

In this respect language radically differs from superstructure. Language is not a product of one or another base, old or new, within the given society, but of the whole course of the history of society and the history of bases throughout centuries. It was created not by any class, but by all society, by all the classes of society, by the efforts of hundreds of generations. It was created for the satisfaction of needs not of only one class, but of all society, of all the classes of society. Precisely for this reason it was created as a single language for society, common to all members of that society, as the common language of its people. Hence the role of language as an auxiliary, as a means of intercourse between people, consists not in serving one class to the detriment of other classes, but in equally serving all society, all classes of society. This in fact explains why a language may equally serve both the old, moribund system and the new, nascent system: both the old basis and the new basis, both the exploiters and the exploited.

It is no secret to anyone that the Russian language served Russian capitalism and Russian bourgeois culture before the October Revolution just as well as

now serves the socialist system and the socialist culture of Russian society.

The same must be said of the Ukrainian, Byelorussian, Uzbek, Kazakh, Georgian, Armenian, Estonian, Latvian, Lithuanian, Moldavian, Tatar, Azerbaijan, Bashkir, Turkmen, and other languages of the Soviet nations; they served the old, bourgeois systems of these nations just as well as they serve the new, socialist system.

It could not be otherwise. Language exists, and it has been created precisely in order to serve society as a whole, as a means of intercourse between people, in order to be common to the members of society and the single language of society, serving members of society equally, irrespective of their class status. A language has only to depart from this position of being the common language of the people and to give preference and support to any one social group to the detriment of other social groups of that society, and it loses its virtue, ceases to be a means of intercourse between the people of that society, and becomes the jargon of some social group, degenerates, and is doomed to disappear.

In this respect, while it differs in principle from the superstructure, language does not differ from the implements of production, from machines, let us say, which may equally serve a capitalist system and a socialist system.

Further, the superstructure is the product of one epoch, an epoch in which the given economic base exists and operates. The superstructure is therefore short-lived; it is eliminated and disappears with the elimination and disappearance of the given base.

Language, on the contrary, is the product of a whole number of epochs, in the course of which it takes shape, is enriched, develops and becomes polished. A language therefore exists immeasurably longer than any base or any superstructure. This in fact explains why the rise and disappearance not only of one base and its superstructure, but of several bases and their corresponding superstructures have not led in history to the elimination of the given language, to the elimination of its structure, and to the rise of a new language with a new vocabulary and a new grammatical system.

It is more than 100 years since Pushkin died. In this period the feudal system and the capitalist system were eliminated in Russia and the third, a socialist system has arisen. Hence two bases, with their superstructures, have been eliminated, and a new, socialist base has arisen, with its new superstructure. Yet if we take the Russian language, for example, it has not in this great length of time undergone any fundamental change, and the modern Russian language differs very little in structure from the language of Pushkin.

What has changed in the Russian language in this period? In this period the Russian vocabulary has been much enlarged; a great number of obsolete words have dropped out of the vocabulary; the meaning of a large number of words has changed; the grammatical system of the language has improved. As to the general structure of Pushkin's language, with its grammatical system and its basic vocabulary, it has been preserved in all essentials as the basis of modern Russian.

And this is quite understandable. Indeed, what necessity is there, after every revolution, for the existing structure of the language, its grammatical construction and basic vocabulary to be destroyed and supplanted by new ones, as is usually the case with the superstructure? Who would benefit from "water," "earth," "mountain," "forest," "fish," "man," "to walk," "to do," "to produce," "to trade," etc., being called not water, earth, mountain, etc., but something else? Who would benefit from the change of words in a language and the combination of words in sentences following not the existing, but some entirely different grammar? What would be the use to the revolution of such an upheaval in language? History, generally, never does anything of moment without some particular necessity. What, one asks, can be the necessity for such a language upheaval, when it is demonstrated that the existing language and its structure are fundamentally quite suitable for the needs of the new system? The old superstructure can and should be destroyed and replaced by a new one in the course of a few years, in order to give free scope for the de-

velopment of the productive forces of society; but how can an existing language be destroyed and a new one built in its place in the course of a few years without causing anarchy in social life and without creating the threat of the collapse of society? Who but Don Quixotes could set themselves such a task?

Lastly, there is one other radical distinction between superstructure and language. The superstructure is not directly connected with production, with man's productive activity. It is connected with production only indirectly through the economy, through the base. The superstructure therefore does not reflect changes of development of the productive forces immediately and directly, but only after changes in the base, through the prism of changes in production, of changes in the base. This means that the sphere of action of the superstructure is narrow and restricted.

Language, on the contrary, is connected with man's productive activity directly, and not only with man's productive activity, but with all his other activities in all spheres of work, from production to the base and from the base to the superstructure. That is why language reflects changes in production immediately and directly, without waiting for changes in the base. That is why the sphere of action of language, which embraces all spheres of man's activity, is far broader and more varied than the sphere of action of the superstructure. More, it is practically unlimited.

It is this which primarily explains why language, or rather its vocabulary, is in an almost constant state of change. The continuous development of industry and agriculture, of trade and transport, of technology and science, demands that language should supplement its vocabulary with new words and expressions, needed for their operation. And language, directly reflecting these needs, does replenish its vocabulary with new words, and perfects its grammatical system.

Hence:

a) A Marxist cannot regard language as a superstructure on the base;

b) To confuse language and superstructure is a serious error.

QUESTION: Is it true that language always was and is of a class character, that there is no such thing as a non-class language common and uniform to all the people of a society?

ANSWER: No, it is not true.

It is not difficult to understand that in a society which has no classes there can be no such thing as a class language. There were no classes in the primitive communal clan systems, and consequently there could be no class language—the language was then the common and single language of the whole collective body. The objection that the word class should be taken as covering every human collective, including the primitive communal collective, is not an objection but a play on words that is not worth refuting.

As to the subsequent development from clan languages to tribal languages, from tribal languages to the languages of nationalities, and from languages of nationalities to national languages—everywhere and at all stages of development, language, as a means of intercourse between the people of a society, was the common and single language of that society, serving its members equally irrespective of their social standing.

I am not referring here to the empires of the slave and medieval periods, the empires of Cyrus or Alexander the Great, let us say, or of Caesar or of Charles the Great, which had no economic base of their own and were transitory and unstable military and administrative associations. These empires not only did not have, but they could not have a single language common to the whole empire and understood by all the members of the empire. They were conglomerations of tribes and nationalities, each of which lived its own life and had its own language. Consequently, it is not these or similar empires I have in mind, but the tribes and nationalities forming part of an empire which had its own economic base and its own languages which had formed in the distant past. History tells us that the languages of these tribes and nationalities were not class languages, but general languages of the people, common languages for tribes and nationalities, used and understood by all people.

Side by side with this, of course, there were dialects, vernaculars, but they were

dominated by, and subordinated to the single and common language of the tribe or nationality.

Later, with the appearance of capitalism, the elimination of feudal division, and the formation of national markers, nationalities developed into nations, and the languages of nationalities into national languages. History tells us that the national languages are not class, but common languages, common to the members of each nation and constituting the single language of the nation.

It was said above that, as a means of intercourse between the people of a society, language serves all classes of that society equally, and in this respect displays what may be called an indifference to classes. But people, the individual social groups, the classes, are far from indifferent to language. They strive to utilize the language in their own interests, to impose their own special vocabulary, special terms and special expressions upon it. The upper strata of the propertied classes, who are divorced from and detest the people—the nobiliary aristocracy, the upper strata of the bourgeoisie—particularly distinguish themselves in this respect. "Class" dialects, jargons, drawing-room "languages" are created. These dialects and jargons are often incorrectly referred to in literature as the "language of the nobles" or the "bourgeois language" in contradistinction to the "proletarian language" or the "peasant language." For this reason, strange as it may seem, some of our comrades have come to the conclusion that national language is a fiction, and that in reality, only class languages exist.

There is nothing, I think, more erroneous than this conclusion. Can these dialects and jargons be regarded as languages? Certainly not. They cannot, firstly, because these dialects and jargons have no grammatical system or basic vocabularies of their own—they borrow them from the national language. They cannot, secondly, because these dialects and jargons are confined to a narrow

sphere of members of the upper strata of a given class and are entirely unsuitable as a means of intercourse for society as a whole. What, then, have they? They have a collection of specific words reflecting the specific tastes of the aristocracy or the upper strata of the bourgeoisie; a certain number of expressions and turns of speech distinguished by refinement and gallantry, and free of the "coarse" expressions and turns of speech of the national language; lastly, a certain number of foreign words. However, the bulk, that is, the overwhelming majority of the words and the grammatical system are borrowed from the common national language. Dialects and jargon are therefore offshoots of the common national language, possessing no linguistic independence of any kind and doomed to stagnation. Anyone who believes that dialects and jargons can develop into independent languages—that they are capable of ousting and supplementing the national language, has lost all sense of historical perspective and has abandoned the Marxist position.

References are made to Marx, and the passage from his article *St. Max* is quoted where it is said that the bourgeois have "their own language," that this language "is a product of the bourgeoisie," that it is permeated with the spirit of mercantilism and sale and purchase. Certain comrades cite this passage with the idea of proving that Marx believed in the "class character" of the language and denied the existence of a single national language. If these comrades were impartial, they should have cited another passage from this same article, *St. Max*, where Marx, touching on the way common national language arose, speaks of "the concentration of dialects into a single national language as the result of economic and political concentration."

Marx, consequently, did recognize the necessity of a *single* national language as the highest form, to which dialects as lower forms, are subordinate.

What, then, can this bourgeois language be which, according to Marx, "is a product of the bourgeoisie." Do Marx consider it as much a language as the national language, with its own specific linguistic structure? Could he have considered it such a language? Of course

t. Marx merely wanted to say that the bourgeois had polluted the common national language with their huckster cabulary, that the bourgeois, in other words, have their huckster jargon.

It thus appears that these comrades have misrepresented Marx. And they misrepresented him because they quoted Marx not like Marxists, but like dogmatists, without delving into the essence of the matter.

References are made to Engels, and the words from his *The Condition of the Working Class in England* are cited where he says that "... the English working class has with the course of time become a different people from the English bourgeoisie," that "the working men speak a different dialect, have different ideas and concepts, different morals and moral principles, different religion and politics from the bourgeoisie." Certain comrades conclude from this passage that Engels denied the necessity for a common, national language, that he believed, consequently, in the "class character" of language. True, Engels speaks here of a dialect, not of a language, fully realizing that, being an offshoot of the national language, a dialect cannot supplant the national language. But these comrades, apparently, do not regard with sympathy the existence of a difference between language and dialect...

It is obvious that the quotation is appropriate, because Engels here speaks, not of "class languages" but chiefly of class ideas, concepts, morals, moral principles, religion, and politics. It is perfectly true that the ideas, concepts, morals, moral principles, religion, and politics of the bourgeois and proletarian are directly antithetic. But where does national language or the "class character" of language come in here? In the existence of class contradictions in society serve as an argument in favor of the "class character" of language, against the necessity of a common national language? Marxism says that a common language is one of the most important earmarks of a nation, although knowing very well that there are class contradictions within the nation. Do the comrades referred to recognize this Marxist thesis?

References are made to Lafargue, and it is said that in his pamphlet *Language and Revolution* he recognized the "class character" of language, and that he

denied the necessity of a common, national language. This is not true. Lafargue does indeed speak of a "noble" or "aristocratic language" and of the "jargons" of various strata of society. But these comrades forget that Lafargue is not interested in the differences between languages and jargons and, referring to dialects now as "artificial speech," now as "jargon," definitely says in this pamphlet that "the artificial speech of the aristocracy . . . arose out of the common language of the people, which was spoken by bourgeois and artisan, town and country."

Consequently, Lafargue recognizes the existence and necessity of a common national language, and fully realizes that the "aristocratic language" and other dialects and jargons are subordinate to and dependent on a common national language.

It follows that the reference to Lafargue misses the mark.

References are made to the fact that at one time in England the feudal lords talked "for centuries" in French, while the English people spoke English, and this is alleged to be an argument in favor of the "class character" of language and against the necessity of a common national language. This is not an argument, it is more like a joke. Firstly, it is not all the feudal lords that spoke French at that time, but only a small upper stratum of English feudal lords attached to the court and in the counties. Secondly, it was not some "class language" they spoke, but the ordinary national language of the French. Thirdly, we know that this toying with the French language in the course of time disappeared without trace, yielding to the common national language of the English. Do these comrades think that the English feudal lords "for centuries" held intercourse with the English people through interpreters, that they did not use the English language, that there was no common national language of the English at that time, and that the French language in England was then anything more serious than a drawing-room language current only among the narrow circle of upper English aristocracy? How can one possibly deny the existence and the necessity of a common national language on the basis of anecdotal "arguments" like this?

There was a time when Russian aris-

toocrats also toyed with the French language at the tsar's court and in drawing-rooms. They pride themselves on the fact that when they spoke Russian they stumbled into French, that they could only speak Russian with a French accent. Does this mean that there was no common national Russian language at that time in Russia, that the common national language was a fiction, and the "class language" a reality?

Our comrades are here making at least two mistakes.

The first mistake is that they confuse language with superstructure. They think that since superstructure has a class character, language must be a class, and not a common national language. But I have already said that language and superstructure are two different concepts, and that a Marxist must not confuse them.

The second mistake of these comrades is that they conceive the opposing interests of the bourgeoisie and the proletariat, the fierce class struggle between them, as meaning the disintegration of society, as a break of all ties between the hostile classes. They believe that, since society has split and there is no longer a single society but only classes, a common language of society, a national language, is unnecessary. If society is split and there is no longer a common national language, what remains? There remain classes and "class languages." Naturally, every "class language" will have its "class" grammar—a "proletarian" grammar or a "bourgeois" grammar. True, such grammars do not exist in nature. But this does not worry these comrades; they believe that such grammars will appear in due course.

There used to be "Marxists" in our country who asserted that the railways left to us after the October Revolution were bourgeois railways, that it would be unseemly for us, Marxists, to utilize them, that they should be torn up and new, "proletarian," railways be built. For this they were nicknamed "troglo-dytes." . . .

It is obvious that such a primitive anarchist view of society, classes, and language has nothing in common with Marxism. But it undoubtedly exists and continues to prevail in the minds of certain of our muddled comrades.

It is of course wrong to say that because of the existence of a fierce class

struggle society has split into classes which are no longer economically connected one with another in one society. On the contrary, as long as capitalism exists, the bourgeois and proletarians will be bound together by every economic thread as parts of one capitalist society. The bourgeois cannot live and grow rich unless they have hired laborers; the proletarians cannot exist unless they hire themselves to the capitalists. If the economic ties between them were to cease, it would mean the entire cessation of production, and the entire cessation of production would mean the doom of society, and the doom of the classes themselves. Naturally, no class wants to incur self-destruction. Consequently, however sharp the class struggle may be, it cannot lead to the disintegration of society. Only ignorance of Marxism and complete failure to understand the nature of language could have suggested to some of our comrades the fairy tale about the disintegration of society, "class" languages, and "class" grammars.

Reference is further made to Lenin, and it is said that Lenin recognized the existence of two cultures under capitalism, bourgeois and proletarian, and that the slogan of national culture under capitalism is a nationalist slogan. All this is true, and Lenin is absolutely right in this. But where does the "class character" of language come in? When these comrades refer to what Lenin said about two cultures under capitalism, it is evidently with the idea of suggesting to the reader that the existence of two cultures, bourgeois and proletarian, in society means that there must also be two languages, inasmuch as language is linked with culture and, consequently, that Lenin denies the necessity of a common national language, and consequently, that Lenin believes in "class" languages. The mistake of these comrades is that they identify and confuse language with culture. But culture and language are two different things. Culture may be either bourgeois or socialist, but language, as a means of intercourse, is always a common national language and can serve both bourgeois and socialist culture. Is it not a fact that the Russian, Ukrainian and Uzbek languages are now serving the socialist culture of these nations just as well as they served their bourgeois cultures before the October Revolution? Consequently, these comrades are profoundly mistaken

when they assert that the existence of two different cultures leads to the formation of two different languages and to the negation of the necessity of the common language.

When Lenin spoke of two cultures, he proceeded precisely from the precept that the existence of two cultures cannot lead to the negation of a common language and the formation of two languages, that the language must be a common one. When the Bundists accused Lenin of denying the necessity of the national language and regarding culture as "non-national," Lenin as we know vigorously protested and declared that he was fighting bourgeois culture and not a national language, the necessity for which he regarded as indisputable. It is strange that some of our comrades have followed in the footsteps of the Bundists.

As to a common language, the necessity of which Lenin allegedly denies, it would be well to pay attention to the following words of Lenin:

"Language is a most important means of human intercourse; a common language and its unhampered development is one of the most important conditions of really free and broad trade, commensurate with modern capitalism, of the free and broad grouping of the population in all the separate classes."

It follows that our respected comrades misrepresented the views of Lenin.

Reference, lastly, is made to Stalin. The passage from Stalin is quoted where he says that "the bourgeoisie and its nationalist parties were and remain in

this period the chief directing force of such nations." This is all true. The bourgeoisie and its nationalist party really do direct bourgeois culture, just as the proletariat and its internationalist party direct proletarian culture. But where does the "class character" of the language come in? Do not these comrades know that national language is a form of national culture, that national language may serve both bourgeois and socialist culture? Are not our comrades familiar with the well-known formula of the Marxists that the present Russian, Ukrainian, Byelorussian and other cultures are socialist in content and national in form, i.e., in language? Do they agree to this Marxist formula?

The mistake of our comrades is that they do not see the difference between culture and language, and do not understand that culture changes in content with every new period in the development of society, whereas language remains basically the same throughout a number of periods, equally serving both the new culture and the old.

Hence:

a) Language, as a means of intercourse, always was and remains the single language of a society common to all its members;

b) The existence of dialects and jargons does not negate but confirms the existence of a common national language, of which they are offshoots and to which they are subordinate;

c) The formula about "the class character" of language is erroneous and non-Marxist.

QUESTION: What are the characteristic features of language?

ANSWER: Language is one of those social phenomena which operate throughout the existence of society. It arises and develops with the rise and development of a society. It dies when the society dies. Without society there is no language. Accordingly, language and its laws of development may be understood only if it is studied in inseparable connection with the history of society, with the history of the people to whom the language under study belongs, and who are its creators and repositories.

Language is a medium, an instrument

with the help of which people communicate with one another, exchange thoughts and seek mutual understanding. Being directly connected with thought, language registers and records in words and in words combined into sentences the results of thought and man's successes in his quest for knowledge, and thus makes possible the exchange of ideas in human society.

Exchange of ideas is a constant and vital necessity, for without it, it is impossible to co-ordinate the actions of people in the struggle against the forces of nature, in the effort to produce essen-

tial material values; without it, it is impossible to ensure the success of society's productive activity, and, hence, the very existence of social production becomes impossible. Consequently, without a language understood by a society and common to all its members, that society must cease to produce, must disintegrate and cease to exist as a society. In this sense, language, while it is a medium of communication, is at the same time an instrument of struggle and development of society.

As we know, all the words in a language together constitute its vocabulary. The chief thing in a language's vocabulary is its basic word stock which includes all the root words as its nucleus. It is less extensive than the language's vocabulary, but it persists for a very long time, for centuries, and provides the language with a basis for building new words. The vocabulary reflects the state of the language: the richer and more varied the vocabulary, the richer and more developed the language.

However, by itself the vocabulary does not constitute the language—it is rather the building material of the language. Just as in construction work the building materials do not constitute the building, although the latter cannot be constructed without them, so too a language's vocabulary does not constitute a language itself, although no language is conceivable without it. But the vocabulary of a language assumes a tremendous significance when it falls under the charge of its grammar, which determines the rules governing the modification of words and the grouping of words into sentences, and thus lends language a harmonious and intelligible character. Grammar (morphology and syntax) is the collection of rules governing the modification of words and their combination into sentences. It is, therefore, thanks to grammar that language acquires the ability to invest man's thoughts in a material linguistic integument.

The distinguishing feature of grammar is that it determines the rules of modification of words—not particular concrete words, but words in general, without any concreteness; it also determines the rules for the formation of sentences, not particular concrete sentences—with, let us say, a concrete subject, a concrete predicate, etc., but all sentences in general, irrespective of the concrete form of any sentence in particular.

Hence, abstracting itself, as regards both words and sentences, from the particular and concrete, grammar takes that which is general and basic in the modification of words and their combination into sentences, and builds it into grammatical rules, grammatical laws. Grammar is the outcome of a prolonged work of abstraction of human thought; it is a gauge of the tremendous achievement of thought.

In this respect grammar resembles geometry, which creates its laws by a process of abstraction from concrete objects, regarding objects as bodies without any concreteness, and defining the relations between them, not as the concrete relations of concrete objects, but as the relations of bodies in general, without any concreteness.

Unlike the superstructure, which is not connected with production directly but through the economy, language is directly connected with man's productive activity, as well as with all his other activity in all his spheres of work without any exception. That is why a language's vocabulary, being the most sensitive to change, is in a state of almost constant change, and unlike the superstructure, language does not have to wait until the basis is eliminated; it makes changes in its vocabulary before the basis is eliminated and irrespective of the state of the basis.

However, a language's vocabulary does not change in the way the superstructure does, that is, by abolishing the old and building something new, but by replenishing the existing vocabulary with new words which have arisen with changes in the social system, with the development of production, of culture, science, etc. At the same time, although a certain number of obsolescent words keep falling out of a language's vocabulary, a far larger number of new words are added. As to the basic stock of words, it continues to persist in all its fundamentals and is used as the basis for the language's vocabulary.

This is quite understandable. There is no necessity to destroy the basic word stock when it can be effectively used through the course of several historical periods; not to speak of the fact that, it being impossible to create a new basic word stock in a short period, the destruction of the basic word stock accumulated in the course of centuries would result in the paralysis of the lan-

guage, the complete disruption of intercourse between people.

The grammatical structure of language changes even more slowly than its basic word stock. Elaborated in the course of epochs, and having become part of the flesh and blood of the language, the grammatical system changes still more slowly than the basic word stock. It, of course, undergoes change with the lapse of time, becomes more perfected, improves and gives greater definition to its rules, and acquires new rules; but the fundamentals of the grammatical system persist for a very long time, since, as history shows, they are able to render effective service to society throughout a succession of epochs.

Hence the grammatical system of a language and its basic word stock constitute its foundation, the specific nature of the language.

History shows that languages possess great stability and a tremendous power of resistance to forcible assimilation. Some historians, instead of explaining this phenomenon, confine themselves to expressing their surprise at it. But there is absolutely no reason for surprise. Languages owe their stability to their grammatical system and their basic word stock. The Turkish assimilators strove for hundreds of years to mutilate, shatter, and destroy the language of the Balkan people. During this period the vocabulary of the Balkan languages underwent considerable change; many Turkish words and expressions were absorbed; there were "convergencies" and "divergencies." Nevertheless, the Balkan languages stood firm and survived. Why? Because their grammatical system and basic word stocks were preserved in the main.

It follows from this that the language, its structure, cannot be regarded as the product of only one epoch. The structure, grammatical system, and basic word stock of a language are the product of a number of epochs.

It is to be presumed that the rudiments of modern language arose in hoary antiquity, before the epoch of slavery. It was a rather simple language with a very meager stock of words but with a grammatical system, although, it is true, a primitive one, but a grammatical system nonetheless.

The subsequent development of production, the appearance of classes, the appearance of writing, the rise of states, which needed a more or less well-regu-

lated correspondence for their administration, the development of trade, which needed a well-regulated correspondence even more, the invention of the printing press, the development of literature—all these were the causes of very great changes in the development of language. During this period tribes and nationalities broke up and scattered, intermingled and intercrossed; later there arose national languages and states, revolutions took place, and old social systems were replaced by new. All this caused even greater changes in language and its development.

However, it would be a profound mistake to think that language developed in the way superstructure developed—by destroying that which existed and building something new in its place. In actual fact, language did not develop by destroying existing languages and creating new ones, but by extending and perfecting the basic elements of the existing language. At the same time, the transition of language from one quality to another did not take the form of an explosion, of the destruction at one blow of the old and the creation of something new, but by the gradual and prolonged accumulation of the elements of the new quality, of the new language structure, and the gradual dying away of the elements of the old quality.

It is said that the theory that languages developed by stages is a Marxist theory, since it recognizes the necessity of sudden explosions as a condition for the transition of the languages from an old quality to a new one. This is, of course, untrue, for it is difficult to find anything Marxist in this theory. And if the theory of stages really does recognize sudden explosions in the history of the development of language, all the worse for it. Marxism does not recognize sudden explosions in the development of languages, the sudden death of an existing language and the sudden creation of a new language. Lafargue was wrong when he spoke of a "sudden linguistic revolution between 1789 and 1794" in France (see Lafargue's pamphlet, *Language and Revolution*). There was no linguistic revolution, let alone a sudden one, in France at that time. True enough, the vocabulary of the French language was replenished during that period with new words and expressions, a certain number of obsolete words disappeared and the meaning of

certain words changed—but that was all. Changes of this nature, however, do not determine the destiny of a language. The chief thing in a language is its grammatical system and basic word stock. But far from disappearing in the period of the French bourgeois revolution, the grammatical system and basic word stock of the French language were preserved without substantial change, and not only were they preserved, but they continue to live to this day in the modern French language. I need hardly say that a period of five or six years is a ridiculously small period for the elimination of an existing language and the building of a new national language ("a sudden linguistic revolution!"). Centuries are needed for this.

Marxism holds that the transition of a language from an old quality to a new does not take place by way of an explosion, by the destruction of an existing language and the creation of a new, but by the gradual accumulation of the elements of the new quality, and, hence, by the gradual dying away of the elements of the old quality.

It should be said in general for the benefit of comrades who have an infatuation for such explosions that the law of transition from an old quality to a new by means of an explosion is inapplicable not only to the history of the development of languages; it is not always applicable to some other social phenomena of a basal or superstructural character. It is compulsory for a society divided into hostile classes. But it is not at all compulsory for a society which has no hostile classes. In a period of eight to ten years we effected a transition in the agriculture of our country from the bourgeois individual-peasant system to the socialist, collective-farm system. This was a revolution which eliminated the old bourgeois economic system in the countryside and created a new, socialist system. But this revolution did not take place by means of an explosion, that is, by the overthrow of the existing power and the creation of a new power, but by a gradual transition from the old bourgeois system of the countryside to a new system. And we succeeded in doing this because it was a revolution from above, because the revolution was accomplished on the initiative of the existing power with the support of the overwhelming mass of the peasantry.

It is said that the numerous instances

of mixture of languages in the past furnish reason to believe that when languages mix, a new language is formed by means of an explosion, by the sudden transition from an old quality to a new. This is absolutely untrue.

The mixing of languages cannot be regarded as an instantaneous and decisive blow whose results become manifest within a few years. The mixing of languages is a prolonged process which continues for hundreds of years. Therefore, there can be no question of explosion in such cases.

Further, it would be absolutely wrong to think that the result of the mixture of say two languages is a new, third language, which does not resemble either of the mixed languages and differs qualitatively from both of them. As a matter of fact one of the languages usually emerges victorious from the mixture, retains its grammatical system, its basic word stock, and continues to advance in accordance with its inherent laws of development, while the other language loses its quality and gradually dies out.

Consequently, mixing does not result in a new, third language; rather, one of the languages persists, retains its grammatical system and basic word stock and is able to advance in accordance with the inherent laws of its development.

True, the vocabulary of the victorious language is somewhat enriched at the expense of the vanquished language, but this strengthens, rather than weakens, it.

Such was the case, for instance, with the Russian language, with which the languages of a number of other peoples mixed in the course of historical development, and which always emerged the victor.

Of course, the vocabulary of the Russian language was enlarged in the process from the vocabularies of the other languages but this not only did not weaken, but on the contrary enriched and strengthened the Russian language.

And the national originality of the Russian language did not suffer in the slightest, because the Russian language preserved its grammatical system and basic word stock and continued to advance and perfect itself in accordance with the inherent laws of its development.

Undoubtedly, Soviet linguistics has nothing valuable to gain from the theory of mixture. If it is true that the chief task of linguistics is to study the in-

herent laws of language development, it has to be admitted that the theory of mixture does not even set itself this

task, let alone accomplish it—it simply does not notice it or does not understand it.

QUESTION: Did *Pravda* act correctly in inaugurating an open discussion on questions of linguistics?

ANSWER: It did.

In what way these linguistic questions will be settled will become clear when the discussion ends. But it may already be said that the discussion has been very useful.

It has brought out, in the first place, that in linguistic bodies both in the capital and in the republics a regime has prevailed which is alien to science and men of science. The slightest criticism of the state of affairs in Soviet linguistics, even the most timid attempts to criticize the so-called "new doctrine" in linguistics were persecuted and suppressed by the leading linguistic circles. Valuable workers and researchers in linguistics were dismissed from their posts or demoted for being critical of N. Y. Marr's legacy or expressing the slightest disapproval of his teachings. Linguists were appointed to responsible posts, not on their merits, but because of their unqualified acceptance of N. Y. Marr's theories.

It is generally recognized that no science can develop and flourish without a battle of opinions, without freedom of criticism. But this generally recognized rule was ignored and trampled on in the most outrageous fashion. A tight group of infallible leaders, having insured themselves against all possible criticism, began to act arbitrarily and highhandedly.

To give one example: the so-called "Baku Course" (lectures delivered by N. Y. Marr in Baku) which the author himself had rejected and had forbidden to be republished, was republished nevertheless by order of this leading caste (Comrade Meshchaninov calls them "disciples" of N. Y. Marr) and unreservedly included in the list of manuals recommended to students. This means that the students were deceived by having a rejected "course" presented to them as a first-class text book. If I were not convinced of the integrity of Comrade Meshchaninov and the other linguistic leaders, I would say that such conduct is tantamount to sabotage.

How could this have happened? It

happened because the Arakcheyev regime prevailing in linguistics cultivates irresponsibility and encourages such highhanded actions.

The discussion has been useful above all because it brought this Arakcheyev regime into the light of day and smashed it to smithereens.

But this has not been the only use from the discussion. It not only smashed the old regime in linguistics, but also brought out the incredible confusion of ideas on cardinal questions of linguistics which prevails among the leading circles in this branch of science. Before the discussion they hushed up and glossed over the unhealthy state of affairs in linguistics. But after the discussion began, silence became impossible and they were compelled to come out in the pages of the press. And what did we find? It turned out that in N. Y. Marr's teachings there are many shortcomings, errors, undefined problems and unelaborated tenets. Why, one asks, have N. Y. Marr's "disciples" begun to talk about this only now, after the discussion began? Why did they not see to it before? Why did they not speak about it in due time openly and honestly, as befits scientists?

Having admitted "some" errors of N. Y. Marr, his "disciples," it appears, think that Soviet linguistics can only be advanced on the basis of a "rectified" version of N. Y. Marr's theory, which they consider a Marxist one. No, save us from N. Y. Marr's "Marxism." N. Y. Marr did indeed want to be, and endeavored to be, a Marxist, but he could not become one. He was nothing but a simplifier and vulgarizer of Marxism, like the "Proletcultists" or the "Rapists."

N. Y. Marr introduced into linguistics the incorrect, non-Marxist formula that language is a superstructure, and got himself into a muddle and put linguistics into a muddle. Soviet linguistics cannot be advanced on the basis of an incorrect formula.

N. Y. Marr introduced into linguistics another and also incorrect and non-

Marxist formula regarding the "class character" of language, and got himself into a muddle and put linguistics into a muddle. Soviet linguistics cannot be advanced on the basis of an incorrect formula which is contrary to the course of history of peoples and languages.

N. Y. Marr introduced into linguistics an immodest, boastful, arrogant tone alien to Marxism and tending toward a crass and frivolous negation of everything done by linguistics prior to N. Y. Marr.

N. Y. Marr shrilly abused the comparative-historical method as "idealistic." Yet it must be said that, despite all its serious shortcomings, the comparative-historical method was nevertheless better than N. Y. Marr's really idealistic four-element analysis, because the former gives a stimulus to work, to a study of languages, while the latter gives a stimulus only to lie on one's back and to tell fortunes from teacups with the help of the celebrated four elements.

N. Y. Marr haughtily discountenanced every attempt to study groups (families) of languages as a manifestation of the "ancestral language theory." Yet it cannot be denied that the linguistic affinity of the Slav nations, say, is beyond question, and that a study of the linguistic affinity of those nations might be of great value to linguistics in the study of the laws of language development. The "ancestral language" theory, of course, has nothing to do with the matter.

Listening to N. Y. Marr, and especially to his "disciples" one might think that prior to N. Y. Marr there was no such thing as linguistics, that linguistics appeared with N. Y. Marr's "new teachings." Marx and Engels were much more modest: they held that their dialectical materialism was a product of the development of the sciences, including philosophy, in preceding periods.

Thus the discussion was also useful in bringing to light ideological shortcomings in Soviet linguistics.

I think that the sooner our linguistics is rid of N. Y. Marr's errors, the sooner will it be possible to extricate it from the crisis it is now in.

Elimination of the Arakcheyev regime in linguistics, rejection of N. Y. Marr's errors, and the introduction of Marxism into linguistics are, in my opinion, the way in which Soviet linguistics may be put on a sound basis.

—*"Pravda," June 20, 1950*

The Supreme Soviet Of the Land of Socialism

ON June 12 the first session of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, elected by the votes of all the people on March 12, 1950, was opened. More than 111,000,000 persons—99.98 per cent of all the eligible voters—participated in the elections. The candidates of the Stalin bloc of Communists and non-Party people were given 99.73 per cent of the votes cast in the elections of Deputies to the Soviet of the Union, and 99.72 per cent of those cast in the elections of Deputies to the Soviet of Nationalities. The Soviet people, by their practically unanimous vote in the elections to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, approved the wise policy of the Bolshevik Party, and expressed their love and devotion to the great leader and teacher Comrade Stalin. The Deputies elected by the Soviet people to the highest organ of state power gathered for the first session of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, which began its work in an atmosphere of tremendous patriotic enthusiasm, of remarkable new achievements of our people, who are confidently proceeding along the road of communist construction.

In his historic speech at the electors' meeting on February 9, 1946, Comrade Stalin provided the Communist Party, the entire Soviet people, with a program of the struggle for the building of communism in our country.

Inspired by the teachings of the great Stalin, the working people of our country under the leadership of the Communist Party enthusiastically fight for the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the state plans. The gigantic work of the economic reconstruction of regions which had undergone fascist occupation was carried out. The prewar level of industrial production in these regions was reached in September, 1949. In an unprecedentedly short period—four years of the postwar Five-Year Plan—5,200 large state industrial enterprises were reconstructed and put into operation. Last year our country's industry surpassed the prewar level of production by 41 per cent.

Agriculture is developing successfully: in 1949 the prewar gross harvest of

Agenda

Of the First Session of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR As Approved by the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities June 12, 1950

1. Elections of the Credentials Committee of the Soviet of the Union (Soviet of Nationalities).
2. Election of Standing Committees of the Soviet of the Union (Soviet of Nationalities).
3. Approval of Decrees of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.
4. Election of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.
5. Formation of the Government of the USSR, the Council of Ministers of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.
6. Approval of the State Budget of the USSR for 1950 and report on the execution of the Budget for 1948-49.

grain and of a number of industrial crops was exceeded. Advanced science is rapidly developing, socialist culture is flourishing in our country.

On the basis of outstanding achievements in the reconstruction and development of the national economy, the level of the material well-being of the working people is steadily rising. From year to year the national income of the Soviet State is rising, the real wages of workers and office employees are rising, the incomes of peasants are rising. The Stalin solicitude for the well-being of the people has been brilliantly demonstrated in three price reductions on mass consumer goods during the post-war years.

The achievements in all sections of the national economy and culture fill the hearts of Soviet patriots with a feeling of pride for their socialist Motherland, love and devotion for the party of Lenin and Stalin. In this lies the source of the creative energy and optimism inherent in our people, a victor-people, a creator-people.

The Soviet people regard with pride their chosen representatives—Deputies of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. Among the Deputies of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities we find representatives of all the peoples of our vast country, united into one great family by their inviolable Stalin friendship. Here we find the representatives of the working class, the collective farm peasantry, our people's intelligentsia, personifying the moral and political unity of Soviet society. Hundreds of glorious daughters of the Soviet people—active builders of communist society—were elected Deputies of the highest organ of state power. Representatives of all professions, all types of labor, gathered in the historic halls of the Grand Kremlin Palace. Side by side with innovators of industry and agriculture, creators of new methods and modes of work, are innovators of science, famous workers of art and literature.

The history of mankind knows no forms of real, people's, socialist democracy superior to this. The strength of Soviet democracy lies in its profound, all-pervading, popular character, in the living ties of the Soviets with the multi-millioned masses of the working people, in the development of the creative initiative of the masses.

The Supreme Soviet of the USSR rests on the full, boundless confidence of all the Soviet people. This found its expression in the practically unanimous election of Deputies to the Supreme Soviet on March 12. It was manifested with new force during the days when the people were preparing for the First Session of the Supreme Soviet. Throughout the country leading workers and collective farmers worked in honor of the session of the Supreme Soviet, pledged themselves to turn out above-quota production, and entered into socialist competition.

Soviet democracy is an inspiring example for all the peoples who have taken the road of the building of socialism.

—From *Pravda*

State Budget of the USSR for 1950

The following is the text of the law on the State Budget of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics for 1950, enacted in June by the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

THE Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics **RESOLVES:**

1. To approve the State Budget of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics for 1950 as submitted by the Council of

Ministers of the USSR with the amendments passed on the reports of the Budget Commissions of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities, namely: total revenues in the sum of 433,167,416,000 rubles and total expenditures in the sum of 427,937,525,000 rubles, with revenues exceeding expenditures by 5,229,891,000 rubles. To approve the carry-over balance of budgetary funds under the republican and

local budgets as of January 1, 1951 in the sum of 2,890,405,000 rubles.

2. In conformity with Article 1 of the present law, to approve the Union Budget for 1950 in the sum of 336,524,405,000 rubles in revenues and in the sum of 331,294,514,000 rubles in expenditures, with revenues exceeding expenditures by 5,229,891,000 rubles.

3. To approve the State Budgets of the Union Republics for 1950 in the following sums:

	Revenues (in thousands of rubles)	Expenditures (in thousands of rubles)			
for the Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic	53,908,998	53,908,998	for the Moldavian Soviet Socialist Republic	1,064,658	1,064,658
including: the republican budget....	41,161,408	12,866,181	including: the republican budget....	976,505	481,353
the local budgets	12,747,590	41,042,817	the local budgets.....	88,153	583,305
for the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic	17,194,486	17,194,486	for the Latvian Soviet Socialist Republic	1,426,432	1,426,432
including: the republican budget....	14,169,998	5,795,233	including: the republican budget....	1,124,003	735,865
the local budgets.....	3,024,488	11,399,253	the local budgets.....	302,429	690,567
for the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic	3,730,472	3,730,472	for the Kirghiz Soviet Socialist Republic	1,048,120	1,048,120
including: the republican budget....	3,366,383	1,195,181	including: the republican budget....	959,300	462,245
the local budgets.....	364,089	2,535,291	the local budgets.....	88,820	585,875
for the Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic	3,482,450	3,482,450	for the Tajik Soviet Socialist Republic	1,047,602	1,047,602
including: the republican budget....	3,040,886	1,602,447	including: the republican budget....	968,237	437,026
the local budgets.....	441,564	1,880,003	the local budgets.....	79,365	574,576
for the Kazakh Soviet Socialist Republic	4,021,885	4,021,885	for the Armenian Soviet Socialist Republic	1,115,111	1,115,111
including: the republican budget....	3,645,285	1,785,989	including: the republican budget....	1,039,406	579,998
the local budgets.....	376,600	2,235,896	the local budgets.....	75,705	535,113
for the Georgian Soviet Socialist Republic	2,474,359	2,474,359	for the Turkmen Soviet Socialist Republic	1,084,812	1,084,812
including: the republican budget....	2,213,221	1,069,730	including: the republican budget....	975,939	576,666
the local budgets.....	261,138	1,404,629	the local budgets.....	108,873	508,146
for the Azerbaijan Soviet Socialist Republic	1,921,196	1,921,196	for the Estonian Soviet Socialist Republic	1,019,655	1,019,655
including: the republican budget....	1,685,054	806,813	including: the republican budget....	893,912	582,253
the local budgets.....	236,142	1,114,383	the local budgets.....	125,743	437,402
for the Lithuanian Soviet Socialist Republic	1,352,912	1,352,912	for the Karelo-Finnish Soviet Socialist Republic	749,863	749,863
including: the republican budget....	1,167,098	684,336	including: the republican budget....	711,506	534,315
the local budgets.....	185,814	668,576	the local budgets.....	38,357	215,548
			TOTAL republican and local budgets....	96,643,011	96,643,011
			including: republican budgets.....	78,098,141	30,231,631
			local budgets	18,544,870	66,411,380

4. To approve the carry-over balances under the republican and local budgets as of January 1, 1951, in the following sums: for the RSFSR—1,617,270,000 rubles; for the Ukrainian SSR—515,835,000 rubles; for the Byelorussian SSR—111,914,000 rubles; for the Uzbek SSR—104,474,000 rubles; for the Kazakh SSR—114,710,000 rubles;

for the Georgian SSR—74,231,000 rubles; for the Azerbaijan SSR—57,636,000 rubles; for the Lithuanian SSR—40,587,000 rubles; for the Moldavian SSR—31,940,000 rubles; for the Latvian SSR—42,793,000 rubles; for the Kirghiz SSR—31,444,000 rubles; for the Tajik SSR—28,488,000 rubles; for the Armenian SSR—33,453,000 rubles; for

the Turkmen SSR—32,544,000 rubles; for the Estonian SSR—30,590,000 rubles; for the Karelo-Finnish SSR—22,496,000 rubles.

5. To approve allocations from the republican budgets for the budgets of the Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republics and of the local Soviets for 1950 in the following sums:

	(In thousands of rubles)		
of the Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic.....	28,295,227	of the Moldavian Soviet Socialist Republic.....	495,152
of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic.....	8,374,765	of the Latvian Soviet Socialist Republic.....	388,138
of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic.....	2,171,202	of the Kirghiz Soviet Socialist Republic.....	497,055
of the Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic.....	1,438,439	of the Tajik Soviet Socialist Republic.....	495,211
of the Kazakh Soviet Socialist Republic.....	1,859,296	of the Armenian Soviet Socialist Republic.....	459,408
of the Georgian Soviet Socialist Republic.....	1,143,491	of the Turkmen Soviet Socialist Republic.....	399,273
of the Azerbaijan Soviet Socialist Republic.....	878,241	of the Estonian Soviet Socialist Republic.....	311,659
of the Lithuanian Soviet Socialist Republic.....	482,762	of the Karelo-Finnish Soviet Socialist Republic.....	177,191
		TOTAL	47,866,510

6. To fix for 1950 allocations from All-Union taxes and incomes for republican and local budgets as follows:

a) From turnover tax revenues: in the RSFSR—6.5 per cent; in the Ukrainian SSR—16.4 per cent; in the Byelorussian SSR—28.5 per cent; in the Uzbek SSR—22.0 per cent; in the Kazakh SSR—33.3 per cent; in the Georgian SSR—27.8 per cent; in the Azerbaijan SSR—19.9 per cent; in the Lithuanian SSR—39.8 per cent; in the Moldavian SSR—54.8 per cent; in the Latvian SSR—3.0 per cent; in the Kirghiz SSR—47.8 per cent; in the Tajik SSR—48.6 per cent; in the Armenian SSR—43.8 per cent; in the Turkmen SSR—35.3 per cent; in the Estonian SSR—21.4 per cent; in the Karelo-Finnish SSR—60.0 per cent;

b) From revenues from taxes paid by the population, from agricultural taxes

paid by collective farmers and individual farmers, from income taxes paid by collective farms, from taxes paid by single and childless citizens of the USSR, and citizens of the USSR having small families, from forestry incomes and from state loan bonds sold to the population—50 per cent.

c) From the incomes of machine-and-tractor stations: in the RSFSR, Ukrainian SSR, Byelorussian SSR, Kazakh SSR, Georgian SSR, Azerbaijan SSR, Lithuanian SSR, Moldavian SSR, Latvian SSR, Kirghiz SSR, Armenian SSR, Turkmen SSR, Estonian SSR, Karelo-Finnish SSR—50 per cent; in the Uzbek SSR and the Tajik SSR—20 per cent.

7. To instruct the Council of Ministers of the USSR to fix the amount of saving accruing from the reduction of the cost of building beginning with July 1, 1950, and take this saving into ac-

count in the process of executing the State Budget of the USSR for 1950.

8. To approve the reports on the fulfillment of the State Budget of the USSR: for 1948 in the sum of 410,488,643,000 rubles in revenues and 370,922,179,000 rubles in expenditures, with revenues exceeding expenditures by 39,566,464,000 rubles; and for 1949 in the sum of 436,960,637,000 rubles in revenues and 412,287,961,000 rubles in expenditures, with revenues exceeding expenditures by 24,672,676,000 rubles.

PRESIDENT OF THE PRESIDUM
OF THE SUPREME SOVIET OF
THE USSR

N. SHVERNIK
SECRETARY OF THE PRESIDUM
OF THE SUPREME SOVIET OF
THE USSR

A. GORKIN

The Kremlin, Moscow, June 17, 1950

A Budget of Peace

By A. Bachurin

ON June 17, the Session of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR unanimously approved the State Budget for 1950. The Budget amounts to 433,167,416,000 rubles of revenue and 427,937,525,000 rubles of expenditures, an excess of 5,229,891,000 rubles of revenue over expenditures.

The State Budget of the USSR for 1950 strikingly reflects the economic and cultural achievements of the Soviet Union. In the first quarter of 1949 the average monthly output of industry was already 53 per cent above the 1940 level. The grain problem has been solved in a short space of time. In 1949 the total grain crop amounted to 7,600,000,000 poods* and exceeded the 1940 crop. The harvest of a number of major industrial crops was likewise substantially above the prewar figures. On the whole, the national economy of the USSR, as a result of the successful fulfillment of the postwar Five-Year Plan, surpassed by a large margin the level of the prewar year 1940 and is now on a new and mighty upgrade.

* One pood = 36.113 pounds.

The development of the national economy contributed to the further consolidation of the finances and the currency system of the USSR. Three price reductions of consumer goods, effected in a little more than two years, substantially raised the real wages of factory and office workers and the income of the collective farm peasantry. In 1949 the income of factory and office workers per employed person, in comparable prices, was 24 per cent above the 1940 level and the income of the peasants increased in relation to their 1940 income by more than 30 per cent.

The increase in production, the expansion of trade and reduction of prices enhanced considerably the purchasing power of the Soviet ruble. The Soviet Government, simultaneously with the third and largest postwar reduction of state retail prices, raised as of March 1, 1950, the official exchange rate of the ruble in relation to foreign currencies. The Soviet ruble is the firmest and most stable currency in the world.

The State Budget of the USSR knows no deficits. Every year there is a big

excess of revenue over expenditures in the Budget.

The State Budget for 1950 has been approved with due account to the reduction, as of January 1, of wholesale prices for major goods of heavy industry and of freight carriage rates, as well as the substantial cut in retail prices of consumer goods, as of March 1, 1950. These measures are of great economic importance and aim further to improve the living standard of the working people and to increase production and trade.

The reduction in wholesale and retail prices was effected fully at the expense of the accumulations of socialist enterprises. To a certain extent the reduction of prices affected the income of the State, which in 1950 remains nominally almost in the same sum as in 1949. Account should be taken, however, of the fact that the purchasing power of the ruble increased notably. Hence, the real receipts of the State Budget of the USSR will increase considerably as compared with last year and comprise, as pointed out above, 433,167,416,000 rubles. The bulk of the re-



INDUSTRY. The 1950 Soviet State Budget allocates 85,300,000,000 rubles for financing industry.



AGRICULTURE. The Budget provides 36,600,000,000 rubles for agriculture and forestry.

ceipts will come from the socialist economy. The annual increase in receipts from the socialist economy is due to the steady expansion of output and the reduction of production costs. Taxes paid by the population will comprise only 8.4 per cent of all budget revenue.

The revenue of the State Budget of the USSR fully assures the financing of measures undertaken by the socialist State. Moreover, in 1950, as in previous years, a sizable surplus is envisaged, which is evidence of the further consolidation of Soviet finances. The Budget approved for 1950 by the session of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR does not take into account the reduction of capital construction costs. This reduction took effect July 1, 1950 by decision of the Government and it consists of a cut of 25 per cent in the estimated cost of construction, preserving the volume of basic funds to be commissioned in accordance with the plan. The saving from the cut in construction costs will run into billions of rubles. The amount of this economy has been finally established by July 1 and will be taken into account in the process of the execution of the Budget and will constitute a big and substantial financial reserve in the Budget of the current year.

The Soviet Budget is a productive budget. More than 38 per cent of all expenditures are appropriated for financing the national economy. Of the 164,400,000,000 rubles allotted for the national economy in 1950, 85,300,000,000 rubles go for financing industry, 36,

600,000,000 for development of agriculture and forestry, and 15,000,000,000 rubles for transport and communications. The bulk of these funds, namely, 106,500,000,000 rubles will be used for new capital construction.

Besides budget appropriations, considerable sums of the profits of economic enterprises are used for financing the national economy of the USSR. In view of the increase in production and greater profits of enterprises, the amount of their own funds employed for further economic development grows with each passing year. In 1950, the

sum of 29,100,000,000 rubles from the resources of the different branches of the national economy will be used for capital construction and 9,600,000,000 rubles, for augmenting the working funds of economic organizations.

In 1950 the production of industry and agriculture is to increase considerably. The sum of 110,600,000,000 rubles will be spent for the further development of industry, or 46 per cent more than in 1946 (the preceding sum also includes the profits and other sources of economic enterprises). Appropriations for agriculture and forestry increase 19 per cent compared with last year.

The State Budget for 1950 fully assures the funds necessary for such major undertakings in agriculture as the further increase in yields, the development of livestock raising, greater mechanization and electrification and the realization of the Stalin program for remaking nature, which is of great importance for increased and stable crops in the steppe and forest-steppe areas of the European part of the USSR. Measures for the development of collective farm and state farm livestock raising will claim 3,700,000,000 rubles, or 61 per cent more than in 1949. Expenditures for capital construction in agriculture and forestry, together with their own funds, are fixed at 15,700,000,000 rubles. The Soviet State also increases considerably the long-term credits granted by the Agricultural Bank. In 1950 these credits will be 41.8 per cent above those of last year. Long-term credits of the Agricultural Bank will be used in the main for



SOCIAL AND CULTURAL MEASURES. 120,700,000,000 rubles, or 28.2 per cent of all expenditures, are allotted to them.

electrification and livestock development.

The foregoing figures graphically show that the Budget of the Soviet Union is directed first and foremost at advancing further the output of industry and agriculture; it provides the necessary funds not only for the successful fulfillment of the national economic program of the final year of the postwar Five-Year Plan but also for the considerable over fulfillment of the targets of the entire Five-Year Plan for industrial and agricultural production as well as freight carriage by the railways.

The Soviet Budget is truly a people's budget; each figure reflects the great solicitude of the Government for raising the living standard of the people. The Soviet Government has set the task of further expanding trade in 1950, with special attention to be paid to improving quality and extending the assortment of goods sold to the population. The Budget allots 9,300,000,000 rubles for financing trade, 17.6 per cent more than last year.

The Budget for 1950 also strikingly reflects the constant concern of the Soviet Government for the further development of culture and science. Expenditures for social and cultural measures will comprise 120,700,000,000 rubles or 28.2 per cent of all expenditures. Education is allotted 59,500,000,000 rubles, public health services and physical culture 22,000,000,000 rubles, allowances for mothers of large families and unmarried mothers 4,000,000,000 rubles, and social maintenance 22,400,000,000 rubles. Expenditures under the social in-



EDUCATION. The State Budget appropriates 59,500,000,000 rubles for education.

surance budget are envisaged in the sum of 18,100,000,000 rubles compared with 16,700,000,000 rubles in 1949. The sum of 5,600,000,000 rubles is assigned from the Budget for development of science. In addition, economic enterprises are assigning 2,500,000,000 rubles from their own funds for this purpose.

The Soviet Union consistently pursues a policy of peace which is reflected also in the Budget for 1950. Allotments for the country's defense in 1950 will comprise 18.5 per cent of total budget expenditures as compared with 23.9 per cent in 1946 and 32.6 per cent in 1940. Consequently, the share of expenditures for the country's defense in the State

Budget of the USSR decline noticeably, both as compared with the prewar period and with 1946.

Speaking of the tremendous appropriations for the national economy and culture, Minister of Finance of the USSR Zverev said:

"The USSR State Budget for 1950 ensures the further and comprehensive rise of the material well-being of the Soviet people and the further flourishing of socialist culture. The figures listed in the budget are a vivid expression of the Stalin solicitude for the well-being of the working people. The considerable increase in allocations for economic development and culture in the State Budget of the USSR for 1950 demonstrate that the activities of the Soviet Government and of the party of Lenin and Stalin are entirely devoted to serving the people. The Party and the Government have no greater interests than the interests of the people!"

The Soviet Budget is always unanimously supported by the people. This year, as in previous years, the State Budget has met with the full approval of all deputies of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

The State Budget of the USSR for 1950 expresses the unswerving resolve of the Soviet people to complete the Stalin postwar Five-Year Plan of great undertakings and to attain new achievements in economy and culture.

The State Budget of the USSR strikingly reflects the policy of peace which is consistently pursued by the Soviet Union.



PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES AND PHYSICAL CULTURE. 22,000,000,000 rubles are earmarked for this field, including sanatoriums and rest homes, special sanatoriums and camps for children. At left, Abkhazia Sanatorium in the Caucasus. At right, children's sanatorium in Malakhovka near Moscow.

Election of the Presidium Of the Supreme Soviet

On the Election of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR

The Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics RESOLVES: To elect the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR as follows:

President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR

Shvernik, Nikolai Mikhailovich—Deputy from the Sverdlovsk Constituency, RSFSR.

Vice-Presidents of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR

Tarasov, Mikhail Petrovich—Deputy from the Ufa Constituency, RSFSR.

Grechukha, Mikhail Sergeyevich—Deputy from the Berezhani Constituency, Ukrainian SSR.

Kozlov, Vassili Ivanovich—Deputy from the Slutsk Constituency, Byelorussian SSR.

Rashidov, Sharaf—Deputy from the Djizak Constituency, Uzbek SSR.

Kerimbayev, Danial—Deputy from the Pavlodar Constituency, Kazakh SSR.

Gogua, Vassili Barnabovich—Deputy from the Batumi Constituency, Georgian SSR.

Geidarov, Nazar Geidar ogli—Deputy from the Sabirabad Constituency, Azerbaijan SSR.

Paleckis, Justas Ignovich—Deputy from the Telshai Constituency, Lithuanian SSR.

Brovko, Fyodor Grigorevich—Deputy from the Beltsi City Constituency, Moldavian SSR.

Kirchenstein, August Martinovich—Deputy from the Cesis Constituency, Latvian SSR.

Kulatov, Turabai—Deputy from the Ozgen Constituency, Kirghiz SSR.

Dodkhudoev, Nazarsho—Deputy from the Murgab Constituency, Tajik SSR.

Papyan, Matsak Petrosovich—Deputy from the Stepanavan Constituency, Armenian SSR.

Saryev, Akmamed—Deputy from the Kaganovich Constituency, Turkmen SSR.

Jakobson, August Mikhkelevich—Deputy from the Liane Constituency, Estonian SSR.

Kuusinen, Otto Wilhelmovich—Deputy from the Kurkiiok Constituency, Karelo-Finnish SSR.

Secretary of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR

Gorkin, Alexander Fyodorovich—Deputy from the Kanash Constituency, Chuvash Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic.

Members of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR

Andrianov, Vassili Mikhailovich—Deputy from the Neva Constituency, Leningrad.

Bagirov, Mir-Djafar Abbasovich—Deputy from the Stalin Constituency of Baku, Azerbaijan SSR.

Budenny, Semyon Mikhailovich—Deputy from the Shepetovka Constituency, Ukrainian SSR.

Vagapov, Sabir Akhmedyanovich—Deputy from the Duvan Constituency, Bashkir Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic.

Daniyalov, Abdurakhman Daniyalovich—Deputy from the Buinaksk Constituency, Daghestan Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic.

Kalnberzin, Jan Eduardovich—Deputy from the Riga City Constituency, Latvian SSR.

Kuznetsov, Vassili Vassilievich—Deputy from the Stalin-grad Constituency, RSFSR.

Lebedeva, Zinaida Alexandrovna—Deputy from the Sokolniki Constituency, Moscow.

Melnikov, Leonid Georgievich—Deputy from the Lenin Constituency of Kiev, Ukrainian SSR.

Muratov, Zinnyat Ibetovich—Deputy from the Kazan Rural Constituency, Tatar Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic.

Ponomarenko, Panteleimon Kondratyevich—Deputy from the Minsk Rural Constituency, Byelorussian SSR.

Suslov, Mikhail Andreyevich—Deputy from the Lenin Constituency of Saratov, Saratov Region.

Fedorova, Zinaida Tikhonovna—Deputy from the Malmyzh Constituency, Kirov Region.

Khrushchev, Nikita Sergeyevich—Deputy from the Kalinin Constituency, Moscow.

Shkiryatov, Matvei Fyodorovich—Deputy from the Tula-Ryazan Constituency, RSFSR.

PRESIDENT 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

The Kremlin, Moscow, June 19, 1950

Supreme Soviet Gives Full Approval To World Peace Congress Appeal

Report Made by Deputy Vassili Kuznetsov on the Reception In the Supreme Soviet of the USSR of the Delegation Sent By the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress

COMRADE DEPUTIES:

PERMIT me to report to the session of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR on the proposals which the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress addressed to the parliaments of all countries and to all people of good will throughout the world.

As is known, in April, 1949, the First World Peace Congress was held in Paris and Prague.

Expressing the will of millions, the Congress adopted a decision to form a Permanent Committee, to which it issued instructions to extend and strengthen the front of peace supporters day by day, and to rouse and rally the masses to struggle against the warmongers.

The Manifesto of the World Congress, which guides the Permanent Committee in its work, proclaimed the great humanist idea: The defense of peace is the cause of all the peoples of the world!

At the present time, the peace movement unites more than 800,000,000 persons, irrespective of social position, political or religious views, in 76 countries; in 52 countries national peace committees are active, and tens of thousands of local peace committees have been set up.

In December, 1949, the Permanent Committee decided to send international delegations to a number of countries, to deliver to the parliaments a message with proposals to discuss measures to defend the peace. The Permanent Committee sent one of these delegations to the USSR—consisting of the following members, representing the public of various countries: Yves Farge; D'Astier de la Vigierie, Laurent Casanova, Lucien Jayat, Conate Mamadou, and Antoine Darlan—France; Sandro Pertini, Vigano Renata, Emilio Lusso, Pietro Amadeo—



V. V. Kuznetsov

Italy; John Platts-Mills—Great Britain; Johannes Steel, Rockwell Kent and John Rogge—the United States; James Endicott—Canada; D. D. Shostakovich and B. D. Grekov—the USSR.

The delegation was received on March 8, 1950, by the Chairmen of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nation-

alities of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, in the presence of a number of deputies to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and representatives of Soviet public organizations. The delegation was assured that the message from the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress, which it had delivered, would

be transmitted to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

In March, 1950, at its Stockholm session, the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress adopted an appeal containing the demand for the unconditional prohibition of the atomic weapon, as a weapon of intimidation and the mass extermination of human beings, establishing strict international control to enforce this decision, and declaring that the government which first uses the atomic weapon against any other country will be branded as a war criminal.

The Permanent Committee called upon all people of good will throughout the world to sign this appeal.

There can be no doubt that the appeal of the Permanent Committee, which speaks on behalf of the organized supporters of peace, expresses the unanimous will of all the peoples for the establishment of a stable peace. It is thus perfectly natural that this call should have found a broad response throughout the world, a fact proved by the successful collection of signatures to the Committee's appeal. As the Committee announced recently, more than 100,000,000 persons of the most varied nationalities, religious convictions, and political views have placed their signatures under the Stockholm Appeal. The signature collection is still continuing.

Comrade Deputies: The great Soviet people—the builders of a communist society—are in the front ranks of fighters for a stable peace and friendship among the nations. Soviet people heartily approve our Government's peace-loving foreign policy. The peaceful policy of the USSR arises from the fundamental principles upon which the social and state system of the USSR is based, and is fully in accord with the vital interests of the Soviet people. In our country, exploiting classes, which are the makers of wars, have been eliminated forever.

Throughout its whole history, the Soviet Union has unswervingly followed the Lenin-Stalin policy of peace and friendly relations with all states and peoples on the basis of mutual respect and complete equality of rights.

Our wise leader and teacher, the head of the Soviet Government, the great Stalin, has many times stressed that "the basis of our relations with capitalist countries consists in admitting the co-

existence of two contrasting systems," and that the Soviet land is capable of pursuing, and is actually pursuing a policy of peace. It is waging it not pharisaically, but honestly and openly, resolutely and consistently. The peace-loving essence of Soviet foreign policy is proved by all the practical actions of the Soviet State, which is absorbed in peaceful economic and cultural construction within the country, and in consolidating friendly relations with all peace-loving states.

Comrade Deputies: The policy of consolidating a stable peace, which is being followed by the Soviet Union, and together with it, by the people's democracies and the Chinese People's Republic, is being contraposed by the imperialists with a policy of preparing a new world war.

The ruling circles of the imperialist camp, which have made it their aim to launch a new war, are pushing a frantic armaments drive, inflating military budgets, creating numerous military bases, spreading the most unbridled war propaganda, and following a policy of blackmail and threats against the peace-loving countries.

The policy of inflaming war hysteria and the unbridled armaments drive are inspired by the capitalist monopolies of the United States of America and Great Britain, which, having created an atmosphere of war hysteria, are making use of it to get new military contracts and new profits, and count on enriching themselves still further on the new war they are preparing, on the blood of the masses.

The ruling circles of the United States and Great Britain, in circumvention of the United Nations organization, have formed regional alliances—the Western Union and the North Atlantic bloc, and are trying to make use of Western Germany by turning it into a military base for the realization of their predatory plans. In the Far East the same policy is being followed with regard to Japan. These aggressive aims were the purpose of the recent London conference of the Foreign Ministers of the United States, Great Britain and France. By knocking together various blocs and alliances behind the back of the United Nations organization, the ruling circles of the United States and Great Britain are actually paralyzing the activity of the UN.

At a time when the peoples of the

world are coming out for the establishment of peaceful, friendly co-operation among countries, the aggressive imperialist circles are openly praising a policy of force, and in this way exposing themselves and the real aim of their policy, for it is clear to anybody that a policy of force is a policy of aggression.

The firm position taken by the USSR and the people's democracies, which stand resolutely in the defense of those principles on which the United Nations organization is based, is preventing the aggressive states from adapting that organization to their own imperialist policy.

Comrade Deputies: In reporting to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR on the appeal issued at the Stockholm session of the World Peace Congress Permanent Committee, I propose supporting the demands contained in it—for prohibition of the atomic weapon, the institution of strict international control to enforce this decision, and the declaration that the first government which uses that weapon will be branded as a war criminal. (*Stormy applause*) I also propose expressing our readiness to co-operate with the legislative organs of other states for the practical realization of these demands.

Comrade Deputies! Support by the Supreme Soviet of the USSR for the proposals issued by the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress will undoubtedly be greeted with profound satisfaction by the Soviet people and all honest people, and will be a new contribution by the Soviet Union in the noble effort for a stable and lasting, universal peace. (*Applause*)

The working people of all countries have a profound faith in the standard-bearer of peace and the friendship of peoples—the Soviet Union, which is defending the sacred cause of consolidating a universal and stable peace, and consistently exposing each and every fomenter of a new war. The peoples of all countries know that when it is a matter of protecting the peace, they can safely rely on the Soviet people, led by the Communist Party, by the great Stalin! (*Prolonged applause*)

All working people, all honest people the world over are inspired in the struggle for a stable peace and democracy by the name of the brilliant leader of the Soviet people and of all progressive mankind—our dear Comrade Stalin. (*Prolonged applause*)

Speech by Deputy B. D. Grekov of Rostov Constituency, RSFSR, during Discussion of Deputy V. V. Kuznetsov's Report

COMRADE DEPUTIES:

THE masses of people throughout the world are loudly protesting against the preparation of a new war. They are persistently demanding peace, which is always necessary, but especially so today in order to heal the still-bleeding wounds inflicted in the recent war.

At the session of the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress in Stockholm there resounded the just appeal for the prohibition of the atomic weapon, establishment of strict international control to ensure the implementation of this decision and condemnation as a war criminal of the government which first uses the atomic weapon against any country.

What normal and honest person can have the slightest doubt as to the justness and humaneness of this appeal? No one, of course.

However, there are some people in the world who preach war and fan animosity among nations. True, such people are few, but there is power in their hands. They can bring much evil to mankind. A new world war would bring unprecedented hardships to the peoples of the world. This is clear to all. That is why the struggle for peace has taken on such a gigantic, world-wide character. That is why the struggle for peace is growing and extending from day to day.

All honest people must take a stand in the struggle for peace, and men of science first and foremost.

Science is a tremendous force, a constantly growing one. Its possibilities are boundless. Science is the hope of mankind. Science studies and conquers nature and is certainly capable of subjugating it completely. But this force can also bring mankind incalculable disasters. Everything depends upon whose hands it is in and what aims it serves. Bacteriology can and must serve the aims of man's struggle against diseases, the aims of prolonging human life, but in criminal hands, as we have had occasion to see quite recently, it was used



B. D. Grekov

in preparation to exterminate people on a most incredible scale. Criminal hands turn both chemistry and physics into the strongest weapon for the extermination and destruction of everything living.

It is the duty and greatest happiness of every honest scientist to serve mankind. Trading in death is an ineradicable disgrace for a scientist. Fortunately, there are not very many such traders on earth. The scientists of the Soviet Union and people's democracies, as well as many scientists in the imperialist countries, will never soil themselves with such dishonorable acts.

The entire life of the Soviet land is built on scientific foundations, and Soviet scientists are proud of their participation in the building of the first socialist State in the world. The Soviet scientist is a servant of the Soviet people, an active participant in the struggle for building communism in our country.

Our country is being victoriously led forward by our leader and teacher, the great Stalin, whose name has become the banner for all progressive mankind. (Applause)

It was he who set the scientists the task of overtaking and surpassing the achievements of foreign science. And this task the Soviet scientists have already fulfilled in many branches of science.

One should recall how the world greeted the news that the Soviet scientists mastered the secret of atomic energy. Not a single person in the world can doubt the fact that the Soviet Union possesses atomic energy not for destruction but for creation, that the Soviet Union is using its scientific achievements only for the good of man, to ease his labor, to build a new happy life.

The instigators of a new war, those who considered themselves the monopolists of atomic energy and were prepared to hurl it against the Soviet Union, suffered bitter disappointment.

At first they regarded the peace movement skeptically, but, with the growth of this movement, they began to show evident uneasiness, and finally began to resort to violence. These violent measures were also directed against those scientists who did not want to serve the criminal aims of the warmongers.

Only recently we were witnesses to the French Government's reprisals against Professor Frederic Joliot-Curie, whose speech at the people's meeting in Bombay was warmly greeted by every Soviet person. "We are sufficiently confident in the justness of our cause," said Joliot-Curie there, "not to be intimidated by threats and persecutions."

At one of his lectures in Paris, Joliot-Curie said that in France today credits for science are being reduced while credits for the police force are being quadrupled, that science in present-day France is in need of defense. How unlike this is to what is happening in our country, where science enjoys especially favorable conditions.

This is not the only case in France, and France is not the only country which resorts to such measures. But in contradistinction to the behavior of the ruling circles of the imperialist coun-

ries we hear everywhere the voices of protest of the scientists. There are many of them. There is not a country in the world where all the scientists, or the best part of the scientists, have not protested against atomic war, have not signed the Stockholm Appeal.

What can be said about Soviet scientists? There is none among us who would hesitate to join the world-wide movement for peace. The Soviet sci-

tists ardently support the fighters for peace throughout the world because it is perfectly clear to them by whom, and for what purpose this campaign for war is being waged.

Let the mutual contact among the fighters for peace throughout the world grow stronger!

Let their voices resound still louder!

Fighters for peace the world over! Know, that we Soviet people are al-

ways and constantly with you, we are ready to do everything in our power to save mankind from catastrophe. Do not believe the slander that the Soviet Union is supposedly preparing an attack against any country. Know that the Government of the Soviet State, the Communist Party, and our leader Comrade Stalin stand firmly on guard over peace. (*Prolonged applause*)

Speech by Deputy A. N. Nesmeyanov of Sovietsky Constituency, Moscow, during Discussion of Deputy V. V. Kuznetsov's Report

COMRADE DEPUTIES:

As envoys of the people of our country, representing their will here, in the highest legislative organ of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics—the Supreme Soviet—we must express our attitude toward the most important question of our day, one which affects the interests of all peoples—the question of the defense of peace from the menace of new aggression on the part of the imperialist warmongers.

No one in the world doubts what the reply of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR will be. All the Soviet people, old and young, desire peace and friendship with other peace-loving peoples. The Government of the USSR, constantly fulfilling the will of its people, embodies this desire in its peace-loving Stalin foreign policy, a policy of international co-operation and active defense of peace throughout the world.

We have just given one more proof, if such be necessary, of the Soviet Union's keen interest in peace and the consistency of its peace-loving foreign policy. The Supreme Soviet approved the State Budget for 1950 in which the major, the greater share of expenditures is earmarked for financing the national economy, raising the living standard of the people, and developing the cultural, educational and health services. We are building houses, schools, universities, and hospitals at an increasing pace and on an increasing scale.

And this at a time when certain governments are feverishly building military bases and airdromes thousands of



A. N. Nesmeyanov

kilometers away from their frontiers, when war planes of these states are flying over distant seas violating foreign boundaries, and troops are being sent across the ocean to wage "filthy war."

Our scientists are working on the transformation of nature for the benefit

of the people, on new means for improving the national well-being, while in the capitalist countries generals are placed at the head of universities, and science is almost completely subordinated to the hunt for the means of mass murder and aggression.

Wars for the division of the world, for the expansion of markets, for the conquest of colonies, for the subjection of peoples we consider a crime, and we are bringing up our children to understand it.

This is well known to mothers and fathers the world over and is also known to the youth of all countries! The people of our homeland, our socialist State, our Government, our Stalin, constitute the bulwark and beacon of peace on earth.

That is why the representatives of the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress who presented their proposals to us, were greeted by us as spokesmen of the people's will, as friends. These proposals conform to the interests of the broadest sections of the masses who demand, as the first condition for the establishment of stable peace, general reduction of arms, prohibition of the atomic weapon, and condemnation as a war criminal of the government which first uses this weapon.

Comrade Deputies: The struggle for peace is steadily growing and expanding, and the efforts of the warmongers to retard this powerful movement of the peoples are futile. After the March session of the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress the organized

collection of signatures for the Stockholm Appeal developed on a broad scale. This truly people's referendum implacably exposes the overt and covert supporters of war and rallies the forces of peace. The movement in defense of peace already has its heroes and its victims.

We, deputies to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, greet the fighters for peace throughout the world and express our

sympathy with and support of those noble aims, in the struggle for the implementation of which they are giving their strength.

The forces of the peace supporters are immeasurably greater than the forces of the warmongers. We have never been so confident in our strength as now.

Comrade Deputies: I propose that we express solidarity with the appeal of the Stockholm session of the Permanent

Committee of the World Peace Congress as expressing the will of the peoples of the world and the will of the Soviet people. (*Applause*)

Long live peace throughout the world!

Long life and prosperity to our powerful, peace-loving homeland!

Long live our leader and teacher Comrade Stalin! (*All rise. Stormy, prolonged applause*)

Speech by Deputy N. S. Tikhonov of Dzerzhinsky Constituency, Leningrad, During Discussion of Deputy V. V. Kuznetsov's Report

COMRADE DEPUTIES:

THE Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics was the first of all the parliaments to reply to

the proposal of the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress for the unconditional prohibition of the atomic weapon as a weapon of terror and mass

annihilation of people, and for considering that the government which would be first to use the atomic weapon against any country would commit a crime against mankind and should be regarded as a war criminal.

It is known that the international delegation of the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress was not allowed to enter the United States of America—it was refused visas. In Britain, Prime Minister Attlee and Foreign Minister Bevin refused to receive the international delegation of the Committee. In Holland the representatives of the Committee's delegation were arrested and deported from the country; the delegation was not received in the Belgian Parliament, and its statement was tendered to a minor official. The Austrian Government issued a hostile statement against the mass campaign for signatures to the Stockholm Appeal.

We are today discussing the appeal of the World Peace Congress in the Supreme Soviet, and our voice will be heard by supporters of peace the world over.

We must primarily note the fact that as early as in 1946 the representatives of the Soviet Union in the United Nations submitted a proposal for the complete prohibition of the atomic weapon and for the destruction of all the stocks of atom bombs within three months.



N. S. Tikhonov

This proposal was drawn up in the spirit of the principled, consistent, and firm peace policy pursued by the Soviet Union from the very first days of its existence.

The Soviet people have been defending the cause of peace not in words. It is hard to overestimate their contribution to the defense of mankind from the instigators of war. The Soviet people have paid with their blood for the liberation of the freedom-loving peoples from the frightful nightmare of fascism.

A great referendum of the peoples is now taking place—the collection of signatures to the Appeal of the Stockholm session of the Permanent Committee. A hundred million signatures have already been collected, and this hundred million will be followed by hundreds of millions, because "every man and woman in every country must determine his or her attitude toward the question of the prohibition of the atom bomb."

This surge of millions has developed into a movement of tremendous sweep, into a mighty demonstration that is a stern warning to the sinister forces which would unleash war, regarding it as a source of new profits, a new sanguinary business.

The word "peace" has become dreadful and loathsome to the camp of the enemies of peace and freedom. The people who raise the banners of peace are being shot, imprisoned, sentenced to penal servitude; they are being slandered and murdered openly and secretly. This is practiced with regard to the Italian, French, American, Japanese, and Indian supporters of peace, it is practiced in all places dominated by the transoceanic imperialist masters who demand complete subordination to their misanthropic laws, which are held up by them as a way of life.

The danger of war is great because the instigators of war are working day and night in an effort to bring it nearer. They speak openly of this. In the atom bomb they see the principal weapon of the aggression they are preparing. They say openly that they will drop atom bombs whenever they please.

The whole world can see how our great, peaceful, socialist Power—the Soviet Union—lives and works. We are building new cities, new factories and mills, new schools and theaters, museums, and health resorts for the work-

ing people; we are eliminating deserts and cultivating forests and groves. The welfare of the Soviet people and our socialist culture are continuously on the upgrade.

We ardently greet the peoples—all those who openly affix with their honest hands their signatures to the Stockholm Appeal. Together with these peaceful toilers, irrespective of political views, race, and age, we say: There must be no neutrals in this struggle for peace. Those who refuse to sign the Stockholm Appeal are against peace; they either do not understand the magnitude of the threatening danger, or they indulge in dangerous self-complacency.

The united front of the peoples, in which a most active part is taken by many peoples of the world, among them such great nations as the Soviet people and the Chinese people, constitutes an unshakable wall.

This united front of defenders of peace is steadily growing, because all men and women of good-will, all honest working people, all honest intellectuals join their voices with those millions who have already taken their stand for peace and against war.

Armed with the full strength of our truth we, together with all the peoples, join with those who raise their voices for peace and against a new war! We do not want aggression, and no one can reproach us with ever violating any agreement signed by us.

We have secured our borders, the fairest in the world. They are flaunting the atom bomb beyond the ocean in vain—we too are not so poor. But we want to use our atomic energy for peaceful purposes, for the benefit of mankind and not for its destruction.

We stand for lasting and stable peace, for peaceful co-operation of all the peoples. We will fight for it, and we will triumph just as we triumphed five years ago over the black beast—fascism!

We have the strength, and it is growing daily. We have the urge and love for life! We have—and he is always with us, implanted in our hearts—the leader of all the peoples, the indomitable fighter for peace, our great friend and wise teacher—Comrade Stalin! (*Stormy, prolonged applause. All rise.*) Comrade Deputies:

On behalf of a group of deputies of Moscow, Leningrad, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, and the Latvian Soviet Socialist Republic, allow me to

present for the consideration of the Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics the following Draft Statement of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR in connection with the appeal of the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress.

"Statement of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR

HAVING heard Deputy V. V. Kuznetsov's report on the reception by the Supreme Soviet of the USSR of the delegation of the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress headed by Mr. Yves Farge, and on the appeal of the Stockholm session of the Permanent Committee demanding prohibition of the atomic weapon, establishment of strict international control to ensure the implementation of this prohibition and the condemnation as a war criminal of the government that first uses this weapon of aggression and mass extermination of people—the Supreme Soviet of the USSR unanimously declares its solidarity with the proposals of the Permanent Committee. (*Applause*)

"These proposals of the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress fully conform to the vital demands of all peoples and their strivings for a stable and lasting peace throughout the world.

"Expressing the inflexible will of the Soviet people for peace, the Supreme Soviet of the USSR declares its readiness to co-operate with the legislative organs of other states in the elaboration and implementation of necessary measures for carrying out the proposals of the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress.

"The Supreme Soviet of the USSR expresses its confidence that the Soviet Government, which is consistently fighting for peace and co-operation among nations, will continue firmly and persistently to pursue this policy of peaceful and friendly relations among nations, to take necessary measures through the United Nations and to use all other measures to ensure general peace and international security.

"At the same time the Supreme Soviet of the USSR expresses its confidence that the peace movement, and primarily the aforementioned Stockholm Appeal of the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress, will receive the unanimous support of the entire Soviet people." (*Stormy applause*)

Statement

of the

Supreme Soviet of the USSR

Having heard Deputy V. V. Kuznetsov's report on the reception by the Supreme Soviet of the USSR of the delegation of the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress headed by Mr. Yves Farge and on the Appeal of the Stockholm session of the Permanent Committee demanding prohibition of the atomic weapon, establishment of strict international control to ensure the implementation of this prohibition and the condemnation as a war criminal of the government that first uses this weapon of aggression and mass extermination of people—the Supreme Soviet of the USSR unanimously declares its solidarity with the proposals of the Permanent Committee.

These proposals of the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress fully conform to the vital demands of all peoples and their strivings for a stable and lasting peace throughout the world.

Expressing the inflexible will of the Soviet people for peace, the Supreme Soviet of the USSR declares its readiness to cooperate with the legislative organs of other states in the elaboration and implementation of necessary measures for carrying out the proposals of the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress.

The Supreme Soviet of the USSR expresses its confidence that the Soviet Government, which is consistently fighting for peace and co-operation among nations, will continue firmly and persistently to pursue this policy of peaceful and friendly relations among nations, to take necessary measures through the United Nations and to use all other measures to ensure general peace and international security.

At the same time the Supreme Soviet of the USSR expresses its confidence that the peace movement, and primarily the aforementioned Stockholm Appeal of the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress, will receive the unanimous support of the entire Soviet people.



SUPREME SOVIET VOTES. At a joint sitting of both Chambers, the Supreme Soviet of the USSR unanimously adopts the statement in support of the proposals of the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress.



DEPUTIES APPLAUD PEACE STATEMENT. Scene in the Supreme Soviet of the USSR as the Deputies applauded approval of its draft statement on the Stockholm Appeal of the World Peace Congress.



WRITER-DEPUTY. Ilya Ehrenburg, world-famed author, is a Deputy to the Soviet of Nationalities.



GREAT SCIENTIST. T. D. Lysenko (right), the famous biologist, is a Deputy to the Soviet of the Union.



ACTRESS. Alla Tarasova, noted actress, during the First Session of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.



GROUP OF SUPREME SOVIET DEPUTIES. From left to right: J. Uuemyie, Estonian SSR; B. Zarin, Latvia; A. Abaev, North Ossetian ASSR; K. Bystrova, Yakut ASSR; and S. Fionin, Udmurt ASSR.



ESTONIAN DEPUTIES. Representatives from the Estonian SSR are shown during the session of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.



ACTORS ARE DEPUTIES. Boris Chirkov, left, and N. Cherkasov, famous actors, are among the people's representatives.

The Supreme Soviet Of the USSR— A People's Parliament



COLLECTIVE FARM WOMAN. Amandursun Meredova, a collective farm chairman, is a Deputy from Turkmenia.



YAKUTSK ASSR DEPUTIES. Representatives of the Republic at the First Session of the Soviet of Nationalities.



YOUNG TEACHER. U. Kudirbaeva, Deputy to the Supreme Soviet from the Kara-Kalpak ASSR.

Under the Guidance of Stalin's Genius Soviet People Build Communism

Pravda Editorial, June 20, 1950

THE first session of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR was closed yesterday. The concluding joint meeting of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities considered the questions of electing the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and of forming the Government of the USSR—the Council of Ministers of the USSR. The decision of the question of the leading organs of state authority at the session of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR developed into a majestic demonstration of the moral and political unity of the Soviet people, of their monolithic unity around the Communist Party, the Soviet Government, around the great leader and teacher, Comrade Stalin.

In an atmosphere of tremendous political uplift and remarkable unanimity, the Supreme Soviet adopted the following resolution:

"The Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics **RESOLVES:**

"1. To approve the work of the Council of Ministers of the USSR.

"2. To direct the Council of Ministers of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to continue its duties of administration of the State."

This decision unanimously adopted by the Supreme Soviet of the USSR expresses the will of all the many millions of Soviet people, their supreme love for and devotion to the Communist Party, the Soviet Government, and Comrade Stalin.

The Soviet Government, headed by the leader and teacher of genius of the working people, Comrade Stalin, has been successfully discharging its duties in the administration of the State, and by all its work, its selfless service to the Motherland has earned the general approval and gratitude of the Soviet people.

By voting practically unanimously for the candidates of the invincible Stalin bloc of the Communists and non-Party people in the elections to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR on March 12, 1950,

more than 111,000,000 Soviet constituents enthusiastically approved the policy of the Bolshevik Party and the Soviet Government which corresponds to the fundamental interests of the people. The brilliant victory of the Stalin bloc of the Communists and non-Party people was a new triumph for the Bolshevik Party. Electing the highest organ of state authority, the Soviet people expressed their deep confidence in the party of Lenin and Stalin, their readiness and determination to work with redoubled energy, under its wise leadership, for the building of the communist society, to enhance the glory and might of the socialist Motherland.

Their experience of many years has convinced the Soviet people of the correctness of the policy of the Bolshevik Party, of the fact that the party of Lenin and Stalin has no other interests than the interests of the people. All the work of the Communist Party is an example of selfless service to the people. The party of Lenin and Stalin led the peoples of our country to the world-historic victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution, to the establishment and consolidation of the world's first socialist state. Under the leadership of the Communist Party our people built a socialist society and transformed the Soviet Union into a mighty industrial power with collectivized farming. Under the leadership of the Communist Party, under the wise guidance of Comrade Stalin, the Soviet people defended the great achievements of socialism against the German and Japanese imperialists and saved the peoples of the world from the menace of fascist enslavement.

In the postwar years the Soviet people attained remarkable success in peaceful construction. Carrying into life the magnificent program of communist construction outlined in Comrade Stalin's address to the voters on February 9, 1946, the Bolshevik Party organized a new, powerful upsurge in industry, ag-

riculture, and culture and ensured outstanding achievements in the building of communism. The development of the national economy in our country has not only regained but it has considerably surpassed the prewar level. The living standard of the working people is rising steadily. Stalin's constant concern for the general welfare of the people is vividly expressed in the uninterrupted growth of the production of general consumer goods, in the policy of price reductions consistently pursued by the Soviet Government. The life of the Soviet people is becoming ever richer and more prosperous. The advanced Soviet culture of the peoples of the USSR, socialist in content and national in form, is flourishing.

It is with legitimate pride that our people look upon the results of their selfless labor, upon their achievements in communist construction. The Soviet people know very well it is to the wise leadership of the Communist Party, of the Soviet Government, of Comrade Stalin that they owe all their victories.

The Supreme Soviet approved the State Budget of the USSR for 1950 which graphically reflects the outstanding victories of the Soviet people in the fulfillment of the postwar Stalin Five-Year Plan. The Budget of the Soviet State ensures the realization of the tasks outlined by the Party and the Government for the purpose of furthering the development of the national economy and raising the living and cultural standards of the working people. The State Budget of the USSR approved by the Supreme Soviet is a vivid reflection of the peace policy consistently pursued by the Soviet Government.

The wise Lenin-Stalin foreign policy, the consistent and determined struggle for peace and co-operation among the peoples, has the wholehearted approval of the Soviet people and of all progressive mankind. The Soviet Union, led by Comrade Stalin, is the vanguard of the working people of all countries in their

struggle for stable peace, democracy and socialism.

At yesterday's meeting the Supreme Soviet of the USSR considered the Appeal of the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress. It was with a sense of patriotic pride that the Deputies of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR spoke of the fact that the Soviet Union stands at the head of the powerful world-wide movement for peace.

"We, Soviet people," declared Deputy to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR A. Abzalov-Sakse, the Latvian author, in her speech at the session, "take pride in the fact that our Motherland, our mighty Bolshevik Party, and our leader Comrade Stalin stand on the advanced line of the battle for peace, that they are rousing the broadest sections of the popular masses to the struggle for peace and lead them."

The whole world will resound with the Statement unanimously adopted by the Supreme Soviet of the USSR expressing solidarity with the proposals of the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress for the prohibition of the atomic weapon, for institution of strict international control to enforce

this prohibition, and for condemning as a war criminal the government that would be first to use this weapon of aggression and mass extermination of people.

"These proposals of the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress," declares the Supreme Soviet of the USSR in its Statement, "fully conform to the vital demands of all peoples and their striving for a stable and lasting peace throughout the world."

"Expressing the inflexible will of the Soviet people for peace, the Supreme Soviet of the USSR declares its readiness to co-operate with the legislative organs of other states in the elaboration and implementation of necessary measures for carrying out the proposals of the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress."

"The Supreme Soviet of the USSR expresses its confidence that the Soviet Government, which is consistently fighting for peace and co-operation among nations, will continue firmly and persistently to pursue this policy of peaceful and friendly relations among nations, to take the necessary measures through the United Nations, and to use

all other measures to ensure general peace and international security."

The Statement of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR will have the unanimous support of all the Soviet people, of all progressive mankind. The Soviet Union's new contribution to the cause of the struggle for peace in the whole world will multiply the strength of the growing camp of peace and democracy; it will inspire all people of good will in their lofty struggle for stable peace and against the imperialist instigators of war.

Welded by the unbreakable Stalin friendship, the peoples of the Soviet Union are confidently looking into their future, and selflessly working for the good of their beloved socialist Motherland. Two great forces, the people and communism, have merged into a single force in our country.

Under the glorious banner of Leninism, under the tried leadership of the Bolshevik Party and the wise guidance of the leader and teacher of genius, the great Stalin, the Soviet people are advancing with firm step toward the victory of communism!

Decisions of Supreme Soviet Greeted Enthusiastically by the People

From all parts of the country come reports that the Soviet people met with profound satisfaction the decisions of the session of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. Together with the deputies of the Supreme Soviet, the peoples of the Soviet Union warmly approved the work of the Council of Ministers of the USSR. They express heartfelt gratitude to their own Government and the head of that Government, J. V. Stalin, for their service to the Motherland. The Soviet people, from the bottom of their hearts, wish to their Government and to its head, J. V. Stalin, new achievements and fruitful activity for the welfare of our people.

MOSCOW—The working people of the capital received the decisions of the session of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR with great satisfaction. In factory and plant shops, workers warmly discussed the proceedings of the session. Muscovites, as well as the entire Soviet people, expressed their special satisfaction with the decision of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR approving the activity of the Soviet Government and directing it to continue the fulfillment of the duties of administering the State in the

future as well. Together with the deputies of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, the working people of Moscow declare their boundless love for and devotion to the Communist Party, the Soviet Government, and Comrade Stalin.

The work of the session brought a fullhearted response from the working force of many thousands of the Stalin Automobile Plant. The molder Boudylka, who attended the session as a visitor, said:

"We all warmly approve the decisions

of the session of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and from the bottom of our hearts greet the wise Stalin policy of our own Government. We will do everything for the further blossoming of our socialist Motherland. I pledge myself to fulfill the annual program by the great people's holiday—the 33rd Anniversary of the October Revolution—and to produce only excellent quality."

Komarkov, foreman of a malleable pig iron foundry, spoke with well-warranted pride of the steady rise of the

economic might of our Motherland, of the increase in the cultural and the material level of the lives of the working people, of the outstanding achievements of the Soviet people, which found their reflection in the State Budget for 1950.

The discussions, devoted to the results of the work of the session of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, also took place in the shops of the Hammer and Sickle Metallurgical Works. The young steelmaker Nikolaev said:

"Metallurgists warmly approve the decisions of the session of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. The new Budget of the Soviet State is the budget of further strengthening the might of the Soviet Union, increasing the material well-being of our people. We give our word to the Bolshevik Party and the Soviet Government, in response to their great solicitude, to work ever better, ever more productively."

MINSK—The decisions adopted by the first session of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR were met with the unanimous approval of the Byelorussian people. At the meetings working people stated with pride that under the leadership of the great Stalin the Soviet Government firmly carries out the wise policy of peace.

A senior foreman of the automatic shop of the Minsk Tractor Plant, Krylov, said:

"The supreme organ of Soviet power has unanimously declared its solidarity with the proposals of the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress, has thus expressed the hopes of the millions of plain people. We, workers, with all our energy will help our Government to strengthen peace throughout the world."

LENINGRAD—The decisions of the session bring a feeling of patriotic pride, a new flow of creative power to Leningraders. Particular satisfaction greeted the decision of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR approving the activity of the Council of Ministers of the USSR and directing it to continue the fulfillment of its duties in administering the State in the future as well.

"This is the unanimous will of our people," said draftsman Celikova of the Banner of Labor plant. "The people's love and confidence for the Soviet Government, for our Bolshevik Party, for Comrade Stalin, are boundless."

The draftsman's sentiments are augmented by the fervent words of the young iron worker Vsevolod Piskarev. Addressing his contemporaries—Stakhanovites, he said:

"I followed in the papers the campaign to collect signatures to the Appeal of the Stockholm session of the World Peace Congress. I am glad that a multimillioned army of active fighters for peace is growing not by the day but by the hour! This army has an impregnable stronghold—our Motherland and the great standard-bearer of peace, Comrade J. V. Stalin.

"In the statement adopted at the session in connection with the appeal of the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress, the Supreme Soviet of the USSR has again expressed the unchangeable desire of the Soviet people for peace."

ALMA-ATA—In the Karaganda mines, the Emba oil fields, at the plants and factories of the capital of Kazakhstan, huge meetings devoted to discussion of the decisions of the first session of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR are taking place. Speaking at the meeting of the workers of Alma-Ata Shoe Factory No. 1, Stakhanovite Dosmuhambetov expressed the mood of the entire factory collective:

"We, like the entire Soviet people," he said, "warmly greet and approve the decisions of the highest organ of power of our country. On the basis of many years of experience we are satisfied that the Soviet Government, headed by the great leader and teacher of the working people, Comrade Stalin, is successfully fulfilling its duties in administering the State and that all of its activities, its services to the Motherland have merited the universal gratitude and love of the people. Under the leadership of the Soviet Government, the beloved Bolshevik Party, under the wise guidance of the genius of Comrade Stalin, the peoples of our country firmly and confidently proceed to the new victories of communism."

KIEV—Workers, collective farmers and intellectuals of the Soviet Ukraine met the decisions of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR with a feeling of great satisfaction and legitimate pride in their great Motherland.

The Supreme Soviet's decision approving the work of the Council of Ministers headed by the great Stalin

and directing the Government to continue the fulfillment of its duties in administering the State was met with great joy and patriotic fervor.

"From the bottom of our hearts," said a machine-building plant foreman, Kirichenko, "we approve the activity of our own Soviet Government headed by Comrade Stalin. The name of Comrade Stalin is connected with all the historic victories of the Soviet people. Under the leadership of Comrade Stalin we are confidently proceeding ahead to the bright heights of communism."

Stakhanovite Kononeneko said:

"Our people unanimously approve the statement of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR which expresses solidarity with the proposal of the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress on the prohibition of the atomic weapon. We are proud that our country is the standard-bearer of peace throughout the world."

VILNIUS—Workers, engineers, technicians and employees of the enterprises of Lithuania, study with great interest the proceedings of the session of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. At plants and factories reports and discussions on the State Budget, which is meeting with the universal approval of the working people, are taking place.

The Lithuanian people, together with all the people of the Soviet Union, warmly approve the decisions of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and wish their own Soviet Government the successful fulfillment of its duties in governing the State in the future as well.

In Lithuania, as in the entire Soviet country, the statement of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR in connection with the appeal of the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress was met with profound satisfaction.

Enthusiasm for increased industrial achievements is mounting and broadening everywhere. At the Nemunas Metal Fabricating Plant in Kaunas, the team of wire-drawers headed by Foreman Gopanas is currently producing 180 per cent of the production quota. The young workers Ambrazyavichus, Bodanavichus and others overfulfilled their quotas. The ranks of Stakhanovites at the weaving, knitted fabric and sewing mills of Kaunas have multiplied.

Joyful days replete with creative labor constitute life today in the capital of the Lithuanian Republic.

Soviet People Vote for Peace

On the Collection of Signatures in the USSR to the Appeal Of the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress Calling for Prohibition of the Atomic Weapon.

The Resolution of the Plenum of the Soviet Peace Committee

(Adopted June 29, 1950)

THE plenum of the Soviet Peace Committee notes with great satisfaction that the Soviet people have met with complete unanimity and approval the Statement of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR concerning the proposals of the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress calling for the prohibition of the atomic weapon, establishment of strict international control over the implementation of this decision and denunciation as a war criminal of the government which first uses this weapon of aggression and mass annihilation of people.

The Supreme Soviet of the USSR expressed confidence that the movement of peace supporters and primarily the Stockholm Appeal of the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress will be unanimously supported by all the Soviet people.

All the peoples of the USSR have always ardently supported and are supporting the endeavors of the organized front of peace supporters directed toward promotion of the cause of peace, against the instigators of a new war.

They spare no effort to assure success for the just and noble cause of the consolidation of peace and friendship among nations.

The plenum of the Soviet Peace Committee deems it necessary to begin in the Soviet Union, as of June 30, the collection of signatures to the Stockholm Appeal of the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress calling for the prohibition of the atomic weapon. The plenum of the Soviet Peace Committee calls upon all the Soviet people to sign this appeal.

The Soviet Peace Committee, which will direct the campaign for the collection of signatures, is fully confident that all Soviet people will respond to this appeal.

In signing the Stockholm Appeal the Soviet people will thereby express their devotion to the cause of peace, their readiness to uphold peace in the whole world, their monolithic unity around their own Bolshevik Party and their boundless devotion to the great standard-bearer of peace, the leader of all the peoples, Comrade Stalin.

Soviet Peace Committee

N. S. Tikhonov, Chairman of the Soviet Peace Committee, Deputy Secretary-General of the Union of Soviet Writers.

S. I. Vavilov, President of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR.

A. A. Fadeyev, General Secretary of the Union of Soviet Writers.

M. A. Sholokhov, Writer.

N. S. Derzhavin, Academician.

V. V. Kuznetsov, Chairman of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions.

N. A. Mikhailov, Secretary of the Central Committee of the All-Union Lenin Young Communist League.

N. V. Popova, Chairman of the Anti-Fascist Committee of Soviet Women.

A. V. Palladin, President of the Academy of Sciences of the Ukrainian SSR.

A. E. Korneichuk, Chairman of the Union of Writers of the Ukraine.

A. N. Nesmeyanov, Academician, Rector of Moscow University.

A. A. Khorava, People's Artist of the USSR.

B. D. Grekov, Academician.

W. L. Wassilewska, Writer.

A. S. Isaakyan, Poet.

Yakub Kolas, Writer.

T. D. Lysenko, Academician.

A. I. Oparin, Academician.

N. I. Muskhelishvili, President of the Academy of Sciences of the Georgian SSR.

S. Mukanov, Chairman of the Union of Soviet Writers of Kazakhstan.

T. A. Sarymsakov, President of the Academy of Sciences of the Uzbek SSR.

B. M. Kerbabayev, Writer (Turkmen SSR.)

M. A. Ibragimov, Chairman of the Union of Writers of Azerbaijan.

K. M. Simonov, Writer.

I. G. Ehrenburg, Writer.

L. M. Leonov, Writer.

P. N. Angelina, Tractor Brigade Leader, Ukrainian SSR.

I. K. Akhunbayev, Professor, Director of the Kirghiz Medical Institute, Doctor of Medicine.

- A. S. Gundorov**, Chairman of the Slav Committee of the USSR.
- A. S. Selivanova**, Collective farm woman of the Seventh Congress of Soviets Collective Farm, Saratov Region, Deputy to the Supreme Soviet of the Russian SFSR.
- J. J. Matulis**, President of the Academy of Sciences of the Lithuanian SSR.
- Y. V. Peive**, Professor, Rector of the Latvian Agricultural Academy, Academician-Secretary of the Academy of Sciences of the Latvian SSR.
- A. M. Yakobson**, Playwright (Estonian SSR).
- P. A. Prozorov**, Chairman of the Red October Collective Farm, Kirov Region. Hero of Socialist Labor.
- N. K. Cherkasov**, People's Artist of the USSR (Leningrad).
- M. Tursun-Zade**, Writer (Tajik SSR).
- L. P. Alexandrovskaya**, People's Artist of the USSR.
- N. N. Anichkov**, President of the Academy of Medical Sciences.
- A. S. Chutkikh**, Assistant Foreman of the Krasnoholm Woolen Mills, (Moscow Region). Stalin Prize Laureate.
- I. Y. Bobokhodzhayev**, Honored Physician of the Tajik SSR.
- K. Baiseitova**, People's Artist of the USSR (Kazakhstan).
- N. A. Dimo**, Member of the Lenin Academy of Agricultural Sciences, Doctor of Agricultural Sciences (Moldavia).
- T. I. Yershova**, Secretary of the Central Committee of the All-Union Lenin Young Communist League.
- D. A. Korobkov**, Locomotive Engineer of Tula Depot.
- J. A. Zavadsky**, People's Artist of the USSR, Art Director of the Mossoviet Theater.
- N. E. Zaryan**, Writer.
- S. Ishanturayeva**, People's Artist of the Uzbek SSR.
- I. A. Kairov**, President, Academy of Pedagogical Sciences of the Russian SFSR.
- A. I. Porozova**, Team Leader, Avangard Collective Farm, Gorky Region, Hero of Socialist Labor.
- D. K. Karpova**, Honored Artist of the Karelo-Finnish SSR.
- F. I. Nasedkin**, Anti-Fascist Committee of Soviet Youth.
- M. I. Kotov**, Executive Secretary of Soviet Peace Committee, Journalist.
- G. N. Leonidze**, Writer.
- K. S. Kuznetsova**, Secretary, All-Union Central Council of Trade-Unions.
- G. M. Dubinin**, Worker of the Krasny Vyborzhets Factory, Leningrad.
- G. P. Litovchenko**, Chairman, Stalin Collective Farm, Kherson Region, Ukrainian SSR.
- A. G. Mordvinov**, President of the Academy of Architecture of the USSR.
- G. Nepesov**, Doctor of Science (History), Head of Chair, Ashkhabad Pedagogical Institute.
- V. I. Kochemasov**, Chairman, Anti-Fascist Committee of Soviet Youth.
- V. I. Pudovkin**, Film Producer.
- N. A. Rossiisky**, Foreman, Kalibr Plant (Moscow).
- T. Sadykbekov**, Writer (Kirghiz SSR).
- E. Y. Smilgis**, People's Artist of the USSR, Director of the Latvian Art Theater.
- A. A. Surkov**, Writer.
- E. V. Tarle**, Academician.
- A. N. Timonen**, Chairman of the Union of Writers, Karelo-Finnish SSR.
- M. A. Topchibashev**, Member, Academy of Sciences, Azerbaijan SSR.
- E. N. Khokhol**, Head of Chair, Kiev Medical Institute, Professor, Doctor of Medical Science.
- M. E. Chiaureli**, Film Producer.
- D. D. Shostakovich**, Composer.
- N. K. Yarygina**, Weaver, Ivanovsk Textile Mill.
- A. T. Ventslova**, Writer.
- Z. N. Gagarina**, Vice-Rector, Academy of Social Sciences, Member of the Presidium of the Women's International Democratic Federation.
- S. A. Gerasimov**, Film Producer.
- M. I. Gorelovskaya**, Member of the Board, Centrosoyuz.
- D. I. Zaslavsky**, Journalist.
- P. A. Kruchenyuk**, Writer (Moldavia).
- L. F. Ilichev**, Assistant Chief Editor of *Pravda*.
- Nikolai**, Metropolitan of Krutitski and Kolomenski.

Collection of Signatures Under Stockholm Appeal in USSR



On June 30, throughout the Soviet Union, people at thousands of meetings unanimously approved the Peace Statement of the Supreme Soviet and enthusiastically signed the Stockholm Appeal to prohibit the atomic weapon. At the left, workers of the Stalin Automobile Plant in Moscow sign the Appeal. On the right petitions are being signed by workers of the Stalin Metallurgical Works in Leningrad.

Soviet-Finnish Trade Agreement

Stalin Receives Prime Minister of Finland

J. V. Stalin, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, received Mr. Urho Kekkonen, Prime Minister of Finland, on June 13.

A. A. Gromyko, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR, was present at the reception.

Communique on Soviet-Finnish Economic Relations

The following communique has been issued June 15, 1950 on Soviet-Finnish economic relations:

NEGOTIATIONS have recently taken place in Moscow between representatives of the Soviet Union and Finland on questions of extending and consolidating the economic relations between the two countries.

Mr. Urho Kekkonen, Prime Minister of Finland, arrived in Moscow on June 9 to complete the aforementioned negotiations.

The negotiations, in which A. I. Mikoyan, Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, and M. A. Menshikov, Minister of Foreign Trade of the USSR, took part on the Soviet side, and Mr. S. Tuomioja, Minister of Trade and Industry, and members of the Finnish Trade Delegation on the Finnish side, proceeded in an atmosphere of full mutual understanding, and confirmed the

desire of both Governments in every way to consolidate and develop economic co-operation on the basis of the Treaty of Friendship, Co-operation and Mutual Assistance between the Soviet Union and Finland, signed on April 6, 1948.

In the negotiations concluded with the signing, on June 13, 1950, of an agreement between the USSR and Finland regarding deliveries of goods during the period 1951-1955, and a protocol on trade turnover for 1950. Desiring to extend economic relations on the basis of mutual benefit and to create a firm foundation for trade turnover between the two countries for a long period, the parties have agreed on the quotas of goods to be supplied by the Soviet Union to Finland, and by Finland to the Soviet Union during the period from January 1, 1951 to December 31, 1955.

The above agreement was signed on behalf of the Government of the USSR by A. I. Mikoyan, Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, and M. A. Menshikov, Minister of Foreign Trade, and on behalf of the Government of Finland by Mr. U. Kekkonen, Prime Minister of Finland, and Mr. S. Tuomioja, Minister of Trade and Industry.

Present at the signing from the Soviet side were A. A. Gromyko, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs; M. G. Loshakov, Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade; G. M. Savonenkov, Minister of the USSR to Finland; P. E. Krasnov, Trade Representative of the USSR to Finland, and others; and on the Finnish side Mr. K. Sundstroem, Minister of Finland to the USSR; Messrs. I. Nykopp, T. Kujala, and O. Orkomies, members of the Finnish Trade Delegation; and Mr. Pulkkinen, Counselor of the Finnish Legation in Moscow.

At his departure from Moscow on June 15, 1950 the Prime Minister of Finland, Mr. Urho Kekkonen, made the following statement before the microphone at the airfield:

DEPARTING from Moscow, I am glad to thank the Soviet Government for the wonderful friendliness, shown during these days to the Finnish Trade Delegation.

The five-year trade agreement which was signed here is the greatest trade agreement ever concluded by Finland. This agreement will provide work for dozens of thousands of Finnish workers. That is why we, the Finns, are pleased with this agreement and will steadily

execute it.

We know that this agreement will significantly contribute to the continuation of the policy of peace and friendship that was proclaimed two years ago in connection with the signing of the Treaty of Friendship and Mutual Assistance.

★ ★ ★

Mr. Urho Kekkonen, Prime Minister of Finland, on June 16, sent the following telegram to J. V. Stalin, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR:

"On my return home after the successfully completed negotiations, I convey to you personally, and through you to the Soviet Government, my sincere

gratitude for the great hospitality and attention accorded me during my particularly pleasant stay in Moscow.

"At the same time I would also like to thank you, Generalissimo, for the understanding and friendship you have again shown to our country."

★ ★ ★

On June 19, the Large Committee of the Eduskunta (Finnish parliament) considered the Government's bill on ratification of the Soviet-Finnish agreement on deliveries of goods for the period of 1951-1955, and voiced its approval.

On the same date, the Eduskunta ratified the aforementioned bill.

Through the Eyes of Plain People

By S. Anisimov

WORKERS' delegations from various countries of Western Europe visited the Soviet Union at the beginning of May. Among the arrivals in Moscow to celebrate the international working people's holiday—May 1,—were the British foundryman Ben Travis, the British miner George Rose, the Italian farm hand Serafino Baiocchi, the French textile worker Desseaux and many other representatives of the working people of the capitalist West.

The foreign guests had every opportunity to familiarize themselves thoroughly with the life and work of the Soviet people. Each delegation visited important industrial and cultural centers of the land of socialism: Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev, Stalingrad, and Sochi. The delegations inspected all kinds of enterprises and cultural institutions, schools, hospitals, collective farms and workers' apartments.

The members of the foreign delegations were at liberty to see everything they desired. "We have spoken to workers freely wherever we wished and have had many friendly discussions with trade-union representatives, directors of plants, health, education, and other establishments. We found great friendliness and kindness wherever we went and the widespread desire that our two peoples would come closer together," said Fred Hollingsworth, leader of the British workers' delegation.

On returning to their country the members of the delegations made reports on their trip at mass meetings of their factories and plants. The delegates unanimously declared that all they had seen in the USSR refutes most resolutely the slander the capitalist press and radio are assiduously spreading. "After their arrival the delegates began to appreciate what a terribly false picture is painted about the USSR in most of the British press," stated William Wainwright, one of the British delegates.

The rich and multifarious life in the Soviet land, the free creative labor of

the Soviet people, the unprecedented development of science and culture, the government's care for the material well-being of the working people, made an indelible impression upon the foreign guests. Sharply ridiculing the legend about "forced labor" that allegedly exists in the Soviet Union, the delegates greatly admired the conditions of labor in Soviet enterprises, the high mechanization of production and the excellent safety measures.

"We were particularly impressed with the exemplary labor protection and fine hygienic conditions at Soviet enterprises," said Guiseppe Casadei, leader of the Italian Federation. "The spinning mill in the Leningrad Textile Factory, for example, is spotlessly clean, thereby preventing occupational diseases. The same may be said of the other enterprises (iron and steel, food industries) we have seen."

Having carefully examined the life and work of the Soviet people, the delegates were convinced that every worker can give full scope to his creative abilities, constantly improve his knowledge and skill, and receive fair material and moral reimbursement for his labor.

"We are delighted with the high efficiency of production in the USSR," said Jules Fernand Duchat, Secretary of the French General Confederation of Labor, in the name of the French workers. "Every worker can improve his skill, can develop his abilities and occupy a position in society according to his professional qualifications."

"We were particularly interested in the progressive wage rates established with the participation of Soviet trade-unions which ensure equitable payment for labor in accordance with its quantity and quality."

The representatives of West European workers and peasants acquainted themselves with the unprecedented achievements in the collective-farm system, which gave the peasants land and machinery, and freed them from capi-

talist exploitation. They were amazed at the outstanding progress achieved by collective farming.

"The collective farm we visited," says Serafino Baiocchi, Italian peasant, "impressed me greatly. I saw that the land which had previously belonged to the landlords, is now in the hands of the people. This collective farm has excellent machines and splendid equipment. We found that it has seven tractors, nine trucks and two cars. The collective farm has a kindergarten where children are taken care of while the mothers are working in the fields. The children are well looked after."

"We were also surprised to find that the homes of the collective farmers had all conveniences: electricity, radio, etc. The collective farmers have everything necessary for fruitful work and a happy life."

The inspired creative labor of the Soviet people and the constant care of the Soviet Government to improve the living standard of the working people led to an enormous rise in the material well-being of the working people of the USSR. Not a trace of unemployment did the delegates see in the Soviet land. They could not conceal their wonder at the fact that, while food was strictly rationed in their countries and the majority of working people were dragging out a miserable existence, the shops in the USSR were full of food and manufactured goods, and prices were constantly dropping.

"When you see the Muscovites carrying their loads of provisions out of the stores," says William Wilson, Scottish worker, "you realize they have plenty of money and are able to buy the things they want. . . . We asked a number of workers how much rent they paid and found that the rent, including the cost of electricity and gas, ranged from about three per cent to five per cent of their wages. Altogether it was clear that the workers have a large amount

to spend on food and other needs."

In the USSR the foreign guests saw the daily care for the plain man displayed at every step. They made a detailed study of social insurance, public health, and education. They were astonished at the network of workers' clubs and palaces of culture, libraries, sanatoriums and rest homes. They were enthusiastic over the health resorts situated in the most picturesque spots of the Soviet Union, catering to hundreds of thousands of working people. This is what George Rose, a British miner, has to say about the miners' sanatorium in Sochi, which the British delegation visited: "This miners' rest home we saw at Sochi, on the Black Sea, has to be seen to be believed. I explored it from end to end. It has mud baths and its own private beach and swimming pool. I did not need an interpreter to tell me how proud the miners were of their treatment and of their rest home."

Having acquainted themselves in detail with the many aspects of life in the Soviet Union, the foreign workers' delegations could not bypass the tremendous role the Soviet trade-unions play in the organization of socialist production and creation of the best possible conditions of labor for the Soviet workers.

"The trade-unions", states E. H. Boyce, member of the British delegation, "are enjoying a position unparalleled in any country in the world. They share actively in the drafting of legislation concerned with production, labor conditions, and social security. They are

in charge of the system of social security and run rest homes and sanatoriums for their workers.

"The trade-union movement in Britain would do well," noted Boyce in conclusion, "if it studied the constitution of the Soviet trade-unions, especially the democratic freedom which the membership enjoys."

What are the conclusions drawn by the delegates of the working people of the Western countries on the basis of what they have seen in the Soviet Union? This is what the British workers' delegation, comprising 20 persons representing the main trade-unions in Britain, has to say:

"We would summarize our main conclusions as follows:

"The working people are the masters of this country.

"The trade-unions enjoy responsibility and power unknown in the capitalist world. There is genuine democracy in the system of elections and organization of the trade-unions.

"There is every opportunity for men and women, whatever their origin, to rise to any position, provided they have the ability. The socialist system under which this country is organized not only works, but works well. Great progress is being made in every direction.

"There is no limit to what workers may earn. They are provided with the most advanced machinery, and given the benefit of science to lighten their labor."

The delegates of the working people

of Western Europe are convinced that the Soviet people are definitely against war and are entirely on the side of those who defend the cause of peace and fight against the warmongers.

"We saw there a great working community inspired by a single thought—the advancement of mankind," stated the members of the British delegation. "In such a community war is unthinkable.

"We consider that their efforts to live in peace and to build their country deserve the support of every progressive person in our country."

"The Soviet people," says Giuseppe Casadei, leader of the Italian delegation, "have created a better world, a new world of free and civilized people. We now understand why the Soviet people fought with such tremendous heroism for the honor and freedom of their homeland during the Great Patriotic War. We also understand why the USSR is now struggling for the preservation of peace with such stubbornness."

The trip to the Soviet Union made an indelible impression on the representatives of the workers and peasants of Western Europe. They returned to their countries fully determined to tell the truth about the Soviet people and to wage a more persistent and resolute struggle for peace and the security of nations and for friendship with the great Soviet people.

MOSCOW RADIO BROADCASTS IN ENGLISH

July 17—July 30

Radio programs in English will be broadcast from Moscow to the United States on the following schedule from July 17 to July 30.

All time used is Eastern Daylight Saving Time.

Daily evening programs of news, political commentary, and sidelights on Soviet life are broadcast in three periods: from 7:20 P.M. to 8:30 P.M., from 9 P.M. to 10 P.M., and from 10:30 P.M. to 12:00 (midnight).

All programs may be heard on 15.23,

15.11, 11.96, 11.71 and 9.69 megacycles.

The second and third programs are also broadcast on two additional frequencies: 15.18 and 11.82 megacycles.

All programs begin with the news and a review of the press. These are followed by comment on Soviet or international subjects.

The following special features are scheduled for the evening programs:

Mondays, July 17 and July 24—programs for farmers.

Tuesdays, July 18 and July 25—programs for youth.

Wednesdays, July 19 and July 26—scientific and cultural programs.

Thursdays, July 20 and July 27—programs in Russian for American Slavs.

Fridays, July 21 and July 28—literary and musical programs entitled: "In the Republics of the Land of the Soviets."

Saturdays, July 22 and July 29—economic reviews, weekly sports reviews, replies to letters from listeners.

Sundays, July 23 and July 30—concerts.



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THE COVER. The Soviet people vote for peace. **FRONT:**
Signing the Stockholm Peace Appeal in a Kiev factory.
BACK: Factory workers signing the Appeal in Riga.

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Concerning Certain Questions of Linguistics

J. V. Stalin's Reply to E. Krasheninnikova

Comrade Krasheninnikova!

I am answering your questions.

QUESTION: Your article convincingly shows that language is neither the base nor the superstructure. Would it be right to consider that language is a phenomenon peculiar both to the base and to the superstructure, or would it be more correct to regard language as an intermediate phenomenon?

ANSWER: Of course, peculiar to language, as a social phenomenon, is that which is common to all social phenomena, including the base and the superstructure, namely: it serves society in the same manner as society is served by all the other social phenomena, including the base and the superstructure. But this, essentially speaking, exhausts that which is common to and inherent in all social phenomena. Further on serious distinctions begin between social phenomena.

The point is that social phenomena have, in addition to this common feature, their own specific peculiarities which distinguish them from each other and which are above all important for science. The specific peculiarities of the base consist in that it serves society economically. The specific peculiarities of the superstructure consist in that it serves society by means of political, legal, aesthetic and other ideas and creates for society the corresponding political, legal and other institutions. Of what then do the specific peculiarities of language consist, the peculiarities distinguishing it from other social phenomena? They consist in that language serves society as a means of intercourse between people, as a means for exchanging thoughts in society, as a means enabling people to understand each other and to organize joint work in all spheres of human activity, both in the sphere of production and in the sphere of economic relations, in the sphere of politics and in the sphere of culture, in public

and in everyday life. These peculiarities belong only to language, and precisely because they belong only to language, language constitutes the object of study of an independent science—linguistics. Without these peculiarities of language, linguistics would lose its right to independent existence.

Briefly: Language cannot be ranked either among bases or among superstructures.

Neither can it be ranked among "intermediate" phenomena between the base and the superstructure, as such "intermediate" phenomena do not exist.

But perhaps language could be ranked among the productive forces of society, among, let us say, implements of production? Indeed, there does exist a certain analogy between language and implements of production: implements of production, as does language, manifest a kind of indifference toward classes and can equally serve different classes of society, both old and new. Does this circumstance provide ground for ranking language among implements of production? No, it does not.

At one time, N. Y. Marr, seeing that his formula—"language is a superstructure on the base"—was encountering objections, decided to "readjust" himself and announced that "language is an implement of production." Was N. Y. Marr right in ranking language among implements of production? No, he certainly was not.

The point is that the similarity between language and implements of production ends with that analogy of which I have just spoken. But, on the other hand, there is a radical difference between language and implements of production. This difference is that while implements of production produce material wealth, language produces nothing or "produces" words only. To be more exact, people possessing implements of production can produce material wealth, but those very same peo-

ple, while having a language, but not having the implements of production, cannot produce material wealth. It is not difficult to understand that were language capable of the production of material wealth, windbags would be the richest men on earth.

2 QUESTION: Marx and Engels define language as "the direct reality of thought," as "practical . . . actual consciousness." "Ideas," Marx says, "do not exist divorced from language." To what extent, in your opinion, should linguistics occupy itself with the semantic aspect of language, semantics and historical semasiology and stylistics, or should the subject of linguistics be form only?

ANSWER: Semantics (semasiology) is one of the important sections of linguistics. The semantic aspect of words and expressions is of serious importance for the study of language. Therefore semantics (semasiology) must be assured a fitting place in linguistics.

However, in developing problems of semantics and in utilizing its data, its significance must in no way be overestimated, and the more so must its use not be abused. I have in mind certain philologists, who, excessively indulging in semantics, disregard language as "the direct reality of thought" inseverably connected with thinking, who divorce thinking from language and maintain that language is outliving its age and that it is possible to get along without language.

Listen to what N. Y. Marr says:

"Language exists only inasmuch as it expresses itself in sounds; the action of thinking occurs also without revealing itself. . . . Language (vocal language) has now already begun to yield its functions to the latest inventions which are unreservedly conquering space, while thinking is on the upgrade, departing from its unutilized accumulations in the past and its new acquisitions, and it is to oust and fully replace language. The

future language is thinking which is developing in technique free of natural matter. No language, even vocal language, which is nonetheless connected with the standards of nature, will succeed in standing up against it." (See *Selected Works* by N. Y. Marr.)

If we interpret this "labor-magic" gibberish into simple human language, the conclusion may be drawn that:

a) N. Y. Marr divorces thinking from language;

b) N. Y. Marr considers that intercourse between people can be realized without language, with the help of thinking itself, of thinking free of the "natural matter" of language, free of "the standards of nature;"

c) In divorcing thinking from language and "having freed" it from "the natural matter" of language, N. Y. Marr lands in the swamp of idealism.

It is said that thoughts arise in the mind of man prior to their being expressed in speech, that they arise without language material, without the language shell, in, so to say, a naked form. But this is absolutely wrong. Whatever the thoughts that may arise in the mind of man, they can arise and exist only on the basis of the language material, on the basis of language terminology and phrases. Bare thoughts, free of the language material, free of "the natural matter" of language—do not exist. "Language is the direct reality of thought" (Marx). The reality of thought manifests itself in language. Only idealists can speak of thinking as not connected with the "natural matter" of language, of thinking without language.

In brief: An overestimation of semantics and abuse of the latter led N. Y. Marr to idealism.

Consequently, if semantics (semasiology) is safeguarded from exaggerations and abuses, similar to those N. Y. Marr and some of his "disciples" indulge in, it can greatly benefit linguistics.

3 QUESTION: You quite justly say that the bourgeoisie and the proletariat have ideas, concepts, customs and moral principles that are diametrically opposed. The class character of these phenomena certainly affected the semantic aspect of language (and at times its form—the vocabulary—too, as is correctly pointed out in your article). In analyzing concrete language material

and, first of all, the semantic aspect of language, can we speak of the class essence of the concepts they express, particularly in those cases when the matter concerns the language expression not only of the thought of man but also of his attitude toward reality, where his class affinity manifests itself especially clearly?

ANSWER: In brief, you want to know whether classes influence language, whether they contribute their specific words and expressions to language, whether there are cases when people attach a different meaning, in accordance with the class to which they belong, to one and the same words and expressions?

Yes, classes do influence language, contribute their own specific words and expressions to language, and at times understand one and the same words and expressions differently. That is unquestionably so.

From this, however, it does not follow that specific words and expressions, as well as the difference in semantics, can be of serious importance for the development of a single language common to the whole people, that they are capable of debilitating its significance or of changing its character.

Firstly, such specific words and expressions, as well as cases of difference in semantics, are so few in language that they hardly make up one per cent of the entire language material. Consequently, all the remaining preponderant mass of words and expressions, as well as their semantics, are *common* to all classes of society.

Secondly, specific words and expressions having a class shade are used in speech not according to rules of some sort of "class" grammar, which does not exist in reality, but according to rules of the grammar of the existing common language of the whole people.

Hence, the presence of specific words and expressions and the facts of differences in the semantics of language do not refute, but, on the contrary, confirm the presence of, and need for, a single language common to all the people.

4 QUESTION: In your article you quite correctly qualify Marr as a vulgarizer of Marxism. Does this mean that linguists, including us, the young generation, should discard *the whole* of the linguistic legacy of Marr, who nonetheless has a number of valuable lin-

guistic research works (Comrades Chikobava, Sanzhayev and others wrote about them during the discussion)? Can we, on approaching Marr critically, take from him nonetheless what is useful and valuable?

ANSWER: Of course, the works of N. Y. Marr do not consist only of errors. N. Y. Marr made the crassest mistakes when he introduced into linguistics elements of Marxism in a distorted form, when he tried to create an independent theory of language. But N. Y. Marr has certain good and talentedly written works, wherein, forgetting his theoretical claims, he conscientiously and, one must say, capably studies individual languages. In such works one may find no little that is valuable and instructive. It stands to reason that what is valuable and instructive should be taken from N. Y. Marr and used.

5 QUESTION: Many linguists consider *formalism* as one of the main reasons for the stagnation in Soviet linguistics. We would very much like to know your opinion as to what formalism in linguistics consists of and how it should be overcome?

ANSWER: N. Y. Marr and his "disciples" accuse of "formalism" all linguists who do not accept the "new doctrine" of N. Y. Marr. This of course is frivolous and unwise.

N. Y. Marr held grammar to be an empty "formality," and the people considering the grammatical system as the foundation of language as formalists. This is altogether foolish.

I think that "formalism" was invented by the authors of the "new doctrine" to make it easier for them to struggle against their opponents in linguistics.

The reason for the stagnation in Soviet linguistics is not the "formalism" invented by N. Y. Marr and his "disciples" but the Arakcheyev regime and the theoretical gaps in linguistics. The Arakcheyev regime was set up by "the disciples" of N. Y. Marr. It was N. Y. Marr and his closest colleagues who put linguistics in a theoretical muddle. To get rid of the stagnation, both one and the other must be eliminated. The elimination of these plagues will cure Soviet linguistics, lead it out onto a broad highway and enable Soviet linguistics to occupy the first place in world linguistics.

—J. STALIN

June 29, 1950

Exchange of Messages Between J. V. Stalin and Mr. Nehru

Address of July 13 of the Prime Minister of India, Mr. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, to the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, J. V. Stalin

IN talks which our Ambassador had with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Moscow he explained India's attitude toward the Korean conflict. The aim of India is to localize the conflict and assist a speedy peaceful settlement through elimination of the present impasse in the Security Council, so that the representative of the People's Government of China could take his place in the Council, the USSR could return to it, and within the framework of the Council or outside of the Council through unofficial contact, the USSR, the United States, and China, with the assistance and with

the co-operation of other peaceable states, could find a basis for cessation of the conflict and for final solution of the Korean problem. Being fully confident of Your Excellency's determination to uphold peace and to maintain thereby the solidarity of the United Nations, I dare address you with this personal appeal to use your high authority and influence for achieving this common goal upon which the welfare of humanity depends.

Accept, Your Excellency, assurances of my highest respect.

Reply of J. V. Stalin to Mr. Nehru's Address

HIS EXCELLENCY, THE PRIME MINISTER OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDIA

MR. PANDIT JAWAHARLAL NEHRU:

I welcome your peaceable initiative. I fully share your point of view as regards the expediency of peaceful regulation of the Korean question through the Security Council with the obligatory participation of representatives of the

five great Powers, including the People's Government of China. I believe that for speedy settlement of the Korean question it would be expedient to hear in the Security Council representatives of the Korean people.

Respectfully,

J. STALIN, PRIME MINISTER OF THE SOVIET UNION

July 15

Message of July 16 of the Prime Minister of India, Mr. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Addressed to J. V. Stalin

HIS EXCELLENCY, THE PRIME MINISTER OF THE SOVIET UNION

J. V. STALIN:

I am most grateful for Your Excellency's prompt and encouraging reply. I am forthwith contacting other gov-

ernments concerned, and hope I will soon be able again to address Your Excellency.

Respectfully,

JAWAHARLAL NEHRU, PRIME MINISTER OF INDIA

Statement of Deputy Foreign Minister A. A. Gromyko On American Armed Intervention in Korea

A. A. Gromyko, Deputy Foreign Minister of the USSR, issued the following statement on July 4, 1950.

THE events occurring in Korea broke out on June 25 as a result of a provocative attack of the troops of the South Korean authorities on the frontier areas of the Korean People's Democratic Republic. That attack was the result of a premeditated plan.

That the South Korean clique of Syngman Rhee had such a plan has been blurted out from time to time by Syngman Rhee himself as well as by other representatives of the South Korean authorities.

As long ago as October 7, 1949, Syngman Rhee, in an interview granted to an American United Press correspondent, boasted about the successes in the training of his army, and openly stated that the South Korean Army could take Pyongyang within three days. The Minister of Defense of Syngman Rhee's Government, Sin Sen Mo, on October 31, 1949, also stated to the press that the South Korean forces were sufficiently strong to take Pyongyang within a few days. Only a week before the provocative attack by the South Korean troops on the border districts of the Korean People's Democratic Republic, Syngman Rhee, speaking on June 19 in the so-called "national assembly," said in the presence of the adviser to the American Department of State, Dulles, "If we cannot protect democracy in a cold war, we shall reach victory in a hot war."

It is not difficult to understand that the representatives of the South Korean authorities could only make such statements if they felt American support behind them.

A month before the events in Korea, on May 19 of this year, the director of the American Economic Co-operation Administration's Korean Division, Johnson, stated in the Committee on Appropriations of the United States

House of Representatives that 100,000 soldiers and officers of the South Korean Army, **fitted with American weapons and trained by the American military mission**, had completed their preparations and could begin war at any moment.

It is known that only a few days before the events in Korea, the war minister of the USA, Johnson, the Chief of Staff of the armed forces of the USA, Bradley, and the adviser of the State Department, Dulles, arrived in Japan and had special conferences with General MacArthur, and that afterward Dulles visited South Korea and went to the border areas on the 38th Parallel.

Only one week before the events, on June 19, State Department Adviser Dulles declared, in the "national assembly" of South Korea mentioned above, that the United States was ready to give all necessary moral and material help to South Korea, which was fighting against communism.

These facts speak for themselves and need no comment.

But the very first days showed, however, that events were not developing in favor of the South Korean authorities.

The Korean People's Democratic Republic has achieved a series of successes in the struggle against the South Korean forces directed by American military advisers.

When it became clear that the terrorist regime of Syngman Rhee, which had never enjoyed the support of the Korean people, was collapsing, the Government of the United States resorted to open intervention in Korea, ordering its air, naval and subsequently also its ground forces to side with the South Korean authorities against the Korean people.

Thereby, the Government of the United States passed over from a policy of preparing an aggression to outright

acts of aggression, embarked on a course of open interference in the domestic affairs of Korea, on a course of armed intervention in Korea.

Having taken this course, the Government of the United States violated peace, demonstrating that, far from seeking to consolidate peace, it is on the contrary an enemy of peace.

The facts show that the Government of the United States is only disclosing its aggressive plans in Korea step by step. First it declared that the United States intervention in Korean affairs would be confined to the shipment of war and other materials only. Then it was announced that air and naval forces, but without ground forces, would also be sent. Following this it was stated that United States ground forces would be sent to Korea.

It is also known that in the beginning the Government of the United States stated that American armed forces would take part in operations on South Korean territory only.

Hardly a few days had passed, however, when the American Air Force transferred its operations to North Korean territory and attacked Pyongyang and other cities.

All this goes to show that the Government of the United States is dragging the United States more and more into war, but, compelled to reckon with the unwillingness of the American people to be involved in a new military adventure, it is gradually impelling the country step by step toward open war.

The Government of the United States of America tries to justify the armed intervention against Korea by alleging that it was undertaken on the authorization of the Security Council. The falsity of such an allegation strikes the eye.

What really happened?

It is known that the Government of the United States had started armed intervention in Korea before the ses-

tion of the Security Council was summoned to meet on June 27, without taking into consideration what decision the Security Council might take. Thus the United States Government confronted the United Nations organization with a "fait accompli," with a violation of peace.

Only after the accomplished fact, the Security Council rubber-stamped the resolution proposed by the United States Government approving the aggressive actions which this Government had undertaken.

Furthermore, the American resolution was adopted by the Security Council by a gross violation of the Charter of the United Nations organization.

In accordance with Article 27 of the Charter of the UN, all Security Council decisions on major matters must be adopted by an affirmative vote of not less than seven members, including the votes of all five permanent members of the Security Council, namely: the USSR, China, the United States, Great Britain and France.

However, the American resolution approving the United States armed intervention in Korea was adopted by only six votes—those of the United States, Great Britain, France, Norway, Cuba and Ecuador. The vote of the Koumintangite, Tsiang Ting-fu, who unlawfully occupies China's seat in the Security Council, was counted as the seventh vote for this resolution.

Furthermore, of the five permanent members of the Council, only three—the United States, Britain and France—were present at the Security Council's meeting on June 27. Two other permanent members of the Security Council—the USSR and China—were not present at the Council's meeting since the United States Government's hostile attitude toward the Chinese people deprives China of the opportunity of having her legitimate representative in the Security Council, and this made impossible the Soviet Union's participation in the meetings of the Council.

Thus, neither of these two requirements of the Charter of the United Nations with regard to the Security Council's procedure for taking decisions was fulfilled at the Council's session on June 27, which deprives the resolution adopted at that session of any legal force.

It is also known that the Charter of the United Nations envisages the intervention of the Security Council only in those cases where the matter concerns events of an international order and not of an internal character. Moreover, the Charter directly forbids the intervention of the United Nations organization in the internal affairs of any State when it is a matter of internal conflict between two groups of one State. Thus the Security Council by its decision of June 27 also violated this most important principle of the United Nations organization.

It follows from the aforesaid that the resolution which the United States is using as a cover for its armed intervention in Korea was illegally railroaded through the Security Council by a gross violation of the Charter of the United Nations organization. This only became possible because gross pressure by the United States Government on the members of the Security Council converted the United Nations organization into a kind of branch of the State Department of the United States, into an obedient tool for the policy of the American ruling circles, who acted as violators of peace.

The illegal resolution of June 27, adopted by the Security Council under the pressure of the USA Government, shows that the Security Council is acting, not as a body which is charged with the main responsibility for the maintenance of peace, but as a tool utilized by the ruling circles of the USA for unleashing war.

This resolution of the Security Council constitutes a hostile act against peace.

If the Security Council valued the cause of peace, it would have tried, before adopting such a scandalous resolution, to reconcile the fighting sides in Korea. Only the Security Council and the Secretary-General of the UN could have done this. However, they did not make such an attempt, evidently knowing that such peaceful action contradicts the aggressor's plans.

It is impossible not to note the unseemly role in this whole affair of the United Nations Secretary-General, Mr. Trygve Lie. Being under obligation, by virtue of his position, to see to the exact fulfillment of the Charter of the United Nations, the Secretary-General, during the discussion of the Korean

question in the Security Council, far from fulfilling his direct duties, on the contrary obsequiously helped the United States Government and other members of the Security Council grossly to violate the Charter.

Thereby the Secretary-General showed that he is concerned, not so much with strengthening the United Nations organization and with promoting peace, as with how to help the ruling circles of the USA to carry out their aggressive plans in respect to Korea.

At a press conference on June 29, President Truman denied that the United States, having launched hostilities in Korea, was in a state of war. He declared that this was just a "police action" in support of the United Nations organization, and alleged that this action was aimed against a "group of bandits" from North Korea.

It is not difficult to understand the untenability of such an allegation.

It has long been known that an aggressor taking aggressive actions usually employs one means or another to camouflage his actions.

Everyone remembers that when, in the summer of 1937, militarist Japan started armed intervention in North China with the march to Peking, it announced that that was only a local "incident" for the sake of the maintenance of peace in the East, though this was believed by no one.

The military operations General MacArthur has now undertaken in Korea by order of the United States Government can be regarded as a "police action" to support the United Nations organization to just the same extent as the war started in 1937 against China by the Japanese militarists could be considered a local "incident" to maintain peace in the East.

The operations of the armed forces of the USA in Korea are commanded, as is known, not by some police officer, but by General MacArthur. But it would be absurd to suppose that the Commander-in-Chief of the United States Forces in Japan, MacArthur, directs in Korea not military operations but some "police action." Who will believe that MacArthur's armed forces, which include air power up to the "Flying Fortresses" and jet aircraft attacking the civil population and the peaceful towns of Korea, the navy, in-

cluding cruisers and aircraft carriers, as well as ground forces, were needed for a "police action" against a "group of bandits."

This is something that even quite naive persons hardly will believe.

It is needful to recall in this connection that when the People's Army of Liberation of China carried on the fight against Chiang Kai-shek's armies which were equipped with American military materiel, some people also called it "groups of bandits." And what transpired in reality, everybody knows well. It turned out that those who were called "groups of bandits" not only expressed the fundamental national interests of China, but also constituted the Chinese people. Those whom the ruling circles of the USA thrust upon China as a Government turned out to be in reality a handful of bankrupt adventurers and bandits who traded the honor and independence of China right and left.

What are the real aims of American armed intervention in Korea?

It appears that aggressive circles of the USA have violated the peace in order to lay hands not only on South but also on North Korea. The invasion of Korea by American armed forces constitutes open war against the Korean people. Its goal is to deprive Korea of her national independence, to prevent the creation of a united, democratic Korean state, and forcibly to establish in Korea an anti-popular regime which would allow the ruling circles of the United States to transform that country into their colony and to use Korean territory as a military and strategic springboard in the Far East.

In ordering the armed forces of the United States to attack Korea, President Truman at the same time announced that he had ordered the American Navy to "prevent any attack on Formosa," which means the occupation by American military forces of this part of China's territory.

This move of the United States Government constitutes outright aggression against China.

This move of the United States Government furthermore constitutes a gross violation of the international agreements of Cairo and of Potsdam on

Formosa belonging to China, agreements which bear the signature of the United States Government too, and is also a violation of President Truman's statement by which, on January 5, last, he announced that the Americans would not intervene in the affairs of Formosa.

President Truman has also announced that he has ordered the reinforcement of the American armed forces on the Philippine Islands, which was aimed at intervening in the domestic affairs of the Philippine State and at kindling an internal struggle. This act of the United States Government shows that it continues to consider the Philippines as its colony and not as an independent State which, furthermore, is a member of the United Nations organization.

President Truman also stated that he had ordered the acceleration of so-called "military aid" to France in Indo-China. This statement of Truman shows that the United States Government has adopted the policy of kindling war against the people of Viet Nam for the sake of supporting the colonial regime in Indo-China—thereby proving that the United States Government is assuming the role of gendarme of the peoples of Asia.

President Truman's statement of June 27 thus means that the Government of the United States has violated peace and has passed from a policy of preparing aggression to direct acts of aggression, simultaneously in a whole number of the countries of Asia. In doing so the United States Government has trampled underfoot its obligations to the United Nations in promoting peace the world over and has acted as a violator of peace.

There are in history not a few examples of attempts by interference from without to throttle the struggle of peoples for national unity, for democratic rights.

In this connection one could recall the war between the northern and southern states of North America in the '60's of the past century. At that time the northern states, headed by Lincoln, waged an armed struggle against the slaveholders of the south for the abolition of slavery and for the preservation of the country's national unity. Military forces of the

northern states, attacked by the southerners, did not, as is known, limit themselves to the defense of their territory, but launched military action on the territory of the southern states, routed the troops of the planter-slaveholders, who did not enjoy the support of the people, smashed the slave-owning system existing in the south and created conditions for the establishing of national unity.

It is known that at that time the interference into the internal affairs of North America for the benefit of the southerners and against the north, and against national unity, also took place on the part of some governments, for example, the Government of England. But despite this, victory was won by the American people as personified by those progressive forces which headed the struggle of the north against the south.

It is also worth recalling another lesson of history.

In the period after the October Revolution in Russia, when the tsarist-reactionary generals entrenched in the outskirts of Russia rent Russia asunder, the Government of the USA, together with the Governments of England, France and certain other Governments, intervened in the domestic affairs of the Soviet country and came out on the side of the reactionary tsarist generals in order to prevent the unification of our Motherland under the aegis of the Soviet Government. The Government of the USA also did not shrink from armed intervention, sending its troops to the Soviet Far East and to the region of Archangel. American troops, together with the troops of certain other countries, actively helped the Russian tsarist generals—Kolchak, Denikin, Yudenich and others—in their struggle against the Soviet power, executed Russian workers and peasants and plundered the population.

As can be seen, in this case also the ruling circles of certain foreign states violating peace, tried by armed intervention to turn the wheel of history backward, tried forcibly to impose on the people a much-hated regime they had overthrown, and tried to prevent the unification of our country into a single state.

Everybody knows how this interventionist adventure ended.

These historic examples are useful to recall because the events occurring in Korea and some other countries of Asia and the aggressive policy of the United States toward these countries recall in many respects the aforesaid events from the history of the United States and Russia.

The Soviet Government has already, in its reply of June 29 to the announcement of the United States Government of June 27, expressed its attitude in regard to the policy of gross intervention in the domestic affairs of Korea

pursued by the Government of the United States.

The Soviet Government is persisting without change in its policy of strengthening peace the world over and in its traditional principle of non-interference in the domestic affairs of other states.

The Soviet Government holds that the Koreans have the same right to organize their internal national affairs according to their wishes in the matter of the unification of the south and the north of Korea into a single national state as that which the North Americans had and exercised in the '60's of the past century, when they united the

south and the north of America into a single national state.

From all this it follows that the United States Government has committed a hostile act against peace, and that it bears the responsibility for the consequences of the armed aggression it has undertaken.

The United Nations organization will accomplish its obligations concerning the maintenance of peace only if the Security Council demands the unconditional cessation of the American military intervention and the immediate withdrawal of the American armed forces from Korea.

The Soviet Union Is Leading the Fight For World Peace and Security

By Academician L. Ivanov

THE struggle for peace and the security of all nations has invariably been the underlying basis of the foreign policy of the Soviet Government since the Great October Socialist Revolution.

During the very first days of its existence the Soviet Government proposed to all the belligerent states that peace negotiations be begun. This proposal was rejected by the imperialist coalitions, then pursuing their predatory aggressive aims in the first imperialist war. The Soviet people successfully withstood all the ordeals of four years of civil war, blockade and famine, and victoriously routed the forces of the Russian counterrevolution and the foreign interventionists supporting those forces. Having failed to overthrow the Soviet power by force of arms, the imperialist powers were forced to renew economic and, later, diplomatic relations as well with the land of the Soviets.

The consistent peace policy of the

Soviet Union, its readiness to establish relations with all countries on the basis of full equality, played the chief role in strengthening the international position of the young Soviet State. In 1924 the leader of the Soviet people, J. V. Stalin, declared:

"... Our country is the only country in the world which is capable of pursuing and really is pursuing a peace policy, and is pursuing it not pharisaically, but honestly and openly, resolutely and consistently. Everybody now recognizes, enemies as well as friends, that our country is the only country which can rightfully be called the bulwark and standard-bearer of the policy of peace in the whole world... The Soviet power owes its popularity most of all to the peace policy which it is pursuing honestly and courageously in the difficult conditions of capitalist encirclement." *

The Soviet people's will for peace has

always been expressed in the Soviet Union's foreign policy. The Soviet Government has consistently been the initiator of proposals for strengthening universal peace and preventing the menace of war.

Even as early as in 1922 at the Genoa Conference, the Soviet delegation submitted a proposal to implement general and full disarmament. This proposal was rejected by the delegations of the capitalist countries, but the Soviet Government took up the matter again a short time later. In December, 1927, at the fourth session of the Commission on Disarmament, the Soviet Union submitted a draft convention on general and full disarmament of all states.

Although this draft met the fate of the previous one, the Soviet Government again proposed the adoption of the principle of complete disarmament or that of reduced armaments at the General Conference on the determination and reduction of arms, held in Geneva in 1932-1934.

* Collected Works, Vol. VI, page 239.

The Soviet Union's struggle for the restriction and reduction of arms was indissolubly linked with that of strengthening international security by, on the one hand, concluding bilateral pacts of non-aggression or pacts of mutual assistance with other states against the aggressors, and by, on the other hand, carrying out measures for strengthening collective security.

The Soviet Union has concluded agreements of friendship, non-aggression and neutrality with almost all its immediate neighbors in the East and in the West. At the time the Japanese imperialists attacked China in 1937, a Soviet-Chinese agreement on friendship, non-aggression and neutrality was concluded. Pacts of mutual assistance directed against Hitler aggression were also concluded with France and Czechoslovakia. But the reactionary circles of the Western powers, pursuing the Munich policy, hindered the implementation of these pacts.

Having joined the League of Nations in 1934, the Soviet Union continued to wage a consistent struggle to establish collective security, to offer resistance to the aggressors and aid to their victims. The Soviet Union maintained this position in face of fascist Italy's attack on Ethiopia and Hitler's and Mussolini's armed intervention in Spain, which was directed against the lawful Government of the Spanish Republic.

When the peace was threatened by Hitler Germany, the Soviet Union staunchly fought to avert fascist aggression. But the West-European powers, as will be remembered, supported the aggressive strivings of fascist Germany. Their aim was to drive Hitler to the East, against the Soviet Union. During the Moscow negotiations in the summer of 1939 the Anglo-French representatives tried to get the Soviet Union to guarantee the security of a number of European states without providing the Soviet Union with the necessary guarantees based on reciprocity. Simultaneously with their deliberate dragging out of the negotiations with the USSR, the British and French Governments conducted new conspiratorial negotiations with Hitler. After this double game had become clearly apparent, it became necessary to use other means to guarantee the interests and security of the USSR. The Soviet-German treaty of

non-aggression was signed in August, 1939.

Subsequently, pointing out the reasons for the conclusion of the Soviet-German pact, J. V. Stalin said during the Great Patriotic War: "What did we gain by concluding the non-aggression pact with Germany? We secured to our country peace for a year and a half and the opportunity of preparing our forces to repulse fascist Germany should she risk an attack on our country despite the pact. This was a definite advantage for us and a disadvantage for fascist Germany."

When the criminal rulers of Hitlerite Germany perfidiously violated the pact of non-aggression with the Soviet Union, against the interests of the German people themselves, and drove their forces against the USSR, this marked the beginning of the end of Hitler Germany. Under the brilliant leadership of Stalin the Soviet Union not only offered powerful and monolithic resistance, but completely defeated the armed forces of Hitler Germany and her allies.

Waging a heroic struggle against Hitler's hordes, which ultimately ended in the greatest victory ever recorded in history, the Soviet Union did not lose sight of this war's aims, which consisted of the ensuring of durable and prolonged peace and security for all nations.

In his speech on November 6, 1944, J. V. Stalin said:

"To win the war against Germany means consummating a great historical cause. But winning the war does not yet mean ensuring to the peoples a durable peace and reliable security in the future. The task is not only to win the war, but also to prevent the outbreak of fresh aggression and another war, if not forever, then at least for a long time to come."

Even then J. V. Stalin pointed out concrete ways for accomplishing this great task: "Apart from the complete disarming of aggressor nations there is only one means of achieving this: to set up a special organization consisting of representatives of the peaceful nations, for the protection of peace and for ensuring security . . ."

THE Soviet Union was the initiator and inspirer of the establishment of the international organization for the

protection of universal peace and the security of all nations.

A member of the United Nations organization from its very inception, and one of the permanent members of the Security Council, the Soviet Union has consistently submitted proposals, within the framework of this organization, for the strengthening of universal peace and security.

At the very first session of the United Nations General Assembly V. M. Molotov, head of the Soviet delegation, submitted for the Assembly's consideration a proposal on the general reduction of arms and the prohibition of production and use of atomic energy for war aims.

Subsequently, the Soviet Union made a number of concrete proposals directed toward the same aim.

At the second session of the General Assembly, A. Y. Vyshinsky, heading the Soviet delegation, made the proposal on the prohibition of war propaganda, which at that time was very widespread in a number of capitalist countries.

At the third session of the General Assembly, the Soviet delegation presented the proposal to reduce the armed forces of the five principal Powers—the permanent members of the Security Council—by one-third and to prohibit the atomic weapon. At the last, the fourth, General Assembly, this proposal was repeated and supplemented by another to conclude a peace pact among the five great Powers.

Such are the Soviet Government's proposals. They are eloquent proof of the true peace-loving policy of the Soviet Government. Naturally, these proposals are warmly supported by all the freedom-loving nations.

The Soviet Government has also defended and is defending the principles of democratic peace and international justice in regard to individual countries. At the sessions of the General Assembly, the Security Council and other international conferences the Soviet Union waged a consistent struggle for the national independence and sovereignty of small nations and colonial peoples, victims of imperialist aggression.

The USSR particularly insisted on the cessation of armed intervention in Greece, which has forced upon the Greek people a monarcho-fascist regime hateful to them.

The Soviet Union, which withdrew its troops from North Korea, recognized the independence and sovereignty of the Korean People's Democratic Republic set up by the will of the Korean people.

In the United Nations the Soviet Union also supported the peoples of Indonesia and Viet Nam in their struggle for freedom and national independence.

Most significant is the great historical victory gained by the Chinese people in the struggle against Chinese feudal reaction, supported by the imperialists. The Chinese people have now set up a great People's Republic of China, consisting of nearly a quarter of mankind.

Unlike the imperialist powers, the Soviet Union has invariably rendered and is rendering fraternal support to the great Chinese people in their struggle for national independence. Stalin's prophetic words, uttered as far back as 1925, have materialized: "The forces of the revolutionary movement in China are incredibly great. They have not yet properly revealed themselves; they will yet reveal themselves in the future. The rulers of the East and West, who do not see these forces and do not reckon with them to the proper extent, will suffer from this . . . Truth and justice are wholly on the side of the Chinese revolution. That is why we sympathize and will continue to sympathize with the Chinese revolution in its struggle for the liberation of the Chinese people from the yoke of the imperialists and for the unification of China into a single state. Those who do not and will not take this force into account will inevitably lose."

In the West, as a result of the great historic victory scored by the Soviet Union in the war against fascist Germany, the peoples of Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Rumania, Bulgaria and Albania were liberated from Hitler's oppression. With the fraternal aid of the Soviet Union, these people established regimes of people's democracy in their countries and took the glorious path which leads to socialism.

All these countries, situated on the western borders of the Soviet Union, as well as China and the Mongolian People's Republic in the East, are bound by agreements of friendship and mutual

assistance with the Soviet Union, agreements directed against the aggressors.

In this way, the great camp of freedom-loving peoples—the camp of socialism and peace—now stretches from China to the German Democratic Republic.

The consistent peace policy pursued by the Soviet Union in relation to Germany is of particular significance. While waging a struggle against Hitler aggression the Soviet Union, at the same time, never set itself the aim of destroying the German State or enslaving the German people.

"But it would be ludicrous," said Stalin in 1942, "to identify Hitler's clique with the German people, with the German State. The experience of history shows that Hitlers come and go, but the German people and the German State live on."

The Soviet Government followed a corresponding policy in relation to Germany both during the war and after it. In the autumn of 1944 it rejected the proposal made by Churchill, then British Prime Minister, which amounted to splitting Germany into three parts. The Yalta and Potsdam agreements recorded those decisions which might have served as the only acceptable basis for a future peace treaty with Germany.

It was precisely on the insistence of the Soviet Union that the principles were recorded of preserving the German State and the unity of Germany. But the principles of the Yalta and Potsdam decisions, which showed the way to forming a united German State on a democratic basis, were violated by the Western powers. These principles were faithfully carried out only in the Soviet Occupation Zone. The Soviet Union granted full freedom and rendered its assistance to the democratic forces of the German people in their struggle for the restoration of a united German State on a democratic foundation. This struggle resulted in the proclamation of the German Democratic Republic.

This act was justly characterized in the message sent by J. V. Stalin to the President of the German Democratic Republic, Wilhelm Pieck, and to Prime Minister Otto Grotewohl, as a turning point in the history of Europe.

The Soviet military administration in Germany was liquidated and its functions were handed over to the Government of the young German Republic. A concrete manifestation of the growing German-Soviet friendship is the Soviet Government's recent decision to reduce the reparations sum due the USSR by one-half.

The forces of the camp of peace and socialism are constantly growing and gaining in strength. The fulcrum of this camp is the great Soviet Union, waging a constant struggle for peace and security for all nations.

The struggle for peace has the growing support of the masses of people in all countries. This movement is expanding in spite of repressions by the reactionary capitalist governments.

Last year's Peace Congress in Paris was attended by representatives of organizations numbering 600,000,000 persons. The freedom-loving peoples are giving this great peace movement more and more active and effective support. The 250,000,000 signatures already appended to the Appeal of the Stockholm session of the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress shows the people's resoluteness to defend peace and curb the aggressors.

The struggle for peace and the security of nations is the basis of the Soviet Union's foreign policy.

The Soviet State does not need foreign expansion; neither does it need colonial conquests. The Soviet socialist system has rooted out the causes which give rise to economic crises, from which the rulers of the capitalist world usually seek a way out in military adventures.

The Soviet people are not afraid of peaceful competition with capitalism. That is why they are coming out against the new war, in defense of peace, firmly believing in and absolutely confident of their invincible strength.

The Stalin foreign policy of the Soviet Union is the chief bulwark of general peace and the security of nations, the main barrier in the path of the instigators of a new war. It is precisely for this reason that it enjoys the ever-growing support of hundreds of millions of people throughout the world.

New Contribution of the Soviet People To the Struggle for Peace

By M. Mikhailov

JUNE 19, 1950, will go down in the history of the people's struggle for peace as an important date. On behalf of 200,000,000 Soviet people, the Supreme Soviet of the USSR on that day expressed its solidarity with the proposals of the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress, with the Appeal of the Congress' Stockholm session on the prohibition of the atomic weapon, establishment of strict international control over the implementation of this prohibition and the condemnation, as a war criminal, of that government which first uses this weapon of aggression and mass extermination of people. The Soviet parliament expressed its support of the Stockholm Appeal by adopting a special Statement.

The parliaments of the capitalist countries, as is known, did not support the noble, simple and clear appeal of the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress. This was not done by the parliaments of those countries which do not possess the atomic weapon, much less by those which possess it. The Soviet Union possesses the atomic weapon, but it has again solemnly affirmed that it stands for its unconditional prohibition, for stable democratic peace and international co-operation.

A favorite trick of warmongers is to assert that the peace movement is allegedly "communist propaganda," that the campaign for signatures to the Stockholm Appeal is a "distracting maneuver" and that the Soviet Union, supposedly, does not want the prohibition of the atomic weapon. A reply to these false assertions has been given in the repeated proposals of the Soviet Government calling for the prohibition of the atomic weapon and institution of strict international control over the implementation of this prohibition. The consistent Soviet peace policy has been expressed once more in the Statement of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR on the proposals of the Permanent Committee of

the World Peace Congress. This historical Statement reads:

"The Supreme Soviet of the USSR unanimously declares its solidarity with the proposals of the Permanent Committee.

"These proposals of the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress fully conform to the vital demands of all peoples and to their strivings for a stable and lasting peace throughout the world.

"Expressing the inflexible will of the Soviet people for peace, the Supreme Soviet of the USSR declares its readiness to co-operate with the legislative organs of other states in the elaboration and implementation of necessary measures for carrying out the proposals of the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress.

"The Supreme Soviet of the USSR expresses its confidence that the Soviet Government, which is consistently fighting for peace and co-operation among nations, will continue firmly and persistently to pursue this policy of peaceful and friendly relations among nations, to take necessary measures through the United Nations and to use all other measures to ensure general peace and international security.

"At the same time the Supreme Soviet of the USSR expresses its confidence that the peace movement, and primarily the aforementioned Stockholm Appeal of the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress, will receive the unanimous support of the entire Soviet people."

In its foreign policy the Soviet Government has always proceeded and now proceeds from the principle of the possibility of the co-existence of two systems—socialist and capitalist. J. V. Stalin has repeatedly pointed this out, emphasizing that co-operation between the USSR and capitalist countries is quite possible in spite of the difference in their economic and political systems.

Replying to the question of the Moscow correspondent of the British *Sunday Times* in September, 1946, as to whether, with the further progress of the Soviet Union toward communism, the chances of peaceful co-operation with the rest of the world would remain undiminished, insofar as this depends on the Soviet Union, J. V. Stalin said: "I do not doubt that the possibilities for peaceful co-operation, far from decreasing, may even grow." In April, 1947, J. V. Stalin told Harold Stassen: "Collaboration does not require that people have one and the same system. One should respect the system approved of by the people. Only on this condition is collaboration possible."

Such is the ruling principle of the Soviet State. It has again been expressed in the Statement of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

It is common knowledge that the peace supporters in the various countries, while collecting signatures to the Stockholm Appeal, demand an explanation from those political and public figures who directly refuse, or, more often, avoid signing the Appeal under various pretexts. Support of, or refusal to support the Stockholm Appeal shows with whom this or that public man stands: with the fighters for peace or with the warmongers; for what he is striving: war or peace. But this is also applicable to governments and parliaments. In the Soviet Union, where there are no exploiting classes, which are the instigators of war, the entire people unanimously stand for peace. The people's representatives—deputies to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR—reflecting the unbending will of the Soviet people for peace, expressed their solidarity with the Stockholm Appeal.

Why is it that the parliaments of the Western Powers are not acting likewise but are, on the contrary, refusing even to listen to the peace proposals of the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress? An explanation for

this should be sought in the fact that the parliaments of these countries support the aggressive policy of the imperialist governments, directed not toward peace but toward war. Those parliaments which wish to deny this now have an excellent opportunity to do so: to meet halfway the proposals of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR for co-operating in drawing up and carrying out the necessary measures to realize the proposals of the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress. Not by pharisaical phrases and hypocritical oaths but by practical deeds alone can one's adherence to the cause of peace be shown.

Unfortunately the activities of the bourgeois parliaments do not display such adherence. With what are those parliaments occupied? They allocate tremendous funds for the armaments drive, increase credits for colonial warfare; misanthropic speeches, fanning

war hysteria, are heard from the platforms of these parliaments.

The work of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR is as far removed from the activities of the bourgeois parliaments, which are hostile to the cause of peace, as heaven from earth. The first session of the new Supreme Soviet, which adopted the Statement in connection with the proposals of the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress, also discussed a number of other questions. All the decisions of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, every one of the speeches made from the platform, dealt with the peaceful labor of the Soviet people, with peace and only with peace. The Supreme Soviet of the USSR approved the Budget of the Soviet State for the current year. This is a budget of peace. Two-thirds of the total sum of the budgetary expenditures go to finance the national economy and social and cultural needs. Expenditures on defense do not exceed 18.5 per cent of the Budget. As com-

pared with the prewar year of 1940 the share of these expenditures has been almost halved.

This is one more convincing proof showing that the entire policy of the Soviet land is permeated with an active struggle to ensure peace and the security of nations.

The Statement of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR of June 19, 1950, is a new contribution by the Soviet people to the noble cause of the struggle for peace. This Statement will inspire the fighters for peace throughout the world, who once again can see that in their struggle for peace they may safely rely upon the Soviet people, led by the standard-bearer of peace, the great Stalin. Encouraged by the unanimous support of the Soviet people, the peace supporters will add new hundreds of millions of signatures to the Stockholm Appeal to the 250,000,000 already collected, and will frustrate the criminal plans of the imperialist warmongers.

The Signatures of Peace Supporters Will Snuff Out Flames of War

By Leonid Sobolev

Soviet Writer, Stalin Prize Winner

THE Kazakh people have an ancient legend. Once upon a time, so it goes, an upright man was sentenced to be burned at the stake. When his execution started, a swallow flew to a lake and, after dipping herself in the water, flew back and tried to put out the conflagration by sprinkling drops of water. A magpie saw it, laughed, and asked why the swallow was exerting herself so much, saying she could never put out the fire. Then the swallow gathered all the other swallows; they rushed in a veritable cloud to the lake, flew back, and the drops brought on their wings extinguished the flames, saving the upright man.

Perhaps to the ill-willed magpies in some countries our signatures to the Stockholm Appeal may seem like drops on the wings of the swallow. But, like the swallows, there are many of us. And we carry on our wings to the flames of war not drops of water but drops of tears of widows, mothers, and fathers,



SIGNING STOCKHOLM APPEAL. Sobolev writing his signature.

drops of tears of children, victims of the recent war imposed by the fascists, drops of blood, our blood, shed for vic-

tory. These tiny drops, our signatures to the Stockholm Appeal, will form a vast sea of human strength. And this sea will put out the conflagration of war.

The collection of signatures to the Stockholm Appeal is proceeding now throughout the world. Not as easily and as freely as we do it in the Soviet Union, but with the same feeling of their strength, of the justice of their cause, and with the same confidence in victory, all honest men and women of the world are putting their signatures to this Appeal. They are threatened; they are intimidated; attempts are made to prevent them from expressing their will. Those who imagine themselves to be the masters of the earth are doing everything to stem the multimillioned movement of peace fighters which grows daily. Nothing will come of it! We, millions of people striving for peace, will win. For we are mankind.



AS THE CAMPAIGN BEGAN. Nikolai Tikhonov, Chairman of the Soviet Peace Committee, signs the Appeal.



THE MILLIONS SIGN. Throughout the vast country, ordinary folk like these workers of the Riga Railway Car Works put their names to the Stockholm Appeal.

The Soviet People Vote For Peace



IN THE COUNTRYSIDE. Collective farmers of the Thaelma Collective Farm crowd around a table to sign.



IN FACTORIES. Workers of the Krasny Proletary Machine Tool Works of Moscow had signing stations in the plant.



IN OFFICES. Employees of the Central Telegraph Agency sign the Stockholm Appeal.



DWELLINGS. Housewives polled their apartment houses. These are residents of 31 Krasno-Proletarskaya Street, Moscow.



ON SHIPBOARD. Crew members of the freighter "Chelyabinsk" sign on deck.



HIGHER SCHOOLS. Students of the State Medical Institute of Alma Ata, Kazakh SSR, signing the Appeal.



ART WORKERS. Producer I. Kopalin signs at the station put up by employees of the Central Newsreel Studio.



SCIENTIFIC WORKERS. Members of the staff of the Lenin Academy of Agricultural Sciences of the USSR sign.



100 PER CENT. A workers' committee counts signatures at the Krasnaya Roza Silk Mill after everyone has signed.

One Hundred Million Signatures To Peace Petition in USSR

REPORTS received by the Soviet Peace Committee indicate that the campaign for signatures to the Appeal of the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress demanding prohibition of the atomic weapon has acquired truly nation-wide scope in the USSR.

From June 30, the date of the opening of the campaign, to July 10, the Stockholm Appeal was signed by 96,360,866 citizens in the Soviet Union.

The collection of signatures to the Appeal is under way in every district of the country, in cities as well as in villages. According to reports received from commissions formed to assist the Soviet Peace Committee, the overwhelming majority of the citizens have already affixed their signatures to the Appeal in many big industrial centers: Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev, Minsk, Baku, Tbilisi, Tashkent, Riga, Stalingrad, Novosibirsk, Sverdlovsk, Gorky, Kharkov, Kuibyshev, Kazan, Odessa, Stalino and Rostov.

The campaign for signatures has been crowned with success in all Union and

Autonomous Republics of the USSR. All peoples of the multinational Soviet country give their unanimous support to the Appeal for outlawing the atomic weapon and condemning as a war criminal the government that would be the first to use this weapon of aggression and mass annihilation of people.

The campaign for signatures is taking place everywhere in an atmosphere marked by high political uplift and redoubled effort on the labor front. Hundreds of thousands of Soviet people spoke at meetings and rallies held in connection with the campaign. Workers, peasants, intellectuals, Soviet women and youth declared their wholehearted approval of the peace policy of the Soviet Government and expressed the unanimous readiness of the working people of the USSR to act together with the peoples of other countries in defense of peace and international security.

Signing the Appeal of the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress, Soviet workers, collective farmers, and intellectuals back up their ardent

desire to safeguard the cause of peace with selfless labor designed to strengthen the might of the Soviet State as a bulwark of peace in the whole world. In factories and mills, collective and state farms, and in machine-and-tractor stations, the working people arrange Stakhanovite "peace shifts" with the object of exceeding production plans, raising quality, and reducing the cost of production. In districts where the harvesting has already commenced, the farms are making grain deliveries to the State ahead of schedule.

The success attending the campaign for signatures to the Stockholm Appeal in the USSR is a powerful demonstration of the moral and political unity of Soviet society, of the devotion of the Soviet people to their Government, to the Bolshevik Party, to the great standard-bearer of peace, J. V. Stalin.

The collection of signatures to the Appeal of the World Peace Committee demanding prohibition of the atomic weapon continues.

One-Eighth of Mankind Has Already Signed Stockholm Peace Appeal

Only four months have passed since the Peace Appeal was initiated by the Stockholm Session of the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress, but today signatures to this historic document total about 250,000,000. Thus almost one-eighth of the population of the world has already taken part in the great referendum of peace, has spoken out for the prohibition of the atomic weapon and the branding as a war criminal of that government which

shall first use the atom bomb.

There is not a single country in the world where the campaign to collect signatures to the Stockholm Appeal has not met with broad response. Ever new strata of the population are being drawn into the movement for peace. The consciousness of the threat of a new war and of the necessity to struggle for peace, the consciousness that only a steady and persistent struggle for peace can wipe out the threat of a new war

has grown among the broad masses of the people.

The tremendous popularity of the Stockholm Appeal is due to the fact that it reflects the most vital demands of the great majority of mankind.

The lists of signatures to the Stockholm Appeal are lists of those who want peace and who are rising up in defense of it. These are lists of hundreds of millions of people of good will, and among these people the many millions of Soviet citizens hold a place of pride.

Soviet People Pledge Their Loyalty To Peace Throughout the World

By Nikolai Pogodin

Soviet Writer, Stalin Prize Winner

LIFE in our country pulsates with an even, confident rhythm. Its wealth grows year after year, and the appropriations of the State Budget are steadily mounting. The calm confidence of the Soviet people is mirrored in the fact that they are again investing the overwhelming part of their budget in constructive, peaceful labor, in building the bright era of communism.

Foundations for new factories and mills are being laid on huge construction sites, and enterprises already put into commission are raising their smokestacks skyward. Scores of big industrial towns spring to life on formerly desolate expanses; they are as yet not found on the map. Barren deserts are converted into blossoming orchards and fertile fields which yield unprecedented crops of grain.

All this has been called to life by the indomitable energy of the Soviet people who are tapping the inexhaustible natural wealth of their vast Motherland.

Energy is an expression of aspirations. Soviet reality has given wings to the heroic imagination of the people and has awakened their lofty moral powers. We are not only building our today; we are dreaming of the future. In order to see this future, one must possess a rich scientific imagination. This imagination fructifies the socialist planning of the Soviet country's tomorrow. Scientists and specialists are creating, each in his own field, something new and essential for the continued progress of industry, transport, agriculture, communications, and all other branches of the national economy.

My attention was recently attracted by two reports which appeared simultaneously in the Soviet press. One was a report about the invention of a foreign scientist who "delighted" the world with the design of an automaton—a robot which may be used in atomic

production. The purpose and designation of this invention require no comment.

The second item was entitled *The Art of a Bricklayer*. It reported about another automaton, a universal container built by an ordinary Soviet citizen, Ivan Shirkov, who is not an engineer, not even a technician, but a rank-and-file worker. His solution of a very complicated problem would have done honor to any scientist armed with the latest achievements of modern technology. The creative genius of the Soviet bricklayer was inspired by two desires: to free the fellow workers of his trade from hard physical labor and to reduce to a considerable extent the time required for delivering bricks to the place of work, and, consequently, to reduce the cost and accelerate the process of the gigantic peaceful construction under way in his country.

These two automatic devices represent only a minor feature in the sweeping advance of modern science and engineering. But even this feature sheds exhaustive light upon the trends of research and the aims served by technical progress in our Soviet country and in the world dominated by the magnates of capital.

The sharp struggle now on between two camps, the camp of the progressive forces of the whole world united around the standard-bearer of peace, the USSR—and the camp of the imperialists who are out to unleash a new holocaust, becomes more palpable with every passing day.

The robot producing atom and super-atom bombs—terrible weapons for the wholesale destruction of human life—this is the contribution put on the scales in the battle between these two forces by the scientist who is a servant of aggression. He and other "armorers" producing for new slaughters are disgracing

science and converting it into a slave of the greedy monopoly bosses.

The apologists for the ambitions of the warmongers like to pose as "saviors of civilization." Like William Vogt, they are trying to persuade the people caught in the clutches of crisis and unemployment that a "reduction in the population of Europe would be one of the longest steps that could be made toward world peace."

Peace and prosperity gained through wars and destruction! Can there be anything more cynical than this slogan which is now especially prevalent among the aggressors?

And is it not a significant fact that in the very days when the warmongers and their henchmen are sowing discord among the nations, when a handful of avaricious businessmen are doing everything to plunge the peoples again into incredible suffering, in those very days the Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics adopted its Statement in support of the Stockholm Appeal? The Soviet citizens expressed their confidence that "the peace movement, and primarily the aforementioned Stockholm Appeal of the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress, will receive the unanimous support of the entire Soviet people."

Five-odd years have elapsed since the day when the Soviet people won peace for the whole world. Having won the victory over the enemy which excited the wonder and admiration of all the peoples on the globe, it sealed this peace with its signature in Berlin, in the same Berlin where plans were hatched for its enslavement.

Today the country of victors is again taking an oath of loyalty to peace. The plowman and steelmaker, the miner and teacher, the Russian and the Ukrainian, the Byelorussian and Uzbek—people of all walks of life and nationalities are

affixing their signatures to the Stockholm Appeal. These are the signatures of toilers and victors. They have endured through all the trials of war and have defended their happiness. Nothing can frighten them, for they know their own strength. They will be able to safeguard the peace.

The Stockholm Appeal was signed by 96,360,866 Soviet citizens between June 30, when the campaign for signatures was opened in the USSR, and July 10. The mighty voice of the Soviet people resounds through the whole world. They have expressed their will, their thoughts, their demands in clear words:

"Ban the atom bomb!

"Block the way to the instigators of war!

"For peace and co-operation among the nations!"

An oath is a solemn vow. Affixing our signatures to the Appeal of the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress we are taking an oath of loyalty to peace, because peace is the most sacred word to us.

Yes, we demand the absolute prohibition of the atomic weapon, because peace signifies the realization of our dreams, the further progress of the econ-

omy, science, culture, and the arts of all the Soviet peoples.

Yes, we demand the institution of strict international control to enforce this decision, because peace signifies our happy old age, our inspired fruitful labor, and the unclouded childhood of our sons and daughters.

Yes, we shall regard as a war criminal the government that will be first to use this weapon, because to us peace signifies our sweeping advance toward the bright tomorrow, toward communism.

This is the will of the solidly welded family of Soviet people.

Russian Orthodox Church Supports Peace And Friendship among Nations

An interview with the Most Reverend Nikolai, Metropolitan of Krutitsky and Kolomna, representative of the Russian Orthodox Church, Member of the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress, Member of the Soviet Peace Committee.

GOOD WILL for peace has united hundreds of millions of persons in all parts of the globe—irrespective of their political and religious beliefs, their social origin, color or tongue—into a powerful movement for peace which is steadily growing and thriving.

This powerful movement acts with growing determination against the danger of atomic annihilation and disarms the inspirers of this danger to an ever increasing extent. We have eloquent evidence of this today in the two hundred and fifty million signatures affixed by supporters of peace to the Appeal of the Stockholm Session of the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress for prohibiting the atomic weapon and condemning as a war criminal the government that would be first to use this weapon for intimidating or annihilating people.

The enemies of peace already feel the strength of this movement, although they have not yet been brought to their senses. Instead of ending the "cold war"



Metropolitan Nikolai

and the feverish armaments drive and adopting the course of normalizing international relations, they are trying to shake the faith of the people in the power and significance of the Stockholm Appeal for banning atomic wars by terming this demand of all progressive mankind "idle chatter" and a "Communist scheme."

But these efforts of the foes of peace are doomed to utter failure. They cannot disarm the supporters of peace who are convinced that the Stockholm Appeal will achieve its purpose. Like a

sword this Appeal will cut mankind asunder into friends and foes of peace, and it will beyond all doubt reveal the superiority of the supporters of peace as a grim force with which the inspirers of imperialist aggressions will have to reckon.

Even in the present correlation of the forces of war and peace it is already possible to discern very clearly the signs of the future triumph of peace. For a moral victory has already been won. It lies in the moral unity of the people who, notwithstanding their different political views and creeds, are inspired by faith in one another's worth and in the sacredness of the ideals of peace.

We see among these ideals freedom of conscience, freedom of worship, equality of the peoples, social justice and concern for international co-operation, whereas the opposing camp persists in its efforts to force upon mankind ideas already condemned by history—racial hatred and misanthropy, social oppression of the majority by the minority, and the world domination of the golden calf. In order to assert these "ideas" the camp of war is brandishing all types of secret weapons—atomic and bacteriological—and a vast arsenal of pernicious propaganda.

This propaganda is cynical and frank, and at the same time false and hypo-

critical. When the "champions" of civilization, in their concern for reducing the "surplus" population beyond the confines of the Western countries, cold-bloodedly discuss the comparative merits of the atomic and bacteriological weapons, this at any rate truthfully reflects their designs. But when the very same persons try to justify their aggressive intentions by considerations of "defense," then it is possible to speak of a very transparent camouflage of the plans of the warmongers. And when they seek to support their misanthropic policy with the high authority of the Christian religion, they do so with the most provocative aim of deceiving the common folk.

The danger of this foul provocation lies in the fact that in their struggle against the people's democracy and communism the imperialists pose as champions of Christianity. And in this they have the assistance of certain spiritual leaders of the church in the West whose relations with them are far from being determined by spiritual interests.

The inspirer and organizer of a "crusade" against communism, hence against all that is progressive and socially just, is the Vatican, whose name has become the slogan of international reaction.

The Russian Orthodox Church, whose ardent solidarity is with all men of good will, assists actively with the full strength of its unity in reinforcing the front of peace. As far back as in the days of war, in the Message of Patriarch Alexius to Generalissimo J. V. Stalin, in the communiqué of the Patriarch in connection with the decisions of the Crimean Conference, and in pastoral messages to the clergy and the congregations, the Russian Orthodox Church repeatedly emphasized its unbending will to struggle for the final triumph of peace and justice, and has urged pious Russians to work with maximum effort for peace and the welfare of the peoples.

When the war was over, the Soviet country adopted the course of restoration of her ruined national economy, the course of peaceful construction. The Russian Church immediately joined in the nation-wide creative feat of restoration and construction, and intensified its sacred struggle on behalf of a just peace. The numerous visits of representatives of the Russian Church to the domains of the Autocephalous Orthodox Churches and the reciprocatory visits of their Hierarchs to Moscow created an

atmosphere of complete mutual understanding in the Christian Orthodox world and a solid base for joint action in questions of common interest for the Orthodox faith.

An example of joint action taken by the Christian Orthodox Church in defense of peace was the *Message to Christians the World Over* adopted at the Conference of Heads and Representatives of the Autocephalous Christian Orthodox Churches, in Moscow, in the summer of 1948.

"The Heads and Representatives of the Autocephalous Christian Orthodox Churches," reads the *Message*, "deem it their sacred duty to address an ardent message to all Christians of the world, to all people who yearn for truth and peace, with an appeal to harken to our voice which calls to brotherly love, humanness, justice, truth . . ."

The Christian world heard the *Message* and in the overwhelming majority received it as an encouragement to energetic action for the purpose of safeguarding the peace. The Autocephalous Orthodox Churches launched a broad movement for reinforcing the peace through numerous ecclesiastical and public undertakings.

The Russian Orthodox Church continued its efforts in the spiritual mobilization of its flock. Thus, in March, 1949, Patriarch Alexius issued his appeal for the unification of humanity in the common defense of peace and for still greater unity in the struggle to prevent war.

The Russian Orthodox Church has been represented at all important assemblies dedicated to the struggle for peace. As the representative of the Russian Orthodox Church I attended the beneficent Paris Congress for Peace and was elected to its Permanent Committee. Together with other representatives of the Christian Orthodox Church I have taken an active part in the proceedings of the USSR Conference for Peace, which elected me to the Soviet Peace Committee.

The Russian Orthodox Church deemed it its Christian duty to give its vigorous and ardent support to the Appeal of the Stockholm Session of the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress demanding the absolute prohibition of the atomic weapon. It has declared for all the world to hear its wholehearted agreement with the Ap-

peal and has addressed "to all fraternal Autocephalous Christian Orthodox Churches a call to join in the said Appeal and to employ the greatest zeal for the purpose of promoting the efforts of their congregations in behalf of peace."

Once again the message of the Russian Orthodox Church evoked a sympathetic response. One after another, the Autocephalous Orthodox Churches of the world declared their support for the decisions of the Stockholm Session. We know of the great labors of the Christian Orthodox Churches in the matter of organizing and leading the struggle for peace, we know of the colossal efforts employed by some of the Churches in the noble deed of collecting signatures to the Stockholm Appeal, and we furthermore know that Orthodox Christianity will firmly guard the peace until the final victory of the progressive forces of mankind.

With all its love for the devotees of the Catholic Church, the Russian Orthodox Church cannot overlook the anti-popular practices of the group of men who have usurped power in this Church and are abusing this power today for criminal purposes in order to hinder the movement for peace and to strengthen the imperialist propaganda in favor of a "crusade." One of the expressions of these criminal deeds was the attempt on the part of a group of Polish bishops and other dignitaries of the Catholic Church to mislead pious Christians by harmful sermons, to prevent their signing of the "peace ballot." It is gratifying to know that this attempt has failed, that the overwhelming majority of the Catholic priests and other churchmen did not follow in the footsteps of this pitiful little group of foes of peace—agents of the reactionary Vatican, avowed enemies of peace and progress.

The Russian Orthodox Church gives its wholehearted support to the Statement adopted recently by the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, declaring on behalf of 200,000,000 people of the multinational Soviet Union its solidarity with the proposals of the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress.

At this crucial moment the Russian Orthodox Church deems it its duty to raise its voice and join with all the Soviet people who lead the struggle of all the progressive forces of humanity for peace, for friendship among the nations, for fraternal co-operation.

Heroic Stalingraders Fight for Peace With Characteristic Valor

By Ivan Aleshkin

The author of this article is a deputy to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and the foreman of the open-hearth shop of the Krasny Oktyabr Iron and Steel Works in Stalingrad.

STALINGRAD is a hero-city. During the civil war it was from this city, then called Tsaritsin, that the Red Army launched its offensive against the White Guard troops of General Denikin and soon smashed them to a man. The plan for Denikin's rout was proposed and carried out by J. V. Stalin, and it was in Stalin's honor that the city was called Stalingrad.

During the Great Patriotic War Stalingrad again had to play an outstanding historical role. The famous Stalingrad battle changed the course of the war. Having lost a 300,000-strong army at the gates of the city, the German troops

never recovered and began to reel back, until they were completely routed by the Soviet Army.

In the seven years which have elapsed since the historic Battle of Stalingrad, the factories of that industrial city have been entirely rehabilitated. Almost 5,000,000 square feet of housing floor-space had been finished by the beginning of 1950. By last spring, 160 cultural and public service buildings—schools, hospitals, kindergartens, theaters—had been built.

All the Soviet people took part in restoring the hero-city. Today Stalingrad is in scaffoldings. There is not a street in Stalingrad where new houses are not being built. Old houses are being restored, squares and gardens are being laid out, clubs, theaters, hospitals, and children's institutions are in construction. Many-storied houses for factory and office workers are going up, an Engineering Club is nearing completion, construction of a house of culture has recently begun, and a new polyclinic with 30 consultation rooms has been opened in the settlement of our Krasny Oktyabr Iron and Steel Works.

It is needless to refer in this respect to the city's factories and mills which were restored long ago and are working to full capacity. Our factory, for example, works better than prior to the war. It has never produced as much steel as it does now. The steel workers of the Krasny Oktyabr plant achieved remarkable successes during the preparations for the session of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. In honor of the session, they smelted 100 fast heats in 15 days of June. The personnel of the electric-smelting shop fulfilled the six-months' program at the beginning of June, i.e., almost a month ahead of schedule.

The 20th anniversary of the Stalingrad Tractor Plant—the first-born of the Stalin Five-Year Plan—was recently



DEPUTY-STEELWORKER. Ivan Aleshkin.

celebrated in the city. Destroyed practically to its foundations during the Stalingrad battles, the factory has once more taken its place among the functioning enterprises and supplies collective farm villages with first-class tractors.

Ardently devoted to the cause of building a new life, and true to their people, the Stalingraders work with great enthusiasm realizing that they are working for themselves, for their own Soviet State. Boris Grinko, a steel worker, has been exceeding his production targets by no less than 1.5 times for many consecutive months. During May he produced four tons more steel from each square meter of the hearth's bottom than planned. The steel workers I. Voronin, V. Rodionov, A. Belousov, N. Skrytnikov, I. Sedelnikov, P. Tushkanov, and others have increased the durability of their hearths by more than 40 heats. They produced thousands of tons of steel above plan in honor of the session



STALINGRAD INNOVATOR. A. I. Bobkov is at work on his 1953 quota in the Stalingrad Tractor Plant.

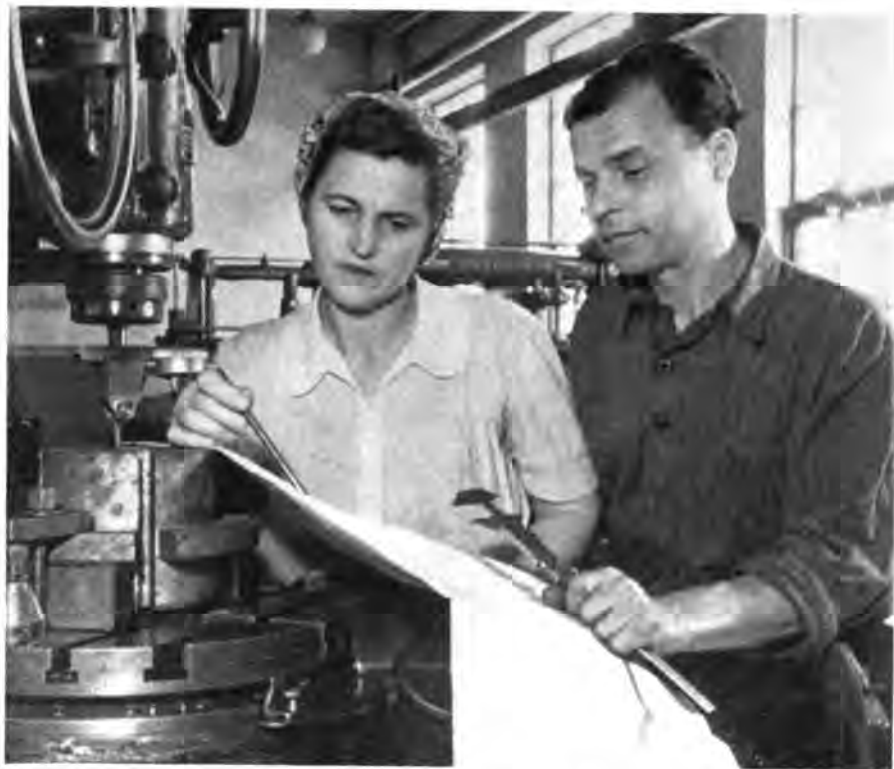
of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. The entire personnel of our plant works with the same enthusiasm.

The Stalingraders are restoring their native city house by house, and street by street. The whole of the Soviet land is engaged in peaceful creative labor.

All of this constructive effort is for peace. Stalingrad workers have joined in the custom of dedicating their work to the cause of peace, and pledging to perform in this cause only excellent work, done in the most efficient manner. In this way they contribute to the strength of the Soviet State and, through it, to the cause of peace.

The Soviet people are consistent fighters for peace. They have defended peace not only at diplomatic conferences but also on the battle fields. Our contribution to the cause of peace is great. We defended peace with the blood of our sons and brothers and saved the freedom-loving peoples from the fascist plague. Stalingrad was the place of the great struggle for peace, and the Stalingraders are true defenders of their socialist homeland. I remember how, leaving the shops of the Krasny Oktyabr, the workers took up arms and went to fight the enemy.

The people of the Soviet Union do not want war, they are coming out resolutely against the aggressors in de-



PEACEFUL PRODUCTION. Senior Controller L. V. Gerasimova, left, and L. T. Dubrovsky, of the Stalingrad Tractor Plant, work on their 1957 quotas.

fense of peace, although they firmly believe and are absolutely confident in their invincible strength. The recently concluded session of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR devoted its deliberations

to the question of the peaceful labor of the Soviet people who are confidently marching along the path toward communism. Together with other deputies, I had great pleasure in voting for the adoption of the Statement, in which the Supreme Soviet expressed its solidarity with the proposals of the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress. This Statement emanates from the entire peaceful policy pursued by the Soviet Government toward international co-operation.

The Soviet people are firm in their determination to defend peace. "The Supreme Soviet of the USSR," points out the historical Statement, "expresses its confidence that the Soviet Government, which is consistently fighting for peace and co-operation among nations, will continue firmly and persistently to pursue this policy of peaceful and friendly relations among nations, to take necessary measures through the United Nations and to use all other measures to ensure general peace and international security."

This Statement will inspire the freedom-loving people to a more active and persistent struggle for lasting democratic peace.



STALINGRAD OIL PUMPS. Production of the machines for field rigs has reached the prewar level.



HISTORY EXAMINATION. Teacher Yekaterina Firsova looks on as Mirra Kudryavtseva prepares notes for her answer to a question.

School Year in the USSR Ends Successfully

By Alexander Solovyev

MORE than 35,000,000 Soviet school children successfully finished the school year in June. Progress in their studies was ensured by the competent work of tens of thousands of teachers, more than 6,000 of whom work in Moscow and Moscow Region.

Teachers of high caliber are the rule in every school in other cities and villages of the Soviet Union as well. These public educators are constantly raising their ideological-political level, improving the method of teaching and rearing children, and conducting their work on the basis of the last word in Soviet pedagogical science. And this is the reason for the outstanding results achieved by them. For instance, there are now hundreds of schools in which there is not a single pupil lagging behind his class. Secondary School No. 330, Moscow, has an attendance of 1,500. All of the pupils finished the school year without failing a single grade. The majority of them received exclusively "good" and "excellent" marks throughout the whole year.

In their struggle for high-quality educational work, the teachers are greatly assisted by the pupils' committee, and

by the Pioneer and Komsomol (Young Communist League) organizations of the school. The creative efforts of the whole collective have produced good results.

The recent promotion and graduation examinations showed that the Soviet school has achieved important new successes this year. Everywhere the pupils'

answers at the examinations manifested a deep knowledge of the subjects they had studied, an ability to express their thoughts in literary language, and a high degree of intelligence. In their oral answers and in their written work the students drew substantially on supplementary sources (above the set programs). Written compositions on literature attested to good preparation and a high level of political consciousness. All that they said and wrote expressed their love for and gratitude to their Motherland, the Soviet Government, the Communist Party and Comrade Stalin for their constant solicitude. The compositions revealed the high ideals of Soviet children and their desire for peace. Nina Ageeva, graduate of Girl's Secondary School No. 328, Moscow, wrote in her composition: "And now that such a sharp struggle between the two camps is in progress, I am confident in the victory of the camp of peace." The graduates of secondary schools wrote about what they intend to do after graduation. They are eager to become doctors, teachers, builders, geologists, metallurgists, agronomists, and then actively to participate in socialist construction.

After a year of intensive work, many of the school children will spend their summer vacations in children's resorts and rest homes situated in the most picturesque places of the Soviet Union. Millions of school children will take part in various excursions and tours to study their native land and make experiments at young naturalists' stations. Others will attend Pioneer camps which



WRITTEN TEST. A literature examination in the ninth grade at Boys' School No. 110 in Moscow.

are being organized all over the Soviet Union. In some of Moscow's beautiful suburbs 1,100 Pioneer camps have been opened; these will accommodate 417,500 school children of Moscow and Moscow Region during the summer.

THE Soviet Government annually increases the financial allocations for public education. According to the State Budget of 1949, more than 60,800,000,000 rubles were expended on education, not counting large additional disbursements made by local Soviets on schools beyond the budget appropriations. In the 1949-1950 school year the schools were supplied with 174,000,000 new textbooks, and 37,000,000 copies of books were printed for children and adolescents. In this same year thousands of new schools were built. The Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic alone opened more than 2,000 splendid new schools.

An important state measure was implemented during the past school year. Universal compulsory seven-year education was introduced in the countryside of all union republics (in towns this had been introduced a long time ago).

The number of school children increased this year by more than 2,000,000. Secondary education has assumed considerably broader proportions. The Soviet people love their schools and support them heartily. Competition is now spreading throughout the Union for the best preparation of schools for the coming school year.

In Kolomna, Moscow Region, the personnel of the largest factory in town has assumed patronage over School No. 24. This year, just as in former years, the management and the workers' organizations of the plant helped to finish the repairs of the school ahead of time. In Tsimlyan District, Rostov Region, 600 collective farmers on their own initiative came out on a Sunday to help build a new school. Such voluntary help and this solicitous attitude toward the schools is typical of the Soviet people in other places as well.

In the Soviet Union education has been placed at the service of the people, and it serves their interests only. During the years of Soviet power, once-backward Russia has been converted into a land of advanced culture. That the material and cultural level of the working people has risen is apparent in any village. As an example, let us take Dubo-



SURE OF HERSELF. Bella Chichina has a confident smile as she reads her examination questions.

vichi Village, Sumi Region. This is an ordinary village in the Ukrainian Republic. Prior to Soviet power its inhabitants were incredibly poor, and almost 100 per cent illiterate; only a few children went to school for a year or two, but rarely finished the three-year elementary school. And now the collective farm in that village has become a "millionaire"* enterprise. The village has a model House of Culture with an auditorium that has a seating capacity of 740, a radio center, a park of culture, a stadium, a fine hospital, a dispensary, a maternity home, a chemist's shop, a veterinary station, a post office and a secondary school. The population is 100 per cent literate. More than 1,100 persons have higher or secondary school educations. The secondary school has 25 teachers on its staff with higher educations; 21 of them are natives of this village. All these benefits have been secured to the peasantry by Soviet power.

The Soviet Government and the public show great concern for the welfare of teachers. Well-appointed dwelling houses for them are going up in towns and villages. The State grants them loans for the building of their own homes and for furnishing them. Plots of land are apportioned to them, and their apartments are repaired by the

State. The best conditions for work are created for the teacher. Recently, the capital of the Ukraine—Kiev—presented its teachers with a magnificent gift—an attractive, many-storied apartment house with all improvements, built in the center of the town especially for teachers. In the village of Dudenkovo, Gorky Region, the collective farmers constructed a pleasant, large house, in which they installed teacher Palushkina of their secondary school. Thousands of dwelling houses for teachers are being built by the State throughout the Soviet Union. Concern for the material conditions and daily needs of teachers is an important matter in the work of the Soviet organs of power and public organizations.

The end of the school year means the beginning of summer vacations, which last until September 1. Affording the best rest for Soviet teachers is the concern of the organs of education and the trade-unions. The Teachers' Union of the RSFSR has 31 sanatoriums and rest homes situated in the finest spots of the Crimea, the Caucasus, and near Moscow. These and other health resorts and sanatoriums of trade-unions accommodate more than 70,000 teachers during the summer. For this purpose the social insurance fund will expend more than 30,000,000 rubles. Similar measures for teachers and their children are being taken in other republics also.

* Collective farms whose annual income is 1,000,000 rubles or more are called "millionaire" farms.

A Day in a Pioneer Camp Near Moscow

By K. Tokarev

A YOUNG PIONEERS' camp is situated in a lovely spot near Staraya Ruza, 50 miles from Moscow. Here children of Soviet railwaymen employed at the Moscow junction are spending their summer holidays, enormously enjoying their rest and recreation, gaining strength and building up their health. The youngsters live in pleasant cottages surrounded by gardens and have at their disposal the Moscow River, row boats, a dense forest and meadows. In short, a wonderful place!

The Pioneer camp accommodates school children ranging in age from 7 to 15. The little ones are housed apart from the older children. The children are watched over by competent instructors, and by Pioneer leaders trained by the Young Communist League from among upper-grade pupils. Sports, games and outings are conducted by physical culture and sports instructors. Doctors look after the children's health.



... Morning in the pioneer camp. Like a merry echo reverberating through the woods a bugle call has roused the children. After their daily dozen and the morning wash, they gather in the dining room. Isn't it wonderful to exchange first impressions of the new day over a hearty breakfast!



There is no end to the children's games and entertainment! Lovers of water and sunshine have gone to the

river in the morning. Other children went to the woods. Still others are absorbed in games. The young naturalists have stayed behind in the orchard. Here there are a host of flowers and plants which it is interesting to tend and watch grow and blossom. Valya Tkachenko, a youthful nature lover, is picking flowers for fresh bouquets to adorn the children's rooms.

★ ★ ★



The very youngest inhabitants of the Pioneer camp have their own cottage and garden, and their own interests. The little ones like to play hide-and-seek and tag. They also keep busy with their dolls and story books. The book with the pictures the instructor is reading to the youngsters must be extremely interesting!



At noon, after a variety of games and exercises, climaxed by a long walk through the woods and rolling fields, the children are eager for dinner. Then comes the hour of rest. Cots placed on an open porch in the fresh air of the countryside induce healthful naps.



The older Pioneers are leaving on a hiking trip. They are lured by a distant creek, the woods, collective farm fields, and meadows. All carry their knapsacks with provisions for the trip. Impatient to be off, they file down the bank to board the rowboat for the journey across

the river flowing beside the camp site.

These trips give the youngsters a real grounding in self-reliance, in teamwork, and help develop a lasting love for the out-of-doors, for the fields and woods of their Motherland.



Beyond the river the youthful excursionists found a luscious meadow strewn with flowers. The girls are twining wreaths and picking flowers and herbs for their school herbarium. Other children are hunting butterflies and beetles. Luck has favored Mara Bochkareva: she has caught a beautiful butterfly in her net.

The interests of the Young Pioneers vary immensely. Even on an outing they take along their favorite books and musical instruments. While stopping for a rest the children put on an impromptu concert. Youthful violinist Galina Grigoryeva, a pupil of the Chil-

dren's Music School under the Moscow State Conservatory of Music, performs a new piece she has rehearsed while in camp. The river bank becomes a concert hall as the young audience listens attentively. Soviet children develop a rich sense of musical appreciation at an early age.





The youthful excursionists have gone far away from the camp. It is time to take a rest. Each one knows his task on bivouac. The children have caught fish, which will make a delicious soup. They have collected plenty of dry twigs in the woods and are busy preparing the meal. The fire on which the soup is cooking blazes merrily. The table is set for dinner. It is nice to rest by the river!



A warm June evening has descended upon the Pioneer camp. The children have gathered around the camp fire by the river. The woods grows dark, the river softly ripples, the fire blazes brightly, and the happy children sing song after song about their beloved country.

The children of the working people spend their summer holidays wonderfully in the Soviet Union.

Soviet Children Spend Summer Vacations In Sanatoriums, Resorts, Camps

By E. Popova

CHILDREN are universally treated with love and care in the USSR. Soviet people do everything to enable the young generation to grow up healthy and strong, educated and cultured. With this object in view, the network of child institutions—schools, palaces and houses of Pioneers, children's libraries, Pioneer camps, nurseries and kindergartens—is increasing year by year in the Soviet Union.

During the summer holidays, school children are provided with every opportunity of recuperation in sanatoriums, rest homes, and other health institutions.

For Soviet youngsters, the most widespread and favorite place for spending their school holidays in the summer are the Pioneer camps to which children from 7 to 15 years of age are sent. There is not an enterprise or institution in the Soviet Union which does not arrange for the children of their workers and other employees to be accommodated during the summer holidays amidst

natural surroundings. There is hardly a boy or girl of school age who has not been in a Pioneer camp.

Pioneer camps are set up in the most picturesque and salubrious places in the vast Soviet country. The greatest part of the expenditure for the upkeep of Pioneer camps is defrayed out of the state social insurance funds. The parents pay no more than 30 per cent of the cost of the food for their children. More than 4,000,000 school children throughout the USSR spent their summer holidays in Pioneer camps in 1948, and 5,000,000 in 1949. Of these, 2,406,000 children were accommodated in the trade-union Pioneer camps.

The number of Pioneer camps organized by the trade-unions is increasing with every passing year. The trade-unions had 3,300 Pioneer camps prior to the Great Patriotic War, and 5,617 in 1949; in the current year 2,550,000 children of factory and office workers will be accommodated in 6,000 trade-

union Pioneer camps during the summer holidays. In all, nearly 6,000,000 children of school age throughout the Soviet Union will this year spend their holidays in Pioneer camps organized by state and trade-union bodies.

Annually, 12,000 children spend their holidays in the Artek All-Union Pioneer Camp on the south coast of the Crimea. The 25th anniversary of this institution, famous far beyond the bounds of the Soviet Union for its health-giving and educational achievements, will this year be marked by the whole people in the Soviet country. A good time awaits the children who travel to the Artek Camp; they are taken for excursions in the mountains, for sea trips on yachts and boats; they participate in sports competitions for the title of Artek Champion; most fascinating of all are the Pioneer "bonfires" around which there is so much merriment and a vast number of games and entertain-

ents. The bonfires make a lasting and unforgettable impression on the youngsters.

The southern coast of the Black Sea is not the only place where Pioneer camps are organized. They are to be found on Kamchatka and Taimyr, in the Pskov Region and in Vladivostok districts, on the shore of the Riga Bay and in the mountains of the Transcaucasus, in the forests of the Urals and in the Ukraine, in Central Asia and on the banks of the great Russian rivers: the Volga, the Dnieper, the Don, and the Dvina. There are Pioneer camps in all the republics, territories, and regions of the Soviet Union.

A splendid manifestation of the immense concern for the provision of facilities for children's summer holidays is the permanent Pioneer camp established by the trade-union committee in the Kirov Works in the Kazakh SSR. The Pioneer camp of this works is situated in an oak grove, a picturesque spot in the Zailiski Ala-Tau mountains. Here have been built well-appointed country houses with electric light, water supply, and showers. Additional greenery has been planted on the territory of the camp, and sports grounds have been equipped and various attractions installed.

Let us take another example: the Pioneer camps in Orekhovo-Zuyevo (Moscow Region) where there are large textile mills in which many women are working. Twelve camps have been opened in country places near the town in the present summer season for the accommodation of nearly 5,000 children of factory and office workers during their school holidays. In addition, 21 children's playgrounds have been set up in the town itself. Country rambles, excursions to historic places in Moscow Region, and showings of the finest motion pictures have been organized for the children attending these playgrounds. Amateur art circles are functioning for the children, and various sports competitions are planned.

The State and trade-unions are this year spending hundreds of thousands of rubles for fixing up Pioneer camps for children in the capital of the USSR. More than 700 camps, in which over 300,000 young Muscovites will spend their summer holidays, have been opened in country places near the capital. The factory and office workers of the Stalin Automobile Plant in Moscow are this

year sending 2,400 of their children to Pioneer camps. The Pioneer camps in country places around Moscow will also accommodate 1,600 children of railway workers of the Moscow-Kursk Railroad, 1,200 of the workers of the Hammer and Sickle Plant, 750 of those of the Krasny Bogatyr Plant, 600 of those of the Pyotr Alexeyev Factory, and many other children.

Besides these Pioneer camps in country places, nearly 300 camps of an urban type are being opened in Moscow during the current summer. These are organized at schools, at large apartment houses, at "children's cities," and in parks of culture and rest. Such camps are being set up in all towns of the Soviet Union. Millions of Soviet school children will spend their summer holidays in these camps.

What are the Pioneer camps of urban type? We may answer this question by the example of one of the city Pioneer camps—that of the Moscow Caoutchouc Works. This Pioneer camp, which has now been in existence for a number of years, has been set up on a green plot near the works club. The trade-union organization in the works has with its own forces planted flowers and shrubs on the plot, equipped football and volleyball grounds, acquired tents, hammocks, and various table games, and organized a library containing 1,000 volumes. The cost of the meals served to the children is paid for out of the works director's fund. Schoolteachers of biology, geography, history, literature, and physi-

cal culture are carrying on activities among the children in the camp. Various circles have been organized for the children: chess and checkers, radio and photo, young naturalists' and aviation model makers', choral, musical, dancing, and other circles.

Children in Pioneer camps (both in country places and in towns) have an unlimited scope of activities which enhance their knowledge. Fascinating and diversified games develop courage, resourcefulness, and fortitude in them. Observations of plants and animals, work on young naturalists' experimental plots and collection of medicinal grasses help the youngsters to gain a deeper understanding of the material they are studying in their botany and zoology lessons.

Scores of thousands of pedagogues, Pioneer guides, and physicians have been enlisted for work in the Pioneer camps. They are devoting all their strength to this task so that the Soviet children may return home from the camps improved in health, with new knowledge, and with vivid memories of their holiday.

Summer holidays are also organized in the USSR for children of preschool age. More than 2,500,000 such children attend kindergartens and nurseries in the winter period. In the summer, all these kindergartens and nurseries take their fosterlings to country houses outside the cities, and the number of places in nurseries is increased to 4,000,000.



ARTEK PIONEER CAMP. Thousands of school children spend their vacations each year on the sunny Crimean shore.

Soviet Theaters for Children Mark 30th Anniversary

By Mikhail Dolgoplov

PREREVOLUTIONARY Russia had no special theaters for children and young people. Matinees were sometimes given for young audiences, at which either classical plays or fairy tales were presented. As a rule, these matinees for children came during the school holidays and were motivated chiefly by commercial considerations. Besides, prices for tickets were so high that only the children of the well-to-do were able to attend.

The Great October Revolution placed before the theater a task new in principle: to incarnate in scenes and characters the life of the people in a profound and versatile manner, to make theatrical art the property of and accessible to millions of spectators. Inspired by the socialist revolution, armed with the most advanced world outlook—the theory of Marxism-Leninism—the workers of the Russian stage created the eminent Soviet theater—a source of glory and pride to the peoples of the land of socialism.

The Soviet theater for children and adolescents is a product of the Great October Revolution, and its successes are an inseparable part of the successes of Soviet theatrical art as a whole. For the first time in the history of the professional theater, the Soviet children's theater approached audiences from a pedagogical point of view. The fundamental ideological principle underlying the Soviet theater for children is communist education of the rising generation. Comprehensive aid and support from the Soviet Government and constant creative ties with the schools have resulted in the children's theater rightfully taking an honorable place in the system of public education in the Soviet Union.

The first children's theaters were established almost simultaneously in both Moscow and Leningrad 30 years ago. The first performances given by these theaters strikingly demonstrated that



RESPONSIVE AUDIENCE. Delighted school children show their enjoyment at a concert in the Central House of Pioneers.

the art of the children's theater is as lofty and responsible an art as that of the theater for adults. It is no wonder that the great Stanislavsky insisted that the actor's art must be the same for children as for adults, but better. This sentiment of the outstanding reformer of the theater became the rule in all the work of the new theaters to which the October Revolution gave birth.

With each passing year the network of children's theaters in the Soviet Union has expanded. Now there are theaters for children in the capitals of all the 16 Union Republics and in many other large cities throughout the country. These theaters present plays in the Russian, Ukrainian, Georgian, Azerbaijan, Armenian, Uzbek and other languages of the peoples of the USSR.

The plays staged at the children's theaters tell of the heroic feats of the

Soviet fighting men who defended the Motherland during the years of the Great Patriotic War. Pages of the revolutionary past are unfolded on the stage, recalling the times when the fathers and grandfathers of the present young spectators fought for the freedom and happiness of the people, for the first socialist society, the beautiful land of socialism of today. An important place in the repertoire of the children's theaters is occupied by plays depicting the life of the Soviet school. The children's theater teaches the young Soviet citizen lofty patriotism and the character-building traits of honesty and frankness; it teaches him to be industrious, shows him how to make friends and how to master science profoundly and seriously, so that when he completes his education he will be a useful member of Soviet society. Those who work in the

Soviet children's theater have every right to feel that their art is of direct assistance to the educational work that is carried on in the Soviet schools.

Among those who write for the children's theaters are many leading Soviet playwrights. In their plays they resolve important political and moral problems in an entertaining form comprehensible to the young spectator.

During the past two or three years almost all the Soviet theaters for children and adolescents have presented plays like *The Young Guard*, adapted from A. Fadeyev's novel of the same name, *A Tale About Truth* by M. Aliger, two plays by S. Mikhalkov, *Red Tie* and *I Want to Go Home*, V. Lyubimova's *Snowball*, A. Simukov's *Sparrow Hills*, I. Iroshnikova's *Somewhere in Siberia*, and *The Little Green Trunk* by I. Vasilenko. How many interesting, deeply moving problems the theaters present in these performances! How could Soviet children fail to be moved by plays which describe the wonderful courage and selflessness of members of the Leninist-Stalinist Young Communist League during the Great Patriotic War, or plays telling about the inspired labor of boys and girls at the Soviet trade schools, who during the war years helped the adults to produce weapons for the fighting men? How could young Soviet citizens remain indifferent to the fate of Soviet children whom the fascists drove into Germany and who are now being



"CAPTAIN HATTERAS." Leonid Shihmatov, who plays the role, chats with young admirers.

forcibly detained in "orphanages" especially established for this purpose in Western Germany? Soviet playwrights reveal to the children the rich and broad path that lies before man in socialist society: they describe the joys of pure friendship and the readiness of comrades to help one another, they mirror the happy life that children lead in the Soviet country.

Fairy tales are always favorites with the young theatergoer. The repertoire of Soviet children's theaters includes tales like *The Little Hunchbacked Horse*, *Geese and Swans*, *Little Scarlet Flower*,

Cinderella, *The Tale of Prince Ivan* and *Vasilisa the Beautiful* and many others.

Older school children enjoy the finest of Russian and foreign classical plays, such as Gogol's *The Inspector-General*, *Boris Godunov* by Pushkin, Ostrovsky's *Poverty Is No Crime*, Leo Tolstoy's *The Fruits of Enlightenment*, and stage adaptations of Cervantes' *Don Quixote*, Mark Twain's *Tom Sawyer*, Harriet Beecher Stowe's *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, Schiller's tragedy *The Robbers* and Moliere's comedy *Tartuffe*.

The Soviet Government and the Communist Party display constant interest in the development of the children's theater. Stalin Prizes have often been awarded to men and women prominent in the children's theater, and many of them bear the high titles of People's Artist and Honored Artist. Last year a Stalin Prize went to the children's writer V. Lyubimova for her play *Snowball*; this year S. Mikhalkov was awarded the prize named after the great Stalin for *I Want To Go Home*, a Stalin Prize also went to stage director Alexander Bryanstev, a People's Artist of the RSFSR and one of the best-known men in the world of the children's theater, who is the founder of the Leningrad Theater of the Young Spectator, one of the oldest children's theaters in the Soviet Union.

The children's theaters are staffed by splendid, close-knit companies of actors and stagecraftsmen who are devoting their lives to the noble work of the cultural development of children and adolescents.

The prospects for the further growth of the children's theater in the Soviet Union are enormous and truly fascinating. Young playwrights are joining the ranks of those writing for the children's theater, and the repertoire is being enriched with new productions. Children's literature and dramaturgy again were a center of attention at the recent plenum of the Union of Soviet Writers. At the plenum men and women active in the Soviet literary world pledged to bend their efforts to create new works of high artistic merit for Soviet children and adolescents.

The children's theaters of the Soviet land are honorably carrying out the task of the communist education of the growing generation. Their noble art is improving and increasingly flourishing from year to year.



INTERMISSION QUESTIONS. A teacher answers queries of young theatergoers in the foyer of the Central Children's Theater.

Jobs They Chose Await All Graduates Of Schools in the USSR

By A. Dorokhov

MIKHAIL MALIKOV's father was a worker in the village watermill. Young Mikhail would often come up to the river bank and, pensively watching the rushing fall of the water from the ridge of the dam and listening to the creaking of the heavy waterwheel, would say to his father:

"Is that all a river can do, turn two millstones? If only an electric station were built here! . . ."

"Well, sonny," the father would answer, "when you grow up and become an engineer, you'll build electric power stations on our rivers."

Years of study passed. The day came when Mikhail Malikov was graduated from the Moscow Hydromeliorative Institute and was interviewed by the state commission which assigned young specialists to employment.

"Where would you like to work?" he was asked.

"I would like to build small electric power stations for collective farms," answered Malikov. "That was my boyhood dream."

"Good. Would you like to go to your birthplace?"

"No; a district electric power station has been built there. Last year I went to get my practice in the Altai, and I became very fond of that beautiful, rich territory."

"Excellent. Engineers are needed in the Altai too. Here's a list of districts from which we have received requests."

"I should like to work in the same place as my sister Galina, who has been graduated from the institute together with me."

A few minutes later, Mikhail and Galina smilingly left the rooms of the commission. Both had received appointments to the same construction organization. They will build collective farm electric power stations on the mountain rivers of the Altai.

This year 136 students were graduated from the two main faculties of the



NEW ENGINEER. Vladimir Pupykhin, of the Moscow Institute of Transport Engineers, is quizzed on his diploma project.

Moscow Hydromeliorative Institute. Each of them was assured of employment even at graduation. A few months prior to the state examinations, the In-

stitute received lists of requests from five Ministries: agriculture, cotton growing, state farms, forestry, and public health. Hydrotechnical engineers are needed everywhere. Each of the young specialists could choose the region and the work which he desired.

Pavel Tkachenko had for long been striving to work on theoretical problems, and he gladly accepted the offer to remain in the Institute as a postgraduate and train for scientific work.

The young men and women speak with enthusiasm about their prospective work. Some will be building irrigation canals on cotton fields and in the southern steppes. Others will go to the western regions to drain marshes and reclaim land for agriculture. Still others will construct ponds in eastern districts where the gigantic shelter belts will soon blossom forth. Knowing in advance the nature and the place of their future work, each of them chose a subject for his diploma work that is closely bound up with both the one and the other.

It's a joy to think of your life's work, on which you are about to enter, when you deeply feel that you are wanted, that someone is already thinking of you



YOUNG SCIENTIST. Valentina Komarova, postgraduate student in the Moscow Institute of Economy, works on a thesis.

even though he does not know you yet. Somewhere a table has already been placed at which you will work, somewhere a sector has already been assigned for your labor, and even an apartment has been prepared for you in advance.

The Soviet State sees to it that young specialists encounter no difficulties when entering on their careers. On graduation from an institute or university, the student receives a month's leave with pay at state expense. During that time he is able to take a rest after his examinations and to arrange his affairs connected with moving to his place of work. Graduates also receive funds for traveling expenses. They are considered as employed and are entered on the payroll from the moment of their arrival on the job. Not a single day's pay is lost between that last stipend as a student and the first salary payment.

The national economy and culture of the Soviet Union are developing and growing at such a rapid pace that young persons graduating from the thousands of institutions of higher learning can never be faced with any doubt about employment in their chosen fields. Specialists are needed in all branches of the economy and culture.

This year, 150 young men and women were graduated from the Faculty of Geography of Moscow University. Each of them was given an opportunity of choosing the work which appeals to him or her most. After passing the state examinations and defending their di-



MEDICAL GRADUATES. Mir Asadulla Mir-Kasimov, President of the Azerbaijan Academy of Sciences (center), conducts the state examination.

ploma works, they will go to different parts of the country.

Geomorphologists will find interesting work in expeditions for exploring new deposits of valuable metals. The numerous stations of the state hydro-meteorological service await the climatologists. The requests for editors in the geographical section of the Soviet Encyclopaedia could be met only partly.

The number of geographers required was double the number of students graduating from this faculty. Every graduate was able to choose work in

accordance with his inclination.

The students Kartasheva and Tretyakova are attracted by the mountains in the south. Both these girls accepted the offer of employment as cartographers in one of the institutes of Alma-Ata, capital of Kazakhstan, and will work in high mountain expeditions.

Not all of the graduates, however, will leave Moscow. Nineteen of them will remain at the university for scientific work, and 30 will be engaged by various institutes of the Academy of Sciences.

The situation is about the same in other faculties of the Moscow University. Each of the more than 1,500 graduates has the opportunity of working at what he trained for. Of all the graduates, 348 will remain at the University for scientific work, 417 youths and girls will, in the fall of this year, start to work in scientific-research institutes, 400 will be employed as teachers in secondary and specialized high schools. The rest will also be engaged in their chosen professions in industrial enterprises, agriculture and state institutions.

Thus in actual practice is ensured the great right—the right to work—which is guaranteed to every citizen of the Soviet Union by the Stalin Constitution. Young men and women of the great Soviet country do not have to roam about in search of employment. Noble work for the good of their Motherland awaits each one of them.



HELPFUL COUNSEL. Academician A. Terpigoryev, Stalin Prize winner, helps graduating students of mining prior to state examinations.

Note of the Soviet Government to the Governments Of the United States, Great Britain and France On the Question of Trieste

On June 16 the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the USSR received the notes of the Governments of the United States, Great Britain and France in reply to the note of the Soviet Government of April 20 on the situation in Trieste.

In their notes the Governments of the three Powers evaded giving a reply to the proposals contained in the aforementioned note of the Soviet Government which aimed at eliminating the violations by the United States, Great Britain and France of the Peace Treaty with Italy concerning Trieste.

In this connection the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the USSR on July 8 sent a note of the Soviet Government to the Governments of the United States, Great Britain and France.

The following is the text of the note to the Government of the United States:

IN connection with the note of the Government of the United States of June 16 this year on the question of the Free Territory of Trieste, which was a reply to the note of the Soviet Government of April 20 this year, the Soviet Government deems it necessary to state the following.

In its note of April 20 the Soviet Government cited precise facts showing that the Governments of the United States, Great Britain and France grossly violate the international obligations assumed by them under the Peace Treaty with Italy and the protocol signed in New York on December 12, 1946, by the Foreign Ministers of the United States, Great Britain, France and the USSR. Thus the Governments of the United States, Great Britain and France, contrary to the international obligations they had assumed, systematically thwarted the appointment of a Governor of the Free Territory of Trieste.

The aforementioned Governments hampered the appointment of a Gov-

ernor even in cases where the Soviet Government agreed to the appointment to this post of candidates nominated by the Governments of the United States, Great Britain and France. The note of the Soviet Government also pointed out that, instead of granting democratic rights to the population of the Free Territory of Trieste, as envisaged by the provisions of the Peace Treaty with Italy, arbitrary police law, established as a result of the rule of the Anglo-American military authorities in Trieste, reigns in this territory.

The note pointed out that, due solely to the fault of the Governments of the United States, Great Britain and France, the permanent statute envisaged by the Peace Treaty, as well as the instrument on the provisional regime of the Free Territory of Trieste, has not yet entered into force and the provisional Government Council has not been formed. American and British troops and naval forces continue to stay in Trieste, as a result of which Trieste has unlawfully been turned into an Anglo-American naval base and all lawful dates for the withdrawal of the Anglo-American troops from Trieste have been violated.

In its note the Soviet Government insisted on the following.

1. The immediate putting into operation of the instrument on the provisional regime of the Free Territory of Trieste.

2. The immediate appointment of a Governor of the Free Territory of Trieste.

3. The setting up, in conformity with the terms of the Peace Treaty, of a Provisional Government Council of the Free Territory of Trieste.

4. The establishment of a date for the entry into force of the Permanent Statute of the Free Territory.

5. The liquidating of the unlawful Anglo-American naval base in Trieste.

6. The withdrawal of British and American troops from the Free Territory of Trieste.

The Government of the United States evaded giving a reply to the proposals contained in the note of the Soviet Government. Moreover, the Government of the United States now openly proposes to the Soviet Government violation of the obligations under the Peace Treaty and in so doing refers to the fact that its proposal of March 20, 1948, "was an invitation to the Soviet Government to take part in changing the Peace Treaty."

All this is done under cover of allegations that the Soviet Union is responsible for the impossibility of implementing the terms of the Peace Treaty with Italy.

The Soviet Government confirms its attitude outlined in its note of April 20 on the question of the Free Territory of Trieste and deems it necessary once again to point to the responsibility which rests with the Government of the United States, as well as with the Governments of Great Britain and France, for their non-implementation of the provisions of the Peace Treaty with Italy concerning the Free Territory of Trieste.

The Soviet Government insists on the unconditional implementation of the provisions of the Peace Treaty with Italy and on the realization of the measures with regard to the Free Territory of Trieste outlined in the note of the Soviet Government of April 20, 1950.

Similar notes have also been sent to the Governments of Great Britain and France.

The Soviet Government's note of April 20 to the Governments of the United States, Great Britain and France referred to above, was published in the USSR Information Bulletin on Page 237 of the issue dated April 28, 1950.

Tito's Foreign Policy Contravenes Vital Interests of the People

By S. Lazurin

Provokers of War in the Balkans

It cannot be said that Yugoslavia's foreign policy is an independent one. The Belgrade ruling clique, which sold itself to the international imperialists, is pursuing their policy, completely disregarding the interests of the Yugoslav people and other peace-loving nations.

The vital interests of the Yugoslav people demanded that trade relations with the Soviet Union and the people's democracies be strengthened and expanded. The Yugoslav people are bound to the peoples of these countries both by ties of the joint liberation struggle against the German-fascist occupationists in the past and common economic interests at the present time. But, disregarding the interests of the Yugoslav people and to their detriment, the Tito fascist clique pursued another path. Fulfilling the will of the imperialist rulers, it is turning Yugoslavia into a springboard for unleashing military adventures against the Soviet Union and the people's democracies.

Suffice it to say that military expenditures constitute 34 per cent of the entire budgetary allocations of Yugoslavia in the current year. This one figure alone eloquently shows the intensive militarization of the country. Fortifications are being built along Yugoslavia's entire northeastern frontier, old ports are being enlarged and new ones are being built along the shore of the Adriatic Sea, and strategic roads are being laid across the length and breadth of the country.

Tito's policy in relation to the neighboring people's democracies is one of provocation and military threats. The Belgrade dictator has about 1,300,000 persons under arms in the army, in Rankovic's police detachments and various other disguised military units.

The Belgrade Rulers Oppose the Co-operation of the East and West

The foreign policy of the Tito clique injures not only the interests of Yugoslavia but the cause of peace in

Europe in general. The Tito "diplomats" played a provocative role at the last session of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe in Geneva.

Myrdal, Executive Secretary of this commission, suggested to the session that concrete measures be taken to facilitate the development of trade among the East European and West European countries. He particularly insisted on drawing up a European agreement on wheat. The participants of the session supported this proposal of Myrdal. Then a certain Vilfan, the Yugoslav representative, appeared on the scene. He stated that Myrdal's proposal could only disunite the European countries and suggested, obviously with provocative aims, that an "all-European convention on the general principles of trade be concluded."

The treacherous nature of this provocative maneuver was clear: to dilute Myrdal's concrete proposal in empty talks on the general principles of trade and thus prevent any agreement among the European countries. When this plan failed, the Tito agent Vilfan introduced a new proposal, which had nothing to do with the question under discussion and which also had provocative aims. He suggested that the Soviet Union and the people's democracies present Myrdal with material on their trade-economic relations with Yugoslavia for discussion at the new session of the Economic Commission.

The aim was one and the same: the prevention of trade among the countries of Eastern Europe and the West.

This is how the Tito clique tries to frustrate economic co-operation of the West and East, in which the peoples of the world are so interested. In this case too it acts as a puppet of the imperialists, as an instigator of a new war. That is why Tito propaganda defames the powerful peace movement, which has developed in all corners of the globe, and is trying to lull the vigilance and smash the unity of the peace supporters.

The Tito saboteurs of peace have sub-

jugated the foreign policy of Yugoslavia to the criminal aims of preparing a new world war.

Results of the "New Orientation"

HAVING completely frustrated co-operation (favorable to the Yugoslav people) with the countries of Central and Southeastern Europe, Tito, the fascist, firmly harnessed Yugoslavia to the chariot of international imperialism. The Yugoslav foreign policy, according to the Danish reactionary newspaper *Politiken* "has completely changed its course and relies upon the Western Powers and the neighboring non-communist countries" (monarcho-fascist Greece).

The people of Yugoslavia have had full occasion to perceive this "changed course" in the foreign policy of their country. The Yugoslav economy is now at a very low ebb, wrote the British magazine *Tribune* recently. And this is not surprising, because in order to consolidate their "new orientation," the Titoites pump all the riches out of the country which go to pay for the "friendship" with the imperialists. Some Yugoslav commodities are sold 40 per cent cheaper abroad than inside Yugoslavia.

The ore mining and iron and steel industries of Yugoslavia are in the hands of foreign monopolists who, thanks to this fact, actually dominate the whole of the national economy of the country. Copper, lead, zinc, and other strategic raw materials, timber, agricultural produce—all these are steadily shipped out of Yugoslavia unhindered. Such are the results of the present foreign policy of the Belgrade rulers.

According to the press, the Yugoslav trade delegation is negotiating with the Bonn Government for long-term credits amounting to from 80,000,000 to 100,000,000 dollars. The Tito clique suggested that the Bonn Government conclude an agreement with it on exchange of goods, according to which Yugoslavia will be economically dependent for seven years upon Western

Germany. The latter will take from Yugoslavia the leftovers of the other imperialist plunderers—grain, metal, ores (mainly copper), tobacco, and timber.

Rome-Belgrade-Athens-Ankara

THE relations of the Belgrade rulers with the true friends of the Yugoslav people are characterized by repeated provocations, border incidents, and planting of Tito spies and wreckers in the neighboring people's democracies. Tito's foreign policy bears an entirely different aspect when dealing with monarcho-fascist Greece or the semi-fascist puppet of international imperialism—Turkey. They are the best friends of the Belgrade usurpers.

Last March the world witnessed the touching embraces of the two blood-thirsty cliques—Belgrade and Athens. It was precisely in March that, on the

instructions of the imperialists, the Belgrade-Athens axis was formed, around which the Tito fascist clique is knocking together an imperialist bloc in the Balkans. It was a logical consummation of the rapprochement between the Belgrade and Athens cliques which marked the beginning of their joint attack against the Greek patriots at Kaimakchalan.

The monarcho-fascist government of Plastiras gave the Titoites a free zone in Salonica, with a corridor up to Gevgeli, which will be guarded by Yugoslav troops.

But the Belgrade-Athens axis is only the beginning of the hatching of a fascist aggressive bloc in the Balkans. The Belgrade dictator established contact with the Italian reactionary government for the creation of a Rome-Belgrade axis, resting upon the military

base in Trieste. The fascist Tito openly declared that no "unsettled questions" could worsen the existing "good relations" between Italy and Yugoslavia.

The creation of a Yugoslav-Turkish aggressive union has already commenced, the beginning of which was the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries. At the same time the Belgrade fascist press ingratiatingly calls Turkey a "steel fortress" in the Near East. At the price of pardoning Austrian and German war criminals, either sentenced to death or to long terms of imprisonment for crimes committed against the Yugoslav people, the Tito gang "normalized" relations with Austria.

Such is the foreign policy of the Tito clique directed against the interests of the Yugoslav people, against the interests of peace throughout the world.

A Muscovite's Diary

OUR capital, Moscow, grows and improves with every year. Always a beautiful city, it is, everyone knows, being reconstructed according to a long-range city-planning project. This year, the cornerstones of more than 100 tall buildings will be laid. Work is under way on designing these monumental structures.

The steel frames of multistoried buildings are growing taller on the Lenin Hills, at Krasny Vorota (Red Gate) and on the Kotelnicheskaya Naberezhnaya (Riverside).

Much of the new building is housing. For example, a group of 16 apartment houses each at least 10 stories high is to be built in the Stalin District of the city. Near the Riga Terminal, three large buildings containing more than 700 apartments are to be built.

Siberian Farm Report

It is nothing new in the USSR for farmers and workers to lecture before scientific bodies, but a particularly interesting report of this sort was that

of Chairman Shodrin of the Gigant (Giant) Collective Farm, Toguchin District, western Siberia, before a meeting of the West Siberian branch of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR.

He told how planned development of his farm had made for the better organization of labor and utilization of resources.

The members of this collective farm have practically doubled their gross grain harvest as compared with that of 1940. The collective farm owns many more cattle, hogs, sheep and horses than it did before the war.

At the Pushkin Museum

It is a year now since with due ceremony, in the former Alexander Palace in Leningrad, the All-Union A. S. Pushkin Museum was opened. During this year the Museum has been visited by nearly 300,000 persons.

People come to Leningrad from the distant coast of the Pacific Ocean, from Central Asia, from the Caucasian Moun-

tains, from all corners of the Soviet land. And practically all of them visit the Museum, a magnificent monument to the people's poet. The museum has also been visited by numerous delegations from the people's democracies.

The A. S. Pushkin Museum occupies nine huge halls in the right wing of the palace. Restoration work is now under way on the left wing, where new departments of the Museum will open, and among them a prominent place will be given to the "Pushkin and Soviet Culture" department.

New Forests Ready in 1955

The report that the Minister of Forestry submitted to the Supreme Soviet has remarkable facts and figures.

We are establishing oak forests over an area of 1,000,000 acres along the right bank of the Volga in the Stalin-grad and Astrakhan Regions. The planting is to be completed by 1955.

Actually, the young forest will almost certainly be ready before 1955. These

things are apt to happen more quickly than we expect. For instance, the 1950 target for oak planting in the south was overfulfilled by the spring of this year. In the whole country we have planted 2,500,000 acres with trees this year, and we have set up 191 new afforestation centers.

Workers Building Own Homes

Kishinev, the capital of the Moldavian Soviet Socialist Republic, is one of the Soviet cities where a great many privately-owned individual houses are being built. On the suburban outskirts of the city 20 new streets have been laid out, and here the city's working people are building new homes. Prefabricated parts for the houses have been turned out in large quantities by the Kishinev Factory of Building Parts. The new streets are supplied with electricity and other conveniences.

MOSCOW RADIO BROADCASTS IN ENGLISH

July 31—August 13

Radio programs in English will be broadcast from Moscow to the United States on the following schedule from July 31 to August 13.

All time used is Eastern Daylight Saving Time.

Daily evening programs of news, political commentary, and sidelights on Soviet life are broadcast in three periods: from 7:20 P.M. to 8:30 P.M., from 9 P.M. to 10 P.M., and from 10:30 P.M. to 12:00 (midnight).

All programs may be heard on 15.23, 15.11, 11.96, 11.71 and 9.69 megacycles.

The second and third programs are also broadcast on two additional frequencies: 15.18 and 11.82 megacycles.

All programs begin with the news and a review of the press. These are followed by comment on Soviet or international subjects.

The following special features are scheduled for the evening programs:

Mondays, July 31 and August 7—programs for farmers.

Tuesdays, August 1 and August 8—programs for youth.

Wednesdays, August 2 and August 9—scientific and cultural programs.

Thursdays, August 3 and August 10—programs in Russian for American Slavs.

Fridays, August 4 and August 11—literary and musical programs entitled: "In the Republics of the Land of the Soviets."

Saturdays, August 5 and August 12—economic reviews, weekly sports reviews, replies to letters from listeners.

Sundays, August 6 and August 13—concerts.

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Soviet Literature

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Monthly pictorial in English, Russian, French, German, Spanish and Chinese.

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Subscription rates:

One year: \$2.50

Single copies: 25 cents

NOTE: NEW TIMES, Issue No. 26, contains a free supplement of articles by JOSEPH STALIN concerning Marxism in Linguistics. Available at New York newsstands and our book store.

Subscriptions accepted for all Soviet newspapers and magazines included in our catalog "Periodica" available on request.

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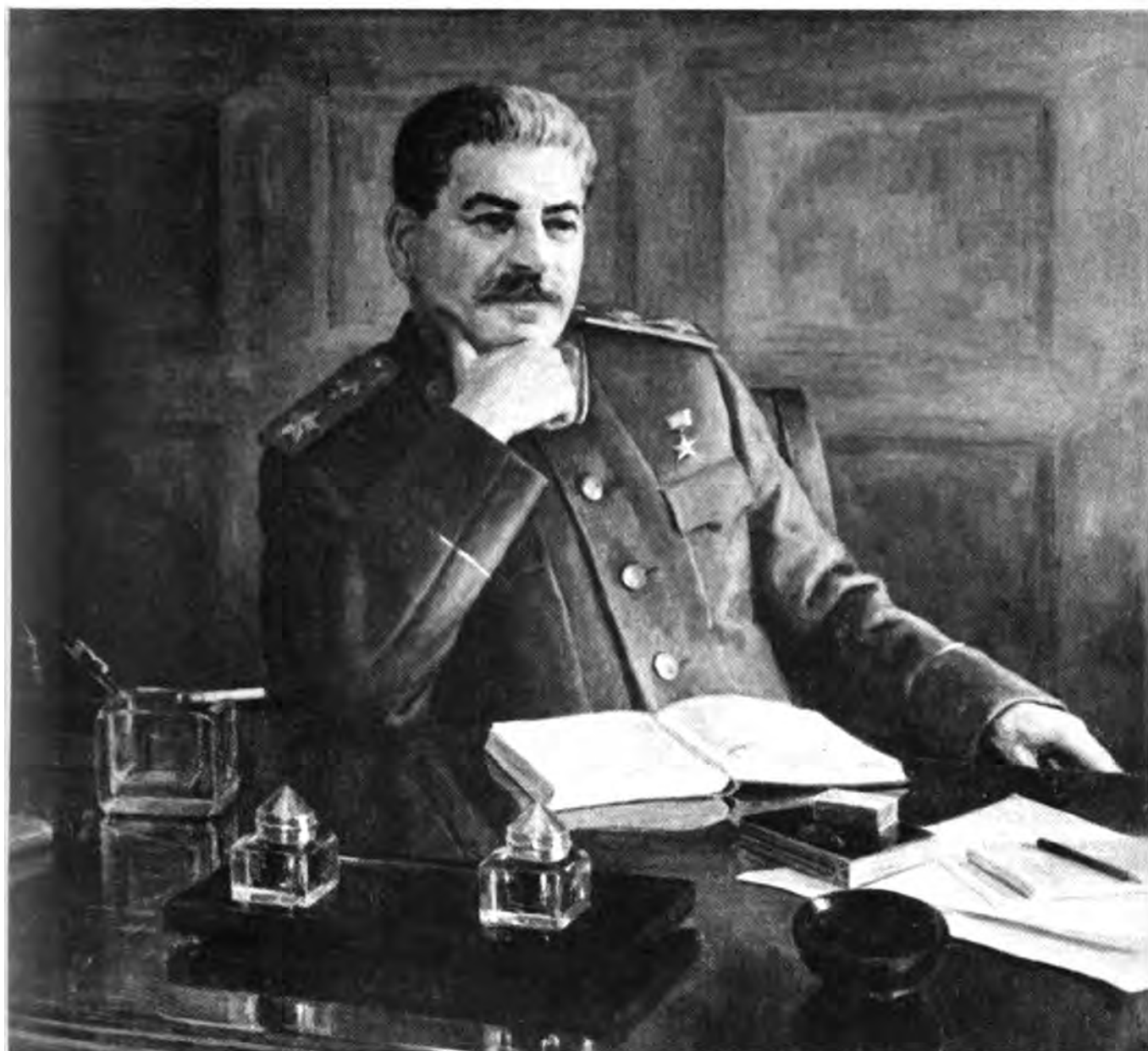
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THE COVER. Celebration in Riga of 10 years of Soviet power in the Baltic States. **FRONT:** Dominica Bagdonova, a worker, and student Inta Vevere. **BACK:** A Russian dance performed by Latvian dancers.

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—Painting by B. Karpov

“ . . . The abolition of national oppression led to the national regeneration of the formerly oppressed nations of our country, to the growth of their national culture, to the strengthening of friendly international relations among the peoples of our country and to the adjustment of co-operation among them in socialist construction.

“It should be remembered that these regenerated nations are no longer old, bourgeois nations led by the bourgeoisie, but new, socialist nations that arose on the ruins of the old nations and are led by the internationalist party of the working masses.”

—J. V. Stalin, *Collected Works*, Russian edition, Vol. 11, p. 353.



Latvian SSR



Lithuanian SSR



Estonian SSR

Ten years ago the peoples of Latvia, Lithuania, and Estonia proclaimed Soviet power and joined the Soviet Union. Under the leadership of the party of Lenin and Stalin, in fraternal co-operation with all the peoples of the USSR, the working people of the Soviet Baltic States have achieved tremendous successes in socialist construction.

THE Council of Ministers of the USSR and the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (Bolsheviks) have sent greetings to the Presidiums of the Supreme Soviets, the Councils of Ministers, and the Central Committees of the Communist Parties of Latvia, Lithuania, and Estonia on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the proclamation of Soviet power in these republics on July 21.

The Council of Ministers of the USSR and the Central Committee of the CPSU (B) warmly greeted the workers, collective farmers, intelligentsia and all working people of the Latvian, Lithuanian, and Estonian Soviet Socialist Republics on the occasion of their 10th anniversary.

The messages of greetings point out that by liquidating the antipopular fascist regimes 10 years ago and by setting up Soviet Republics, the working people of Latvia, Lithuania, and Estonia, under the leadership of the Communist Party and with the fraternal help of the great Russian people and other peoples of the Soviet Union, have attained great successes in the economic and cultural progress of their republics.

During the years of socialist construction, Latvia has been transformed into a republic with a thriving large-scale industry. The gross output of Latvian industry is almost two and one-half times that of 1940.

Large-scale industry has been developed in Soviet Lithuania which has considerably surpassed the prewar level of output. Substantial achievements in industrial development have been made by Soviet Estonia. Engineering, power production, mining, and the processing of shale are developing rapidly in the republic. The gas industry has been built up.

Fundamental changes in agriculture have taken place in all the republics. On the basis of the collective farm system the mechanization of agriculture is increasing, the efficiency of farming is improving, yields are increasing, and the raising of socially owned livestock is developing.

The Council of Ministers of the USSR and the Central Committee of the CPSU (B) also note the great achievements in the advance of culture in Latvia, Lithuania, and Estonia. Science, literature, and art are progressing in these republics; Academies of Sciences and a large

system of cultural and educational institutions have been established.

The messages of greetings declare that during the Great Patriotic War, the working people of Latvia, Lithuania, and Estonia, together with the other Soviet peoples, fought for the freedom and independence of the socialist Motherland. Since the war, the Latvian, Lithuanian, and Estonian peoples have been successfully working in all fields of the national economy and culture of their republics.

Congratulating the working people of Latvia, Lithuania, and Estonia on the 10th anniversary of the formation of their Soviet republics, the council of Ministers of the USSR and the Central Committee of the CPSU (B) express firm confidence that the working people of Soviet Latvia, Soviet Lithuania, and Soviet Estonia will continue to strengthen the friendship of the peoples and to struggle for a new advance in their national economy and culture, for the further consolidation of the might of the Soviet State.

Messages in similar terms have been sent by the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR to the Presidiums of the Supreme Soviets of Latvia, Lithuania, and Estonia.

In connection with the 10th anniversary of the establishment of Soviet Socialist Republics in the Baltic States, the Latvian, Lithuanian and Estonian peoples have addressed letters to Joseph Vissarionovich Stalin expressing their profound gratitude, their love and devotion to the great leader and teacher of the working people.

SOVIET newspapers on July 22 published letters from the Latvian, Lithuanian, and Estonian peoples to J. V. Stalin. With feelings of legitimate pride the laboring people of the Soviet Baltic Republics describe in these letters the emendous achievements attained during the past decade in all realms of socialist construction, their determination to win new victories in communist construction. The letters speak with profound emotion of the happiness of life and labor in the fraternal family of the Soviet peoples, of the joy of the struggle, under the banner of the Stalin Constitution, for the victory of communism.

"Soviet Latvia," the Latvian people's letter says, "is an equal among the equal republics of the multinational Soviet Union. For the first time in its history the Latvian people confidently looks to its future."

The working people of Latvia, Lithuania, and Estonia express in these letters their deep love and devotion, and their profound gratitude to J. V. Stalin, to whom they owe the successes they have achieved in industry, farming, and culture.

They express their profound gratitude to all the peoples of the fraternal Soviet Republics, and in particular to the Russian people, for their generous

and disinterested assistance. Without this assistance it would have been impossible to revive and transform industry, to carry through socialist reconstruction in agriculture, to enhance the well-being and cultural level of the people of the Soviet Baltic Republics.

"The Latvian people owe all their successes to Soviet power, to the Bolshevik Party and the Soviet Government, to you personally, our beloved leader and teacher," write the people of Latvia.

"The successes achieved in the construction of the new, socialist life, the tremendous growth of the national economy and culture of Soviet Estonia provide a vivid example of the fraternal solidarity and mutual assistance, an example of the indomitable strength of the Leninist and Stalinist friendship of the Soviet peoples," say the workers, collective farmers, employees, and intellectuals of the Estonian Soviet Socialist Republic.

"All the Union Republics in a brotherly manner share their riches with the Estonian Republic and assist it to develop speedily all branches of the national economy and culture. We understand that our strength lies in the great and inviolable Leninist and Stalinist friendship of the fraternal Soviet peoples, in the advantages of the Soviet

social and state system, in the all-conquering party of Lenin and Stalin, which unites by its wise national policy all the Soviet peoples into one big and friendly family."

"On the great day of their anniversary the Lithuanian people express profound and heartfelt feelings of gratitude to the great Russian people, their elder brother and friend," write the laboring people of the Lithuanian Soviet Socialist Republic. "By achieving victory in October 1917, the great Russian people opened to the Lithuanian people the road to freedom."

"The Russian people helped us to break loose from the clutches of bourgeois dictatorship, the fraternal assistance of the Russian people saved the Lithuanian people from annihilation in Hitlerite slavery. The Russian people generously assists the Lithuanian people to achieve new successes in the development of its economy and culture."

In their letters to J. V. Stalin the peoples of the Soviet Baltic Republics pledge themselves to devote all their energies and knowledge to achieving a further advance and blossoming of the national economy and culture, to the consolidation of the might of the Soviet Union, to the cause of the victory of communism.



The Indestructible Friendship Of the Soviet Peoples

By Matis Pludons

Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Latvian Soviet Socialist Republic

THE strong ties of age-old friendship bind the Latvian and the Russian peoples. Relying upon the support of their great neighbor, the Latvian people had since ancient times waged battles against the hateful German barons, their enslavers, and had fought for the independent existence and free development of their national culture.

The revolutionary Latvian poet Janis Rainis, who urged the masses to overthrow the exploiting system, said: "We, Letts, demand emancipation implying not severance from Russia, but free national development on the basis of our Latvian language and our national culture . . . We look forward to emancipation, we look forward to a free Latvia within a free Russia . . ."

Our people's poet uttered these words on the eve of the the Great October Socialist Revolution of 1917. In 1918 the Latvian people established Soviet power in their country. But the local bourgeoisie, supported by imperialists, succeeded in drowning the young Latvian Soviet Republic in blood. And Latvia again fell under the rule of exploitation and oppression of the people.

The reactionary government of bourgeois Latvia strove with all its might to erect an impervious wall between the Latvian people and the Soviet Union, and to sow among our people enmity toward the Russian people. These efforts, however, proved futile. The truth about the Soviet Union, about the achievements and economic and cultural development of the world's first socialist state penetrated through all barriers. The achievements of the Soviet Union aroused the warmest sympathy in the broadest working masses of Latvia.

In June, 1940, the working people of Latvia revolted against the pro-fascist Ulmanis police dictatorship, and on July 21 our Sejm, elected by the whole people, proclaimed Soviet power in Latvia. On August 5, 1940, free Latvia joined the closely-knit family of the free fraternal peoples of the Soviet Union.



MECHANIZED AGRICULTURE. Thousands of Latvians are attending schools and courses in machine operation. A lesson on self-propelled harvester-combine operation at Jaungulben School.

The onslaught of the fascist hordes upon the USSR interrupted peaceful creative labor in Soviet Latvia. The sons and daughters of our Latvian people joined the ranks of the Soviet Army and partisan detachments, and fought the enemy side by side with Russians, Ukrainians, Byelorussians, Georgians, Kazakhs, and the sons and daughters of all other peoples of the multinational Soviet Union.

The great brotherhood of Soviet peoples has enabled Latvia in an unprecedentedly brief time not only to heal the wounds of the war, but also to achieve an unparalleled advancement in all fields of economic and cultural development.

Were it not for the friendly assistance of all the fraternal republics of the Soviet Union, the Latvian people would need many decades to raise from the ruins their Nazi-wrecked factories and plants, dwelling houses, hospitals, schools, and higher educational institu-

tions. The Latvian people are tremendously grateful and indebted first and foremost to their Russian brothers who have made a truly colossal contribution to the restoration and development of our republic.

The Soviet State has invested hundreds of millions of rubles in the building and reconstruction of our Latvian industry. The shops of Riga's plants are now equipped with the most up-to-date machinery sent by the workers of Moscow, Leningrad, Sverdlovsk, and other cities of the Soviet Union.

Soviet Latvia today produces electric railway cars, turbines for rural power stations, mine telephones, radio receiving sets of the latest make, prefabricated houses, and a wide array of other commodities which bourgeois Latvia had never produced. Latvia's socialist industry in 1949 registered output almost two and one-half times greater than that of prewar 1940. During the postwar



AUGUST KIRCHENSTEIN, President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Latvian SSR, with visitors.

Five-Year Plan, industrial output in our republic increased more than fivefold.

Enormous changes have also taken place in the Latvian countryside during the postwar years. Today there are in our republic more than 4,000 collective farms uniting 92 per cent of our peasant farms. Nearly 100 state machine-and-tractor stations have been set up equipped with the most modern agricultural machinery. Collective labor based on the mechanized cultivation of the land, on up-to-date scientific farming, and on the creation of favorable conditions for the development of animal husbandry has yielded our young Latvian collective farms great gains. Our crop yields have gone up appreciably. The state three-year animal husbandry development plan is being successfully fulfilled, with every farm having set up four livestock farms (cattle, sheep, hogs, and poultry).

Keeping pace with the growth of our collective farms, the personal income of our farmers has risen, and the culture of our Latvian countryside has developed.

Rural electrification and the building of new villages are making excellent progress in our republic. We have opened more than 600 People's Houses and clubs in our rural communities. All these changes have brought prosperity and culture to our Latvian peasantry.

The peoples of the fraternal Soviet

Republics, having rich experience in conducting large-scale collective farms, eagerly pass it on to our young Latvian farms. It is hardly necessary to say that it is only with the aid of the other Soviet Republics that we have been able in such a brief time to mechanize agriculture in our republic and place it on socialist lines of development, on the path of steady advancement.

The friendship of the Latvian and Russian peoples has proved highly beneficial in the development of Latvian culture too. Absorbing the glorious traditions of the Russian theater, while preserving their own national originality, our Latvian theaters are helping our people to build communism. The plays *Clay and Porcelain* by Arvid Grigulis, *Teacher Straume* by A. Brodele, and dozens of others reflect our new life and carry to the masses the lofty ideas of Soviet humanism. The works of our Latvian writers Andrej Upits, Vilis Lacis, Anna Sakse, Arvid Grigulis, and Jan Sudrabkalns have merited Stalin Prizes.

Latvian scientists, composers, artists, actors, our men and women in every field of endeavor are devoting all their efforts and knowledge to peaceful creative labor, relying in all their undertakings on the friendly support of the brotherly peoples of the Soviet Union.

On the day of our historical jubilee, in Riga, the capital of Latvia, our Second



PRODUCTION FOR USE. Radios being inspected at the VEF Plant, Riga.

Choral Festival opened. More than 80,000 singers rehearsed for it. Never before has Latvia's traditional vocal art enjoyed such tremendous scope. New songs now ring throughout our republic, songs glorifying our peaceful labor and the indestructible friendship of the fraternal peoples of the Soviet Union, who, under the guidance of the great Stalin, are marching forward to communism.



FOOD IS PLENTIFUL. Production of foodstuffs has tripled in four years in Latvia, and prices have dropped. A Riga delicatessen counter.



SONG OF FREEDOM. Part of the chorus and crowd at the huge song festival in celebration of the holiday at Communards' Square, Riga. This chorus comprised 14,000 voices.



MONUMENT TO LENIN. Its dedication took place at a huge meeting during the celebration.



SINGERS. Riga was bright with choruses in national costume marching to the song festival.



LATVIAN ECONOMIC PROGRESS. Chairman of the Council of Ministers Vilis Lacis opens the exhibition on Latvian achievements during Soviet times.



NEW RAILROAD LINE. The first electric train to travel the Riga-Dubulty run, opened during the festival, pulls out of Riga station.



JUBILEE SESSION. The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Latvian SSR as the session opened. Vilis Lacis, Chairman of the Council of Ministers, is the speaker.



FRATERNAL GUESTS. Representatives of other peoples of the USSR attended the Supreme Soviet session. These guests are from the Uzbek Republic.

Decennial Celebration In Riga



GLMNASTS. Pupils of trade schools performing at an athletic exhibition during the holidays.



PARADE. Another contingent of dancers goes to the festival.



OLDEST SINGER. Klav Valter, 78-year-old participant in the song festival, congratulates dance director Milda Lasman.

The Morning of My Country

By Anna Brodele

OVER the boulevards, parks, and brightly-flowered squares shines the hot summer sun.

Brivibas Street has become unrecognizable. The old car tracks have been removed, and shining, smooth asphalt has now taken their place. The trolleybus wires are already up. On this street, at whose terminus rises a majestic monument to Lenin, will cruise attractive and comfortable busses of the municipal transport service. They will run far—across the Aerial Bridge and on along the Vidzem Chaussée.

Work is also seething beyond the Daugava River. The bridge across the Lielupe is already finished. For the 10th anniversary of Soviet Latvia a new electric railway has opened to the Riga Baltic Sea coast—the beautiful, picturesque place of rest homes, sanatoriums, and Pioneer camps. The workers of our railway car plant prepared their own gift for the joyous day of Soviet Latvia's 10th anniversary—a gift of beautiful and comfortable electric rail-

way cars of the latest design to the republic.

Our entire Latvian people enthusiastically greeted our jubilee with new production achievements, stinting no effort to make our country ever more beautiful and mighty, incessantly, with every day and hour, multiplying the wealth of our homeland. Firmly confident in our success, we are unswervingly marching forward to communism.

Everybody, be it the weavers who are making the beautiful summer textiles of which all the Riga stores are now full, or the VEF Plant workers who are manufacturing telephones for the Donbas mines, or the tillers of our Latvian soil—everybody greeted our glorious anniversary with splendid production gifts.

Latvia is having a beautiful summer. The lindens are in bloom, berries are ripening, and from the red-and-yellow carpeted meadows the breeze carries the delightful perfume of freshly mown hay.

The summer days dawn vigorously and full of creative activity over our collective farm fields. Walking along

these fields and looking at the people working on them, one cannot imagine that there ever was a time when this inspiring collective labor that yields bumper crops did not exist, and that there were no great plans for the future.

The Kirov Collective Farm, Zess District, has spread out around a castle that once belonged to Baron Blankenhagen. In the castle's immense hall the collective farmers set up their club. For our glorious jubilee the hall was decorated with young birch trees and green garlands; joyous festivity prevailed.

Yes, in the old castle of the blood-thirsty barons, the sons and daughters of erstwhile farm laborers celebrated our republic's 10th anniversary of Soviet power!

Everywhere, throughout the length and breadth of our republic, in our countryside and towns, one unfailingly sees the mighty shoots of the future. The new, socialist way of life is triumphing perpetually and inevitably.

Gone is the old, sliced-up and dis-



RIGA. The war-damaged city has been restored and is more beautiful than ever. The new Komsomolskaya Embankment on the Daugava River.



STAKHANOVITE. Martha Mitenberg, weaver at the March 8 Textile Factory.



GRAIN FOR THE PEOPLE. The Latvian harvest is rich. A young collective farm woman examines the crop.

inherited Latvia over which the bourgeois nationalists shed crocodile tears—these traitors to their country who are skulking away in dirty holes abroad—in the Western Zones of Germany, in Sweden, and in other more distant parts. In our Latvia the aggrandizement of some at the expense of others, luxury for the few at the cost of the ruination and suffering of the toiling people, is now no longer possible.

In Soviet Latvia the well-being and culture of the whole people are striding ahead. Our people will never surrender the huge achievements and magnificent prospects our people have attained under the Soviet regime.

In the brilliant July days, when the working people of Soviet Latvia came out onto the streets and squares decorated in honor of the great holiday, they expressed their sincerest gratitude to the great Russian people, who in our hour of need extended to us their friendly hand and helped us to build up a free, socialist Latvia. During these days we reviewed all our achievements during this past decade and assumed new obligations for the future.

When we think of the future we always think of the new vast orchards which are now being planted in our collective farm villages, and how in sunny spring these orchards will blossom out, and in tranquil summer their

fruits will ripen. When we think of the future we think of peace. We are proudly aware that on our planet there has burgeoned forth a new creative force able to defend the lives of our children against the bloodthirsty bearers of death.

The breeze brings to us the fragrance of ripening fields. New houses are going up in our towns. My country, my beautiful, forever liberated Latvia is flourish-

ing, blooming in the sun of socialism.

Glory to the happy day of 1940 when we became one of the 16 free republics, when at the will of our entire people we forever joined the great Soviet socialist power. Long live the man infinitely dear to us all, who opened for us the road to light.

We salute the great Stalin with all our boundless love and devotion!



FOLK FESTIVAL. Latvian girls and women participating in one of the mass song festivals.

A Decade of Progress—the Story Of Soviet Lithuania

By M. Juncas-Kucinskas

Vice-President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Lithuanian SSR

JULY 21, 1940 is a memorable date in the annals of the Lithuanian people. On that day, 10 years ago, the Lithuanian working people put an end to the rule of the bourgeoisie and the landlords, established genuine people's power, and inaugurated state reconstruction of their country. Now they have celebrated the 10th anniversary of their emancipation from capitalist and landlord exploitation.

Soviet Lithuania met its 10th anniversary with great achievements in industry, agriculture, in art and in culture generally.

The industry of the republic rapidly revived and developed, thanks to the immense aid rendered to the Lithuanian people by the other peoples of the Soviet Union and to the selfless labor of the factory and office workers.

Whereas industry accounted for less than 25 per cent of Lithuania's national economy in bourgeois times, it now constitutes more than 50 per cent.

The annual gross industrial output of

the Lithuanian SSR in the postwar years considerably exceeds the prewar level.

Soviet Lithuania's industrial enterprises are equipped with first-rate machinery. New branches of industry, which did not exist in Lithuania under the bourgeois regime, are growing and developing in the republic.

Industry of the Lithuanian SSR is producing metal-cutting tools, electric motors, dyeing machinery, compressors, electric meters, precision-measuring instruments, bicycles, and various other necessary industrial goods. The building-materials industry is a new branch of production established in the republic. Manufacture of bricks, tiles, and alabaster is expanding, and the country will soon have its own cement. A fish industry, with the most modern Soviet equipment, has arisen and is rapidly developing.

The power basis in the republic has been rehabilitated and considerably extended. Production of electric power has

grown fourfold. Last year every inhabitant of Soviet Lithuania consumed several times more kilowatt-hours of electric power than under the rule of the bourgeoisie.

Enterprises of light industry and the food industry are increasing output and enlarging the assortment of goods. As compared with 1945, output of footwear increased sixfold, of cotton and woolen fabrics twelvefold, of knitgoods eightfold, of sugar and confectionery fivefold.

The Lithuanian people love Vilnius, their ancient capital, which is becoming better and more beautiful with every passing day. Twenty-six thousand trees have been planted; 160 sports and children's playgrounds and three splendid stadiums have been built in Vilnius.

The working class of Soviet Lithuania has grown. The workers of factories and mills are taking an active part in socialist emulation. Scores of thousands of Stakhanovite workers are promoting advanced new methods of labor and are achieving high efficiency. The names of Zlatorinskaite, multiloom operator in the Kauno-Audiniai Silk-Weaving Mill; Deputy to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR Vaicunas, leader of an excellent-quality brigade; Deputy to the Supreme Soviet of the Lithuanian SSR Majauskaitė, weaver in the Lireks Textile Mill; Mikolaitis, mechanic in the Saga Factory; Deputy to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR Garbenene, Stakhanovite cutter in the Sauliai Leather Works, and other outstanding workers are known throughout Lithuania.

The Lithuanian peasantry has firmly taken the socialist path. The working people of the villages celebrated the 10th anniversary of Soviet Lithuania with the victory of the collective farm system. The collective farms are growing and gaining strength. Collective cultivation of the land is yielding such big



PAPER MILL. Lithuanian industry last year surpassed its prewar production level by 60 per cent. A paper factory at Petroshtuny near Kaunas.



HOUSE OF PIONEERS. Activities of Vilnius' children center here.

harvests as individual peasant farmers did not dare even to dream about.

Collective farmer Lekavicius of the Aushra Collective Farm in Kedaino District was awarded the high title of Hero of Socialist Labor for achieving a crop yield of 192 poods of rye per hectare* from the 19 hectares in his charge, whereas in bourgeois times the crop yield on the same land did not exceed 60 poods per hectare.

Last year's total harvest of grain in the Aushra Collective Farm amounted to 36,000 poods. This is double the

* 1 pood equals 36.113 pounds; 1 hectare equals 2.471 acres.

quantity which used to be harvested on the same land by individual farmers.

Collective farmer Juzenas (of the same farm) and his wife had to their credit 1,060 workdays† for which they received 530 poods of grain, a large quantity of potatoes, 74 kilograms‡ of sugar, 10.6 tons of fodder for cattle which they have for their own use, and 5,300 rubles in cash.

Day-to-day concern for the collective farms and for the prosperity and culture of the collective farmers is manifested by the Bolshevik Party, the Soviet Government, and by Comrade Stalin himself, the best friend of the Lithuanian people.

Thousands of tractors and other agricultural machines arrive annually in Lithuania from the other Soviet Republics.

Whole groups of tractor drivers have been trained in Soviet Lithuania. It is characteristic of our times that women are also entering this sphere of work. This trend was started in 1948 by Deputy to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR Reinite who organized the first women's brigade of tractor drivers. Her example was followed by many women who became tractor drivers and are now working successfully on the fields of the republic.

† A workday is a unit of measure for determining the earnings of collective farmers.

‡ 1 kilogram equals 2.20462 pounds.



VILNIUS TODAY. Gedimin Street in Lithuania's capital.

Could the Lithuanian peasant in the past have even dreamed of an electric lamp in his home? Today, thousands of collective farmers' houses are brightly lit by electricity.

Thirty rural electric power stations have been built and put into operation in Soviet Lithuania during the first four postwar years.

Lithuanian culture, national in form and socialist in content, is developing rapidly. Great successes have been



CLOTHING INDUSTRY. A shop of the Sylvia Hosiery Mill in Kaunas. Production of knitgoods has risen to 800 per cent of the volume produced in Lithuania in 1945.



STAKHANOVITE. V. Gelezhauskas of the Zhalgiris Machine Tool Building Plant.

achieved in the sphere of education. New seven-year and ten-year secondary schools have been opened in every city and every village of the republic, and there are 42 specialized high schools. The schools of the republic are attended by 450,000 children of working people—four times more than in 1939.

More than 350 public libraries, nearly 3,000 club reading rooms—which did not exist in bourgeois Lithuania—88 houses of culture, 30 museums, and 220 motion picture theaters have been opened in the towns and villages of the republic. The theaters of the Lithuanian SSR are very popular among the people.

Lithuanian literature and art have grown famous beyond the bounds of the republic. All the peoples of the Soviet Union know the books of Lithuanian writers, the pictures of Lithuanian artists, the works of Lithuanian composers. *The Four Seasons*, a poem by the Lithuanian classical poet Duonėlaitis, *The Aniksciai Pine Forest*, a poem by Baranaukas, verses of Maironis and Salomea Neris, works of eminent Lithuanian prose writers: Zemaite, Petras Tsvirka, A. Venūolis-Zukauskas, Bilunas, and others have been translated into Russian and other languages of the peoples of the USSR.

The well-being of the working people of Lithuania is steadily rising together with the growth of industry, agriculture and culture.



AGRICULTURAL STUDENTS. A zoology class meeting with Docent S. Mas-tauckis at the Agricultural Academy.

Retail prices of consumer goods have been systematically reduced, which has considerably raised the real wages of factory and office workers. The working people of Soviet Lithuania purchased 18 per cent more goods in 1949 than in 1948.

Expenditures for social maintenance are increasing year by year. Persons dis-

abled in the Patriotic War and in industry, as well as the aged, are maintained by the State.

Since 1945, more than 132,000 allowances totaling more than 250,000,000 rubles have been paid to mothers of large families and to unmarried mothers.

Free medical aid is provided for the whole population.

An ambulance plane service has been organized for rendering urgent medical aid to inhabitants of the remotest corners of the republic.

In the united fraternal family of the peoples of the USSR, the happy Lithuanian people, by their selfless labor and with the help of the Soviet Government, have achieved unprecedented successes. Without this help, the rehabilitation of Lithuania's ravaged national economy would hardly have been possible or would have taken many years.

The Lithuanian people, together with the other peoples of the Soviet Union, are peacefully laboring in their factories and mills and on the collective farm fields. They desire peace and are resolutely fighting for it.

Together with all the peoples of the USSR, under the guidance of the great leader of the working people, J. V. Stalin, the working people of Soviet Lithuania are successfully marching onward to communism.



POPULAR ART. Members of the State Folk Song and Dance Ensemble of the Lithuanian SSR.

Collective Farming in Lithuanian SSR Has Remade the Countryside

By Kazis Lyaudis

Minister of Agriculture of the Lithuanian SSR

ONE of the most remarkable achievements in building a new life in Lithuania is the change that took place in the countryside. Following the example of the peasants of the sister Soviet Republics, the Lithuanian laboring peasantry, convinced of the indisputable advantages of the collective farm system, has firmly and resolutely taken to the path of collectivization of their farming.

The first agricultural artels (kolkhozes or collective farms) were organized in Lithuania in 1947. Complex agricultural machines and tractors of the state machine-and-tractor stations are working on the fields of the collective farms. To the Lithuanian grain growers this was something unusual, for during the years of bourgeois rule there were no tractors at all in the republic.

The successes of the first collective farms were the best propaganda for the collective farm system. By the end of 1948 there were more than 500 agricultural artels in the republic, and in the spring of the current year their number was almost 6,500, comprising about 70 per cent of the peasant farms.

The collective farms have now become the predominant and decisive force in the Lithuanian villages. Collective farm labor made it possible to increase sharply the sown area. In 1949 the area sowed with spring wheat increased by almost 20 per cent as compared with 1948; flax, twofold; sugar beet, fivefold!

The large area of collective-farm lands has made it possible to apply the latest achievements in Soviet agrotechnique on a large scale. As a result, the harvests on the collective farm fields are from 20 to 25 per cent higher than those on the individual peasant farms. Many collective farms have attained record harvests on large areas. The Pergale Collective Farm in the Ioniskis District last year harvested 2.2 tons of grain per hectare* on an area of 112 hectares. The Laisve Collective farm in the Birzai District collected 2.7 tons of rye and

2.9 tons of winter wheat per hectare. Similar harvests were gathered by the Kom and Yaunolis Collective Farms in the Sakiai District, the Nemunas in Vilkaviskis District, Nauyasis Givyanimas in the Kalvaria District, and dozens of others in all districts.

Expansion of the fodder base and introduction of crop rotation resulted in the development of collective farm cattle breeding—the most important branch of the republic's agriculture. Almost 15,000 new collective cattle-breeding farms were organized last year. Half of all the agricultural collective farms in Lithuania possess four livestock farms each—cattle, sheep, hog, and poultry. The herds of cattle at the commonly-owned farms increase from year to year. Last year the herd of cattle increased 12 fold; hogs, 15 fold; sheep, 23 fold.

The Soviet Government and Communist Party are rendering tremendous aid to the collective farms. The state machine-and-tractor stations, whose number is constantly growing, are equipped with powerful agricultural machines which have replaced the arduous labor of the grain growers. The machine-and-tractor stations annually receive ever larger numbers of flax pullers, self-propelled harvester combines, tractors, sugar-beet harvesting combines, and other machines. In the postwar years the capacity of the machine-and-tractor stations increased fivefold. The number of tractors in the republic doubled in 1950 as compared with 1949.

The State supplies the collective farms with large quantities of mineral fertilizer, sorted seeds, trucks, and building material. In 1949 the Soviet Government granted the Lithuanian collective farms about 50,000,000 rubles in long-term credits for the development of commonly-owned farming. Much attention is devoted to the training of leading workers of the collective farms. Functioning in the republic are two special schools and a broad network of

courses training specialists for collective farm production—chairmen of collective farms, brigade leaders, managers of livestock farms, bookkeepers, and mechanics. Many thousands of agricultural specialists — agronomists, zootechnicians, veterinary doctors, and selectionists—have come to the aid of the collective farms. Soviet science helps the peasants to conduct agricultural farming on a high agrotechnical level, utilizing the most advanced methods. The old Lithuanian village, ignorant and backward, is becoming a thing of the past. The collective farmers are leading a prosperous and cultured life. Take as an example the Alitus District. Several years ago the villages were scattered along the hills and forest borders. Next to the farmsteads were small strips of land. The whole of Lithuania was previously divided into such strips. At the beginning of 1948 the farmers organized the Vėry Put Collective Farm, and now this territory is unrecognizable. A new collective farm village is now growing. At the end of a straight street is a huge orchard. The stone buildings of the collective-farm board, club, and library-reading rooms are now to be found in the village. Away from the village, near the artificial pond, are the cattle yards and stonehouses. The farm has an electric power station and a radio relay station.

The Vėry Put Collective Farm is not an exception. The appearance of the Lithuanian village has changed everywhere. Whereas during the rule of the bourgeoisie electricity, clubs, kindergartens, and nurseries were non-existent in the Lithuanian village, now the republic has a wide network of power stations, about 3,000 clubs, 88 houses of culture, 30 museums, 350 libraries, and many maternity homes, children's institutions, and hospitals. All this has been created in the postwar years.

Having been brought onto the bright path of socialism by the Bolshevik Party, the Lithuanian peasants are building a new, prosperous, and cultured life.

*1 hectare equals 2.471 acres.

Public Health Services In Soviet Lithuania

By Professor V. Girdzijauskas, M.D.

Director, Institute of Experimental Medicine under the Academy of Sciences of the Lithuanian SSR

THE Soviet health service differs from anything of its kind in the bourgeois countries in that it is absolutely free and available to the entire population. In the whole Soviet Union, and this of course includes the Lithuanian Soviet Socialist Republic, hospitalization, including medication, operations, food, hospital clothes, competent treatment and care are paid for in full by the State as are all clinical and dispensary services and medical attendance at patients' homes. Public health in the USSR is not a private, commercial affair, but a matter of state concern for the health of the people.

In the State Budget the Soviet Government allocates enormous funds for public health. Thus, last year, for instance, a total of 8,000,000 rubles was spent for this purpose in the city of Klaipeda alone.

One of the chief objectives of the Soviet public health service is to bring medical assistance directly to the working people. An extensive network of medical treatment and hygienic establishments has been set up in the cities, industrial districts, and the remote rural communities of our republic. A worker, office employee, or peasant can at any time receive immediate medical assistance. In Soviet Lithuania today there are functioning 362 polyclinics and dispensaries, 19 first-aid stations, a medical aviation post, a wide network of x-ray facilities, some 60 maternity homes, a medical information center, and many other medical institutions. For the first time in Lithuania's history our factories and mills, in addition to their medical dispensaries, are now opening overnight sanatoriums for their personnel.

Extensive work in guarding the health of our working people is conducted not only by our Ministry of Public Health but also by our trade-unions. The latter allocate additional sums for these purposes from the state social insurance fund. Thus, this year alone our trade-unions have earmarked more than 5,000,000 rubles to provide their members

with accommodations at rest homes and sanatoriums.

At the present time thousands of Lithuanian working people are spending their vacations at health-building establishments in Lithuania as well as in other republics of the Soviet Union, in accommodations reserved by their trade-unions. Before the year is out tens of thousands of Lithuanians will have spent their vacations at health resorts. They will have a good rest and build up their health at resorts on the Black Sea coast and in the Caucasus, as well as at local health resorts: the Palanga and Girulai resorts on the Baltic Sea shore, those at Birstonas and Druskinikai on the Nieman, at the Kulaituva resort, and at other places.

Medical service personnel is swiftly increasing in Soviet Lithuania. This year alone the Vilnius and Kaunas state universities have graduated some 500 well trained physicians. Eleven medical schools and a large number of training and refresher courses will this year turn out many hundreds of competent midwives, nurses, and laboratory workers.

The number of physicians and medical service establishments has grown appreciably in the Lithuanian rural communities. This growth is greatly facilitated by the collectivization of agriculture and the steady cultural advancement of our socialist countryside. Today, together with the appearance of collective-farm clubs and reading cottages, medical dispensaries and pharmacies are springing up in the most remote localities of our republic. Thus, medical dispensaries and drug stores have been opened, for example, at the Naujasis Gyvenimas Collective Farm, Pagegiai District, and at the farms in the Siaidiniu Apylinke, Kurseniai District.

Under the bourgeois regime there were very few doctors in the Lithuanian countryside since the peasants could not afford to pay for medical assistance. A good two-thirds of them settled in the towns. Today the socialist system has brought medical services to the

Lithuanian collective-farm village. This year 70 per cent of the physicians graduated from the medical faculties of the Vilnius and Kaunas universities have gone to work in rural localities.

Lithuania's medical research institutions are today directing their major attention to the development of preventive measures. In this field extensive and effective work is conducted by four scientific research institutes, including the Institute of Experimental Medicine and Oncology headed by the writer of these lines, operating under the direction of the Academy of Sciences of the Lithuanian SSR. These institutes are charged with the task of training highly skilled specialists, of giving methodological guidance in combating diseases, of engaging in research work to develop new therapeutic methods, etc. In these spheres positive results have been achieved.

Academician Lasas' outstanding work in physiology, as well as the achievements of our physicians Rikas, Voskoboinikov, and others, deserve special note for introducing Pavlov medical treatment methods.

Under the Soviet regime, which ensures the flourishing of all creative forces, scientific activity in our republic has assumed extensive scope. Every year in Lithuania several conferences are held at which scientists take up urgent problems of medicine.

In organizing its public health service Lithuania is greatly aided by her sister Soviet Republics, and particularly by the Physicians' Advanced Training Institute of Moscow. This year alone, 160 Lithuanian doctors are receiving advanced training at this Institute. Recently this Institute held two sessions in Vilnius and Kaunas, attended by eminent Moscow scientists and Lithuanian medical men and women.

All Lithuania's medical workers stint no effort in serving their people. They are proud of the results of their labor, which have been made possible only by Soviet power.



ESTONIAN COUNCIL OF MINISTERS. This Council, in a Soviet Republic, is the highest executive body of the republic.

In the Fraternal Family Of Soviet Peoples

By Arnold Treiberg

Vice-President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Estonian SSR

ESTONIA'S entrance into the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics began a new era in the history of the Estonian people and marked a radical turn in our country's economic and cultural development. Until 1940, Estonia was a semi-fascist state, its rulers dragging it in tow of the big capitalist countries. Foreign capitalists owned the better half of our country's largest industrial enterprises which employed two-thirds of our workers. German, British, and Swedish capitalists controlled our shale industry. British capitalists held our glass, engineering, and furniture industries. A Swedish firm established a match monopoly in our country. Foreign loans were a heavy burden upon the shoulders of the Estonian working people.

Foreign capital also held sway in our wholesale trade, and even retail trade was half in foreign hands. Bourgeois Estonia was just an agrarian, raw-material appendage of the imperialist powers. Counter to all the historically

developed economic and cultural ties between the Estonian and Russian peoples, Estonia's bourgeois rulers entered into all kinds of deals with the imperialists against the Soviet Union.

Unemployment was a chronic ailment in bourgeois Estonia. Bitter want compelled many Estonians to leave their country and go to other lands in search of work.

The establishment of Soviet power in Estonia has emancipated our people from the yoke of foreign and domestic capital and has ensured our country's rapid advancement. Estonia's entrance into the Soviet Union has strengthened the Estonian people's friendship with the other Soviet peoples and especially with the great Russian people, a friendship which dates back to hoary antiquity and has always been a progressive factor in the development of Estonia's economy, social thought, literature, and the arts. Suffice it to say that the views of Estonia's progressive public figures

and writers such as Fredrich Kreizvald, Karl Robert Jakobson, Lidia Koidula, Juhan Liiv, Eduard Vilde, and Anton Tammsaare developed under the beneficial influence of Russian classical literature. The working people of Estonia, side by side with the workers and peasants of Russia, fought against tsarism and the capitalist system.

Having joined the fraternal family of Soviet peoples, Soviet Estonia received the opportunity to rely upon the might of the entire land of socialism. Now our enterprises are certain they will have necessary equipment and raw materials, all of which Estonia formerly had to import. Aided by our fraternal Soviet republics our metallurgical industry is advancing with seven-league strides. Our textile industry, now enjoying an unlimited supply of cotton from Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, and Turkmenia, has grown tremendously. Our industrial enterprises are being re-equipped with the latest products of Soviet engineering, are receiving from our fraternal Soviet republics first-class machines of every kind and description and in unlimited quantities. We are also building new factories and plants. Remolding their life on socialist lines, our Estonian people have made tremendous progress. Gone forever is the rule of capital, and with it the imperialists' interference in our republic's foreign and domestic affairs. Today, the Estonian people—our working class, peasantry, and intelligentsia—themselves rule their country. Our country's natural wealth, its land and minerals, its factories and mills, its banks and railways now belong to our workers' and peasants' Soviet State.

The highest organ of state power in our Republic is the Supreme Soviet of the Estonian Soviet Socialist Republic, elected for a term of four years. Elections to the Supreme Soviet, as well as to all city, district, and rural Soviets of Working People's Deputies, are conducted on the basis of universal, equal, and direct suffrage by secret ballot. The broadest masses of our working people now take part in manning our ship of state.

The Estonian people is an equal among the equal peoples of the multinational socialist State. Suffice it to recall that in the Soviet of Nationalities of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR sit 25 deputies from the Estonian SSR, just as many as from the Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic, or from

the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, or from any other constituent republic of the Soviet Union. Estonia's sovereignty and national independence are now secured by the Stalin Constitution.

With the fraternal assistance of the other Soviet peoples, the working people of Soviet Estonia have in the post-war years succeeded not only in restoring their economy which had suffered immensely from the Hitlerite occupation, but also in greatly surpassing our prewar level. By 1949, Estonia's gross industrial output had already climbed to 2.5 more than that of 1939, with the output of electric motors exceeding that level 48.4 times over; rubber footwear, 3.4 times; shoes, 2.3 times; soap, 2.3 times; and so on all along the line. Our entire industry is now rapidly forging ahead, extensively applying the latest developments in technology. Our working people intently follow the production experience of the other Soviet Republics, applying it in factories and mills. At the Tootsi Peatery all operations are mechanized. For developing and introducing mechanization of labor, a group of our workers and specialists have been awarded a Stalin Prize.

Our republic is constantly receiving ever greater quantities of new farm machinery. At the present time our collective-farm fields are worked by 56 machine-and-tractor stations. The collective-farm system has ensured the successful development of our agriculture, and the successful realization of the



AGRICULTURE. Estonian collective and state farms are breeding cattle of high productivity.



INDUSTRY. Motors ready for shipment at the Volta Plant, Tallinn.

Stalin Plan for transforming nature.

Most of our collective farms already have four livestock farms (cattle, sheep, hogs, and poultry).

This spring extensive work began in our republic on the reclamation of woods and marshes, on deepening rivers and opening up new, cultivated pastures. Six large reclamation machine stations are already at work, equipped with powerful and efficient machines sent to us by our sister republics.

Estonia, like the entire Soviet Union, is alive with creative activity. The very appearance of our land is changing. New towns, industrial settlements, and collective-farm villages are springing up; new parks and orchards are being laid out; impassable marshes are being turned into fertile fields. But our most precious wealth is our socialist Estonia's new people, free from exploitation and national oppression, who have become the creators of their own life and the masters of their own destinies.

For valor and heroism displayed in battle against the Nazi invaders in the Great Patriotic War, nine sons of the Estonian people merited the high distinction of being named Hero of the Soviet Union, and 20,000 of our countrymen earned USSR orders and medals of merit. The ranks of our Stakhanovite workers, innovators in industry, and of our Michurinities in agriculture are grow-

ing by leaps and bounds. Our universities are attended by the sons and daughters of our workers and peasants. We have reared a great army of native young specialists coming from and indissolubly bound to the people. The Soviet system has also brought the Estonian woman emancipation from social and spiritual slavery. In the Estonian SSR, as in all constituent republics of the USSR, more than half of the budget is spent on social and cultural services to the people.

In the fraternal family of the peoples of the Soviet land, the working people of Estonia have secured the right to work, rest, leisure, education, and all other benefits granted under the Stalin Constitution. Our people now enjoy unlimited opportunities for the development of their talents, their creative initiative, of daring and free scientific thought. The working people of Estonia are deeply grateful to all the peoples of the Soviet Union and to their beloved party of Lenin and Stalin for their aid, as a result of which Estonia has been emancipated from the foreign yoke and has achieved remarkable successes.

The Estonian people are marking the 10th anniversary of the Estonian Soviet Socialist Republic as a great national jubilee, a festival of pure and indestructible friendship among all Soviet peoples under the leadership of the Bolshevik Party and under the guidance of our wise teacher, the great Stalin.



CULTURE. More than half of the Estonian state budget goes for social and cultural measures. The State Philharmonic Concert Hall.



TEXTILE. An important part of Estonian industry, the textile mills each year increase output and improve quality. This is the Baltic Mills in Tallinn.

Estonians Give Their Republic Gifts Of Production on Anniversary

By A. Murisepp

Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Estonian Soviet Socialist Republic

ON the eve of the 10th anniversary of the Estonian Soviet Socialist Republic, its factories and mills, offices and schools, collective farms, and machine-and-tractor stations were seething with creative activity. The working people of Estonia were striving to mark their great jubilee with new production achievements.

Every day preceding the jubilee was rich with remarkable production feats by the working people of our republic. The miners of Jhvimaa, the glass makers of Narva, the fishermen of Saaremaa, the shale workers of Kohtla-Jarva, the machine builders of Tallinn, and the railwaymen of Tartu prepared worthy production gifts for their Motherland. Thereby they again demonstrated their love and devotion to the Bolshevik Party, the Soviet Government, and their dear leader and teacher, J. V. Stalin.

The working people of Soviet Estonia

who have acquired the great right to a happy life and emancipated labor have plenty to tell about. At the industrial enterprises of our republic there are today 10 times as many Stakhanovites as in 1945. These men and women daily turn out two, three, and more of their quotas. Such an attitude to one's work is possible only in the socialist State where the people work for themselves freed of the fetters of exploitation.

The famous milling-machine operator Robert Piilberg, Deputy to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, works at the Tallinn Machine-building Plant. Simultaneously operating four machines, he has in the course of the current post-war Five-Year Plan done close to 20 times his annual quota. Osvald Oppel, lathe operator at the Ilmarine Works, an indefatigable rationalizer, is already working on his 1953 quota. In the past four and one-half years Anna Kilik and

Vera Demchenko, weavers at the Krenholm Textile Mills, have each fulfilled double their Five-Year Plan assignments. And the number of such workers, both men and women, runs into the thousands in our enterprises.

There are dozens of whole enterprises in our republic which have completed their Five-Year Plan programs ahead of schedule. Stakhanovite labor is not just a feat of the individual worker: the entire staff of whole shops and whole factories and mills work by Stakhanovite standards. Thus at the Volta Electrical Engineering Plant all the workers of the winding shop are Stakhanovites. The shop's monthly output in the first half of this year alone rose by 27 per cent. The personnel of the Balti Manufaktuur in the first four months of this year turned out 623,000 yards of textiles more than in the same period of last year. The locomotive engineers of the Estonian



MINES. Estonian industry includes the shale mines, which have been mechanized in Soviet times.

Railway are also doing their part. They are successfully mastering the technique of driving extra heavy trains. Thus last May alone they handled 180 such trains.

Advanced production methods are widely used at the industrial enterprises of our republic. At our factories and mills today a good 3,000 crews are participating in the socialist emulation drive for the output of high-grade goods exclusively. The textile workers and ma-

chine builders, the shoe workers and glass makers, men and women in every field of production are vying for excellent quality of output. And there are whole factories that turn out nothing but excellent quality goods.

Thousands of Estonian workers have joined the movement to produce additional goods from raw and auxiliary materials saved through economical work, which yields a great increase of



TEXTILE MILL. The Krenholm Mill, rebuilt after destruction by the Germans, is equipped with Estonian-made machinery.

output. The locomotive engineers of the Estonian Railway and the steamer crews of the Estonian Steamship Line run their trains and operate ships on saved fuel for several days at a stretch.

The worker-inventor, worker-rationalizer is a mass phenomenon at the factories, mills, and all enterprises of Soviet Estonia. The workers and specialists of our industrial enterprises have submitted hundreds of suggestions for improvements. The improvement proposals introduced by the workers and engineering personnel of the Kohtla-Jarva Shale Refinery yield a saving of more than 1,000,000 rubles. The weavers have submitted a number of suggestions for improving their looms which yield a substantial annual saving. All this indicates new traits in the Soviet man and testifies to the growing process of obliteration of the borderline between manual and mental labor, and to the appearance of remarkable shoots of communism.

Our people work selflessly in every field of endeavor. Our fishermen, united in co-operatives which, with the aid of the Soviet Government, are equipped with the latest in fishing gear, are year after year bringing in ever larger catches. This year's fishing season is proceeding exceptionally well. The fishermen of Laanemaa District fulfilled their program for the year in May, having delivered to the State more than 352,000 pounds of fish above their quota. A number of fishing co-operatives have fulfilled their annual quotas one and one-half to two times over.

Our agriculture, equipped now with the latest in farming facilities, is making wonderful progress. This year's sowing was completed much ahead of last year's. Our animal husbandry people too are reporting notable achievements. Our livestock herds are growing rapidly. And our dairy maids now obtain milk yields per cow such as bourgeois Estonia never heard of. Our mechanizers of agricultural production are doing splendidly. The number of our machine-and-tractor stations has this year again increased. And our mechanized farming facilities are growing with every year. Our collective farmers are now successfully completing preparations for taking in a rich harvest.

Every day brings triumphant reports from all corners of Soviet Estonia. Thus the Estonian people respond to their Motherland's concern for their welfare.

Public Education in Soviet Estonia

By A. Aisberg

Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Estonian SSR

It is the purpose of the Soviet system of education to initiate the young generation into the heritage of human culture, to give the young people the opportunity to scale the summits of advanced Soviet science and technology, to educate active builders of the communist society, which has no slaves or masters, which grants equal rights to all people.

The system of education in bourgeois Estonia furthered the deepening of the gulf between manual and mental labor; the aim of the capitalists was to convert the workers and peasants into their

obedient servants, submissively bearing the burden of exploitation.

Thousands of youths and girls striving for an education were unable to receive it in bourgeois Estonia, for their parents had no means to pay for the tuition. The children had to earn their own livelihood.

A secondary education was inaccessible to the children of workers and poor peasants. The children of capitalists, officials, and kulaks, who could afford to pay for an education, attended a secondary school, but the working and peasant youth were actually deprived of

the right to education. They could attend only a few specialized institutions (agricultural, housekeeping and industrial schools) functioning in bourgeois Estonia. These schools were organized with the aim of providing cheap labor power for capitalist enterprises and landlord estates. The term of tuition at these schools was two to three years, classes were held once a week, and the rest of the time the students worked for their employers.

After the establishment of Soviet power, universal compulsory seven-year education was introduced in Estonia.



SCHOOLBOYS OF TALLINN. 150,000 children attended Estonia's schools in 1949-1950. This was 32,000 more than in 1940.



SECONDARY-SCHOOL CLASS. An examination at a Tallinn secondary school. Universal compulsory secondary education will be introduced in Estonia soon.



TECHNICAL INSTITUTE. A meeting of a section of the Students' Scientific Society of the Tallinn Polytechnical Institute with Professor P. K. Kogerman.

The schools were opened to all children of the working people. In the near future, universal compulsory secondary (10-year) education will be introduced in the Estonian SSR.

The State is allocating large sums for the rehabilitation and construction of school buildings. In 1949 alone 9,000,000 rubles was allotted for the construction of new schools. Whereas about 10 per cent of the budget was appropriated for education in bourgeois Estonia, the Estonian SSR allocates more than 30 per cent of its State Budget for public education.

Much work is being done in improv-

ing the curriculum. Textbooks in the native language are published in huge editions.

In bourgeois Estonia it was forbidden to teach the Russian language in school. The Estonian bourgeoisie strove in every way to isolate the Estonian working people from all progressive ideas coming from the Soviet Union, to hush up the successes of the land of socialism. At present, hundreds of Estonian students and postgraduates attend the institutes and universities of Moscow and Leningrad alone.

The great progress made by public education in the Estonian SSR is evi-

dent from the substantially improved knowledge of the students and their broadened mental outlook. Pupils graduating from the seven-year school are provided with more thorough and stable knowledge in the general educational subjects as compared with the bourgeois school.

The schools of the Estonian SSR give their pupils not only thorough and all-round knowledge of the fundamentals of science, but bring up a healthy and strong generation, the future builders of communism.

The school children receive physical training and engage in sports. They show a great interest in art and participate in amateur art activities.

All opportunities have been created for the working people to improve their general education while continuing to work. At the present time more than 7,500 workers, collective farmers, and office employees, who were unable to get an education in bourgeois Estonia, attend evening schools for the working and rural youth and schools for adults.

Higher education is accessible to all the people in the republic. The Tartu State University, one of the oldest higher educational institutions of Estonia, was during bourgeois rule accessible only to the children of the rich, who could afford the high tuition fees. The university students now receive state stipends. The door to scientific and labor activity is wide open to the urban and rural youth.

The pedagogical institutions of the Estonian Republic train young teachers, equipping them with the most advanced knowledge. These institutions are now attended by more than 3,000 youths and girls, who have chosen the honorable profession of teacher. The lot of the public school teacher in bourgeois Estonia was a hard and rightless one. In the days of Soviet power the position of the public school teacher has radically changed. He is surrounded with care and attention and is respected by everyone.

The public school teachers of Soviet Estonia are grateful for the special concern shown by the Government: teachers' salaries and pensions have been increased, they are awarded orders and medals for long-term service, and they enjoy a number of privileges.

Substantial achievements have been attained in the field of public education during the 10 years of Soviet power in the Estonian Republic.



TARTU UNIVERSITY. Facade of the main building of this old and famous university, now attended by children of the working people.

A Story of a Transformed Life

By Yevgeni Ratner

WELL, the job is done. The large interurban telephone exchange of the most modern and perfect design has been loaded into 26 freight cars and dispatched from the VEF Plant of Riga to Moscow. The telephone exchange has given a solemn send-off. The speakers at the meeting referred with pride to the remarkable production of Soviet engineering. Yes, they called it a "production" as if they were referring to a work of art. Astronomic figures were mentioned to illustrate the huge scope of the job. And whenever its makers were named, the first names mentioned were Boris Kostanyants, the chief designer, and his assistant, the engineer Lydia Sanders.

Back at home, in her pleasant apartment, with chestnut leaves rustling outside the windows, Lydia recalled that she had been asked to write an article for the factory newspaper about her work on the new telephone exchange.

"And please," said the editor, "give us a brief story of your life. You were born on the other side of the ocean..."

Lydia's memory drifted back into the past.

Yes, her life story was rather out of the ordinary run.

His participation in the Revolution of 1905 brought down brutal persecutions upon Ernest Sanders, a Latvian peasant of Liepaja District. The tsarist punitive detachments burned his home. Sanders and his wife were compelled to live in hiding. The Sanders family emigrated to America.

Poverty and want were in store for them in New York. Sanders drifted from one odd job to another, he moved from city to city... Taken in by advertisements, he went to Canada to become a farmer, but became a farm laborer. He returned to the United States and settled in Baltimore. It was there that Lydia spent her childhood. At the age of 13 she herself had to go to work.

Her father used to say that with most people, job-hunting is a far more per-



AT WORK. Lydia Sanders confers with a colleague in the engineering department of the VEF Factory.

manent occupation than work itself; it is a very unpleasant and humiliating occupation, and it brings no income.

Lydia hunted for work in the factories and mills of Baltimore. How happy she was when she finally managed to get a job in a sausage factory. But the very first day of work in that factory opened her eyes to the real meaning of this "happiness." She was sent to the frankfurter shop. The premises reeked with the nauseating smell of rotten meat which made her sick.

Then there was again unemployment and another long and painful spell of job-hunting. At last she got work in a garment factory where men's clothes were made. She worked on jackets. But she did not make the whole garment. It was piecework. The job was divided into 101 operations. Lydia sewed on the pockets. It was exhausting, tedious drudgery.

Her father had never forgotten that he had fought together with the Russian

workers and peasants for the happiness of the common folk. And at home conversations invariably revolved around the Soviet Union.

One day Ernest Sanders told his wife and daughter:

"We must leave this country. I want an untroubled life in my old age, and, most important, I want Lydia to get a real chance."

They did not travel alone to the USSR. They went together with more than 20 other Latvian repatriates.

Lydia began her new life in Leningrad. She was 17 years old at that time. On the day after her arrival, her grandmother, who had been living in Leningrad for many years, asked:

"And what would the new Soviet citizen like to do?"

"I think I would make a good dressmaker..." she said.

"Is this the limit of your dream?" asked the grandmother.

"I can dream of many things," Lydia

replied with a smile, "but I've become accustomed to face realities. Suppose I dream of becoming an engineer, what will come of it? There is a saying I used to hear in the United States: Dream of a million, but try to earn a cent!"

"My love, you'd better forget the past," her grandmother said firmly. "Here any person can attain anything he desires. And if you really want a college education, you have every opportunity for it."

Lydia enrolled in the worker's faculty (a college preparatory course) maintained by Leningrad University. She realized at once how inadequate her store of knowledge was.

At every step Lydia felt the comradely attention and encouragement given her. A year later she applied for membership in the Komsomol (Young Communist League) and was admitted to the organization.

After graduating from the workers' faculty, Lydia entered the communication engineering department of the Lenin Electrical Engineering Institute. Like all other students, she received a state stipend throughout the time of her studies.

Lydia Sanders became an engineer. Speaking at the graduation ceremony she said:

"If I were a writer I would compose a new fairy tale about Cinderella, a story about a girl who was doomed to spend her life in poverty and need side by side with the palaces of the rich, a story about her wonderful transformation in the land where her dream came true."

The realization of Lydia Sanders' dream broadened and became enriched after her graduation. Now it was her one-time endless quest for menial work which seemed a bad dream. Interesting and creative fields of work, in which she felt herself a part of the whole surging Soviet economy, opened before her, as before every Soviet specialist.

Lydia worked for some time in the scientific-research laboratory of the Krasnaya Zarya Plant of Leningrad. Then she moved to Moscow and took part in designing the communications system in the Nizhni-Tagil Steel Mills. Lydia had been to the Urals, the region of inexhaustible wealth where she met people with inexhaustible energy. She worked and studied; she learned from

the Stakhanovite workers, from more experienced engineers, from the Communists. And she knows that there are no better teachers in the whole world.

Lydia was at Nizhni Tagil when the war began. Soon she learned that her husband, Julius (they met at the institute when she was a student there and were married) had gone to the front as a volunteer.

After the liberation of the Donbas and Dniepropetrovsk Region, Lydia Sanders was commissioned as an engineer to the metallurgical plants in the south. She prepared plans for the restoration and development of communications in the Azov Steel Works, in the plants of Stalino, Makeyevka, Taganrog, Dnieprodzerzhinsk and Dniepropetrovsk. Within two months she accomplished a titanic job. An official expression of thanks and a prize from the Ministry was the reward. Modest as ever, she feels embarrassed when her successes are mentioned, and usually says:

"But you should have seen the way the people work in these factories! And what workers they have! It is impossible to lag behind them!"

She will tell you, too, of the wonderful people she is associated with at present at the VEF. There is, for example, George Gaile, the director of the plant, a man endowed with a purposeful and ardent nature, with a daring, keen intellect. The Hitlerites wrecked the plant, and there was only one lathe left when the director came there. At present the plant produces telephone exchanges and telephone equipment for the cities, villages, and mines, radio sets, and electric bulbs. Gaile is very exacting of others, but above all of himself. He is a real Bolshevik.

And what about Nikolai Sotinov, the lathe operator? Beginning work as a clerk, he left the office to become an apprentice in order to learn to operate a lathe. In the shop Nikolai Sotinov combined intellectual with manual labor. He re-equipped the lathe. He advanced one rationalization proposal after another, and turned out 11, 15, and 17 times his regular production quota. In less than a year he saved 25,000 rubles for the State.

Or take Alexander Kalnins who but recently was an ordinary worker and is now employed as shop superintendent. Calm, reserved, and rather slow of mo-

tion, he is nevertheless a man with a fiery temperament. He was a mere youth when he joined the underground revolutionary fighters. Every day in this struggle for freedom involved risk to his life. During the war he served in the Guards troops. Returning to work at the machine after the war, he completed his program for five years in the course of one year. He was entrusted with the organization of a new shop for the production of telephone equipment for the mines. In 34 months the shop completed its five-year program.

Lydia could mention many more remarkable people, her friends and fellow workers: the chief designer Boris Kostanyants, a daring innovator and painstaking worker; the lathe operator Arvid Viksa who was presented with the special honor of possession of a personal stamp for marking his excellent production without the technical control department; Elsa Rubenis, the 22-year-old superintendent—a highly intelligent and keen young woman who directs the work of an entire shift. All these are "people with a clear conscience," people distinguished by their selfless labor. They are all builders of the new, bright life.

Together with them, Lydia Sanders has since 1945 been taking part in the restoration and construction of the VEF, one of the largest works in the Baltic.

When the production of the first lot of 10 switchboards for urban telephone exchanges had been completed, Lydia's photograph appeared on the factory honor roll. The laconic caption was the best commendation she could wish for: "Engineer L. Sanders—her selfless labor helped in the successful fulfillment of an important order."

After this she set to work on the tremendous task of creating the new inter-urban telephone exchange. "Sanders put all her heart and soul into the work," is what people say of Lydia. And every where around her she sees splendid examples of a socialist attitude toward labor; she sees a friendly collective whose will and energy calls to life remarkable products of Soviet engineering.

"Ah, if I were a writer," thinks Lydia "what a true story I would have written about the wonderful transformation of the American-born Cinderella who found her real Motherland in the Soviet Union!"

Results of Fulfillment of State Plan For Second Quarter of 1950

The following is the statement of the Central Statistical Administration of the Council of Ministers of the USSR on the results of the fulfillment of the State Plan for the development of the national economy of the USSR for the second quarter of 1950.

THE development of industry, agriculture, and transport, capital construction, the expansion of trade turnover, and the improvement in the living and cultural standards of the people in the second quarter of 1950 are characterized by the following data:

I

Fulfillment of the Production Plan in Industry

IN the second quarter of 1950, the production plan as regards gross industrial output was fulfilled by the Ministries as follows:

*Percentage of fulfillment of plan
for the second
quarter of 1950*

Ministry of the Metallurgical Industry.....	104
Ministry of the Coal Industry.....	101
Ministry of the Oil Industry.....	104
Ministry of Power Stations	104
Ministry of the Chemical Industry.....	106
Ministry of the Electrical Industry.....	106
Ministry of the Communications Equipment Industry....	102
Ministry of Heavy Industry.....	102
Ministry of the Automobile and Tractor Industry.....	103
Ministry of the Machine Tool Industry.....	101
Ministry of the Machine and Instrument-making Industry	101
Ministry of the Building and Road-building Machinery Industry	103
Ministry of the Transport Machinery Industry.....	103
Ministry of the Agricultural Machinery Industry.....	100
Ministry of the Building Materials Industry of the USSR	108
Ministry of the Timber and Paper Industry of the USSR	100
Ministry of Light Industry of the USSR.....	107
Ministry of the Fish Industry of the USSR.....	93
Ministry of the Meat and Dairy Industry of the USSR....	103
Ministry of the Food Industry of the USSR.....	104
Ministries of the Local Industry and Ministries of the Local Fuel Industry in the Union Republics.....	107
Industrial Enterprises of the Ministry of Railways.....	101
Industrial Enterprises of the Ministry of Public Health of the USSR	105
Industrial Enterprises of the Ministry of Cinematography of the USSR.....	108
Producers' Co-operatives	101

The plan for the second quarter of 1950 as regards gross

output was fulfilled by industry of the USSR as a whole to the extent of 103 per cent.

The plan for industrial production in the first half of 1950 was likewise surpassed.

In the second quarter industry produced over and above plan considerable quantities of steel, non-ferrous metals, coal, oil, gasoline, kerosene, diesel fuel, electric power, small hydroturbines, electric motors, transformers, mercurial rectifiers, ball bearings, freight cars, trucks and passenger automobiles, motorcycles, automatic loaders, excavators, forest planting machines, grain harvester combines, mineral fertilizers, caustic soda, rubber, dyes and other chemicals, cement, asbestos, window glass, soft roofing, slate, radio sets, sewing machines, watches and clocks, cameras, cotton, linen, woolen and silk fabrics, synthetic yarn and rayon, footwear, meat, sausage, bakery products, confectionery products, soap, alcohol, grape wine, champagne, beer, cigarettes, and many other manufactured products.

While fulfilling the plan for gross industrial output and for the majority of the most important items of industrial production in kind, some of the Ministries fell short of the planned targets for separate important items of production. The Ministry of the Metallurgical Industry did not fulfill the quarterly plan for the production of certain types of rolled metal and metallurgical equipment; the Ministry of the Heavy Machine-building Industry, with respect to steam turbines; the Ministry of the Machine Tool Industry, with respect to certain types of metal cutting machine-tools; the Ministry of the Machine and Instrument-making Industry, with respect to compressors and calculating machines; the Ministry of the Agricultural Machinery Industry, with respect to certain types of agricultural machines; the Ministry of the Building Materials Industry of the USSR, with respect to prefabricated houses; the Ministry of the Timber and Paper Industry of the USSR, with respect to paper, ties, prefabricated houses, and timber haulage.

II

Growth of Industrial Production

THE output of the most important items of industrial production changed in the second quarter of 1950 as compared with the second quarter of 1949 as follows:

*Second quarter of 1950
in percentage of sec-
ond quarter of 1949*

Pig iron	122
Steel	119
Rolled metal	116
Rails	109
Iron tubes	112

Copper	114
Zinc	121
Lead	133
Coal	112
Oil	117
Gasoline	113
Kerosene	116
Diesel fuel	155
Natural gas	105
Electric power	115
Trunkline electric locomotives	135
Trunkline freight cars	117
Trucks	126
Passenger automobiles	150
Motor busses	132
Ball bearings	133
Metallurgical equipment	101
Excavators	136
Steam turbines	169
Automatic cranes and loaders	180
Electric motors up to 100 kw.....	119
Electric motors over 100 kw.....	119
Metal-cutting machine tools—Ministry of the Machine Tool Industry	110
Weaving looms	121
Calculating machines	108
Tractors	116
Grain harvester combines	163
Tractor-drawn plows	158
Tractor-drawn drills	195
Tractor-drawn cultivators	185
Caustic soda	114
Calcinated soda	119
Mineral fertilizers	118
Dyes	100
Synthetic rubber	120
Tires	127
Timber haulage	113
Paper	120
Cement	126
Window glass	106
Slate	127
Soft roofing	119
Bricks	134
Prefabricated houses	119
Bicycles	122
Radio sets	128
Sewing machines	119
Watches and clocks	133
Cameras	129
Cotton fabrics	102
Linen fabrics	122
Silk fabrics	120
Leather footwear	123
Rubber footwear	119
Hosiery	124
Meat	156
Sausage	141
Butter	105
Vegetable oil	105
Confectionery products	122
Canned goods	136
Tea	112
Soap	111
Alcohol	104
Cigarettes	119

Grape wine	168
Champagne	125
Beer	150

Gross output of all industry in the USSR increased in the second quarter of 1950 by 21 per cent, as compared with the second quarter of 1949.

The efficiency in the use of equipment in industry has grown in the second quarter of 1950 as against the second quarter of 1949.

The enterprises of the Ministry of the Metallurgical Industry increased the production of steel per square meter of open hearth floor. There has been a considerable increase over last year in the efficiency of the coal mining combines in the mines of the Ministry of the Coal Industry, although the planned targets for 1950 have not yet been attained. The speed of industrial drilling of oil wells has increased in the enterprises of the Ministry of the Oil Industry. The efficiency of the equipment has been raised in the basic branches of the chemical industry, in the saw mills and the textile industry.

But the utilization of the useful volume of blast furnaces established by plan has not been attained in the enterprises of the Ministry of the Metallurgical Industry, and the enterprises of the Ministry of the Oil Industry lag behind the planned speed of drilling for prospecting purposes.

Many branches of industry reduced the consumption of raw and other materials, fuel and electric power per unit of production in the second quarter of 1950 as compared with the second quarter of 1949.

The reduction in the cost of industrial production planned for the second quarter of 1950 has been surpassed. The cost of industrial production in the second quarter of 1950 has been cut by six per cent, in comparable prices.

III

Agriculture

THE collective farms, machine-and-tractor stations and state farms successfully completed spring sowing, fulfilling the plan for sowing of spring crops, reducing the time, and improving the quality of spring field work.

According to preliminary data, the cultivated area of the state and collective farms, and of the individual peasant households was increased by some 6,000,000 hectares* in 1950, as compared with 1949.

The area under the most valuable cereal—spring wheat—has been expanded by nearly 2,000,000 hectares. The cotton plantations have been increased by 540,000 hectares, and the area under long-staple flax by 270,000 hectares; the areas have also been increased under sugar beet, curling flax, hemp, soybean and other industrial crops.

The planting of spring wheat and industrial crops has been done in the main on fallow land with the predominant use of sorted seed.

About 70,000 combine operators and assistant combine operators and many other specialists in mechanization and electrification of agriculture received training and advanced training in the mechanization schools and courses maintained by the machine-and-tractor stations and state farms.

The machine-and-tractor stations, state farms, and col-

* 1 hectare equals 2.471 acres.

lective farms will be far better equipped with machinery for the current harvesting season than in 1949. There was a 20 per cent increase in the number of grain harvester combines available on July 1, 1950, as compared with July 1, 1949; moreover, the number of self-propelled combine harvesters is 3.3 times greater; the number of tractor-drawn and self-propelled hay mowers has increased 2.6 times over. Furthermore, agriculture has received a large number of horse-drawn hay mowers, harvesters, and other harvesting machinery. The truck park in agriculture has increased by 22 per cent in the same period.

The stocks of fuel for tractors, automobiles, and harvester combines have increased at the machine-and-tractor stations and state farms by one-third as compared with last year.

The grain harvest is already under way in the collective and state farms of the southern districts of the country.

According to data of the Central State Inspection for Determining the Crop Yields functioning under the auspices of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, a good crop of cereals was raised in the Ukraine and Moldavia and in some other districts a satisfactory crop. A satisfactory crop of cereals is expected in most of the districts of the Northern Caucasus and the Crimea, in the Volga area and central black-earth zone. There are prospects for a good crop in some of the districts, whereas in certain districts of these areas the prospects are slightly worse than last year owing to unfavorable weather. Good and satisfactory crops are expected in the central and western districts of the country. With a few exceptions, the crops are good in the Urals, in Siberia, and in other eastern and northern districts of the country. There was rainfall in June nearly everywhere, and this created favorable conditions for the grain crops in the central, western, northern, and eastern districts of the country, as well as for sugar beet, potatoes, sunflower and other industrial crops.

In the spring of 1950, the collective farms, afforestation administration, and state farms in the steppe and forest-steppe districts of the European section of the USSR planted more than 700,000 hectares of forest shelter-belts, or 2.5 times more than in the spring of 1949. The annual plan for planting forest shelter-belts in 1950 was fulfilled ahead of the scheduled date.

Fulfilling the decision of the Council of Ministers of the USSR and of the Central Committee of the CPSU(B) on the Three-Year Plan for the Development of the Commonly-owned Productive Livestock of the Collective and State Farms in 1949-1951, the collective and state farms achieved a considerable increase in the cattle herds in the first half of 1950.

By the end of the first half of 1950, the commonly-owned livestock of the collective farms increased as compared with the stock available at the end of the first half of 1949 as follows: the cattle herd increased by 15 per cent, including a 19 per cent increase in the number of cows; the number of pigs increased by 52 per cent; sheep and goats, by 16 per cent; and horses, by 18 per cent; there was nearly a double increase in the poultry stock.

The livestock in the state farms of the Ministry of State Farms of the USSR increased during the same period as follows: cattle, by 16 per cent, including a 17 per cent increase in the number of cows; pigs, by 45 per cent;

sheep and goats, by 16 per cent; and horses, by 22 per cent.

This year, in accordance with the decisions adopted by general membership meetings of the collective farmers, the small collective farms in a number of regions are being merged into large farms for the purpose of promoting the advancement of agriculture and strengthening the collective farms organizationally and economically. Thus, Moscow Region had more than 6,000 collective farms at the beginning of this year; after the fusion of the smaller farms, there are now 1,700; as a result of the same process, Leningrad Region now has 600 large collective farms instead of 2,000 smaller ones.

The amalgamation of the collective farms creates the necessary conditions for raising the efficiency of tractors, harvester-combines, complicated threshers, and other complicated agricultural machines, affords the collective farms the opportunity to promote large-scale marketable livestock farming, to build with their own forces well laid-out collective farm villages, to secure the services of agricultural specialists, to further the all-round development of collective-farm production, and to bring about a rapid rise in the collective farm incomes, as well as in the living and cultural standards of the collective farmers.

IV

Increase in Freight Turnover in Railway, River and Marine Transport

THE general plan for the average daily freight loading in railway transport was fulfilled in the second quarter of 1950 to the extent of 104 per cent.

The average daily loading of all freights on the railways increased in the second quarter of 1950 by 13 per cent, as compared with the second quarter of 1949, which included a 10 per cent increase in the loading of coal, 22 per cent in the loading of oil and petroleum products, 19 per cent in ore loadings, 15 per cent in the loading of iron and steel, 35 per cent in the loading of flour, 34 per cent in sugar loading, 13 per cent in the loading of mineral building materials, 11 per cent in the loading of fireproof materials, 15 per cent in the loading of timber, and 13 per cent in the loading of chemical and mineral fertilizers.

Although more efficient use of the rolling stock was made, as compared with the second quarter of 1949, the railways fell short of the planned turn-round of freight cars in the second quarter of 1950.

The river transport shipments increased in the second quarter of 1950 by 15 per cent, as compared with the second quarter of 1949. The plan for river shipments in the second quarter of 1950 was fulfilled to the extent of 99 per cent.

The volume of cargo handled by marine transport in the second quarter of 1950 increased by 14 per cent as compared with the second quarter of 1949. The plan for marine shipments for the second quarter was fulfilled to the extent of 105 per cent.

V

Increase in Capital Construction in the National Economy

THE total volume of capital construction in the national economy in the second quarter of 1950 was 131 per cent of the figure for the second quarter of 1949, including

127 per cent in the metallurgical industry, 117 per cent in the coal industry, 150 per cent in the oil industry, 137 per cent in the power stations, 124 per cent in the machine-building industry, 125 per cent in the building materials industry, 140 per cent in the light and food industries, 175 per cent in the machine-and-tractor stations and state farms, 132 per cent in transport, and 126 per cent in housing construction.

The Ministry of Construction of Enterprises of Heavy Industry increased the volume of construction and assembly by 25 per cent as compared with the second quarter of 1949, the corresponding increase in the Ministry of Construction of Machine-building Enterprises was 17 per cent, in the contracting organizations of the Ministry of the Coal Industry—16 per cent, in the Ministry of the Oil Industry—29 per cent, and in the Ministry of Power Stations—41 per cent.

In accordance with the decision of the Government, the Ministries and offices are cutting the cost of construction by eliminating extravagance in designs and estimates, and by reducing the construction period, improving the organization of construction and assembly, effecting a considerable extension in the mechanization of all the processes, the extensive use of industrial methods of construction, the supply of full sets of the necessary materials for the construction projects and economical use of these materials, reduction in transportation expenditures and in overhead and administrative expenses, without diminishing the planned 1950 targets for new production capacities and housing floor space.

With a view to lowering the cost of construction, the Government has effected a further reduction in retail prices for materials and equipment and in the transportation charges, as of July 1, 1950.

VI

Development of Trade Turnover

IN the second quarter of 1950, following the new reduction in state retail prices for general consumer goods on March 1, 1950, Soviet trade was further expanded. The volume of retail trade in the state and co-operative organizations rose by 30 per cent in the second quarter of 1950, as compared with the second quarter of 1949, in comparable prices.

The sales of foodstuffs rose by 25 per cent in the second quarter of 1950, as against the second quarter of 1949. In particular, the sales of meat products increased by 15 per cent, of fish products by 28 per cent, of butter by 46 per cent, of sugar by 26 per cent, and of confectionery products by 24 per cent.

The sales of manufactured goods in the second quarter of 1950 were 37 per cent above the volume sold in the second quarter of 1949. The sales of cotton fabrics rose by 31 per cent, of woollens by 41 per cent, silks by 31 per cent, garments by 34 per cent, leather footwear by 45 per cent, rubber footwear by 24 per cent, knitgoods by 37 per cent, hosiery by 45 per cent, and laundry soap by 54 per cent. The sales of radio sets increased by 32 per cent in the second quarter of 1950 as compared with the second quarter of 1949, the sales of watches rose by 20 per cent, and of sewing machines by 27 per cent.

As compared with last year, there was also an increase in the sales of agricultural products to the population on the collective farm markets, where the prices had also dropped.

VII

Increase in the Number of Factory and Office Workers and Rise in Labor Productivity

THE number of factory workers and other employees in the national economy of the USSR increased by 2,400,000 in the second quarter of 1950, as compared with the second quarter of 1949. The personnel in industry, agriculture and forestry, construction, and transport increased by 1,900,000, and in the educational, scientific-research, and medical institutions by 300,000.

There were 189,000 skilled young workers who completed their courses in the industrial training and mining schools and received employment in industry, construction, and transport in the second quarter.

A further rise in labor productivity in industry and construction was registered in the second quarter of 1950. Most of the industries achieved the increase in labor productivity envisioned in the State Plan for the second quarter of 1950. The general increase in labor productivity in industry, as compared with the second quarter of 1949, was 12 per cent; the corresponding increase in the machine-building industry was 16 per cent, in metallurgical production—9 per cent, and in coal mining—11 per cent. Labor productivity in construction rose by 13 per cent during the same period.

VIII

Cultural Development and Health Protection

ABOUT 500,000 young specialists were preparing for graduation examinations in the second quarter of 1950 in the higher schools, technical, and other specialized high schools (including correspondence students).

The graduating classes in the junior high and high schools, as well as in the schools for young workers and village youth, were 25 per cent greater than in 1949.

There was an increase of more than 15 per cent in the editions of books published in the first half of 1950, as compared with the first half of 1949.

The network of hospital, hygienic, and disease prevention institutions and health resort facilities was further expanded in the second quarter of 1950. The medical institutions received far greater supplies of the latest medical equipment and apparatus. There was an increase in the production of electrical laboratory equipment and highly effective medicaments. The proportion of doctors per 100 hospital beds at the beginning of the second quarter was nearly 1.5 times the 1940 rate. It follows that medical assistance to the population, which, as is known, is provided in the USSR free of charge, has been considerably improved, as compared with the prewar period.

In the second quarter of the current year about 10,000,000 persons received their annual vacations, granted to all factory workers and other employees in the USSR with full pay.

CENTRAL STATISTICAL ADMINISTRATION OF
THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS OF THE USSR

Entire Adult Population—115,275,940, Signs Stockholm Appeal in USSR

The Soviet Peace Committee has issued the following statement:

THE Soviet Peace Committee has summed up the results of the campaign in the Soviet Union of the collection of signatures to the Stockholm Appeal of the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress demanding the prohibition of the atomic weapon and branding as a war criminal the government which shall first use this weapon of aggression and mass extermination of human beings. In accordance with the decision of the Soviet Peace Committee all citizens 16 years or more of age were entitled to put their signatures to the Stockholm Appeal.

On the basis of the reports which have come in from all over the country, the Soviet Peace Committee has established that the collection throughout the country of signatures to the Appeal for prohibiting the atomic weapon has been completed, with the exception of certain remote areas where this campaign will likewise end very soon.

Since the campaign was launched—between June 30 and August 1—a total of 115,275,940 Soviet citizens have signed the Appeal of the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress.

The results of the campaign show that the entire adult population of the Soviet Union has unanimously expressed itself against war, for the prohibition of the atomic weapon, for establishment of international control over the obser-

vance of this prohibition, and for branding as a war criminal the government which first uses the atomic weapon against any country.

In unanimously putting their signatures to the Stockholm Appeal the Soviet people have demonstrated to the entire world their profound peaceableness and unbending will to co-operate with all nations, and have made a fresh contribution to the noble cause of struggle against war, for the strengthening of peace, and for the security of the peoples.

In the Soviet people, the world-wide organized peace front has a loyal and reliable bulwark.

At numerous meetings and rallies, the Soviet working people stigmatized foreign aggressors who are waging brigand war on the Korean people and demanded the withdrawal of foreign troops from Korea.

The campaign for collecting signatures to the Stockholm Appeal in the Soviet Union proceeded in an atmosphere of enormous political enthusiasm in town and countryside. The Soviet people demonstrated their full and unanimous approval of the Stalinist foreign policy of peace conducted by the Soviet Government.

The results of the campaign for collecting signatures to the Appeal of the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress prove that, under the leadership of their Government, the peoples of the Soviet Union will continue as hitherto to march in the forefront of the struggle against war, for the consolidation of world peace.

Stockholm Appeal Meets Deep Response Among Soviet Women

By Nadejda Parfenova

THE declaration of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR supporting the proposals of the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress and its Stockholm Appeal to outlaw the atomic weapon met with the general approval and support of the entire Soviet population. All Soviet women greeted it as another step forward in the struggle for peace.

In answer to the call of the Soviet Peace Committee, a huge, nation-wide campaign was launched for the collection of signatures to the Stockholm

Appeal. The campaign, which developed into a broadly popular movement, spread to every corner of the Soviet Union, to every city, town and village, to every factory and office, to every educational institution, railroad station, collective and state farm. The Appeal was signed by Russians, Ukrainians, Byelorussians, Georgians, Tajiks, Latvians, Estonians—by all the adult population of the vast, multinational Soviet Union. Within a month—between June 30 and August 1—the historic document was signed by more than 115,000,000 Soviet citizens,

the entire adult population over 16 years of age.

The Soviet people have demonstrated to the entire human race their good will, their desire for peace, and their loyalty to the peaceful Stalinist policy, which is based on profound respect for the rights and the sovereignty of all nations in the world.

At least half of those who have signed the Appeal are women. In the nation-wide peace referendum it was the women who affixed their signatures to the Appeal with particular enthusiasm

and pleasure—the mothers, wives, and sisters who were robbed by the war of their sons, husbands, and brothers, and who will never forget their children who starved to death in blockaded Leningrad, their sons and daughters who were driven to Germany as slaves, and their broken families and ruined homes.

Women of all the nationalities inhabiting the Soviet Union, women of various professions and occupations—factory workers and peasants, teachers, doctors, office employees, scientists, professionals of art and literature, and housewives—voiced their stand for peace, their opposition to war.

In newspapers, in talks, and at numerous meetings dedicated to the collection of signatures to the Stockholm Appeal, Soviet women gave voice to the thoughts and feelings that stir their emotions.

Every signature of a Soviet woman, prompted by deep patriotic feelings, expresses the inflexible will of the Soviet people to safeguard the cause of peace and international security.

"It was with great pleasure that I affixed my signature to the Appeal," said N. Yerastova, who is employed in a yarn-blending mill. "Let the warmongers know that the will of the common people for peace is stronger than the atom bomb. The cause of peace will triumph."

The same confidence in the triumph of peace was expressed by Xenia Stepanovna Pokryshkina, a housewife and

the mother of the famous air-pilot Alexander Pokryshkin, a flier who has thrice been awarded the title of Hero of the Soviet Union. Here is what she said: "I add my voice to the voices of all working mothers. We will not allow the blood of the working people to be spilled."

The Soviet people's vital interest in a sound and lasting peace was vividly expressed in plain words by Maria Chudeikina, an ordinary collective farmer from the village of Malaya Stanitsa. Chudeikina said: "We want to work in peace, to make our towns and villages more beautiful and our country more prosperous and powerful. We do not want war."

Among the voices of the Soviet women can be heard the voices of women engaged in science and art. Professor Melitsa Nechkina of the Moscow Lomonosov State University made the following statement: "Scientists must stand together with the common people of the world—shoulder to shoulder. Genuine science stands guard over peace. It protects the infant in his cradle, delays the approach of senility, and cures illnesses—all in the name of life and happiness for the people. Science must not become the servant of death."

When she signed the Appeal, Larisa Alexandrovskaya, a People's Artist of the USSR and a deputy to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR from the Byelorussian Republic, declared: "By defending the peace, we are fighting not only to pro-

tect our children, but also to save world culture, the palaces and cathedrals of Italy, the vineyards and museums of France. We are fighting to preserve Goethe and Byron and to protect the free and joyful labor of all people . . . The champions of peace have strong nerves. They will be intimidated by no one. They are sure that the imperialists will be held accountable for everything—for the persecution of Eugenie Cotton, for the tears of the Korean mothers. The millions of signatures to the Stockholm Appeal vouch for this."

The voice of Soviet mothers rings out with exceptional force. By signing the Appeal, they acted in defense of their dearest possession in life, in defense of the children, upon whose lives war leaves an eneffaceable scar.

Like a militant call sound the words of schoolteacher Lyubov Kosmodemyanskaya, the mother of two Heroes of the Soviet Union, who said: "Peace, the benefits of which we are now enjoying, was won by Soviet people. My children—Zoya, a youthful guerrilla, and Alexander, an officer of a tank unit—as well as thousands of other young people like them, fought so that life could again blossom and thrive on all the vast stretches of Soviet territory. They fought so that common people the world over could breathe easier and live better. I would like my voice—the voice of a Soviet mother who lost two children in the recent war—to be heard everywhere. It was not to have the flames



"PEACE WILL CONQUER WAR!" These are the words on the sign behind V. Batulina, a Kharkov "sentinel of peace."



FARM WOMEN SIGN. Peasants of Moscow Region sign in the campaign which was joined by every Soviet person 16 years of age or older.

of a new war sweep the world that my Zoya sacrificed her life. It was not to have humanity plunged into a new slaughter that my son Alexander left the world of the living. The war brought immense sorrow. It produced widows and orphans. Its horrors are still fresh in the memory of the people. So let us knock the sword out of the hand of those who are threatening us with a new war. We are millions. The power is in our hands, in the hands of the people."

Recalling the years of the Second World War, Director Ladoshina of orphanage No. 22, made the following statement: "... In 1943 there was brought to our orphanage from Kalinin Region a 14-year-old girl named Klava Tsvetkova, whose father had been killed at the front, and before whose eyes the fascists shot her mother and executed her little brother. The face of the girl was lifeless, and when three months later she smiled for the first time, her smile was our own little victory over the war."

Zagiryan Sapargaliev, a teacher in the Abai Secondary School in Kazakhstan, and a deputy to the Supreme Soviet of the Kazakh Soviet Socialist Republic, said as she signed the Stockholm Appeal: "No, it is not for war that our country is rearing and fostering the young generation."

The signature-gathering campaign proceeded in an atmosphere of mounting labor enthusiasm among the Soviet



YOUNG SCIENTIST. A. Kolibayeva speaks at a peace meeting of the staff of the Kazakh Academy of Sciences.

women. Working women substantiated their signatures by working as "sentinels of peace," that is to say, by further increasing the efficiency of their Stakhanovite labor as their contribution to the cause of peace. They assumed additional obligations in socialist competition and increased the volume of above-plan output.

Tatyana Nagornaya, a collective farmer from a Ukrainian village, spoke with fiery enthusiasm when she said:

"Dear Comrade Stalin, we are with you, one and all. We will carry out our obligations ahead of schedule, and that will be our contribution to the cause of peace."

The desire to augment the strength of the Soviet State was expressed by Satik Aslanyan, a Stakhanovite sewing-machine operator at the Yerevan garment factory, who said: "Our good will compels us to work better today than we did yesterday. In the future too we will continue to increase the might of our homeland—the standard-bearer of peace—with our Stakhanovite labor."

To work better than ever before, to give the country more metal, coal, oil, machinery and machine-tools, fabrics, footwear and food products, and continuously to strengthen the power of the Soviet homeland, which is confidently marching toward communism under the leadership of the great Stalin—that is how Soviet women understand their task in the nation-wide movement for peace.

In signing the Appeal, Soviet women are confident that the common people of the world, by merging their forces in a united peace front, will curb the warmongers and frustrate their criminal schemes.

Soviet women are also confident that all women of the world who are concerned for the future of their children and for the safety of their homes will likewise affix their signatures to the Stockholm Appeal.

Railwaymen's Day in the USSR

By L. Apresian

Head of the Editorial Department of "Gudok," Newspaper of the Soviet Railway Workers

"Among the railwaymen there are workers in high posts and workers holding small posts, but there are no useless or insignificant people in transport. Beginning from the highest placed leaders and ending with the 'small' workers, down to the switchman, down to the lubricator, down to the attendant—they are all great, all significant, for transport is a conveyer where the labor of every worker, of every cog, is important."

THUS spoke the great leader of the Soviet people, J. V. Stalin, at the historic reception of the railwaymen in the Kremlin on July 30, 1935. These words, permeated by love for the peo-

ple, left a very deep impression in the hearts of millions of workers employed on the railways of our country—in the hearts of millions of those modest "cogs" who keep constant watch on

our Motherland's railways, extending for more than 71,000 miles. In his address, never to be forgotten by the Soviet people, J. V. Stalin spoke of the tremendous significance of railway transport in the USSR, the country which has the largest area in the world—one-sixth of the globe's surface.

More than 15 years have passed since the date when this speech was delivered,



MAINTENANCE MAN. I. Golovanov is a member of the shop crew at the Ilyich Locomotive Depot of Moscow.



a speech that inspired and encouraged the transport workers. Since then, in observance of the sentiments expressed in Stalin's speech, the first Sunday in August has been celebrated in the USSR as a nation-wide holiday—Railwaymen's Day.

Railwaymen's Day was observed this year at a time when the economic life of the USSR is rapidly scaling the ascending curve. All the basic branches of the national economy of the USSR have considerably surpassed the prewar level.

Further progress is also being constantly registered in railway transport, which is developing uninterruptedly along with the entire country; its technical equipment is being steadily improved, and it transports increasing volumes of freight and growing numbers of passengers.

All means of transport are important in the USSR, but the decisive role belongs to railway transport which handles more than 80 per cent of all the national economic freight shipments and more than 90 per cent of the passenger traffic.

The years that followed the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution

have changed the geography of the USSR practically beyond recognition, and along with it the map of Soviet railways. Construction of new railways is the key to the development of the productive forces of the Soviet country whose territory is nearly three times the territory of the USA and 40 times the territory of France.

The railways play an exceptional role in promoting economic and cultural progress in the Soviet Republics. The construction of railways has converted formerly backward districts into active factors in the country's economic and cultural life.

In the Soviet years the length of the railways has doubled and the freight turnover has increased to more than six times its former volume. The railways of the USSR now handle a far greater amount of freight than the volume envisioned by the postwar Five-Year Plan for the current year—the last year of the planned period. The development of Soviet industry confronts railway transport with increasing demands. Although very efficient use is being made of the railway cars in the USSR, nevertheless the transportation requirements grow so rapidly that they make the problem of accelerating the turn-



RAILWAY MEN. Sergei Sonkin and Mikhail Rusakov (top) are famous locomotive engineers. Railway men sign the Stockholm Peace Appeal at Kaunas station (center). V. Pankratov (left) makes every tenth run on fuel economized on the other nine.



REST HOME. The railway trade-union maintains this vacation place.



RAILWAY EMPLOYEES ON VACATION. On their holidays, men and women of the transport system relax at one of their trade-union's rest homes.

round of cars one of the most important state tasks. And the friendly family of Soviet railway workers devotes all its strength, skill, and experience to the solution of this problem.

The Soviet railway workers are remarkable for their high ideological level, their profound understanding of the state interests, and their capacity for bold initiative in innovation.

More than 150,000 Soviet railway workers have been decorated with Soviet Government orders and medals. The proud title of Hero of Socialist Labor has been conferred upon 127 railway workers who wear the gold medal of the Hero and the Order of Lenin on their breasts. Stalin Prizes are awarded by the Soviet Government annually not only to distinguished scientists, writers, and composers, but also to workers in railway transport whose valuable innovations help to promote its technical progress. The roster of Stalin Prize winners for achievements made in 1949 include the names of celebrated locomotive engineers and dispatchers whose achievements enriched the theory and practice of railway transport.

Wide popularity is enjoyed in the USSR by the "five-hundreders," locomotive engineers who cover 500 and more kilometers* daily. The five-hundreders lead the powerful movement for high speed which has spread to all the railways of the USSR. Distinction and

renown has also been won by railway workers for rationalizing the make-up of trains and railway maintenance methods. There is literally not a trade in transport that has not advanced bold innovators in its specific line, workers who blaze new trails in science and engineering. It has become a matter of course for advanced railway transport workers, the modest people whom J. V. Stalin called with paternal affection "cogs" of the railway conveyor, to deliver lectures and reports about their experience, their methods of work, not only at their place of work, but also in scientific institutions.

There are many railway workers, including 23 locomotive engineers, among the deputies of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR—the highest organ of state authority in the Soviet Union. They won this high trust of the people by their unselfish patriotic labor.

Intellectuals employed in Soviet transport are becoming ever more numerous. Thousands of people who but recently were employed as rank and file workers are now occupying high posts. Slightly more than 7,000 engineers were educated by the transport engineering colleges of prerevolutionary Russia in 107 years, whereas more than 60,000 railway transport engineers were trained in 32 years under the Soviet Government. Who studied at Moscow Transport Engineering Institute in the tsarist period? The sons of hereditary noblemen, the children of high tsarist officials, and the

sons of manufacturers and merchants. At present the students of this institute, and of all the higher schools of the USSR for that matter, are the children of workers, peasants, and intellectuals.

The socialist state allocates increasing funds for education. More than 2,600,000,000 rubles has been spent on the railway transport schools alone in the course of four years under the postwar Five-Year Plan. Double the 1940 amount—836,000,000 rubles—was allocated for this purpose in the current year. After the war 703 new schools were opened for the children of railwaymen, and 399 well-equipped boarding schools accommodate the children of railway workers employed in the field stations.

The Soviet citizen has unlimited opportunities for an education. More than 76,000 railway workers completed their secondary school education this year without interrupting work in transport. Schools with a three-year course were opened in 1947 for locomotive engineers; their students are maintained entirely at state expense.

Man is the most precious asset in the land of Soviets. He is regarded as the most valuable of all capital in the world. This idea of Stalin is a vivid expression of the solicitude for people, for their happiness, which is the guiding principle in the activities of the Communist Party and the Soviet State.

Three times in the postwar period

* 1 kilometer equals .62137 miles.

the Soviet Government reduced retail prices for general consumer goods. The incomes of the railway workers and of all the gainfully occupied citizens of the USSR rose by 24 per cent in 1949, as compared with the prewar year of 1940.

State allocations for cultural and other interests of the working people are being increased year after year. The corresponding allocations in railway transport amounted to 20,000,000,000 rubles in the past four years. The sum allocated for this purpose in the current year is 6,700,000,000 rubles, more than double the 1940 amount.

Colossal construction projects of apartment houses and cultural and utility institutions are under way in the country. This work is conducted on a scale unknown in any other country in the world. Seventy-two million square meters* of floor space was made available for habitation in the cities and industrial settlements in four post-war years. The railway workers alone received in the four years 2,081,000 square meters of housing, and a further 595,000 square meters will be made available to them this year. In addition to this, many railway workers built their own homes, their total floor space amounting to 709,000 square meters. This was done with the assistance of the State which advanced 177,000,000 rubles in long term credits for this pur-

* 1 square meter equals 10.764 square feet.



STATION PLATFORM. A Moscow-Tbilisi train pulls out from the Kursk Station, Moscow.

pose. More than 4,000 houses were built for locomotive engineers by the railway managements. These homes were sold to the engineers at reduced prices on a 10-year installment basis. New schools, sanatoriums, rest homes, palaces of culture, and children's institutions are being built for the railwaymen and their families.

Every year, on their traditional holiday, the Soviet railway workers report to the leader of the peoples, J. V. Stalin,

on their achievements, and in their letter to Stalin they undertake new pledges. This letter is widely discussed at all the stations, in all the railway depots, and even at the most outlying crossings, and it is signed by all the railway transport workers. The obligations specified in this solemn address become a program of action, and every railway worker considers it a matter of honor to make good the pledge given to the beloved leader.

Tito Clique Lacks Support Of Yugoslav People

By I. Livanov

THE exposure of the Tito clique as a storm detachment of international imperialism has sharply changed the attitude of the Yugoslav people toward it. "Enemies of the Soviet Union and of the people's democracies are our enemies, too," say the peace-loving people of Yugoslavia, in whose name the fascist band of Belgrade rulers falsely claimed and still claims to be speaking.

The present Belgrade Government is as alien to its people as the people's interests are alien to it. Nowhere else, if you please, is there a government so hated by the people as is the Tito clique in Yugoslavia, and everything points to the fact that the gap yawning between the usurpers and the people is unbridgeable.

What, then, is the social base on which the Belgrade gang, beset as it is by the hatred of the people, leans for support? Anyone who is at all familiar with the situation in Yugoslavia will say straight out that the band has no social base, that the Tito clique has no support whatever among the people. One would hardly call a social base the few-score thousands of rural rich para-

sites with whose help it robs and oppresses the country's toiling peasantry.

Vojvodina, for instance, has eight so-called co-operatives which are headed by kulaks and have been converted into landlords' estates; in them, under the guise of voluntary labor for the People's Front, corvée is exacted from the local peasants. As a matter of fact, the kulaks are doing quite well in other villages too. On joining the co-operatives they received large amounts of money for their farm implements, and last year they made fortunes speculating in currency. This privileged stratum of rich peasants, former gendarmes, Chetniks and collaborationists has again become the master in Yugoslavia's villages. This is the Titoites' only support in the countryside.

Among the urban population it is the profiteering merchants connected with high government officials who uphold the Tito clique and its anti-popular policy.

The workers, however, as well as the toiling peasantry and the best sections of the intelligentsia detest the fascists, who gained power through deceit and pushed the real representatives of the people out of the country's Government. Suffice it to state that in the so-called Narodna Skupshtina there is not a single worker at present employed in a factory, or a poor peasant working on a farm or in an industrial co-operative.

Without any social base or support among the people, the Tito band maintains itself in power solely with the aid of Rankovic's police. That is its only "real" bulwark. That accounts for the excessively swollen ranks of the secret police, and that is why Tito has so befriended Police Chief Rankovic. Himmler's Belgrade pupil and bloody executioner of the Yugoslav people. Tito dares not show himself without being surrounded by Rankovic's mercenaries, and his Government could not have lasted a single day had it not had their protection.

The venal spies, agents provocateurs, and murderers, whom Gestapo man Rankovic recruits for his secret police, are men of his kidney. By and large they are suspicious characters with criminal pasts, ranging from common criminals to former Ustashis. Rankovic deliberately picks people whose place under other circumstances would be in jail, for he knows from his own ex-

perience that such people will carry out any order to please the boss.

With this in view, the Tito clique frees from jail all those who during the occupation collaborated with the German or Italian fascists and gives them jobs. Thus, before the recent elections to the Narodna Skupshtina, 7,000 hardened war criminals were released from jail long before the expiration of their sentences. These people, who assimilated the German fascists' methods in murdering Yugoslav patriots, are just the men for Rankovic. One of these is Sergeant Sergeni Sima. Formerly he served in the gendarmery, then he was with Mikailovich's Chetniks, and he collaborated with the Germans. After releasing him from jail, Rankovic gave him a police job and an officer's rank. To please his bosses Sima does his best to terrorize and annihilate the populations of Kosovo and Metokhia.

Muhar Jazendzhiu saw service in the Royal Guard at Rome, and later in the gendarmery in Korcha, Albania. When the people of Albania took power into their own hands he fled to Greece. When he learned that a new Hitler had appeared in Yugoslavia, he made up his mind to go there. Of course, he was welcomed with open arms and was "appointed" to work under Rankovic.

Such are the people who make up the Yugoslav secret police—the UDB. This is the Tito gang's support, with whose help the Belgrade imposter un- easily clings to power.

Rankovic's mercenaries scour about the country eavesdropping and faking attempts on the lives of government officials which they use as an excuse to kill completely innocent people on the spot. That is the way Rankovic and his suite hunt down Yugoslav patriots who are distasteful to Tito, his chief. Not infrequently people suspected of disloyalty to Tito's fascist regime (and mere suspicion is quite enough for Rankovic) get a bullet in the back right on the street of a city or village.

But open terrorism is not the only method used by the Tito clique as a substitute for the lack of support among the people and as a means for maintaining hangman Tito in power. With guidance by Rankovic, "undercover organizations," so to speak, have been set up in Yugoslavia, whose task is to disrupt the militant unity of the work-

ing people, to fan chauvinism and religious discord, that is, to do everything possible to suppress Yugoslavia's peoples' growing resistance to the Belgrade gang's fascist regime.

An "undercover" organization of this kind has been established in Sarajevo under the name of "Mladi Musliman" (Young Moslems), with branches in Skoplje, Bitolj and other cities. The membership consists of demoralized elements, who collaborate with Rankovic's secret police. This organization devotes itself to the spreading of religious strife to divert the attention of Moslems from the fight against Tito's fascist dictatorship.

Another "undercover" organization of this type is "Seljacka Serp" (Peasant Sickle), with headquarters in the city of Nish and branches in Pancevo, Belgrade, and other cities. Its task is to alienate the peasants from the workers and to set them against each other. Enrolled in its ranks are the wealthy sections of the rural community. The urban rich, people who have held and now hold leading posts in industry, are united in still another, the third, "undercover" organization, the so-called "For Motherland and Tsar Party," with headquarters at Zagreb. The aim of this organization is to put King Peter back on the throne in Yugoslavia.

Incidentally, according to *Weltpresse*, a Vienna newspaper controlled by the British, Peter told press representatives that should he return to the throne he would not be averse to keeping Tito as head of the monarchical government. "There would be no essential difference between myself and Tito," the ex-king admitted to a correspondent of the French reactionary newspaper *Combat*.

The identity of views of the retired monarch and the incumbent fascist ruler of Yugoslavia is a touching spectacle. All that needs to be added is that the whole thing is a counterpart of the monarcho-fascist regime in Greece. And, exactly like the latter, Tito's fascist regime has no social base in his country. As is the case in monarcho-fascist Greece, the Tito clique relies on the support of the country's reactionary forces—Rankovic's Gestapo band and the corrupted top leadership of the army. Before long this insecure support will crumble before the onslaught of the masses of Yugoslavia.

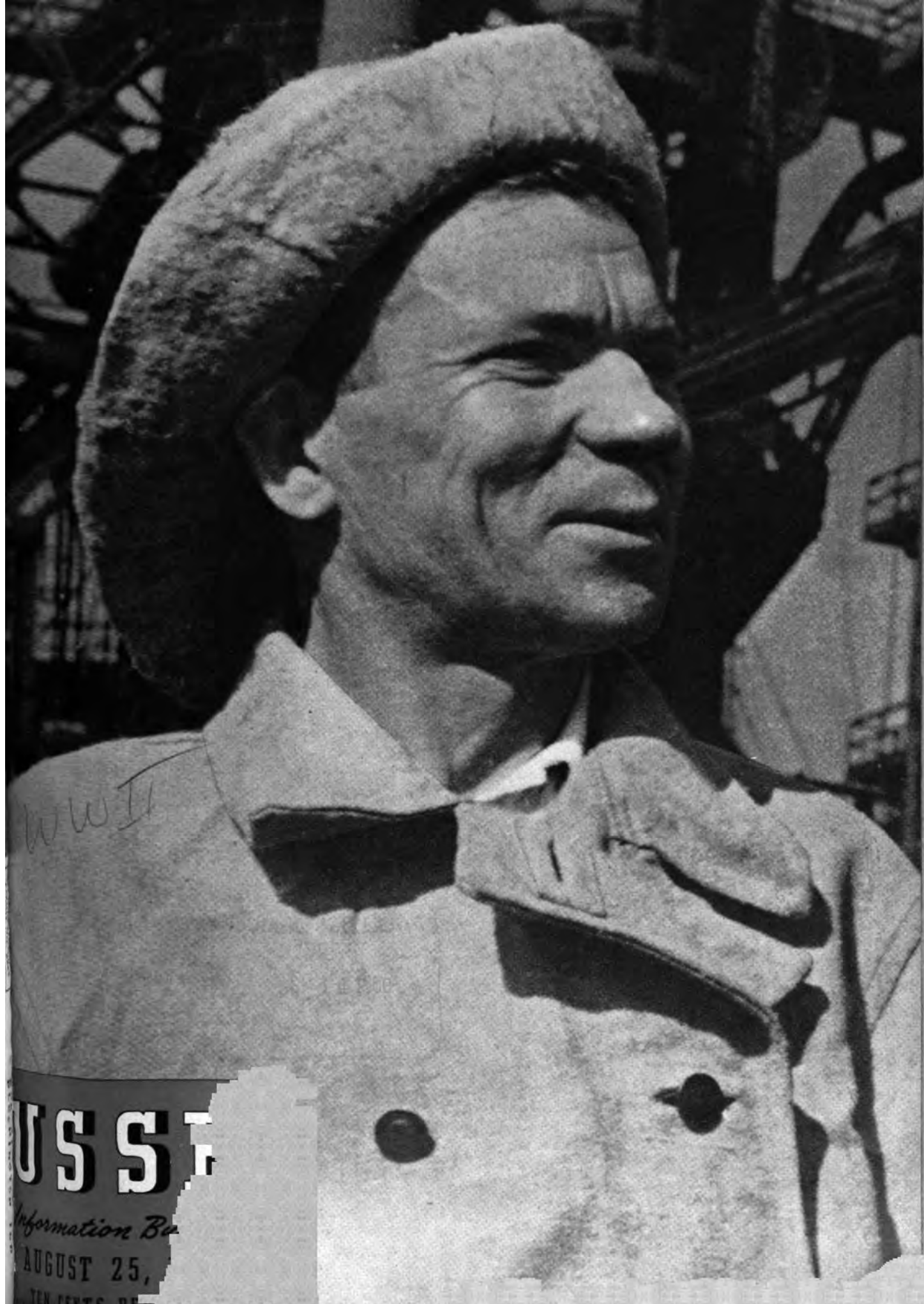


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THE COVER: FRONT. Stakhanovite blast-furnaceman. A. Galeev is one of the best workers at Blast Furnace No. 3 of the Stalin Metallurgical Plant in Kuznetsk where the output of cast iron is thousands of tons above plan. BACK. Score board. Results of daily work is posted in the socialist emulation drive on the Avengard State Farm.

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5

A REPLY TO COMRADES

TO COMRADE SANZHEYEV
Esteemed Comrade Sanzheyev!

MY answer to your letter has been long delayed, since only yesterday your letter was transmitted to me from the offices of the Central Committee.

You are unquestionably correct in your interpretation of my standpoint in the question of dialects.

"Class" dialects, which would be more correctly called jargons, serve a limited upper stratum of society and not the popular masses. Moreover, they lack their own grammatical system and basic word stocks. In view of this, they can by no means develop into independent languages.

On the other hand, local ("territorial") dialects serve the popular masses, and they have their own grammatical systems and basic word stocks. In view of this, some local dialects may, in the process of formation of nations, become the basis of national languages and develop into independent national languages. Such was the case, for example, with the Kursk-Orel dialect (Kursk-Orel "speech") of the Russian language, which became the basis of the Russian national language. The same should be said of the Poltava-Kiev dialect of the Ukrainian language, which became the basis of the Ukrainian national language. As for the other dialects of such languages they lose their original character, become fused with these languages, and vanish within them.

There are also reversed processes, when the single language of a nationality which had not yet developed into a nation owing to the absence of the necessary economic conditions of development suffers failure as a result of the state disintegration of this nationality, while the local dialects, which were not yet digested in a single language, come to life and initiate the formation of separate independent languages. This probably was the case

with the single Mongolian language, for example.

J. STALIN

July 11, 1950

TO COMRADES D. BELKIN
AND S. FURER

I received your letters.

Your mistake lies in that you have confused two different things and substituted the subject treated in my reply to Comrade Krashennikova by a different subject.

1. In this reply I criticize N. Y. Marr, who, speaking of language (phonetic) and thought, separates language from thought and thus lapses into idealism. Consequently, my reply applies to normal people possessing a language. And I maintain that ideas can originate in these people only on the basis of language material, that bare ideas not connected with language material do not exist in people possessing a language.

Instead of accepting or rejecting this proposition, you put up anomalous, tongueless people, deaf mutes who lack a language, and whose thoughts cannot of course originate on the basis of language material. As you see, it is an entirely different theme which I have not dwelt upon and could not dwell upon, since linguistics treats of normal people possessing a language, and not of anomalous deaf mutes who lack a language.

You have substituted the theme under discussion by another theme which was not discussed.

2. From the letter of Comrade Belkin it appears that he places on the same level the "language of words" (the phonetic language) and the "language of gestures" (the "hand" language in N. Y. Marr's terms). He apparently thinks that the language of gestures and the language of words are equivalent, that at one time human society lacked a language of words, and that at that time the "hand" language substituted for the language of words which appeared later.

But if this is really what Comrade Belkin thinks, he commits a serious mistake. The phonetic language, or the language of words, has always been the only language of human society capable of serving as a fully valid means of human intercourse. History does not know of a single human society, even the most backward, which did not have its own phonetic language. Ethnography does not know of any backward nationality, even if it was as primitive as or even more primitive than the Australians or the Tierra del Fuego dwellers of the last century, that did not possess its own phonetic language. The phonetic language is one of those forces in the history of mankind which helped people to detach themselves from the animal kingdom, to unite in societies, develop their thinking, organize social production, conduct a successful struggle against the forces of nature, and reach the progress we have at the present time.

In this respect, the significance of the so-called language of gestures is negligible owing to its extreme poverty and limitations. This, precisely speaking, is not a language, and not even a surrogate language which may in one or another way substitute for the phonetic language, but an auxiliary medium with extremely limited means used by man sometimes for emphasizing some or other moments in his speech. The language of gestures cannot be placed on a level with the phonetic language, just as the primitive wooden hoe cannot be placed on a level with the modern caterpillar tractor with a quintuple plow and tractor-drawn drill.

3. You are apparently interested primarily in deaf mutes and only then in problems of linguistics. Apparently, this very circumstance has prompted you to address a number of questions to me. Well, if you insist, I am not averse to satisfying your request. And so, how do matters stand with regard to the deaf mutes? Is their thought functioning, do ideas originate? Yes, their thought is functioning, ideas do originate. It is clear that since the deaf

mutes lack a language, their ideas cannot originate on the basis of language material. But does it mean that the ideas of the deaf mutes are bare, not connected with the "rules of nature" (N. Y. Marr's expression)? No, it does not mean that. The ideas of the deaf mutes originate and can exist only on the basis of the images, perceptions, and conceptions formed in practice about objects of the exterior world and their relations among themselves, thanks to the senses of sight, touch, taste and smell. Outside of these images, perceptions, and conceptions, thought is empty, devoid of any content whatever, i.e., it does not exist.

J. STALIN

July 22, 1950

TO COMRADE A. KHOLOPOV

I received your letter.

My answer has been slightly delayed owing to my preoccupation with work.

Your letter tacitly proceeds from two assumptions: from the assumption that it is possible to quote the works of one or another author *apart* from the historical period treated by the quotation, and, secondly, from the assumption that one or another conclusion and formula of Marxism obtained as a result of the study of one of the periods of historical development is correct for all the periods of development and must therefore remain *unchanged*.

I must say that both these assumptions are deeply erroneous.

A few examples.

1. In the forties of the past century, when monopoly capitalism did not yet exist, when capitalism was developing more or less smoothly along an ascending line, spreading to new territories as yet unoccupied by it, and the law of uneven development could not yet be fully effective, Marx and Engels arrived at the conclusion that the socialist revolution could not triumph in any single country, that it could triumph only as a result of a general blow in all or in the majority of the civilized countries. This conclusion subsequently became the guiding principle for all Marxists.

But at the beginning of the twentieth century, especially in the period of the First World War, when it became evident to everybody that pre-monopoly

capitalism had clearly grown into monopoly capitalism, when ascending capitalism was transformed into moribund capitalism, when the war disclosed the incurable weaknesses of the world imperialist front, and the law of uneven development predetermined differing periods of duration for the maturing of the proletarian revolution in different countries, Lenin, proceeding from the Marxist theory, arrived at the conclusion that under the new conditions of development the socialist revolution can well triumph in one, separately taken, country, that the simultaneous victory of the socialist revolution in all countries or in the majority of the civilized countries is impossible owing to the uneven process of maturing of the revolution in these countries, that the old formula of Marx and Engels no longer corresponds to the new historical conditions.

It appears that we have here two different conclusions on the question of the victory of socialism, which are not only mutually contradictory, but also mutually exclusive.

Some textualists and Talmudists, who quote formally, without delving into the substance of the matter and in isolation from the historical conditions, may say that one of these conclusions should be rejected as absolutely wrong, and the second conclusion should be extended to all periods of development as absolutely correct. However, Marxists cannot but know that textualists and Talmudists err; they cannot but know that both these conclusions are correct, and not absolutely, but each for its time: the conclusion of Marx and Engels for the period of pre-monopoly capitalism, and Lenin's conclusion for the period of monopoly capitalism.

2. In his *Anti-Dühring*, Engels wrote that the state must wither away after the victory of the socialist revolution. On this basis, the textualists and Talmudists in our Party began to demand after the victory of the socialist revolution in our country that the Party should take steps to bring about the earliest withering away of our state, the dissolution of the state institutions, the rejection of a permanent army.

But the Soviet Marxists, on the basis of the study of the world situation in our time, arrived at the conclusion that, with the existence of a capitalist en-

circlement, when the victory of the socialist revolution has taken place in one country only, while capitalism rules in all the other countries, the country of the victorious revolution must not weaken, but strengthen in every way its state, the state institutions, the intelligence organs, the army, if this country does not wish to be crushed by the capitalist encirclement. The Russian Marxists arrived at the conclusion that the formula of Engels has in mind the victory of socialism in all countries or in the majority of countries, that it is inapplicable to the case when socialism triumphs in one, separately taken country, while capitalism rules in all the other countries.

Obviously we have here two different, mutually exclusive formulas on the destinies of the socialist state.

The textualists and Talmudists may say that this circumstance creates an impossible situation, that one of the formulas should be rejected as absolutely wrong, and the other should be extended to all periods of development of the socialist state as absolutely correct. However, Marxists cannot but know that textualists and Talmudists err, for these two formulas are correct, not absolutely, but each for its own time: the formula of the Soviet Marxists—for the period of the victory of socialism in one or several countries, and the formula of Engels—for the period when the consecutive victory of socialism in separate countries will lead to the victory of socialism in the majority of countries and when the necessary conditions will thus be created for the application of the formula of Engels.

Many more such examples could be cited.

The same should be said of the two different formulas on the question of language taken from different works of Stalin and cited by Comrade Kholopov in his letter.

Comrade Kholopov refers to Stalin's work *Concerning Marxism in Linguistics*, where the conclusion is drawn that as a result of the crossing of two languages, let us say, one of the languages usually comes out the victor, whereas the other dies away, that consequently this cross does not yield some new, third language, but preserves one of the languages. He further refers to another conclusion taken from Stalin's

report at the 16th Congress of the CPSU(B), where it is said that in the period of the victory of socialism on a world scale, when socialism has been consolidated and has become a matter of everyday life, the national languages must inevitably fuse into one common language, which, of course, will be neither Great-Russian, nor German, but something new. Comparing these two formulas and seeing that not only do they not coincide, but exclude each other, Comrade Kholopov is driven into despair. "From your article," he writes in his letter, "I understand that the crossing of languages can *never* result in some new language, whereas before the article I was firmly convinced that, according to your speech at the 16th Congress of the CPSU(B), languages will fuse into one common language under *communism*."

Obviously, having discovered a contradiction between these two formulas, and deeply believing that this contradiction must be eliminated, Comrade Kholopov considers it necessary to get rid of one of the formulas as the incorrect one and to clutch at the other formula as the correct one for all times and countries, but he does not know exactly what formula to clutch at. It seems like some sort of a hopeless situation. Comrade Kholopov does not even guess that the two formulas may be correct—each for its time.

It is always the case with textualists and Talmudists who, quoting formally without penetrating into the substance of the matter and irrespective of the historical conditions treated in the quotations, invariably land in a hopeless situation.

And yet, if the essence of the question is analyzed, there are no grounds for a hopeless situation. The point is that Stalin's pamphlet *Concerning Marxism in Linguistics* and Stalin's speech at the 16th Party Congress have in mind two entirely different epochs, in consequence of which the formulas too are different.

Stalin's formula in the part of his pamphlet relating to the crossing of languages has in mind the epoch *before the victory of socialism* on a world scale, when the exploiting classes are the dominating force in the world, when national and colonial oppression remains in effect, when the national isolation and mutual distrust of the

nations are reinforced by state differences, when there is as yet no national equality, when the crossing of languages takes place in the course of a struggle for the domination of one of the languages, when the conditions are as yet lacking for peaceful and friendly co-operation of nations and languages, when not co-operation and mutual enrichment of the languages but the assimilation of some and the victory of other languages is on the order of the day. It is understandable that under such conditions there can only be victorious and defeated languages. Precisely these conditions are presupposed in Stalin's formula when it says that the crossing of two languages, let us say, will result not in the formation of a new language, but in the victory of one and defeat of the other of these languages.

As regards the other formula of Stalin, taken from the speech at the 16th Party Congress, in the section relating to the fusion of languages into one common language, it has in mind an entirely different epoch, namely—the epoch *after the victory of socialism* on a world scale, when world imperialism will no longer exist, the exploiting classes will be overthrown, national and colonial oppression will be eliminated, the national isolation and mutual distrust of the nations will be replaced by mutual confidence and the rapprochement of nations, national equality will be carried into life, the policy of oppression and assimilation of languages will be eliminated, co-operation among nations will be organized, and the national languages will have the possibility freely to enrich one another on the basis of co-operation. It is understandable that the suppression and defeat of some languages and the victory of other languages is out of the question under such conditions. In this case we will have not two languages, of which one is suffering defeat and the other emerges victorious from the struggle, but hundreds of national languages from which at first the most enriched single zonal languages will emerge as a result of lengthy economic, political and cultural co-operation of the nations, and subsequently the zonal languages will fuse into one common international language, which will of course be neither German, nor Russian, nor English, but a new language which has absorbed

the best elements of the national and zonal languages.

Consequently, the two different formulas correspond to two different epochs in the development of society, and precisely because they correspond to them, the two formulas are correct—each for its own epoch.

To demand that these formulas should not be mutually contradictory, that they should not exclude each other, is just as absurd as it would be absurd to demand that there should be no contradiction between the epoch of the domination of capitalism and the epoch of the domination of socialism, that socialism and capitalism should not exclude each other.

Textualists and Talmudists regard Marxism, the separate deductions and formulas of Marxism, as a collection of dogmas which "never" change, regardless of the changes in the condition of development of society. They think that if they memorize these deductions and formulas by heart and begin to cite them in every manner, they will be able to solve any problem, calculating that the memorized deductions and formulas will be of use to them for all times and countries, for all cases in life. But this can be the reasoning only of those people who see the letter of Marxism, but do not see its essence, who memorize the texts of deductions and formulas of Marxism, but do not understand their content.

Marxism is the science of the laws of development of nature and society, the science of the revolution of the oppressed and exploited masses, the science of the victory of socialism in all countries, the science of the building of the communist society. Marxism as a science cannot stand still; it develops and perfects itself. In the course of its development Marxism cannot but become enriched by new experience, by new knowledge; consequently, its separate formulas and deductions cannot but change in the course of time, cannot but be replaced by new formulas and deductions corresponding to the new historical tasks. Marxism does not recognize any immutable deductions and formulas, applicable to all epochs and periods. Marxism is an enemy of all dogmatism.

J. STALIN

July 28, 1950

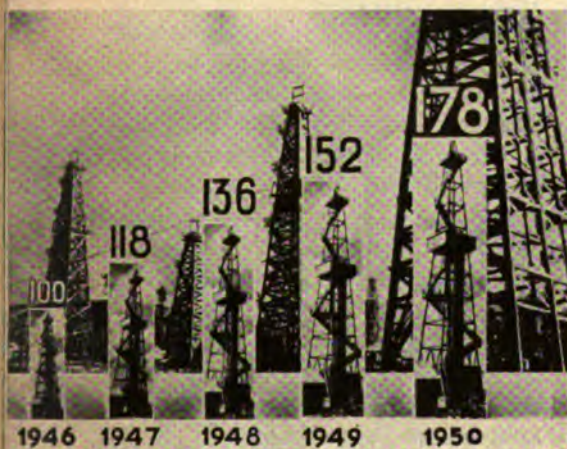
Triumph of Planned Economy



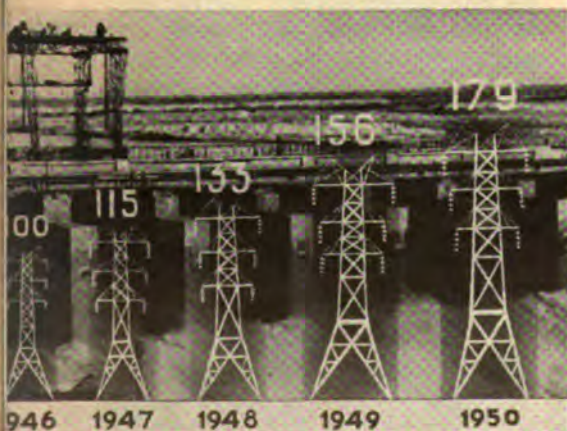
PIG IRON



COAL



OIL



ELECTRIC POWER

THE Soviet people have received with great satisfaction the Statement of the Central Statistical Administration of the Council of Ministers of the USSR on the Results of the Fulfillment of the State Plan for the Development of the National Economy in the Second Quarter of 1950.

Each citizen sees in the figures of this document new evidence of the vital force and advantages of the planned socialist economy. Every worker in the land of socialism again sees fresh substantiation of his conviction that his share in the common efforts and labor of the people is yielding good results.

The Soviet economy, in the second quarter of the current year, continued its steady onward advance which resulted in a further improvement of the material well-being of the people. The plan for the second quarter as regards gross output of Soviet industry was fulfilled to the extent of 103 per cent. The plan for industrial production in the first half of 1950 was likewise surpassed.

Continuous growth in all branches of Soviet production is a law of development of socialist economy. Plans in the USSR rest upon a scientific foundation; they are based on a profound knowledge of the laws of development of the economy of socialism. Public ownership of the means of production is their inviolable basis. These plans are implemented by the selfless labor of the workers, peasants, and the intelligentsia, who well know that the factories and plants in the USSR belong to the people, that the chief incentive to the development of production in the USSR is not profit, but improvement in the life of the working people, the fullest satisfaction of their requirements. That is why plans in the USSR always meet with the ardent support of the people, and, as a rule, are overfulfilled.

The successes of planned socialist economy are reflected in the swift pace of its growth. Compared with the cor-

responding periods of 1949, industrial output increased by 22 per cent in the first quarter of the current year and by 21 per cent in the second quarter. The annual rate of growth of Soviet industry has averaged 23 per cent in the postwar Five-Year Plan period. This tempo of growth of Soviet industry during the last 20 years amounted to 20 per cent, whereas the average annual growth in the main capitalist countries was only 2 per cent. Ten to one—such is the correlation in the rate of growth between socialist and capitalist industry; such is the clear evidence of the superiority of the economic system of socialism.

The same socialist law of steady growth of production also operates in Soviet agriculture, which is based on collective labor and is carried on according to plan. Preliminary figures show that compared with 1949, the crop areas for this year's harvest increased by nearly 6,000,000 hectares. A considerable share of this increase falls to the crop areas under wheat, cotton, sugar beet, and flax. The harmonious labor of Soviet peasants on the collectively-owned fields, equipped with first-rate machines, has brought considerable successes. This year's sowing was carried out in shorter periods and the quality of the work was high. Technically well-equipped, the workers of the collective and state farms and machine-and-tractor stations have set about gathering the harvest in an organized fashion.

Soviet agriculture takes first place in the world for its modern technical equipment. The level of mechanization of work on the Soviet fields is now higher than before the Second World War. In the current year, agriculture in the USSR has again received from industry many modern, highly-productive machines. For instance, by July 1 of this year, the number of harvester combines employed in agriculture in the USSR was 20 per cent more and the

1 hectare equals 2.471 acres.

umber of motor trucks 22 per cent more than by the same date of 1949. The extension of crop areas, the good prospects for the harvest, the new increase of livestock achieved in animal husbandry in the past quarter arouse a feeling of joy in every Soviet citizen. People in the USSR know that their standard of living will improve and national consumption increase in direct proportion to the growth in the quantity of agricultural and industrial goods produced. Socialism ensures an unlimited growth in the capacity of the domestic market and, consequently, unlimited possibilities for expansion of production. That is why the problem of finding markets for commodities does not exist in the Soviet Union, and it would never occur to anybody to diminish crop areas or to destroy goods or maintain high prices.

The living standard of Soviet people is steadily rising quarter after quarter, year after year. This is shown in the statement of the Central Statistical Administration of the Council of Ministers of the USSR.

The number of factory and office workers employed in the national economy increased by 2,400,000 in the second quarter of the current year, as compared with the second quarter of 1949. The personnel in industry, agriculture and forestry, construction and transport increased by 1,900,000. These figures mirror the healthy basis for the development and progress of the socialist economy. Such a huge increase in the number of employed persons, coupled with the absence of unemployment in the country, is a result of the tremendous growth of production.

The increase in the number of employed persons, along with the constant rise in labor productivity (which in the second quarter of this year rose by 12 per cent) signifies first of all a growth in the earnings of the working people. Furthermore, the policy of systematically reducing retail prices of consumer goods in the USSR and of increasing state expenditures on education, public health, and social insurance lead to a considerable rise in real wages. This is confirmed by the systematic increase in national consumption.

In the second quarter of 1950, after the March cut in retail prices of all

goods of mass consumption, the sale of commodities in state and co-operative trade increased by 30 per cent, as compared with the same period of last year. The sales of such goods as fabrics, footwear, clothing, knitgoods, stockings, etc., increased by 37 per cent, and the sales of foodstuffs rose by 25 per cent. This shows the rise in the incomes of the population, the improvement of the material condition of the people.

The network of hospitals, polyclinics and health resort institutions were further expanded in the second quarter. Medical assistance, which is provided in the USSR free of charge to all citizens, has been considerably improved, as compared with prewar times. For instance, by the beginning of the second quarter, the proportion of doctors per 100 hospital beds was nearly 1.5 times that of 1940.

Working people of the USSR make wide use of the opportunities for rest and recreation provided by the State. Nearly 10,000,000 persons have already been on vacation during the quarter under review. Such vacations with full pay by the State are granted in the USSR to all factory and office workers. Many of them are spending their vacation in sanatoriums and rest homes, the cost of their stay there being either entirely or largely defrayed out of the state social insurance fund.

It should be added also that the graduating contingents in the junior high and high schools, as well as in the schools for young workers and village youth, were 25 per cent more than those in 1949. Circulation of books published in the first half of this year increased by 15 per cent as compared with the same period of 1949. These figures testify to the further progress in culture in the USSR.

The Soviet people confidently entered the second half of the current year fully knowing that they are not menaced by any crises, depressions or unemployment. The socialist economy is free from such shocks. Socialism ensures work and earnings to everybody; it steadily raises the well-being and culture of the working people. The peace-loving foreign policy of the Soviet Government ensures to the people the opportunity of successfully building a communist society in the USSR.



PASSENGER CARS



TRACTORS



PAPER



SALE OF SILKS



J. V. Stalin with the initiators of the Stakhanov movement at the All-Union Conference of Stakhanovites, November 1935.

"The Stakhanov movement is a movement of working men and women which will go down in the history of our socialist construction as one of its most glorious pages.

"... Is it not clear that the Stakhanovites are innovators in our industry, that the Stakhanov movement represents the future of our industry, that it contains the seed and the future rise in the cultural and technical level of the working class, that it opens to us the path by which alone can be achieved those high indices of productivity of labor which are essential for the transition from socialism to communism and for the elimination of the distinction between mental labor and manual labor."

—J. V. Stalin

Fifteen Years of the Stakhanov Movement

By Vladimir Voroshin

Assistant Foreman of the Trekhgornaya Textile Mills, Stalin Prize Winner

IT happened on the night of August 30, 1935, in one of the pits of the Donets coal basin. Alexei Stakhanov, a miner, set a record for labor productivity unprecedented in those days: he extracted 102 tons of coal in one shift, which comprised 14 quotas.

News of this splendid labor initiative sped swiftly all over the country. Hundreds and thousands of people followed the example of Alexei Stakhanov. After his remarkable achievement many workers in the machinery and metallurgical industries, on the railways, in oil fields and ore mines, at textile, footwear and food factories, by employing new methods of labor, substantially exceeded the established standards and produced greater output.

Men and women who followed Stakhanov's example, who arranged their work in a new way and substantially topped their quotas, were named Stakhanovites, and the movement of leading Soviet workers for high produc-

tivity is called the Stakhanov movement. The ranks of the Stakhanovites expanded from month to month, embracing ever broader sections of workers. From industry this patriotic movement spread to agriculture too. In November, 1935, an All-Union Conference of Stakhanovites was held in Moscow in the Kremlin Palace. It became a historic occasion. At this conference the leader of the Soviet people J. V. Stalin and his colleagues, the leaders of the Communist Party and the Soviet Government, met the initiators of the new social movement. Tens of Stakhanovites spoke in the Kremlin, describing their new methods of work which ensure a tremendous increase in labor productivity. The conference concluded with a speech by J. V. Stalin who gave a profound analysis of the causes which gave rise to the Stakhanov movement and developed into a movement of the entire people. Stalin also showed the significance of this movement for build-

ing a communist society in the USSR.

The Stakhanov movement started spontaneously, from below. It matured in the midst of the people. It is for this reason that Stalin called it the most vital and irrepressible movement of our times. These words proved to be prophetic—the Stakhanov movement spread far and wide, embracing millions of people, and became the most important factor in the progress of Soviet economy.

A fundamental improvement in the material position of the workers served first and foremost as the foundation of the Stakhanov movement. Life improved, became more joyous. The year 1935 was the second year of the second Stalin Five-Year Plan which brought the Soviet people substantial economic and cultural achievements and a new rise in the living standard of the working people.

The Soviet State has not only given the people freedom and political power,



Ivan Dremov

Alexei Baikov

Elena Ososhkina

Ata Niyazov

Maria Bondar

Representatives of the multimillioned army of Soviet Stakhanovites in industry and agriculture.

but it also made them the owners of the factories and mills, lands, banks and railways. The October Revolution has given the people the prerequisites for a well-to-do and cultured life, because it has delivered them from the fear of unemployment, from crises. It has ensured them work, good wages, improved their living conditions, and advanced them culturally. It was on this basis of the improvement of the material position of the masses that the Stakhanov movement has developed.

Another source of the Stakhanov movement is the absence of exploitation in the USSR. People in Soviet society work for themselves, for society, and not for capitalists, since there are none in the USSR. Had the factories and mills in the USSR belonged to private owners, there would have been no Stakhanov movement in the country at all. Under those conditions the worker would have had no stimulus for attaining higher productivity. No matter how hard the worker would toil, the capitalist would be the one to gain, because the profits created by the labor of the workers would go into the pocket of the capitalist. It is not surprising that in tsarist Russia, under conditions of capitalist production, just like today in the capitalist countries, there was nothing resembling the Stakhanov movement. Such a movement of the popular masses themselves is possible only in a society where the people themselves are the owners of the means of production and where the workers are free from exploitation. This is also shown by the experience of the people's democracies, where socialist competition and the Stakhanov movement are acquiring ever broader scope.

The Stakhanov movement appeared on the basis of new technological move-

ments, it is organically linked with the tremendous technical progress registered in the USSR. It is known that in the prewar years the Soviet Union effected a broad program of industrializing the country. A vast number of new plants and mills was built in the USSR and branches of industry organized, the like of which tsarist Russia did not have, such as the metallurgical, automobile, tractor, chemical, and other industries. The old prerevolutionary industry was also reconstructed on a new technical base. By mastering this new technique, which the Soviet Union obtained as a result of socialist industrialization, foremost Soviet workers attained a notable increase in labor productivity.

J. V. Stalin said that Stakhanovites are people with culture and technical knowledge who show examples of precision and accuracy in work, who are able to appreciate the time factor in work, and who have learned to count not only the minutes, but also the seconds. The majority of them have taken the technical minimum courses and are continuing their technical education. They are marching boldly forward, smashing antiquated technical standards and creating new and higher standards; they are introducing amendments into the designed capacities and economic plans. These are people who have completely mastered the technique of their job and are able to squeeze out of technique the maximum that can be squeezed out of it.

The Stakhanov movement is an inseparable part and the highest form of socialist competition which has developed in the USSR since power in the country has gone over into the hands of the people and the workers and peasants themselves began to administer their economy. Since then people have

a direct interest in the results of their work, and they try to work to the best of their ability. They know that in the USSR everything that is being created by the labor of workers and collective farmers goes for developing socialist industry and agriculture and for improving the culture and life of the people, for raising the living standard of the working folk.

Enemies of socialism maintain that economic life can successfully develop only if there is free enterprise, only under the conditions of private property and free competition. However, the experience of building socialism in the USSR and the experience of the people's democracies which have taken to the road of socialist development testify to the opposite. Competition is a fierce struggle. Competition says: Finish off those lagging behind to assert your domination. The principle of competition is the defeat and death of some in order to assert the domination of others.

Socialist competition is based on entirely different principles and is different in content. Its principle is comradeship to those who lag behind by those in the lead in order to attain a general advance. Hence it is not surprising that socialist competition has become a matter of primary concern to the working people, and tens of millions in the USSR participate in it. It has become a powerful incentive for the advance of Soviet society.

Thanks to all-out socialist competition and the Stakhanov movement, the Soviet State has attained outstanding successes in developing its economy and improving the position of the people. Industrial output in the USSR now is more than 12 times above that of tsarist Russia. For the level of technology the Soviet Union now holds first place in the world.

The Soviet Union has also registered substantial achievements in its postwar development. Notwithstanding the destruction wrought by the war and Hitlerite occupation, the Soviet State completed the economic recovery of the country in the first four years of the postwar Five-Year Plan and has now risen to a level higher than before the war. Soviet industry now produces 1.5 times more output than in 1940.

There is no unemployment in the USSR. It is impossible in a socialist economy, where the means of production are in the hands of the people and the economy develops in accordance with a plan, where the main stimulus for development of production is not the drive for profits, but the fullest satisfaction of the people's requirements. In the Soviet Union every citizen is ensured work and good earnings.

The development of the Stakhanov movement has been especially rapid in the postwar period. For example, on the initiative of lathe operators Bykov, Bortkevich, and others, the movement for high-speed methods of work developed extensively in industry. Hundreds and thousands of workers in the engineering industry now machine parts with a speed of 2,300 to 2,600 feet per minute, attaining tremendous productivity.

In the steel industry Kochetkov, Bolotin, Amosov, Chesnokov and many other workers apply methods of accelerated steel melting, cutting the time of a melt by two to three hours compared with the schedule. This gives a substantial increase in the production of metal.

On the initiative of Shavlyugin, Shirkov, Rakhmanin, and other workers, the method for swift bricklaying has been mastered in construction, as a result of which the labor productivity of bricklayers has increased several times over.

A patriotic movement for bringing up the average daily run of a locomotive to 500 kilometers* was started on the railways by locomotive engineers Glubokov, Blazhenov, Shumilov and others. Last May the USSR already had 14,000 locomotive crews which entered into competition for a 500-kilometer daily run.

On the proposal of Alexander Churikh, foreman of the Krasnokholm Woolen Mill, competition of workers for excellent output only was started, and it assumed colossal scope. The

spread of this movement can be judged from the fact that in light industry alone more than 500,000 workers are taking part in competition for excellent quality of output. This competition has been taken up in all branches of industry, on the railways, and in agriculture.

Competition for economy in the use of raw materials, supplies, and fuel, for accelerating the turnover of working funds, etc. has assumed a large scope.

The number of Stakhanovites grows constantly. More than 90 per cent of all workers, engineering and technical personnel, and other employees now take part in socialist competition in the USSR. Now not only individual workers and brigades exceed their quotas; entire sections, shops and whole enterprises work in Stakhanov fashion. At such factories and shops every worker exceeds his production assignments regularly. The transition to collective Stakhanov work is a new stage in the development of the Stakhanov movement, and it means a further tremendous increase in labor productivity.

The foremost workers, the Stakhanovites, enjoy attention and respect in the USSR. And this is understandable. The USSR is a State of the working people. Hence men of labor, heroes of production who set an example of a conscientious attitude to their job, who produce a large output, are acclaimed and encouraged by the Government and the whole people. Thus, foremost workers are decorated with orders and medals, they are awarded Stalin Prizes. The people elect them to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. The lofty title of Hero of Socialist Labor is conferred on them by special decrees of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. There are already some thousands of Heroes of Socialist Labor in industry, on the railways, and in agriculture. They have earned this title by their valorous, irreproachable labor, by their initiative as trail blazers, which resulted in fundamental improvements of production methods and a rise in labor productivity. The best workers are also encouraged materially: the plants and ministries give them money premiums. The experience of the Stakhanovites is popularized in the press.

My own experience is confirmation of all this. I work at the Trekhgornaya Textile Mills as assistant foreman. On the proposal of my brigade of weavers a movement for high efficiency on the

job was started at our mills, then at all other textile mills, and subsequently throughout Soviet industry. My initiative was highly appraised by the Government, and last spring I was awarded a Stalin Prize. For the 150th anniversary of our mills tens of our workers, myself included, were decorated by the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. The Soviet press has written much about the work of my brigade. I frequently deliver lectures and reports on the organization of labor in my brigade. I am often invited to visit other mills to share our experience with their personnel.

I, like all men of labor in the USSR, feel the great solicitude of our Government.

Fifteen years ago, at the All-Union Conference of Stakhanovites, J. V. Stalin said:

"Today the Stakhanovites are still few in number, but who can doubt that tomorrow there will be ten times more of them? Is it not clear that the Stakhanovites are innovators in our industry, that the Stakhanov movement represents the future of our industry, that it contains the seed of the future rise in the cultural and technical level of the working class, that it opens to us the path by which alone can be achieved those high indices of productivity of labor which are essential for the transition from socialism to communism and for the elimination of the distinction between mental labor and manual labor."

These words of the great Stalin have proved to be prophetic. The Stakhanov movement has spread like a broad river throughout the country. Labor productivity of Soviet workers rises steadily, and it has already surpassed the prewar level. Many thousands of Stakhanovites who have mastered to perfection the technique of their job have risen in their creative pioneering efforts to the level of engineers and technicians. The Stakhanov movement has become a mighty factor in the progress of Soviet society, it has played an outstanding part in the building of socialism in the USSR. Today this most vital and irrepressible movement of our times accelerates the transition of the Soviet land from socialism to communism, where the great social principle of human society: "From each according to his abilities, to each according to his needs," will be realized.

* 1 kilometer = .62137 of a mile.

Workers in Countries of People's Democracy Follow Example of Soviet Stakhanovites



BULGARIAN MINERS. Manol Cholev, center, tells his colleagues how to adopt his advanced methods to increase coal production. M. Cholev followed the methods of Soviet Stakhanovite L. Boriskin.



ROMANIAN WEAVER. Paraschiwa Matei, following Soviet workers' example, now tends 30 looms.



POLISH WORKER-INNOVATORS. Scene at a Warsaw conference of workers who have developed new methods to boost production.



HUNGARIAN STAKHANOVITES. Some 380 of the leading workers of the oil fields, mills, plants, and mines met recently in Budapest for a conference.

The Countries of People's Democracy Are Struggling for Peace

By S. Lavrukhin

HANGING over the gates of the Swierczewski Factory is a huge poster bearing the inscription: "Our reply to the warmongers is fulfillment of the annual plan by November 15, 1950." This is an obligation undertaken by the entire factory personnel. Like all the workers of Poland and the other countries of people's democracy, its members defend peace not only by statements expressing the will for peace, but by actions.

"The economic might of Poland with its 25,000,000 population, and its large and growing coal mining industry," wrote the *Polska Zbrojna* in this connection, "is an immeasurably important factor in the struggle for peace. By developing our economy, we are at the same time strengthening the economic might and defensive power of the entire anti-imperialist front, we are strengthening the forces of peace."

The Polish people are taking an active part in the struggle for peace. The

Stockholm Appeal of the Permanent Committee found a ready response in all corners of the country. The same may be said of Hungary, where in the course of two weeks 7,000,000 persons out of a population of 9,000,000 affixed their signatures to the Stockholm Appeal, and of Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Romania and Albania. In all of these countries the movement for the prohibition of the atomic weapon took on particularly broad dimensions from the very beginning. Their people are marching in the first ranks of the peace supporters throughout the world, for whom the Stockholm Appeal has served as a common, unifying platform.

The working people of the people's democracies are perfectly aware that the economic consolidation of their countries, which have become considerable factors of peace, and their economic successes are a tremendous contribution to the cause of peace.

That is why the peoples of Poland,

Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Bulgaria, Romania and Albania, demonstrating their strivings for peace by practically unanimously signing the Stockholm Appeal are at the same time struggling for peace by their selfless labor. This is their contribution to the cause of peace. Marian Kubiak, a young textile worker in Lodz, having pledged to fulfill his six-months' target two weeks ahead of schedule, declared:

"By producing more fabrics and improving quality I will at the same time struggle for the victory of peace."

While signing the Stockholm Appeal the workers all over Poland are undertaking new obligations in production. "By raising the productivity of labor we will support the struggle for peace," say the working people of Poland. Eighteen million signatures to the Stockholm Appeal have been collected in the country and at the same time, as a result of the realization of the productive obligations of the active peace fighters, the republic has received 9,000,000,000 zlotys' worth of additional produce.

Thousands of worker brigades, entire shops and plants have declared themselves working in honor of peace. In the Krakow Province alone more than 100 industrial enterprises have joined this movement. During the first days of the campaign 50 per cent of the workers of the Swierczewski Factory in Warsaw decided to work in honor of peace. Jan Stelmanski, a grinder, who usually produces 400 per cent of his quota, has undertaken to produce from 450 to 600 per cent during the period of working in honor of peace. More than 15,000 textile workers of Lodz, miners of the Zolberka Pit and the pits of the Walbrzych coal mining district, builders of the large workers' settlement in Muranov, and many others have joined the movement to work in honor of peace.

The working people of other countries where state power belongs to the people are strengthening the camp of peace, hence the cause of peace throughout the world, by their selfless labor.



TRADE-UNION EXHIBIT. Examples of rise of peaceful production were shown at the second postwar Congress of Trade-Unions in Warsaw.

The mass campaign for the collection of signatures to the Stockholm Appeal evoked a new upsurge in production at factories and on farms in Bulgaria. The workers of the Iskyr Paper Factory have already fulfilled the six-months' production plan. The builders of the Pazardjiksky Administration undertook to fulfill the annual construction plan two months ahead of schedule. Productivity of labor has already increased by 50 per cent, thanks to the improved organization of labor and application of machinery.

Building is a particularly honored profession in the new Bulgaria. And this is not surprising, for the entire country is in scaffolding. New factories and power plants are being erected, and new railroads and highways laid. A domestic industry is being created in Bulgaria which will be a guarantee of the national independence of the Bulgarian people and of stable peace in that part of the Balkans. That is why the words spoken by the builders of the Dimitrov Youth Brigade when they signed the Stockholm Appeal ring with such truth:

"We are placing our signatures not only here, to the Stockholm Appeal of the Permanent Committee, but also on the Bulgarian land by constructing new factories and mills, strengthening the economic might of our People's Bulgaria and the whole of the anti-imperialist democratic camp at whose head stands the Soviet Union—the powerful and invincible bastion of peace."

The machine builders and iron and steel workers of Hungary are in complete solidarity with the Bulgarian builders. Having completed the Three-Year Plan in two years and five months, the Hungarian workers are successfully realizing the Five-Year Plan which aims at changing Hungary from an agrarian-industrial into an industrial-agrarian country. The results of the first quarter show that the Hungarian people are successfully coping with this task. The entire industry of the country exceeded the last quarterly production plan by 8.5 per cent.

The new peace-loving Hungary has become an active, increasingly significant and weighty factor for peace. The Hungarian people have solidly entered the struggle of the peoples of the world for peace. Proof of this is seen in the broadly developed peace movement in the country. In a few days the republic completed the collection of signatures



BUCHAREST SHOP. Emil Roscu (left) and Ion Burlan turn out double quotas in the locomotive and car yards in the Romanian capital.

to the Appeal of the Stockholm session of the World Peace Congress. More than 7,000,000 factory and office workers, peasants, workers of mental and manual labor, servicemen and students, Catholics and Protestants affixed their signatures to this historic document. In this way they voted for peace, against the atom bomb, and once more demonstrated their close unity with the international front of peace.

The singleness of will of the Hungarian people to defend the cause of peace is seen also in the activities of the 27,000 peace committees functioning in the Hungarian towns and countryside.

Peace brigades, whose members have undertaken to struggle for peace by selfless labor, have sprung up at different enterprises in the country. The first of such brigades appeared in the transformer shop of the Budapest Power Plant. It fulfilled the Three-Year Plan a month earlier than the country as a whole. The workers of the power plant refer to the members of this brigade and its leader, Laszlo Tor, as "our soldiers of peace." Their daily contribution to the cause of peace is 200 per cent fulfillment of the production target.

The working people of the people's democracies consider it their sacred duty to make their contribution to the great cause of peace. Romanian students attending institutions of higher learning in the Soviet Union, in their letter to

the Permanent Peace Committee of the Romanian People's Republic, in connection with signing the Stockholm Appeal write:

"Living here, among the great Soviet people, and having before us the brilliant example of the Soviet people—resolute fighters for peace and the happiness of the peoples—we understand perfectly well that we must fight against the instigators of a new war. We undertake to master Soviet science and technology in order to make our contribution to the great struggle for peace waged by the honest people of our country and the entire world."

Eighteen million signatures in Poland to demand the prohibition of the atom bomb, more than 10,000,000 in Romania, 9,500,000 in Czechoslovakia, more than 7,000,000 in Hungary, almost 6,000,000 in Bulgaria . . . This is eloquent proof of the fact that the people of these countries have as one man voted for peace and are fully resolved to defend it with all their strength.

The decisions of the London session of the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress added new vigor to the struggle of the peace supporters. Today, when the fate of humanity is at stake, when only two paths lie before every man and woman, the people of the countries of genuine democracy have already chosen their path. They have taken to the path of peace and are actively fighting for world peace.

Youth of All Nations Have United in Struggle To Preserve World Peace

By S. Romanovsky

Deputy-Chairman of the Soviet Youth Anti-Fascist Committee, Secretary of the World Federation of Democratic Youth

EVERY day brings new millions of people into the powerful ranks of those who fight for peace and democracy, against the warmongers. The peoples of all countries abhor war, they are against war and are closing their ranks in order to avert it. This is shown by the world-wide movement for collecting signatures to the Stockholm Appeal. The Stockholm Appeal does not demand of those to whom it is addressed that they make any concessions in their political, religious, and moral convictions. Its contents are exceedingly clear: if you do not want your children to perish under wrecked buildings, your cities to be turned into ruins, fire to envelop your croplands—sign the appeal to ban the atomic weapon.

All honest people, people of different nationalities, convictions, and ages, are affixing their signatures to the Stockholm Appeal—among them are the dockers of Marseille and priests of Naples, scientists of Cambridge and lumbermen of the Argentine, students of Prague and Hindu peasants.

The democratic youth are taking an active part in the struggle of all of progressive mankind against the forces of reaction. In all corners of the globe the advanced youth are struggling for peace, for democracy, for their better future. The struggle of the youth is not isolated, and not haphazard; it is directed by the progressive youth organizations. Standing at the head of the struggling youth of the world is the World Federation of Democratic Youth, uniting in its ranks 70,000,000 young people.

"Forward to lasting peace, democracy, national independence of nations, and a better future!"—this call of the WFDY now resounds throughout the world. Fighting under this slogan for peace and their rights are the youth of the capitalist countries; it is with these words on their lips that the youths and girls of the colonial countries are fighting for



YOUNG PEOPLE SIGN FOR PEACE. Senior school students, who have arrived in Moscow on a tour from various cities, place their names under the Stockholm Peace Appeal.

freedom and national independence.

The Executive Committee of the World Federation of Democratic Youth held its session in Berlin last June. The further tasks of the democratic youth in the peace movement were discussed at the session. In his report on this question Guy de Boisson, President of the WFDY, said that "it is necessary to try to get all the youths and girls to understand that their first obligation is the defense of peace; it is necessary that they become fully conscious of the danger of war, and that this danger can and must be averted by joint efforts together with all the men and women striving for peace."

Speaking about the Stockholm Appeal, Guy de Boisson stressed the necessity for the youth to take an active part in the collection of millions of signatures to the Appeal.

These two words—"Stockholm Appeal"—are close to the hearts of millions of plain people. These two words, at

the same time, cause alarm and fury in the imperialist circles.

The Appeal of the Stockholm session of the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress is justly called the appeal of peace and life, and those who collect the signatures to the Appeal at factories, in villages, in subways, in homes, on streets, and in theaters, are aptly named by the people "heralds of peace" and "envoys of peace." And among them are many of the youth.

The French youth have undertaken to collect 7,000,000 signatures to the Stockholm Appeal. They have challenged the Italian youth to competition. The youth of Paris have challenged the youth of Rome and Berlin, having undertaken to collect 700,000 signatures. The youth of Bordeaux are competing with the youth of Genoa, the youth of Pas-de-Calais with the youth of Brussels. This competition has developed throughout France: between district organizations of the Union of Republican Youth,

between schools, factories, etc. New recruits take the Appeal to the barracks in order to collect signatures there.

In Austria, in the sixth district of Vienna, 90 members of the Union of Socialist Youth have signed the Stockholm Appeal in spite of the protest of the leadership which had forbidden signature collectors to enter the premises of their organizations. The same thing has happened in the small town of Karlbeck, where even the leaders of the local Socialist organizations have signed the Appeal, underlining thereby that only the central leadership of the Socialist youth of Austria is against the banning of atomic war.

Collection of signatures took place in the people's democracies with the active support of the population. Among the Hungarian youth, for example, there was a regular competition for the right to be first to sign the Stockholm Appeal. The collection of signatures has ended in the country. The Appeal was signed by 7,231,320 people. More than 10,000,000 signatures were collected by Romania, almost 6,000,000 in Bulgaria, etc. The success of the campaign for signatures to the Stockholm Appeal is due in no small measure to the efforts of the youth of these countries.

A broad movement for unity among the young peace supporters is now developing in all countries. Powerful unity between various sections of the youth,

boys and girls of different political views and religions, is now developing.

It is precisely this mighty unity, which has grown stronger in the course of the signature campaign to the Stockholm Appeal, which inspired and impelled the young French Catholic, Vigny Chatillon to act; not only did he himself enthusiastically sign the Appeal, but he collected hundreds of signatures among his comrades.

The Stockholm Appeal also urged such people as Jozsef Fose, a Catholic priest of the 13th District of Budapest, to take a stand. He declared: "I do not engage in politics, but I consider it my sacred duty to declare my attitude on the question of peace and war by signing the Appeal of the Stockholm session. I believe that none other than the gentlemen who are unleashing a new war and are acquainted with the horrors of the previous wars only through the movies ought to be sent to the slaughter and not the people who have experienced so much suffering."

Ever wider sections of the youth of different countries, people of different political opinions and religious beliefs, are joining the struggle for peace and are signing the Stockholm Appeal. They know that every signature to the Stockholm Appeal is a blow at the warmongers, a signature to the indictment of imperialism.

The Soviet Union has always guarded peace. The Soviet people, led by the great Stalin, are the most courageous, the most consistent and inflexible fighters for peace. The Soviet people are working in the name of peace and life, in the name of happiness of mankind. It is in the name of peace and life that we are fulfilling the age-old dreams of mankind—building communism. In order to accomplish this we have no need to seize foreign lands or to organize mass production of atom bombs. We are fighting and working for mankind and not against it, because man is the dearest possession of our society. Destruction and death are hateful and alien to Soviet people. It is precisely on these noble principles that our youth are educated. Free creators from birth, they want to build and not to destroy.

By building new houses, increasing the output of steel, planting trees, and raising the wheat and cotton crop yields, the Soviet youth not only help the people to improve their lives still further,



PEACE WATCH. V. I. Matyukhin of Moscow meets his quota by 200 per cent in honor of the peace movement.

but are fighting for peace by strengthening their country.

All the honest and impartial people who have visited the Soviet Union say: "A country in which the people are so engrossed in peaceful labor cannot be planning war." These people have understood the main, the principal substance of the Soviet State.

Aggressive war can never be born in a country where the people are in power, where there are no crises and unemployment, no exploiting classes, where the people are brought up in the spirit of internationalism and any colonial aspirations are alien to them. The Soviet socialist system absolutely precludes any kind of military expansion.

The mass collection of signatures to the Stockholm Appeal was completed in the Soviet Union on August 1. The entire adult population, totaling 115,275,940, signed. In signing the Appeal the Soviet people voted for peace, for the peace-loving policy of the Soviet Government. And the Soviet youth voted for peace together with all the people. The youth know that they have millions of comrades-in-struggle in all the countries of the world, people of various nationalities and political views, but linked with them by the burning desire to save peace.

The forces of peace are immeasurably greater than the forces of war.



YOUNG WORKERS SIGN. State farm team leader E. I. Shosh signs the Stockholm Appeal.

Ignorance on Questions of International Law

Izvestia Editorial

THE events in Korea hold the center of attention in the world community. Quite naturally, the Security Council, bearing the chief responsibility for maintaining international peace and security and charged with the duty of helping to establish and maintain international peace, must take all steps necessary for carrying out this most important duty. It is known that on the very first day its turn came to preside over the Security Council the Soviet Union submitted proposals on the peaceful settlement of the Korean question, simultaneously presenting a draft resolution calling for a cessation of the military operations in Korea and the withdrawal of the foreign troops from that country.

That proposal fully answers the purpose of re-establishing peace in Korea and meets the interests of all peace-loving peoples. In presenting its proposals to the Security Council the Soviet Government acted in conformity with the peace policy it has been pursuing consistently and unswervingly, attaching great importance to the United Nations, which is, as J. V. Stalin has said "an important instrument for maintaining peace and international security." The Soviet proposal, however, met with stubborn opposition from the Anglo-American bloc, which rejected the proposal and included in the Security Council agenda the question falsely designated as "Complaint Relating to Aggression against the Korean Republic."

In opposing the Soviet proposal for peacefully settling the Korean question and substituting for it their own proposal alleging aggression on the part of North Korea, the members of the Anglo-American bloc did not hesitate to falsify facts and patently to distort the conventional principles of international law and practice, revealing, in addition, notorious ignorance of international law.

The position taken by the representatives of the US and Britain with respect to the Soviet proposals makes it necessary to examine a very important question related to the problem of ag-

gression in the science of international law.

Among the series of cardinal principles of international law governing relations among states, the principle of the inadmissibility of foreign intervention in the internal affairs of states has been accorded universal recognition. Modern international law regards such intervention in the form of an attack by one state on another (aggression) as a most grave international crime.

International law strictly distinguishes between internal conflicts, civil wars, on the one side, and international conflicts, wars between states, on the other. The concept of aggression as signifying an attack by one state (the aggressor) on another state has been firmly established in international law, and it has never occurred to anybody to regard as aggression a struggle within a state, an internal conflict, civil war. And contrariwise, the intervention of foreign states in internal conflicts or civil wars in any country invariably has been characterized as a typical manifestation of aggression.

Let us mention a few universally known facts.

During the Civil War between the northern and southern states in America in the 60's of the past century, the armed forces of the northern states which had been attacked by the Southerners did not confine themselves to defending their territory, but, as is known, shifted the military operations over to the territory of the southern states. They defeated the troops of the slaveowners, who did not have the support of the people, and created the conditions for uniting America and for establishing the national unity of the USA. Everybody knows that it never occurred to anybody to proclaim either the Northerners or Southerners aggressors. When, however, the British Government attempted to support the Southerners, trying to utilize the Civil War in the United States in its own interests, and was preparing armed intervention in favor of the Southerners, this policy of

the British Government was, in accordance with the universally recognized principles of international law, justly characterized by world public opinion as a policy of intervention in internal affairs.

When in 1862-1867 the Government of Napoleon III intervened in the civil war in Mexico sending troops to that country, the Government of the United States demanded that the foreign troops be withdrawn from Mexico. In the American note addressed to the French Government, the operations of the French troops in Mexico were characterized as a violation of the "inalienable rights of the people of Mexico" and as intervention by force. Thus, in that instance too, it was not the military operations of one or the other party engaged in the civil war, but the intervention of a foreign state that was held to be aggression.

There are more recent instances too. During the civil war in China, of many years' duration, even the Government of the United States, which made the Kuomintang clique its protégé, never attempted to brand as aggressor either of the contending sides in China, although the aggressive policy of the United States itself toward China is well known. Why did not matters then reach the stage of open intervention by the United States in China? Because aggression against the people of China, nearly 500,000,000 strong, appeared even to the adventurers from Wall Street too risky an operation because they were afraid they would not be able to get away with it. In Korea, however, they embarked on their adventure believing it would be a walkover. But, as everybody now knows, these expectations have proved a disgraceful fiasco.

The facts cited above reveal that neither international law nor international practice has ever applied the concept of aggression to internal conflicts, or civil wars, inasmuch as they are conducted not between two states but between two sections of the people in one and the same country. That is precisely

the situation in Korea, where a civil war is going on between the Northerners and Southerners, between two sections of the Korean people temporarily split into two governing camps. The only aggressors in Korea are the states that keep their troops on the territory of that country, interfering in the struggle between the Northerners and Southerners, and in that way extending the sphere of military operations.

The concept of aggression is inapplicable to civil war. That is the position the Soviet Government has always maintained and still maintains. Suffice it to recall that as early as in 1933 the Security Committee of the League of Nations, consisting of the representatives of 17 states, including the USA, Britain, and France, approved in principle the definition of aggression proposed by the delegation of the Soviet Union. The Soviet Government that very year, 1933, concluded pacts with 11 states using that definition as a basis. In those treaties that state is held to be the attacking party (aggressor) which has committed one of the acts enumerated in the Convention: declaration of war against another state; invasion by the armed forces of one state of the territory of another, even if without a declaration of war; bombing by land, naval, or air forces of one state of the territory of another; naval blockade, and so on.

In his speech on August 3, Y. A. Malik, USSR representative in the Security Council, had every reason to declare that in the actions of the US in Korea are to be found all the elements of aggression indicated in the definition of aggression approved by the Security Committee of the League of Nations.

This practice of applying the concept of aggression on proper occasions against states found expression in a whole series of international acts—in the so-called Geneva Protocol of 1924, in the Protocol on Non-Intervention in the Internal and External Affairs of other states, signed in Buenos Aires in 1936, and in the American mutual aid pact concluded in Rio de Janeiro in 1947.

Thus it is indisputable that international law regards as aggression only an attack by one state on another, that is, what is had in view are inter-state, and not intra-state conflicts, not civil war. That is why a number of documents of international law relating to these ques-

tions contain the proviso that the existence of revolutionary or counterrevolutionary movements or civil war in a country shall not serve as justification for aggression.

The Charter of the United Nations organization, in charging the Security Council with taking measures necessary to maintain or re-establish international peace and security, specifies at the same time that "nothing contained in the present Charter shall authorize the United Nations to intervene in matters which are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any state" (Article 2, Section 7 of UN Charter).

The ignorance of the Anglo-American politicians, who, despite the universally accepted and firmly established principles and rules of international law and practice, are now trying to foist on the Security Council an obviously provocative decision "on aggression from North Korea," is surprising.

The question arises, therefore: Why does the US Government now, in disregard of history, international law, and common sense, brand the civil war in Korea as "aggression" on the part of the North Korean authorities?

It is not difficult to answer this question. The Government of the United States, conducting an aggressive, barbarous war against the Korean people, is trying to distract attention in the belief that ignorant, blind, or duped people

will be found who will take its word for it, and to please the Wall Street magnates will term aggression the self-sacrificing struggle waged by the Korean people for their national independence.

"North Korean aggression" is a screen behind which the organizers of American intervention in Korea and the State Department ignoramuses are trying to conceal their aggressive acts in Korea, their attack on the Korean people. It is common knowledge, however, that ignorance has never helped anybody.

No matter how much the American imperialists try, no matter how much their representative in the Security Council dodges, distorting the cardinal principles and rules of international law, no matter how, on orders from Washington, the obedient satellites of the USA vote in the organs of the UN, there is no force on earth that could represent as aggression the liberation movement of the Korean people who are fighting for national unity and independence.

These are the facts. The facts irrefutably establish that, from the point of view of international law and practice, the military operations conducted by the Government of the United States against the Korean people are armed aggression, and that the Government of the United States of America bears full responsibility for the aggression in Korea.

USSR Saved Mankind from Horrors Of Bacteriological Warfare

By Professor A. Trainin

Corresponding Member of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR

ONE of the most lethal and criminal forms of warfare is bacteriological warfare: it is the carrier of a death of torment to vast masses of people, and it is impossible to determine the range of its action. The bacteriological weapon was therefore banned long ago as a criminal means of warfare.

Unfortunately, not all the states reckon equally with this ban which was dictated by the interests of all mankind, and some states have cynically and criminally violated it.

As far back as during the First World War the German high command tried to spread glanders and anthrax among the cattle purchased by France in Latin America.

Hitler Germany made preparations for the conduct of bacteriological warfare on a titanic scale. Questioned at the Nuremberg trial of the principal war criminals, Major General Schreiber of the Medical Service testified that in June, 1943, the German high com-

mand convened a secret conference on questions of bacteriological warfare. Schreiber furthermore revealed that at the conference in question "the Chief of Staff announced that Adolf Hitler had instructed Reichsmarshal Goering to carry through all the measures for the preparation of bacteriological warfare."

In order to speed these preparations a special institute was set up near Poznan for producing plague germs and pests. This deadly weapon—the plague—said General Schreiber, was about to be used when the war ended. This scheme surpassed all the atrocities and war crimes examined at the Nuremberg trial, he said. Schreiber likewise acquainted the Tribunal with the reasons that prevented the execution of Hitler's heinous plot: the armies of the anti-Hitlerite coalition and the civilian population were saved from the plague by the fabulously rapid advance of the Soviet armies toward Germany's vital centers. It was the Soviet Army that saved mankind from the fascist plague.

Japan too was persistently conducting systematic preparations for bacteriological warfare long before the Second World War.

In 1936, at the time when the "anti-Comintern" pact was signed, a secret administration was set up on orders from Emperor Hirohito, a biologist by education; this outfit was hypocritically given the name of "Water Supply and Prophylaxis Administration of the Kwantung Army." The relation of this administration to water was expressed in the contamination of wells, and to prophylaxis—in the production of lethal microbes.

Detachments 731 and 100 attached to this administration were death factories constantly occupied with the production of germs. Detachment No. 731 was headed by the learned cannibal, Lieutenant General Ishii Shiro of the Medical Service. The "production capacity" of these death factories was colossal. According to the findings of the experts and the statements of witnesses and of the accused at the Khabarovsk trial, Detachment 731 manufactured no less than 30,000,000 billion microbes in one production cycle lasting only a few days! Since these astronomic figures are barely perceptible to the mind, the Japanese introduced a new method for

calculating bacteriological production. Detachment 731 produced monthly:

300 kilograms* of plague germs
600 kilograms of anthrax germs
1 ton of cholera germs

The production of lethal microbes was merely one of the stages in the preparations for bacteriological warfare; the next problem was to prepare the means of their dissemination. It has been well known for a long time that fleas are the best carriers of germs. And the Japanese military command therefore undertook the propagation of fleas. Fleas were likewise measured by the weight, like bread or butter. In one year Detachment 731 stocked 150 kilograms of fleas! The flea-factory required an appropriate nutritive medium, and the Japanese found rats to be the best medium for this purpose. Special detachments of disguised Japanese soldiers roamed the country chasing rats. A special price was paid for every rat. This rat-hunting campaign was successfully concluded, and the Japanese stocked 3,000,000 rats!

The Japanese are practical people. Spending millions on breeding rats, fleas and microbes, they were far from confining themselves to theoretical experiments. Bacteriological expeditions were dispatched by the Japanese Army on three occasions during the Second World War: in 1940, to Central China, in 1941 to Changteh, and one to the Trekhrechye area of the USSR in the same year, 1941.

These of course were insignificant sabotage raids compared with the possibilities of Detachments 731 and 100. Preparing an attack on the Soviet Union, the Japanese aggressors envisioned the extensive use of bacteriological weapons. They were conducting special reconnaissance of the border areas of the USSR. At the same time the Japanese ruling circles were elaborating monstrous plans for bacteriological warfare against China, the United States and Great Britain. The Japanese did not succeed in bringing the lethal forces of bacteriological warfare into full play. They were prevented by the Soviet Army.

After the defeat of Hitler Germany, the Soviet Union, true to its obligations as an ally, turned its arms against imperialist Japan. Operating together

* 1 kilogram equals 2.2046 pounds

with the Soviet Navy, the Soviet Army smashed the main striking force of Japan, the Kwantung Army, and forced the Japanese imperialists to unconditional surrender. As a result of these victories, the bacteriological war planned by the Japanese did not materialize. In the East too, the USSR saved the peoples on both sides of the ocean from the fascist plague.

At the Tokyo trial it was already known that the Japanese armies were preparing a "total" bacteriological war; it was also learned who was mainly responsible for these preparations. In September, 1946, the Soviet prosecution at the International Tribunal submitted the written testimony of the Japanese officers Kawashima and Karasawa which exposed the Japanese preparations for bacteriological warfare.

The criminal plans for the preparation of bacteriological warfare were disclosed at the Khabarovsk trial; records on this trial were recently published in the English language.* This book contains the testimony of the accused, evidence of witnesses, photostatic copies of instructions, orders and notices issued by the Japanese imperial headquarters and staff of the Kwantung Army which expose the preparations conducted by the Japanese imperialists for the mass annihilation of people with the bacteriological weapon. The 12 criminals brought to trial at Khabarovsk pleaded guilty, and merited punishment was meted out to them. But they are not the only persons responsible for the organization of the death laboratories. As is evident from the materials of the Khabarovsk trial, Emperor Hirohito played the main role in the organization of the preparations for bacteriological warfare. He personally outlined the organizational scheme of the Ishii detachment, and he gave daily guidance to the work of the bacteriological center. Leading roles in the organization of the germ factories and of the inhuman experiments on living people were played by the following in addition to that of General Ishii Shiro: by Lieutenant General Kitano Masadzo of the Medical Service, Major General Wakamatsu Yudziro of

* *Materials on the Trial of Former Servicemen of the Japanese Army Charged with Manufacturing and Employing Bacteriological Weapons.* Foreign Languages Publishing House, Moscow, 1950.

the Veterinary Service, and Lieutenant General Kasahara Yukio, former chief of staff of the Kwantung Army.

These principal organizers and inspirers of the monstrous crimes against mankind must not be allowed to escape with impunity. The freedom-loving

peoples demand that they be brought to trial. On the basis of the clear and irrefutable materials of the Khabarovsk trial, the Soviet Government addressed a note to the Government of the USA proposing that the persons who bear principal responsibility for the prepara-

tion of bacteriological aggression be tried. The demand of the Soviet Union, which stands firmly on guard of the peace and security of the peoples, is the demand of all freedom-loving peoples who yearn for peace and detest the instigators of war.

Impressions of Their Visit to USSR Told by British Workers

A DELEGATION of the National Foundry Workers' Union of Britain which recently visited the USSR met representatives of the Soviet press at the editorial office of *Trud*, the newspaper of the Soviet trade-unions, on August 4. The delegation, headed by James Gardner, secretary-general of the union, arrived in Moscow on July 23 at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Metallurgical Industry Workers' Union. During its stay in the USSR the delegation also visited Sochi, Stalingrad, and Zaporozhye.

The trip to the USSR, Gardner said, was exceedingly interesting to the delegation. Its members tried to see as many things as possible and to utilize to the maximum the extensive opportunities so hospitably afforded them. They inspected everything that interested them, met many people, and received replies to their questions.

Gardner said that he wanted to dwell on two of the main and strongest impressions gained in the USSR. The first is the militant spirit and energy of the Soviet people, their ability to work intensively and to rest in a cultured way. The delegation was also impressed by the political consciousness of the working class of the USSR, its high political level.

The second thing he would like to dwell on, Gardner continued, is the tremendous impression made by the trip to Stalingrad and Zaporozhye. On visiting Stalingrad, members of the delegation understood the heroism of the Soviet people, the suffering they had endured. They saw the colossal destruction caused by the war during which the peoples of the USSR and of Britain were allies against the forces of fascism.

They saw the heroism of the rebuilders of Stalingrad, which is on a par with the heroism of its defenders in wartime.

A similar impression is made by Zaporozhye where new houses, palaces of culture, and plants have arisen on ruins. The delegation was highly gratified, Gardner declared, to see this truly great triumph of the Soviet people.

The head of the delegation stressed that in every place the British foundry workers had been they had observed the striving of the Soviet people for peace. The delegation, he said, fully shared these sentiments of the Soviet people.

Reginald Ward, member of the Executive Committee of the National Foundry Workers' Union, said that the delegation would tell the people of Britain in detail about everything they had seen in the Soviet Union. "We have seen the strikingly manifested striving of the people of the USSR for peace," he said, adding that the striving for peace among British workers was similarly intense.

Replying to the question as to what impression they had gained from the metallurgical plants of the USSR, the delegates mentioned the splendid working conditions in the foundries, the system of ventilation, cleanliness, and the abundance of fresh air. They were most of all struck by the absence of dust in the foundries of the Zaporozhye mills.

Fred Bullock mentioned the high labor productivity of Soviet Stakhanovite foundry workers. "We understand," he said, "that this is due to the social conditions which are different from those in capitalist Britain."

Members of the delegation said that they had acquainted themselves with the organization of trade-union activity at Soviet foundries.

Gardner told Soviet newspapermen that the tasks of British trade-unions differ fundamentally from those of Soviet trade-unions. The British unions have to fight under difficult conditions for a higher living standard and better working conditions.

The delegates spoke of the substantial achievements of social insurance in the USSR. William Simpson stressed that members of the delegation very much admired the sanatoriums, rest homes, and medical institutions they had seen. William Simpson emphasized the great solicitude of the Soviet State for children. He was most of all impressed, Simpson said, by the vigor with which the Soviet people were fighting for peace.

The delegates stated that upon return to Britain they would publish a report on their trip to the Soviet Union and try to inform the working people of the country on as broad a scale as possible about everything they had seen in the USSR.

In conclusion, James Gardner, the head of the delegation, voiced gratitude for the hearty reception its members received. He stressed that the working people of Britain were greatly interested in the life of the Soviet people. The delegation of foundrymen considered it its duty to tell the truth about the Soviet Union, about the successes and achievements of the working class of the USSR. The unembellished truth about the Soviet Union, Gardner said, is the best propaganda for the cause of peace. The friendship of the working class of the USSR and Great Britain is a guarantee of the consolidation of world peace.



MOLDAVIAN AGRICULTURAL SCENES. At the left: Gathering grapes on a Slobodzeya District collective farm. Moldavian vineyard production is rising. Right: Machine-and-Tractor Station. These self-propelled harvester combines serve the collective farms of the Rybnitsa District.

10th Anniversary of Moldavian SSR

In My Republic

By Bogdan Istru
Moldavian Poet

TEN years have passed since the establishment of the Moldavian SSR. August 2, 1940, is a golden date in the history of my people—the day that the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, acting in accord with the cherished desires of the working people of the Moldavian Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic and those of Bessarabia, which was newly liberated from the yoke of the Romanian boyars, adopted the law on the establishment of the Moldavian SSR.

Ten years, and what historical trans-

formations have already been effected! How much creative energy has been awakened for a vigorous, rich life! What personalities have emerged from the midst of the people! These people are as free, happy, and talented as those who have been their mentors—the people of the older Soviet Republics.

There are no landlords, no bankers or kulak-exploiters in my republic. Exploitation of man by man does not exist in our country. The masses of working people are shaping their own lives, with

their own hands and at their own free will. All branches of human endeavor are seething with creative activity. The national economy is developing and growing stronger from year to year, the living standard of the working people is rising rapidly, and the culture of the republic is progressing.

There is so much work to be done everywhere that the very word "unemployment" has become archaic. The socialist system has uprooted the weeds that choked the splendid avenues of life

and has opened up boundless prospects to the Moldavian workers, peasants, and working intellectuals.

The Moldavian peasants, having convinced themselves of the superiority of the system of collective farming, organized agricultural co-operatives throughout the whole of the republic's territory. More than 90 per cent of the peasants joined them. They know that the collective farms are bringing abundance and prosperity and a release from arduous physical labor to the peasants. The machine-and-tractor stations servicing the collective farms are technically well equipped. Functioning in the republic are 109 machine-and-tractor stations which have enormous parks of tractors, combine harvesters, and other agricultural machines.

The Moldavian land has undergone a change. In place of the narrow strips barely able to feed the peasants, there spread enormous tracts of collective farm land. On the banks of the Dniester, Reut, and Kagulnik, where at one time there was nothing but stones and wild burrs, there now appear shoots of young leafy trees in forest belts, the buildings of hydroelectric stations, and irrigation structures. There, where for hundreds of years stretched barren lands scorched by the southern sun, where even the hardy wild savory could not survive, the powerful machines upturning the virgin soil unworked for ages, effected wonders: a vast sea of the new variety of wheat, the "Odessa-3" is now swaying on the plowed steppes.

The collective farm system has produced many outstanding masters of high crop yields; a close bond has developed between the workers of the collective farm fields and men of science. Would it not have seemed miraculous in old Bessarabia during the rule of the boyars and landlords that a hectare* should yield a harvest of 3.25 tons of wheat, such as is being gathered each year by the team leader Maria Bostan, Hero of Socialist Labor on the Sergei Lazo Collective Farm, Tiraspol District? Would it have been possible in the past to achieve a harvest of 12.7 tons of grapes to the hectare, the annual harvest of Avksenti Kachurovsky, Hero of Socialist Labor, team leader of the Artem Collective Farm, Kamensk District; or to pick 2.22 tons of "Trapezond" tobacco per hectare as is being picked by Andrei Morar, team leader of the Kotovskiy Collective

* 1 hectare equals 2.471 acres.



CAPITAL OF MOLDAVIA. This is a general view of Kishinev, capital of the Moldavian SSR.

Farm, Rezin District, who was recently awarded the title of Hero of Socialist Labor? The Moldavian collective farmers are fighting for high crop yields for the good of the country. They are solving the question of how best to acclimatize to the Kagul and Chadyr-Lung districts of the republic subtropical plants such as lemons, tangerines, eucalyptus, and cotton, how to increase the area under forest shelter-belts, and numerous other questions directed at im-

proving the life of the working people.

Ten years have passed since the Moldavian SSR was formed. And what real miracles my people have performed under the leadership of the Communist Party! Old Bessarabia had previously no industry at all. Today more than 600 industrial enterprises function in the republic. The working class of Moldavia grows together with socialist industry, bringing forward many Stakhanovites, front rank workers in production. Niko-



SECONDARY SCHOOL AT BENDERI. Universal, compulsory 7-year schooling exists throughout Moldavia with 10-year terms in cities.



MAPPING NEW VINEYARD. Nikolai Dymo (right), member of the Lenin Academy of Agricultural Sciences, helps collective farm heads with project.

lai Poyan, deputy to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, foreman at the Kishinev Factory of Architectural Ceramics, who fulfilled his five-year plan in 1949, enjoys merited respect. Anna Driga, Maria Dobre, Olga Yarskaya, who have applied in Moldavia the experience of the Russian worker innovators Alexander Chutkikh, Maria Rozhneva, and Lydia Kononenko, are well-known throughout



MOLDAVIAN DANCERS. Mass amateur art activity is widely developed in Moldavia.

Moldavia as advanced workers in production, masters of excellent quality.

The Moldavian people have also achieved much in the field of socialist culture.

The republic, which was at one time characterized by almost complete illiteracy, has today about 2,000 schools attended by more than 400,000 pupils. Functioning in the Moldavian SSR are eight higher educational establishments and 14 scientific-research institutes; the Kishinev State University and a branch of the Academy of Sciences have been opened. The number of scientists, writers, and artists from the midst of the people is growing from year to year. Fekla Kozhukhar, a former collective-farm woman of the Slobodzeisk District, for instance, exemplifies the intelligentsia arising from among the working people. She has recently defended her dissertation for the degree of Master of Philosophical Science. A young physician, Natalia Georgiu, now deputy to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, has defended her Master's dissertation in the Medical Institute.

Representatives of Moldavian art have for the first time this year received the high title of Stalin Prize Winner. Among the recipients are Tamara Cheban, daughter of an Orgeyev peasant, singer of Moldavian folk songs; Yevgeni Ureke, Honored Artist of the

Republic, son of a schoolteacher; and Stefan Nyaga, talented composer.

I was recently present at a celebration in connection with the first graduation of a class from the new Kishinev State University. Every young specialist who was graduated from the university received a diploma and an interesting job in line with his specialty in some city or district of the republic. Looking at the happy faces of the young people, I involuntarily remembered one gloomy day in 1932, when, in bourgeois Romania, having received the diploma of schoolteacher, I at the same time received the right to unemployment.

. . . The noise of the axe resounds over the Dniester. The bricklayer is laying the last brick on a new many-storied house in Kishinev. The whole of my republic is a huge construction site. We are restoring the national economy destroyed during the war. All of us are engaged in peaceful creative labor. We know what war is, that is why we have all signed the Stockholm Peace Appeal, that is why we have declared our labor dedicated to peace. We are confident in our strength because at the head of the peoples struggling for peace marches the multimillion-strong Soviet Union, led by the standard-bearer of peace, the great Stalin.



APPLE HARVEST. Fresh fruit picked at the Michurin Collective Farm in Bulboki District.

Health Resorts in the Soviet Union Serve the Working People

By Lurye

THE natural curative resources of our country are enormous. The soft, caressing, warm subtropical climate of the seashores of the Crimea and the Caucasus, the resorts in the Caucasian and Altai mountains and at the foothills of the Tyan-Shan, the resinous air of the pine woods, and the broad steppes with their famous health-giving drink—kumyss, prepared from mares' milk—all these were well known even before the Revolution.

But these rich resources of tsarist times were barely studied and hardly developed. In 1913 the number of sanatoriums in Russia did not exceed 80, and they accommodated only 2,000 persons. Visits to health resorts cost a large sum of money, and were therefore impossible for ordinary people. It was the October Revolution which flung the doors of the resorts wide open to the working masses. In his decree of March 20, 1919, on the organization of health resorts, Lenin laid the foundation for the planned and large-scale development of the country's health resorts for the purpose of improving the health of many millions of people. This and subsequent decrees (1920, 1922) laid down (for the first time in the operation of health resorts) the principle of placing government sanatoriums and rest homes without charge at the disposal of workers, employees, peasants, army men and navy men, children of working people and persons disabled in the war and in industry.

Whereas in prerevolutionary times the resorts of tsarist Russia were used only by aristocrats and the bourgeoisie, after the Revolution all these advantages became available to the working masses of the Soviet Republics. The former palaces of the tsarist family and the nobility on the lovely shores of the Black Sea are now used daily by residents of distant Yakutia and by the Chukchi and Eskimos, by miners from the Donbas and Siberian collective farmers. The Stalin Constitution fully guarantees millions of Soviet people the



CYPRESS AVENUE IN SIMEIZ. Picturesque walks, inspiring mountain scenery, and beaches are among the Crimea's many attractions.

right to rest, the right to maintenance in case of sickness or loss of capacity to work. The Soviet Constitution states that "this right is ensured by the extensive development of social insurance for workers and employees at state expense, free medical service for the working people, and the provision of a wide network of health resorts for the use of the working people." The particular attention the government pays to health resorts has effected their substantial development.

The invasion of the Soviet Union by the fascist hordes played havoc with the network of health resorts. However, after the war, not only were resorts rehabilitated, but a number of new ones were opened in Central Asia, in the Urals, in Eastern Siberia and in the Far North; moreover, some new resorts were

established even during the war. By the end of the postwar Five-Year Plan period the number of persons who will be accommodated simultaneously will have reached 250,000 in sanatoriums and 200,000 in rest homes.

Nation-wide and maximum utilization of the rich curative resources of our vast country proved possible only because the Soviet public health system constitutes an integral part of the entire socialist structure of the USSR, and its broad sanatorium and health measures are closely connected with the single state plan of the national economy.

Impetus has been given to the development of Soviet health resorts by the scientific expeditions of the State Health Institutes carried out during the past 15 years on a systematic and extremely broad scale. These expeditions

discovered innumerable climatically valuable localities, health springs, mineral lakes and muds on the vast expanses of our great country—from Kamchatka to Murmansk, and from Archangel to the border of Iran. They established the important fact that the greater part of the territory of the USSR contains curative muds of one kind or another, or medicinal waters at various depths. In several cases deep boring was employed to verify the prognoses of hydrologists. Thus, it was discovered that in Moscow, at a depth of 35 meters, there is natural sulphate water which is very beneficial to health.

It was found that there are waters in Georgia and in Abkhazia with a large percentage of calcium chloride, and in the Arctic, in Amderma, waters were found that contain fluorine. New curative mud baths, sulphur springs, and other therapy centers were opened in the environs of Magnitogorsk, Zlatoust, and Chelyabinsk in the Urals. In Eastern Siberia a network of health resorts is being set up to utilize curative waters containing carbonic acid. Even in distant Yakutia sanatoriums are going up near the salubrious mud lakes of Kimpendyai and Peledui, where even in the severest frosts the mud, which is heated by natural hot springs, remains unchangingly warm.

The main task which the previously mentioned expeditions set themselves was the discovery of curative waters, lakes or muds in the environs of large industrial centers. For the most part this task was splendidly carried out. People living in or near the Urals, in Siberia, or in the Far East suffering from diseases which yield to these types of treatment need not take long trips to the Crimea or the Caucasus. Situated much nearer are curative baths of sulphur or carbonic acid, healing muds, and excellent resorts with a beneficial, healthful climate. Every Soviet Republic now has the opportunity to utilize its local health-resort resources. Take, for example, Tskhaltubo in the Caucasus, where the Soviet Government has created a first-class resort for the treatment of neuralgia, rheumatism and some cardiac diseases. The radio-active waters of Tskhaltubo are truly miraculous: some patients are brought on stretchers and at the end of two or three weeks' treatment leave the place in good health. The health resort Dzhermuk in Armenia possesses exactly the same kind of water as Karlsbad. The

western Ukraine has a rare resort in Truskovets (Central Carpathia). Its springs are among the most effective in the world, giving extraordinary results in the treatment of stones in the kidney and gravel in the urinary tract. The Daghestan resort, Talgi, is one of the best sulphurated hydrogen watering places.

Nowhere else in the world is there such a resort as Naftalan in the Caucasus (between Baku and Tbilisi) which treats rheumatism with a special healing oil.

Who would have thought in pre-revolutionary times that the palace of the prince in the Daghestan settlement of Gunib (2,300 meters above sea level) would be converted into a children's sanatorium, and that the palace of the tsar's vice-regent in Turkestan in the Bairam-Ali oasis of the Kara-Kum Desert would become an important resort for Soviet workers, peasants, and intellectuals suffering from kidney trouble? Before its establishment there was only one resort of this type in the world—Gelu in Egypt. The Bairam-Ali is a significant achievement in Soviet balneology.

The Soviet Union is particularly rich in thermic waters, amazingly effective in the treatment of neuralgia, rheumatism, and other illnesses. Thermic waters in the Soviet Union are located along the mountain ranges of the Caucasus, Turkestan, Altai, Eastern Siberia, Buryat-Mongolia and the Far East. Of the 74



DREAM SANATORIUM. This beautiful place belongs to the working people.

spas of Central Asia 55 have hot springs, i.e., above 95° Fahrenheit. The USSR has numerous arsenic, bromic, and iodine springs and radioactive muds. Kamchatka abounds in curative hot springs and even powerful geysers. A health resort is going up in Chukotka for workers in the Arctic; the waters here will not only be used for drinking and bathing, but also for heating hothouses.

As a result of the constant solicitude of the Soviet Government and the public health organizations, the network of state health resorts is being constantly augmented and improved.

The Soviet health resort system has assumed nation-wide proportions. The steady development of the sanatorium-resort network is provided for in the fulfillment of the Stalin Five-Year Plan. The number of sanatoriums and their accommodation capacities are increasing from year to year. Localities with curative balneological factors number 4,000 at the present time.

The Soviet Government has carried out a grand plan of reconstruction of southern health resorts (Sochi-Matsesta, Caucasian Mineral Waters). These health resorts which were formerly scattered establishments are now united into two large, well-appointed health resort centers; new sanatoriums and new bath premises have been built.

The Kislovodsk, Pyatigorsk, Yessentucki, Zheleznovodsk (the mineral waters group) cater annually to more than 200,000 patients. The Sochi-Matsesta Resort (up to 100,000 patients yearly) is situated on the shore of the Black Sea, in luxuriant subtropical surroundings. The beauty of the resort itself with its white marble palace sanatoriums, inundated in greenery, and its famous sulphur springs, make this one of the finest resorts in the world.

The health resorts of old Russia, which were private property and accessible to a small minority, have been converted in Soviet times into state health spas occupying a vast territory in the country, and they are within the reach of many millions of workers, peasants and working intellectuals.

The behest of the great Lenin is being brilliantly realized by the Soviet public health system, for the incalculable wealth of climatic and curative resources of our country is at the service of the people.

How I Spent My Vacation in the Crimea At a Yalta Health Resort

By Fyodor Ivanovich Eremin
Locksmith on Kuibyshev Railway

WHEN the meandering mountain road, making a sharp bend, gave us a last view of the sea, my health-resort companion Matskevich from Kiev, quoting Pushkin's verse, exclaimed:

"Farewell, thou free, all-conquering sea!"

And with him we all turned our farewell gaze upon the beautiful sea near which we had spent a wonderful month of rest and recreation.

In the Crimea the entire seacoast is a health resort: its eastern shore with Feodosia, Sudak, and Sary Krym; its western seaboard with Yevpatoria and Saki; and its southern coast, a 60-mile-long seaside stretch walled off by tall mountains.

Since sunshine abounds, it is always warm here. The mountains are clothed in an ever-green garb of numerous parks with an immense variety of rare plants. To take a rest at such a place by the sea is truly an exquisite pleasure. And all this wealth has been fully placed at our disposal, at the service of the working people, the rank-and-file Soviet citizens.

Yalta, where I spent my vacation, was before the Revolution the abode of titled personages headed by the tsar, as well as of wealthy manufacturers, big landowners, and rich merchants. And at the whole resort there were a miserable few hundred of them in all, while today we, workers, come here by the thousands and tens of thousands. Last year, for instance, a good 200,000 persons spent their vacations in the Crimea.

For my vacation I was provided with accommodations in the Crimea by the trade-union committee of our factory where I have worked for the past 10 years. The cost of a month's stay at the Dolossi Sanatorium of the All-Union Central Council of Trade-Unions in Yalta is nominal, and as the factory trade-union committee gave me a 70 per cent reduction covered by the state social insurance fund, my vacation ex-



VILLA FOR WORKERS. General view of the Mountain Sun Sanatorium in the Crimea.

pense was an insignificant sum.

My salary during my regular annual vacation is, of course, fully paid. My cure at the sanatorium and the trip there and back, however, required more time than was due me for my vacation. But I got full pay for these extra days too from the social insurance fund especially allocated by the State for providing working people with rest and cure facilities.

As a railway employee I travel on the railways free of charge. Thus my trip to the Crimea and back cost me nothing.

The sanatorium where I spent my vacation is in Yalta, an excellently appointed health-resort town sprawled out in a semi-circle on the seacoast and abounding in luxurious vegetation. At the sanatorium I was given perfect care and attention. The salt sea air, abundance of greenery, complete rest, walks and other wholesome recreation, all affected me most beneficially.

Meals were served five times a day: breakfast, lunch, dinner, supper, and a light snack before going to bed. The food was delicious and nourishing. At dinner I usually gave my order for my next day's meals, selecting anything I

liked best from a menu consisting of a broad variety of foods.

We had motion pictures almost daily; quite often we had concerts or went for excursions to places along the seacoast. The southern seaboard abounds in wonderful natural spots and historic landmarks.

My vacation flew by unnoticed. Perfectly rested, I set out for home to resume work at my good old plant with renewed vigor.

Along with our bus, dozens of other machines left Yalta, carrying homeward cheerful, happy, and invigorated men and women.

This goes on day after day. The capacious outgoing busses are met on the way by dozens of other such incoming busses speeding ever new groups of vacationers to the sea and mountains. And people of every walk of life come here: miners and poets, peasants and academicians, steel smelters and doctors, agronomists and schoolteachers. Here one may meet working people of every nationality inhabiting our country: Ukrainians and Uzbeks, Byelorussians and Kazakhs, Lithuanians and Buryats. For the health resorts of the Soviet land belong to all the working people.

The Riga Seashore

By Vladimir Tregubov



STROLLING PATIENTS AT THE SHORE. Milda Karus, cannery packer, Alfred Pedims, a fisherman, and Eduard Platneks, bookkeeper, walk with their physician.



SANATORIUM LIBRARY. August Labdzer, a lathe operator, is shown in the library of the Kemerī Sanatorium.



PATIENTS LIKE NURSE. Nurse Viah Vevers talks with Anna Keshkarevas and Stanislav Zhukavshchas.



CHATTING IN THE SUN. Guests of Kemerī Sanatorium on the terrace of the main residential wing.

GLORIOUS, sunny days now reign in the Baltic region. Here is the perfect setting for pleasant holidays.

Amidst the old pine woods, which fill the air with the fragrance of their green conifers, glimmer the white cottages of numerous rest homes and sanatoriums. Thousands of Soviet working people spend their vacations here annually.

Autobusses bearing the signs "Metallurgists' Rest Home," "Kemerī Sanatorium," "Sea Gull—Scientists' Rest Home," and "Miners' Rest Home" come to the Riga station to meet every passenger train. Their route from the station to the seaside sanatoriums lies through Riga, then along the suburban highway, which was widened and brought into fine shape in the postwar years. Not far from the highway runs an electric railway track presented to the people of Riga to mark the 10th anniversary of the establishment of Soviet power in Latvia. The electric train made its first passenger trip here on July 21, 1950. The capital of Soviet Latvia and the seaside are connected by fast and comfortable means of conveyance, which cuts the traveling time by half.

Ten years ago the well-known health spas along the Riga seaside—Lielupe, Bolduri, Dzintari, Maijori, and Kemerī—were forbidden zones for the working people. All the cottages and country homes belonged to the rich plant and factory owners, merchants and top officials of the Ulmanis Government. The Kemerī, a fashionable hotel regarded as a big-business enterprise, attracted mainly foreign tourists.

As soon as Latvia became a Soviet Socialist Republic all its health resorts passed into the possession of the people. In 10 years more than 100 rest homes and sanatoriums were opened in the most picturesque spots along the Riga seaside. The former Kemerī Hotel was converted into a sanatorium of all-USSR importance, having a staff of

experienced medical workers, and water-and-mud cures.

On the day we visited the Kemerī, 226 people were vacationing there. We met Eduard Vigand, a fitter of the Riga Railway Car Works, the lathe operator Artur Silenis who works in the same shop with him, the village schoolteacher Stanislav Zhukavshchas, the Donbas miner Ivan Rodin, the Moscow artist Emmanuel Kaminka, and the Leningrad bookkeeper Semyen Yakushev.

The sanatorium of Kemerī is accessible to every working person in the Soviet Union. Accommodations here, as well as at other Riga rest homes and sanatoriums, are obtainable through the trade-union organizations in plants, factories, and institutions. As a rule, 70 per cent of the cost of these accommodations is paid by the state social insurance fund.

In recent years rest homes were opened along the seashore by a number of Riga enterprises: the VEF Plant, the Railway Car Repair Works, the Avtopribor Plant, and others.

From May to June 15 there were 147 reservations at a discount of 70 per cent assigned to workers, engineers, and office personnel of the Riga VEF Plant alone.

Just glance at the accompanying photos and you will see for yourself what comforts and conveniences are provided for the working people who come to rest at the Kemerī. Pleasant lounges and fine reception rooms, a splendid park, a library with 15,000 books, sports grounds—all at the service of the guests.

We recalled what Oskar Berzins, foreman of the Railway Car Repair Works, said when we asked him how he was enjoying himself at the Kemerī:

"Very well indeed," answered Berzins. "In bourgeois Latvia I could never even dream of having such a fine rest. In all the 30 years that I lived up to the time Latvia became a Soviet Republic, I did not have a single chance to go to a sanatorium. In the past four years I have already been three times to people's health resorts. The right to rest—this great right was acquired by the Latvians only after the establishment of Soviet power, only after the Latvian people began to live according to the laws of the Stalin Constitution."



YACHTING. The healthful sea air of the Latvian coast encourages all types of sports. Sailboats on Lielupe.



BEACH VIEW NEAR RIGA. The Riga seaside is a health resort for the working people.



DINING ROOM. Here is one of the dining halls of the Kemerī Sanatorium on the Riga shore.

A Center of Culture and Healthful Rest

By K. Ivanova

Director of the Maxim Gorky Central Park of Culture and Rest

THE Central Park of Culture and Rest was opened in 1928 on the initiative of the working people of the Soviet capital. It occupies a picturesque terrain on the bank of the Moscow River and begins at Krymsky Bridge—one of the remarkable structures which have beautified socialist Moscow in the years of the Stalin Five-Year Plans—which is, as it were, the threshold of the park.

The grounds of the Central Park are densely planted with 300 species of trees and shrubs. The trees have been planted to form lanes, groups and screens. Lawns and flower beds greatly add to the beauty of the park. Two million flowers are annually planted on its grounds.

The larger buildings of the park were erected in accordance with the Stalin plan for the reconstruction of Moscow and are a considerable contribution to the architectural wealth of the park. Eminent landscape architects, horticulturists and artists—Stalin Prize winners—participated in the layout, construction, architecture and artistic decoration of the park.

To provide a cultural service for working folk and facilities for their recreation and rest is the chief task of the Central Park. From the very first days of its activities, the park was called upon to satisfy the most diverse requirements of thousands of its visitors—persons differing in age, profession, level of education, inclinations and interests. The park has been visited by 250,000,000 persons during the 22 years of its existence. This testifies to its great popularity among the people.

Muscovites love the Central Park. It is filled with lively throngs from morning to night. There are many and varied attractions at the service of visitors. Those who are seeking a quiet rest find it in the solitude of shady



VIEW IN GORKY PARK. All types of cultural activity and amusement center in the park. Here is a corner of a lakeside café.

avenues of the park, or on the embankment whence opens up a lovely view of the Moscow River. Others, especially the young people, may be seen at the fountains and attractions, on the dancing floors and sports grounds. Lovers of excitement and boisterous entertainment are attracted by the mazes, toboggan chutes, swings, room of laughter where distorting mirrors make fat men lean and lean men fat, by the ferris wheel where it is always noisy and jolly. The most daring try "looping-the-loop."

In the park, the visitor may read an interesting book in one of the several libraries and reading-rooms, play a game of chess in a special room provided for the purpose, enjoy a good dinner in the pleasant restaurant on the bank of a beautiful pool.

When evening sets in, the park is illuminated by gay lights and arches

suspended over the "Avenue of Lilies of the Valley." Merry-making, music, song and dance do not cease until late at night. Firework rockets soar up in the sky, boats, canoes and excursion cutters sail along the river and ponds.

In all its multi-form activities, the park endeavors to satisfy the cultural and educational interests of its visitors. The forms of the many-sided cultural and educational work in the park have evolved long ago, but constant efforts are made to perfect them every year, to deepen their content, to enhance their scale, to diversify their themes.

In the cultural and educational activities of the park much emphasis is laid on the elucidation of the international position, the struggle of the Soviet State for peace and the security of the peoples, the progress of the construction of communism in the USSR. The park organizes a large number of lec-

tures and reviews, meetings with journalists and participants in international congresses who give their impressions of foreign countries.

The park frequently arranges meetings between writers—Stalin Prize winners—and working people of the capital, evenings of Soviet poets, special literary evenings dedicated to readings of the works for which Stalin Prizes have been awarded. Readers' conferences on certain works of contemporary writers are also organized.

Opportunities are provided for the broad masses of visitors to the park to become acquainted with the works of composers—Stalin Prize winners—with Russian classical and West-European music, with the art of the peoples of the USSR and of the countries of people's democracy, with professional and amateur art.

A special music salon is being opened during the current season. Its main object will be to popularize Soviet music and the art of the musician. In the salon will be held meetings with composers, playwrights, poets and prose writers, recitals of outstanding concert artists, meetings with prominent critics and art scholars, and art conferences. Symphony music is annually placed in the foreground.

The theatrical season of the park is replete with interesting plays. The leading theaters of Moscow perform in the park during the summer. Concerts are given, the finest films are shown, and ballet performances are staged in the Green Theater of the Park—the largest theater of the capital for its seating capacity, which is 15,000.

Visitors to the Central Park are provided with every opportunity for rest, and also for improving their health. Popular open-air games, track and field athletics, wrestling, gymnastics, boating and other forms of physical culture and sports are attracting thousands of Muscovites to the park. The sports section of the park is equipped with volleyball and basketball grounds, a track and field stadium with a cinder track, gymnastic equipment, and other sports facilities. In the park visitors are able to learn the technique of various kinds of sports, participate in competitions, acquire a sports rank.

Mass sports festivals, in which thousands of Muscovites participate, take



ARTISTS LOVE THE PARK. Moscow's Central Park of Culture and Rest provides attractions for all manner of activities and interests.

place in the park during the summer season. In the winter, lanes and grounds of the park are flooded to form a gigantic skating rink 120,000 square yards in area.

Much attention is devoted in the park to the organization of children's rest and recreation. A Children's City has been laid out in a picturesque spot of the park amidst flowers and greenery. Here are organized sports games and mass dancing, contests and tourna-

ments, lessons in ballroom dancing. Much is being done to inculcate in the children habits of work, to develop ideas of designing, to acquaint them with the latest achievements of science.

The young naturalists' station helps the children to explain scientifically phenomena of nature and methods by which man may change it. With this object in view, the Children's City has a zoological ground, a meteorological station, a fruit and berry plot and floral hotbeds.

The Maxim Gorky Central Park of Culture and Rest serves as a model for the establishment of numerous gardens and parks in other towns and villages of the Soviet Union. These parks are immensely popular among the working people, for they provide every possibility for healthful and cultured rest and recreation and skillfully combine varied forms of entertainment with broad political and educational activities.

The Central Park is a disseminator of that Soviet culture which inspired the great Frenchman Romain Rolland to write the following lines in the distinguished visitors' book of the Park: "I should like the Western world, vain-gloriously draping itself in its 'humanism' intended for flattering the vanity and relieving the boredom of the empty-headed spurious elect, to come here and learn genuine and noble humanism."



JUVENILE CORNER. The Central Park of Culture and Rest offers reading rooms, game centers, and amusement for Moscow's children.

A Worker's Day Off

Citizens of the USSR have the right to rest and leisure.

The right to rest and leisure is ensured by the establishment of an eight-hour day for factory and office workers, the reduction of the working day to seven or six hours for arduous trades and to four hours in shops where conditions of work are particularly arduous, by the institution of annual vacations with full pay for factory and office workers, and by the provision of a wide network of sanatoriums, rest homes, and clubs for the accommodation of the working people.

(Article 119, Constitution of the USSR)



SUNDAY MORNING AT HOME. Lavrentii Romanchenko, crack engine driver at the Chelyabinsk rolling mill, with his wife, Valentina, and their children.



OFF TO THE LAKE SHORE. After enjoying their Sunday dinner, the Romanchenkos drive to Lake Smolino, where the Tube Rolling Mill has its aquatic station.



SAILBOAT RIDE. A fresh breeze added zest to the trip on Lake Smolino for the Romanchenko family.



BEDTIME FOR GENNADII. The Romanchenkos take their son home from the lake for his usual retiring hour.



A LAKESIDE EVENING. Afterwards the Romanchenkos spend the evening with Nikolai Karpenko.

Voluntary Sports Societies In the USSR

By V. Kollegorsky

Managing Editor, "Sovietsky Sport"

THE physical culture and sports movement in the USSR is a matter of state importance. The working people's health and physical training is a prime concern of the Soviet Government. The Communist Party and the Soviet Government have created all conditions for the development of physical culture. For the first time in history, physical culture and sports serve the interests of the people, have become accessible to millions.

Vast sums are annually allocated by the Soviet Government for the development of the sports movement in the USSR. The State Budget recently adopted by the Supreme Soviet of the USSR has allocated 22,000,000,000 rubles for physical training and health protection in 1950. Huge funds are spent for building sports stadiums, holding contests in various sports, training physical culture specialists, and conducting scientific research work in physical training and sports.

Every year new, outstanding athletes, enhancing the glory of Soviet sports, emerge from the midst of the many millions of the country's physiculturists who work in factory, farm, cultural, and educational institutions, and spend their leisure time in fascinating sports. Tens of world records scored by Soviet men and women athletes, their victories in international contests in chess, basketball, volleyball, ice-skating, football, wrestling, boxing, weight lifting, and track and field athletics have advanced Soviet sports to one of the first places in the world.

Soviet voluntary sports societies occupy a leading place in the country's sports movement. Based firmly on amateur and democratic foundations these sports societies have become vehicles of physical culture for the broad masses of Soviet people. Voluntary sports societies are organized in the USSR on the industrial principle.

The basic unit of the Soviet sports



MOSCOW DYNAMO TEAM PARADES. The relay team of the famous Moscow sports society won the trophy for the 15,540-meter race.

organization is the group of athletes in the factory, collective or state farm, educational institution, etc. While a small sports group of athletes consists of 20 to 25 persons, such large factories as the Stalin Automobile Plant in Moscow, the Stalingrad Tractor Works, or the Ural Machine-Building Plant in Sverdlovsk have sports organizations numbering several thousands of members. Each sports organization elects a council of three to five persons (large organizations elect as many as 15) which guides all its activities. Such a council organizes sections in various branches of sport, directs the work of coaches, volunteer instructors, team captains, and carries out sports contests and festivals, arranges athletic tests to qualify for a special sports badge, sees to it that organizations are supplied with sports equipment and gear, etc. The council has funds allocated to it by the Government.

Nearly every sports organization has a section of general physical develop-

ment which functions during the whole year. In the summer its members engage in gymnastics, track and field athletics, wrestling, swimming, and various games, while in winter they go in for ice-skating and skiing. Usually, each member of this section after a period of training finds some branch of sports which he or she enjoys most and subsequently joins the corresponding sport section of the organization.

The sections conduct training work and organize competitions in their respective sports specialties. Training in the large sections is carried out by professional coaches and instructors; the majority of the sections are headed by voluntary trainers specially coached from among the most experienced sportsmen who, in their turn, train their co-workers or co-students without any remuneration. Each section is headed by a bureau elected by its membership and consists of the finest athletes best versed in a particular branch of sport.

The work of these sports organiza-



WATER SPORTS. Girl swimmers of Moscow are shown at the aquatic station in Khimki at the start of a race.

tions is linked with and guided by city and regional councils of the various sports societies. These councils in their turn are linked up by All-USSR central councils and work under the jurisdiction of the appropriate trade-union councils.

There are some 40 voluntary sports societies in the USSR uniting about 150,000 athletic organizations. Such Soviet sports societies as Dynamo and Spartak societies are very popular among the people. The Locomotive Sports Society (for railwaymen), Torpedo (automobile workers), Stalines (electrical workers), Pishchevik (food-industry and flour-grinding workers), Metalurg (metallurgists), Nauka (for students and scientists), and others are also famous throughout the country for their large-scale activity and athletic successes.

To get an idea of what a sports society is in the Soviet Union, let us acquaint you with one of the country's largest, organized under the jurisdiction of the trade-unions, the Bolshevik Sports Society. The membership of its constituent organizations consists of teachers employed in elementary and secondary schools, students and teachers of pedagogical institutes, finance and civil service workers, employees of political education institutions, workers of the printing and publishing industry, geological prospecting workers, and

workers in all the various arts.

Its sports organizations promote 36 different sports. The Bolshevik Sports Society, functioning in all the 16 Union Republics, unites some 6,000 sports organizations numbering more than 400,000 members. The society has numerous sports stadiums, gymnasiums, swimming pools, sports arenas, skiing centers, etc.

More than 300 athletes of the Bolshevik Society have attained the rank of



CYCLING WINNERS. I. Ippolitov (left) and A. Logunov, were first in a 50,000 meter race in Riga.

Honored Master of Sports and Master of Sports. Some 10,000 athletes are voluntary instructors in physical culture. They are the pride of the sports society. They pass on their experience and skill to young athletes, help rank-and-file physculturists to attain sports classification according to standards of performance in specialized events. Last year alone 50,000 members of the Bolshevik Sports Society passed the classification tests for first, second, third, and juvenile group categories in different branches of sports.

Among the athletes of the society are scores of record holders and champions, well known not only in the Soviet Union but also far beyond its borders. Among them are Yevgeny Bulanchik (record holder in the 110-meter hurdles); Timofey Lunev (USSR record holder in the 200- and 400-meter hurdles); V. Ievlev (a javelin thrower who has thrown distances of more than 68 meters); E. Bagryantseva (woman discus thrower who has scored over 46 meters); A. Drapy (swimmer, this year he scored 58.3 seconds—third in Europe in the 100-meter free style); Yuri Duganov (middleweight world's record holder in weight lifting); V. Chukarin (absolute USSR champion in gymnastics); M. Gorkhovskaya (women's USSR champion in the horizontal bar exercises); the famous matmen Tsimakuridze, Babaev, Dadashev, Punkin and other athletes.

In 1949 the athletes of this society won USSR trade-union team championships in gymnastics, swimming, track and field athletics, wrestling, and tennis. Thirty-four athletes of the Bolshevik Society are 1949 trade-union champions.

Every day the telegraph brings news of fresh successes of Soviet athletes from all parts of the land of Soviets: world and USSR records are being established, while city, district, and republican records are being improved. Soviet athletes are persistently striving for greater successes. In response to the constant solicitude of the Bolshevik Party and the Soviet Government for the development of the physical culture and sports movement in the USSR, they are still further advancing Soviet sports—the most popular and most progressive sports in the world.

Tito Fascist Rule Means Slave Labor To Yugoslav Working People

By I. Kalich

OF all the strata of the population of fascistized Yugoslavia, the workers are in the worst position. There is not an enterprise or construction site in Yugoslavia today where the working day does not last 10, 12 or even 14 hours. At the same time the workers cannot even secure for themselves and their families the most elementary necessities of life.

Two figures give a general idea of the material conditions of the workers in Yugoslavia: the living standard last year dropped by 50 per cent compared with the preceding year, while the incomes of the working people, as a result of the colossal reductions in wages, decreased by 9,000,000,000 dinars. Behind these two figures are concealed such horrible poverty as was unknown to the Yugoslav workers either prior to the war or in the first postwar years. In the miserable rags or heavily patched clothes, emaciated faces, and sunken eyes can be seen the tragic position to which the peoples of Yugoslavia have been reduced by the Tito clique.

The fascist rulers continue to lower the already scandalously low living standard of the workers, and starve the population of the country. Suffice it to say that the workers of Yugoslavia receive only 300 grams* of bread a day, sometimes sugar, very rarely meat and fats, and in very meager quantities at that, on the ration cards whose counterparts have been long forgotten by the working people of the people's democracies.

The young workers are particularly hard hit by forced slave-labor and systematic undernourishment. According to the calculations of specialists, about 40 per cent of Yugoslavia's youth suffer from tuberculosis or are in danger of contracting it. What awaits those workers when they can no longer satisfy the demands of the fascist slaveowners?

A reply to this question is furnished by the actions of the Titoite administration of a textile factory in Derventa, of a distillery in Tuzla, a railway depot in Doboj, and other enterprises. Exhausted and old workers, as well as workers who have contracted occupational diseases, are simply dismissed, in other words, thrown onto the street. Seven such workers have already been dismissed at the distillery in Tuzla in spite of the fact that the management signed a contract with them. As soon as they fall sick, they are immediately deprived of food cards and work, i.e., of all means of subsistence.

These are by no means isolated cases. It has become a common occurrence for managers of enterprises to discharge physically weak workers, employing in their places stronger ones, substituting men for women, etc. Twenty workers were discharged from construction works at Sarajevo for this very "reason," without any warning, although contracts had been signed with them previously.

Tito administrators are particularly intolerant of pregnant women workers. They immediately try to replace them by others, more able-bodied. Horror-stricken at the prospect of landing on the street, pregnant women either hide their condition from the overseers, or perform any work to avoid rousing the displeasure of the latter.

At the Karushka Textile Factory, three pregnant women are working in a shop where they have to carry wet bundles of linen weighing 50 kilograms.* At the Tsrvena Zvezda Factory, pregnant women haul barrels; and at the Krushka and Yabuka Factories, they work as longshoremen.

The whole of Yugoslavia's working class is groaning under the yoke of capitalist exploitation. Tito's criminal clique is striving to squeeze all it can out of the working class and by every

means to curry favor with its imperialist masters. That is why the workers are subjected to particularly brutal exploitation in the non-ferrous mining and the timber industries, i.e., in those branches of the economy whose produce is intended for export.

At the same time, it is precisely these branches of Yugoslavia's economy which are most backward and neglected in the technical sense. In the coal and ore mines the hand pick is still used, and instead of transporters and wagonettes, sleighs and blind horses are to be found. The Titoites are trying to compensate for the absence of mechanisms and machines by absolutely inhuman labor. And the worker himself, his very life, is not taken into account.

At the Krek Mine, for example, the Tito administrators refused to install metallic tubes for ventilation. Wooden ones, made in a slipshod manner, were installed instead. As a result, there are daily cases of miners being poisoned by fire-damp. The most elementary labor protection devices are also lacking in other mines, as a result of which the number of accidents is increasing monthly. The workers of the Podlabin Mine in Istria repeatedly warned the administration of the danger of an explosion, but the management, true to the anti-popular policy of the Tito clique, paid no attention. Finally, there recently was a big explosion in the pit which resulted in the death of 84 miners.

The Titoites are building a railway line from Shamats to Sarajevo literally on the very bones of the builders. In six months 423 youths and girls perished there. Eleven out of 170 workers perished due to the absence of safety measures during the assembly of sheet-iron constructions at a factory in Zheleznik. There were 45 accidents at the railway shops in the city of Nish.

Such utterly inhuman conditions of labor and life have been created for the

* One gram=.035 of an ounce.

* One kilogram=2.2 pounds.

workers of Yugoslavia by the hated fascist clique of the Belgrade rulers. The workers are expressing their wrathful protest against these conditions and the Tito regime in general by mass non-appearance at work, by running away from the mines, and by resisting forced labor and exploitation.

The Tito clique is taking violent measures against the disobedient. Rankovic's provocateurs and spies, who constitute a whole army of several hundred thousand persons, spy on each worker and shadow his every step. They are to be found at every enterprise, they penetrate to the theaters, the schools, the

private apartments of Yugoslav citizens. In spite of all this and the brutal terror of the Tito-Rankovic fascist clique, the working class of Yugoslavia is waging a heroic struggle at the head of all the toilers of the country for liberation from fascism, for Yugoslavia's return to the camp of peace and democracy.

A Muscovite's Diary

WORKING people of the Soviet Union are extending socialist competition for higher labor productivity, the saving of state funds, improvement of quality and reduction of production costs in their desire to fulfill and overfulfill as early as possible the post-war plans for the recovery and further development of the national economy. This competition which has become truly country-wide embraces nine-tenths of all factory and office workers. Displaying the utmost initiative, the workers find many novel ways for raising the productivity of their labor.

One of these pioneering movements is the drive among metal workers to raise metal-cutting speed. At the Rostov Agricultural Machinery Plant alone, there are more than 200 workers who greatly outstripped the technical standards for speeds in metal-cutting during machining.

Some time ago the trade-union committee of this plant called a special conference of Stakhanovites. The best lathe and milling and drilling machine operators described the methods they had devised for greatly stepping up the machining of metal, thereby exceeding their production programs by several times. In the natural course of things, overfulfillment of program brings with it a large increase in wages.

The factory trade-union committee is popularizing the achievements of the leading workers by holding special meetings and arranging lectures, talks and visual education in the technical offices functioning at the workers' club.

A lecture on the subject of high-speed methods of metal-machining was delivered at the Stalin Machine-Tool Institute in Moscow by Stalin Prize winner Pavel Bykov, Moscow lathe operator,

who is one of the initiators of this movement. The auditorium was filled with senior students, instructors and professors of the institute, who followed with great interest the detailed and well-substantiated report. Bykov described how two years ago he machined a part at a speed not exceeding 330 feet per minute and how he gradually brought up the average speed to 2,600 feet and in some cases even to 3,700 feet per minute. Greatly interested in Bykov's methods, scientists of the institute undertook to summarize the achievements of high-speed metal cutters in order to make their experience available to all workers through technical offices at factory clubs, which in the USSR belong to trade-unions.



The Central Trade-Union Council of the USSR has summed up last year's work of the sanatoriums and rest homes maintained by the trade-unions.

Two million one hundred thousand factory and office workers in 1949 spent their vacations and took cures at rest-homes and sanatoriums maintained by the Soviet trade-unions. The trade-unions then had under their care about 1,200 such health-building centers in the country.

During the Second World War many Soviet health resorts were wrecked by the Hitlerite invaders. The trade-unions spent more than 1,000,000,000 rubles on restoring and building sanatoriums and rest homes. In four postwar years (1946-1949) 6,500,000 factory and office workers were accommodated in trade-union rest homes and sanatoriums.

It should be noted that the factory and office workers in the USSR receive full board and treatment at the rest-

homes and sanatoriums at small cost or free of charge.



The collegium of the Ministry of Light Industry of the USSR, headed by Minister A. Kosygin, heard the report delivered by Natalia Lavrentieva, weaver, invited from Kazan. This highly skilled worker, who is a Stakhanovite of the Lenin Linen Mills in Kazan, was the initiator of the movement for having entire mills work in a Stakhanov way. In order that all workers of the mill become Stakhanovites who are able to exceed their production assignments and to put out high quality goods, Lavrentieva proposed the organization on a mass scale of the popularization of advanced methods of work. In the course of one year, Lavrentieva herself taught her methods to 120 weavers. Her pupils now turn out considerably more goods than they did a year ago, which of course resulted in higher wages for them, because the system of progressive earnings as the worker overfulfills his plan is applied in the USSR.

Following the initiative of Natalia Lavrentieva, 264 Stakhanovites of the Kazan Linen Mills promptly started to teach their methods to about 600 workers. As a result, all workers in the weaving department of the mill exceeded their production assignments.

The ministry found the patriotic initiative of Lavrentieva to be exceedingly valuable and recommended that other mills follow her example.

Natalia Lavrentieva also spoke about her work at a meeting of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Textile Industry Workers' Union. The Presidium highly appraised her initiative and outlined measures for spread-

ing it in the entire textile industry of the country.



The work of cultural establishments, including clubs, libraries and cinemas maintained by the trade-unions is constantly reviewed.

Such activity in the Moscow Region was summed up for 1949 at the Third Plenary Session of the Moscow Regional Trade-Union Council held at the end of last December. At that time some interesting facts and figures on the cultural and educational activities of trade-unions in Moscow Region were related: trade-union organizations of Moscow Region maintain 342 palaces of culture and clubs, 352 libraries, 427 motion picture installations and more than 700 club rooms at plants and offices (known as Red Corners). In 1949 trade-unions in Moscow opened 58 new libraries for adults and children; during the second part of last year alone trade-union libraries added 300,000 books; they acquired 107,000 new subscribers.

Technical offices in 50 palaces of culture and clubs are very popular. At them, engineers and leading workers acquaint other workers with their methods.

MOSCOW RADIO BROADCASTS IN ENGLISH

August 28—September 10

Radio programs in English will be broadcast from Moscow to the United States on the following schedule from August 28 to September 10.

All time used is Eastern Daylight Saving Time.

Daily evening programs of news, political commentary, and sidelights on Soviet life are broadcast in three periods: from 7:20 P.M. to 8:30 P.M., from 9 P.M. to 10 P.M., and from 10:30 P.M. to 12:00 (midnight).

All programs may be heard on 15.23, 15.11, 11.96, 11.71 and 9.69 megacycles.

The second and third programs are also broadcast on two additional frequencies: 15.18 and 11.82 megacycles.

All programs begin with the news and a review of the press. These are followed by comment on Soviet or international subjects.

The following special features are scheduled for the evening programs:

Mondays, August 28 and September 4—programs for farmers.

Tuesdays, August 29 and September 5—programs for youth.

Wednesdays, August 30 and September 6—scientific and cultural programs.

Thursdays, August 31 and September 7—programs in Russian for American Slavs.

Fridays, September 1 and September 8—literary and musical programs entitled: "In the Republics of the Land of the Soviets."

Saturdays, September 2 and September 9—economic reviews, weekly sports reviews, replies to letters from listeners.

Sundays, September 3 and September 10—concerts.

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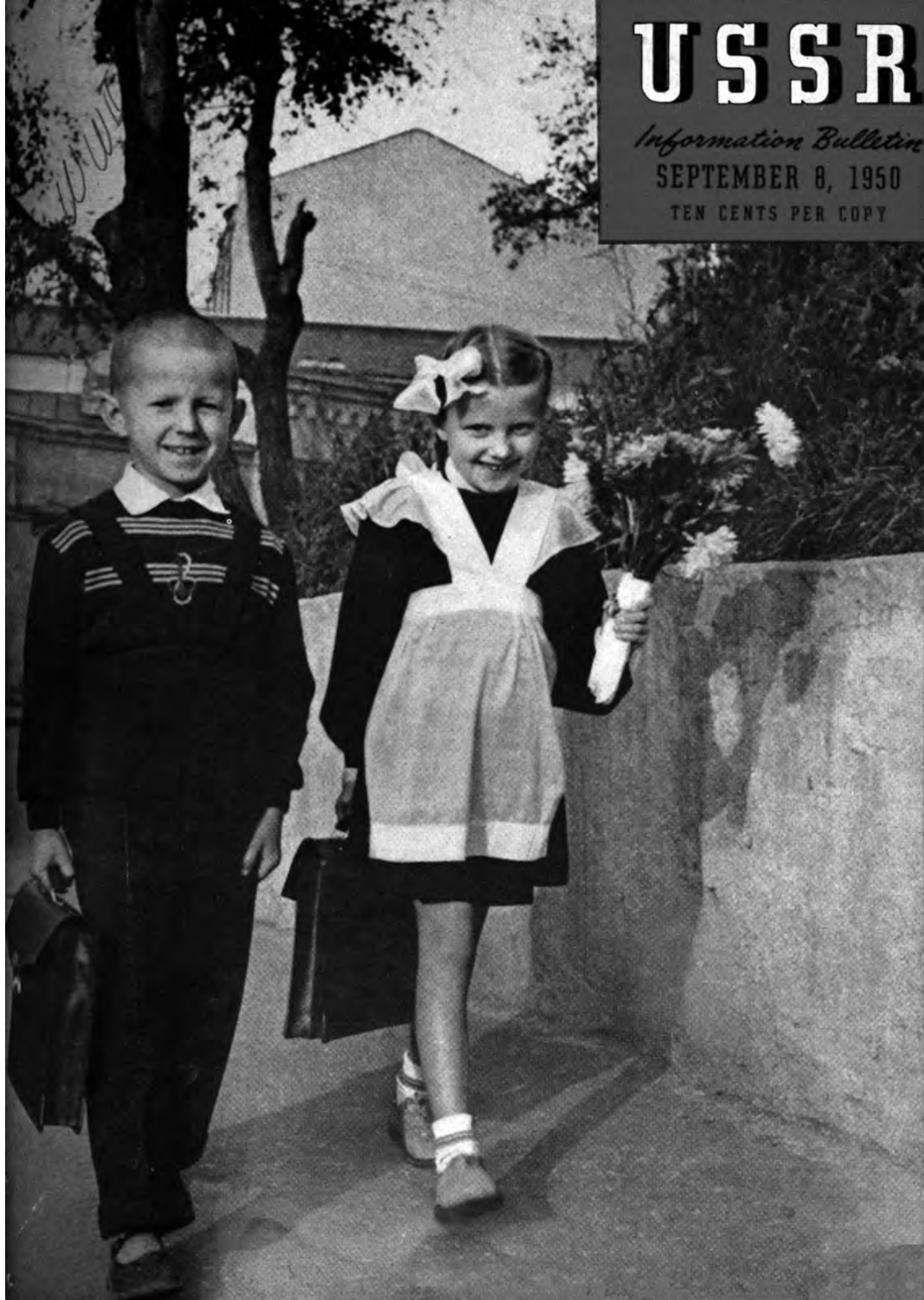
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THE COVER: FRONT. Off to school! Larisa Reinina, a first-grader and Leonid Kochetkov, of the second grade, start the new term in Moscow. **BACK.** Harvest time. Crops are being successfully gathered in the USSR. This self-propelled harvester combine operates on a state farm in the Crimean region.

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Text of the Decree on the Construction Of the Kuibyshev Power Station

On the Construction of the Kuibyshev Hydroelectric Power Station on the Volga River

RECOGNIZING the construction of the Kuibyshev Hydroelectric Power Station on the Volga River as greatly important for assuring the supply of electric power to the industrial enterprises of Moscow, Kuibyshev, Saratov and for the electrification of railways, irrigation of the lands in the Trans-Volga region, and the improvement of navigation on the Volga River, the Council of Ministers of the USSR has decided:

1. To build a hydroelectric power station on the Volga River in the Kuibyshev District with a capacity of approximately 2,000,000 kilowatts and with an output of approximately 10,000,000,000 kilowatt hours of electric power in a year with an average water level.

Construction of the hydroelectric power station is to be started in 1950. The station is to be launched to full capacity in 1955.

2. To provide for the irrigation of 1,000,000 hectares of land in the Trans-Volga region on the basis of utilizing

electric power from the Kuibyshev Hydroelectric Power Station.

3. To provide in the Kuibyshev Hydroelectric Power Station project for the construction of an additional bridge-way for a railway trunk line along the dam across the Volga River.

4. To provide for the following distribution of electric power from the Kuibyshev Hydroelectric Power Station:

a) Transmission to Moscow of 6,100,000,000 kilowatt hours of electric power per year;

b) Transmission to the Kuibyshev and Saratov Districts of 2,400,000,000 kilowatt hours of electric power per year;

c) Transmission of 1,500,000,000 kilowatt hours of electric power per year for the irrigation of lands in the Trans-Volga region.

5. To set up a building organization "Kuibyshevhydrostroï" for carrying out the construction of the Kuibyshev Hydroelectric Power Station.

To appoint I. V. Komzin chief of "Kuibyshevhydrostroï" and N. F. Shaposhnikov chief engineer of the project.

6. To entrust the Hydroproject (S. Y. Zhuk) with all the designing, sur-

veying, and research work connected with the construction of the Kuibyshev Hydroelectric Power Station.

7. To obligate the Ministry of Power Stations to draw up a project for the construction of high tension transmission lines from the Kuibyshev Hydroelectric Power Station and also for the development of power systems which will receive electric power from this station.

8. The Ministry of Railways is to elaborate a project for the railway approaches connected with the construction of an additional bridge-way for a railway trunk line along the dam across the Volga River.

9. To entrust the Ministry of Agriculture of the USSR with the drawing up of a plan for the irrigation of 1,000,000 hectares of lands in the Trans-Volga region on the basis of utilizing the electric power from the Kuibyshev Hydroelectric Power Station, taking into consideration the necessity of applying electric power in agriculture (electric plowing, etc.) on the territory of the Trans-Volga region, primarily on newly irrigated lands.

—*Pravda*, August 22, 1950

The Kuibyshev Hydroelectric Station Will Be the World's Largest

THE decision of the Council of Ministers of the USSR "On the Construction of the Kuibyshev Hydroelectric Power Station on the Volga River" was published in *Pravda* on August 22, 1950.

S. Y. Zhuk, Chief of "Hydroproject," the organization appointed to perform all surveying, designing, and research work connected with the construction

of the Kuibyshev Hydroelectric Power Station, told a *Pravda* correspondent:

"The Kuibyshev Hydroelectric Station will be the largest in the world. It will appreciably exceed in capacity the Dnieproges. The greater part of its output, namely, 6,100,000,000 kilowatt-hours, will go to Moscow. It will also supply thousands of millions of kilowatt-hours of electric power to the

Kuibyshev and Saratov areas, as well as for irrigating vast plains on the left bank of the Volga.

"The Volga is the largest river in Europe. It holds enormous power resources which from time immemorial lay idle.

"The first steps in utilizing the Volga's power resources were taken in Soviet times. In the course of the Stalin

Five-Year Plans there were erected on the Volga the Ivankovo, Uglich, and Rybinsk (now Shcherbakov) hydroelectric stations with huge reservoirs. These stations are situated on the upper reaches of the Volga. The Kuibyshev Hydroelectric Station will be located on the river's middle reaches, below the mouths of the Oka and Kama Rivers, where the Volga becomes especially affluent. Here it enters the zone of droughty regions which begin around Kuibyshev and extend for hundreds of kilometers* down along the Volga banks. The eastern Volga steppes have for a very long time suffered frequent droughts. Under the brilliant Stalin plan for transforming nature, these droughty steppes are to be changed into fertile land. They will become a new granary of our country. To this end powerful irrigation systems, which will receive water from the Volga, will be built east of the Volga on an area of 1,000,000 hectares.† The Kuibyshev Hydroelectric Station will supply power for the operation of pumps which will raise the Volga water into special reservoirs. From here through a network of canals the water will flow to the fields to be irrigated.

"The Volga as a mighty water artery holds a place of tremendous importance

* 1 kilometer = .62137 of a mile.

† 1 hectare = 2.471 acres.

in our river navigation system. The ever-increasing volume of oil, timber, grain, and other freight requires improvement in the conditions of navigation. With the construction of the Kuibyshev Hydroelectric Station and the creation within its system of huge reservoirs, the proper conditions will be provided for the navigation of big vessels on a long stretch up the Volga and Kama Rivers.

"The Kuibyshev hydroelectric system will consist of a hydroelectric station, a concrete overflow dam, an earth weir, and navigation sluices. A railway trunk line and a highway will be laid on top of the dam of the Kuibyshev Hydroelectric Station. Thanks to the dam the water level of the Volga will rise and will form a vast reservoir which will be the largest in size of any existing today.

"The construction of the Kuibyshev hydroelectric system calls for the removal of tens of millions of cubic meters of earth and the laying of millions of cubic meters of reinforced concrete.

"The decision of the Council of Ministers of the USSR provides for the hydroelectric station to be put into full operation in 1955. To carry out a job of such magnitude in a short space of time is possible only by the use of the latest in engineering. With the aid of modern Soviet industry, the construc-

tion will be equipped with powerful excavators, electric earth suction pumps capable of removing thousands of cubic meters of earth an hour, automatic concrete mixing and stone-crushing installations, and hundreds of other modern machines and appliances. A large builders' town will spring up with numerous auxiliary factories and plants, workshops, sidings, warehouses and quarries for supplying building materials.

"Thousands of Soviet engineers and technicians will take part in designing the Kuibyshev Hydroelectric Station. Special laboratories are being set up to test and check the projected hydroelectric installations, turbines, building materials and foundation grounds. In the erection of the Kuibyshev Hydroelectric Station, in addition to its own staff, the personnel of many factories and plants will participate which will be engaged in manufacturing the turbines, hydrogenerators, the gates for the dams, the sluice gates, and other equipment.

"We, designers and builders of this grand hydroelectric system," said S. Y. Zhuk in conclusion, "have no doubt that it will be completed in the time set by the Government. This is guaranteed by the might of our socialist industry, by the inspired creative labor of Soviet people who, under the guidance of J. V. Stalin, are marching onward to communism."

USSR to Build Hydro-Power Station On Volga near Stalingrad

ON August 31, 1950 the Soviet press published a decree by the Council of Ministers of the USSR on the construction of the Stalingrad Hydroelectric Power Station on the Volga River, and the irrigation of the Trans-Caspian regions.

The Council of Ministers of the USSR decided to build a hydroelectric power station on the Volga River in the vicinity of Stalingrad with a capacity of not less than 1,700,000 kilowatts and with a power output of approximately 10,000,000,000 kilowatt hours per year with an average water level.

Construction of the hydroelectric power station will be started in 1951.

The station will be put into operation at full capacity in 1956.

The decision of the Council of Ministers further provides for the construction of canals, irrigation systems in the Trans-Caspian regions, and certain other measures.

The realization of this new, colossal and constructive plan, commented the Soviet newspapers on August 31, will effect the improvement of climatic conditions on the Trans-Caspian plain, which at present constitutes one of the principal sources of drought in the Trans-Volga region. It must bring about the transformation of desert and semi-desert regions of the northern part of

the Trans-Caspian plain so that they can be utilized for the broad development of livestock raising and agriculture; the transformation of the southern areas of the Trans-Volga region for the development of intensive and stable agriculture; the irrigation of the Sarpa Plain, Black Lands, and Nagai Steppe for the broad development of livestock raising and for the afforestation of timberlands and shelter belts against dry winds. It will provide additional supplies of electric power for the Central Trans-Volga region and the central black-soil regions and for the improvement of navigation conditions on the lower reaches of the Volga.

Decree on Introduction in USSR Of a New Irrigation System

A Decree of the Council of Ministers of the USSR was published on August 18, 1950 "On the Transition to a New System of Irrigation with a View to the More Efficient Utilization of Irrigated Land and the Improvement of Power Farming."

THE Council of Ministers of the USSR maintains that the most important task now confronting the Party, Soviet, and agricultural organizations in the irrigated areas is to improve the utilization of irrigated land, to ensure the further and more rapid increase of the yields of all agricultural crops on irrigated land through the utmost improvement in the mechanization of farming and the extensive introduction of advanced agrotechnical methods in irrigated areas.

At the same time the Council of Ministers of the USSR points out that the existing system of irrigation lags behind the present level of agriculture. Many years' experience shows that a

close network of permanent irrigation canals, when the irrigated sections are small, prevents the full utilization of irrigated land and the highly efficient use of agricultural machines, causes losses of crops, increases the volume of work in clearing heavily obstructed permanent canals, and brings about a greater loss of water through filtration.

Many advanced collective and state farms and scientific research institutes have worked out, and are applying in practice, new and improved methods for the establishment of irrigation networks by changing over from permanent irrigation canals to canals which are dug only for the period of irrigation and are proportionate to the requirements of power farming and the tending of crops.

The experience acquired by advanced collective and state farms and by research institutions in the field of reorganizing irrigation systems now permits the introduction everywhere of a new irrigation system employing tem-

porary canals. This new system makes possible the better utilization of irrigated areas and the use of irrigated sections of increasing size.

The introduction of the new irrigation system opens up broad prospects for a further increase in the gross output of cotton, cereals, and other crops, for an increase in the efficiency of agricultural machinery, and for a saving in labor on irrigated areas.

The Council of Ministers of the USSR, regarding the introduction of the new irrigation system as being of exceptional importance for a further increase in the productivity of irrigated farming, has decided to assure, within three to four years, the introduction of a new irrigation system, employing temporary irrigation canals instead of permanent ones on all state and collective farms in irrigated areas.

The Decree specifies concrete measures to assure the introduction of the new irrigation system.

For a Higher Standard Of Agriculture

The following is an editorial published in the newspaper "Pravda" on August 18, 1950.

THE great importance to the national economy of the Decree of the Council of Ministers of the USSR published today is that it provides a new, large-scale program for the development of irrigation in our land.

The Council of Ministers of the USSR considers that the most important task of Party, Soviet, and agricultural bodies in the districts of irrigated agriculture now is to carry out work for improving the utilization of irrigated lands, to

ensure the further and more rapid growth in yields of all agricultural crops on irrigated lands by increasing in every way the level of mechanization of agricultural work and the widespread application of advanced agrotechnique in irrigated agriculture.

The Decree of the Council of Ministers provides for the transition to a new and more progressive system of irrigation corresponding to large-scale mechanized socialist agriculture. The advantage of the new system lies in its more rational utilization of irrigated lands and improved mechanization of agricultural works.

Experience shows that the existing system of irrigation with its dense network of permanent irrigation channels does not correspond to the present level of development of agriculture. With its small areas of irrigated sections, this system retards the high-productive utilization of tractors, combines, and other intricate machinery, leads to a considerable under-utilization of irrigated lands and to loss of part of the crop. At the same time it increases the volume of work in cleaning channels, increases the loss of water by filtration, and encourages the development of centers of weed growth and pests of agricultural crops.

Many advanced collective and state farms and research institutions have elaborated and are applying in practice new and more perfected methods of organizing the irrigation system. They

are replacing the system of permanent irrigation channels by channels constructed only for the period of irrigation and leveled out in accordance with the requirements of mechanization of cultivation of the soil and care for crops.

On the basis of the data obtained by advanced scientists and collective farms, the Council of Ministers of the USSR has decided to change over, everywhere in districts of irrigated agriculture, to the new system of irrigation by employing temporary irrigation channels. The new system provides the possibility for the fuller utilization of irrigated lands by doing away with the permanent irrigation channels, for increasing the irrigated sections and thereby improving the utilization of intricate machinery. At the same time the utilization of irrigation water is improved, exploitation expenditure is reduced, the elimination of centers of weed growth and crop pests is facilitated.

The Government has set the task: within three or four years to carry out the transition to the new system of irrigation in all collective and state farms employing irrigated cultivation. A plan for the reorganization of the irrigation network has been adopted. Districts of irrigated agriculture are being allocated a large quantity of machinery required for the transition to the new system of irrigation; a system for the training of instruction cadres and other experts for the carrying through of this work has been drawn up; measures have been outlined for the preservation of the maximum possible quantity of orchards and the planting of new mulberry and fruit trees.

The Decree of the Council of Ministers of the USSR teaches a creative approach to the experience of practical agriculture and to the situation in agricultural science. For ages it has been held that the system of permanent irrigation channels is the most up-to-date system of irrigation. On the basis of generalizing the experience of advanced collective farms and the achievements of scientific research institutions, the Council of Ministers of the USSR has elaborated a new, genuinely scientific system of irrigation corresponding to the level of development of our agriculture.

The application of this system prom-

ises even greater favorable possibilities for further increasing the gross harvests of cotton, grain, and other crops, for increasing the productivity of agricultural machinery and reducing the expenditure of labor in agriculture. The adoption of the new system of irrigation constitutes a great stride forward along the path of raising the culture of our agriculture. It marks another victory of the collective farm peasantry in the struggle for the further development of socialist agriculture, for the creation of abundance of agricultural produce in our country.

For centuries and thousands of years agriculture dreamed of subordinating to

its will the mighty waters of the rivers giving their life-bringing moisture to the dried-out fields and orchards. Soviet power and the collective farm system for the first time in history have created the conditions for the successful, genuinely scientific solution of the problem of irrigation on the scale of a whole state.

Under the leadership of the Bolshevik Party, under the wise guidance of J. V. Stalin, the creator of the collective farm system, the Soviet peasantry is confidently solving the task of the transformation of nature in the interests of building communism.

Scientist Comments on Plan

Commenting on the Decree of the Council of Ministers of the USSR on irrigation, Academician Ivan Sharov said:

THE Soviet Government has just published a decision which I consider a wonderful program for the further development of Soviet agriculture. The decision envisages the wide-scale introduction of a new system of irrigation. What has prompted this? What are the salient features of the new system?

In the past few decades the Soviet Union has carried out a tremendous amount of work to transform nature. Hundreds of thousands of acres have been afforested, and numerous ponds and reservoirs have been dug. Thousands of miles of new channels have brought water to arid wastelands and turned them into flourishing orchards and plantations.

In the course of this work Soviet scientists and the collective farmers themselves have developed new and improved methods of irrigation. The latest decision of the Government sums up this valuable experience and creates extremely favorable material conditions for its application on a country-wide scale.

The primary shortcoming of the old

system of irrigation is that a dense network of permanent irrigation channels chops up the fields into small tracts. This hampers the utilization of tractors, harvester-combines, cotton-harvesting and other machines which are now supplied in large quantities to farms in the USSR. The new system eliminates this principal defect. Now, instead of permanent channels there will be temporary ones, created just for the irrigation period. Experience has shown that this produces fine results.

The introduction of the new irrigation system requires machinery and funds, of course. All this is provided for in the Government Decree. In the very near future the machine-and-tractor stations and state farms will be supplied with 24,800 irrigation machines. Experts will be trained at state expense. The State Budget allocates funds for prospecting work and for technical supervision of the reconstruction of the irrigation network.

This is another fine example of the constant care of the Communist Party and Soviet Government for the working folk of the rural areas, and it shows the efforts of the Party and the Government to create an abundance of food for the country.

The New School Year Begins In the Soviet Union

By A. Solovyov

THE new school year began in the Soviet Union on September 1.

On that day more than 38,000,000 pupils of general educational and specialized technical schools—2,000,000 more than in 1949—began their studies. On September 1 classes also started in the universities and other higher educational institutions which this year enrolled more than 300,000 students for the first year courses. In all, more than 1,200,000 students are attending the higher educational establishments.

The Soviet school, basing its work on the successes already achieved, will in the forthcoming year undoubtedly attain still higher results in the education and training of the Soviet youth. Tremendous attention is devoted to problems of education in the Soviet Union. Each year the Soviet Government increases the budgetary appropriations for education. More than 59,000,000,000 rubles, or 14 per cent of the entire budget, has been allocated for this purpose in the current year. Besides this, great assistance is rendered to the schools by the Soviet public. The schools have at their disposal good equipment and teaching facilities which enable them to conduct classes on a high scientific level.

This year the schools will receive 170,000,000 new textbooks. A complete set of these books on all subjects is provided for every pupil.

Nearly 50,000,000 copies of literary and popular scientific books for children will be issued by the State Publishers of Children's Literature alone.

Supplies of laboratory equipment and teaching aids have been replenished this year.

The Soviet Government has, within an exceedingly short period of time, eliminated the serious consequences of the fascist occupation which had inflicted enormous damage on education. Not only have all schools now been rehabilitated, but thousands of new ones have been opened.

Preparation of the schools for the



ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS. Prospective students of the First Moscow Medical Institute hand in their papers. Some 316,000 first-term students enrolled in higher educational institutions of the USSR this year.

academic year is regarded in the Soviet Union as a matter of utmost state importance. Each school, when preparations have been completed and it is ready to receive its students, is examined by a commission of the local Soviet of Working People's Deputies. The commission appraises the quality of the accomplished work and draws the final conclusions respecting the preparedness of the school for the academic year. As a rule, all schools complete their preparations a month before the beginning of studies.

Special concern is manifested for teachers in the Soviet Union because their work of educating the young people, of arming them with genuine scientific knowledge, is highly appraised. Well-appointed dwelling houses are built for them in towns and villages, and their apartments are repaired by the State. The preparation of the schools for the academic year covers not only the work connected with the repair and

equipment of the school buildings, but also includes the task of providing comfortable apartments for every teacher. By the time the teachers returned from their vacations, their apartments were already repaired and provided with fuel. Preparation of the schools for the resumption of work was organized particularly well in the current year.

Soviet children have had a good rest and are blooming with health after the summer holidays. More than 6,000,000 of them were accommodated in pioneer camps, and millions of children went on excursions and tours.

Education authorities devote great attention to the preparation of teaching personnel for the work in a new school year. Soviet teachers make a thorough analysis of the positive aspects as well as of the shortcomings of their work in the preceding year. Pedagogues, jointly with school principals, elaborate the general plan for teaching and educational work in the forthcoming school



FIRST GRADE GIRLS. Senior Pioneer Leader Liusya Smirnova is shown with new pupils of Moscow Girls' School No. 626.

year in which all the main measures are outlined. Schools conduct a broad exchange of opinions, by means of special teachers' conferences, concerning the experience of their work. Exhibitions showing the achievements of leading teachers and schools are organized. The results of the past school year are fully described in pedagogical publications. In August, before the beginning of work in the schools, teachers' conferences are held in all districts of the Soviet Union. A comprehensive report on the results

of the past school year and the tasks in the new one is delivered by the head of the local education department at these conferences. The report is discussed in detail by the teachers, and ways and means for further improving the quality of teaching and developing children are outlined. Other questions, depending on local conditions and the desires of the teachers, are also dealt with at these conferences. This year's teachers' conferences devoted much time to the consideration of questions of linguistics and problems of Pavlov's work in physiology which were recently discussed in the Soviet Union and which will be broadly reflected in the curriculum of Soviet schools.

In a number of Union Republics conferences took place attended by the best teachers whose pupils year after year attain good and excellent marks in all their subjects. The experience of these teachers is brought to the attention of all pedagogues.

Pedagogical readings, at which outstanding teachers present papers on various problems dealing with teaching and rearing children, have become widespread. More than a thousand of the most interesting papers have been submitted to the Academy of Pedagogical Sciences of the Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic.

Rising on a genuinely scientific foundation, on the close connection between knowledge and life, the Soviet school is a truly new and most progressive school.



WRITTEN EXAMINATION. Oral and written entrance tests are required in all Soviet higher schools except for medal-bearing students.

In the current school year Soviet teachers will further improve the quality of their teaching and training work in order to enable the pupils to acquire still more thorough and well-grounded knowledge. The Soviet school, jointly with the parents, will, as hitherto, inculcate in the pupils the finest qualities of the Soviet people, training them for peaceful creative labor, bringing them up as ardent champions of peace, instilling in them a respect for all peoples.

Fulfillment of the law on universal seven-year education is an important element in the work of schools. Secondary education will be considerably extended throughout the country in the new school year. The secondary schools completed the last academic year with good results, as is evidenced, for example, by the fact that more than 15 per cent of the graduates from the Moscow schools were awarded gold or silver medals for their excellent progress. These results not only should be consolidated and the level of work achieved maintained, but they should serve as a stimulating factor in the effort to attain new achievements. The secondary school must prepare an excellent student body for the higher schools.

Surrounded by the day-to-day attention and concern of the Soviet Government, the Communist Party, and J. V. Stalin himself, Soviet teachers will fulfill the tasks entrusted to them and will fully justify the high confidence the Soviet people place in the schoolteacher.



MEDAL-BEARING STUDENT. N. Belova is admitted without examination.



ALL FACILITIES FOR LEARNING. This classroom is typical of those in urban schools of the USSR.

20 Years of Compulsory Education In the Soviet Union

By Lyudmila Dubrovina

Lyudmila Dubrovina, Deputy Minister of Education of the RSFSR, made the following statement on August 14:

ON August 14, 1930, the Central Executive Committee and the USSR Council of People's Commissars, on the proposal of Stalin, adopted the decision on the introduction of universal compulsory primary education in our country.

The Stalin law on universal compulsory education was the greatest gain in the cultural revolution carried out in the Soviet Union under the leadership of the Communist Party. On the basis of this law, beginning with the 1930-31 school year, four-year education for all children from the age of eight was introduced everywhere in the Soviet Union and seven-year education in the towns and workers' settlements.

The right to education was secured by legislation in the country's fundamental law—the Stalin Constitution.

During the past 20 years the Bolshe-

vik Party and the Government have accomplished a tremendous amount of work in improving education. As a result of the large-scale building of schools, the number of secondary schools has increased fourfold and the number of seven-year schools eightfold. Functioning in the Russian Federation alone there are now 120,000 primary, seven-year, and secondary schools. They are attended by close to 18,000,000 children, twice as many as 20 years ago.

The number of teachers has greatly increased. Whereas prerevolutionary Russia had 230,000 teachers, today their number has increased to 1,250,000. The Soviet teacher enjoys the constant care and attention of the State. In the Russian Federation alone, during the past two years, nearly 100,000 teachers have been decorated for long years of irreproachable work. The Government has greatly improved the material conditions of teachers.

The Young Communist League of the Soviet Union devotes much attention to

the school, having assumed patronage over the realization of universal compulsory education. In connection with the general success in the postwar restoration and development of the national economy, the question of universal compulsory seven-year education has again arisen in all its magnitude. In the 1949-50 school year 3,200 additional seven-year rural schools were opened in the Russian Federation. This year also the school network is being substantially expanded. With the introduction of universal seven-year education the number of pupils studying in secondary schools and in secondary technical educational establishments is increasing.

The State Budget for 1950 provides for the expenditure of 120,700,000,000 rubles for social and cultural measures in the Soviet Union; of this 59,500,000,000 is for education. The Budget ensures further construction of new schools, higher educational establishments and other cultural establishments.

One-Fourth of World's Population Supports Peace Appeal

Text of the Stockholm Appeal

We demand the unconditional prohibition of the atomic weapon as a weapon of intimidation and mass extermination of human beings.

We demand the institution of strict international control to enforce this.

We shall consider as a war criminal that government which first employs the atomic weapon against any country.

We call upon all people of good will throughout the world to sign this appeal.

THE Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress on August 9 released to the press the communiqué of Frederic Joliot-Curie, chairman of the committee, on the progress of the campaign for signatures to the Stockholm Appeal.

Today, says the communiqué, people throughout the world are discussing the Appeal issued in Stockholm on March 19 by the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress.

This Appeal demands the unconditional prohibition of the atomic weapon, the institution of strict international control to ensure this prohibition, and the denunciation as a war criminal of that government which will first use this weapon.

In the three months since the opening of the campaign which is being conducted throughout the world and which in some countries is only just beginning, 273,470,566 signatures have already been affixed to the Stockholm Appeal.

The communiqué further points out that, according to information received by the committee, the collection of signatures to the Appeal in various countries has shown the following results:

Albania, 620,000; Algiers, 226,000; Western Germany, 2,000,000; German Democratic Republic, 17,046,000; Argentina, 1,000,000; Australia, 50,000; Austria, 578,578; Belgium, 153,060;

Burma, 1,000,000; Bolivia, 20,000; Bulgaria, 5,801,346; Camerouns, 22,000; Canada, 300,000; Chile, 50,000; China, 44,000,000; Colombia, 50,000; Korea, 5,680,000; Costa Rica, 4,000; Ivory Coast, 50,000; Cuba, 400,000; Denmark, 100,000; Egypt, 12,000; Eire, 1,200; Ecuador, 20,000; Spain (Spaniards in emigration), 284,995; United States of America, 1,350,000; Finland, 616,248; France, 12,000,000; Great Britain, 790,277; French Guinea, 10,000; Upper Volta, 50,000; Holland, 229,067; Hungary, 7,500,000; India, 127,389; Iran, 25,000; Iceland, 5,000; Israel, 261,750; Italy, 14,631,523; Japan, 1,345,000; Reunion, 20,000; Lebanon, 56,000; Luxembourg, 7,000; Morocco, 19,581; Mongolian People's Republic, 686,782; Nigeria, 12,500; Norway, 50,000; Philippines, 50,000; Poland, 18,000,000; Romania, 10,046,670; the Saar, 2,600; Senegal, 25,000; French Sudan, 30,000; Sweden, 250,000; Switzerland, 150,000; Syria, 60,500; Chad, 16,500; Czechoslovakia, 9,500,000; Trieste, 50,000; Tunis, 50,000; USSR, 115,275,940; Uruguay, 50,000; Brazil, 600,000 and Venezuela, 12,000.

To this list of countries, continues the communiqué, it is necessary to add such countries as Ceylon, Cyprus, Indonesia, Iraq, Mexico, Nepal, New Zealand, Pakistan, Peru, Puerto Rico, Turkey, the Union of South Africa and Viet Nam which have not yet sent in

information. These figures constitute the preliminary data collected by various national movements and already delivered to the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress.

"The campaign for signatures to the Stockholm Appeal," stresses the communiqué, "has embraced the whole world and is at present continuing in more than 75 countries. Taking into account that in the majority of cases the Appeal was signed only by adults, it can be estimated that the Appeal is supported in all by 600,000,000 persons, which figure amounts to nearly one quarter of the world's population.

"Among those who signed, there are people from all countries, and people of different convictions, religions and social positions.

"We welcome all those who affixed these signatures and whose efforts are a contribution to the struggle for banning the atomic weapon which is the weapon of aggression and mass destruction.

"We urge the continuation and extension of action aimed at achieving this goal.

"The prohibition of the atomic weapon is the main stage on the path toward relaxing the strained international situation; through this, world peace, over which a grave danger now hangs, still can and must be saved."

Peace Committee Bureau Convokes Second World Peace Congress

The meeting of the Bureau of the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress in Prague has adopted an appeal on the convocation of the Second World Peace Congress, which reads:

HUNDREDS of millions of men and women have united and continue to unite around the Stockholm Appeal. On behalf of these millions of men and women, the Bureau of the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress convokes the Second Congress, the sessions of which will be held in Great Britain from November 13 to 19, 1950.

The international situation, which has recently deteriorated, has become a direct threat to general peace and imposes new obligations more important than ever before on all peace supporters.

Peace supporters continue their campaign for banning the atomic weapon and again come out for general restriction and control over all kinds of weapons, the growth of which increases the danger of war and imposes heavy sacrifices on the peoples.

Peace supporters oppose aggression wherever it occurs and denounce armed intervention from outside in the domestic affairs of peoples. They demand the cessation of such intervention in countries where it is taking place.

Peace supporters welcome and support the peaceful steps undertaken to end the war in Korea, which is a hotbed breeding the menace of a general conflict.

Peace supporters resolutely come out against mass bombing, the victim of which is the civilian population.

Peace supporters demand that the Security Council, whose composition should include the real representatives of the five great Powers, should as swiftly as possible undertake the peaceful settlement of the Korean question and grant the representatives of both sides concerned the opportunity to be

heard. The peace supporters demand the prohibition of any aggression facilitating outbreak of war in any country whatever.

We urge all peace supporters throughout the world to organize broad public discussion of these proposals and to elect to the Second World Congress those who represent their views.

We propose to all organizations—political, trade-union, cultural, social, and religious—and to women and youth, to all who are striving to preserve world peace, that they take part in the fulfillment of this task, irrespective of their political convictions and of the ideological motives which prompt them to do so.

We know what a force the vast

number of people united around the Stockholm Appeal already represents. This unity should expand and grow. We have been able to appreciate the full efficacy of the campaign we undertook. Thus, the first steps have already been taken. Further steps will follow. They can and must lead the peoples to the lasting peace desired by all.

This peace cannot be attained by force of arms. It will be attained by the general joint actions of all men and women of good will, who are capable of bringing victory to reason and justice.

*(Signed) On behalf of the Bureau
of the Permanent Committee
of the World Peace Congress*

FREDERIC JOLIOT-CURIE

World Peace Committee Statement on Korea

The Bureau of the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress has issued a statement on the events in Korea. The statement, which is being sent to the Security Council of the United Nations and to all Governments, reads:

THE Bureau of the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress, meeting while war is in progress in Korea, fully recognizes the tremendous danger of this conflict. Concerned at the large number of human victims and the destruction wrought by the mass bombardment of the civilian population, the Bureau urgently demands that the Security Council, taking account of

the will of the people of Korea, find a way of finally solving this conflict on the following principles: Cessation of military operations and immediate cessation of the bombardment of the civilian population, the withdrawal of all foreign troops, the hearing of representatives from both sides.

The Bureau of the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress is convinced that in making this proposal it is expressing the will of hundreds of millions of men and women. Equally it is convinced that it is expressing the desire of the people of the whole world who are anxious for the safeguarding and consolidation of peace.

The Soviet People Have Declared Their Will for Peace

By M. Kotov

Executive Secretary of the Soviet Committee for Peace

THE whole world has learned of a new significant victory scored by peace supporters. The Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress announced in its communiqué on August 9 that 273,000,000 persons had already signed the Stockholm Appeal. They demanded the prohibition of the atomic weapon as a weapon of aggression and the mass destruction of people. They firmly spoke in favor of international control over the observance of this decision. They declared that they would regard as a war criminal the government which first uses this barbaric weapon against any country.

More than 273,000,000 men and women of good will have raised their voice against the attempts of the enemies of peace to unleash a new war. If account is taken of the families of those who signed the appeal, the demand to prohibit the atomic weapon has now been supported by 600,000,000 persons, who comprise about one-quarter of the entire population of the earth.

Among the mighty army of people of good will who signed the Stockholm Appeal more than 115,000,000 are Soviet men and women. The Soviet people who unanimously signed the Stockholm Appeal fully supported the efforts of the organized front of peace to establish lasting international security. The campaign for signatures to the Stockholm Appeal was highly successful in the USSR. Soviet men and women again and again demonstrated that they

fully support the Stalin foreign peace policy of their Government.

In these days when a sanguinary war is being waged in Korea, the Soviet people unanimously declared: We solidly vote for peace! Soviet people are engaged in constructive labor. They are building towns, erecting new factories and mills, and laying out new forests in arid steppelands. Heated debates are carried on in Soviet newspapers on major problems of development of Soviet science. Not long ago Soviet scientists completed discussing problems of the further development of the scientific works of Ivan Pavlov, the great Russian physiologist. The Soviet Government has taken a decision to go over to a new system of irrigation. The head of the Soviet Government, Joseph Stalin, together with Soviet scientists, discussed problems of linguistics. The Government has taken a decision to build the Kuibyshev and Stalingrad Hydroelectric Stations on the Volga. Peaceful constructive labor prevails in the land of Soviets.

Soviet people well understand that their signatures, reinforced by selfless labor, constitute the most effective contribution to the defense of world peace and the consolidation of international security.

One can frequently see at factories and mills the following signs: "We are working in honor of peace." "A shop of collective Stakhanov work." Having signed the Stockholm Appeal the per-

sonnel of sections, shops, and entire plants undertook to work with redoubled energy for the benefit of peace. Recently I had occasion to visit one of the shops of the Borets Plant in Moscow. I saw the selfless labor of the workers. There is not a single man or woman in the shop who is not producing output above plan. Every worker turns out double and more of the established quota. Gleb Devyev, head of one of the youth brigades had undertaken to operate three machine tools, and he produces from six to seven quotas daily. I asked him what it is that makes him work so. He replied instantly:

"I work this way because I want peace. I know that our Stakhanov labor is the best reply to the warmongers."

One merely has to take an ordinary day in the Soviet land to perceive a majestic picture of the labor heroism of Soviet people who are fighting for peace. Miners of the Donets area daily send trainloads of coal above plan. Thousands of workers in Kiev, Kharkov, Dnepropetrovsk and Stalino have attained notable achievements on their job. Estonian textile workers have launched the manufacture of more than 20 new types of fabrics. Weavers of the Alexeyev Mill in Moscow turn out fabrics of excellent quality only. Workers engaged in putting up tall buildings in Moscow are also on a Stakhanov peace watch. They are erecting fine new buildings in the Soviet capital.

Together with the working class, the Soviet peasantry signed the Stock-



holm Appeal with great enthusiasm. Now the battle for the harvest is being successfully waged throughout the country. In many regions of the USSR the grain harvest is over. Entire regions have delivered to the State more grain and other produce than ever before. Thousands of new combines and other harvesting machines are working in the fields this season.

The splendid results of the signature campaign for the Stockholm Appeal in the Soviet Union are of truly tremendous significance. The masses throughout the world see in the Soviet State an invincible fighter for peace, a mighty force which disrupts the plans of the warmongers. The results of the signature drive for the Stockholm Appeal in the Soviet Union assume truly historic import, because they demonstrate to the whole world that the Soviet people, to a man, are firmly resolved to defend peace.

Savage persecutions of peace supporters have been started in many capitalist countries. Wild terror against the fighters for peace has been let loose in Western Germany. Peace supporters are jailed. They are beaten up and hounded. The Turkish Government has cast into prison and turned over for trial to the military tribunal of the Ankara garrison eight members of the Turkish Peace Society, headed by Madame Behije Boran, chairman of the Society. In Canada signature canvassers for the Stockholm Appeal are persecuted by the courts. People who collect signatures to the Appeal are beaten and arrested in France, Italy, Iran, Holland, and Norway. The forces who oppose peace are resorting to the most diverse artifices. Characteristic, for example, is the statement of the Swedish Prime Minister regarding the Stockholm Appeal. He protested against the fact that the appeal calling for the prohibition of the atomic

weapon is very frequently referred to as the Stockholm Appeal, since, in the opinion of the Prime Minister, it has nothing to do with Stockholm.

It is interesting in this connection to cite one letter of the many received from Sweden by the Soviet Committee for Peace. An ordinary Swede, a resident of Stockholm writes:

"I heard over the radio that a collection of signatures is under way in the Soviet Union to the appeal on the prohibition of the atomic weapon. As an honest Swede, I take pride in the fact that this appeal was adopted in the capital of my country and is named the Stockholm Appeal. This, however, is not to the liking of our Mr. Prime Minister and those who stand for war. There are not so many of them, of such people, in our country. It is they and only they who are shocked by the fact that the appeal to prohibit the atomic weapon has gained such popularity. I want to say that peace supporters, and they are in the majority among the Swedish people, are of an entirely different opinion than our Mr. Prime Minister and others like him who advocate support of the imperialist policy of war. We greet wholeheartedly our friends of peace in the Soviet Union."

No persecution, no barriers, and no artifices will halt the victorious struggle of the freedom-loving peoples for peace. The Second World Peace Congress will be held in Great Britain from November 13 to November 19, 1950. In this connection the Bureau of the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress which met in Prague adopted an appeal.

"The international situation which has been aggravated of late has become a direct danger to the general peace and imposes on all peace supporters new duties, more important than ever before," the appeal reads.

"Peace supporters oppose aggression wherever it occurs and denounce armed intervention from outside in the domestic affairs of peoples. They demand the cessation of such intervention in countries where it is taking place.

"Peace supporters welcome and support the peaceful steps undertaken to end the war in Korea, which is a hot-bed breeding the menace of a general conflict.

"Peace supporters resolutely come out against mass bombing, the victim of which is the civilian population.

"Peace supporters demand that the Security Council, whose composition should include the real representatives of the five great Powers, should as swiftly as possible undertake the peaceful settlement of the Korean question and grant the representatives of both sides concerned the opportunity to be heard . . .

"We know what a force the vast number of people united around the Stockholm Appeal already represents. This unity should expand and grow. We have been able to appreciate the full efficacy of the campaign we undertook. Thus, the first steps have already been taken. Further steps will follow. They can and must lead the peoples to the lasting peace desired by all."

These words will penetrate the heart of every man and woman who wants to live and work in peace.

The fighters for peace the world over look to the great land of Soviets. They know that the Soviet Union and its great leader, Joseph Vissarionovich Stalin, indefatigably guard peace.

The Soviet Union fights staunchly for world peace, for the consolidation of friendship among all peoples, and there is no force in the world which could swerve it from this path.

Long live peace! This is the mighty call inscribed on the banner of the Soviet people.





The Soviet People Base Their Life On Peaceful Creative Labor

By Sharaf Rashidov

Acting Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Uzbek SSR

THE Soviet people have made a great contribution to the defense of peace. Between June 30, when the campaign for signatures to the Stockholm Appeal began, and August 1, the Appeal of the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress was signed by 115,275,940 Soviet citizens.

During the days when signatures to the Stockholm Appeal were being enthusiastically collected throughout the boundless Soviet land, an important event took place in the life of the fraternal Uzbek and Azerbaijan Republics: Uzbek and Azerbaijan collective farmers concluded a socialist competition agreement to increase cotton out-

put in every possible way. In concluding this agreement they were guided by the desire to supply Soviet socialist industry to the best of their ability with the raw materials it requires to produce a still greater abundance of fabrics and other commodities for the working people of the USSR.

The agreement concluded between the collective farm cotton growers of Uzbekistan and Azerbaijan is another striking example of how the Soviet people are replying to the intrigues of the warmakers with a new surge of labor enthusiasm, of how they are increasing the glory and might of their homeland.

The Soviet people know full well the price of their right to free, peaceful labor. They shed their blood in the great battles of October 1917 to earn this right, and they defended this right in the years of civil war and foreign intervention, when 14 capitalist states, armed to the teeth, tried to crush the young Soviet land. The Soviet people again defended this right in 1941-1945 in a victorious struggle against German fascism, thereby demonstrating to the entire world the unprecedented feats of which a people is capable when it is fighting for its happiness and for mankind's loftiest ideal—communism.

The constructive labor of the Soviet



peoples has transformed their beloved homeland, converting it into a flourishing and mighty world power. Today the Soviet people gaze with profound satisfaction upon the results of their collective labor. Thousands of new industrial enterprises have been built that to a constantly increasing extent produce everything required to make the life of the working people in the land of victorious socialism better and more beautiful. How many new towns have arisen, where formerly there were only forests and barren steppes, thanks to the determination of the Soviet people.

The powerful machines with which the Soviet State has armed the collective and state farms have lightened immeasurably the work of the agriculturist, enabling him to raise 10 ears of grain where only one grew before, and to produce yields of grains, cotton, flax, sugar beet, and all other crops unprecedented under the capitalist system of agriculture. Armed with the Stalin plan for the transformation of nature, the Soviet people are converting former wastelands into flourishing fields and protecting fertile fields from disastrous dry winds.

The Soviet people have created the most advanced science in the world, a science whose only aim is the good of the people and which is helping the working people of the Soviet Union to augment the wealth of their homeland.

The Uzbek people, whom the Soviet system liberated from colonial and feudal slavery, are proud that their labor has contributed to the efflorescence of their beloved country. This labor is embodied in the huge Uzbek Metallurgical Works, in the Stalin Textile Mills in Tashkent, which annually turn out millions of yards of various fabrics, in the beautiful Farkhad Hydroelectric Station, one of the most powerful in the Soviet Union. A magnificent result of the people's constructive efforts is the Great Fergana Canal which bears Stalin's name. This canal has brought life to thousands of acres of former desert land. The creative labor of the Uzbek people is embodied in the flourishing cotton fields of the republic, from which Uzbek collective farmers now gather three times more cotton than was grown on the territory of Uzbekistan before the establishment of the Soviet system.

The Uzbek people lead a free and joyous life. That is why they join all the other peoples of the Soviet Union in fighting for peace, for their right to peaceful, constructive labor.

Hundreds of thousands of people in Uzbekistan have signed the Stockholm Appeal. The Appeal was unanimously signed by workers at Tashkent industrial enterprises and the collective farmers of Khorezm; by scientists at the Uzbek Academy of Sciences and cotton growers of the Fergana Valley; by the caracul sheep breeders of Bukhara and Kashka-Darya who pasture their vast collective farm flocks in the heart of the Kzyl-Kum desert, which has now come alive thanks to the numerous wells which have been sunk there. The Stockholm Appeal was signed by residents of large towns and dwellers of remote and inaccessible mountain villages, where the text of the Appeal was carried by plane.

By signing the Appeal the working people of our republic expressed their firm determination to defend peace, together with all the other peoples of the Soviet Union, together with all the progressive forces in the world.

At a meeting held at the Stalin Collective Farm of Buzsk District in the Fergana Valley, the collective farm woman Hidoyat-hon Abdurakhmanova said:

"We are not bringing up our children to have them live through the horrors of war. We want our children to have a bright future. Look at our district. Five or six years ago it was covered with salt marshes and impassable overgrowths. Armed by the Soviet State with modern machinery, we have transformed our district by our labor. Formerly barren lands now yield rich cotton harvests. We have built light-filled houses, schools, and clubhouses. We will not let anyone encroach on our future, on the future of our children! We will not let anyone destroy what we have built!"

Like the rest of the people of the Soviet Union the Uzbek people are sure that peace will be victorious. The Soviet people are confident of this because the noble fight for peace is headed by the powerful Soviet Union, because the fight for peace is guided by our leader and teacher, J. V. Stalin, the great standard-bearer of peace throughout the world.



WORKING FOR PEACE. Soviet people are engaged in peaceful constructive labor. The photos show: Several building construction projects; harvesting in Latvia and the Stalingrad Region; lumbering and inspection of new engines for the timber industry.

Fifth Anniversary of Victory Over Imperialist Japan

By B. Karpovich

ON September 2, 1945, imperialist Japan, the ally of Hitler Germany, signed the act of unconditional surrender. The Soviet Union played the decisive role in this historic victory; it exerted tremendous efforts in order to rout the fascist aggressors and secure peace throughout the world.

It is known that the actions of the allies in the Pacific for a number of years were limited to naval battles and landing operations on the islands, and the tempo of these operations was not too high at that. The Allied Powers planned to land troops on the Japanese islands only in the autumn of 1945 or spring of 1946. According to this plan military operations against the Japanese armies on the vast territory of China, including Manchuria, were to be postponed to the summer and autumn of 1946. It was quite obvious that victory could not be attained over Japan without routing her on land.

True to its obligations as an ally and desirous of cutting the time of the war, reducing the number of casualties and facilitating the speedy restoration of general peace, the Soviet Union declared war on Japan. The Soviet Government considered thereby that this policy would also give the Japanese people the opportunity to rid themselves of the horror and destruction experienced by Germany after it had refused to surrender unconditionally.

On August 9, 1945, the Soviet Far Eastern troops, under the command of Marshal Vasilievsky, now Minister of the Armed Forces of the USSR, launched military operations against the Japanese Kwantung Army. These operations, begun on a truly gigantic scale, developed along the enormous front of more than 4,000 kilometers* in length. The Soviet troops advanced simultaneously in three directions: in the West, from the Baikal; in the North, from the area of Khabarovsk; and in the East, from Primorye. Large masses of troops, thousands of Soviet guns of various calibers, and

thousands of Soviet tanks and planes were put into action. The operations of the Soviet troops developed according to a single, carefully elaborated, harmonious plan.

The troops of Marshal Malinovsky moved from the West in co-operation with the Mongolian troops of Marshal Choibalsan. Surmounting the difficult Great Khingan Range, crossing the area of taiga, swamps, and steppe, Malinovsky's heroic troops advanced 950 kilometers into the interior of Manchuria, occupied a number of large cities, and reached Port Arthur.

Marshal Meretskov's troops attacked from the East, from Soviet Primorye. They came up against four strongly-fortified districts situated in a mountainous taiga terrain. But the Soviet soldiers surmounted these barriers and advanced 500 kilometers in a short period. The troops of General Purkayev, attacking in the North, overcoming the resistance of the Japanese, covered 550 kilometers in battle. The other group of General Purkayev's troops, in co-operation with the Soviet Pacific fleet, occupied the southern half of the Sakhalin Island and the Kurile Islands. At the same time the ships and part of the Pacific fleet occupied a number of ports in Korea, thus liberating the Korean people from the Japanese yoke of many years standing.

The most characteristic feature of all these operations was speed. The Soviet Far Eastern troops fulfilled the task set them by Generalissimo Stalin in some two weeks. The impetuous blows delivered by the three fronts (army groupings) on a tremendous area and under the most complicated geographical conditions literally wiped out the defenses of the Japanese troops in Manchuria and Korea. After desperate but unsuccessful counterattacks, the Kwantung Army was forced to give up resistance; it laid down arms and surrendered to the Soviet troops.

It is difficult to overestimate the significance of this victory. The picked

divisions of the Japanese imperial army, which had for years been training for war against the Soviet Union, supported by 17 strongly fortified areas, were put out of action. Imperialist Japan found itself without the Kwantung Army which constituted its chief striking force and last reserve, and without the Manchurian industrial base which constituted the lion's share of its war-industrial potential. Japan had received such a tremendous blow that she was no longer able to recover. The Soviet Union's entry into the war against Japan, the rapid offensive of the Soviet Army units, and the rout of the major forces of the Japanese Army forced Japan to surrender.

The victory of the Soviet Army, which shortened the time of the war, also reduced the number of casualties among the participants of the war, including those of the American troops. The Soviet soldiers, routing the picked troops of the Kwantung Army, saved the lives of many American soldiers.

The significance of the victory over Japan is not limited to this alone. The speedy victory of the Soviet troops saved the world from a formidable danger. As the Khabarovsk trial of a group of former Japanese servicemen held at the end of 1949 has shown, the Japanese militarists had been making intensive preparations for bacteriological warfare. The means for this horrible war were being prepared by special detachments, producing hundreds and thousands of kilograms* of bacteria of plague, cholera, typhoid, anthrax, etc. As acknowledged by the accused Yamada and Karasawa, this bacteria was being prepared not only against the Soviet and Chinese people, but also against the United States and Great Britain. This was openly stated by General Ishii in April, 1945, at a conference of the leading officers of Detachment 731. The swift advance of the Soviet troops foiled the plans of the Japanese militarists and averted the unleashing of bacteriological warfare.

The Soviet troops' entry into the war and the rapid defeat of the Kwantung Army led to consequences not only of a purely military nature. The victory of the Soviet Army played a truly historic role in the development of the peoples of Asia. The victory of the Soviet Union over Hitler Germany and imperialist Japan in the Second World War served as an important prerequisite for the

* 1 kilometer = 0.62137 of a mile.

* 1 kilogram = 2.20462 pounds.

great victory of the Chinese people in their national liberation struggle. These victories also helped the Korean people to throw off the chains of colonial slavery and to form the Korean People's Democratic Republic.

Thus, in the war against Japan the Soviet Army again acted as an army of liberation. Having fulfilled its liberating mission, the Soviet troops were withdrawn from Manchuria soon after the end of the war, and after the national government had been formed in Korea the Soviet troops were withdrawn from there too. In full conformity with the Soviet policy of defending the independence and national sovereignty of small and large countries, the peoples of Korea and Manchuria were given

the opportunity to arrange their affairs in accordance with their wishes. The USSR is a consistent and resolute champion of the speedy conclusion of a peace treaty with Japan, of the withdrawal of occupation troops from the country, and of turning Japan into a free, democratic and independent state.

Five years have elapsed since the victory over Japan, and in the Korean mountains there again resounds the thundering echo of battles. Civil war is raging there and together with it an armed struggle against the interventionists for the complete liberation of the Korean people and for their right to unite into a single, independent, democratic state. The events in Korea have once more clearly shown that the

striving for freedom and independence makes even a small people invincible.

Much has changed in the world since the historic victory over Japan. And one of the most important features of the postwar world is that a mass organized front of opponents of war has been formed. The 336,000,000 signatures collected to the Stockholm Appeal in three months speak of this with unquestionable force. In opposition to the warmongers stands the front of fighters for peace. And this mighty force is capable of curbing the aggressors and defending the cause of peace. The fate of the Japanese invaders must in these days become a stern reminder for those who are striving to kindle the conflagration of a new world war.

Note of the Soviet Government To the US State Department

On August 25 the Embassy of the USSR in Washington forwarded to the State Department of the United States the following note:

THE Embassy of the USSR acknowledges receipt of the United States Government's note of June 8 containing a reply to the Embassy's note of May 11, concerning General MacArthur's directive on the possibility of the preterm release of war criminals serving their sentence in Japan, and on the instructions of the Soviet Government has the honor to communicate the following:

In its note of reply the United States Government supports General MacArthur's actions and refuses to take measures for rescinding his unlawful Directive No. 5 on the preterm release of the war criminals sentenced by the International Military Tribunal.

The prerogatives of General MacArthur with regard to the execution of the verdict of the International Military Tribunal for the Far East are however strictly limited by Article 17 of the aforementioned Tribunal's Statute of January 19, 1946 and by paragraph 5 of the political decision of the Far Eastern Commission of April 3, 1946 re-

garding the arrest, trial and punishment of war criminals in the Far East.

Having taken a decision on the possibility of the preterm release of the major Japanese war criminals known to have been sentenced by the International Tribunal for the gravest crimes against peace and humanity, General MacArthur exceeded his prerogatives and violated the agreed-upon decisions concerning Japan.

Neither the Statute of the International Military Tribunal nor the decision of the Far Eastern Commission of April 3, 1946 provides for the preterm release of the aforementioned category of criminals after the verdict has been submitted for execution. Under such circumstances the Commander-in-Chief may not adopt unilateral decisions of this kind. The agreement of all powers which were represented in the International Military Tribunal is necessary for taking such decisions.

The attempt of the United States Government to circumvent this clear provision, by asserting that the preterm release does not constitute any change of the verdict, is untenable: the preterm release constitutes not a change of verdict but a form of its execution

only if such a form is provided for by the regulations of the law on the basis of which judiciary authorities and executors of the verdict act. In the given case such a form of execution of the verdict was not provided for, and the preterm release, regardless of its conditions, has changed the verdict in the part concerning serving of sentences. The assertion that the verdict in this case has not been changed would mean that the criminal sentenced to imprisonment and released nevertheless remains in prison.

The reference of the United States Government to the fact that the practice of the preterm release exists in a number of countries does not justify the aforementioned unilateral actions of the Commander-in-Chief either, since in this case those concerned are not persons sentenced by the national court of some individual country but criminals sentenced by the International Military Tribunal for the Far East set up by agreement of 11 states, and the Statute of which, as pointed out above, does not provide for preterm release.

On the basis of the above-stated facts, the Soviet Government insists that the United States Government take immediate measures for rescinding the aforementioned Directive No. 5 unlawfully issued by General MacArthur on March 7, 1950, regarding the major Japanese war criminals sentenced by the International Military Tribunal for the Far East.

The German Democratic Republic —An Important Peace Factor

By D. Melnikov

The First Democratic Government in Germany's History

GERMANY'S fate, the fate of one of the largest and oldest states in Europe, cannot but agitate the entire world community, all people interested in the peaceful and democratic development of the European continent. The present generation knows the part Germany played in the world's destiny not merely from history textbooks. It knows it from its own experience. For twice within its lifetime the German ruling circles were responsible for the unleashing of world wars which claimed countless sacrifices. At this time, too, averting the danger of a new world war greatly depends on the way in which the question is solved concerning the path that the German people will take: whether it is to be a path of reaction and war, or one of democracy and peace.

J. V. Stalin stated in the historic telegram he sent to W. Pieck and O. Grotewohl that the existence of a peace-loving, democratic Germany together with the existence of the peace-loving Soviet Union precludes the possibility of new wars in Europe, puts an end to bloodshed in Europe, and makes impossible the enslavement of European countries by the world imperialists. The establishment of a united peace-loving and democratic German State, therefore, holds out to all peoples a radiant prospect of peaceful development.

What then are the factors determining Germany's development as a peaceable and democratic state? History reveals that the German people were instigated to take the disastrous path of aggression by the country's reactionary ruling classes—the Junkers from east of the Elbe and the Rhenish-Ruhr industrial magnates, the German militarists and imperialists. Otto von Bismarck, one of the outstanding representatives of German imperialism, boasted that it was the Prussian militarists who, by the organization of acts of aggression and wars, indicated the path of development for each century. The bloody ventures

"The formation of the peace-loving German Democratic Republic is a turning point in the history of Europe. There can be no doubt that the existence of a peace-loving democratic Germany side by side with the existence of the peace-loving Soviet Union excludes the possibility of new wars in Europe, puts an end to bloodshed in Europe, and makes impossible the enslaving of European countries by the world imperialists.

"The experience of the recent war showed that the biggest sacrifices in this war were borne by the German and Soviet peoples, and that these two peoples possess the greatest potentialities in Europe for accomplishing great actions of world importance. If these two peoples display determination to fight for peace, straining their energies to the same extent as they did to wage war, peace in Europe may then be considered as secured."

October 13, 1949

—J. Stalin

of German reaction cost humanity millions of lives.

The first and most important lesson that the peoples learned from the last war, which was unleashed by Germany's fascist rulers, is that German Junkerdom and monopoly capital, the vehicles of aggression, had to be destroyed. In Germany's Eastern Zone this problem was solved by determinedly putting into effect the Potsdam four-power agreement. The agrarian reform deprived more than 4,000 Nazi war criminals and more than 7,000 Junkers of their land, that is, of their material base. Their land was distributed among the toiling peasants, who together with their families number 1,900,000 persons. Of very great importance was the confiscation of the property of the big monopolists who had been connected with the Hitler regime and the transfer of the property to the people, thanks to which the power of monopoly capital in East Germany was smashed forever.

The formation of the German Democratic Republic marked a new stage in the process of consolidation of Germany's democratic forces. It has firmly established the people's rule in East Germany and has put an end to the domination of the Junkers and monopolist elements who invariably impelled the peo-

ple to take the path of war. For the first time in the history of the German people a truly democratic and peace-loving government has been established in Germany. The German people and the peoples of other European countries too, may now look forward to a development entirely at variance with their militaristic past.

The Most Important Condition for the Peaceful Development of German Economy

THE second factor which determined the military character of the German State was the lopsided military development of her economy, which her ruling circles had placed in the service of war. German economy always occupied an exceptionally important place in Europe. Before the war Germany held second place among the world's capitalist countries with respect to the level of output, her industrial production being more than 10 per cent of the world's total. In 1929, when the capitalist economy had reached top "prosperity," Germany produced one-third of the entire industrial output of Europe, exclusive of the Soviet Union. In 1938, her coal output reached 186,000,000 tons, and her steel production about 20,000,000.

This tremendous industrial might

could have brought the German people and the rest of the peoples of the European continent inestimable benefit. However, it was Germany's misfortune, and that of Europe too, that the former's industrial potential was not used for peaceful, constructive purposes.

To reconvert the German economy to a peace basis and to use it in the interests of the peaceful and democratic development of all European countries became possible only after the defeat of Hitlerite Germany. The Potsdam four-power agreement constituted a blueprint for the democratic reconstruction of the German economy. But only East Germany made use of this blueprint. In this Zone the military-economic potential was eliminated, and conditions were created for the most comprehensive development of a peace economy. In West Germany, however, where the power of the Junkers and monopolists was unaffected, the war potential remains intact, as attested to by incontrovertible facts, and war production has been resumed. The Rhenish-Ruhr armament manufacturers have again started production of PST steel, which is suitable only for war purposes. In the city of Worms a munitions works has been rehabilitated, and in Offenbach production of buttstocks has been resumed. Factories of the Concordia Hütte Company are turning out steel hulls for tanks, and other such incidents are common.

Together with this, preparations are being made once again to build up armed forces in West Germany. Liddell Hart, the well-known reactionary British military "theoretician" frankly admitted, after a recent visit to Bonn, that preparations are being made in West Germany to form 30 "mobile divisions," which, in the main, are to consist of Germans.

The establishment of the German Democratic Republic has dealt a decisive blow to the contemplated use of Germany's economic potential and manpower for aggressive ends. For the first time in Germany's history it has become possible to harness the great constructive forces of the German people to the cause of peace construction and democratic development of all European countries.

New People and New Relations

THE institution of new, friendly relations between the German people and the peoples of the other European

countries is not just a matter of the distant future; we see the new relations arising and developing before our very eyes.

First of all, the friendly relations between the German people and the peoples of the Soviet Union are growing stronger.

The victories of the Soviet Army led to the defeat of Hitlerite Germany and to the liberation of all peoples, including the German people, from Hitlerite tyranny.

It was the policy of the Soviet Union which produced the conditions for consolidating the democratic forces and forming a peace-loving, democratic state in Germany, turned over to its authorities the functions of government that up to then had been exercised by the Soviet Military Administration, and established diplomatic relations with it. Animated by a desire to facilitate the efforts of the German people to rehabilitate and develop Germany's peace economy, the Soviet Government, in agreement with the Government of the Polish Republic, decided to cut the balance of the reparation payments due from Germany by 50 per cent and to spread the payment of the reduced balance over a period of 15 years. This act strengthened the friendly relations between the German Democratic Republic and the Soviet Union.

The development of these friendly relations between the two most numerous peoples of Europe, the Soviet and German peoples, serves the interests of all peace-loving countries. Peace between the Soviet and German peoples is the major condition for peace on the entire European continent and the world over. "If these two peoples," Stalin stated, "display determination to fight for peace, straining their energies to the same extent as they did to wage war, peace in Europe may then be considered as secured."

New relations are developing between the German Democratic Republic and the people's democracies of Central and Eastern Europe too. Thanks to this, it is becoming possible to solve the most difficult problems which for centuries embittered the relations among the peoples in that part of the European continent. One of the most important of these is the problem of Poland's western lands which some time in the past

were torn away by the German aggrandizers from the rest of Poland, to which they had belonged from time immemorial. By the agreement of June 6 of this year concluded between Poland and the German Democratic Republic a complete understanding was reached on the Polish-German state frontier. The demarcation is to be in conformity with the provisions of the Potsdam four-power agreement contemplating the reunion with the Polish State of the ancient Polish lands situated east of the Oder and the Western Neisse. That has put an end to the imperialist policy of the "Drang nach Osten," and has laid a sound foundation for consolidating the political and economic relations between Poland and Germany.

Over a long stretch of time the relations between the German and Czechoslovak peoples had been poisoned by the imperialist claims of the German ruling circles to the Sudeten region. This knot of contradictions in Europe too has now been resolved. In the joint declaration of the Governments of Czechoslovakia and the German Democratic Republic made public on June 23, it is definitely stated that there are no longer any questions at issue or outstanding questions between the two States and that the transfer of the Germans from the Czechoslovak Republic is a just and definitive solution of the problem.

The German Democratic Republic signed agreements with Poland, Czechoslovakia and Hungary on the exchange of commodities and on cultural, scientific, and technical co-operation. The agreements mark the beginning of a new stage in the relations between Germany and the countries of Central and East Europe, a stage characterized by sincere and fruitful co-operation.

Eleven months have passed since the German Democratic Republic was founded. During this period the immense importance of the establishment in Central Europe of the new, peace-loving German State has become perfectly patent to all peoples. The German Democratic Republic has already made a substantial contribution to the consolidation of peace in Europe and in the rest of the world. The further strengthening of the republic and the extension of its foreign political and economic relations are in the interests of all peace-loving peoples.

Minsk Rebuilds

MINSK today is a construction site. Scaffolding is seen everywhere—at each block of houses and on every street of the city.

Minsk is rebuilding . . . and it is an extremely interesting fact that the destroyed buildings and streets of the city are not simply being restored. The largest part of the city is being built entirely anew. Noted Soviet architects are engaged in the new planning of the city, which will make the Byelorussian capital one of the most beautiful cities of the Soviet Union.

The main thoroughfare in Minsk is Soviet Street. It is now quite different from what it was before the war. Suffice it to say that formerly the street was only 18 meters* wide, but today its roadway alone is 24 meters, while its general width together with the sidewalks is 48 meters. The large, handsome government and residential buildings are already rising on Soviet Street. But this is only a beginning. Many tall modern structures will be built here.

Soviet Street, however, is not an exception. Uritsky, Komsomolskaya, Volodarsky, Lenin and many other streets are also being reconstructed. Thus, Vokzalnaya Square, with many-storied buildings rising around it, is changing in appearance. Many other squares and streets in Minsk with new apartment houses, schools, offices, and other buildings lining their sides are also changing beyond recognition. Hotel Byelorussia has been fully restored, the State Opera and Ballet Theater is being reconstructed, and a new motion picture house is under construction. The whole city is being reconstructed and beautified. The settlements of the automobile and tractor workers are growing here from month to month. Workers are moving into new apartment houses. Many workers are settling in comfortable cottages built for one or two families.

More than 1,000,000 rubles are spent daily on constructing and restoring the city of Minsk.

* 1 meter = 3.28083 feet.



RECONSTRUCTED MINSK. New government and residential buildings, theaters and schools are rising. Shown are a theater (top) and two new apartment buildings.



MINSK IS BUILDING ANEW. Photos show: A government building of the Byelorussian SSR, upper left; the Hotel Byelorussia, upper right; a kindergarten, second row left. The others are apartment houses in various parts of the city.

A Stakhanovite Worker: Boris Kulagin

By M. Shchelokov

BORIS KULAGIN, an outstanding Stakhanovite, works in a Moscow lathe-grinding factory. He belongs to the generation of Soviet workers who entered industry shortly before the outbreak of the last war. The war interrupted his peaceful labor just as it did that of many others. Kulagin returned to his factory in 1945 after demobilization from the army.

"In those days," relates Kulagin, "all of us strove to work in such a way as would enable the country most quickly to heal the wounds inflicted on it by the war. Everybody tried to increase the productivity of his labor. And it was then that the idea first occurred to me of prolonging the period of work of lathes without repairs. Current and especially capital repairs lead to long stoppages of machines, hamper production and involve considerable material expenditures. It was necessary to prove that a lathe, in the hands of a skilled operator, can work without repairs much longer than is envisaged in the technical instructions. And I decided to do this."

Kulagin operates a large screw-cutting lathe. He has an excellent knowledge of its structure and its specific features. Kulagin was one of the first in the factory to apply the method of fast metal cutting. He succeeded in fulfilling 15 annual quotas in a period of three and one-half years. Nevertheless, despite the intensive work of the machine, which did in three and one-half years as much as would be done at normal speed in 15 years and which exceeded the fixed between-repair period threefold, Kulagin's lathe did not show any need of even current, to say nothing about capital, repairs.

"I undertake to produce 25 annual quotas on my lathe without repairs," Kulagin then pledged.

This practically means that the lathe should work without repairs for a quarter of a century instead of five years. It was then, too, that Kulagin addressed an appeal to all the workers in the fac-

tory calling upon them to follow his example and prolong the period of service of their lathes. His personal achievements did not satisfy Kulagin. What he wanted was that his experience should spread far and wide and benefit all branches of industry, the whole country.

The call of this Stakhanovite and innovator met with ardent support. Thousands of machine builders in the USSR are now applying Boris Kulagin's methods. Their lathes are working without a hitch for long periods of most intensive work. Repairs of the lathes in many factories of Moscow and other cities have greatly diminished despite the extensive application of high-speed regimes of metal cutting.

What are the methods of Boris Kulagin? What has he accomplished?

He has created a new technique of handling a lathe. The basis of this technique is to prevent the deterioration of working details and parts. For this, Kulagin has drawn up his own timetable for the examination and lubrication of the lathe. This timetable has become an obligatory rule. Kulagin has organized methods for exemplary care of the directing surfaces of the lathe, protecting them against cinders, shavings, and sand.

The Stakhanovite machinist has thoroughly studied the causes of vibration of the lathe and has completely eliminated this vibration by carefully balancing the revolving parts. He has also worked out his own system of lubrication, as a result of which the parts never come into contact with each other and which, consequently, almost entirely prevents their wearing out. Kulagin has strengthened the headstock of the lathe and equipped it with various devices which make it possible to turn parts with several cutting-tools simultaneously. Lastly, he has made cutting-tools of his own design which safeguard the lathe from breakages and accidents, as well as from deterioration.

Kulagin's persistent struggle for prolonging the life of his lathe has yielded brilliant results. Work was performed on the lathe during a period of less than five years which, at the former standard speed, would have taken a quarter of a century, and yet not once did the lathe have to undergo capital repairs.

Thousands of Kulagin's followers in the factories and mills of the Soviet Union have inscribed a new page in the history of technical progress of industry. Their experience is helping Soviet engineers to design new lathes calculated for increasing the period of their service.

A book of Boris Kulagin in which he recounts his experience in detail was recently published in Moscow.

The struggle for prolonging the life of machines is now on in all branches of USSR industry. For instance, locomotive driver Papavin of the Yaroslavl Railway has run his engine without capital repairs for 807,781 miles instead of 242,334 miles. He solved most important technological questions connected with operating the locomotive, as a result of which it exceeded all standards of runs without stoppage for repairs, setting a record previously unknown in world practice.


Outstanding success was achieved by Burlakov, mechanic of a river motor-vessel. His vessel ran for five navigation seasons without, undergoing shipyard repairs.

The initiative of Boris Kulagin, a rank-and-file Soviet worker, has resulted in a mass movement for prolonging the life of machines. That is why the name of this Moscow machinist is now known throughout the length and breadth of the country. He personifies the striking traits of the new Soviet worker—the free worker, the master of the factories and mills—who is endowed not only with high craftsmanship, but also with creative inspiration. He stands alongside men of science and technology as their assistant and associate.


A Worker Who Will Be An Engineer

By A. Dorokhov

Soviet Writer



A lad carrying a small bag leaves the railway station. He has just left the coach of the Siberian Express which brought him to Moscow.




The young man stops in the middle of the square. He eagerly takes in the first impressions of the beautiful city he has never seen before. His long-cherished dream has come true.

What has brought him to the capital?

It is not difficult to guess that he came here to study. During the last days of the summer all trains arriving in Moscow and the other big university cities of the USSR bring hundreds of young men and women like him. All of them are attracted by the same striving for knowledge.

One hour later our young man enters the large building of the Steel Institute, one of the many higher educational establishments of Moscow. It trains engineers for the Soviet iron and steel industry. He hands his papers to the secretary of the enrollment commission of the institute. The future engineer is given accommodations in one of the thousand rooms in the students' townlet, where young people from out of town joining the institute are placed.



Mikhail Ryadnov is the name of the young man. He was born in a village. His father works in the collective farm forge shop. Mikhail studied in the village school and in the evening attended courses in power farming.

When he was graduated from the seven-year school, Mikhail was already equipped with his first trade. He was able at once to start work as a combine operator at the machine-and-tractor station which tills the fields of his collective farm.

In the daytime he operated the combine and during the evening continued to study, this time in the workshops of the machine-and-tractor station. This is how Mikhail mastered his second trade. He became a skilled fitter.

At that time the local committee of the Young Communist League received a letter from the distant Urals. A new iron and steel mill was built in the old town of Zlatoust, the home of the famed Russian steels, and new workers were needed. Who wanted to become a steel worker?

With a group of fellow members of the Young Communist League Mikhail Ryadnov came to Zlatoust. He was offered work in his own line, a fitter. But Mikhail saw the powerful fire-breathing open-hearth furnaces, saw how the dazzling stream of molten metal is poured into the huge ladles and keenly felt the grandeur of the work performed by the men who give the country steel, without which no tractor, no locomotive, and no machine can be built. He at once made up his mind that he wanted to be a steel worker.

The young man began with such eagerness and zeal to study the new trade that within one week he learned the duties of the third assistant, two weeks later he became second assistant, and within one month was made the steel melter's first assistant.

This did not pass unnoticed. Vassili Amosov, famed steel worker of the Soviet Union and deputy to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, took Mikhail into his brigade. Amosov, renowned for his high speed melts, readily acquainted the inquisitive assistant with the fine points of producing different brands of high-grade steel. Right at the furnace he passed on to the young man his vast experience and knowledge. After the shift was over Amosov taught a Stakhanovite circle of young workers in which Mikhail was also enrolled.

MIKHAIL RYADNOV. In the steel plant (top) with his teacher and friend, Vassili Amosov, famous steelworker and Deputy to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. Arriving in Moscow (center) to begin his higher education at the Moscow Steel Institute. Bottom: Taking a written examination in mathematics at the Institute prior to admission.



OLD TEACHER AND NEW. Ryadnov is interviewed by Professor M. A. Glinkov, assistant director of the Steel Institute. Vassili Amosov, in Moscow for a trade-union meeting, accompanies him. Right: Ryadnov views Moscow sights with new student friends, Alexei Kalugin and Vladimir Moiseev.

The strict chief would then turn into a patient and attentive teacher.

Not so long ago it was thought that one could become a real steel melter only at an advanced age, after many years of work. Now this art was being taught to youngsters. And this proved to be fully feasible, something which workers in the old days never would have believed. In less than two years after he saw a blast furnace for the first time, Mikhail could, in the know-how of steel production, hold his own against any veteran worker.

At the beginning of 1947 Ryadnov was made a steel melter in his own right. His dream became a reality—he was in charge of a furnace producing steel for his country. Taking leave of his pupil, Amosov said:

"Well, Mikhail, it's up to you now. It is a poor pupil who does not surpass his teacher. I will wait for your challenge to competition."

The young steel worker remembered these words. On finishing his shift he stayed in the shop for quite some time, carefully watching the work of the best steel melters and studying the automatic equipment of the new furnaces under construction. Within two years the news spread throughout the mill: Mikhail Ryadnov produced a melt faster than Vassili Amosov!

Shortly after Ryadnov won the title of the best steel melter at the mill. He was the first at the whole mill to complete ahead of time the five-year program, and he turned out 8,000 tons

of steel above plan. There was never any spoilage in his furnace.

Ryadnov lived up to his teacher's advice, but still he was not satisfied. The greater his skill became, the more difficult he found it to reconcile himself to his insufficient theoretical knowledge.

"I don't feel happy about it," Mikhail told his friends. "I know how to produce different brands of steel. I also know what is happening at any moment in the furnace. But why? I can't answer that question. Well, I became a steel worker, and now I have made up my mind to be an engineer."

Mikhail Ryadnov began to prepare for the institute. He joined the mill's evening school for the working youth. After work he would go to the classroom and then sit for hours at home over his textbooks.

"What more is it that you want?" Mikhail was asked by some of his co-workers. "You are one of the most respected men at the mill. Your name is recorded on the Honor Roll. Your portrait is on the building of the club. You earn more than 3,000 rubles a month. Why do you have to go to school again?"

Mikhail always gave the same reply: "The Soviet land needs not only workers. We also need industrial executives. I know I can be graduated from the institute!"

And then he passed his final examinations, giving him a full secondary education. The road to the institute was open to him.

"Citizens of the USSR have the right

to education." So it is recorded in the Soviet Constitution. This is not a declaration. The right to knowledge is ensured to every Soviet citizen by the help of the State.

It was at the expense of the State that Mikhail Ryadnov, as well as all his friends, finished the village school. The State gave him the opportunity to learn a trade free of charge, to attend the school for working youth.

And now that the problem of a higher education has arisen, Mikhail Ryadnov has met the same solicitude and support.

The mill management has given him a vacation for the duration of the entrance examinations. At the institute he has been provided with all conditions to prepare for the examinations. He has been given a good room where he can live and study undisturbed. He can get all the necessary textbooks in the library. Should he encounter any difficulties, he is able to consult the best professors and instructors of the institute on every point of the program. And the moment he is accepted as a student, a state stipend will enable him to study without being troubled by material cares.

More than 30,000 youths and girls will be enrolled in the higher educational establishments of Moscow in the coming autumn. Among them will be many young workers from factories and mills like Mikhail Ryadnov.

Five years will pass, and instead of the young steel worker, a young engineer will come back to the mill.

A Sanatorium for Workers' Children

IN less than an hour on the suburban electric train from Moscow we reached the small rural station, Vitsa. This vicinity was our destination. A placid country road running between blooming meadows led us to a park in whose depths stood a white, attractive, two-storied building of old-style architecture.

Even before we met the inhabitants of this lovely house, the hubbub of children's voices coming from among the trees reached our ears.

Prior to the Revolution this house and park belonged to the Moscow banker, Gruen. After the establishment of Soviet power the wealthy estate became the possession of the working people. About 15 years ago, the Medical-Hygienic Administration of the Moscow-Kursk Railway line opened a children's sanatorium on this estate. The doctors of preschool children's institutions send children who have suffered from some illness to recuperate here.

We made the rounds of the place

with Lyubov Gindich, the head doctor of the sanatorium. The establishment has accommodations for 90 children of preschool age. The children are divided into four groups, and each group has its own premises.

Here is a description of the apartment of the four-year-olds.

Light, spacious bedrooms painted sky-blue are furnished with small, nicked bedsteads covered by snow-white bedspreads. A tiny night table, containing washing accessories, stands at each bed. It is spic-and-span everywhere; not a single thing is found lying around.

Adjoining the bedrooms are shower and dressing rooms. Here every detail bespeaks sincere concern for the little ones' convenience.

Further on is the dining-room. Its appointments are miniature and in light tones.

Particularly attractive is the playroom. The walls of the room are decorated with bright panels and pictures

depicting children's fairy tales; an assortment of all kinds of toys strikes the eye. This room looks out on a large glass-enclosed veranda.

It is warm and sunny now, and not a single child is to be found either in the playroom or on the veranda. All the little ones are out in the park with their nurses. Some of the children are riding on the merry-go-round, others are learning a new song, and still others are listening to fairy tales. Not for a second do the children remain without attention—they are under the untiring observation of teachers, nurses, and nurses aides the clock round.

In the first half of the day the children take medical treatment, light therapy, and curative gymnastics under the doctor's observation.

Dinner at two o'clock is followed by a two-hours' nap out in the open air. The personnel of the sanatorium pays special attention to the feeding of the children. They receive an abundance of everything necessary to effect their com-



EVERYTHING FOR RECUPERATION. Fresh air, good care, a sensible routine, medical treatment, and special feeding create excellent conditions for the recovery of ailing children.

plete recuperation in the shortest possible time, so that they may return to their little friends from whom they were separated by illness.

Whose children are now at the sanatorium?

Vera Pavlyuk is the daughter of a carpenter in a railway plant. Pavlik Nikolaev is the son of an engine driver. Kolya Oreshkin is the son of a trackman. Tanya Leontyeva is the daughter of a worker in a terminus lunchroom. Vitya Valdin is the son of an employee

of the Kursk Railway Station.

Of the 90 children at Vitsa, 67 are those of rank-and-file workers, the rest are children of office employees and specialists on the Moscow-Kursk Railway Line.

Fresh air, a sensible regime, medical measures, and special feeding create the most beneficial conditions for the health of the children. They improve rapidly and gain weight. For example, two-year-old Tolya Soldatov gained 4 pounds 10 ounces in the first three

weeks; three-year-old Zhenya Fominov, 4 pounds; five-year-old Zina Silakova, 4 pounds 3 ounces.

The children's stay at the sanatorium is free-of-charge; they remain here from two to three months, depending on the condition of their health.

The sanatorium functions the whole year round. Not for a single day did its work cease even during the grim years of the Great Patriotic War. The State allocates 800,000 rubles annually for its maintenance.

The Moscow Institute of Pediatrics

THE Moscow Institute of Pediatrics is one of the oldest Soviet medical institutions. It was organized shortly after the Revolution and was called the Institute for the Protection of Mother and Child. At present the Institute is included in the system of the Academy

of Medical Sciences of the USSR. Its permanent director is one of the most outstanding scientists of the country, Academician George Speransky, who has devoted more than 50 years of his life to work in the medical specialty of pediatrics.

Extensive work on child health is being done at the Institute. Here were laid down the principles of Soviet pediatrics, which during the past 28 years has enriched world medical science with many important discoveries dealing with the care of infants and children and the treatment of their diseases.

The work of the Institute of Pediatrics is executed along three principal lines. A careful study is made of the causes of children's diseases, the course the diseases take, and the most effective means of treating them.

The research workers of the Institute devote much attention to the study of child development and to elaborating methods of upbringing.

There is a special department in the Institute that concerns itself with child health statistics, with the organization of broad measures for the protection of children's health and with the elaboration of methods of work for the protection of child health in nurseries, kindergartens, consultation offices, and mother and child rooms.

Intensive research is combined with practical medical treatment in the daily work of the Institute.

Important theoretical research is carried out in the laboratories of the Institute, such as the physiological, general child pathological, and pathomorphological laboratories, and in the laboratory for



the study of the brain. Conditioned reflexes in children at the very earliest ages are observed in a special laboratory, where work is carried on according to the method of the great Russian physiologist, Ivan Pavlov.

The laboratories of the Institute are equipped with the latest apparatus.

The staff of the Institute consists of highly qualified workers. For example, only persons possessing the degree of Master of Medical Sciences can occupy the position of junior research worker. The laboratories and departments are supervised by Doctors of Medical Sciences.

Within recent years the Institute has elaborated completely new methods of diagnosing and curing a number of children's diseases.

Functioning under the supervision of the Institute are a consultation office, a dispensary, and several specialized clinics. Any mother can avail herself of the services of these institutions free of charge.

In treating a child at a clinic much attention is paid to the creation of conditions for its rapid recovery. The staff of the Institute earnestly occupies itself with the problem of creating a desirable environment. The term environment includes the following: nutrition, emotional influence, fresh air, etc. For example, it has been found that a convalescent child requires so-called positive impressions that raise the general tonicity of the organism. The teachers in the clinics and the medical personnel surround the children with care and kindness and arrange interesting and amusing games for them. All this helps the child actively to resist the disease.

On examining the work of the Institute one becomes convinced at every step of how thoroughly the work of protecting the health and life of infants is done here.

For example, there is a department for prematurely born babies at the Institute. As is known, the normal weight of a newborn is considered to be 2,500-3,000 grams.*

Can a child weighing something like 1,500 grams survive?

Professor Nikolaev of the Institute answers in the affirmative. There are cases when infants weighing 1,000

grams are brought to the Institute, and they, as a rule, survive.

Ideal conditions are created in the clinics of the Institute for the development of the prematurely born. They are placed for a definite period in special incubators, fed by special methods, given additional oxygen, and emulsions of red blood cells are transfused.

As a result, the overwhelming majority of cases of prematurely born survive, and from the fourth to the sixth month of life begin to develop normally.

In the course of years of work the Institute of Pediatrics has become a large scientific and medical center connected in its daily activities with scores of pediatric institutions of the Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic, the Ukraine, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan and other republics of the Soviet Union.

The experience of the body of researchers of the Institute is widely spread among thousands of Soviet pediatricians. Circulars on methodics are sent from Moscow to inform medical workers in outlying areas of the new achievements of Soviet pediatrics.

The Ministry of Health of the USSR has laid down the rule whereby all pediatric institutions of our country and the departments of pediatrics in medical institutions of higher learning send their plans of work, as well as detailed accounts of their research and observations, to the Institute of Pediatrics in Moscow.

The Institute annually organizes scientific sessions at which the reports of Moscow scientists and of pediatricians from other places are discussed. One may often meet pediatricians from Kiev, Tbilisi, and other cities of our country in the laboratories and clinics of the Institute. Doctors come here to study the progressive methods of the Moscow Institute: for several weeks they do practical work under the supervision of Academician Speransky and other notable specialists. Many specialists also come to the Institute to complete their research and their theses.

The many years of fruitful research and medical work of the staff of the Institute of Pediatrics has merited the high appraisal of the Soviet Government and the entire nation. In 1947, in honor of its 25th anniversary, the Institute was awarded the Order of the Red Banner of Labor.



* 28.35 grams = 1 ounce.

The Lenin Collective Farm

In The Ukraine

THE Lenin collective farm in the Kamenets-Podolsk Region, Ukrainian SSR, was organized in 1923. This was one of the first collective farms to be organized in the Ukraine, and it grew simultaneously with the development of the Soviet State. The collective farm developed into a well-organized economy with many branches of farming during the 27 years of its existence. At the time of its organization the collective farm had 40 hectares* of former landlords' land. Today the collective farmers have for perpetual use 2,595 hectares, of which 1,924 hectares are arable land. The collective farm's chief occupation is field husbandry.

The high level of agrotechnique and mechanization ensure the collective farm large and stable harvests of all grains and industrial crops. Whereas in the prewar year of 1939, the collective farm fields yielded 1.87 tons of grain to the hectare, in the postwar years the yields are two tons to the hectare.

The collective farm allocated a large area to sugar beet, the harvest of which in 1949 constituted more than 30 tons per hectare over the entire sown area.

Horticulture, apiculture, and melon growing play no small role in the economy of the collective farm. The collective farm's orchards occupy an area of 50 hectares, and the apiary has 130 hives. The collective farmers themselves process fruits and vegetables, make jams, jellies, and pickles.

The collective farm has its own dairy

farm. Prior to the war 92 per cent of the livestock constituted pure breeds. The Hitlerite invaders destroyed all the farm's cows. The collective farm fully replaced the livestock after the war and now has 400 head of cattle; all the younger animals consist of the Orenburg highly-productive breeds. The collective farm has more than 400 hogs and 300 horses.

The needs of the farm and the necessity of increasing the living space of the collective farmers placed before the collective farm the task of organizing subsidiary enterprises: flour mill, brickyard, smith shop, and sawmill. Much construction work has been carried out in the postwar years. Many new dwelling houses and public buildings, including a collective farm House of Culture, hospital, department store, and nurseries, have been opened. The collective farm built its own electric power station which supplies the farm and the homes of the farmers with electricity.

Quite a few real masters in agriculture and animal husbandry have appeared. At the head of the collective farm is David Boiko, Hero of Socialist Labor, an experienced grain grower. He is a person well-known in the republic—a deputy to the Supreme Soviet of the Ukrainian SSR. For the successes achieved in the development of the collective farm more than 250 of its members were awarded orders and medals, and 10 collective farmers received the high title of Hero of Socialist Labor. The collective farm has been awarded the Order of Lenin.

* 1 hectare = 2.471 acres.

MODERN AGRICULTURE. The Ukrainian collective farm, named in honor of the great Lenin, constitutes a complex, well-organized economy with many branches of farming. Members of the collective farm lead prosperous, cultured lives. The photos show (top to bottom): The Lenin Monument in the central square of the collective farm. Sub-feeding sugar beets with mineral fertilizers by means of a tractor-drawn cultivator. In the collective farm's laboratory, Nina Demchuk prepares some medicine for the cattle farm.





RURAL CULTURE. Pupils of the Lenin Collective Farm, (left) en route to classes, near the school building. Right: The collective farm's reading room is a popular spot. Oxana Baidiuk is in the foreground.



HERDS AND FIELDS. The cattle lot at the Lenin Collective Farm (left) is shown with some of the productive milk cows. Right: A farm expert inspects a field in which fodder grasses are sorted and tested.



AUXILIARY ENTERPRISES. The Lenin Collective Farm operates its own saw mill, brick yard, and other subsidiary enterprises. Right: Bicycles and motorcycles are sold in the farm's store along with a great variety of other merchandise.

Great Opera Company and Farmers Are Bound by Close Ties

By M. Dolgopolov

THE best performers of the Soviet stage maintain very close contact with the broad masses of people. Trips taken by the actors of the foremost theaters of the capital to the countryside or industrial centers are always fruitful. Masters of bumper crops have already been visited this year by actors of the Moscow Art Theater, the Maly and the Vakhtangov Theaters, and others.

The artists of the Bolshoi Theater of the USSR visited the Talovaya District, Voronezh Region on the suggestion of the collective farmers. The peasants of the collective farm named after the splendid Soviet pilot, Hero of the Soviet Union, Nikolai Kamanin, sent a letter to the Bolshoi Theater, in which they invited the artists to visit them.

"Evenings," wrote the collective farmers, "we listen to the voice of our dear Moscow over the radio. We are very fond of Soviet art. We are literally glued to our seats when listening to such lovely Russian operas as *Ivan Susanin*, *Boris Godunov*, *Sadko*, *Snow-Maiden*, and *Ruslan and Ludmila*. The singers Lemeshev, Kozlovsky, Mikhailov, Reizen, Pirogov, and many others are great favorites of ours. Come to visit us! We shall receive you, the honored guests from our capital, Moscow, with bread and salt, according to our Russian custom."

On receipt of this letter, the trade-union organization of the Bolshoi Theater, with permission of the management, canvassed the artists to find out who wished to accept the collective farmers' invitation. A large group of singers and baller dancers, headed by Sergei Lemeshev, expressed their desire to visit the producers of bumper crops.

The collective farmers of the Talovaya District gave the artists a very warm reception. The collective farm wind orchestra played at the station when the train pulled in. A large group of peasants, carrying posters of greetings, met the guests with applause. Seating the arrivals on several sleds,



WARM GREETING. The collective farmers' delegation was met at the Moscow railway station by representatives of the Bolshoi Theater. In the center is People's Artist of the USSR S. Y. Lemeshev.

each drawn by three Orlov trotters abreast, the drivers carried them off to the Kamanin Collective Farm.

People's Artist of the USSR, Sergei Lemeshev, was at one time a collective farmer of the Kalinin Region. His mother and brother still live and work on a collective farm. Therefore, what he related about collective farms of the Talovaya District, Voronezh Region, is

informed and of special interest.

"The places that we visited," recounted S. Lemeshev, "were formerly called the Stone Steppe. Those were droughty, arid districts where the peasants scratched out a pitiable, almost beggarly existence, gathering a scant harvest from their paltry patches of land. Now that we artists have visited the present collective farms of the

Talovaya District, we are impressed by the remarkable changes that have been brought about there, as everywhere else in our country, by the Great October Socialist Revolution. The Soviet power has made the working peasants masters of the soil; it has equipped the countryside with first-rate agricultural machinery. Applying the latest achievements of advanced Soviet agrotechnical science, the collective farmers cultivate rich harvests. Last year the Kamantin Agricultural Artel harvested 100 poods* of grain from every hectare,† 200 poods of millet, more than 100 poods of sunflower seed, 1,200 poods of beets, etc.

"The collective farmers are cultured people, with a broad political outlook, well versed in the fundamentals of agrotechnique, familiar with the best modern and classical literary works, and interested in everything new in Soviet art.

"Instead of the three elementary schools which existed in the whole of the Talovaya District before the Revolution, there are now nearly 100 schools with an attendance of 7,000. The district has two large hospitals, staffed by 13 doctors who render the peasants medical aid free-of-charge, a women's consultation center, dental offices, and 11 medical clinics with doctors and surgeons' assistants on the collective farms. The district now has 43 rural clubs, 60 libraries and village reading rooms, 12 rural lecture bureaus, and numerous motion picture installations."

* 1 pood=36.113 pounds
† 1 hectare=2.471 acres

The two or three concerts given daily by the artists of the Bolshoi Theater in the clubs were tremendously successful. The performers had long chats with the collective farmers, questioning them about their life, their work, and the achievements of farm production. The artists listened to the best rural singers and gave advice and consultation to the amateur art circles.

Having completed the spring sowing, the Talovaya District collective farmers came to Moscow on a return visit.

The artists of the Bolshoi Theater met the collective farmers as dear old friends. On their arrival the toilers of the socialist fields attended performances of the operas *Romeo and Juliet*, *Rusalka*, *Don Juan*, saw the ballet *Crimson Sails* at the Affiliated Bolshoi Theater, the play *Green Street* at the Moscow Art Theater, sailed along the Moscow Canal, took in the sights of the capital, and visited several museums and art galleries.

Just before their departure from Moscow, the guests and artists got together at the Beethoven Hall of the Bolshoi Theater in order to take stock, as it were, of their enjoyable visit. Olga Drozdova, Chairman of the Talovaya Collective Farm spoke with ardent feeling of the great joy the trip to the capital had afforded the collective farmers.

Ivan Kuznetsov, chairman of the Voronezh Regional Soviet of Working People's Deputies, informed the artists of the Bolshoi Theater that amateur art is flourishing in the Voronezh Region as never before. "Our region," said I. Kuznetsov, "is the homeland of many celebrated singers and leaders of

excellent choruses. We now have in the region 4,000 amateur art circles with more than 48,000 performers. Our choruses alone number more than 1,400. In the Losevsky District, after harvesting the crops, a huge song festival will take place in which 36 choruses will participate."

All the speakers stressed the advantages of the friendship existing between the artists of the Bolshoi Theater and the collective farmers of the Talovaya District who pledged to strive for still larger harvests.

A. Solodovnikov, Director of the Bolshoi Theater, expressed the common idea of all the artists when he declared that in the history of the oldest Russian opera and ballet theater a new important page was entered. An agreement of socialist competition signed by the artists of the Bolshoi Theater and the collective farmers of the Talovaya District will further promote the cultural development of the Soviet countryside and, at the same time, help the theater to create highly purposeful opera productions about the new type of people on the Soviet fields. "The Bolshoi Theater," said A. Solodovnikov, "pledged to stage on a very high artistic level the opera by G. Zhukovsky, *With All My Heart*, whose theme is collective farm life, and to send groups of artists twice a year to the collective farms of the Talovaya District to give performances and to help the amateur art circles.

The get-together was capped by a concert. Numbers were rendered by the soloists and chorus of the Bolshoi Theater and the Russian folk chorus of the Voronezh Region.



The Bolshoi Theater

I. I. Levitan, Great Painter of Nature

By Xenia Kravchenko

IN the history of Russian painting the realistic landscape, filled with ideological content, affirming love for the country's nature and evoking lofty thoughts and emotions, has always played a notable role in the movement for a powerful efflorescence of advanced national art. Especially fruitful work in realistic landscape painting was done by the Russian artists Shishkin, Vasiliev, Savrasov and Polenov, who produced splendid works of art on nature themes. In the work of I. I. Levitan Russian nature received inspired portrayal. He revealed its diverse and stirring qualities, its lyric tranquillity and melancholy pensiveness, its monumental splendor and joyous harmony.

Levitan's path to art was exceptionally difficult and thorny. Born into a poor family, he was left an orphan at an early age. In 1873, when he was 12, Levitan entered the Moscow School of Painting, Sculpture, and Architecture. He was enthusiastic about his lessons in landscape painting with Savrasov,



I. I. Levitan

who had a special gift for teaching his pupils love for Russian nature. Savrasov's influence is undoubtedly felt in Levitan's early work, as the influence of Polenov, with whom he studied after

Savrasov, is felt in his Crimean sketches. He was graduated from the school in 1884 with the title of non-category painter. Even his paintings displayed at student exhibitions were outstanding for their artistic merit. Levitan's work following his graduation enjoyed great popularity, but under the conditions of capitalist society the artist could not rise from poverty. For a long time he was forced to sell his pictures at art auctions at ridiculously low prices, receiving 10 or 15 rubles for each. In a letter written in 1886 the artist remarked: "Once I had nothing to eat for three days running." Beginning with 1888 he steadily participated in the Traveling Art Shows arranged by the finest and most progressive painters of Russia, among them Perov, Krymskoi, Surikov, and Repin.

The 80's and 90's were a difficult period for Russian art. Mounting oppression by the reactionary forces drove art into mysticism, symbolism, and decadence. Only a few spiritually strong and purposeful intellectuals in art preserved the ability to continue the realistic national traditions in their work. One of these was Isaac Levitan. The painter sought an outlet for his emotions in nature, in a comprehension of its essence, character, and moods. In disclosing the features of nature with objective fidelity and truth, he at the same time reflected the entire rich and complex range of human emotions. Scenes of nature in Levitan's painting were given a new interpretation, an interpretation filled with poetry, with deep and heartfelt lyricism, animated by the human feelings, thoughts, and dreams invested in them. The secret of the effect of Levitan's pictures on the spectator and their lasting artistic significance lies in their meaningfulness, in their clarity of subject matter, in the veracity of depiction, and in the sincerity of the emotions invested in painting nature, which call forth sympathetic emotions and thoughts in the spectator. Levitan's can-



"At the Suckhole" (1892)

vases have much in common with the works of Turgenev and especially those of Chekhov, with whom Levitan was bound by long years of friendship. Around almost every one of Levitan's paintings, even his sketches, a lyric tale or epic legend could be woven. His landscapes do not contain a depiction of man but we know that he is present, is an integral part of the picture: nature is seen through his eyes, and it is for him that nature reveals all its beauty and charm. This is how nature is presented in Russian folk songs and fairy tales, and it is in this that the undoubted folk quality of Levitan's art lies.

These qualities, which characterize all of Levitan's art, are to be found in his early works like *Autumn Day in Sokolniki* (1879) or *Spring in the Woods* (1882), and continue to develop and grow stronger throughout his later work. Levitan was and remains the most penetrating artist of Russian nature in the central belt of Russia. His finest works were born on the Volga, in Savvino, near the town of Zvenigorod, and in the environs of Moscow. While he was ahead of his time as regards technique and in his search for means of conveying light and air, the quivering shimmer of patches of sunlight through foliage (*Birch Grove*, 1889), or the depth and airiness of distance (*Above Eternal Peace*, 1894) and the high blue sky (*Golden Autumn*, 1895), Levitan always found intrinsically alien the conceptions of the impressionists, to whom nature was merely a background for experiments in painting, who took away from a landscape all its content and inner meaning. That is why Levitan so disliked Claude Monet's *Haystacks* and spoke so sharply of modern French art, with which he became acquainted at exhibitions during his stay in Paris. To Levitan the most important thing in his work was the idea, the subject matter. The inane and indifferent approach to nature that characterized the work of the impressionists was unknown to him. Each Levitan sketch, not to mention canvas, is stamped with his attitude toward nature. "Sketchiness" is not at all typical of Levitan's work, because in each sketch he seeks to disclose a definite mood and state of nature at a certain time of year or hour of the day; he is able to find that which is typical and perhaps not noticeable at first glance, precisely that which characterizes nature at a given moment. At



"Evening Chimes" (1892)

the same time Levitan presents a generalized picture of nature, has paintings full of content. Levitan works produced at the height of his powers—*Vladimir Road* (1892), *Golden Autumn* (1895), *Fresh Wind*, and *The Volga* (1891), *March* (1895), *Lake* (1899) and others—enjoy unfading love and fame. Each of these paintings arouses many thoughts and emotions in the beholder; each is distinguished for depth of content; each has its own specific coloring and tone, its own range of emotions and lights. His famous *Vladimir Road* embodies the people's grief for those whom tsarist Russia sent to penal servitude: along that road, fading into the distance, Russia's finest people went into difficult exile. Such are the thoughts the painting gives rise to by its composition, its restrained, severe and yet rich coloring, its mournful sweep of fields and gray sky. In contrast, *Golden Autumn* presents the triumphant beauty of a sunny Russian day in autumn: the sun piercing the gold of the birches, the bright blue of the water, and the distant transparency of the sky. In *March* we find the same optimistic approach to nature's awakening and return to life in the first warm and sunny days of spring when the snow is melting, the shadows are turning blue and there is a hush of spring in the air. Especially

optimistic is *Fresh Wind*, in which the water ripples in joyous waves, and white ships and painted barges sail down the river. The artist has embodied the vast power of the Volga, the wide expanses and beauty of the Russian land in this bright-colored, fresh and clear painting. It was this idea of showing the might of the Russian land, of Russian nature, a patriotic love for his native land, that guided the work of the painter on his unfinished *Lake* which he first called *Russia*. Besides the pensive paintings that arouse lyric moods, in Levitan's work an enormous place is occupied by monumental, epic paintings of Russian nature that are permeated with vital force, striking beauty and admiration for this force.

Levitan is the founder of the emotional landscape and one of the most penetrating portrayals of Russian nature, a painter who revealed the beauty of his native land. Even 50 years after his early death he not only remains a modern painter but also indicates the path many Soviet landscape artists are following. While utilizing the rich legacy of Russian realism they are introducing into their work Soviet content that is new in principle. From Levitan's work they study how to perceive nature and to create paintings that convey its beauty.

The Yugoslav People's Struggle Against the Tito Clique

By P. Zyablov

DAY by day the struggle of the working people in Yugoslavia against the fascist Tito regime is growing more intense. It is gaining a greater mass following, becoming better organized, and finding expression in new forms. All sections of the Yugoslav people, workers, peasants and intellectuals, youths and girls, men and women, are taking part in the heroic struggle.

There are facts bearing witness to the popular character of the struggle. For instance, despite stern repressive measures taken by Rankovic's mercenaries on the eve of the so-called elections to the Skupshchina to compel the workers to vote for the Tito candidates, 80,000 persons did not go to the polls and 650,000 voted against the Tito candidates right under the noses of the election commissions whose functions were rather those of the police. These are the official figures. But there is no doubt that all true Yugoslav patriots voted against the fascist dictatorship of the Tito gang.

Yugoslavia's working class decidedly refuses to put its head under the yoke to sweat out profits for foreign monopolies and riches for the Belgrade rulers. The Titoite's attempts to force the workers to accept conditions of slavery by carrying on a campaign to have them sign so-called "labor contracts," are meeting with constantly increasing resistance. Notwithstanding threats, arrests, loss of food ration cards, and other forms of coercion, the campaign is obviously a fiasco. For instance, at the Constructor Works in Maribor only 20 per cent of the workers signed the contracts, and at the Impol Factory in Slovenska Bistritsa, no more than 10 per cent; at the Orahovici quarries, out of 146 workers a mere six signed.

Yugoslavia's toilers are not confining themselves to resisting the coercion and arbitrary acts of the present fascist rulers; they are doing everything in their power to disrupt the production

and export of strategic raw and other materials wanted by the instigators of a new war. The response of the unmercifully exploited miners, lumberjacks, and workers in a number of other industries to the Titoites' motto "all for export" is to leave their jobs by the thousands. Thus, the fascist, Stambolic, officially admitted that of the 628,000 workers driven to work in Serbian industry, 430,000 or nearly 70 per cent ran away during the first 10 months in 1949. More than half of the miners refuse to dig coal. At the Racko Pavlovic Chemical Works in the city of Zemun near Belgrade, it is not uncommon for as many as 80 per cent of the workers to stay away from the plant. According to obviously doctored official figures Belgrade's factories lost 2,300,000 man-hours during the first four months of this year as a result of workers quitting their jobs. In Slovenia's timber industry the Titoites are losing 17,000 man-days per month due to workers' boycotts and resistance, the result of which is a sharp drop in timber output.

Rallying to the slogan: "Let's Undermine the Economic Foundation of the Tito-Rankovic Fascist Regime," the workers of Yugoslavia are everywhere cutting down the productivity of labor, thus disrupting the fulfillment of plans. Output at mills and factories is constantly dropping. The following is an excerpt from a letter received from a woman textile worker in Belgrade by the paper *Under the Banner of Internationalism*, published in Romania by Yugoslav revolutionary refugees in that country: "Productivity of labor in the textile mills, where the working force is in the main made up of women, is down 20 to 30 per cent on the average. We are also successfully employing another form of sabotage in our factory," the writer of the letter stated, "and that is staying away from work. The factory lost 10,000 man-hours this way in March alone."

The Kulpin Canning Factory in the city of Novi-Sad with a working force of 300 women has a labor turnover of 25 per cent per month.

In Croatia, about 20 per cent of the workers in heavy industry plants and mines stay away from work daily in protest against the policy of the Belgrade rulers; in the building trades the percentage is 28, and in the timber industry it is 23 per cent. Leather goods workers are regularly decreasing their labor productivity too. To cite one example, the workers of the Proleter Shoe Factory in Belgrade carried through a slow-down strike, reducing the daily output from 900 pairs of shoes to from 400 to 500. Another form of struggle employed by the workers is to increase the proportion of defective products, the percentage of which sometimes is as high as 30 per cent. Still another form is to spoil materials, as, for instance, is practiced by the workers of the Acen Balkanski Leather Goods works in Nisa where leather to the value of 14,000,000 dinars has been ruined.

The Titoites are no longer able to hide the constantly increasing resistance of wide sections of the population. Although the Belgrade fascists try to avoid using such words as strikes, resistance, or struggle, preferring to use the expression "loss of labor time," nevertheless hangman-in-chief Tito had to admit in his speech made in the Skupshchina on April 24 that in 1949 virtually a third of all workers in Croatia had been out on strike.

The Titoites' "plans" for the forced mobilization of manpower are also failures. Thus, the office for manpower mobilization for the uyezd of Varazdin dispatched 57 men to that area to "recruit" workers, but after a five-day "hunt" the whole group returned to their headquarters without a single "recruit."

In their endeavor to squeeze the last bit of strength out of the workers

the Titoites are resorting to the cruelest exploitation under the guise of a "standards system." This system is so brutal that even the "standard makers" specially trained by the Titoites object to it, let alone the workers. In recent days 210 of 490 graduates of these special courses have been either arrested or fired from their jobs for refusing to carry out the fascist policy of exploiting the workers.

The Yugoslav youth is taking an active part in the struggle against the fascist Tito regime. Of the workers refusing to take jobs, the youth constitute 30 per cent. The young people are managing quite successfully to boycott the universal preservice military training, which the Titoites make use of to imbue the youth with hatred for the Soviet Union and the camp of peace and democracy, and to make chauvinists and nationalists out of them. The fascist rag *Studentski List* publicly admitted recently that the attempt to militarize the youth was a failure. It stated that "students do not want to attend lessons in preservice military training." The mass arrests of youths in universities, in Rieke, in the uyezds of Zhabliak, Krusevac, and Mladenovec are ample proof of the increasing resistance of the people against the Tito clique. Conscious of their patriotic duty, tens of thousands of Yugoslavia's youth are running away from construction jobs and mines. That is why even Tito's official figures cannot hide the fact that, as a result of popular resistance, exports in 1949 were 40 per cent short of plan.

Neither were the Titoites able to fulfill their plan for the export of food-stuffs. Despite the raging terror, the toiling peasantry stands shoulder to shoulder with the working class in opposing the Belgrade gang of traitors. Both autumn and spring sowing plans were disrupted by the peasants, as a result of which more than 2,700,000 hectares* of the 5,000,000 that were to be put under crops this year remained unsowed. The Yugoslav peasants openly fight the forced enrollment in the "zadrugi," as the peasant labor co-operatives led by the rural rich are called. More than 100 peasants fled from one village in the uyezd of Cako-Van during the organization of the "zadrugi" in their district.

* 1 hectare=2.471 acres

The working people of Yugoslavia are doing their utmost to hamper construction of military objects and production of war material. According to the newspaper *Magyar Nemzet* the equipment in one of the shops of a new assembly plant in Belgrade was damaged recently, putting the shop out of commission for a considerable time. The persons who committed the damage were not apprehended. In the Oslit works near Belgrade a boiler was blown up, and as a result the entire machine shop became a heap of ruins. During the month of April seven long trains were derailed, three of them on the Belgrade-Kolari line, two on the Belgrade-Valjevo, and two on the Sarajevo-Priboi line.

The forces of resistance are maturing among the laboring people of Yugoslavia. The finest and most progressive elements of the Yugoslav people are rallying to the underground patriotic organizations which are springing up in that country. Despite terrorism and persecution Yugoslavia's patriots are conducting an active struggle for peace. "All flyers in our unit," says a letter from a group of Yugoslav officers printed in *Under the Banner of Internationalism*, issue No. 10, "vow they will never lift their guns against their Soviet

comrades. We will turn our weapons against the Titoites, the hangmen of our people."

The toiling people of Yugoslavia have no intention of accepting either the bloody Tito dictatorship, the starvation level of existence, or the oppression by foreign imperialists. As an illustration of the popular struggle waged against the Tito clique, the newspaper *Nova Borba* cited a letter from a worker employed at the Cukarica Shipyards in Belgrade reading as follows: "Every day at the Cukarica and Ada Cingalia Shipyards leaflets are passed around and slogans are inscribed on walls and the sides of ships calling upon the workers to fight against the Tito-Rankovic clique. Notwithstanding persecution by Rankovic's police agents and the shipyards' administration, the slogans keep on appearing, now in one place and now in another."

The ground under the Tito band is too hot to stand on. That is a stern warning to the imperialists who have made up their minds to use Yugoslavia and its peoples to carry out their aggressive plans against the camp of peace, democracy, and socialism.

The people of Yugoslavia are fighting, and they will be victorious.

MOSCOW RADIO BROADCASTS IN ENGLISH

September 11—September 24

Radio programs in English will be broadcast from Moscow to the United States on the following schedule from September 11 to September 24.

All time used is Eastern Daylight Saving Time.

Daily evening programs of news, political commentary, and sidelights on Soviet life are broadcast in three periods: from 7:20 P.M. to 8:30 P.M., from 9 P.M. to 10 P.M., and from 10:30 P.M. to 12:00 (midnight).

All programs may be heard on 15.23, 15.11, 11.96, 11.71 and 9.69 megacycles.

The second and third programs are also broadcast on two additional frequencies: 15.18 and 11.82 megacycles.

All programs begin with the news and a review of the press. These are followed by comment on Soviet or international subjects.

The following special features are scheduled for the evening programs:

Mondays, September 11 and September 18—programs for farmers.

Tuesdays, September 12 and September 19—programs for youth.

Wednesdays, September 13 and September 20—scientific and cultural programs.

Thursdays, September 14 and September 21—programs in Russian for American Slavs.

Fridays, September 15 and September 22—literary and musical programs entitled: "In the Republics of the Land of the Soviets."

Saturdays, September 16 and September 23—economic reviews, weekly sports reviews, replies to letters from listeners.

Sundays, September 17 and September 24—concerts.



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THE COVER. FRONT: Margarita Yemelyanova, youngest participant in the All-USSR tennis competition. BACK: A Sunday fishing party of Leningrad engineers resting on the bank of the Vuoksa River.

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Decree of Council of Ministers of the USSR On the Main Turkmenian Canal

The Council of Ministers of the USSR has issued the following decree: On The Construction of the Main Turkmenian Amu-Darya—Krasnovodsk Canal, on the Irrigation and Water Supply of the Lands of the Southern Areas of the Trans-Caspian Plain of Western Turkmenia, the Lower Reaches of the River Amu-Darya and the Western Part of the Kara-Kum Desert.

FOR the purpose of ensuring the supply of water for industrial enterprises, the irrigation of new lands mainly for the development of cotton growing, the supply of water for pastures, and the further development of the fodder base for stockbreeding in the southern areas of the Trans-Caspian plains of Western Turkmenia, the lower reaches of the River Amu-Darya and the western part of the Kara-Kum Desert, and the supply of hydroelectric power for industry and agriculture in these areas, the Council of Ministers has decided:

1. To build the Main Turkmenian Amu-Darya — Krasnovodsk Canal, 1,100 kilometers* long, along the following route: From Takhya Tash on the River Amu-Darya, circling the Sarykamish hollow, and continuing through the Kara-Kum Desert along the ancient bed of the Uzboi into the waterless areas of the Trans-Caspian plain of Western Turkmenia.

The construction of the Main Turkmenian Canal is to be carried out:

a) With a dam on the River Amu-Darya at Takhya Tash and with two dams with large water reservoirs on the Main Turkmenian Canal;

b) With three hydroelectric power stations with a total capacity of 100,000 kilowatts, one being at the Takhya Tash dam and the other two at the dams of the Main Turkmenian Canal;

c) With large branch irrigation and water-supply canals with a total length of 1,200 kilometers, leading from the Main Turkmenian Canal and the Takhya Tash dam, for the irrigation of lands in the southern areas of the Trans-Caspian plain of Western Turkmenia and on the lower reaches of the River Amu-Darya;

d) With large pipe lines of a total length of 1,000 kilometers, leading from the Main Turkmenian Canal, for the supply of water to industrial enterprises and inhabited localities. The supply of water to be taken from the River Amu-Darya into the Main Turkmenian Canal is to be established at the rate of 350 to 400 cubic meters per second with the possibility of a further increase up to 600 cubic meters per second, without emptying the water into the Caspian Sea.

2. On the basis of utilizing the Main Turkmenian Canal and Takhya Tash dam, to carry out:

a) The irrigation and bringing under cultivation of 1,300,000 hectares* of new lands for the development mainly of cotton growing, including 500,000 hectares in the southern areas of the Trans-Caspian plain of Western Turkmenia, 300,000 hectares in the area of the delta of the River Amu-Darya, and 500,000 hectares in the Kara-Kalpak Autonomous Republic and in the northern areas of the Turkmen Soviet Socialist Republic;

b) The supplying of water for up to 7,000,000 hectares of pasture land in the Kara-Kum Desert in the area of influence of the Main Turkmenian Canal;

c) The complete ensuring of the supply of drinking water and water for technical purposes for industrial enterprises and railway transport, as well as the supply of water and planting of greenery at inhabited localities in Western Turkmenia;

d) The creating of forest shelter-belts and the stabilization of sand along the Main Turkmenian Canal and the large branch irrigation and water supply canals, along the borders of the newly irrigated lands and around industrial enterprises and inhabited localities, over a total area of approximately 500,000 hectares.

3. To begin in 1951 the preparatory works for the construction of the Main Turkmenian Canal and to complete in 1957 the construction of the dam with the hydroelectric power station on the River Amu-Darya at Takhya Tash, and of the Main Turkmenian Canal with all constructions and branch irrigation and water supply canals.

4. To charge the Hydroproject organization (S. Y. Zhuk) with carrying out all designing, surveying, and research work connected with the construction of the Main Turkmenian Canal, the dam on the River Amu-Darya at Takhya Tash, the hydroelectric power station, the dams and hydroelectric power stations on the Main Turkmenian Canal, the principal works on the large branch irrigation and water supply canals and pumping stations, as well as the large branch irrigation canal, up to the borders of the irrigated area of the Trans-Caspian plain in Western Turkmenia.

5. To carry out construction of the Main Turkmenian Canal with its equipment, the dam on the River Amu-Darya at Takhya Tash with the hydroelectric power station, and the dams, hydroelectric power stations, and other structures on the Main Turkmenian Canal, the principal works of the large branch irrigation and water supply canals, as well as the large branch irrigation canal up to the borders of the irrigated area of the Trans-Caspian plain of Western Turkmenia, a building organization, the "Sredazhydrostroii" (Central Asian Hydro-Construction) is to be established in 1950.

* 1 kilometers—.621 of a mile.

* 1 hectare—.2471 acres.

To appoint S. K. Kalizhnyuk head of the construction and V. S. Eristov chief engineer of the construction.

6. To charge the Ministry of Cotton Cultivation of the USSR, the Ministry of Agriculture of the USSR, and the Ministry of State Farms of the USSR with:

a) Carrying out research, establishing projects and constructions, of the large branch irrigation and water-supply canals within the borders of the irrigated areas, and the execution of works for the irrigation of new lands in the southern areas of the Trans-Caspian plain of Western Turkmenia and on the lower reaches of the River Amu-Darya;

b) The fulfillment of the planning,

research, and construction work to water the pastures of the Kara-Kum Desert in the region of influence of the Main Turkmenian Canal and the irrigation of the new lands along the Main Turkmenian Canal;

c) The elaboration by October 1, 1951, of measures for the utilization of newly irrigated lands, for sowing and planting these lands (mainly with cotton) and for the development of stock-breeding on a large scale in the watered and irrigated areas.

7. To charge the appropriate industrial Ministries with carrying out the research, establishing projects, and the building of large pipe lines, water supply canals, and water mains with pumping stations to ensure water for indus-

trial enterprises and inhabited localities, as well as for the irrigation of the land of surrounding farms and stretches of forest in the areas of industrial enterprises and inhabited localities, with water drawn from the Main Turkmenian Canal.

8. To charge the Ministry of Forestry of the USSR with carrying out research, establishing projects and the carrying out of the work for the creation of forest areas and the stabilization of sand along the Main Turkmenian Canal and the large branch irrigation and water supply canals.

9. To charge the Ministry of the River Fleet with the elaboration of measures for the utilization of the Main Turkmenian Canal for navigation purposes.

The Main Turkmenian Canal

By K. Zubrik

Chief of the Irrigation Department of Hydroproject, Stalin Prize Winner

THE decision of the Government of the USSR on the construction of the Amu-Darya — Krasnovodsk Canal, as well as the significant decisions on the construction of the Kuibyshev and Stalingrad hydroelectric stations — the greatest in the world — constitute brilliant new evidence of the growing might and inflexible will of the Soviet people to carry into life their peaceful creative program, to realize stage by stage and rapidly the Stalin plan for transforming nature.

As is known, the two principal rivers of our Soviet Middle Asia, the Syr-Darya and Amu-Darya, flow into the landlocked Aral Sea. The Syr-Darya River possesses smaller water resources than the Amu-Darya River, but is considerably more used. A valley of inexhaustible resources — most densely populated Fergana — is within the bounds of its basin. A highly developed farming area, the former "Hungry Steppe," is watered by the Syr-Darya River. A tributary of the Syr-Darya River, the Chirchik River, is a life-giving artery

of water for the entire Tashkent oasis.

The Amu-Darya, although a mightier river than the Syr-Darya, is as yet used very little, and its vast water resources flow uselessly into the Aral Sea. The Amu-Darya River is partly used for irrigation purposes only in its upper reaches, along the tributaries Vakhsh, Pyandzh and Kafirnigan; in its middle reaches it irrigates mostly narrow areas of land; and in its lower reaches it supports the culture of ancient Khorezm and Kara-Kalpakia, which has existed for many thousands of years.

To the area of potential influence of the Amu-Darya River may be attributed all the territory between the lower reaches of the Seravshan River, the foothills of Kopet-Dag Mountains, the Caspian Sea and the Ust-Urt Plateau, as there is nothing else except the Amu-Darya from which to take sufficient fresh water to give life to this area. The reserves of land, potentially suitable for cultivation but now waterless desert, are really vast in the region of influence

of the Amu-Darya River. The climate of most of these areas is especially favorable for the growing of the most valuable types of cotton and many other agricultural products.

To take water from the Amu-Darya River to the given area, which will contain canals a thousand kilometers in length, seems to be a very complicated task. A large number of Soviet hydro-technical workers spent no little labor on the general solution of this task and they used with gratitude the works of their predecessors.

As long ago as several hundred years before our era, mention was made in the works of ancient authors (Herodotus, Polybius and others) of how the waters of the Amu-Darya River were said to have "recently" (i.e., within historic times) flowed into the Caspian Sea. In later times the existence of an ancient, dry bed from the lower reaches of the Amu-Darya River to the Caspian Sea has been more and more confirmed.

Making use of this general data and

of stories by eyewitnesses, Tsar Peter I, in 1716, equipped a whole expedition under the command of Bekovich-Cherkassky, whose orders were: "To go to the Khan of Khiva as an ambassador, and to make your way along that river [By this is meant the supposed channel of the Amu-Darya River into the Caspian Sea—K.Z.] and thoroughly examine its channel, likewise its dam, in order to determine whether it is possible to redirect its water along its original course."

Between 1876 and 1883, the examination of the area of the supposed ancient bed of the Amu-Darya River was conducted under the command of General Glukhovsky. The results of this expedition turned out to be extremely valuable to future investigators, as it was firmly proved by Glukhovsky's works that the ancient bed of the Uzboi River was really in existence and that it could be used for the passage of the waters of the Amu-Darya into the Caspian Sea itself if certain hydro-technical works were carried out in the lower reaches of the river. But it was vain to think about the realization of so gigantic a work under the conditions prevailing in those times.

Now, when waters and lands are the property of the entire people, when the economic might of the Soviet State is growing from year to year, our country undertakes the utilization of the waters of the Amu-Darya and, in particular, its ancient bed, as a project of tremendous significance for the peoples' economy. On the initiative of the great Stalin, the Soviet Government decided to make a reality of this cherished dream of the peoples of Middle Asia — to build the Main Turkmenian Amu-Darya — Krasnovodsk Canal.

The tremendous, really stirring aims of this project were clearly shown in the decision of the Council of Ministers, published September 12, 1950.

The Main Turkmenian Canal and all structures connected with it are to be built in order to provide industrial enterprises with water supply, to irrigate new lands for development, mainly of cotton growing, to irrigate pastures and to develop further the fodder base for animal husbandry in the southern regions of the Trans-Caspian Plain of Western Turkmenia, in the lower reaches of the Amu-Darya River, and in the

western part of the Kara-Kum Desert, and to provide electric power for industry and agriculture in these areas.

The main canal, this great fresh-water artery through the Kara-Kum Desert to the Trans-Caspian plain of Western Turkmenia, will originate in the narrow and stable part of the Amu-Darya River at Takhya Tash locality. Here a dam will be built on the Amu-Darya River with a hydroelectric station.

From this same dam several new irrigation canals will branch off on the right and left banks of the river, which will irrigate 500,000 hectares of fertile lands in the Kara-Kalpak Autonomous Republic and in the northern areas of Turkmenia, and 300,000 hectares in the delta areas of the Amu-Darya River. The irrigation of these lands will revive long dead areas of ancient Khorezm, whose one-time life has been so brilliantly revealed by Soviet archaeologists.

From the place described above, the Main Turkmenian Canal will run several hundred kilometers westward in an artificial bed. It will cross plain areas in which there are traces of ancient irrigation canals and certainly will bring water here.

The artificial canal will flow into the waiting, natural bed of the Uzboi River, through which the Amu-Darya River once poured its waters into the Caspian Sea in the region of the little-known wells of Charyshla which now scantily water passing camel caravans.

This route for the Amu-Darya in olden times was not the same as that which is now being projected by Soviet technology. In ancient times the Amu-Darya River, with its many branches, flowed into a huge lake which now constitutes the deep, dry Sarykamish hollow. Of these branches, only one, Kunya-Darya, is now well preserved. Amu-Darya water moved from Sarykamish Lake into the Uzboi, its ancient channel from the Sarykamish to the Caspian.

In order to make use of the Kunya-Darya and the Sarykamish hollow as a ready-made water route, it would be necessary to fill the latter with water over a period of 18 years, diverting the greater part of the Amu-Darya's water. Such a method has been found impractical. It is proposed to detour the Sarykamish with an artificial canal from the Amu-Darya to the Uzboi. Modern technique permits the building of such a

canal in an incomparably shorter period than would be necessary to fill in the Sarykamish hollow. An additional point is that the great reserves of precious water of the Amu-Darya should not be doomed to everlasting evaporation in Sarykamish Lake.

The water will go many hundred kilometers along the Uzboi of its own accord, without requiring for its passage any substantial construction work. But at some points the descent of the Uzboi is so steep that it appears possible and worth while to use the strength of the stream to generate hydroelectric power.

Besides, in order to extend large irrigation canals into the southern areas of the Trans-Caspian plain of Western Turkmenia, it is necessary to raise the Uzboi's water to the greatest possible height. It is preferable to do this first of all with the help of dams, in order to conduct the water out by means of its own force. Where this cannot be done, water will be sent into the branch canals by means of pumping stations, and for that, cheap and stable electric power must be secured.

In order to utilize the hydroelectric possibilities of the Uzboi and to extend large canals from it for irrigation and water supply, it is planned to build on it not fewer than two dams which will include regulating reservoirs and hydroelectric power stations. From each of these at least one branch canal will flow.

Waters of the Main Turkmenian Canal, passing through the turbines in the hydroelectric power stations, will be thrown into a tremendous flat basin, covered with sand deposits and salt marshes. This space will be able to contain all this water. Through this space only the navigation canal, which will have practically no current, will flow to the sea.

Some 500,000 hectares of land will be irrigated in the southern areas of Western Turkmenia. This means that a new life will spring up in the area from the small Balkhan to Atrek, between the foothills of Kopet-Dag and the sands of the sea coast. Barren deserts will be replaced by green fields, forest belts will grow up which will completely change the life in the existing settlements and will undoubtedly lead to the construction of many, many new settlements.

A fodder base will be established

along the Main Turkmenian Canal's tremendously long route. Up to 7,000,000 hectares of pasture land in the Kara-Kum Desert will be irrigated.

The irrigation of the desert, providing drinking water and the creation of stable fodder resources which will regulate the extreme fluctuation of fodder on natural pastures, will make possible the doubling and tripling of livestock herds and will make for a stable migratory grazing husbandry in the desert.

The Government's decision provides also for the construction of 1,000 kilometers of large pipe lines for the water supply of industrial enterprises and inhabited points in the canal zone. This means that in Krasnovodsk, where up to the present fresh water must be brought in and where people have to use poor-tasting distilled water, streets will be bordered with green, new parks will arise, and suburban fields will provide fresh vegetables. Not only will the route of the canal be watered, but irrigation canals will branch from it, and

on all the irrigated areas forest vegetation will arise, orchards and grape vines will flourish. All this will basically transform the desert, will change the climate, will stop the shifting of the sands.

Only in our country, only with our socialist system, only in the fraternal multinational family of the Soviet peoples, inspired by the great and wise Stalin, are projects of such a gigantic scale within the power of the people.

It is necessary to pitch construction sites and settlements on a great waterless area, it is necessary to organize their material and cultural needs. It is necessary to build hundreds of kilometers of supply track, to establish temporary power plants, plants producing building materials, and so on. It is necessary to excavate many dozens of millions of cubic meters of land, to pour hundreds of tons of concrete, and to bring materials and equipment across great distances. It is necessary to build a large dam on the river whose name in

translation means "mad" and which carries in its waters exceptionally great quantities of sand and silt. It will be necessary to overcome this also (i.e. not to let superfluous deposits of soil into the canal and, inversely, to preserve and bring to the fields the fertile part.)

Heat and cold, winds and sand, must be overcome. Our people have a boundless reserve of persistence and strength needed to overcome all the difficulties and in a short period to accomplish the majestic construction of the Stalin era.

In response to the solicitude of J. V. Stalin for the people's happiness, all the working people of our country — workers, collective farmers, engineers and technicians — each at his post, will actively participate in the great conquest of the desert. The working people of Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan and Karakalpakia will stand in the front ranks of this peaceful advance along the labor front of all the people under the wise leadership of J. V. Stalin.

The Greatest Hydro Project In the World

SPEAKING at a press conference in Moscow on the construction of the Main Turkmenian Canal, the chief of construction, Kalizhnyuk, gave some extremely interesting data concerning the construction of one of the world's greatest hydro projects:

As is known, the canal, which is to be built in seven years, will be 1,100 kilometers long (683.5 miles), and during this period a large number of hydro-technical projects will be erected, and a broadly ramified network of branch canals will be built. Hundreds of millions of cubic meters of earth will be excavated. Both such rapid construction and such a scale of works are unprecedented in the world of hydro-engineering. Suffice it to recollect that the construction of the Suez Canal, 166 kilometers long (about 100 miles) lasted almost 11 years, although the volume of earth work there did not exceed 75,-

000,000 cubic meters. It took 10 years to construct the Panama Canal, 81 kilometers in length (50.72 miles).

In order to realize the task set by the Government in such a short period, mechanisms, machines, and motors consuming a minimal quantity of fuel and water for cooling will be required. To begin with, diesel-electric machines will be used, which are most economic in this respect. In addition, new mechanisms adapted for work under desert conditions will be built.

More than 500 kilometers (310.6 miles) of the canal will follow the ancient bed of the Uzboi River. The width of this bed reaches as much as one kilometer (0.62 mile). In certain places it is filled with sand which will be dredged. On a substantial length the bottom of the bed is covered with a layer of salt from four to five meters in depth which creates certain obvious

difficulties for dredging work.

Prior to commencing construction of the canal proper, highways and railways will have to be laid in the arid desert, telephone and radio communications will have to be established, and power transmission lines built. Moreover, powerful installations will have to be constructed for distilling water, and hundreds of kilometers of water pipe lines will have to be laid. Townlets of builders will spring up along the route of the canal and will bring life to the desert even before the canal is in operation.

The Main Turkmenian Canal will convert the desert into a blooming garden, new towns and villages will come into being. Cotton will be delivered to industrial centers by the shortest water route. Cotton growers will garner unprecedented harvests on fertile land which now lacks only water.

New Canal Will Link Arctic With the Aral Sea

THE Main Turkmenian Canal, the greatest irrigation construction of our epoch, will not only bring back life to millions of acres of desert lands and unite the republics of Central Asia with the European part of the Soviet Union by direct waterways. With the completion of the work on this canal, and its opening to shipping, the USSR will have a wide inter-connecting network of inland waterways over which cargoes will be carried from the shores of the Arctic Ocean to the blossoming oases of Central Asia.

This great waterway will pass along the Stalin White Sea-Baltic Canal, enter the Volga with its vast reservoirs at Kuibyshev and Stalingrad, cross the Caspian Sea, and pass along the Main Turkmenian Canal to the River Amu-

Darya. So far there has been no direct waterway between the Amu-Darya Basin and the European part of the USSR.

Over the new waterway, "white gold" — cotton — will be carried from the depths of Central Asia direct to the textile mills in the central industrial areas of the country. Grain, agricultural machinery, and various kinds of industrial equipment will travel from the heart of the country to Central Asia.

With the completion of the Main Turkmenian Canal it will be possible to organize a direct Moscow — Amu-Darya waterway. At present the main navigable route to the republics of Central Asia is the River Amu-Darya alone, which ends in the Aral Sea. Navigation on this river is beset by difficulties. The

Amu-Darya flows rapidly, sometimes at a rate of more than eight feet a second. It carries down great quantities of sand, frequently changes its course, and not infrequently undermines its banks.

The building of a dam on the Amu-Darya at Takhya Tash will raise the level of the water in the river and make it easily navigable. Navigation on the Main Turkmenian Canal, which will cut through the Kara-Kum Desert, will bring the outlying districts of this desert, with which communication has so far been maintained only by plane, into the country's economic and cultural life.

Preparatory work has been started in the USSR Ministry of the River Fleet on designs for new vessels to be used on the Main Turkmenian Canal. For the traffic on the canal special electrically driven vessels will be needed.

Fulfillment of Age-Old Dreams Of the People

By USSR Deputy Minister of Cotton Cultivation Askochensky

A VERY long time ago, at the end of the Tertiary and the beginning of the Quaternary geological periods, the River Amu-Darya flowed along a different course across the Kara-Kum Desert, with the Rivers Murghab and Tejen as its tributaries.

At that time another expanse of water, the Sarykamish Sea, existed to the north of the Kara-Kum Desert. The River Uzboi flowed from it into the Caspian Sea. In the Quaternary period the River Amu-Darya shifted its course to the north and flowed into the Aral hollow, eventually forming the present-day Aral Sea.

Deprived of the waters of the Amu-

Darya, the Sarykamish Sea gradually dried up, and formed a depression more than 260 feet deep in some places. The ancient bed of the River Uzboi dried up and exists to the present day. For a distance of 75 miles its bed is covered with a layer of sparkling salt several yards deep, giving the impression, when viewed from the air, that water is still flowing in the river bed.

The Kara-Kum Desert itself consists of flat clay plateaus interspersed with sand hills reaching tens of yards in height in some places. Water is found there only in the exceedingly rare wells. The water is brackish and dries up in hot summers. Vegetation is very sparse.

Only very infrequently do you come across saksaul bushes, desert sedge, and camel burr. The Trans-Caspian plain is also completely dry, and only in its southern part does the Atrak River irrigate several thousand acres of land.

The idea of bringing life to the desert by turning the course of the River Amu-Darya toward the Caspian Sea originated as long ago as in the time of Peter I. Yet tsarist Russia was incapable of carrying it out. It was on the initiative of Stalin that the Government's decision was taken to revive the desert and fulfill the age-old dream of the people of Central Asia.

The special characteristic of the pres-

ent plan is that the waters of the Amu-Darya will be used in their entirety for irrigation and will not be discharged into the Caspian Sea as was proposed in all preceding projects.

The length of the Main Turkmenian Canal from the Amu-Darya to Krasnovodsk is comparable only with the great Chinese Canal. All the remaining canals of the world, including those in America, Egypt, and India, are considerably shorter.

To bring water from the River Amu-Darya into the canal, a dam with a hydroelectric power station will be constructed at the Takhya Tash Hill. In addition to the Main Turkmenian Canal, this dam will also supply water to five other large irrigation canals. They will irrigate 1,250,000 acres on the lower reaches of the River Amu-Darya in the Kara-Kalpak Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic and the Tashauz Region of

the Turkmen Soviet Socialist Republic.

Another 750,000 acres will be irrigated in the delta of the Amu-Darya. At present they are covered by the Aral Sea, whose level will in time be lowered by 16 to 20 feet, owing to the diversion of about one quarter of the yearly flow of the Amu-Darya for irrigation purposes. In this way cotton and rice plantations will be set up on land which was previously the sea bed.

Along a canal some 248 miles long water will flow from the dam to the Uzboi River bed. The salt deposits which now cover the bed will in part be removed and in part be washed away by the water.

Two dams with hydroelectric power stations will be constructed on the Uzboi River. The dammed water will form two large reservoirs. A large irrigation canal will take the water from the upper reservoir through the Western Kara-

Kum to irrigate the southern part of the Trans-Caspian plain. Water will be pumped from the Uzboi River below the lower dam into a second large irrigation canal designed to irrigate land on the Greater Balkhan foothills.

In all, 1,250,000 acres of land will be irrigated in Western Turkmenia and will be used mainly for the cultivation of valuable varieties of long-fibre cotton. The country will receive two more cotton-growing areas, which will supply some 2,000,000 tons of first-grade cotton a year. Splendid prospects for livestock raising will also be made available. Stable fodder bases will be established along the canals.

Water-supply canals will extend deep into the Kara-Kum Desert. Moreover, the extensive construction of wells and reservoirs in the desert is also being planned. Forest plantations over a total area of about 1,250,000 acres will transform the desert.

New Dnieper Power Station and Canals To Be Built by 1957

A Decree of the Council of Ministers of the USSR

FOR the purposes of ensuring rich and stable harvest yields of agricultural crops in the droughty southern districts of the Ukraine and northern districts of the Crimea, a considerable increase of production in these areas, mainly of cotton and wheat, a further and even more rapid development of highly productive livestock raising and the generation of hydroelectric power for agriculture and industry, the Council of Ministers of the USSR has decided:

1. To build an irrigation system for irrigating 1,500,000 hectares and bringing water in addition to 1,700,000 hectares of land in the southern districts of the Ukraine and the northern areas of the Crimea and to create a new hydroelectric power base on the River Dnieper for providing electric power for agriculture and industry.

To build for the above-mentioned purposes:

(a) A hydroelectric power station on the River Dnieper in the area of the town of Kakhovka with an established

capacity of 250,000 kilowatts and with a power production of approximately 1,200,000,000 kilowatt hours a year with average water supply, a dam, a navigable lock, a large water reservoir with 14,000,000,000 cubic meters capacity and pumping stations;

(b) A South Ukrainian Canal, drawing water from the Dnieper to the amount of 600 to 650 cubic meters per second, along a line from Zaporozhye on the Dnieper to the River Molochnaya and further in the direction of Askania Nova up to the Sivash*, and as its continuation a North Crimean Canal along a line from the Sivash to Jankoy across the steppe areas of the Crimea to Kerch, with a total length of both canals of 550 kilometers;

(c) A dam with a water reservoir on the line of the canal on the River Molochnaya north of Melitopol with a capacity of 6,000,000,000 cubic meters and a hydroelectric power station at the

* The Sivash is the western part of the Azov Sea.

dam with an established capacity of 10,000 kilowatts, and also smaller water reservoirs along the line of the canal with a total capacity of not less than 1,000,000,000 cubic meters; to draw water from the Dnieper above the dam of Dnieproges into the South Ukrainian Canal for filling the water reservoir on the River Molochnaya during flood periods, without detriment to the functioning of Dnieproges;

(d) A canal 60 kilometers long along the line from Askania Nova to Kakhovka, linking up the South Ukrainian Canal with the Kakhovka water reservoir, for irrigation of adjacent lands by gravity and feeding water to the irrigation system from the Kakhovka water reservoir;

(e) Large irrigating off-branches with a total length of 300 kilometers from the water reservoir on the River Molochnaya to Nogaik, from the Kakhovka water reservoir to Krasnaya Znamenska, and from Jankoy to Razdolnoe with pumping stations on the off-

branches.

2. To carry out in the area of influence of the South Ukrainian Canal, the North Crimean Canal, and the Kakhovka hydroelectric power station:

(a) The irrigation in the Kherson, Zaporozhye, Nikolayev and Dnepropetrovsk Regions of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic of 1,200,000 hectares of land, including 500,000 hectares by gravity and 700,000 hectares with mechanical feeding of water, and in the northern districts of the Crimean Region of 300,000 hectares including 200,000 hectares by gravity and 100,000 hectares with mechanical feeding of water;

(b) The bringing of water to 1,700,000 hectares of land in the southern district of the Ukraine and the northern districts of Crimea;

(c) The planting of forest shelter-belts in the southern steppe districts in the Ukraine, in the zones of the South Ukrainian Canal and of the North Crimean Canal, along the irrigation off-branches, the water reservoirs and along the boundaries of the irrigated lands, and also the binding of sands on the lower reaches of the Dnieper.

3. To provide, in the areas of irrigated agriculture in the Kherson, Zaporozhye, Nikolayev and Dnepropetrovsk Regions of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and in the northern districts of the Crimean Region, for all-out development of cotton-growing, the obtaining of high and stable harvest yields of wheat and other agricultural crops, for the further development of meat and dairy livestock raising, fine-wool sheep breeding, poultry farming and also for the utilization of hydroelectric power in land cultivation, large-scale electric plowing and other field work, with the help of electric tractors and the introduction of electric power for the mechanization of arduous operations in livestock raising.

4. To start in 1951 preparatory work for the construction of the Kakhovka Hydroelectric Power Station, the South Ukrainian Canal, the North Crimean Canal, the large irrigating off-branches, the dams, the hydroelectric power stations, the pumping stations and other installations, and to put the Kakhovka Hydroelectric Power Station in operation to full capacity in 1956. The South Ukrainian Canal, the North Crimean

Canal, the irrigating off-branches, water reservoirs, pumping stations and the entire irrigation system are to be put into operation in 1957.

5. To charge the Ministry of Power Stations with the carrying out of designing, surveying and construction work for the building of the Kakhovka Hydroelectric Power Station, a navigable lock, the pumping stations in the Kakhovka area, the main structures for drawing water from the Kakhovka reservoir, and also the electric transmission lines leading to the centers of consumption of electric power and to the pumping stations.

To charge the Ministry of Power Stations (Comr. Zhymerin) with working out and submitting to the Council of Ministers of the USSR by January 1, 1952, a working plan for the construction of the Kakhovka Hydroelectric Power Plant. In preparing the working plan, provisions must be made for the construction along the Kakhovka dam of a railway bridge across the River Dnieper.

To make the construction of the Kakhovka Hydroelectric Power Plant the responsibility of Dniestrotrai under the Ministry of Power Stations (Comr. Andryanov).

6. To charge the Ministry of Cotton Cultivation of the USSR, jointly with the Council of Ministers of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, the Crimean Regional Executive Committee, the Ministry of Agriculture of the USSR and the Ministry of State Farms of the USSR with the designing, surveying and construction of the South Ukrainian Canal, the North Crimean Canal, the irrigating off-branches, the water reservoirs and pumping stations on the off-branches, the hydroelectric power stations at the dam on the River Molochnaya, and with the execution of the work of irrigation and bringing water to the lands in the southern regions of the Ukraine and the northern districts of the Crimea.

For carrying out construction of the South Ukrainian Canal, the North Crimean Canal, the off-branches with water reservoirs and pumping stations and for the execution of the work of irrigation and bringing water to the lands, to create in 1950 an "Ukrvodstroii" building organization.

To appoint A. E. Bochkin chief of the project and V. N. Simakov chief engineer of the project.

7. To charge the "Hydroproject" organization (Comr. S. Y. Zhuk) with the direction of all designing and surveying work connected with the Kakhovka hydroelectric power station, to be executed by the Ministry of Power Stations, and the work connected with the South Ukrainian and North Crimean Canals, with the water reservoirs, pumping stations and other structures on these canals to be executed by the Ministry of Cotton Cultivation of the USSR.

8. To charge the Ministry of Cotton Cultivation of the USSR (Comr. Yusupov), the Council of Ministers of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic (Comr. Korotchenko), the Crimean Regional Executive Committee (Comr. Postovalov), the Ministry of Agriculture of the USSR (Comr. Benediktov) and the Ministry of State Farms of the USSR (Comr. Skvortsov) to draw up by October 1, 1951, a plan for the irrigation and agricultural development of the lands and measures for the advancement of livestock raising in the southern regions of the Ukraine and the northern districts of the Crimea.

9. To make the surveying, designing and carrying out of the work for afforestation and binding of sands in the lower reaches of the Dnieper the responsibility of: on the lands of the State Fund — the Ministry of Forestry of the USSR; on the lands of the collective farms — the Ministry of Agriculture of the USSR; and on the lands of the state farms — the Ministry of State Farms of the USSR.

To charge the Central Administration of Field Protecting Afforestation under the Council of Ministers of the USSR with the supervision of the planting of forests and the binding of sands on the lower reaches of the Dnieper.

To charge the Ministry of Forestry of the USSR (Comr. Bovin), the Ministry of Agriculture of the USSR (Comr. Benediktov) and the Ministry of State Farms of the USSR (Comr. Skvortsov) with working out and presenting to the Council of Ministers of the USSR by January 1, 1952, the working plans for the afforestation and the binding of sands on the lower reaches of the Dnieper.

Agriculture in the USSR Highly Mechanized

By Professor V. M. Rumyantsev

THE collective farm system holds undivided sway in Soviet agriculture. Their own experience has convinced millions of peasants that collective farming leads to a prosperous, happy life. The Communist Party and the Soviet State are supplying increasing quantities of new machinery to the village; they are promoting the improvement of modern agricultural implements and the use of machines in every branch of agricultural production throughout the country.

The wooden plow and harrow were the main instruments of production in the prerevolutionary Russian village. Grain was harvested by hand. In 1916, draft cattle accounted for 99.2 per cent

of the power resources in the village, and mechanical driving power for a mere 0.8 per cent of all power used in agricultural operations.

The appearance of the Russian village has changed beyond recognition since the establishment of the Soviet Government. A powerful agricultural machinery industry has been built up in the USSR under the Stalin Five-Year Plans. The Stalingrad, Kharkov and Chelyabinsk tractor plants built in Soviet years have provided agriculture in the USSR with a tractor park totaling 10,000,000 h.p. in capacity. The Rostov, Odessa, Tashkent, Lubertsy and other gigantic agricultural machinery plants built after the Revolution supplied agriculture be-



FALLOW PLOWING. Scene on the Budyonny Collective Farm in the Stavropol Territory.

fore the war with hundreds of thousands of tractor-drawn implements and about 200,000 harvester combines. In 10 prewar years, the Rostov plant alone turned out a greater amount of production than the whole of the agricultural machinery industry of tsarist Russia did in 35 years.

At the beginning of the Great Patriotic War the USSR was already a country with the most advanced, the most mechanized agriculture; 530,000 Soviet-made tractors, 182,000 harvester combines and 228,000 trucks were employed in its agriculture in 1940. At that time, 75 per cent of the plowing and more than 50 per cent of the sowing were already being done with tractors, and combines were doing nearly 50 per cent of the grain harvesting. Electricity became a major factor in farming as well as in village life. Before the Great Patriotic War there were more than 10,000 electric power plants and stations in the rural localities; electrification was extended to 10,000 collective farms and 2,500 machine-and-tractor stations. Agriculture consumed 425,000,000 kw-hr of electric power annually.

Tremendous damage to the mechanization and electrification of agriculture was caused by the German fascist invaders. Many agricultural machinery plants were wrecked and plundered by



MACHINE-AND-TRACTOR STATION. Self-propelled combine harvesters at a station in Zaporozhye Region, ready to harvest the local crops. These stations provide machinery to the collective farms, contracting for its use at low rates. They are an important factor in mechanized agriculture.



MECHANIZED OPERATIONS. A tractor-drawn cultivator (left) on a field of sugar-beet, also planted by machine in a carefully spaced geometric pattern. A self-propelled combine (right) on a Kuban farm, fitted with special devices for stacking straw and chaff.

the Hitlerites, who ruined tens of thousands of collective farms; the property of these farms, including agricultural machines and implements, was either destroyed or shipped to Germany. But the Hitlerite monsters could not shake the will of the Soviet citizen for victory, his industriousness, his love for his country, his devotion to his work. After victory over the enemy, the Soviet peasants succeeded — thanks to the indomitable attention and assistance given to agriculture by the Communist Party and the Soviet Government — in effecting the speediest restoration of agriculture and advancing collective farm pro-

duction to a new, unprecedentedly high level.

The Soviet people have done more than to restore the tractor plants wrecked by the enemy; they have built a tremendous new agricultural machinery industry at Rubtsovsk, Vladimir, and other cities of the USSR. The output of tractors and other agricultural machines has been rapidly growing. If 1946 is to be taken as 100, the indices showing the rate of increase in the production of tractors in the USSR will be as follows:

1946.....	100
1947.....	209
1948.....	426
1949.....	661

A manifold increase was effected in the same period in the production of harvester combines, tractor-drawn plows, cultivators, threshers, and other agricultural machines and implements.

Along with increasing the output of machines, the USSR has been promoting technical improvements in the production of agricultural machinery. With this object in view special design offices have been established by decision of the Soviet Government in the biggest agricultural machinery plants for the purpose of designing new and improving the existing models of machines and tractors.

The persistent work of Soviet engineers on the improvement of agricultural machines is yielding excellent results. Socialist industry has launched the production of new types of tractors and machines suitable to the different zonal conditions and facilitating the mechanization of all agricultural processes.

New agricultural machines have been successfully employed in the fields of the collective farms in the postwar period, such as the Stalinets-6 harvester combine, the self-propelled combine, combines for harvesting industrial crops, self-propelled mowers with a wide sweep, and others.

As a result of the indomitable concern of the Communist Party and the Soviet Government for the development of agriculture, a very substantial addition has been made to the technical resources of socialist collective farm production since the end of the war. In the years 1946-1949, Soviet industry turned out more than 480,000 tractors (in terms of 15-h.p. tractors), 48,000 harvester combines and many other machines. In 1949 alone, agriculture received 150,000 tractors (in terms of 15-h.p. tractors), 29,000 harvester combines (including 12,000 self-propelled combines), 64,000 trucks and more than 1,600,000 tractor-drawn implements, and other agricultural machines. This was an increase of three to four times as compared with the production of tractors and machines in 1940.

Agricultural specialists are being trained in the USSR in large numbers. During the past year alone, 70,000 combine operators and assistant operators in addition to many other specialists were trained in the mechanization and electrification of agriculture.

By raising the skill of the agricultural specialists through advanced training and improving the use of machinery, it has been possible to raise the efficiency of the machine-and-tractor park in ag-



MECHANICAL MOWERS. Self-propelled machines on a Siberian steppe.

riculture year after year. In 1948, the work done with a 15-h.p. tractor was already 13 per cent above the standard of the prewar year of 1940. The level of mechanization of the basic agricultural production processes has also been rising steadily. Plowing on the collective farms was mechanized to an average of 82 per cent in 1949, and the 1950 average is expected to reach 90 per cent.

The 1950 harvesting season found the machine-and-tractor stations and the state and collective farms equipped with greater technical resources than in 1949. The number of grain harvesting combines available on July 1, 1950, was 20 per cent higher than on July 1, 1949; moreover, there was an increase of 3.3 times in the number of self-propelled combines; the number of tractor-drawn and self-propelled haymowers increased 2.6 times. Furthermore, agriculture received large numbers of horse-drawn haymowers, harvesters, and other harvesting machines. A 22 per cent increase was effected during the same period in the number of trucks available to agriculture.

The progress made in the electrification of agriculture in the postwar period may be judged by the following data. More than 17,700 collective farms were already using electric power at the beginning of 1948. Let us take one of the



DESTROYING PESTS. A plane dusts fruit trees on a state farm of the Krasnodar Canning Trust.

regions of the Soviet Union, for example. Thus, Sverdlovsk Region completed the all-round electrification of agriculture by 1947. One hundred seventy rural hydroelectric stations, 625 fuel-driven power plants with a total capacity of 22,393 kw, and 1,582 transformer sub-stations with a 3,551 kw capacity were built in that region. This furnished the basis for the electrification of 2,083 collective farms, 10 state farms, and 14 machine-and-tractor stations. Many

other regions of the country have also achieved the solid electrification of agriculture or are approximating this point.

The use of tractors, harvester combines and other up-to-date machines, together with the electrification of agriculture, led to a tremendous rise in labor productivity. Thus, in 1948, the Gigant State Grain Farm garnered about 6,000 poods* of grain per worker employed in field husbandry. Only the creative effort of workers employed in highly mechanized socialist agriculture can attain this high productivity of labor.

In connection with the thorough mechanization of agricultural production in the USSR, the Soviet collective farmers arrived at the conclusion that it is necessary to expand the collective farms by uniting the smaller collective farms into large ones. This is not surprising. Socialist reorganization of agriculture has opened unlimited prospects before the Soviet peasants. The formation of large collective farms will enable collective farmers to further the mechanization and electrification of agricultural production, to make still better use of the available machines, and to extend their co-operation with advanced Soviet science and technology.

* 1 pood=36.113 pounds.



ELECTRIC MACHINES. Tractors operating by local electric power conveyed by reeled cables are used on many fields in the USSR. A mobile transformer sub-station (left) and an electro-tractor on the cotton fields of the Communist Collective Farm, Uzbek SSR.

Gathering the Harvest In the Soviet Union

By P. Anchikhorov

SOCIALIST agriculture in postwar times is demonstrating with new force its advantages over the capitalist system of agriculture. In the Soviet Union, the collective farm peasantry and the workers of machine-and-tractor stations and of state farms, under the guidance of the Communist Party and with the tremendous assistance of the State, have not only remedied the damage inflicted on agriculture by the war, but have also raised the production level of agriculture to the point where last year's gross output as a whole surpasses that of the prewar year of 1940. The gross harvest of grain crops in 1949 amounted to 7,600,000,000 poods*, exceeded the 1940 level, and almost attained the target fixed for 1950 in the current Five-Year Plan. Crop yields and gross harvests of cotton, flax, sunflower and potatoes also topped the prewar level. Im-

portant successes have been achieved in the rehabilitation and development of commonly-owned animal husbandry. Collective and state farms now have more commonly-owned productive cattle than in the prewar year of 1940.

The collective farms, state farms, and machine-and-tractor stations, equipped with modern machinery, have achieved notable new successes in the current year. This year's spring work was carried out in a shorter time than heretofore, and its quality was better. Compared with 1949, the crop areas for this year's harvest on state, collective, and individual peasant farms increased by nearly 6,000,000 hectares†. The areas sowed with spring wheat — the most valuable grain crop — was extended by almost 2,000,000 hectares. The area under cotton increased by 540,000 hec-

tares, and that under long-staple flax by 270,000. Sowing of sugar beet, curled flax, hemp, soybeans and other industrial crops also increased.

Spring wheat and industrial crops were, in the main, sowed on autumn-plowed and fallow land, and chiefly with selected seeds. The rain which had fallen in June almost everywhere created favorable conditions for the grain crops, also for the sugar beet, potato, sunflower and other industrial crops.

Having obtained a large harvest, the workers of socialist agriculture are now gathering it with the greatest enthusiasm. Many of the regions of the USSR have reported to J. V. Stalin, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, that they have fulfilled the state plan for grain deliveries ahead of schedule and that the collective and state farms have been fully provided with seeds of winter and spring crops. The plan for grain deliveries has been fulfilled ahead of schedule by the Krasnodar Territory; the Moldavian Soviet Socialist Republic; the Odessa, Kirovograd, Ismail, Transcarpathian, Vinnitsa, Chernovtsi, Kamenets-Podolsk, Kiev, Stalino, Nikolayev, Zaporozhye, Zhitomir, Rovno, Stanislav, and Poltava Regions of the Ukraine; the Rostov and Astrakhan Regions of the Russian SFSR; the Pinsk Region of Byelorussia; the Cherkess Autonomous Region; the Kabardinian Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic; the Georgian Soviet Socialist Republic and many others.

The collective and state farms and machine-and-tractor stations have started gathering the harvest even better equipped with machinery than in 1949. As compared with July 1, 1949, the number of grain harvester combines increased by the same date of this year by 20 per cent, including an increase of self-propelled combines by 3.3 times.

Efficient utilization of every harvester

* 1 pood = 36.113 pounds.

† 1 hectare = 2.471 acres.



GRAIN. At the Ust-Labinsk Elevator, Krasnodar Territory, grain of the new harvest is loaded onto a conveyer which carries it to the freight cars.

combine on collective and state farms is of decisive importance for gathering the harvest rapidly and without losses. On the eve of grain harvesting, the combine operators of Krasnodar Territory addressed a letter to J. V. Stalin, in which, after informing him of their preparedness for the harvest gathering, they undertook the obligation to utilize the combines very efficiently. They promised to increase daily harvesting with the Stalinets combine to an area of not less than 25 hectares and with the Kommunar and self-propelled combines to an area of 20 hectares.

The initiative of the Kuban combine operators gave rise to general socialist competition among combine operators of the Soviet Union with the object of raising the efficiency of machines, of gathering the harvest without losses. Soviet combine operators have achieved considerable successes in this competition. Hero of Socialist Labor Constantine Borin, master of combine harvesting, working with a gang of two Stalinets-6 combines, has harvested grain crops on an area of 1,045 hectares. Si-

multaneously he tested experimental Stalinets-8 combines and reaped with them the harvest from an area of 549 hectares. Thousands of combine operators in the southern districts of the country have fulfilled between two and three quotas during the season. Kuban combine operators have harvested with their machines 91 per cent of the grain crops. By the end of August, Soviet combine operators harvested crops on an area that was 3,500,000 hectares larger than that harvested by the same date of last year.

Along with combines, such harvesting machines as sheaf-binders, reapers, etc., are also extensively used on collective and state farms.

The highly efficient utilization of all harvesting machines has predetermined the high pace of harvesting work. On the collective farms of the Ukrainian SSR, the Byelorussian SSR, in the regions and territories of Siberia and the eastern part of the country, also in other Soviet republics, territories, and regions, much more grain was harvested by the end of August than by the same time last year.

The high pace of stacking and threshing grain reaped by simple machines should also be emphasized. Almost no interval between reaping and threshing is allowed in the overwhelming majority of the southern districts, in some southeastern territories and regions, in Siberia, and in the eastern part of the country.

By the end of August, collective and state farms and machine-and-tractor stations launched autumn field work on a wide front. Compared with the same period of last year, the area sowed with winter crops was over 2,000,000 hectares more, and the autumn-plowed area was 500,000 hectares more.

Inspired by the assistance and solicitude of the Bolshevik Party and the Soviet Government, the Soviet collective farm peasantry is working with enthusiasm on the fields so as to accomplish successfully a task of great state importance: to supply the country with the largest possible quantity of grain and thereby contribute to the cause of the further consolidation of the might of the Soviet Union.

Harvest Time on a Collective Farm

By V. Antonov

GATHERING the harvest in prerevolutionary Russia used to be a task that taxed the energies of the peasants to the very utmost. Whole families would come out into the fields and toil there unrelaxingly from dawn to dusk, allowing themselves practically no rest. The village looked deserted during harvest time. In the fields and on the threshing floor, side by side with the adults, the children also worked without repose from daybreak to nightfall.

How different the picture is today in the collective-farm village!

This harvest season I happened to be on a Ukrainian collective farm — the First of May — which is about nine miles outside the city of Vinnitsa.

The kolkhoz village is divided into

two parts by a splendid asphalted road. To its right, on a gently sloping rise at the foot of which spreads a huge orchard with a large silvery pond in the middle, are the collective farmers' bright and comfortable cottages. On the road's left is the kolkhoz's farmyard, an immense quadrangle containing long metal-roofed brick buildings. There was noticeable activity in its far right corner from which the hum of a motor issued.

That is the threshing floor. Under its roof stands a threshing machine, and next to it a small structure housing an electric motor, from which a broad driving belt stretches to the thresher. An endless line of carts laden high with sheaves of wheat was drawing up to

the threshing machine. The carts discharged their loads with amazing rapidity and went off for more.

There was not more than a score of farmers on the threshing floor, and they worked with the confidence and precision characteristic of men who have thoroughly arranged their forces, know their job well, and understand each other without words. Not far from the thresher was a bulletin board on which the results of the field teams' work — the amount of threshed grain — were recorded every hour. The collective-farm teams had declared themselves working in honor of peace and vied with one another for the best performance. Work on the threshing floor proceeded in shifts day and night. When dusk fell

powerful electric lights provided illumination.

It was the sunrise and sunset which told the peasant of the old village the beginning and end of his toiling day. The peasant of the new, Soviet village works by the clock. The threshing floor operates according to a strict schedule like any Soviet industrial establishment. At the appointed hour the farmer switches on the motor and begins work.

During rest intervals the threshing team gathers around small wagons standing near the thresher. These wagons are portable "Red Corners," miniature clubs. One of them contains a library, another holds musical instruments, chess and other recreational and amusing accessories.

On the wagons' outside walls are posted the collective-farm bulletins. One of them reports the splendid achievements of the First of May Collective Farm threshing crews. Having launched a broad socialist competition movement, the crews thresh 60 to 70 tons of grain a day — instead of the thresher's rated capacity of 18 tons.

Gathering in the wheat and rye crops did not in the least disrupt the farm's manifold routine activities. Work went on uninterruptedly in its rich orchards, apiary, and various workshops. The collective farm afforestation workers were preparing for tree-planting on their shelter belts. The building crews were putting up new houses, the fishing crews continued casting their nets in the collective farm ponds.

The advent of the collective-farm system has brought powerful machines to the village, manufactured at Soviet plants and supplied to the peasants by the State. The machine has become a

true friend of the peasant in his drive to harness nature, has immeasurably lightened his work, and has rendered it highly productive.

All the land of the First of May Collective Farm is tilled by tractors from the local state machine-and-tractor station. Combines are used for much of the harvest. Besides the motor on the threshing floor, the collective farm has seven other electric motors in operation.

The Soviet peasant's new way of working has also changed the general appearance of the Soviet village.

In the farmyard are 12 large buildings housing the livestock, workshops, etc. Next to the repair shop is a farm-implements storehouse, and a little further away a garage.

The village has a dining room and a general store, in addition to a well-equipped stadium and other sports grounds. Electricity and radio have become an inseparable part of the collective farmer's life.

The changing collective farm village is becoming more and more like a modern town. The village of Pisarevka, whose inhabitants form the First of May Collective Farm, today, besides a school, has a club, a library, a maternity home, a dispensary, an agricultural laboratory, a bakery and other public service establishments. There is a permanent brass band at the collective farm club, as well as numerous agro-technical and amateur art circles.

The First of May Collective Farm is a run of the mill collective farm, like most of the others in Vinnitsa Region. It occupies an area of almost 5,000 acres, quite the usual size for the collective farms of this region. On this land the collective farmers grow several times

more grain, vegetables, sugar beet, and fruit than did the peasants on this same land under tsarist rule. This year the farm obtained 2,800 kilograms* of winter wheat per hectare† and 2,200 kilograms of spring wheat.

The farm receives a large income from its more than 50 hectares of orchards. Last year these yielded 475,000 rubles, and this figure will be raised to 600,000 rubles this year. Its fisheries were built up only after the war, but they are already bringing in a good profit. The ponds total 12 hectares, and from each hectare the farm has this year obtained 1,600 kilograms of mirror carp.

The collective farm has fulfilled its three-year plan for the development of animal husbandry and has five subsidiary livestock farms. Fine achievements have been scored by the collective farm's horse breeders. The farm now has 168 horses, including 30 purebred trotters. They frequently take part not only in races at the farm hippodrome but also in Vinnitsa and Kiev.

This year the successes of the collective farm make it possible to pay for every workday‡ five kilograms of wheat, seven rubles in cash, large quantities of fat, meat, honey, fish, vegetables, and fruit.

These achievements are the result of the Soviet peasantry's collective efforts, the extensive application of advanced Soviet agronomical science, and the widespread use of powerful Soviet agricultural technique.

* 1 kilogram = 2.204 pounds.

† 1 hectare = 2.471 acres.

‡ The workday is a unit of work on collective farms, not an actual working day.





SOVIET DELEGATES. Scene at the meeting hall. At the right is T. Ershova, secretary of the Central Committee of the Lenin Young Communist League, member of the Soviet delegation.

Progressive Students United for Peace

By A. Berkov

"Students, unite in the struggle for lasting peace and the national independence of peoples, for the democratization of education and a better future for the youth!"

AROUND these militant words on the banner of the International Students' Union millions of progressive students from dozens of countries have rallied. Citizens of different states, sons and daughters of various nations, they are unanimous in their desire for peace and in their determination to fight for a better, a bright, future. With thoughts of peace they sent their delegates to the Second Congress of the ISU held recently in Prague, the capital of the Republic of Czechoslovakia.

This congress was a new and important landmark in the lives of democratic young people. Four years have passed since the First Congress of the ISU,

years important in the life of democratic youth. Day by day the young fighters for peace have increased their activity, the Students' Union has grown, and its ties with the trade-unions and the working youth have strengthened. More than once the enemies of peace, the servants of imperialism, have endeavored to disrupt the unity of the democratic students; on orders from their masters they wanted to set up an international organization in opposition to the ISU.

All the attempts of the reactionaries were in vain. The progressive student organizations replied to the intrigues of the splitters by rallying still more closely around the banner of the Union. While preparations were under way for the second congress, many student organizations not previously connected with the ISU expressed their desire to

become affiliated. These include: the Union of Secondary School Pupils of Brazil, the Union of Republican Students of Syria, the Students' Union of Lebanon, the Union of Student Youth of Tunisia, and many others.

The congress took in all these organizations, and the Union has become a still more powerful detachment of the international front of peace fighters. Today the Union has a membership of more than 5,000,000 young citizens of 72 countries, all united in a common desire to bar the way to war and to fight for the political and economic rights of the students.

In the report made by the president of the ISU, J. Groman, and in the speeches of the delegates much attention was devoted to the position of young people attending school in the various countries. While in the Soviet Union and the people's democracies students are offered broad opportunities for study and cultural development, in the capitalist countries many of them live in poverty, lack political rights, and are subjected to police terror. The arms drive and the growing war psychosis are leading to a reduction of allocations for education; the number of scholarships is decreasing, tuition fees are increasing, and so is the rapid militarization of educational institutions.

The government of Italy spends 38.7 per cent of its budget for police maintenance, and only 0.54 per cent for education. Under the fascist regime established by the criminal Tito gang in Yugoslavia, students who are peace supporters are subjected to cruel persecution. According to incomplete figures, by the end of 1948 some 4,500 Yugoslav student democrats had been expelled from the universities, and 3,900 students had been confined in the numerous concentration camps of Yugoslavia.

The young people understand full well that the steady worsening of the material position of the students and the growth of reaction are a result of the war makers' striving to doom the peoples to new deprivations and suffering. Hence students connect their struggle for the democratization of education and the satisfaction of their economic needs with participation in the common fight for peace that is being waged by honest

people in all countries. Preparations for the congress were conducted by all progressive student organizations under the slogan of a more active struggle for peace and more intensive collection of signatures to the Stockholm Appeal, under the slogan of protest against the criminal imperialist aggression in Korea. The Chinese delegates brought as a gift to the congress a book containing tens of thousands of signatures of students of the Chinese People's Republic — fighters for peace. In preparation for the congress, Italian students collected tens of thousands of additional signatures to the Appeal. The Stockholm Appeal was discussed and overwhelmingly adopted in all departments of the University of Rome. In Venice the students circulated through the entire city a manifesto calling on the population to sign the Stockholm Appeal.

The overwhelming majority of the congress delegates heard with satisfaction the report on the work of the ISU Executive Committee, which regards as its chief task the struggle against the growing threat of war. General indignation was aroused by the statements made by Jenkins and Rust, representatives of the National Students' Union of England, who declared that the Executive Committee report was "inacceptable" because the Union, they said, was devoting more attention to political events than to "purely student questions." Jenkins went so far as to justify openly the military preparations of the imperialists and expressed his sympathies for the fascist Tito clique.



MONGOLIAN STUDENTS. Two members of the Mongolian students' delegation listening to the proceedings in Prague.

The youth delegates from French Africa, Republican Spain, and the Latin American and other countries exposed and condemned the splitter position taken by the reactionary leaders of the National Students' Union of England. "The congress participants will not allow the friends of Tito — Jenkins and his like — to disrupt the unity of the world student movement!" declared Serges, representative of the youth of the French colony of Guadeloupe, in the name of all the delegates.

A sharp protest against the provocative speeches of the British student leaders also came from observers from England itself who were present.

"I protest against Jenkins' statement," said Philip Meken, student at Queen

Mary's College in London. "Not a single person can be apolitical when it concerns the imperialists' attempts to unleash a new war."

A striking exposure of the imperialist warmakers and their agents in the youth movement was made at the congress by the leader of the Soviet delegation and vice-president of the ISU, Alexander Shelepin.

"As long as our organization is strong and united," he said, "it will fear no obstacles, it cannot be smashed by any intrigues of the reactionaries. The strength of the ISU lies in its close ties with the broad masses of students in all countries. The ISU as a whole and its member organizations must in the future still more actively and resolutely expose the splitters in the student movement, the reactionary leaders who do not express the opinion of the broad masses of students."

Having exposed the provocative attempts of the splitters in the democratic youth movement, the congress delegates unanimously adopted an appeal to men and women students of all countries. The appeal declares: "Men and women students of the world: Continue to strive for the prohibition of the atomic weapon, demand a reduction of all types of armaments in all countries, because the armaments drive, which dooms the peoples to frightful deprivations, intensifies the danger of war." The appeal contains a call to students of all countries to demand the cessation of the barbarous bombing of the civilian population in Korea and the withdrawal of all



DURING RECESS. A group of delegates chat outside the meeting hall in Prague during the Congress of the International Students' Union.



FRIENDLY TALK. Lieutenant Colonel Kan Buk of the Korean People's Democratic Republic talks with Czechoslovakian delegates.

foreign troops from the territory of that country.

The congress delegates, representing millions of progressive students, gave enthusiastic expression to their solidarity with the Korean people who are waging a just war of liberation against the foreign invaders. The speech made by the Korean delegate Kan Buk, who told the congress how the young men and women of Korea are participating in the war against the interventionists, was frequently interrupted by applause and shouts of greeting. Beneath the arches of the Palace of Industry, where the congress met, the wrathful demand "Hands Off Korea" rang out in all tongues and dialects.

The congress sent a protest against the imperialist aggression in Korea to the United Nations Security Council, demanding that the most resolute measures be taken to stop the war immediately and to withdraw all foreign troops.

The congress approved the activity of the ISU Executive Committee. "The chief task of all progressive students," declared the General Secretary of the ISU, Giovanni Berlinguer, "is to collect new tens of millions of signatures to the Appeal for banning the atomic weapon."



INTERESTING INTERVIEW. Delegates at Prague talk with T. Guseva, left, Soviet delegate, postgraduate student of Moscow Conservatory.

The Second Congress of the ISU was an important event in the lives of progressive students. It contributed to further unity among the democratic youth in the fight against the growing threat of war and for friendship among the peace-loving peoples. The congress showed that the International Students'

Union is one of the militant detachments in the mighty front of peace fighters. The congress once again demonstrated the unyielding resolve of honest people in all countries to wage a courageous fight for peace, a fight which the World Peace Congress has called the great battle for life.



EXPLAINING LIFE OF SOVIET STUDENTS. I. Ubaidullaeva, Soviet delegate, Hero of Socialist Labor and student of the Tashkent Agricultural Institute, makes a point to a group of delegates at the Prague meeting.

Women's Equality in USSR Impresses Visiting Swedish Women

ON September 14 the delegation of Swedish women then visiting the USSR gave a press conference at the Journalists' Central Club in Moscow which was attended by Soviet and foreign journalists.

The head of the delegation, Mme. Andrea Andreen, Doctor of Medical Sciences, said that the delegation had spent a wonderful fortnight in the Soviet Union. She declared that the Soviet Women's Anti-Fascist Committee had done everything to meet all the wishes of the members of the delegation and to enable them to see everything they wanted. Mme. Andreen pointed out that the delegation had arrived at its impression regarding its stay in the USSR on the basis of visits to plants, factories, hospitals, schools, kindergartens, secondary schools, libraries, museums, theaters, and clubs in Moscow, Leningrad, Stalingrad and Kiev. The delegation had every opportunity to talk to Soviet women occupying key posts in various branches of the national economy.

"We are greatly impressed," said Mme. Andreen, "by the efficient work of the Soviet people in making good the damage done by the war and in the struggle to increase the productivity of labor and improve the standard of living of every working man and woman. We admire everything that is being done in the USSR for children and for the protection of the health of the people."

She referred to the part played by Soviet women in the struggle for peace. "We are fully convinced," she said, "that the peoples of the Soviet Union — this rich country which has had so many hardships and tragedies — desire only peace and are working to preserve peace."

Mme. Eman Rodny, a member of the delegation, said she was greatly impressed by the position of women in Soviet society. She particularly noted the fact that Soviet women receive equal pay in all branches of the economy. She concluded by saying that much could be learned from the Soviet people and that the Soviet Union was setting an ex-

ample for the peoples of other countries in many respects.

The Swedish author, Mme. Gunhild Tegen, spoke of the Soviet people's attitude toward children. She said that in her opinion children in the Soviet Union were brought up as worthy citizens devoted to peace.

Mme. Signe Fredholm said that she had been greatly impressed by the Soviet people's culture and their love for education, music, and songs.

Mme. Kelvesten gave her impressions

of a visit to one of the Ukrainian collective farms, the Krasny Partisan farm completely destroyed during the war which is now being successfully restored.

Concluding the press conference, Mme. Andrea Andreen replied to a question as to how the working people of Sweden were preparing for the Second World Peace Conference. She particularly emphasized that the number of peace supporters in Sweden greatly exceeded the 250,000 who had signed the Appeal for the banning of the atomic weapon. "But the fact is," she said, "that the Swedish people have been living in peace for many years and therefore there are many who do not yet realize that it is necessary to struggle for peace."

Young Canadians Find Peace Keynote of Soviet Life

BEFORE leaving for home, Mr. Guy Caron, leader of the Canadian youth delegation which recently spent three weeks in the USSR, said:

"... We have met men and women outstanding in Soviet life, and we have chatted with people in the streets and in the department stores of Moscow. The paramount impression we received from our visit is that of the passionate desire of the Soviet people for peace."

"Walking in the streets of Stalingrad, we struck up a conversation with a 21-year-old motor mechanic. He said to us: During the war I lost my mother, father, brother, and sister. Your newspapers say that we want war. After seeing our city, how can you believe that? There is only one thing I want: That is life, happiness for our people and for all progressive humanity."

"Every Soviet citizen we met spoke of peace. We were asked: 'Where do the Canadian people stand on the question of the atomic bomb? Are they for the outlawing of the bomb? Are they signing the Stockholm Appeal?'"

"Every Soviet citizen spoke to us passionately and firmly of the need for the peoples of the world to uphold peace."

"During our stay in the Soviet Union there came the announcement by the

Soviet Government of its decision to build the Main Turkmenian Canal which will stretch for nearly 700 miles and will transform millions of acres of desert into fertile land. In Stalingrad young boys and girls of 15 and 16 years of age enthusiastically told us of the forest belts they are helping to plant and of how these belts will completely transform nature and even the climate in a region as large as many countries of Western Europe.

"The young workers of the Stalingrad Tractor Plant told us of their taking part in the construction of the new hydroelectric plant which will help to provide water for vast stretches of semi-desert land."

"These gigantic undertakings are a most eloquent expression, not only of the peaceful intentions of the Soviet people and the Soviet Government, but also of the great confidence of the Soviet Union in the cause of peace, a confidence which stands in great contrast to the 'war is inevitable' tone which one finds in the Canadian newspapers."

"One of the greatest things which we obtained here in the Soviet Union was renewed and greater confidence in the victory of the cause of peace and greater strength for the battle for peace."



FLOURISHING NATIONAL ECONOMY. Scene in the main machine-tool pavilion of the Romanian National Economic Exhibition in Moscow.



ROLLING STOCK ON DISPLAY. Romanian locomotives and freight cars were viewed by many visitors at the exhibition in Moscow.

Exhibition Shows Steady Progress Of Romanian Economy

By I. Livanov

ONLY recently a semi-colonial "land of feudal backwardness," as the famous French writer Henri Barbusse described her, Romania has in the past six years made tremendous progress. The Romanian economic exhibition in Moscow clearly conveyed this.

Opened three weeks before the sixth anniversary of Romania's liberation by the Soviet Army, marked on August 23, the exhibition was a splendid vivid demonstration of achievement for the country's great national holiday. It in a way sums up the six years' efforts and achievements of the free Romanian people who have become the masters of their country and who now alone hold full state authority in it.

Mineral Wealth — Property of the People

ON the exhibition grounds a tall oil derrick rises skyward, adorned by Romania's national standard. In the main pavilion numerous stands display specimens of the country's rich mineral

wealth: gold, silver, copper, zinc, lead, iron, manganese, chromium, coal, oil, marble . . .

Only recently, six years ago, all this natural wealth of Romania was being audaciously plundered by foreign monopolists. Eighty per cent of Romania's rich oil industry belonged to British, Dutch, French, Belgian and other monopolies. Foreign capitalists also controlled Romania's metallurgy and ruled her banks. Robbed of their wealth, the Romanian people languished under the unbearable yoke of their "own" and foreign capitalists, who ruthlessly exploited them and kept them in poverty and ignorance.

The situation changed radically after Romania's liberation in August, 1944, by the Soviet Army, when her people established a people's democratic regime in their country. Her industry and natural wealth were nationalized and became the property of the Romanian people. And the people, having become the sole master of all their country's

wealth, have rapidly advanced their mining as well as all other industries.

This is conclusively shown at the exhibition. Last year Romania mined 22 per cent more coal than in 1948; this year she will mine 41 per cent more than last year; and in 1955, the concluding year of her Five-Year Plan, she will mine 275.9 per cent of the 1948 figure. Using the splendid equipment received from the Soviet Union, her oil output is mounting month after month. Compared with 1945, drilling of new wells last year increased by 230 per cent, and this year will rise nearly fivefold. Oil production will in one year go up 32.5 per cent. Employment in the coal industry has increased by 80 per cent in the past two years.

Mining of iron, copper, lead, zinc and other ores is steadily rising. The targets for ferrous and non-ferrous ore mining were considerably overshot both in the first and second quarters of this year.

The country's advanced economic ma-

turity is illustrated in the exhibition halls displaying the output of her metallurgical, oil and chemical industries. Old Romania was unable to process her own mineral wealth which was exported to other countries, while Romania had to buy her metal and machines from the very same monopolists who mercilessly robbed her. Aided by the Soviet Union, the Romanian People's Republic has laid the foundation of her own powerful metallurgical industry.

The Hunedoara Iron and Steel Mill is growing rapidly and is becoming a huge center of the metallurgical industry. Recently a new blast furnace and two new open hearth furnaces were put into production here, besides which the old blast furnaces were mechanized and a cooling system was installed. Today the mill turns out three times as much steel as before the war. A new blast furnace has been erected also at the August 23 Plant in Bucharest. After reconstruction the power capacity of the Resica Metallurgical Works went up sharply. The metallurgical plants of Bucharest, Kluj, Oradea, and Torgoviste have also markedly increased their productive capacities.

The results of these efforts are reflected in diagrams showing the steady growth of iron and steel production and in samples of the iron and steel industry's output displayed beneath the diagrams. Last year, 43 per cent more pig iron was produced than in 1948, and this year it will rise 66 per cent above last year's figure. Corresponding figures for steel production are 34 and 59 per cent and for rolled metal, 14 and 24 per cent.

Machines with Romanian Trade-Marks

ON display at the exhibition is a long line of equipment, machine tools and appliances. The spacious pavilion cannot hold them all and the larger machines are exhibited on the grounds outside. They all bear Romanian trade-marks, and it should be noted that the production of many of them, and nearly all of the more complex ones, has been mastered in the past year or two.

A large hall is given exclusively to machine tools. Here we see a giant five-meter between-centers screw cutting lathe, the production of which has been mastered at Brasov only this year, rapid

drilling machines, and many others. Romania's machine-tool industry had in 1948 already topped its prewar level. In the course of this year alone it will increase output more than eightfold.

Two new plants have already been built and put into operation in this field: a lathe works — the Victoria — at Arad, and a tool factory at Rysnov. Romania's machine-tool makers are successfully coping with the task of effectively mastering the full production of vertical lathes and drilling machines.

For the first time in its history Romania has launched the production of ball bearings, steam turbines, electric motors and transformers, powerful diesel engines, locomotives, river steamers. Of special importance for Romania is the fact that it has mastered the production of a long line of equipment for oil production, her key industry.

Until three years ago Romania had no tractor industry. Aided by the Soviet Union, Romania's workers and specialists rebuilt a former military aviation plant at Brasov and regeared it to the production of tractors. Serial production of Romanian tractors, model IAR-22, began in April, 1947, and today this, Romania's first tractor plant, is turning out 250 to 300 machines a month. Recently the plant's personnel marked the output of their 5,000th tractor.

Next to the tractors are exhibited threshing machines, harvester combines and other complex agricultural equipment, which the Romanian countryside has never known before and is today receiving in ever larger quantities. Threshing machines are already produced by several plants. The Ilie Pentilie Works has for the first time mastered the production of tractor-drawn plows.

The network of state machine-and-tractor stations which enable even small peasant farms to mechanize the cultivation of their fields is steadily expanding. In 1948 Romania had 76 machine-and-tractor stations; last year, 102; and this year has 138. Their tractor facilities have during this time trebled.

People Free of Want and Exploitation

ROMANIA's economic achievements are truly immense. A backward agricultural country, it is rapidly developing into an advanced industrial-agricul-

tural power. And characteristic of this country as well as of all the other people's democracies, is the fact that economic progress is unfailingly accompanied by a rise in the people's standard of living. The growth of the national income in this country where all power belongs to the people is an inexhaustible source for advancing the material welfare of the working people.

This is convincingly brought home by the exhibition. Suffice it to go through the halls of the two-story pavilion given wholly to the food and other light industries to get a vivid picture of this. Romania's textile, clothing, furniture, and food factories turn out ever greater quantities of all kinds of consumer goods. Thus, in the second quarter of this year the people had bought 40.3 per cent more goods than during the corresponding period of last year.

The unending growth of the Romanian people's standard of living is evidenced also by the growth of employment and the rise of real wages in Romania. Thus, the number of workers in industry has this year increased by 260,000 over the year before. Unemployment has long disappeared, and the number of persons trained at state expense for skilled work is continuously mounting. Wages in industry last year went up by an average of 30 per cent.

All categories of working people enjoy free medical aid. Since liberation, there have been opened in Romania's towns and villages 374 maternity homes, 770 children's nurseries, some 10,000 mother and child consultation centers, dietetic kitchens and numerous other public service establishments. New houses are going up for the workers, as well as new clubs, polyclinics, sanatoriums, rest homes, etc.

The number of workers and specialists spending their fully-paid vacations at the country's best mountain and sea resorts is growing with every year. In 1948, some 100,000 persons were accommodated at sanatoriums either free of charge or at a small nominal cost; in 1949 this number went up to 172,000 and this year well exceeds the 220,000 mark.

The Romanian exhibition in Moscow has demonstrated the tremendous achievements scored by the working people in their six years of freedom.

The Teacher Occupies Position of Honor In Soviet Society

By Professor Eugene Medinsky

Member of the Academy of Pedagogical Sciences of the Russian SFSR

IN 1919 the great Lenin expressed his confidence in the fact that "... the overwhelming majority of teachers will without doubt be sincerely on the side of the government of the working people and the exploited in the fight for the socialist revolution and will continue to be so ..."

Years passed, and life fully confirmed the forecast of the great leader of the socialist revolution. In the process of radically reconstructing society under the leadership of the Communist Party (Bolsheviks) and as a result of the untiring concern of Lenin and Stalin for the advancement of education, Soviet teachers have become foremost fighters for communism. Soviet teachers are distinguished for their ardent patriotism and loyalty to the cause of the Revolution. They are well versed in the subjects they teach, possess pedagogical skill, understand and love children, and in their work are exacting of themselves and of those around them, and serve as a moral example for their pupils.

Hundreds of thousands of Soviet teachers show by their work at school and in the active part they take in the public life of the Soviet Union that they are worthy of fulfilling their duty to the people, and fully merit the high title of Soviet teacher.

The Soviet teacher is the principal figure in the development and education of children. He is given ample scope in which to exercise his initiative, and his creative abilities are encouraged in every way. The Academy of Pedagogical Sciences annually arranges pedagogical readings at which every teacher in the Soviet Union, if he so desires, may submit a report throwing light on his achievements in teaching. In the 1949-50 school year, 1,408 such reports were presented to the Academy of Pedagogical Sciences. Many teachers are requested to come to Moscow where, in the course of a week, their reports are read and discussed in public. The best

reports receive generous money premiums and certificates of commendation, and are published as separate pamphlets, symposiums, and articles for which the teachers receive author's fees.

Soviet teachers take an important part in scientific-research work on questions of pedagogy. In the 1950 elections, 16 teachers were elected corresponding members of the highest scientific-research institution on pedagogics: the Academy of Pedagogical Sciences of the Russian SFSR.

The experiences of the best teachers are systematically generalized and widely popularized. For example, I. I. Babushkin, physics teacher of the Chapayev Secondary School in the Kuibyshev Region, has not had any lagging pupils in his subject for a number of years. He skillfully connects the theoretical knowledge of physics with its practical appli-

cation, and the teaching of his subject is on such a high level that his experience is serving as the theme for a special scientific study published in book form.

Soviet people appreciate and love their teachers, bestow on them honor, esteem, and solicitude. The peoples of the Soviet Union emphasize their respect for the Soviet teacher by electing a large number of teachers as deputies to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, to the Supreme Soviets of the Union Republics, and to the regional, city, district, and rural Soviets of Working People's Deputies. Thus, at the Extraordinary Eighth Congress of Soviets of Working People's Deputies at which the Constitution of the USSR was adopted, there were 27 teachers among the deputies. For long and irreproachable service the Soviet teacher is awarded orders and medals of the USSR. These high awards were be-



SOVIET CLASSROOM. Second-graders and their teacher, Olga Ilyuchenko, begin the new school year.

stowed on more than 100,000 teachers. In 1936 the honorary title of Merited Teacher was instituted, carrying with it a number of privileges.

The salaries of Soviet teachers have been increased repeatedly and are now on a level with the salaries of the engineering and technical personnel. The Soviet Government has established a periodic increase in salary for every five years of service, and pensions as well. In contrast to some bourgeois countries where the payment for work of women teachers is considerably lower than that of men teachers, in the USSR men and women teachers, just as workers in other branches of the national economy, science, and culture, receive equal pay.

A great number of sanatoriums and rest homes for teachers are situated in the Crimea, the Caucasus, and in other places of the Soviet Union. Many teachers receive accommodations in these sanatoriums and rest homes either free-of-charge or at a reduced rate through the union of elementary and secondary school teachers.

To make it possible for teachers to improve their qualifications, all regions have Institutes for the Advanced Training of Teachers. To satisfy the cultural interests of teachers and their requirements for rest, there are numerous teachers' clubs where lectures and talks



FRIENDS. A warm and affectionate relationship between teachers and pupils is characteristic of Soviet education. Moscow schoolgirls bring flowers to teacher Varvara Petrova.

are delivered, concerts and plays presented, where there are libraries and a variety of circles: scientific, musical and choral, dramatic, sports and others.

The esteem which the teaching profession enjoys in the Soviet Union, and the splendid conditions which have been created for fruitful pedagogical work has resulted in the permanency of teaching staffs, a situation which is very rare in some bourgeois countries, and the lack of which disrupts the work of the schools. A large number of teachers in the USSR have been working in the same schools from 15 to 20 years, and they have forged lasting bonds of friendship with the inhabitants of their school districts.

Even before the war, in the years from 1938 to 1939, the number of teachers in the USSR reached 1,027,164. Since then, in the past 10 years, the total has considerably increased, and at the present time it exceeds 1,300,000.

Teachers for elementary schools and the first four grades of the seven-year and secondary schools in the USSR are trained in middle pedagogical institutions of learning: teachers' training schools. They have a four-year course of study and accept students in the first year who have completed a seven-year school. Teachers for the fifth to the seventh grades of seven-year and secondary schools are trained in teachers' train-

ing institutes with a two-year course of study where students having finished a 10-year secondary school are accepted. Teachers for the 8th to the 10th grades of secondary schools are trained in institutions of higher pedagogical learning — pedagogical institutes with a four-year course of study — and in universities. The most numerous group among the institutions of higher learning in the USSR is the pedagogical. In 1946 there were 320 such institutes. For number of higher pedagogical institutions the USSR occupies first place in the world.

Special mention should be made of the great achievements in the creation of the teaching personnel in the national republics of the USSR. Prior to the Revolution the native population of these republics did not have their own intelligentsia. In these parts there were no persons of the native population with a higher education. Tens of thousands of Uzbeks, Tajiks, Kazakhs, and others have now graduated from institutions of higher learning established by the Soviet Government in these republics. There are great numbers of national groups of teachers with higher and middle pedagogical education teaching in schools in the native tongue of the pupils. As a result of the wise Stalin policy, a veritable cultural revolution has taken place in the USSR, ensuring the acceleration of the movement of Soviet people toward communism.



HONORED TEACHER. Ekaterina Martynova is a Deputy to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

I Serve the People

By Maria Levushkina

Weaver, Deputy of the Orekhovo-Zuevo City Soviet

THE whole of my working life is connected with the first weaving mill of the Orekhovo-Zuevo textile plant. It was more than a quarter of a century ago that as a young girl I came to its shops, and I have been working there ever since. The mills helped me to obtain a general and technical education. Here I tasted the joy of labor and launched into public activity.

The position of a Soviet person in society is determined by his labor achievements. Labor brings honor and glory to the Soviet worker. The working people of Orekhovo-Zuevo highly appreciated my production achievements and elected me deputy to the City Soviet. This important and honorable title impels me to work with redoubled energy and to spare no efforts for the sake of my Motherland and my people. Our leader, J. V. Stalin, teaches us that a deputy must serve as a model for others by showing examples of labor heroism. Therefore I feel that my first duty is to work in the Stakhanov manner, obtaining record-breaking results. I am a member of the brigade formed and trained by the famous weaver Maria Volkova, Stalin Prize Winner, Deputy to the Supreme Soviet of the Russian SFSR. Now Maria Volkova is studying at a textile school. She was replaced in the brigade by Yekaterina Shibayeva, Stalin Prize Winner.

Some days ago we heard the joyful news that according to the results of the work in the current year, our weaving brigade was acknowledged to be the best in the textile industry of the USSR. The brigade fulfilled its plan by 152 per cent, and 99 per cent of its production was of superior quality. We recently joined the "Working-for-Peace" movement of the Stakhanovites, and raised our output to 153 per cent. Our output of superior-quality textiles has increased considerably. Our brigade is called a school of skilled workers. Every one of its members teaches other

weavers to work in a Stakhanovite way, helps those who lag behind, and familiarizes the novices with his experience.

In my public work I am also guided by the instructions of our great teacher, J. V. Stalin, who spoke of a deputy as a servant of the people.

At the last session of the City Soviet we discussed ways and means of preparing for the new school year. Some days before the session I, as well as several other deputies, visited a number of schools, checked up on the fulfillment of the plan of repair work, examined the classrooms, and talked with the teachers.

At the session I delivered a speech in which I acquainted the deputies with the results of my inspection, criticized some workers of the city department of public education, and suggested a number of measures to accelerate the preparation for the school year. All the proposals were approved and included in the decisions of the session.

I am also doing intensive work in the permanent public health commission of the City Soviet. The nursery in which the children of the women workers of our plant are cared for is under my observation. I visit it about once a week, find out how the little tots are feeling, how efficiently the medical service is working, and verify that the sanitary procedure is being enforced. It was on my initiative that the nursery was fundamentally re-equipped this year. Together with the weaver Mayorova I made a thorough inspection of the nursery and established that there was every possibility of considerably enlarging it to meet the increasing requirements of the collective.

We presented our conclusions first to the health commission and then to the Executive Committee of the City Soviet. The result was that the latter adopted a special decision on the reconstruction and extension of the nursery. It was very pleasant to see the building

shining with a fresh coat of paint, filled again with its little inhabitants, and how dozens of mothers bring their children to the nursery for the first time.

As a deputy to the City Soviet, I also do organizational work in a many-storied apartment house occupied by workers of the plant. I see to it that the management of the house keeps it clean, in good order, and comfortable for the tenants. The weaver Pankratova, chairman of the cultural commission of the house, and I organize recreation for its tenants. I visit the house nearly every day, and it gives me great satisfaction to see how my humble efforts in a humble field of endeavor are bearing fruit.

With the help of a number of active tenants in the house, Pankratova and I founded a club, which is now acknowledged to be the best among house clubs in our district. It has its own dramatic circle, football team, string orchestra, and a chess group. In the summertime the club's activities take place in the park which was laid out near the house at my suggestion.

Comrade Stalin teaches us, deputies, to keep in constant touch with our electors. I adhere to this instruction strictly. My entire work is carried on in full view of all the working people who sent me to the City Soviet. My electors live in the house which is under my wing as deputy of the City Soviet, and I see and talk to them every day. In addition to this, I officially report on my work twice a year at meetings of the electors.

I am very fond of my small city, its cozy streets inundated in greenery, its asphalted roadways and the even hum of the machines of our mills. I see that with each passing day it becomes increasingly beautiful and that here and there new apartment houses and schools appear. It is pleasant to know that I too have contributed my share of labor to the common cause of building up a new socialist Orekhovo-Zuevo. I am working in that field which is best known to me and which is most in keeping with my humble powers.

I shall continue to work, and shall spare no pains to justify the great confidence my electors have placed in me. My best reward will be our blooming city, the city of Soviet textile workers.

The Famous Worker in Science, Konstantin Tsiolkovsky

By Lev Kassil
Soviet Writer

September 19, 1950 marked the 15th anniversary of the death of K. E. Tsiolkovsky, a great Russian scientist and inventor.

BEFORE finding for mankind the road to the skies, to the stars, Konstantin Tsiolkovsky had to traverse a hard path on earth. Tsiolkovsky was born in 1857. His father was a poor forester, an unsuccessful inventor, and a philosopher who did not have the means to provide an education for his son, Kostya. The family was quite frequently in the grip of want. Moreover, at the age of nine Kostya almost completely lost his hearing as a result of scarlet fever. The self-taught semi-deaf boy mastered physics and mathematics by himself. When he was 14 he made a paper model of an aerostat and filled it with smoke. Then he was carried away by the idea of building a craft that would fly by flapping its wings. He built lathes and constructed models of flying craft. In those days no planes roamed the skies. Kostya designed a tiny carriage which was propelled by a small steam turbine. He then replaced the turbine with a wind engine, and the little carriage raced merrily even against the wind.

Shortly after that the 15-year-old boy conceived the idea of developing a large navigable balloon with a thin metal shell. His dream of an all-metal navigable dirigible remained with him for the rest of his life, and he devoted many years to calculations and studies of this problem. About that time the boy also began to ponder the idea of flights by man in cosmic inter-stellar space. At first he thought that centrifugal force could be used for the purpose, but soon he realized that this was the wrong way. He then seriously tackled the study of higher mathematics and mastered it well by the time he was 17. Having learned a full school course by himself, he passed all examinations and received the di-



Konstantin Tsiolkovsky

ploma of a teacher of mathematics and physics. For 40 years he taught school in Kaluga conscientiously, industriously, and thoughtfully. Children loved him, and an attentive silence always reigned in the classroom, although there was nothing to prevent the children from making noise in the presence of the semi-deaf teacher.

While teaching school he continued to work indefatigably and patiently on the attainment of the brilliant idea to which he dedicated his life. He dreamed of blazing for man a trail into the air, into the stratosphere, into inter-planetary space. He was persevering and steadfast; once he started a project, failures did not make him lose heart and drop it.

The works of Santos Dumont and Ader were still to come, the model of the Wright brothers was still not assembled, and few people knew about the flight of the first plane in the world built by the Russian designer Mozhaisky, when the modest Kaluga teacher,

Konstantin Tsiolkovsky, elaborated a detailed theory of air navigation and produced drawings of an airplane. Today, examining Tsiolkovsky's drawings, one is struck not only by the boldness of his hypothesis, the exactness of his calculations and the brilliant sweep of his scientific imagination. Still more amazing is the fact that Tsiolkovsky foresaw the path of development of aircraft engineering: only after 20 years of construction did planes assume the outlines which Tsiolkovsky perceived, elaborated and proposed as early as the past century.

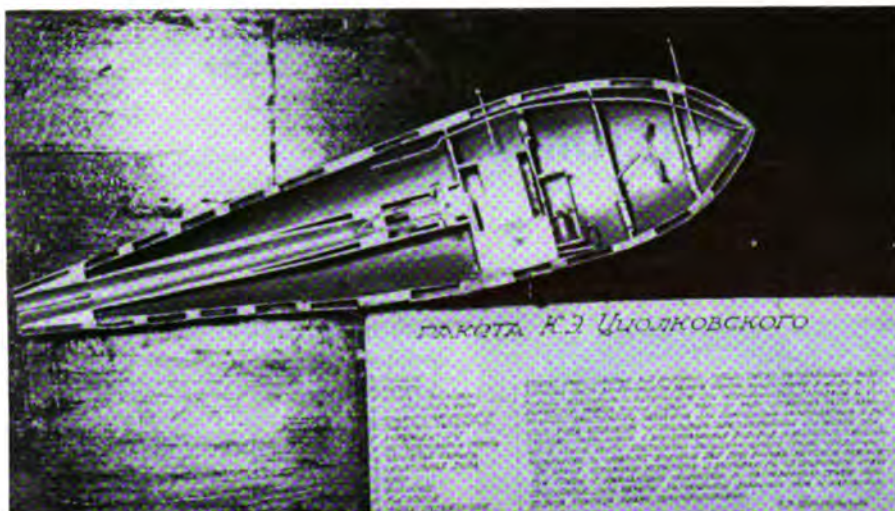
Far ahead of science in his day, Tsiolkovsky also invented the strato-plane, a swift craft for flights in the upper layers of the atmosphere and in the stratosphere. His papers on navigable metal dirigibles were decades ahead of the zeppelins and prompted the calculations of future dirigible builders. In those days people only dreamed of navigable aerostats; soft, semi-rigid, and rigid dirigibles were still unknown. But a young Kaluga self-taught researcher, skipping all initial forms of air navigation, produced drawings and designs for an all-metal navigable aerostat 300 meters* long!

And lastly, Tsiolkovsky was an undisputed trail blazer in the field of rocket propulsion.

After many years of research, tireless study, and endless calculations, Tsiolkovsky for the first time in the history of science proposed using a rocket for flights in cosmic space.

How is a rocket propelled? It is pushed forward by the combustion of internal explosives. The gases formed press with immense force from within on the walls of the rocket. At one of the ends of the rocket (the lower) there is an opening, and the gases freely escape from it. For this reason there is no pres-

* 1 meter = 3.283 feet.



TSIOLKOVSKY'S ROCKET. A model built in 1903 by the great scientist who first proposed rocket propulsion as a means for travel in stratospheric and inter-planetary space.

sure on the bottom (back) wall from within, since there is no wall there. But the pressure of the gases on the upper (front) wall continues. It is the force of recoil on the upper (front) wall that propels the rocket. Tsiolkovsky proposed its use for future flights of man in inter-planetary space.

Tsiolkovsky did not confine himself to an elaboration of the theory of the movement of the rocket in space where there is no force of gravity and no air. He made the practical calculations for designing and manufacturing separate parts of a rocket and even whole rocket trains for inter-planetary travel. Tsiolkovsky carefully worked out and substantiated his discovery. This theory revealed to science, after centuries of futile quests, the only feasible method for flights in upper layers of the atmosphere and inter-planetary space. Since then it has become a saying that man's road to the stars lies across Kaluga. It should not be thought, however, that Tsiolkovsky's great discovery sought to lead man away from the earth. The brilliant idea of using the force of recoil for flights has given rise to an entirely new branch of technology — rocket propulsion. Engineers, designers, and inventors, in a word, all who work in the field of rocket propulsion, no matter in what part of our planet they live, recognize Tsiolkovsky as their ideological leader.

"You have lighted the way for us,

and we will work, we will work until the greatest dream of man comes true," I read in a letter written to Tsiolkovsky by one of the most prominent West European scientists and experts in rocket propulsion.

The heartless and ignorant tsarist government of old Russia rendered no support whatever to Tsiolkovsky. The great inventor had to languish in poverty and obscurity, without funds, instruments, appliances. All this he had to obtain himself or make with his own hands. What indomitable persistence and faith in one's cause one had to possess not to be daunted by the horrible wall of incomprehension which surrounded Tsiolkovsky before the October Revolution! And he preserved that amazing and pure faith in man, his enthusiastic admiration of the power of the human mind, and the immense, almost childlike interest in everything new.

His eyes, which learned not to be surprised but which still retained a tender gaze and inquisitiveness, scrutinized with eager and trusting interest the unknown people who, after the Revolution of October 1917, took power into their own hands.

He closely followed what was being said by these new people who were remaking his country, the country whose then potential glory and grandeur he

had envisioned for a long time and at last saw taking shape as a reality.

Even after the victory of the Socialist Revolution, when Tsiolkovsky at last received recognition, honor, and full material security, he continued to work tirelessly, amazing even young people by his capacity for work. His vast store of knowledge in the most diverse fields of culture seemed boundless. His views were always permeated with life-affirming confidence in the power of the human mind. In his own way he saw "in the Revolution mankind's path through hardships to perfect happiness and mastery of the universe."

With great and unflagging interest he followed the achievements of socialist construction, the development of Soviet aviation. On September 30, 1933, a Soviet stratostat rose to a height never before reached by man. On the same evening a telegram came from Kaluga. "I clapped my hands in joy — hurrah for the USSR! K. E. Tsiolkovsky." In a letter addressed to Stalin he wrote:

"Before the Revolution my dream was unattainable. Only the October Revolution brought recognition for the work of a self-educated man; only the Soviet State and the party of Lenin and Stalin rendered me effective assistance. I felt the love of the masses, and this gave me strength to continue my work, even though I was already ill . . .

"All the books and papers I have written in the field of aviation, rocket navigation, and inter-planetary communication, I bequeath to the Bolshevik Party and the Soviet Government, the real leaders of progress in human culture. I am confident that they will bring my work to a successful conclusion . . ."

Shortly before his death Tsiolkovsky received a warm letter from J. V. Stalin, addressed to "the famous worker in science," as the leader of the Soviet people called Tsiolkovsky.

Tsiolkovsky's name is known to every Soviet school child. His brilliant discoveries which have given rise to a new branch of technology, elaborated by Soviet designers, have produced splendid results. The priority of Tsiolkovsky in the discovery of the principle of rocket propulsion is recognized by all honest scientists of the world.

Soviet Athletes Win European Meets, Set Many New Records

By B. Sokolov
Master of Sports

THE past summer has witnessed a number of international contests in various fields of athletics in which Soviet teams have emerged with new laurels and new championships. They include the European track and field contests held in Brussels August 23 to 27; and last May's three international meets: the Women's European Basketball Championship; the Budapest World Chess Tournament, and the International Boxing Meet held in Poland.

The track and field event was held in the Eizel Stadium, one of the largest in Belgium, with 22 countries taking part. The Soviet Union was represented at Brussels by a squad of 34 athletes who took part in 15 track and field events in the men's division and 10 in the women's division.

The first anthem to be played in Eizel Stadium was that of the USSR, in honor of the Soviet athlete, Anna Andreyeva, when she put the shot 14 meters 32 centimeters. Second place was won by K. Tochenova (USSR).

Top honors in the javelin throw went to Nataliya Smirnitkaya (USSR). She hurled the javelin the excellent distance of 47 meters 80 centimeters. The world record holder in this event, Baum of Austria, placed second, and the third spot went to G. Zybyna (USSR).

Leonid Shcherbakov (USSR) became the hop, skip and jump champion of Europe, outdistancing his rivals considerably. His record was 15 meters 39 centimeters.

Valentina Bogdanova (USSR) was awarded the champion's gold medal for the best performance in the running broad jump — 5 meters 82 centimeters. It is to be regretted that the USSR record holder in the broad and high jumps, the best Olympic event performer in the Soviet Union, Alexandra Chudina, was unable to compete because of illness.

The best performer in the women's discus throwing event was the USSR



RECORD BREAKER. E. Sechenova excelled a USSR record of the Brussels meet.

star, Nina Dumbadze. She threw the discus 48 meters 03 centimeters. Second place was also taken by a Soviet girl, R. Shumskaya — 42 meters 85 centimeters. Third place went to Zhantili (Italy) and fourth to Ostermeier (France), winner at the London Olympic Games.

The Soviet sprinting team scored a fine victory in the 4 x 100-meter relay race, besting its nearest rival, the French runners, by 0.3 seconds. The new European champions, Vladimir Sukharev, Lev Kalyaev, Levan Sanadze, and Nikolai Karakulov, covered the 400-meter relay distance in 41.5 seconds.

On the last day of the competition for the European championships, Soviet athletes excelled three of the USSR national records: E. Sechenova raced the 200-meter event in 24.8 seconds; Y. Lituyev covered the 400-meter hurdles in 52.4 seconds, and the USSR relay

team covered the 4 x 400-meter distance in 3 minutes 15.4 seconds.

All told, Soviet athletes engaged in the contests for the European track and field titles garnered 39 medals: 9 gold ones for first places and European championships, 15 silver and 15 bronze medals. The Soviet team scored 132 points to capture first place. The French team was second, 13 points behind.

It is interesting to note in this connection that the previous competition for top European honors in track and field events held in Oslo in 1946 netted Soviet sportsmen 22 medals; 6 gold, 14 silver, and 2 bronze.

THE Women's European Basketball Championship Tournament was held in Budapest with teams entered by the USSR, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Romania, France, Italy, Belgium, Holland, Austria, Sweden and Israel. The teams were divided into three brackets of play for elimination.

Playing in the elimination contests in its group, the Soviet women's team defeated the entries of France, Romania, and Belgium to enter the final contests. Members of the Soviet squad included Zarkovstaya, Moiseyeva, Mamentyeva, Alexeyeva, Maximova, Kopylova, Kharitonova, Maximilianova, Pimenova, Shendel, Stasuk, Ryabushkina and Burdina.

In the other preliminary elimination rounds, the Czechoslovakian, Polish, Italian, and Hungarian teams qualified for the finals, thus making five teams to play for the title of European women's champion.

The Soviet team played with great enthusiasm and achieved outstanding successes, defeating the Czechoslovakian team by 81 to 41; the Polish entry by 87 to 19; and downing the Italian contestant 66 to 17. On the final day of the tourney only two teams were undefeated: the Soviet Union and Hungary.

A breath-taking match took place in

the finals and ended with a well-deserved victory for the Soviet team which defeated the Hungarians 45 to 32. Thus the Women's European Basketball title for 1950 went to the Soviet team with total goal ratios of 508 to 154.

The first eight places were taken in the following order:

First.....	USSR
Second.....	Hungary
Third.....	Czechoslovakia
Fourth.....	France
Fifth.....	Italy
Sixth.....	Poland
Seventh.....	Romania
Eighth.....	Belgium

Winners of the first three places, the USSR, Hungary, and Czechoslovakia received prizes, while their players were awarded medals. Gold medals went to the Soviet players, silver medals to the Hungarians, and bronze medals to the Czechoslovakians.

The fine technique and play of the Soviet women players won the high approval of both the spectators and participants in the tournament.

V. Johnson, General Secretary of the International Basketball Federation, summarizing the results, stated that the individual technique of the Soviet women players was next to perfection; deft ball-handling, keen shooting, and fine blocking on both offensive and defensive play making their game marvelous. Johnson concluded that notwithstanding the fact that the Soviet girls play a high pace and with gusto, they always stick to the rules of the game.

Dimeshi Anosh, coach of the Hungarian quintet said: "We'll study the experience of the European championship and particularly the technique and tactics of the Soviet women players. We'll follow the way shown us by the women's team of the Soviet Union."

THE Budapest Chess Tournament for the world's best chess players was an outstanding event in international chess history. Its aim was to determine the challenger for the World's Chess Championship, which is held by Soviet Grandmaster Mikhail Botvinnik, and, quite naturally, the struggle at Budapest was very keen. The event brought a brilliant victory to the Soviet chess school. In the finals first and second places were shared by Soviet Grandmasters I. Boleslavsky and D. Bronstein with 12 points each.



MOTORCYCLE RACE IN TALLINN. Cyclists are shown at the start of the contest for the USSR title in the 350 c.c. class.

In accordance with the tournament's rule, I. Boleslavsky had to play D. Bronstein to determine which one would play M. Botvinnik.

In the meeting between the two Soviet Grandmasters, 12 games were played resulting in a 6 to 6 tie. Thus, in accordance with the approved rules, two additional games were played. The first resulted in a tie and Bronstein took the second game, the general score being 7.5

to 6.5 in Bronstein's favor. Bronstein will meet the Soviet Grandmaster Botvinnik in 1951.

SIMULTANEOUSLY with the Budapest Basketball and Chess Tournaments, fans in Warsaw witnessed the International Boxing Tournament in which the USSR, Poland, Hungary, Romania, and Finland entered contestants.

The breath-taking battles in the Warsaw rings lasted five days and saw another brilliant victory won by Soviet boxers who captured first place by scoring 34 points. Second, third, and fourth places were won respectively by representatives of the new democracies, Poland, Hungary, and Romania. Fifth place went to Finland, while the Swedish entries were ranked sixth.

After the boxing tournament and on the initiative of the Polish fighter, Shymur, the participants affixed their signatures to the Stockholm Appeal of the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress.

The victories scored by Soviet representatives at the recently concluded international tournaments graphically and convincingly demonstrated to the entire world the tremendous facilities the socialist system offers the millions of working people for spiritual and physical development. In response to the solicitude shown by the State, Soviet



DISCUS CHAMPION. Nina Dumbadze holds the European and USSR records.

sportsmen are multiplying their achievements in all fields of sport from month to month and day to day.

IN the USSR, the summer season saw a number of championship meets in which Soviet athletes achieved splendid results.

The tournament for the individual tennis championships of the USSR were held on the courts of the Central House of the Red Army in Moscow, marked by some keenly contested court battles.

In the men's events, the USSR Champion E. Negrebetsky put B. Novikov out of the running with a victory of 6-4, 7-5, 4-6, 6-4 score, while N. Ozerov got the best of S. Andreyev to the tune of 7-5, 5-7, 6-1, 7-5. Thus the finalists for the country's singles titles were the same as in 1949 — Belonenko and Korovina, Negrebetsky and Ozerov.

Spectators were treated to a superb performance in the men's finals. At first Ozerov took the lead in the opening set, but soon Negrebetsky took the initiative and ran out the set with a number of kills to win 6-4. Ozerov was more aggressive in the second and third sets, coming up to the net time and again, and winning both by scores of 6-3. The fourth set might have proved decisive. The count was deuced a number of times: 5-5, 6-6, and 7-7, but Negrebetsky was in fine fettle and won that set 9-7. Ozerov was unable to make a comeback or offer serious resistance in the final, fifth set, which he lost 0-6. Displaying excellent technique and fine form with an indomitable will to win, Negrebetsky deservedly captured the USSR men's singles championship.

The rivals in the women's finals, Belonenko and Korovina, first won a set each. Accurate placements decided the issue in Belonenko's favor, 6-2, 1-6, 8-6. This is the third time in succession that Belonenko has succeeded in capturing the women's singles title of the USSR.

The most interesting match in the mixed doubles finals was the Nalimova-Negrebetsky versus Kalmykova-Ozerov tussle. Nalimova and Negrebetsky won by a score of 6-3, 5-7, and 6-4. Korovina and Nalimova won the women's doubles from Belonenko and Kalmykova, 6-2, 6-4. Negrebetsky-Ozerov captured the men's doubles, defeating Andreyev-Korbut, 6-1, 6-0, 4-6, and 6-2.



CONTENDER. D. Bronstein won the right to a chess match with Botvinnik.

THE USSR cycling competition held on the Tula track has come to a close. The contests brought to the fore a number of young sportsmen and witnessed the defeat of nearly all the former titleholders. First place in general team performance was captured by Dynamo Sports Society's collective, second place went to the Soviet Army team, and third to the Trade-Unions' cyclists.

An outstanding success was scored by Klavdia Elisayeva in the 1,000-meter tow race when she covered the distance in 1 minute 18.2 seconds. That's a new USSR record, exceeding the previous mark by 0.9 seconds.

A new all-Union record was established in the highway race, held recently in Rostov-on-Don by A. Gridnev, RSFSR champion in highway cycling events. He covered the 25-kilometer distance event in 38 minutes 15.6 seconds.

FOUR hundred and fifty swimmers took a hand in the individual and team competitions for the USSR swimming and diving titles. The team championship was captured by the Moscow swimmers. Next in line came the Leningrad, Ukrainian, RSFSR, and Estonian teams.

A notable performance of international class was shown by the Muscovite L. Meshkov in the 100-meter butterfly event — 1 minute 09.2 seconds.

INDIVIDUAL and team contests for the country's top sculling honors were held in Moscow among the best Moscow, Leningrad, Ukrainian, and Latvian rowers. First place in the team events was captured by the Moscow Krylya Sovetov (Wings of the Soviets) collective. Second place went to the team representing the House of the Red Army (Moscow), and the Leningrad Krasnoye Znamya (Red Banner) team came third.

A number of results achieved in the course of competition excelled previous marks registered on Moscow waters. The Moscow Dynamo athlete, USSR champion N. Sanina, established a new record in the singles sculls event. She covered the 1,500-meter distance in 5 minutes 52.2 seconds. An unusually fine performance was turned in by S. Shere-metyev and P. Rodionov, representing Central House of the Red Army, in the doubles uncoxed sculls event. They covered 2,000 meters in 6 minutes 49.3 seconds. The women's eights' title was captured by the Krylya Sovetov, racing the 2,000-meter course in 6 minutes 53.6 seconds, thus topping the best performance registered hitherto on Moscow waters by 4.2 seconds.

MORE than 100 of the best Soviet weightlifters participated in the USSR Weightlifting Championships held in Kharkov at the end of last May.

The competitions resulted in two new world records. V. Svetilko of Tbilisi (lightweight) pressed 111.3 kgs — 500 gms. better than the USSR record and 1 kg-300 gms. better than the world's record also achieved by the Soviet weightlifter V. Piven. Brilliant success was gained by a young weightlifter A. Vorobyev (heavyweight) in the two-hand snatch. His result — 132.5 kgs is one kg better than the USSR record scored by G. Novak and 500 gms. higher than the world's record set up by Stanchik (USA).

I. Popkov from Baku scored an outstanding result in the five miles (8.045 meters) walk at the track and field contests held on May 21, 1950 among the best athletes of the Georgian, Armenian, and Azerbaijan Soviet Socialist Republics. His time is 35 minutes 32.8 seconds — 0.2 seconds better than the world record achieved last year by Churcher of Britain.

All-USSR Tennis Competition For Soviet Championships

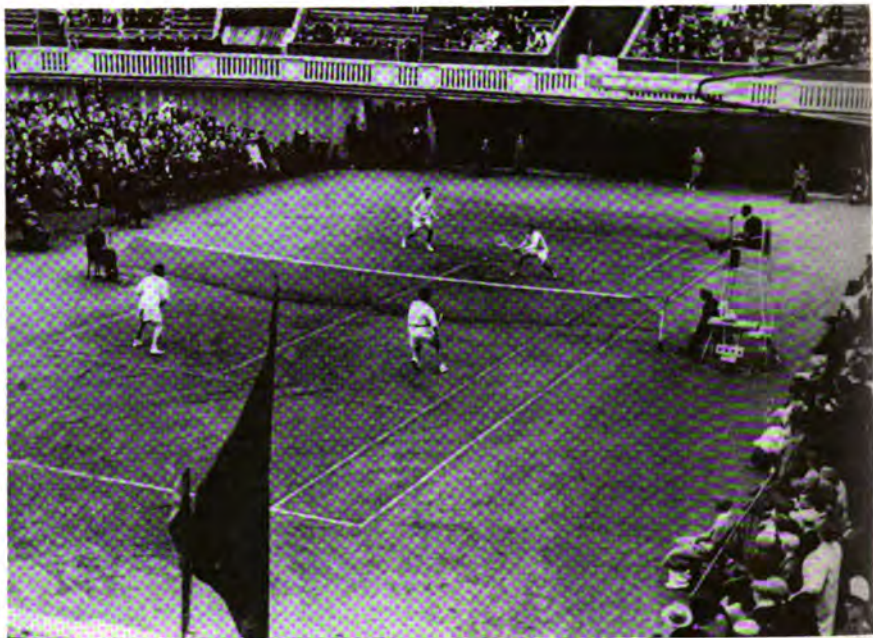
Pictures on this page were taken during the recent tournament for the individual tennis championships of the USSR, held on the courts of the Central House of the Red Army, Moscow.

These pictures show action during doubles and singles title matches.

The men's doubles finals resulted in the victory of E. Negrebetsky and N. Ozerov, who won the country's doubles championship in a lively contest with E. Korbut and S. Andreyev.

Negrebetsky and N. Ozerov, partners in the doubles title match, met as rivals for the singles championship, won by Negrebetsky.

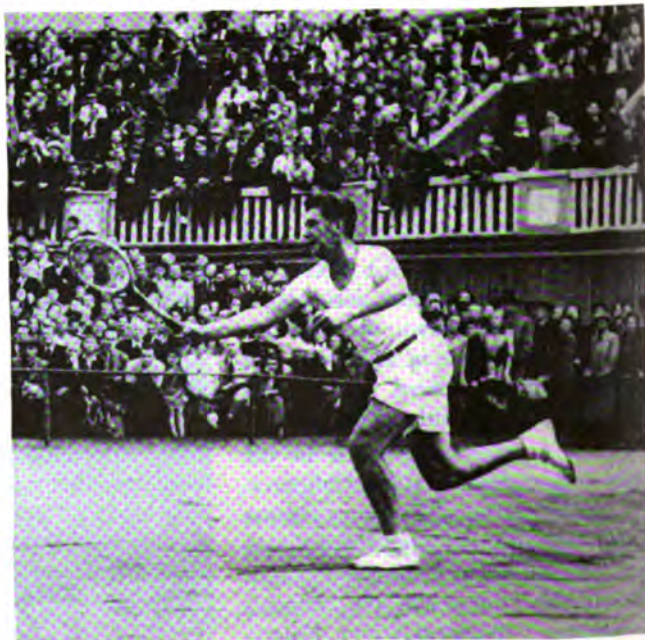
No less spirited were the women's singles matches in which the USSR championship was captured by Master of Sports Nadezhda Belonenko.



TITLE MATCH. A moment in the men's doubles contest to decide the championship of the USSR.



WOMEN'S TITLE HOLDER. Nadezhda Belonenko won the women's singles championship.



SINGLES CHAMPION. Edward Negrebetsky playing in the match which won him the title.

Many New Operas Presented In the Soviet Union

By Elena Grosheva
Soviet Musicologist

A NUMBER of Soviet composers have lately been working fruitfully on operas. Several new works in this genre were presented to the public at the end of last year and all of them showed the striving of the composers to make their music understandable and close to the people, their images faithful to life, and to infuse this music with broad, flowing melodies. These traits of realistic art distinguish all the new Soviet operas, regardless of their subject.

The subject matter of the new operas is extremely varied. Many of them attest to the profound interest which Soviet composers take in the history of their Motherland, in her heroic and victorious struggles against different foreign invaders, in the epochs of revolutionary movements, in the characterizations of outstanding historical figures. After many years of work, composer Yuri Shaporin has now finished his monumental musical drama on the first Russian revolutionaries — the Decembrists. The people's movement of the 17th century, headed by Ivan Bolotnikov, is the subject of Lev Stepanov's opera, to be produced at the Kirov Theater in Leningrad. Accepted for production by opera theaters in the Ukraine is Konstantin Dankevich's opera *Bogdan Khmel-nitsky*, the libretto of which was written by Wanda Wasilewska and Alexander Komeichuk.

Several new operas have been written on themes of Russian folk tales. One of these, the opera *Stone Flower* by the young composer Kirill Molchanov, is based on the motifs of P. Bazhov's tales of the Urals. The images of Russian fairy tale are colorfully embodied in the children's opera by Mikhail Kravtsov, *Morozko* which, among other works by this composer, received the Stalin Prize.

However, the keynote of Soviet opera is present-day reality. Ever more persistently and successfully Soviet opera

speaks of the life of socialist society, ever closer becomes the contact between Soviet music and the leading branch of Soviet art — literature.

One of the new operas on a contemporary theme that has already been well received by audiences is *Young Guard* by the youthful Ukrainian composer Yuli Meitus. This opera, based on the famous novel of the same name by Alexander Fadeyev, is about the young Krasnodon patriots who perished heroically in the struggle with the fascist occupationists. The images of Oleg Koshevoy, Uliana Gromova, Lyuba Shevtsova, Sergei Tyulenin, and Vanya Zemnukhov, who have long ago become near and dear to every Soviet person, are reanimated on the opera stage and enhanced by the poetry of music.

The main merit of the opera is that the broad tuneful melodies are permeated with the spirit of contemporaneity. The heroic intensity of the memorable days of the recent war, the patriotism of the Soviet people are most vivid and dynamic in the monumental mass-choral scenes. The Komsomol* song, which the Krasnodon youth sings in prison — a wrathful challenge to the enemy — sounds like a hymn of free humanity triumphing over oppression and slavery.

Soviet listeners are waiting impatiently for the new opera, *Taras' Family*, by Dmitri Kabalevsky, now in rehearsal in Moscow and Leningrad. It is based on B. Gorbатов's story, *The Unbowed*. The opera shows the fate of the family of an old Russian worker, Taras, which remained on fascist occupied territory. The action revolves around the character of Taras' son, Stepan, leader of the Bolshevik underground. Stepan unites numerous groups of partisans and heads the people's patriotic movement against the invaders. All the characters

in the opera are drawn realistically in music. The composer was particularly successful in delineating the bright, captivating images of the young Komsomols. The opera clearly unfolds the full might of the patriotism of the Soviet people and their heroic struggle for the freedom and independence of their Motherland.

A remarkable event in Soviet art is the recently completed opera *From the Bottom of the Heart* by the young Ukrainian composer Yevgeni Zhukovsky, who received the Stalin Prize for his cantata *Glory to You, My Motherland*.

The opera, based on Elizar Maltsev's novel of the same name, describes the life of a progressive collective farm in the Altai. Making ample and realistic use of the vast variety of classical opera forms, Zhukovsky shows Soviet society today, depicts the vast scope of postwar collective farm construction and its foremost people.

Zhukovsky's opera firmly refutes the erroneous opinion that the opera genre is incompatible with subjects of contemporary life. It indicates that for the Soviet spectator there is nothing more stirring than a talented, truthful and sincere story about the great building up of communism, about people who for the first time in the history of mankind, are creating a classless society. This is precisely why Zhukovsky's opera was welcomed by musical circles in Kiev and Moscow and accepted for production by many opera theaters in the Soviet country.

Having been born in one of the villages of the Ukraine, possessing an excellent knowledge of collective farm life and Ukrainian folk songs, Zhukovsky chose the Ukraine as the locale of his opera. This in no way violated the vital truth inasmuch as the principles of collective farm labor, based on a high level of agricultural technique, on new

* Young Communist League.

relations between people, are characteristic of life in the socialist countryside in any republic or region of the USSR.

The opera depicts collective farmers, working with great enthusiasm on the restoration and further development of their economy. Among them is the young collective farm woman Grunia Vasil'tsova. All her efforts are directed toward increasing the wealth of her collective farm. The broad public interests of Grunia cause a rift between her and her husband Rodion, who has returned from the front. Rodion fought valiantly in defense of his country, but now he wants his wife to live only for him and dreams only of personal glory. The friendly aid of the whole collective and an atmosphere of general constructive labor help Rodion to realize his error, and he again wins the love and respect of Grunia and the friendship of all the members of the collective farm.

This subject is treated by the composer with skill and a fine understanding of the laws of operatic dramaturgy. The action of the opera, in three acts and an extensive epilogue, develops laconically, tersely, subordinated strictly to the main theme. The characters, their mutual relations, their feelings are truthfully depicted in music. The listener is captivated by the melodiousness and vivid popular character of the opera; its arias, ensembles and broad polyphonic choruses, abounding in Ukrainian song elements, show that the com-

poser has penetrated to the very essence of folk song. The destinies of the leading characters of the opera are closely interwoven with the life of the whole Soviet people, against the background of the mighty surge of labor enthusiasm characteristic of the Soviet postwar period. The epilogue of the opera is effective. It portrays a collective farm holiday, the people's rejoicing on the occasion of the opening of a power station.

The interest of Soviet composers in the collective farm theme inspired the comic opera *The Rich Bride* by B. Troshin and V. Enke. The pattern of the opera is built around the love of the best tractor driver in a rural district, Pavel Sgara, for the collective-farm girl Marinka, the "rich bride" who has the best record of work and the highest earnings in grain and money. The abundance of song folklore of the modern Ukrainian village afforded the composer broad opportunities for truthful portrayal of the life of the collective farm countryside, for depiction of striking folk characters, for conveying the atmosphere of wholesome humor and creating a lively, picturesque work.

Praise was lavished on the children's opera *Uninvited Guests* by the Georgian composer Alexander Bukia when excerpts of it were shown this past winter at the Third Plenum of the Board of the Union of Soviet Composers. In this opera the talented composer succeeded in drawing the life of collective farm Pio-

neers, their love for work, their stubbornness and persistence in surmounting obstacles. The theme of the happy life of Soviet children is poetically fused in the opera with the images of young naturalists who carefully cultivate a magnificent fruit orchard. Though it treats of children, Bukia's opera is a model of serious realistic operatic dramaturgy, organically developing the poetic idiom of the Georgian folk song and the best achievements of Russian symphonic music.

It is difficult to tell of all the new Soviet operas in one article. But mention should also be made of operas *On Buzkal Lake* by L. Knipper, and *Medegmasha* by S. Ryauzov, which are running successfully at the State Buryat-Mongolian Theater in Ulan-Ude. In these operas the composers made broad use of Buryat-Mongolian musical folklore. Many new operas have been written in Georgia, Byelorussia, the Ukraine, and in other Soviet republics.

Soviet multinational musical art is now entering an important stage in the creation of realistic new Soviet operas which fully disclose the ideas and images of socialist reality. The flowing melodiousness of the music, its clearly expressed national, people's character together with its lofty ideological message and deep content show that Soviet opera continues and develops the splendid realistic traditions of the Russian classical opera.

Tito Yugoslavia Subjugated To Foreign Monopolies

By M. Paromov

Master of Science (Economics)

THE Belgrade rulers cannot conceal the fact that Yugoslavia's economic situation is disastrous. The Yugoslav fascists have now had to admit openly the utter failure of their five-year plan. In a letter from Belgrade, a *New York Herald Tribune* correspondent some months ago wrote that everything indicates the Yugoslav Government's urgent need of speedy assistance and hard cash in order to counteract the harmful consequences of the failure of the five-year

plan and also of the substantially increased deprivations suffered by the masses of the people. The same idea is stressed by the British magazine, *Tribune*, which says that the Yugoslav economy has now reached its lowest ebb, and that only substantial aid by the western countries can extricate Yugoslavia from her difficult position.

This is not surprising in the least. In selling the freedom and independence of Yugoslavia the Tito clique be-

trayed the national interests of her people. The present Yugoslav Government is completely dependent upon foreign imperialist circles and has become an instrument of their aggressive policy. State industry is no longer public property but serves as a screen for the capitalist exploitation of the working people. The most important factories and mines are passing into the hands of foreign monopolies.

The fascist pack of Yugoslavia is converting her into a strategic base of the instigators of war. While isolating Yugoslavia from the neighboring people's democracies, the Tito clique has flung the gates of the country open to foreign capital. While Yugoslavia's trade with the people's democratic states has dwindled practically to zero, her exports to the capitalist countries are con-

tinuously growing. With the aid of the Tito gang, the magnates of finance are strangling industry in Yugoslavia and pumping strategic raw materials out of the country in preparation for war against the USSR and the people's democracies.

The foreign monopolies are buying up for next to nothing and exporting from Yugoslavia increasing quantities of copper, lead, chromium ore, timber and other strategic raw materials, as well as food. They have ordered the Belgrade rulers to increase the production of strategic raw materials in 1950 to an extent that will bring up the value of exports to from 30,000,000 to 35,000,000 dollars as against 16,000,000 dollars in 1949 and 5,000,000 in 1948. So-called mixed corporations have been set up for exporting Yugoslav commodities to definite capitalist countries. These corporations have been established in Britain, Belgium and other countries. The Tito clique is receiving corresponding payment for selling out the country's national wealth. At the end of 1949, Tito-ridden Yugoslavia received 20,000,000 dollars for granting large concessions for lead and zinc deposits in Slovenia to foreign monopolies. In exchange for a British loan of 9,000,000 pounds sterling, the Belgrade clique undertook to pay the British capitalists 4,500,000 pounds in compensation for old capital investments in Yugoslavia. Furthermore, although Yugoslavia's food situation is critical, Tito undertook to supply considerable food deliveries to Britain.

An unequal agreement was also concluded with the international monopolists operating in Western Germany. Under this agreement Yugoslavia is bound to supply mainly strategic raw materials for the heavy industry of the Ruhr.

The agreement between France and Yugoslavia providing for a mutual exchange of commodities to the value of 12,000,000,000 francs was supplemented with a special five-year investment agreement for a sum of 15,000,000,000 to 20,000,000,000 francs. This agreement reopened access to Yugoslavia for French capital. An unfavorable trade agreement was likewise concluded with Italy in 1949.

The Tito clique is trying to persuade the peoples of Yugoslavia that prosperity will come to their country now that

the Yugoslav bauxite mines and aluminum industry, the molybdenum and copper mines have been surrendered to the imperialists, now that Yugoslavia's economic and financial life has been placed under their control. But this is of course out of the question. The imperialists have laid their hands upon Yugoslavia's economy not in order to assist in the advancement of the country but in order to plunder, in order to squeeze colonial super-profits out of the peoples of Yugoslavia. The monopolists are treating Yugoslavia as a raw material appendage to their economy and lording it there as if it were their own domain.

Yugoslavia is one of the largest hemp producers in Europe, but hemp is grown there not for the needs of the people: 80 per cent of the 1949 hemp crop was sold to the foreign monopolies for next to nothing. Along with raw materials Yugoslavia supplies food to the capitalist countries. Wheat and corn, which are of vital importance for the population of Yugoslavia where an acute shortage of these products is felt, are being pumped out of the country because the imperialists need them. And thus, for the benefit of its imperialist bosses, the Tito gang is dooming the working people of Yugoslavia to constant want and hunger.

The Yugoslav fascists surrendered control over the country's national economy to the foreign monopolies, and harnessed it to the criminal plans of the warmongers. Complying with the orders of its masters, the Tito clique is doing everything to convert Yugoslavia into a strategic springboard, and the Yugoslav people into cannon fodder. New airdromes are being feverishly built in Yugoslavia, and the old ones are being expanded in order to accommodate heavy bombers. Foreign servicemen, including many former Hitlerite military specialists, are arriving in Yugoslavia by the hundreds. They are reorganizing the army and training pilots and officers. Ober-executioner Tito keeps more than 1,000,000 men under arms. For so small a country as Yugoslavia this strength is excessive even for a wartime army.

The monstrous military-bureaucratic apparatus and these strategic preparations involve incredible expenditures borne entirely by the working people. The military outlays comprise nearly

51 per cent of the state budget. The increase in these expenditures imposed upon the working people of Yugoslavia a still heavier tax burden which has increased by 20,000,000,000 dinars as against 1949 taxes.

Yugoslavia's growing dependence upon and her enslavement by imperialism leads to the intensified exploitation of the working people and a sharp deterioration in their living standard, which dropped by more than 50 per cent in 1949 as compared with 1948.

The fascist policy of the Belgrade clique is causing ever greater resentment among the Yugoslav peoples who are joining with growing determination in the struggle against the detested Tito gang.

The peasants forcibly mobilized for work in the ore and coal mines refuse to work, and flee by the thousands. In 10 months of 1949 alone, 430,000 out of 628,000 peasants forced to work in Serbian industry escaped from the mines and other enterprises.

Even according to official statistics, 20 per cent of the workers refused to work in the mines and heavy industry plants of Croatia, 20 per cent in the leather industry of Serbia, and 40 per cent in the metal working industry of Croatia. Forty per cent of the workers stay away from work daily in the building industry of Yugoslavia.

Unwilling to endure the oppression of the Tito-Rankovic fascist regime, the workers everywhere have reduced the productivity of their labor, which in all the industries is now even lower than the 1946 level.

The Yugoslav peasants sabotaged the 1949 plan for agricultural deliveries and refused to provide food for export — for the foreign monopolies. The working peasants are systematically reducing the cultivated areas which have diminished by 1,000,000 hectares* as against 1939.

Resistance to Tito's fascist regime is constantly growing in the country. Neither loans, nor the bayonets of the janizaries of Rankovic — this Yugoslav Himmler — will save the Belgrade clique from the punishment it deserves. The day will come when the working people of Yugoslavia will discard the fascist yoke and restore the freedom and genuine independence of their country.

* One hectare=2.471 acres.

Notes on Soviet Life

AN Institute of Linguistics of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR has been established in connection with the radical reorganization of scientific research work in this field. Academician V. V. Vinogradov has been appointed director of the new Institute.

J. V. Stalin's brilliant works on questions of linguistics define the main direction of the work of Soviet linguists and are of prime importance for the further work in this field.

The new Institute has drawn up a thematic plan of work. It includes study of the present state of the many national languages of the Soviet peoples and the historical development of these languages; compilation of new standard and historical grammars, and the preparation of text books on linguistic subjects for higher schools.

The Institute is now preparing two theoretical symposia. The first, on *The Fundamental Questions of Soviet Linguistics*, will outline the tasks and aims of Soviet linguistics in the light of Stalin's writings on the subject. The second symposium will be devoted to a criticism of the late Academician N. Y. Marr's "theory on linguistics," the errors of which were clearly pointed out in Stalin's recent letters on linguistics.

Siberian City Marks Anniversary

The year 1950 marks a quarter of a century since the old Siberian city of Novonikolayevsk was renamed Novosibirsk. During these 25 years the city has grown and changed beyond recognition. It is an industrial city, with metal-working and other factories. Tall apartment houses line new streets and tree-lined boulevards; there are fine parks and public gardens.

The magnificent structure of the Novosibirsk Railway Station, one of the finest of the Trans-Siberian line, has replaced the small old Ob Station. The West-Siberian Branch of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR is located in Novosibirsk, and has become the scien-

tific center of Siberia. There are 200 libraries, nearly 100 elementary and secondary schools, dozens of specialized secondary and industrial training schools, and seven higher educational institutions.

The city's main plaza, Stalin Square, is dominated by a great monumental building with a huge silvery dome: the great Novosibirsk Opera and Ballet Theater which seats 2,000 spectators. The city also has a dramatic theater, a children's theater, a philharmonic orchestra, a circus, a number of motion picture houses, and many clubhouses.

Novosibirsk continues to grow and improve. During the past four years, housing floor-space has increased by more than 2,000,000 square feet, the number of schools has grown, and the trading network has expanded considerably. This year's allocations of funds for city improvements exceed those of last year by almost 50 per cent.

Collective Farms Merge To Form Giant Artels

The merging of small collective farms to form large ones for more efficient mechanized farming has been proceeding in the rural areas of the USSR. An example is the Mari Region of the Turkmen Soviet Socialist Republic, where the formation of the new large farms is nearing completion. The enlarged collective farms in the Bairam-Ali, Kuibyshev and Takhta-Bazar Districts have launched constructive programs to provide facilities for both better farming and a better life for their members.

The "millionaire*" Teze Yel Collective Farm, whose chairman is Hero of Socialist Labor Annali Saparov, has improved the irrigation system of its cotton fields and has considerably extended its arable land. This collective farm has a secondary school, a club, a hospital, a building for teachers' apartments,

* A Soviet collective farm with an income of 1,000,000 rubles or more per year is called a "millionaire."

large workshops, and a flour mill. It recently established field camps and nurseries.

The large Bolshevik Collective Farm in Bairam-Ali District has built a rest home for its members and a machine shop. Other collective farms of the area are building veterinary stations, new houses, and hospitals for the use of shepherds on the pasturelands in the southern district of the Kara-Kum Desert.

Beauty in The Village

Symbolic of the beauty and prosperity which have come to the Soviet village under socialism are the handsome pink marble club and collective farm offices being built at Gazgan Village, Samarkand Region, Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic.

Gazgan pink marble is famous. Some of the handsomest buildings, honor-roll boards, and monuments in the USSR are faced with it.

These village buildings are part of a project for the reconstruction and improvement of the collective farm villages in the constituency of the Gazgan Village Soviet. New dwelling houses, livestock buildings, power stations, and cultural and service establishments are also being built.

Gazgan is famous not only for its marble, but for its caracul and cotton. Collective farmers of this village earn high incomes.

Lermontov Anniversary Marked at Pyatigorsk

The 109th anniversary of the death of the great Russian poet and patriot, Mikhail Lermontov, was recently marked at Pyatigorsk, where his tragic death as the result of a duel occurred.

New exhibits illustrating the ideological bond between Lermontov's creative work and the present period were opened. Lermontov's freedom-loving poetry

carries inspiration for today's struggle for peace throughout the world.

Excursions from many parts of the USSR brought groups to visit the house in which the poet spent the last days of his life, the historical literary museum in the Verzhin House where the quarrel leading to the duel took place, and the ground where the duel was fought. A Lermontov exhibition opened in the city Park of Culture and Rest.

Ancient Craft Becomes Modern Industry

The silk industry of Nukha, Soviet Azerbaijan, is an example of the many ancient crafts which have in Soviet times been revitalized and tremendously

expanded along modern industrial lines.

Nukha, founded in the early centuries of our era at the then crossroads of world trade, has from time immemorial been a center of silk production. But before the Soviet Revolution there was no electricity there and, of course, no modern mills.

Today the city has large silk spinning and weaving mills employing thousands of expert silk makers. New varieties of silkworms spin their rich cocoons under scientifically determined conditions, and the Nukha mulberry nursery annually grows millions of saplings for the expanding mulberry plantations. The Nukha conditioning factory has become a research laboratory which receives cocoon samples from many parts of the

Soviet Union and assesses their industrial value. The Azerbaijan variety of silkworms, developed here by the young scientist Ragin Guseinov, has been widely recognized as the world's finest.

Together with its industrialization, the city has experienced a cultural rebirth, and tremendous improvement in its municipal services and living standards. In prerevolutionary times, it had only three schools, two physicians, and no adequate water system. The Nukhans drew their water from a muddy stream. Today, it has 18 secondary and junior secondary schools, five secondary technical schools, a teachers' training institute, hundreds of medical workers, and modern public utilities and housing.

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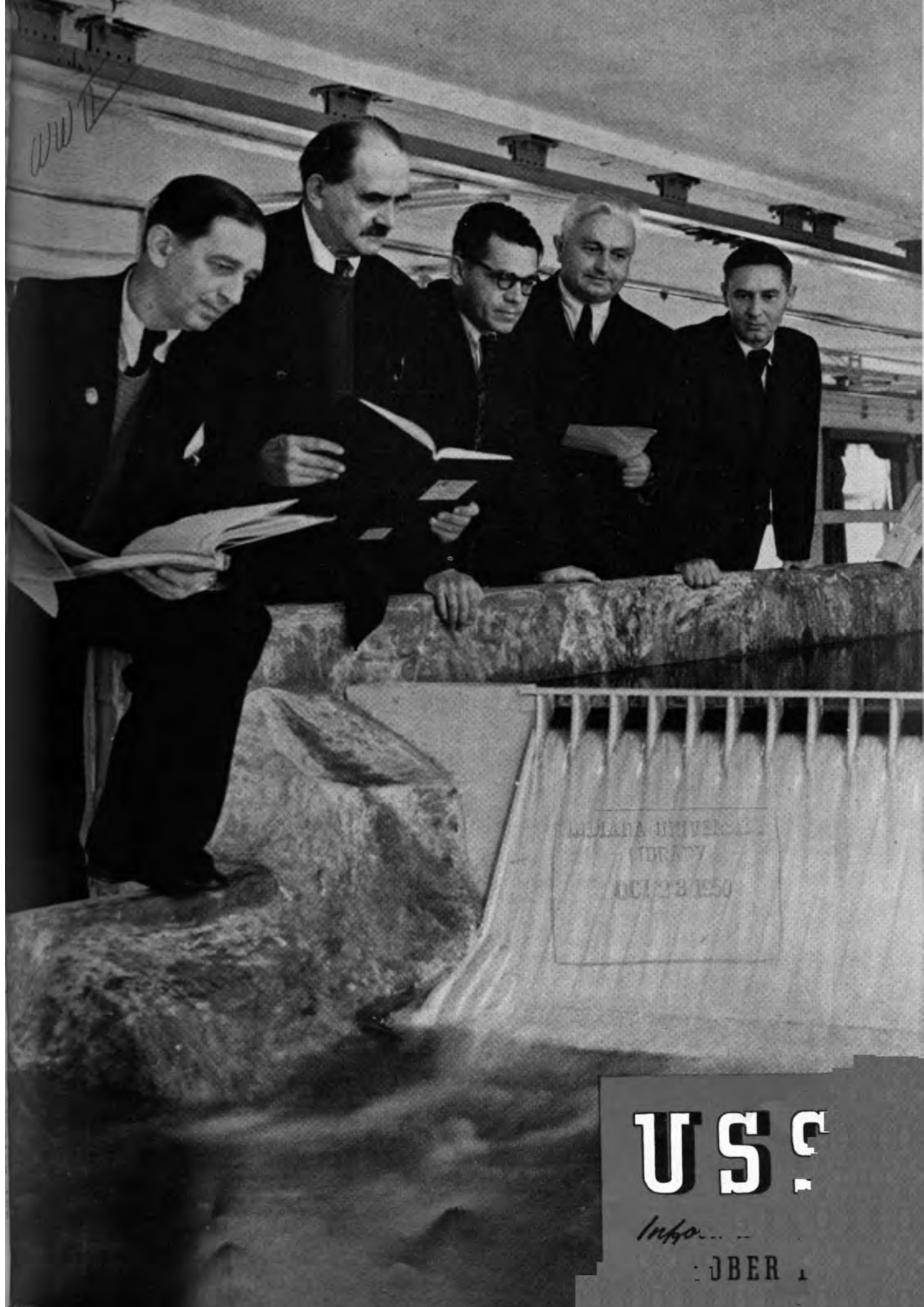
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THE COVER: The USSR builds for peace. FRONT: Staff members of the All-Union Scientific-Research Institute of Hydraulic Engineering at Leningrad study a problem connected with building the great Kuibyshev Hydroelectric Station. BACK: Loading equipment for the construction sites.

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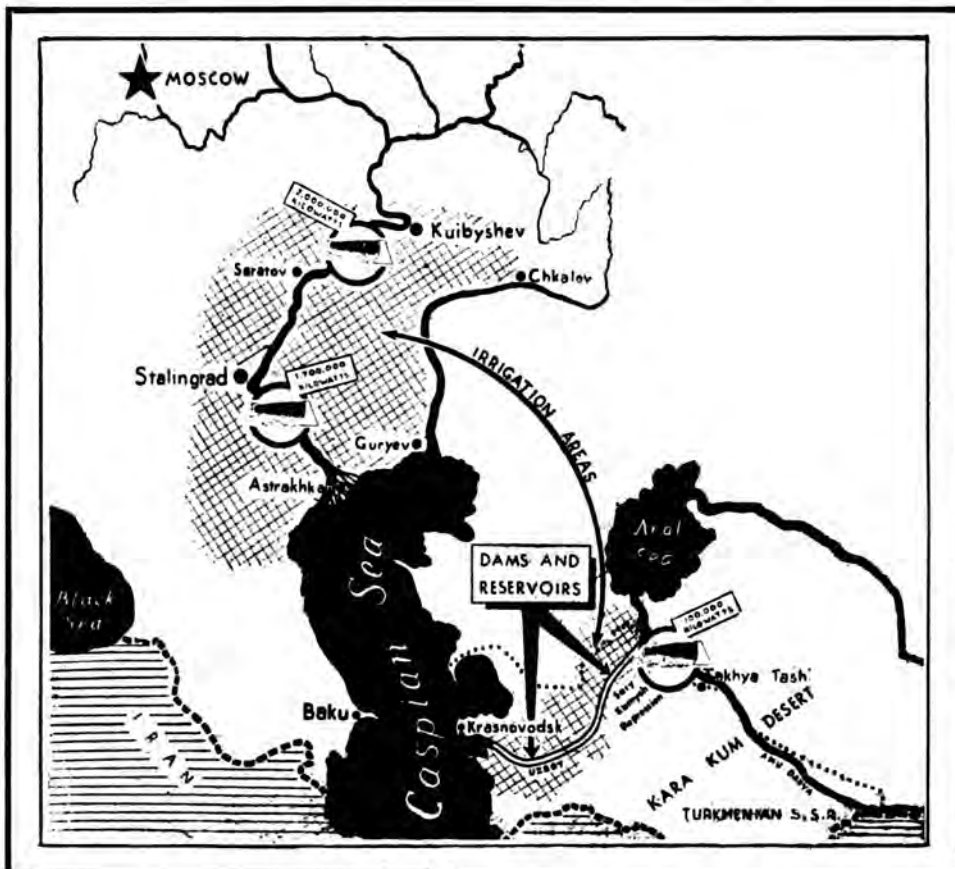
For the Happiness of the People



"For the Happiness of the People," — so the Soviet artist D. Nalbandyan named his new painting. It shows the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union in session. A map of the USSR is spread on a long table. Stalin and his comrades-in-arms are bending over this map. With his wise and inspired vision, the great architect of communism peers into the future. Before him is the plan for remaking nature on a vast territory of the country. Forest shelter-belts will block the way to dry winds and convert deserts into green fields and blossoming meadows. A few years will pass, and the green leaves of young forests will rustle over the rejuvenated land, new

canals and reservoirs will supply moisture to the sun-scorched soil. . . .

For the first time in the history of mankind, the Soviet people have built up a planned and highly organized economy which is developing with unprecedented speed and showing examples of miraculous growth and construction. If one were to take in at a glance the entire land of Soviets — from the Kuriles to the Baltic shores, and from the Arctic to the Pamir ranges — he would behold the majestic panorama of a titanic construction site. Factories and mills are being erected, new railways are being laid, swamps are being drained, and water is being directed into the deserts.



Kuibyshev Power Station
Capacity . . 2,000,000 kw.
Output . . 10,000,000,000 kw-hr.
per year.

To be completed in 1955.

Stalingrad Power Station
Capacity . . 1,700,000 kw.
Output . . 10,000,000,000
kw-hr per year.

To be completed in 1956.

Main Turkmenian Canal
Length . . 683.5 miles.
Will irrigate 3,212,300
acres.

To be completed in 1957.

Kakhovka Power Station
Capacity . . 250,000 kw.
Output . . 1,200,000 kw-hr.
per year.
To be completed in 1956.

South Ukrainian Canal and
North Crimean Canal.
Combined Length . . 341.7 miles.
Both canals
will irrigate . . .
3,706,500 acres
and water an additional . . .
4,200,700 acres.
To be completed in 1957.



Titanic Construction Works of Communism Are Transforming Nature

By G. Krzhizhanovsky

Member of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR

THESE days, when Soviet men and women are gazing with just pride at the map of their homeland, at the boundless area of the Soviet land intersected by the broad, winding Volga; these days, when hundreds of Stalingradhydrostroi surveyors are setting their landmarks in the environs of the hero-city and thousands of Kuibyshevhydrostroi workers are erecting a workers' town on the bank of the great river — in these notable days I recall a winter evening in Moscow in 1920, the evening of December 22, when Vladimir Ilyich Lenin, addressing the delegates to the Eighth All-Russian Congress of Soviets in the packed auditorium of the Bolshoi Theater, said:

"You will hear the report of the State Electrification Commission . . . In my opinion it is a second program of our Party . . . 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 be finally victorious . . . If Russia becomes covered by a dense network of electric power stations and powerful technical installations, our communist economic development will become a model for a future socialist Europe and Asia."

And as if in confirmation of these prophetic words uttered by the great founder of the Bolshevik Party and the Soviet State, the colored bulbs of a large map on the stage depicting the construction of power stations under the GOELRO plan began to sparkle. The Congress delegates felt that they were getting a glimpse into the future. It seemed a splendid but distant dream.

Lenin's words: "Communism is the Soviet power plus the electrification of the whole country" became firmly implanted in the minds of the Soviet people. Even during Lenin's lifetime the Kashira Power Station, operating on Moscow Region coal, was built, and con-

struction of the Shatura Station, operating on peat, was begun. Led by Lenin's great friend and comrade-in-arms, Joseph Vissarionovich Stalin, under his wise guidance, the Soviet people built the Dnieper Hydroelectric Station, the largest in Europe. By 1935 they had built not 30 large new power plants, as envisaged by the GOELRO plan, but 147. Soviet reality outstripped the boldest dreams.

The Volga — the great Russian river sung by the people, symbol of the might and grandeur of the Russian people! The banks of the Volga have witnessed titanic battles and glorious victories. Here, at Tsaritsyn, which today is Stalingrad, Soviet troops led by Stalin's genius twice brought illustrious honor to invincible Soviet arms. And now the unfading battle glory of the hero-city will be multiplied by new labor glory as the Volga banks are turned into a gigantic construction site.

The largest hydroelectric stations in the world will be built on the ancient Russian river: the Kuibyshev Station, with a capacity of about 2,000,000 kilowatts, and the Stalingrad Station, with a capacity of not less than 1,700,000 kilowatts. A visual idea of the size of the new Volga power giants may be gained from the following comparisons: they will generate more than 10 times as much electric energy as was produced by all the power stations of prerevolutionary Russia; their capacity will be almost twice as great as the power capacities envisaged by the historic GOELRO plan; the Kuibyshev and Stalingrad stations will annually generate more electricity than all the present-day power plants of Italy, all the power plants of Switzerland and Sweden.

The Volga giants will annually supply 20,000,000,000 kilowatt-hours of electric energy for industrial, agricultural, transportation, and municipal purposes and for the irrigation of vast ex-

panses of steppe. More than half of this power will be supplied to Moscow along tremendous, unprecedented, super high-tension transmission lines.

The Kuibyshev and Stalingrad power plants are links in the solution of the important national-economic problem of fuller utilization of the Volga's colossal power resources — the Greater Volga development. The first steps in this direction were made in the prewar years. In 1937 the Moscow Canal, linking the Volga with the Moscow River, was commissioned. By the will of the Bolsheviks the Moscow Sea and the first Volga hydroelectric station, the Ivanovo Station, came into being.

At the beginning of the Great Patriotic War, installations of the Uglich and Shcherbakov hydroelectric stations were already in operation and were supplying Moscow with electric energy. These three stations, erected along the upper reaches of the Volga, were the first in the Greater Volga development. When the war ended, construction of the fourth Volga hydroelectric station was begun.

Now a new and majestic stage in harnessing the Volga's water power resources is commencing. In the middle reaches of the river, below the confluence of the Oka and the Kama, construction of the Kuibyshev Hydroelectric Station is to be launched this year. Next year construction of the giant Stalingrad Station will begin on the lower reaches of the Volga.

The Kuibyshev plant will go into operation at full capacity in 1955, and the Stalingrad plant in 1956.

The high level of Soviet science and technology and the splendid specialists trained during the Soviet years make it possible to erect the giant Kuibyshev and Stalingrad stations in the brief span of five years.

As was the case in the building of the Dnieper Hydroelectric Station years ago, the entire Soviet land, the entire

Soviet people, will join in building the new stations on the Volga. Trainloads of equipment, materials, and machinery from all parts of the USSR are already en route to Kuibyshev and Stalingrad. Men and women from all the republics of our multinational homeland will work on these construction projects. Work has long since become a matter of honor for Soviet people. And what a great honor it is to take personal part in these grand construction works of communism, works whose goal is the utilization of natural riches for the people's welfare!

The Soviet electric power network serves the interests of the people, lightening their labor, creating an abundance of material benefits, raising culture and promoting the successful building of a communist society.

Thus, the Kuibyshev and Stalingrad hydroelectric stations will have tremendous significance in bringing about a powerful new upsurge in socialist agriculture, in raising the efficiency of farming and stockbreeding, and ensuring high and stable crop yields over a vast area of 34,600,000 acres which was afflicted for centuries by drought. Everybody who has been in the Trans-Volga and Caspian areas knows the disastrous force of the dry winds, has seen the dunes built up by the advancing sands, has experienced the stifling heat that prevails in those parts. In good years excellent grain harvests mature here, but

frequently the dry winds and the scorching sun burn out the crops. Five years from now full-watered canals will run through these lands, and where today arid tracts stretch endlessly, electric tractors will plow the virgin soil, combines will harvest golden fields of wheat, luxuriant orchards will blossom, and picturesque oak woods will arise. All this will be done by Volga water and electric power.

The Kuibyshev Hydroelectric Station will annually supply agriculture with 1,500,000,000 kilowatt-hours of electric energy for irrigation of the Trans-Volga area, and the Stalingrad Station will supply 2,000,000,000 kilowatt-hours. The Volga will turn into a chain of vast storage lakes. Part of the electric energy generated will be employed to operate electric pumps for transferring Volga water to special reservoirs from which it will run, along numerous irrigation canals, to the boundless fields.

Construction of the Kuibyshev and Stalingrad hydroelectric developments and the subsequent irrigation works will transform the aspect and the economy of a huge region, will alter the climate of the Trans-Volga and Caspian areas to serve man.

In the Trans-Volga area more than 6,000,000,000 acres of land are to be irrigated. In the northern part of the Caspian lowlands (between the Ural and Volga rivers) water supply and irrigation projects will embrace about 15,-

000,000 acres. In the Sarpa lowlands, on the Chorniye Zemli and in the Nogaisk Steppe, situated on the right bank of the lower reaches of the Volga, water supply and irrigation works will cover some 3,706,500 acres. Here large-scale development in planting forests of industrial significance and shelter belts against the dry winds will also be carried out.

The desert and semi-desert districts in the northern part of the Caspian lowlands will be developed for large-scale stockbreeding and farming. The conditions for intensive and stable farming in the lower districts of the Trans-Volga area, which formerly always suffered from an insufficiency of water, will be improved substantially. In the Sarpa lowlands, on the Chorniye Zemli and in the Nogaisk Steppe stockbreeding, which even now occupies an important place there, will experience extensive development.

And finally, construction of the Kuibyshev and Stalingrad power stations will serve to improve navigation conditions on the Volga.

The new power giants on the Volga are component parts of the great Stalin plan for the transformation of nature in our country. They are a striking testimonial to the peaceful constructive labor of the Soviet people, to their unshakable faith in the might of their socialist homeland.



STALINGRAD STATION'S SITE. The bank of the Volga near Stalingrad (left) where the great new hydroelectric station will be built. A topographer (right) begins taking the horizontal plan of the construction site.



Water Being Brought to Kara-Kum Desert Will Restore It to Life

By Vera Golubeva

IN the Turkmenian language Kara-Kum means "black sands." The Kara-Kum Desert is a fearfully hot and arid region, a land of hot black sand hills. It is the source of the sand storms and burning dry winds whose scorching heat brings ruin to the grain fields of the Soviet land. But by the will of the Soviet people this huge lifeless desert will be covered with blossoming orchards and green pastures.

The Kara-Kum stretches over a huge territory of approximately 195,000 square miles (including the adjacent Ust-Urt Desert) between the Aral and the Caspian Seas. It is next in size to the Sahara — the largest desert in the world.

This is what one of the participants of the Kara-Kum automobile run tells about this desert: "On my way, which stretched over more than 600 miles, I came across only four or five wells. Oh, they were not the oases one reads about in geography textbooks! Neither palms, nor grass, nor a refreshing breeze. Merely a hole in the ground about a yard or two in diameter and from 15 to 100 yards deep with muddy and, in most cases, bitter salty water at the bottom. One very rarely comes across saksaul thickets — a plant with thick brittle

branches and without a single leaf! But lizards more than a yard long, poisonous solpugida, scorpions, and poisonous black spiders whose bite causes death within two minutes are plentiful here."

Such is the Kara-Kum Desert which will soon be tackled by the Soviet people who are guided in their great peaceful creative labor by the golden precept of the great naturalist Michurin: "We cannot wait for favors from nature; our task is to wrest them from her."

But the Kara-Kum was not always a lifeless desert. Geologists, historians, and archaeologists have proved that there was a time when the largest river in Central Asia — the Amu-Darya — flowed not into the Aral Sea but into the ancient Khorezm Basin where the Caspian Sea now lies. The beds of the dried-up rivers Uzboi, Kelif Uzboi, Dar-Yalik, and the basin of the great Sarykamish Lake (whose area is equal to that of Belgium) with its huge, fantastic underground passages — the river beds of some unknown underground rivers of bygone times which flowed from Ust-Urt into the Sarykamish Basin — even now give an idea of what the Kara-Kum Desert was like in the past. In bygone times the banks of these rivers were full of life. Scientists have

found the remains of rich cities whose population raised cattle and worked in various trades. The inhabitants of the cities took their goods down to the Caspian Sea and from there to Persia and India.

Many centuries have passed since then . . .

Time and again men have pondered over the problem of finding means of returning life to the desert. History tells us that as far back as the beginning of the eighteenth century Russia's great reformer, Peter the First, sent to the Khiva khanate an expedition headed by Prince Bekovich-Cherkassky who was instructed "to determine whether it is possible to redirect its water (Amu-Darya's) along its original course." Although there were more than 6,000 soldiers and Cossacks under the prince's command, the task proved too difficult for them. All other attempts to bring water to the desert likewise proved futile. For centuries lonely caravans of camels drearily continued to pass across the sands, people continued to die of thirst, and the land remained barren.

And it was only the Soviet people who, two decades ago, made the first attempt to solve this problem so vitally

important for the socialist nations — a problem whose solution demands tremendous efforts. The course of the Amu-Darya was blocked midway, and part of its water was diverted to the dried-up river bed — the Kelif Uzboi.

The water penetrated into the depths of the desert for a stretch of 56 miles, and, as if touched by a magic hand, the desolate landscape was transformed. Nowadays collective farmers reap abundant harvests of cotton, barley, wheat, and certain types of melons in the districts around the Kelif Uzboi.

And now it is not merely a few score, but thousands of miles of desert that the Soviet people have undertaken to transform into a blossoming land. The hearts of millions of Soviet people were filled with joy and pride when they heard about the construction of the Main Turkmenian Canal — which will take its course from the lower reaches of the river Amu-Darya to Krasnovodsk. It is to be almost 700 miles long and will pass through the desert plateau of

Ust-Urt, the sands of Kara-Kum, the Kopet-Dag Mountains, the Great and Minor Balkhans, and the Trans-Caspian plain. From it on both sides large, approximately 750-miles-long irrigation and water supply canals will be built. Large conduits more than 600 miles long will be constructed.

About midway down the canal a dam will be built so that in the center of the Kara-Kum Desert a huge fresh-water basin will be formed. The canal will supply water for the irrigation of about 321,000 acres of fertile lands that had been dried up by the heat. Later, when the Main Turkmenian Canal will consume about 600 cubic meters of water per second, this figure may be more than doubled. In addition, more than 17,000,000 acres of the Kara-Kum Desert will be transformed into green pastures.

Such is the scope of the new Soviet irrigation work which is unprecedented in world practice.

It is difficult at present to predict the favorable consequences and changes that

will take place as a result of the fulfillment of the great plan of transforming the deserts of the Volga-Aral-Caspian Basin under the geophysical conditions of two continents — Europe and Asia. According to Soviet scientists these changes are comparable only with the geological processes that alter the surface of the earth.

Water will bring life to the desert. After restoring all that the war destroyed, the Soviet people have gained new energy enabling them to wage a fight against heat, cold, winds, and sands. They are ready for a new feat of labor. They will not be daunted by difficulties, for what they have undertaken will bring happiness to Soviet folk, lighten their labor and improve their living conditions. And that is just what constitutes the chief purpose of the entire activity of a peace-loving socialist state.

The plan for the transforming of deserts is a great contribution of the Soviet people to the cause of peace.

In Accordance with Stalin's Plan

By L. Melnikov

Secretary, Central Committee, Communist Party (Bolsheviks) of the Ukraine

LIKE all the Soviet people, the working people of the Soviet Ukraine received with deep satisfaction and a sense of patriotic pride the historic decision of the Government of the USSR "On the Construction of the Kakhovka Hydroelectric Station on the Dnieper River, of the South Ukrainian Canal, the North Crimean Canal, and the Irrigation of the Land in the Southern Districts of the Ukraine and Northern Districts of the Crimea," adopted on the initiative of J. V. Stalin.

The construction of the Kuibyshev and Stalingrad Hydroelectric Stations on the Volga, of the Main Turkmenian Canal, of the Kakhovka Hydroelectric Station, and of the canals in the southern Ukraine and northern Crimea represent a vivid manifestation of the peace-loving policy of the Soviet

State, of Stalin's indomitable solicitude for the prosperity and might of the great socialist Motherland, for promoting the welfare of the Soviet people.

The magnificent hydroelectric systems to be erected in the next few years on the Volga, in Turkmenia, in the southern steppes of the Ukraine, and in the northern districts of the Crimea will change the appearance and economy of vast districts of the Soviet Union, supply a further impact to the development of Soviet industry and agriculture, and will greatly advance the building of the material and technical foundation of the communist society.

The Soviet people justifiably call these great communist construction undertakings the works of Stalin's genius. These undertakings represent a component part of the Stalin plan for trans-

forming nature. Protected by forest shelter-belts from the effects of dry winds, vast tracts of land will be spanned by a dense network of irrigation and water canals. On these tracts the agricultural workers will garner rich harvests of grains and industrial crops and develop highly efficient livestock farming.

The new titanic projects which will be carried into effect in the southern Ukraine will furnish added and very vivid evidence of the victory of the wise Lenin-Stalin national policy, and of the constant concern displayed by the Bolshevik Party, the Soviet Government, and by J. V. Stalin himself for the economic and spiritual progress of the Ukrainian people and of all the peoples of our Motherland.

Stretching in the southern Ukraine are vast steppes with highly fertile soils.

Sunny, frostless weather prevails in the southern black soil steppes of the Ukraine during a considerable part of the year. This makes it possible to raise bumper crops of cotton, winter wheat, rice, ground nuts, castor beans, grapes, and other valuable plants. The south of the Ukraine is a favorable region for breeding fine-fleeced sheep and other productive cattle.

But the fertile soils of these regions do not always properly reward the labors of the collective farmers, of the workers of the machine-and-tractor stations and state farms of the southern districts of the Ukraine. Dry winds and black dust storms frequently devastate the fields and destroy the fruits of the labor of many thousands of people. Sufficient it to say that in 60 years, at the junction of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, there were 20 drought-stricken years in the southern districts of the Ukraine. In those years, the yields of the principal crop — winter wheat — averaged from 0.09 to 0.3 tons per hectare,* and some crops perished altogether.

The yields of grain and industrial crops in the southern Ukraine were often unstable. Drought, occurring every three or four years, frequently assumed the proportions of a calamity and weakened the economy in the drought-stricken districts as well as that of the whole republic. At times the State failed to obtain the necessary amount of valuable food and industrial crops from the vast plantations.

Owing to inadequate yields and insufficient development of productive livestock farming, the incomes of the collective farms in the southern districts of Kherson, Nikolayev, Zaporozhye, and other regions were much lower than those of farms in the northern districts of the republic.

Experience has shown that irrigation is a reliable and effective means of combating drought. In the southern Ukraine irrigation creates exceptionally favorable conditions which make it possible to garner 1.8 to 2 tons of cotton, about 3 to 3.5 tons of wheat per hectare, about 30 tons of potatoes, about 8 to 9 tons of grapes and fruit, and up to 40 to 50 tons of sugar beet per hectare.

Both the peasants who suffered from

* 1 hectare = 2.471 acres.

drought and agricultural specialists have long been nurturing the idea of using the Dnieper's waters for irrigating the southern districts of the Ukraine. As far back as 40 years ago, a plan for irrigating the land in the southern Ukraine was proposed by advanced engineers and hydrotechnical specialists of those days. But under the conditions prevailing in tsarist Russia their dreams could not come true. Only the victory of the Soviet system and the solicitude of the Communist Party, the Soviet Government, and Stalin for the uninterrupted progress of socialist agriculture and for the welfare of our people, have made it possible to place the waters of the Dnieper at the service of the people, to use them for extensively transforming nature.

The realization of the Stalin plan for irrigating the southern districts of the Ukraine and the northern districts of the Crimea, will call into being vast cotton plantations, splendid orchards and vineyards, rich fields of winter grain and rice on the tracts where crops have been frequently destroyed by dry winds and black storms. Irrigation will create a solid basis for the development of commonly-owned productive livestock; there will be an increase in the herds of cattle, and especially in the flocks of fine-fleeced sheep. A vast territory in the great land of Soviets will be transformed.

The Decision adopted by the Government of the USSR on the irrigation of the land in the southern districts of the Ukraine and the northern districts of the Crimea opens tremendous prospects before agriculture in these districts; it will strengthen the collective farms organizationally and economically and will raise the efficiency of socialist agriculture. Agriculture in the southern districts of the republic will steadily move along the road of rapid progress; there will be a continuous increase in the gross volume of grain and industrial crops and in the productivity of animal husbandry.

The Dnieper will supply water to 3,200,000 hectares of land in the Kherson, Zaporozhye, Nikolayev, and Dniepropetrovsk Regions of the Ukrainian SSR and in the northern districts of the Crimea. Three million two hundred thousand hectares of arid tracts will be

converted into fertile fields and rich pastures. It will be a great victory for the Soviet man over the spontaneous elements of nature.

As is specified in the Decision of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, irrigation of the fields in the southern districts of the Ukraine and the northern districts of the Crimea will be effected in two ways: through the mechanical supply of water by pumping stations to an area of 800,000 hectares and through gravity canals to an area of 700,000 hectares.

For the purpose of the mechanical irrigation of the fields with Dnieper water, a power station with a 250,000-kilowatt capacity which will produce about 1,200,000,000 kilowatt-hours of electric power annually in years with an average precipitation, as well as a navigable sluice, a reservoir holding 14,000,000,000 cubic meters† of water, and pumping stations will be built in the neighborhood of Kakhovka.

For the purpose of gravity irrigation it is proposed to build the South Ukrainian Canal, which will divert from the Dnieper 600 to 650 cubic meters‡ of water per second and will stretch from Zaporozhye to the River Molochnaya and further down in the direction of Askania-Nova, down to the Sivash, to be continued by the North Crimean Canal, extending from the Sivash toward Jankoy, along the steppes of the Crimea and down to Kerch.

The South Ukrainian Canal will also be connected by a canal with the Kakhovka Reservoir for the gravity irrigation of the adjoining tracts. In the years with low precipitation, water from the Kakhovka Reservoir will be directed into the irrigation system with pumps. A dense network of lateral canals will conduct water from the South Ukrainian Canal, from the reservoirs and large pumping stations to the steppe, bringing life-giving moisture to vast tracts of land. Huge lateral canals with a total length of 300 kilometers‡ will stretch along the fertile tracts from the reservoir on the River Molochnaya to Nogaïsk, from the Kakhovka Reservoir to Krasnoznamenska, and from Jankoy to Razdolnoye, with pumping stations on the canals.

† 1 cubic meter = 35.314 cubic feet.

‡ 1 kilometer = .621 of a mile.

Irrigation of the southern districts of the Ukraine will be combined with the planting of forest shelter-belts. Forest shelter-belts will arise along the South Ukrainian Canal in the area of the reservoirs, along the aqueducts, and around the irrigated tracts; they will block the way of the dry winds to the southern steppes of the Ukraine and change the appearance of these steppes. Extensive afforestation will also be undertaken in the lower Dnieper area in order to stabilize the sands in this district.

Irrigation and forest shelter-belts will improve the climate of the southern Ukraine. The Kakhovka Hydroelectric Station will supply electric power to hundreds of collective farms in the southern districts of the Ukraine. This will make it possible to mechanize all the major processes of production on the

collective farms, to lighten the labor of the farmers, and raise productivity. The machine-and-tractor stations will be equipped with electric tractors and other electrically operated machines. The extensive use of electric power in agriculture will speed the disappearance of the distinction between town and country and of the borderline between manual and mental labor.

Many titanic enterprises that changed the appearance and economy of our republic were called into being in the Ukraine under the prewar Stalin Five-Year Plans and in the postwar period, by the will of the Communist Party and the heroic labor of the people. But nothing like the Kakhovka Hydroelectric Station and the South Ukrainian Canal has ever been undertaken on Ukrainian territory. They will be truly majestic undertakings of the Stalin era.

The construction of the Kakhovka Hydroelectric Station, of the dam, and the reservoir which will hold up to 14,000,000,000 cubic meters of water, of the irrigation canals and pumping stations, of the South Ukrainian and North Crimean Canals, of the reservoirs on the rivers Konskaya and Molochnaya which will hold up to 7,000,000,000 cubic meters of water, is a great and daring engineering and hydro-technical problem, the like of which irrigation and hydro-technical specialists had never as yet attempted to solve. Only Soviet scientific, engineering, and technical specialists, educated by the party of Lenin and Stalin and inspired by the great ideal of communism, men who are dedicating all their energy to serving their people, can prove equal to such a task as the solution of this problem.

The People—Creator

By Nikolai Pogodin

Soviet Writer, Stalin Prize Winner

THE new program of demands, under the banner of which the millions of peace partisans are preparing for the Second World Peace Congress to be held in November, completely corresponds to the vital interests of the overwhelming majority of humanity.

All of us to whom peace is dear continue to insist that the atomic weapon and the other instruments for the mass extermination of human beings be banned.

All of us are against armed intervention in the internal affairs of peoples, and we condemn aggression no matter where it is taking place.

All of us want a universal reduction of armaments, and control over the reduction.

All these legitimate demands are dic-

tated by reason and justice. They are clear to everyone, and they are being met with a broad response the world over, are enlisting new energetic champions of peace.

Soviet men and women know that to fight for peace means in the first place to enhance the might of their own state, which like an inextinguishable beacon illuminates for the peoples of all countries the road to universal peace and progress.

Is it not noteworthy that, precisely at a time when an unbridled, feverish armaments drive is under way, the Soviet Union launches the construction of hydrotechnical systems that are to be the largest in the world and in the building of which the entire country will take part?

The news of the planned construction

of these projects, great structures of communism, has spread far beyond the confines of the Soviet Union. These constructions are fresh, incontrovertible evidence of the love for peace cherished by the Soviet people, who are busy carrying out Stalin's great plan for transforming nature. The cunning slander of the enemies from the imperialist camp will be of no avail, for the USSR is showing the world by its deeds in what direction the creative power of the Soviet people is pointed. This power is converting into reality the great Lenin's dreams and plans of the country's electrification. That is the general line of the Soviet State in the battle for peace.

No capitalist country can show anything like these construction developments, which by the will of the Soviet people will be completed in record

time. Only a people that is a builder, a creator, is capable of undertaking such a colossal task. Great energy, as everybody knows, is generated only for a great purpose, and the great purpose of the Soviet people is the happiness of mankind, peace throughout the world. Therein is to be found the secret of the inexhaustible creative power and energy of Soviet men and women, who are capable of realizing the most daring plans.

Only a little more than two years have passed since the Stalin plan for the setting up of forest shelter-belts was published, and already 1,300,000 hectares* of green zones are becoming an effective force in combating elemental nature. New ponds, reservoirs, and irrigation systems, whose purpose is to increase crop yields, are dotting the country. The grass-and-crop rotation being introduced everywhere is to serve the same ends.

The tremendous revolutionary leap made during the past quarter century by Soviet science, which serves the interests of the people, now makes it possible to change the country's climate and to convert vast barren tracts of land into fertile fields and blooming orchards.

As against the Stalin care for the economic and cultural flourishing of the Soviet Union, for improvement in the welfare of the Soviet people, what have the masters of the capitalist countries, who are preparing new military adventures, to show? Just this — a catastrophic decline in the standard of living of the toiling people that is inevitable because of the increased taxes to cover the huge military outlays. There is no escape from it.

The Soviet people see in the decisions on the new construction jobs a vivid expression of the might of their Motherland and a demonstration of the peace-loving policy of their government. And in expressing their patriotic feeling by proclaiming their readiness to devote their every effort to the building of the new structures, Soviet men and women declare that they are reinforcing their support of the Stockholm Appeal.

The two colossi, the Kuibyshev and

Stalingrad Hydroelectric Power Stations, will furnish power for socialist industry, agriculture, and the country's rail arteries. Nearly 14,000,000 hectares of land, over which from time immemorial the dry winds reigned, scorching everything living, will be nourished by the water of the Volga, which even in the olden days was called the provider of bread and water, Mother River, by the people. By the will of the people this great waterway will irrigate lands that will provide an abundance of fruit and animal products.

Soon after the decisions on the construction of these power stations were published, we learned of a new notable document of our epoch — the decision of the Soviet Government to build the Main Turkmenian Canal from the Amudarya to Krasnovodsk, extending over 1,100 kilometers (683.5 miles).

What this means is that in a few years another 1,300,000 hectares of arid, barren lands will be transformed into a fertile valley. It means that 7,000,000 hectares of sand of the Karakum Desert, which in Turkmenian means "Black Sands," will be converted into green pastures. It means that on lifeless expanses new cities and settlements will rise, factory stacks will begin to emit smoke, and the withering winds will submissively abate beside the new wall of the shelter belts.

Thus the dreams of generations upon generations of the peoples of the East will at last come true.

Of equal import is the construction of the Kakhovka Hydroelectric Power Station, the South Ukrainian Canal, and the North Crimean Canal. These will bring water to an additional 3,200,000 hectares of land and will establish another power base on the River Dnieper for providing electric power for agriculture and industry.

The entire Soviet Union is taking part in the work of building the Kuibyshev and Stalingrad hydroelectric systems, the Main Turkmenian Canal, the Kakhovka Hydroelectric Power Station, the South Ukrainian Canal, and the North Crimean Canal. Reports coming from every section of the country tell

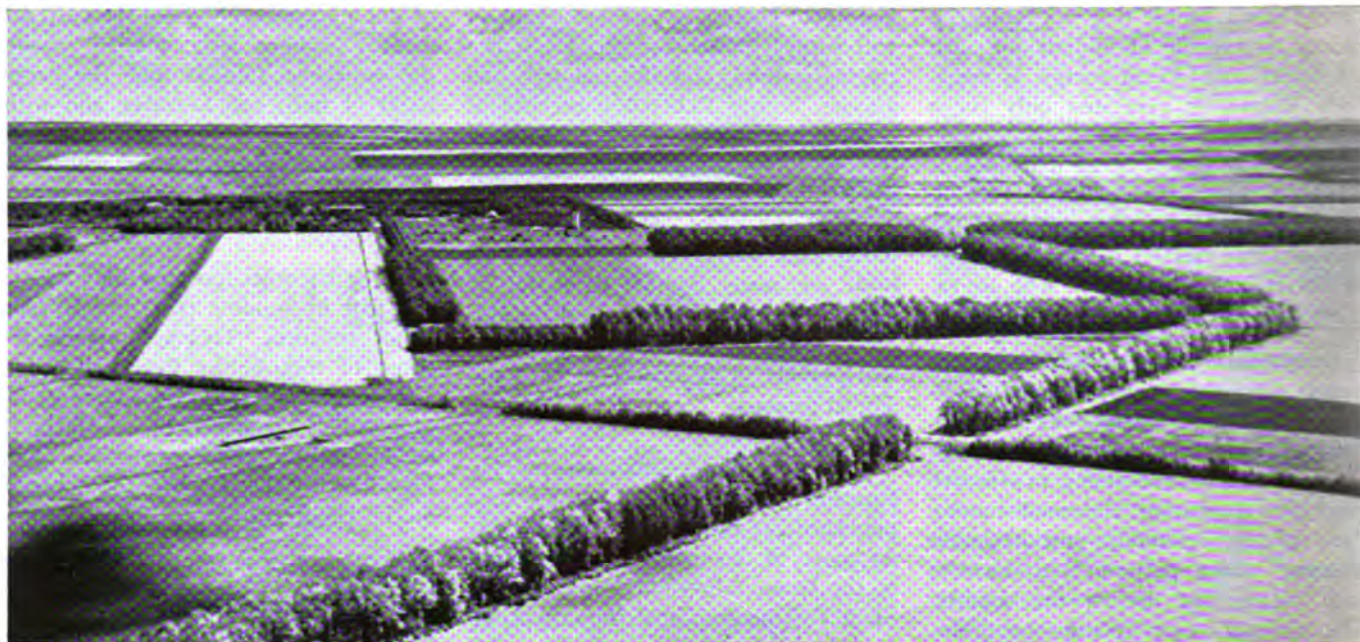
of the immense enthusiasm the Government's decisions have aroused among the collective farmers and the large staffs of mills and factories, and with what great fervor Soviet men and women are entering upon the tasks which relate to the realization of the construction jobs.

Soviet scientists too are taking an active part in building these magnificent Stalin structures. They are ardently desirous of contributing their knowledge and experience, all the achievements of progressive scientific-technical thought, to the new colossal constructions. The Presidium of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR has set up a co-operating committee headed by S. I. Vavilov, President of the Academy. Thousands of Soviet scientists, engineers, and technicians are busy solving intricate problems arising in connection with erecting the hydroelectric stations. A co-operating committee has also been formed by the All-Union Council of Scientific, Engineering, and Technical Societies, which unites more than 120,000 experts. Members of this committee include the best scientists, representatives of the ministries and administrations involved. Many scientific-research institutes have made the task of successful construction of the stations their first order of business. Such is the scale and scope of peaceful construction undertaken for the happiness of the common people in the land of Soviets.

The Soviet people's will to peace and their onward march to communism are irresistible. And all the efforts of the instigators of a new war to put out or dim the radiant light of the rising era of communism will be of no avail. This light is the source of the confidence in the hearts of millions of common people the world over that the forces of peace are invincible.

The more the warmongers rave and the greater the wantonness of reaction, which is resorting to police victimization of the peace champions, the stronger becomes the resistance of the peace partisans, whose mighty force the aggressors already appreciate. The champions of peace can be neither frightened nor subdued, for people of good will know that reason and justice will triumph all over the world.

* 1 hectare = 2.471 acres.



Stalin's Great Plan for Remaking Nature And Soviet Agriculture

By V. Matveyev

THE historic decision adopted by the Council of Ministers of the USSR and the Central Committee of the Communist Party on October 20, 1948, with a view to transforming nature in the steppe and mixed forest-and-steppe districts of the European part of the USSR, outlined a vast afforestation and melioration program designated to ban drought from a territory of 120,000,000 hectares.* Millions of Soviet people have undertaken with uncommon enthusiasm the practical realization of the Stalin plan for transforming nature, with the result that the various provisions of the government plan — forest planting, the construction of ponds and reservoirs, the adoption of grass-and-crop rotation, and other such measures — are being carried out ahead of the scheduled dates.

In the spring of 1950, the collective farms, forest stations and state farms in the steppe and mixed forest-and-steppe districts of the European part of the USSR planted shelter-belts over a territory exceeding 700,000 hectares, or 2.5 times greater than that planted in the spring of 1949. The annual plan for

planting forest shelter-belts in 1950 has been accomplished ahead of schedule.

The greatness of the Stalin plan for transforming nature lies in the fact that it is an all-embracing plan, affecting fields and meadows, forests and rivers. It provides for a radical change in the local climate, for the creation of fertile soils, for regulating the depth of the local rivers, and the creation of additional water resources in the form of a

tremendous number of ponds and reservoirs.

Eight large state forest shelter-zones stretching along the banks of the Ural, Volga, Don, and Donets Rivers for more than 5,300 kilometers* will rise in a solid green barrier in the path of the arid eastern and southeastern winds like a faithful guardian of the socialist

* 1 kilometer—.621 of a mile.



STATE SHELTER BELT. Mechanized planting of trees on state shelter-belt in the Kuibyshev Region.

* 1 hectare=2.471 acres.

fields, protecting the fertile black soil in the steppe and mixed forest-and-steppe districts of the European part of the USSR. These state forest zones will be reinforced by an equally powerful and reliable "green shield" consisting of countless windbreaks in the collective and state farm fields. The all-conquering strength of the Stalin plan lies in that it leads to stable and steadily increasing crop yields. The realization of the Stalin plan will ensure the most rational co-ordination of the planting of a variety of crops and the development of different branches of farming, and the speediest progress of agriculture on the basis of enlarged socialist reproduction.

The realization of the great Stalin plan for transforming nature is being advanced a stage further by the titanic construction on the Volga and in Central Asia. A recent decision of the Council of Ministers of the USSR calls for the construction of two titanic hydroelectric stations on the Volga in the neighborhoods of Kuibyshev and Stalingrad. Suffice it to say that these two stations will supply more than 10 times the amount of electric power generated by all the stations of prerevolutionary Russia and will surpass the combined volume of electric power now supplied by all the power stations of Italy, all the power stations of Switzerland and Sweden.

The scale of these great construction jobs of the Stalin era may be judged by the fact that the construction of the Stalingrad hydroelectric system on the Volga and of the main canal will involve the removal of more than 600,000,000 cubic meters* of earth and the use of more than 7,000,000 cubic meters of concrete and ferro-concrete. No less than 10,000 cubic meters of concrete will be poured out daily! Only a people engaged in building a communist society can prove equal to this scale and pace of construction.

The Kuibyshev Hydroelectric Station will begin full capacity production in 1955, and the Stalingrad Station — in 1956. They will supply about 20,000,000 kilowatt-hours of cheap electric power annually; a considerable proportion of this power will be used directly for irrigating and watering a vast territory of 14,000,000 hectares in the

* 1 cubic meter = 35.314 cubic feet.



RESERVOIR SITE. Tractor-drawn excavators at work on the site of the reservoir of the Trudovik Collective Farm, Rostov Region.

Volga area and Trans-Caspian lowland. The Soviet people will convert these vast areas into rich granaries; these are huge tracts surpassing in fertility the famous Nile soils.

Large livestock farms will be called into being in the regions where thousands of kilometers are now occupied by deserts and semi-deserts; the semi-desert Trans-Caspian lowland, the waterless Volga, Sarpinsk and Nogaisk steppes will receive adequate amounts of water from the Stalingrad reservoir and will be converted into thriving producers of grain and industrial crops, into districts of large-scale livestock farming and horticulture. The age-old dream of the local peasants about water in the desert will become a reality.

The irrigation and aquation of the southern Volga area and the Trans-Caspian lowland combined with forest shelter-belts will not only create favorable conditions for plant and animal husbandry in the desert and semi-desert districts; it will also improve the climate of these regions, and especially of the Trans-Caspian lowland which is one of the main sources of the dry winds affecting the Volga area.

Equipped with electric tractors, combine harvesters, and other modern machines, the state and collective farms will raise crops the like of which were never known in world agriculture. The extensive use of electric power in agriculture, the use of electric plowing, and

the mechanization of arduous processes will raise the productivity of farm labor. Electrification of production on the collective farms will lighten the labor of the collective farmers and make their life still more cultured and prosperous. It will advance the Soviet country a long step forward toward its goal of producing an overwhelming abundance of products.

But this does not by far exhaust the plans of the builders of communism. A decision adopted by the Council of Ministers of the USSR on September 12, 1950, provides for the construction in the course of seven years of the world's greatest canal, the 1,100-kilometer-long Main Turkmenian (Amu-Darya-Krasnovodsk) Canal, which will make it possible to water about 7,000,000 hectares in the Kara-Kum and change nature in this desert.

One thousand two hundred kilometers of irrigation canals and aqueducts and a 1,000-kilometer stretch of large pipelines reaching from the Main Turkmenian Canal and the Takhya-Tash Dam, will make possible the irrigation and reclamation of 1,300,000 hectares of land for agriculture, and satisfaction of the full demand for drinking water and the demand for water for industry and railway transport.

Magnificent prospects are opened before agriculture in Central Asia.

Along with this, the Government has decided to introduce a new system of irrigation under which the numerous permanent irrigation canals will be replaced by temporary aqueducts. Only the main canals will function permanently, the temporary aqueducts being dug every year after autumn and spring sowing and filled in before the harvest. This makes it possible to extend the irrigated area, to utilize further mechanization on the irrigated territories, and to effect a more economical use of the water.

The new system of irrigation has already been adopted in the old irrigated cotton growing areas, and it will be used in the new irrigated districts after the Kuibyshev and Stalingrad Hydroelectric Stations are put into operation.

All the Soviet people are co-operating in this historic construction in the land of socialism, subduing the forces of nature and placing them at the service of their beloved Motherland.

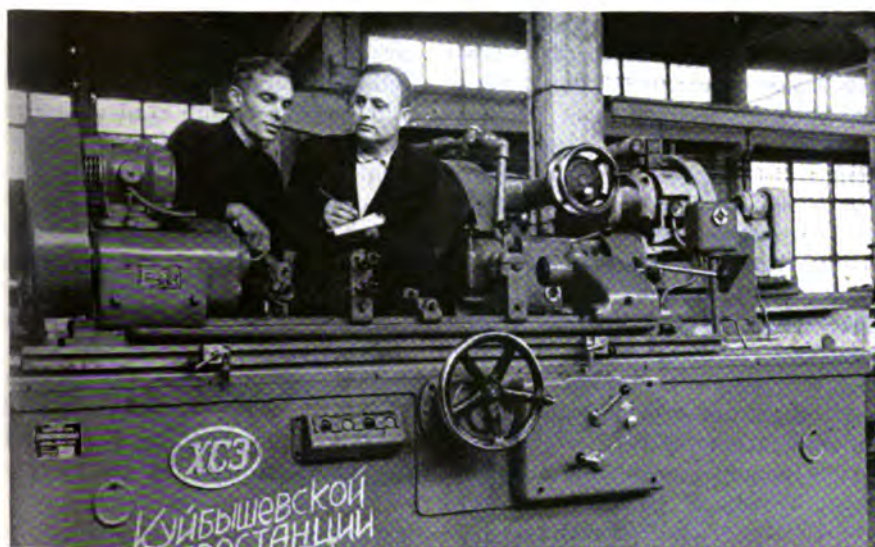


The Whole Country Takes Part
in Construction
Of the World's Greatest Projects



The great construction projects transforming the nature of huge areas of the Soviet country are the work of all the people. Many plants in different cities of the USSR are producing machinery, parts, tools, and equipment for these projects. Top: Concrete mixer from Moscow. Left: Barge loading at a Moscow dock. Right: Yaroslavl sends motors.

Turbine parts from Kharkov . . .
Milling part of a turbine
for the Stalingrad Hydroelectric
Station at the Kirov
Turbogenerator Works
at Kharkov. The plant is making
two powerful turbogenerators
for the new stations.



Machines from the Ukraine. . .
The first grinder for the
Kuibyshev Hydroelectric Station
is finished ahead of
schedule in a Ukrainian
factory. Pre-schedule
production for the new
stations is being carried
on everywhere.

Bushings from Moscow . . .
At the Izolyator Plant, workers
finish the assembling of
bushings for the new
hydroelectric stations.



Collective Farms Amalgamate For Greater Progress

By Professor V. M. Rumyantsev
Doctor of Science (Agriculture)

THE year 1950 was marked by a new progressive development in socialist agriculture, the amalgamation of small collective farms into large, highly productive units engaged in every field of husbandry. This amalgamation of the collective farms initiated by the collective farmers themselves opens unlimited possibilities for still greater progress of agriculture; it will be highly instrumental in stepping up production on the collective farms, in raising the productivity of farm labor, and in creating an abundance of food for the population and of raw materials for industry. That is why this, as does every other progressive innovation, receives every encouragement from the Soviet Government. There have been cases in the past when several small collective farms united into one big farm, but only this year has it taken on the proportions of a mass movement.

What accounts for the development of this movement at the present moment, and what has made it possible? The answer to this question is furnished by the tremendous achievements of socialist agriculture which has within a short period of time developed into the most highly mechanized, most advanced agriculture in the world based on the largest scale of farming. In the past, in the early period of collectivization, when there was a shortage of tractors and an inadequate number of agronomists and other specialists in the village, when the collective farm leaders

were just learning to manage large-scale collective production, collective farms were frequently formed on the basis of the existing villages. In a small village one found a small collective farm. This was a good beginning. And it would have been inexpedient to organize only large collective farms in those years. It was not fortuitous that at that time the Communist Party warned that it was unwise to concentrate on the formation of gigantic collective farms which would lack any economic roots in the villages.

In 1930, J. V. Stalin wrote in his *Reply to Collective Farm Comrades*: "Attention must now be concentrated on the organizational and economic work of the collective farms in the villages. When this work begins to show the required results, the 'giants' will appear as a matter of course." This time is here now. The tremendous success of socialist agriculture is generally known. The collective farms have made immeasurable progress; their crop yields and gross harvests of grain and industrial crops are growing year after year.

However it should be noted that not all the collective farms have been developing with equal success. The unquestionable advantages of the large collective farms could not escape the attention of the members of the smaller collective farms existing side by side with them; they could not fail to see that the big farms can make greater use of the most up-to-date agricultural ma-

chines and implements, of electric power, and other achievements of science and technology in agricultural production; they could not fail to see how rapidly the big farms are developing their productive forces, the successful progress made by them in every branch of husbandry, the fact that the incomes of the big collective farms and the living and cultural standards of their members are growing rapidly. With the smaller tracts at their disposal, the small collective farms could not keep pace with the bigger farms in advancing their common economy and in using the powerful up-to-date machines. The result was that every year found the smaller collective farms lagging more and more behind the big farms with respect to the crop yields, development of livestock raising, as well as in construction, cultural, and other developments. The process observed in the capitalist world, where the large farms ruin and swallow up the small ones and convert the small farmers into farmhands or unemployed, is entirely out of the question in the Soviet Union. In the USSR, the large socialist farms assist the smaller farms in amalgamating, and, consequently in achieving the successes already gained by the large collective farms whose superiority is obvious and unquestionable.

Let us take, for example, two collective farms in Borisoglebsk District of Yaroslavl Region, the Vperyod with 154 households, and the Kollektivist which



unites a mere 18 households. The Vper-yod Collective Farm is far in advance of its smaller neighbor in every respect. Its grain yields are 3.5 times the yields obtained by the Kollektivist, and its potato yields — 3.2 times more. The cattle available in the Vper-yod per 100 hectares (247 acres) of arable land, is 3.9 times the corresponding ratio in the Kollektivist, and the number of cows — 4.6 times greater.

An economic analysis of the situation in the grain, sugar beet, and vegetable-growing zone in Kharkov Region likewise speaks convincingly in favor of the unquestionable superiority of the large collective farms. In the vegetable-growing zone (Kharkov rural district) the collective farms with a 740-acre area each garner, as compared with the collective farms with 2,471 and more acres of arable land, 50 per cent less vegetables per unit of land; their income per 247 acres is 20 per cent smaller; the amount of cash paid per workday unit is 30 per cent lower; and the number of workdays spent on the managing apparatus on the small collective farms is three to four times greater than on the large farms. Approximately the same picture may be observed in the grain and beet-growing collective farms.

It was quite natural and timely, therefore, that the collective farmers should initiate the movement for the enlargement of the farms which has met with the full support of the Soviet Government and the Communist Party.

Here is one of the numerous examples illustrating the initiative of the collective farmers in the matter of enlarging the farms.

Until the spring of 1950, there were three collective farms in the big village of Aleshkino (Rybnovski District, Ryzan Region): the Lenin, Krasnaya Ar-

mia, and Smychka Collective Farms. Their fields were adjacent, and they had identical conditions for development. The fields were cultivated by the Rybnovski Machine-and-Tractor Stations. In 20 years the three farms achieved a nearly double increase in their crop yields and raised the incomes of their members. Each of the three farms had four subsidiary livestock ranches.

But as the level of mechanization and of agrotechnology advanced, these farms could not make any greater progress due to the limitations of their cultivated areas and inadequate labor power. There were 80 workers on the Lenin Collective Farm with its 1,877 acres, whereas the neighbor Krasnaya Armia Collective Farm with an 865-acre area had about 100 able-bodied people. In January, 1950, the boards of these collective farms resolved to amalgamate the three farms into one big unit. The Village Soviet approved this proposal and recommended that a general meeting of the membership of the three collective farms be consulted about it.

It was a well attended meeting. The collective farmers cited many convincing arguments in favor of the amalgamation of the three farms, and the meeting voted unanimously for the fusion of the farms. Thus, the Lenin, Krasnaya Armia and Smychka collective farms were united by the will and on the initiative of the collective farmers into one large farm — the Lenin Collective Farm.

The results were already evident this year. The enlarged collective farm has coped far better with the organization of the farm work; the collective farmers have undertaken with joint forces to create a large pond, to build two livestock ranches with room for 100 head of

cattle each, a brickyard, and other auxiliary facilities. This could never have been accomplished by the three small farms.

In the same district, two small collective farms have amalgamated into a big farm in the Kuzminski Rural Soviet area. The enlarged farm has been thoroughly mechanized and electrified. Electric tractors are used in its fields. The village now has a flour mill, a millet mill, a wool-carding installation, mechanical repair shops, a pumping station, and water mains. The collective farmers receive double the amount of grain, vegetables, and cash per workday unit, as compared with the remuneration distributed before the amalgamation of the farms.

It is extremely noteworthy that in this amalgamation process the small farms are usually drawn toward the leading collective farms directed by experienced, capable, and authoritative managers. For example, four collective farms have joined the Vosmoe Marta Collective Farm (Kupyansk District, Kharkov Region), directed by Hero of Socialist Labor Yaroshenko, with the result that a big farm with many branches of husbandry has been formed. The collective farms of Village Katerinovka, Lozovaya District, have amalgamated with the Orjonikidze Collective Farm whose chairman is Hero of Socialist Labor Mogilchenko. Many enlarged collective farms have elected university-trained agronomists as chairmen.

The amalgamation of the small collective farms ushers in a new stage in the development of collectivized agriculture; it heralds unprecedented progress in the development of the productive forces of socialist agriculture and a still greater cultural advancement and prosperity for the collective farm peasantry.



Achievements of Housing Construction In the Soviet Countryside

By V. Ivanov

Chief, Central Rural and Collective Farm Construction Board Under the Council of Ministers of the Russian SFSR

THE rise in the well-being and culture of the countryside is one of the greatest achievements of the collective farm system. The finest minds of mankind have dreamed of the time when the distinction between town and country will be effaced. The collective farm system has opened unusual possibilities for solving this highly important problem. Soviet villages now have schools, clubs, kindergartens, electricity, radio, machine-and-tractor stations, and mechanized livestock sections. Thousands of houses and farm buildings are going up in the villages: the larger collective farms are building power stations, water works, clubs and stadiums and are laying out parks.

The perfidious attack of Hitlerite Germany on the USSR interrupted the constructive labor of the Soviet people. The fascists burned down and destroyed the people's property. More than 1,000,000 peasant homes, 850,000 farm build-

ings, 130,000 granaries, tens of thousands of schools, and other buildings were razed and otherwise destroyed in 22 regions of the Russian Federation overrun by the fascists. Altogether more than 70,000 villages were destroyed in the Nazi-occupied regions.

After the Great Patriotic War ended the Soviet Government decided to guide the organization of the revival of the countryside, while the direct construction plans were to be carried out by the collective farms. The State has allotted credits, set aside forest tracts for the felling of timber, and established a special machinery for guiding construction on the collective farms.

The scope of this help is illustrated by the following figures: in the Russian Federation alone collective farms and their members received about 2,000,000,000 rubles of credits and more than 635,600,000 cubic feet of timber for restoration and construction

from 1945 to 1949. Soviet industry has provided more than 2,000 trucks and tractors for the transportation of building materials, 20,000 tons of gasoline, 650 saw frames, 1,500 woodworking machines, and machines for the production of bricks and tiles, the necessary quantities of nails, glass, cement, stove fixtures, and other materials and tools.

Regular building brigades have been organized on the collective farms. They work under the direct guidance of engineers and technicians of the local rural and collective farm construction departments.

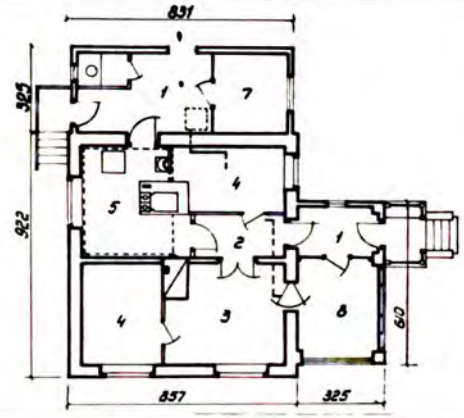
The past years have shown how correct these decisions were and what tremendous prospects they opened to the collective farm countryside. In 1949 the restoration of villages and other rural communities had already been completed in the main. Thousands of wrecked villages have arisen from the ashes and ruins. They have become finer and better than before.

By 1949 in 22 regions, territories, and autonomous republics of the RSFSR which had suffered from occupation, more than 1,200,000 homes of collective farmers were restored or built into which 5,000,000 persons who had dwelt in mud huts, dugouts, and sheds moved; about 300,000 livestock buildings, 27,000 cultural and service institutions, including 5,000 clubs, were rehabilitated or put up anew. In the former war-torn areas new houses comprise 50 to 70 per cent of the total housing facilities in the countryside, while in the Bryansk, Pskov, Smolensk and Orel Regions they constitute 80 to 90 per cent.

A case in point is the Staro-Shcherbinovskaya Village in Krasnodar Territory which suffered greatly from fascist occupation. Now, thanks to the efforts of the collective farmers and the help of the Soviet State, it has become finer than before the war. The House of Culture, with a hall seating 400 persons,



NEW CONSTRUCTION. The example of the Pobeda Collective Farm is quite typical. Photo shows new houses for collective farmers.



FRONT ELEVATION AND FLOOR PLAN OF COLLECTIVE FARM HOUSE. The house was designed by the architectural studio headed by I. V. Zholtofsky. Numbers on the floor plan indicate the rooms: 1: Front and back entrance hall. 2: Antechamber. 3: Living Room. 4: Bedrooms. 5: Kitchen and dining room. 7: Pantry and storeroom. 8: Veranda. (Dimensions are in centimeters.)

has been restored. A motion picture theater seating 250 has been built. The village library functions again; it contains 5,000 volumes. A book shop has been opened in the center of the village. A 500-watt radio relay station has been set up. About 2,000 homes of the villagers are lighted by electricity and have radios. Each of the six collective farms in the community has its own club. The local Soviet, with the participation of the population, has accomplished much in improving the community: an artesian well has been sunk, water mains have been laid, and almost two miles of streets paved. The collective farmers enjoy the benefits of socialist culture; their living conditions are gradually approaching city standards.

The postwar period of development in the collective farms is noted for its organization and the constant advance of efficiency in building. State agencies guiding construction in the countryside, regional boards, and district departments — which have on their staff engineers, architects, and technicians — with the help of collective farm building brigades, have set up powerful facilities for the production of building materials. More than 20,000 brigades totaling 100,000 to 150,000 persons worked on the restoration of houses and public buildings of collective farms which suffered from the Nazi occupation.

The collective farms have set up their own facilities for the production of building materials. For example, last year collective farm kilns in Krasnodar Territory produced more than 26,000,000 bricks, and 12,500,000 bricks were

contributed by collective farms in Voronezh Region. All collective farms in Pavlovo District, Voronezh Region, produce their own local building materials.

An extensive chain of educational establishments to train personnel for rural construction has been organized in regions of the Russian Federation. It includes eight technical schools, 40 one-year schools, and 50 three-month courses for training heads of building brigades, with a total enrollment of more than 6,000.

Rural construction trusts outfitted

with modern equipment have been set up in a number of regions for building houses of culture, hospitals, post offices, schools, and motion picture theaters. Planning bureaus and state institutes for planning the development of rural communities are functioning in a number of republics and regions.

The extensive work conducted in the USSR for the elaboration of standard projects for houses, farm buildings, and cultural, service, and administrative buildings of collective farms, as well as the development of model layouts, made



BUILDING A CATTLE BARN. A brigade of workers erecting walls for the structure on the Pobeda Collective Farm.

it possible to carry on construction in the main by standard projects.

To render technical aid, more than 300,000 copies of standard projects for houses, 200,000 copies of projects for farm buildings, and 50,000 posters on construction problems have been sent to rural localities of the Russian Federation alone. More than 600 general plans for collective farm communities have been drawn up in Moscow Region alone.

The architectural studio headed by I. V. Zholtovsky, member of the Academy of Architecture of the USSR, together with other similar organizations, is engaged in drawing up projects for rural housing. This work has resulted in the elaboration of a number of standard projects for brick houses in rural communities.

In their architectural lines, interior layout, inclusion of halls, attractive entrances, glassed verandas, and sanitary equipment, these houses have been planned with due account to the enhanced cultural requirements of the collective farmers, and they provide for substantial improvements in living conditions, bringing the rural dwelling much closer to the urban home.

Construction, improvement, and planning of rural communities, conducted on a vast scale in the USSR, have intensified research in the architecture of rural construction and have drawn into this work a large number of scientists



RURAL SAWMILL. The Pobeda Collective Farm uses its electric saw for making lumber used in its new construction program.

and scientific organizations.

A scientific research institute of rural and collective farm construction has been set up at the Academy of Architecture of the USSR. It is charged with the elaboration of planning, architectural, technical, and economic problems pertaining to rural construction. The establishment of a special institute makes it possible to unite the efforts of scientists and increase the scale of research.

The institute has started work on the rational solution of laying out, building, and improving collective farm settlements and the compilation of experimental projects for different types of public buildings and homes. Experimental projects have already been elaborated for collective farm dwellings from fireproof materials, and the use of lighter brick walls in collective farm construction has also been proposed.

The movement for larger collective farms which will make them economically stronger opens new prospects for the reconstruction of the Soviet countryside. Big communities of an urban type, noted for their improvements, will arise in place of the old, small settlements. The first steps in this direction have already been taken. A case in point is the Timiryazev Collective Farm, Gorky Region, where 30 scattered small settlements have united into three improved communities.

The program of construction on the collective farms is part of the state plan for the restoration and development of the national economy. The large scope of rural construction facilitates the rise in the wealth of the collective farms and the advance in the material and cultural standards of the population, and enables the collective farmers to enjoy all the benefits of modern technology, science, and culture.



UNLOADING BRICKS. The Pobeda Collective Farm makes its own brick for the buildings it is constructing from local materials.

The Moral Fiber of the Soviet Man

By V. Lidin
Soviet Writer

THIRTY years ago, when the young Soviet Republic had begun to consolidate itself, V. I. Lenin, delivered a speech that was addressed to the youth and dealt mainly with morality in communist society, with the moral fiber of the Soviet man.

Lenin said on that occasion that morality was subordinate to the interests of the class struggle of the proletariat and that the builders of the new society repudiate all moral concepts that stand outside of human, class concepts. He said further that the old, bourgeois society rested on the principle: "Rob or be robbed, work for others or make others work for you, be a slave-owner or a slave."

Lenin sketched the path of moral development of the Soviet man, a path whose prime underlying principle is that there can be no exploited persons in the new society, that the youth must be educated to fight against egoists and proprietors to whom the interests of the people mean nothing at all and who try to keep their sinecure in bourgeois society by playing up to the powers-that-be. He said, in addition, that the new, grand objectives would help the youth to become an initiative-full shock force of the system in the making, and that the time was not far off when backward Russia would become an advanced and prosperous country.

The moral fiber of the Soviet man, who has displayed such spiritual force in peaceful labor and under the hardships of the war against the fascists, has more than once astonished the world by its exceptional qualities. The generation born in the years of the October Revolution, who now are in their 30's, were fortunate that they could make their way in life fully armed with the new moral principles. These principles became the basis of social conduct for the generation that followed too.

The Soviet man knows that the better life is for all the people, the better

his own life is; the richer the State, the more prosperous he is; the grander the prospects of the changes undertaken by the State, the broader his own prospects and objectives are.

When two years ago the plan of protective afforestation of the steppe and forest-steppe districts of the European part of the USSR was published, the entire Soviet people became enthused by the plan's great purposes, and Soviet men and women not only ardently proceeded to carry it out, but began to bend every effort to accomplish it ahead of schedule, linking their personal destiny still more closely with the destiny of the socialist State.

It is but a few weeks ago that the decisions on the construction of the huge hydroelectric power stations at Kuibyshev and Stalingrad on the Volga, of the Khakovka Station, of the Main Turkmenian Canal, the South Ukrainian Canal, and the North Crimean Canal were made public. These sources of energy and water supply are intended primarily for the irrigation of the very droughty districts in the Volga area, the Kara-Kum Desert, the southern districts of the Ukraine, and the northern districts of the Crimea. It is not surprising, therefore, that the members of a number of collective farms to a man expressed their readiness to spare no pains to help in these splendid construction projects. Only a profound understanding of the Government's aims, and recognition of the fact that these aims and the personal aims of Soviet men and women are one and the same, could give rise to such a movement.

The Soviet man cannot imagine that anybody would rob him, or that he could rob anybody, or that he should feel dependent on anybody, for equality and independence are second nature to him. No matter what his calling, whether coal miner or collective farmer, locomotive engineer or ordinary worker, his labor is equally honorable and is di-

rected toward the attainment of the common goal, which is the homeland's prosperity.

"Love of labor is one of the main elements of communist morality," said Mikhail Ivanovich Kalinin, "But only with the victory of the working class does labor — this essential condition of human life — cease to be a heavy and shameful burden and become a matter of honor and of heroism."

Hardly a day passes without the newspapers carrying reports of the conferring of the honorable title of Hero of Socialist Labor on ordinary people whose fathers or grandfathers in days gone by felt the full weight of endless toil on the fields of landlords, and of poverty, illiteracy, and oppression. This new generation of peasants reinforces the ranks of the working class and the intellectuals, and, together with the representatives of the other social strata, is at the helm of the ship of state. Many a rural school maintains contact with former pupils, children of collective farmers, who have become prominent in their chosen field of work.

A citizen of Soviet society can achieve his goal only by his own labor and by constant and painstaking study. Soviet men and women remember Lenin's words that "you can become a Communist only when you have enriched your memory with knowledge of all the treasures produced by mankind." For the Soviet man this knowledge is no dead weight, for he strives to use it critically, to apply it in his everyday practical work. Having bridged the old gap between theory and practice, the gap so characteristic of obsolete and moribund social systems, he lays out new paths in every sphere of knowledge and practice and impels science and technology to new heights. The sense of the new is the most precious and abiding quality of the Soviet man.

One of the pillars of the morality of

the Soviet man is respect for all nationalities, no matter how small. He has particular regard for the men and women of the nationalities which in the past experienced the most grievous exploitation and oppression. Not only is the thought of discrimination against a particular people or nationality alien to the Soviet man, but the very idea of it is hateful to him.

The idea of building communism has united the Soviet peoples into a harmonious family, with equality and mutual respect underlying the relations among them. This thought is beautifully expressed in the appeal of the Uzbek people to the Uzbeks who were fighting in the Great Patriotic War:

"Your nation is a child of the Soviet Union," the appeal read. "The Russian, Ukrainian, Byelorussian, Azerbaijanian, Georgian, Armenian, Tajik, Turkmen, Kazakh and Kirghiz day and night during 25 years built together with you our big home, our country, our culture . . . Now, however, the German basmach (the basmachs were members of a counter-revolutionary robber band operating in Central Asia during the first years

of Soviet power) has broken into the home of your elder brother — the Russian—and into the homes of your brothers — the Byelorussian and Ukrainian — bringing with him the brown plague, the gallows and whip, hunger and death. But the home of the Russian is your home too! . . . For the Soviet Union is a harmonious family where each one has his own home, but where the yard and the economy are one and indivisible."

The Soviet people have raised woman to new heights of moral purity. Woman in socialist society has become an equal member of society, a permanent participant in and organizer of the building of communism. The glorious deeds of Soviet women patriots in the years of war and in the days of the huge post-war creative effort have demonstrated to the entire world that only socialism can bring women complete emancipation from the moral and material fetters of the old dogmas.

Communist morality requires the relations between people to be developed on the basis of comradesly help, mutual respect, and lofty principles, which

constitute the only lasting foundation for true comradeship. A cardinal requirement of communist morality is the development of criticism and self-criticism. The Soviet man considers it his moral duty to listen to the voice of the masses, to pay close heed to public opinion. Criticism and self-criticism make one not only exacting of others but of oneself as well; they make one intolerant of remissness in work and establish between people relations rooted in principle. And this moral quality of the Soviet man is especially important and essential for a society that is cutting through new, unexplored paths leading into the splendid communist future.

Only by checking on every step to see what it has contributed to the progress in the development of the new society is it possible to ensure the success of the great edifice in the making. That was already Lenin's maxim 30 years ago, when he defined the moral fiber of the young generation of the builders of communism. Soviet men and women will unswervingly put into effect this great maxim which is their inspiration in their constructive labor.

The Motive Forces of Soviet Society

SOCIALIST society in the USSR arose, grew strong and triumphed in the course of a furious class struggle waged by the working people against their exploiters. After establishing its dictatorship, the working class in alliance with the peasantry carried through the socialist reconstruction of the country's entire national economy and abolished the exploiting classes, ensuring the victory of the socialist mode of production.

The Soviet people have converted their formerly backward country into a mighty socialist state, first and foremost because they were led by the party of Lenin and Stalin, which is the inspirer and organizer of socialist construction. Under the leadership of the Commun-

ist Party the Soviet people have built up a socialist society, have forever abolished exploitation of man by man and have put an end to social and national oppression, thus preparing the ground for a prosperous and cultured life.

Stalin, the great leader of the peoples, not only expounded theoretically the possibility and necessity of building socialism in the USSR, but he indicated to the people the concrete means of achieving this aim. The paths thus marked out were socialist industrialization of the country and collectivization of agriculture.

Since the inauguration of the Stalin Five-Year Plans the country has changed beyond recognition. In 1940 output

of the USSR's large-scale industry was already 12 times as great as in 1913. By 1940 thousands of new mills and factories, immense enterprises equipped with the most up-to-date machinery, had been built and put into operation, and socialist industry had become the decisive force in the national economy of the USSR. In a very brief historical period, some 13 years, the Soviet Union had covered a road which it had taken the developed capitalist countries about 10 times as long to traverse.

The socialist industrialization of the country was the key to the socialist remaking of agriculture, for as a result of the former the necessary base was created for supplying agriculture with

machines and tractors. With the Lenin co-operative plan as a basis, Stalin comprehensively worked out the question of the collective-farm form of socialist agriculture. Over a number of years the Communist Party and the Soviet State introduced into the countryside up-to-date machines, that is, tractors and complex agricultural machinery, and trained personnel capable of handling them. One consequence of collectivization was the elimination of the most numerous class of exploiters — the kulak class — which constituted the stronghold of capitalist restoration. Collectivization turned the most numerous toiling class — the peasant class — from the path of individual farming, which engenders capitalism, to the path of public, collective socialist farming. Collectivization gave Soviet power a socialist base in agriculture, the vastest and most vital, and at the same time the most backward, sphere of the national economy.

As the economics of the Soviet Union changed, the class structure of the population also changed. As a result of the elimination of the exploiting classes, Soviet society became free of class conflicts. The workers, the peasants and the Soviet intelligentsia became welded into one community of labor and became united by the ties of friendly co-operation. "It is this community of interest," Stalin pointed out, "which has formed the basis for the development of such motive forces as the moral and political unity of Soviet society, the mutual friendship of the nations of the USSR, and Soviet patriotism." These motive forces have as their economic foundation and source the socialist mode of production and socialist production relations.

The moral and political unity of Soviet society is the brilliant result of the farsighted policy of the Communist Party which has led to the remaking of the country into an advanced mighty socialist power. All Soviet people support the policy of the Bolshevik Party and the Soviet State, viewing this policy as an expression of their vital interests, and energetically working to bring about its realization. The unity of aspirations, the united will of the people moves Soviet society forward.

The friendship of the peoples of the USSR too is a striking expression of the unity of Soviet society. The years of

joint struggle by the peoples of the Soviet land under the leadership of the Communist Party against internal and foreign oppressors, against tsarism, the years of heroic struggle on the civil war fronts and those of peaceful socialist construction created and consolidated fraternal ties among the peoples. The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics was formed as a multinational federal state on the basis of voluntary alliance of the equal Soviet peoples.

In his work of genius, *The National Question and Leninism*, Stalin gave a classic description of the spiritual, social, and political visage of the Soviet socialist nations. "The abolition of national oppression," Stalin stated, "has led to the national revival of the formerly oppressed nations in our country, to the development of their national culture and the strengthening of friendly international ties among the peoples of our country, and to the establishment of co-operation among them for socialist construction."

The abolition of the exploiting classes and the victory of socialism in the USSR have given firm footing to the mutual trust and brotherly friendship of the peoples which is a motive force of Soviet society, a source of the might of the Soviet State. The strength, power and unity of the Soviet people manifested themselves particularly vividly during the Great Patriotic War, when all the peoples of the USSR rose up to defend their homeland, defeated the enemy and gained victory. The unity of Soviet men and women is also manifested now when the peoples of the USSR are working with the greatest enthusiasm to fulfill the Stalin postwar Five-Year Plan ahead of schedule.

The moral and political unity of Soviet society and the friendship of the peoples of the USSR are organically connected with Soviet patriotism. The great leader of the peoples, Stalin, teaches that "the strength of Soviet patriotism lies in the fact that it is based not on racial or nationalistic prejudices, but upon the profound devotion and loyalty of the people to their Soviet Motherland on the fraternal co-operation of the working people of all the nations inhabiting our country. Soviet patriotism is a harmonious blend of the national traditions of the peoples and the common vital interests of all the

working people of the Soviet Union. Soviet patriotism does not disunite but, on the contrary, unites all the nations and nationalities inhabiting our country in a single fraternal family. This should be regarded as the basis of the indestructible and ever-growing friendship that exists among the people of the Soviet Union."

The source of Soviet patriotism is the socialist system. The citizens of the Soviet Union are complete masters of the country's entire wealth and are free builders of a society in which there are no exploiters and parasites. The Soviet social and state system secure to the working people great democratic rights: the right to work, the right to education, the right to rest and recreation, the right to material aid in old age.

The love of the working people for their homeland merges with their love, their utter devotion, to the Soviet socialist system. Soviet patriotism inspires the people of the country of socialism to great feats of labor and military feats, to work for the achievement of communism.

The law of all development is the struggle between opposites, the struggle between the new and the old, between that which is dying away and that which is being born. In Soviet society this struggle takes place in the form of criticism and self-criticism, which is a real force of development, a mighty instrument in the hands of the Party.

Inspiring and directing the struggle of the Soviet people for the building of communism, Stalin unwearingly teaches the Communist Party and all working people fearlessly to analyze the results of their work and relentlessly to reveal mistakes and shortcomings that hinder moving onward. As long ago as in 1930 Stalin wrote in a letter to Gorky: "We cannot get along without self-criticism. We positively cannot, Alexei Maximovich. Without it stagnation and decay of the apparatus, growth of bureaucracy and frustration of the creative initiative of the working class are unavoidable. Of course, self-criticism furnishes material which enemies can use. You are quite right about that. But it does furnish also material (and an impetus) for our moving onward, for releasing the constructive energy of the working people, for developing emulation, for shock brigades, etc. The negative side

is offset and *more* than offset by the positive side."

Everywhere, in mills and factories, in collective farms and institutions, Soviet people sharply and ruthlessly expose the defects in their work, and thereby facilitate their progress toward communism. Bolshevik criticism and self-criticism help the workers in factories and collective-farm fields to fulfill the national-economic plan.

By employing Bolshevik criticism and self-criticism new paths are laid out for the development of Soviet science. Open scientific discussions conducted in the USSR are of enormous importance to the ideological life of the country. Dis-

cussions in the spheres of philosophy and biology have performed an important task. The recent discussion on linguistics conducted by the newspaper *Pravda* had these aims: to overcome, by means of criticism and self-criticism, the stagnation that existed in the development of Soviet linguistics, and to indicate the proper direction to be taken in carrying on further scientific work in this sphere. Another great event in the life of the Soviet Union was the joint scientific session of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR and of the Academy of Medical Sciences of the USSR devoted to questions relating to the physiological theory of the great Russian

physiologist Ivan Pavlov. The session, the essence of which was criticism and self-criticism, revealed serious errors and defects in the elaboration of Pavlov's scientific legacy and outlined a splendid program for the comprehensive creative development of his theory.

Inertia and routine are alien to Soviet people. They are intensively working to overcome difficulties and are ensuring a high rate of development in all spheres of public, economic and cultural life. The motive forces of socialism are growing and becoming stronger, and their operation is bringing nearer the establishment of communism in the USSR.

Treasury of Marxism-Leninism

By M. Yakovlev

IT is now 12 years since the masterly work of the great leader of the Soviet people, Joseph Stalin, the *History of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (Bolsheviks) — Short Course* was published for the first time. In these 12 years, Stalin's classical work has been published and republished in the USSR and in other countries, its editions totaling 33,000,000 copies in 61 languages.

The publication of this remarkable book was a major event in the ideological life of Soviet society. The *Short Course of the History of the CPSU (B)* is a veritable encyclopedia of fundamental knowledge in Marxism-Leninism. In simple and supremely clear language this book reviews the tremendous experience of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (Bolsheviks), an experience which no other party in the world has ever possessed.

The party of Lenin and Stalin pointed out to the peoples of Russia the way to overthrowing the rule of the landlords and capitalists. The Great October Socialist Revolution did away with the bourgeois-landlord system and initiated

the transition from capitalism to socialism. The world's first state where power belongs to the working people was called into being under the leadership of the party of Lenin and Stalin.

During the period of peaceful socialist construction, the Bolshevik Party became the organizer of an unprecedented construction effort for the benefit of millions. It awakened and organized the titanic creative energy of the people. Life itself confirmed the fact that the working masses are able both to destroy the obsolete reactionary system and to achieve miraculous results in the building of the new, progressive society.

Within a brief historical period, the Soviet people, led by the party of Lenin and Stalin, built a socialist society in the USSR. When the peoples of the USSR were confronted with the necessity of taking up arms in defense of their Motherland against foreign invaders, the Communist Party revealed its remarkable organizational abilities, mobilizing the all-out effort of the Soviet people for the sacred struggle for the Motherland. The party of Lenin and Stalin led the peoples of the USSR to

victory over the enemy, securing the rout of Hitler Germany and imperialist Japan.

Half a century ago, when Lenin and Stalin had just begun to build the Party, they had a small number of followers, whereas today the great ideals of Marxism-Leninism unite millions of advanced people the world over under the banners of the Communist Parties, and they represent a powerful weapon in the struggle for peace, democracy and freedom.

The science of Marxism-Leninism is vital and invincible. "Marxism," says J. V. Stalin, "is the scientific expression of the fundamental interests of the working class. If Marxism is to be destroyed, the working class must be destroyed. And it is impossible to destroy the working class. More than 80 years have passed since Marxism came into the arena. During this time scores of hundreds of bourgeois governments have tried to destroy Marxism. But what has been the result? Bourgeois governments have come and gone, but Marxism remains. Moreover, Marxism has achieved complete victory on one-sixth of the globe — has achieved it in

the very country in which Marxism was considered to have been utterly destroyed."

Stalin's book brings out with perfect clarity the leading role of the Bolshevik Party in the struggle of the working people of the USSR for the building of communism. In his simple and, at the same time, profound outline of the heroic history of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (Bolsheviks), Stalin teaches the people that the strength and might of the great Soviet State depend on the united, selfless effort of all the Soviet people in carrying out the victorious policy of the Party. Stalin's remarkable book formulates with classical clarity the conclusions, the lessons to be drawn from the *History of the CPSU (B)*.

The first and decisive conclusion is that "the victory of the proletarian revolution, the victory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, is impossible without a revolutionary party of the proletariat, a party free from opportunism, irreconcilable toward compromisers and capitulators, and revolutionary in its attitude toward the bourgeoisie and its state power."

The history of the Party teaches us that only a party of the new type, a Marxist-Leninist party, a party of social revolution, a party capable of preparing the proletariat for decisive battles against the bourgeoisie, of organizing the victory of the proletarian revolution and leading all the people to socialism, can be such a party. The CPSU(B) is such a party.

The history of the Party further teaches us, points out J. V. Stalin, that a party of the working class cannot perform the role of leader of its class, cannot perform the role of leader of the proletarian revolution and organizer of socialist construction, unless it has mastered the advanced theory of Marxism-Leninism, unless it guides itself by this theory in its practical activities, unless it develops and advances this theory on the basis of the new experience of the revolutionary movement and socialist construction.

The *Short Course of the History of the CPSU(B)* advanced the development of Marxism-Leninism a long step forward. "The power of the Marxist-Leninist theory," teaches J. V. Stalin, "lies in the fact that it enables the Party to find the right orientation in

any situation, to understand the inner connection of current events, to foresee their course, and to perceive not only how and in what direction they are developing in the present, but how and in what direction they are bound to develop in the future."

Of exceptional significance is J. V. Stalin's development of dialectical materialism which is the theoretical foundation of communism, the world outlook of the Marxist-Leninist party. J. V. Stalin's book reveals the innermost connection between the philosophy of Marxism-Leninism and the revolutionary activities of the working masses. Dialectics holds that the world is in a state of continuous movement and change, that the dying of the old and growth of the new is a law governing development. This means that the system of private property and class exploitation is not eternal, that it will be replaced by the socialist system. This means, furthermore, that it is necessary to base our orientation upon the sections of society which are developing and have a future before them, that "in order not to err in policy, one must look forward, not backward."

Generalizing the experience of socialist construction in the USSR, Stalin gave a thorough characterization of the socialist system based on the public ownership of the means of production. This system is free from exploiters and exploited. The goods produced are distributed according to labor performed, on the basis of the principle: "He who does not work, neither shall he eat."

On the basis of an analysis of the laws governing development in the socialist society, the *Short Course of the History of the CPSU(B)* reveals the significance of the method of socialist industrialization and of the collectivization of agriculture. The successful realization of the Lenin-Stalin theory, which treats of the ways of building socialism, led to the transformation of a formerly backward country into a mighty power with an advanced industry and collectivized agriculture which has withstood all trials. The great experience of the Soviet Union now inspires the working people of the people's democracies in their historical struggle for the reorganization of their national economies on the basis of socialist principles.

The *Short Course of the History of*

the CPSU(B) contains a vivid characterization of the new Constitution of the USSR, the most democratic constitution known in human history, the constitution which gave legislative effect to the great rights and democratic liberties of the citizens of the USSR.

The *Short Course of the History of the CPSU(B)* shows with utmost profundity that the building of socialism takes place in the midst of a bitter class struggle, when the remnants of the defeated exploiting classes do not surrender without battle, cause harm to the people, and offer furious resistance.

The *Short Course of the History of the CPSU(B)* exposes the foul counter-revolutionary activities of the gang of Trotskyites, Zinovievites, Bukharinites, and other monsters upon whom imperialist reaction relied in its treacherous struggle against the Soviet Government. The Soviet people destroyed this brutal gang. From the example of the Soviet Union the working people in the people's democracies are learning to maintain revolutionary vigilance; they are exposing the despicable betrayers of the cause of socialism and democracy, such as the Tito-Rankovic clique, the gang of deserters to the camp of imperialism and fascism, the gang of spies and murderers in the pay of the imperialist intelligence services.

The *Short Course of the History of the CPSU(B)* is a powerful weapon in the hands of the supporters of peace throughout the world who are fighting against reaction and the instigators of a new war. The great work of Stalin's genius teaches millions of people to recognize the brutal face of fascism and all the enemies of peace and democracy, no matter what guise they assume.

Stalin's work is a record of the great victories of the Bolshevik Party. It helps the Soviet people to learn the laws of social development, to develop scientific methods for the solution of problems raised by the titanic practice of communist construction. The Soviet people, who are remaking nature, changing the appearance of their country and creating tremendous material values, are advancing toward a beautiful communist future, well armed with the theoretical and practical knowledge drawn from the great treasury of Marxism-Leninism, Stalin's *History of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (Bolsheviks)* — *Short Course*.

Following is the text of the "Declaration on Averting Threats of a New War and on Consolidating Peace and the Security of Nations" proposed on September 20 to the General Assembly of the United Nations by Soviet Foreign Minister A. Y. Vyshinsky.

Declaration On Averting Threats of a New War And on Consolidating Peace and Security of Nations

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

Taking into consideration that the most important task of the United Nations is the maintenance of international peace and security, the consolidation and development of friendly relations among peoples and their co-operation in solving international problems;

Expressing its firm determination to avert the threat of a new war and sharing the unbending will to peace of the peoples, who expressed this desire by hundreds of millions of signatures to the Stockholm Appeal;

Regarding the use of the atomic weapon and other means for mass annihilation of people as the gravest international crime against mankind and proceeding from the unanimous decision of the General Assembly in 1946 on the necessity of banning the use of atomic energy for military aims;

Noting that events taking place at present in Korea and in other Pacific areas confirm with renewed force the exceptional importance and timeliness, for the cause of peace and the security of the peoples, of the united efforts of five powers — the permanent members of the Security Council who bear special responsibility for the maintenance of international peace,

The General Assembly decides to approve the following:

Declaration:

1. The General Assembly condemns the propaganda of a new war carried out in a number of countries and appeals to all governments to prohibit such propaganda in their countries and call those guilty to account.

2. The General Assembly, recognizing the use of the atomic weapon as a weapon of aggression and mass annihilation of peoples, contrary to the conscience and honor of peoples and incompatible with membership in the United Nations, declares an unqualified ban on the atomic weapon and the establishment of a strict international control over the precise and unconditional realization of this ban.

The General Assembly at the same time declares that the government which is the first to use the atomic weapon or any other means of mass annihilation of people against any country, commits a crime against mankind and will be regarded as a war criminal.

3. The General Assembly, proceeding from the necessity to consolidate peace and considering the particular responsibility of the permanent members of the Security Council in securing peace, expresses unanimously its desire:

a) That the United States of America, Great Britain, France, China and the Soviet Union unite their peaceful efforts and conclude among themselves a pact for the consolidation of peace;

b) That these great powers reduce their present armed forces (ground forces, military aviation of all services, naval forces) in the course of 1950 by one-third of their effectives, and submit the question of the further reduction of armed forces for examination at one of the earliest sessions of the General Assembly.

The USSR Stands for Strengthening the UN, Peaceful Co-Existence of the Peoples

By Academician L. Ivanov

TRUE to the Stalin policy of peace, the Soviet Union has from the very inception of the United Nations firmly and consistently upheld the noble principles embodied in that organization's Charter and has uniformly worked for their application in practice.

The attitude of the great country of socialism toward the United Nations was set forth with utmost clarity by J. V. Stalin on March 22, 1946, in his answers to the questions submitted to him by Associated Press correspondent Eddy Gilmore. He said:

"I attach great importance to the United Nations organization, as it is a serious instrument for the preservation of peace and international security. The strength of this organization consists in that it is based on the principle of equality of states and not on the principle of the domination of one state over others. If the United Nations organization succeeds in preserving this principle of equality in the future, it will unquestionably play a great and positive role in guaranteeing universal peace and security."

From the moment the UN began to function the Soviet Union has untiringly endeavored to make it an effective instrument in the fight for peace. On the formation early in 1946 of the Security Council, the UN's principal organ for maintaining peace, the Soviet Union raised the question of stopping British armed intervention in Greece which was being carried on in violation of the lawful right of the Greek people to fight for their freedom and independence. The USSR also vigorously advocated putting an end to the British and French occupation of Syria and Lebanon, thereby contributing to the liberation of these countries from foreign armed forces and to the restoration of their state sovereignty.

At the very first session of the General Assembly V. M. Molotov submitted a proposal for a general reduction of armaments, an absolute ban on the use of atomic energy for military purposes, and the destruction of the existing stores of atom bombs. The proposal was in line with the vital interests of all peoples and was an important step in the endeavor to bring about lasting peace throughout the world.

The fundamental principles of the Soviet resolution were, as is known, approved by the First Session of the Assembly on December 14, 1946. A number of states, however, refused to give effect to the resolution; in fact, their policy was one of an armaments drive rather than of armaments reduction.

With war propaganda on the increase, the question of combating this criminal propaganda, of prohibiting it, acquired special urgency. J. V. Stalin stated in October, 1946 in his reply to the President of the United Press that to avoid a new war the peoples all over the world should "unmask and bridle the incendiaries of a new war."

In September, 1947, at the Second Session of the General Assembly, the head of the Soviet delegation, A. Y. Vyshinsky, introduced a resolution condemning the criminal war propaganda conducted by the reactionary circles of a number of countries. The resolution provided that the United Nations should urge all governments "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."

The Soviet Union's proposal, which is an expression of the hopes and desires of the masses in all countries, met

with furious opposition, first of all, from the representatives of the ruling circles of the countries where war propaganda dictated by the mercenary interests of the "knights of profit" took on an especially unbridled character. But although the delegations of those countries endeavored by every possible means to prevent the adoption of the Soviet resolution, the General Assembly did condemn war propaganda.

At the Third Session of the General Assembly, held in 1948 in Paris, the Soviet delegation submitted a new proposal providing for a reduction by the five principal powers — Members of the Security Council — namely, the USSR, the United States, Great Britain, France, and China, of their armaments by one-third, and for a simultaneous prohibition of the atomic weapon. The proposal was frantically opposed by the representatives of the imperialist powers and was not accepted by the Assembly. Continuing to guard the principles of the UN, the Soviet Union at the Fourth Session of the Assembly in 1949 once more introduced a resolution condemning the preparation of a new war which was being carried on in a number of countries. Hundreds of millions of people hailed the USSR's clear-cut proposal that the USA, Britain, France, China, and the Soviet Union conclude a peace pact, that the atomic weapon be unconditionally banned, and that the five powers reduce their armaments by one-third. The peoples rightly termed the proposals a program for peace. However, it was not to the liking of the representatives of some other powers, who rejected each and every point.

At the same time that they were opposing the Soviet proposals, which were designed to strengthen the peace and security of the peoples, the ruling circles of the imperialist powers were under-

mining the influence and authority of the United Nations by illegally setting up the Interim Committee, and forming in violation of the UN Charter the so-called "Balkan Commission" and the "Commission on Korea." It is no secret to anyone that these circles are opposed to the principle of unanimity of the great powers, a principle constituting a major prop of the international organization.

While the Soviet Union indefatigably works for universal peace, the imperialists bend every effort to unleash a new war. The setting up of the North Atlantic alliance is particularly convincing proof of this. The aggressive character of this alliance, which is incompatible with the UN Charter and puts the international organization in jeopardy, was obvious from its inception and has been substantiated by the nature of all its actions since then. The North Atlantic alliance is an instrument for the preparation of war, and no country can prove the compatibility of such an aggressive bloc with the UN Charter. It is not a chance happening, therefore, that the enemies of peace are seeking to doom the United Nations to inaction and to replace it with another, "their own," organization to serve as an obedient tool of the aggressors.

The Soviet Union is working untiringly to buttress the UN, its Charter and principles, at all times defending the fundamental rights of Members of the UN, the principle of equality of all countries, non-intervention in their internal affairs, and rigid respect for their state sovereignty. Thus, the Soviet Union firmly opposes the policy of discrimination in admitting new members to the UN, proposing that all states which have expressed a desire to join the UN be admitted together.

The victory of China's democratic forces over that country's feudal reactionaries and foreign interventionists resulted in the establishment in 1949 of the People's Republic of China. Notwithstanding the fact that its Government represents the entire Chinese people, 475,000,000 strong, the imperialist powers are preventing the lawful representatives of the People's Republic of China from taking their proper place in the UN bodies, stubbornly keeping in the UN the delegates of the Chiang Kai-

shek puppet government which has been rejected by the Chinese people.

The stand taken by the Soviet Union in demanding the expulsion of the Kuomintang imposters and recognition of the lawful right of the Central Government of the People's Republic of China to represent that country in the UN is dictated by its concern for the prestige of the United Nations, for the observance of its principles, and its Charter, which acknowledges as representing a particular country that government which actually governs it and which is recognized by its people. There is such a government in China; it is the Central Government of the People's Republic of China, and all nations know it. The imperialist powers, however, are opposing recognition by the United Nations of the lawful rights of the People's Republic of China, thereby sabotaging and paralyzing the work of the international organization.

In the matter of imperialist aggression in Korea too, the Soviet Union stands guard over the principles of international law and the UN Charter.

The Soviet Union has repeatedly set forth officially its stand on the Korean question. In his reply to the proposal of Prime Minister Nehru of India, J. V. Stalin expressed the will of the entire Soviet people to have that question solved peacefully and justly. The declaration of Deputy Foreign Minister A. A. Gromyko and the repeated statements of Y. A. Malik, USSR representative in the Security Council, have given a detailed definition of the Soviet Government's stand. The program of peaceful settlement of the Korean question proposed by the Soviet Union is in conformity with the principles of the UN and the interests of the Korean people. In essence the proposals call for the restoration to the Korean people of their suppressed rights, the removal of the foreign armed forces from the territory of Korea, and the pacific settlement of the Korean question. The proposals are approved by freedom-loving peoples, for they are in the interests of peace throughout the world.

At the recently opened Fifth Session of the General Assembly, the Soviet Union has once again demonstrated its firm desire for a strong United Nations and its will to strengthen the peace and

security of all peoples. A. Y. Vyshinsky, head of the Soviet delegation, introduced on behalf of the Government of the USSR a declaration on means to avert the danger of a new war and strengthen world-wide peace and security.

The declaration is a program for peace and concord among nations, the proposals being clear-cut and in the interests of all freedom-loving peoples. Confident of the people's inflexible will to peace as expressed in the hundreds of millions of signatures to the Stockholm Appeal, and taking into account the events in Korea and other areas in the Pacific, the Soviet Union proposes that the propaganda for a new war which is being conducted in a number of countries be condemned and banned, and that the atomic weapon be unconditionally prohibited and strict international control be established for the rigid and unquestionable enforcement of the prohibition. Also that the government which first employs against any country the atomic weapon or any other means of mass extermination of human beings shall be deemed a war criminal. The USSR further proposes that the five great powers — the United States of America, Great Britain, France, China, and the Soviet Union — which have a special responsibility for maintaining international peace and are permanent members of the Security Council, shall conclude a pact for the consolidation of peace, and that in this very year these great powers shall reduce their armed forces by one-third.

That is the policy of the Soviet Union. It is a policy of strengthening the United Nations, a policy of peace and of the peaceful co-existence of peoples. The freedom-loving peoples welcome the USSR's great contribution to the fight for peace throughout the world. They are well aware of the fact that the Soviet Union is a reliable bulwark of peace and friendship among the peoples and that it is working for the vital interests of all peace-loving peoples.

The great peace movement is conclusive proof that the Soviet Union's unceasing effort in the United Nations for lasting peace enjoys the support of all progressive mankind.

Y. A. Malik's Answers to Questions Of Maryland Peace Committee

EXPRESSING the striving of broad circles of American people to assure peace, the peace committee functioning in the State of Maryland addressed the following letter to Y. A. Malik, permanent representative of the USSR on the Security Council, on behalf of the population of Maryland and the city of Baltimore:

"Dear Ambassador Malik:

"Hoping that the current session of the United Nations General Assembly will consider the question of the peaceful settlement of hostilities now in progress in Korea and the main differences between the United States and the Soviet Union, the population of Baltimore has sent an open letter to the American and Soviet Governments through the delegations representing them at the United Nations. We ask you to receive a small delegation on September 19, 1950, which will deliver this letter to you.

"We are writing this open letter expecting that the frank and public replies of both Governments will create a basis upon which peaceful negotiations can be conducted. We are convinced that war is not inevitable, that a way can be found for the peaceful settlement of those differences which have brought us to the threshold of an atomic war. Now the question whether there shall be one indivisible peace or none at all arises with greater acuteness than ever before."

The letter signed by more than 1,000 Baltimore residents, including 95 clergymen and public leaders, put the four following questions:

"1. Will your Government promise not to be the first to use the atom bomb?

"2. Do you support the proposal for general disarmament and the prohibition of the atomic weapon by all states under a strict system of control and inspection carried out by the United Nations?

"3. Do you support (or will you agree to) the proposal to call a conference of the top level leaders of the United States and the Soviet Union to discuss the differences existing between the United States and the Soviet Union, in order to help achieve peace throughout the world?

"4. Do you support a free exchange of ideas and information between the peoples of these two countries in order to achieve mutual understanding which is essential for a durable peace?

"These questions are put with the firm belief that affirmative answers would open the way to peaceful negotiations — the sole alternative of a third world war. The lives of millions of people the world over depend on the results of such efforts as ours. We are convinced that you will take into consideration the necessity of the broadest possible participation of the peoples in determining the fate of the negotiations being held at present, and will accord us the opportunity to submit this peace message to one of the members of your delegation on September 19, 1950.

"We are with you in the cause of the defense of peace.

"RUTH BLEIER, *Chairman.*"

A similar letter was sent to the delegation of the United States.

ON September 25, Y. A. Malik received the delegation of this committee which consisted of Ganter Wertheiner, Clergyman Levy Miller, Mrs. Mary Cleveland, and Mrs. Phyllis Sugar.

Malik gave this delegation affirmative replies to all the above four questions put by the Maryland Peace Committee.

In his talk with the delegation, Y. A. Malik said that he replies affirmatively to the four questions put to him, as the Soviet delegate to the United Nations, by this committee.

The members of the delegation expressed full satisfaction with the reply given by Malik and said that they in-

tended to visit on the same day the United States delegation to the United Nations in order to obtain an official reply from the United States Government to the similar four questions forwarded by the Maryland Peace Committee to the United States delegation to the United Nations.

Y. A. Malik's conversation with the delegation proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. The leader of the Maryland delegation, Mr. Ganter Wertheiner, told Malik that the strengthening and preservation of peace, prohibiting the use of the atomic weapon, and the peaceful settlement of all the outstanding questions between the United States and the USSR, as well as the strengthening of friendship between the American and Soviet peoples, are ardently desired not only by the entire population of the City of Baltimore and the State of Maryland but also by all the people in the United States of America.

The delegation handed Malik a message to the Governments of the USSR and the United States signed by 1,150 Baltimore citizens. This message repeats the four questions put to Malik in the aforementioned letter.

In connection with the presentation of this message to the Governments of the USSR and the United States the delegates also handed to Y. A. Malik for release to the press the text of the committee's statement which reads:

Statement of the Maryland Peace Committee

"Presentation of the open letter to the Governments of the United States and the Soviet Union.

"September 25, 1950

"In the profound hope that the current session of the General Assembly will see the foundation laid for durable peace through the peaceful settlement of the Korean war and also of the main differences between the United States and the USSR, the population of Baltimore addresses this open letter to you.

Together with the great majority of American people, we are convinced that war is not inevitable. With the development of a weapon for mass annihilation, war between our States would be tantamount to mutual extermination. Not one house will remain intact, not one single family will remain unaffected. The conscience of all mankind is against this unnecessary death and destruction. Today, more than ever before, there must be one indivisible peace, or there can be none at all.

"The United States and the Soviet Union, which fought side by side against the common enemy, can and must find a way to live together in peace. The differences which exist must be regulated at the conference table and not on the battlefield. Fifty thousand residents of the State of Maryland in a peace vote conducted by the Maryland Peace Committee came out in support of holding

a meeting of representatives of the United States and the Soviet Union to regulate their differences through negotiations. On their behalf and on behalf of more than 1,000 representatives of Baltimore who have signed the open letter, we urge the resumption of negotiations for assuring peace. We — those who will carry the burden of war — insist that the voice of the people, which everywhere calls for peace, be listened to.

"We request your reply to four questions which are pertinent to the problem of peace. We are putting these questions in the firm confidence that affirmative replies of both Governments will assure the basis on which a durable peace can be built.

"We urge the Government of the United States and the Soviet Union to promise that they will not be the first to use the atom bomb. Its use would

be morally unjustified and would serve as a signal for the beginning of a third world war.

"We call on the Governments of the United States and the Soviet Union to accept the principle of general disarmament and strict international prohibition of the atomic weapon because an armaments race contains in itself the germs of war, not of peace.

"We call on the Governments of the United States and the Soviet Union to agree to a meeting between the top level leaders of the American and Soviet Governments, since this is one of the peaceful means to avoid an atomic war.

"Finally, we call on the Governments of the United States and the Soviet Union to assist in a free exchange of ideas and information between the peoples of these countries in order to achieve the mutual understanding which is necessary for a durable peace."

(Translation from Pravda)

The Presidium of the Soviet Peace Committee has discussed the question of convening a second All-Union Conference of Champions of Peace.

The Presidium has decided to convene the second All-Union Conference of Champions of Peace on October 16 to 18 of the current year in the Hall of Columns of the House of Trade-Unions in Moscow.

The following questions will be taken up at the Conference:

1. Soviet people in the struggle for peace, against the instigators of a new war.
2. Election of delegates to the World Peace Congress.
3. Election of the Soviet Peace Committee.

The Conference will be attended by representatives of trade-union, women's, youth, cultural, scientific, co-operative, sports and other public organizations.



ELECTING PEACE CONFERENCE DELEGATES. Academicians Nesmeyanov (left) and Oparin address an Academy meeting.

We Saw the Creative Labor Of the Soviet People

(Press conference at the Editorial Office of the newspaper "Trud")

A MEETING was held at the editorial office of the newspaper *Trud* on September 18 between the representatives of the Soviet press and the delegation of Swedish forge shop workers in Moscow. The Swedish guests, who arrived on the invitation of the Central Committee of the Automobile and Tractor Workers' Union, have been in the Soviet Union since September 6.

The joint statement issued by the delegates, which was made public at the press conference, reads in part as follows:

"The visits paid to Leningrad, Moscow, Stalingrad, and Kislovodsk made a tremendous impression upon the delegation of forgeshop workers from Stockholm. The fact that the delegation, which consists of three Communists and three Social Democrats, was given the opportunity to visit the USSR refutes the invention that the USSR forbids foreigners to acquaint themselves with its internal life. We did not find the so-called iron curtain. On the contrary, we were told: 'Look and see, converse with the workers and talk freely. Here you can do so. We will show you everything you want to see.' All our wishes were gratified, and we were shown those branches of industry which the delegation wanted to see.

"We saw Stalingrad, and not a single member of the delegation will forget it. We saw photographs of what the tractor plant was like before the war and what it looked like before restoration. We saw what it looks like today. From ruins and ashes there arose a modern factory, equipped with the latest achievements in technology. Peacetime output for the Soviet people is produced there. We saw new palaces arising from the ruins — dwelling houses for workers, new city blocks with parks and boulevards, the like of which is not to be found in our beautiful Stockholm.

"We saw how the Soviet people are

enthusiastically participating in peaceful rehabilitation work. We became acquainted with the plans of peaceful restoration and saw how these plans are being put into life. But we saw Soviet people not only at their work, we saw them resting and gathering renewed strength for their new glorious deeds.

"We saw the health resort of Kislovodsk, where only the palaces of princes and their like were situated prior to the Revolution. Many new sanatoriums have been built here during the years of Soviet rule. Two new medical institutions have just been completed where workers are resting and undergoing treatment.

"Our general opinion is that the Soviet people are doing everything to preserve and defend peace, not because they are afraid of war, but because they love peace and know that of all roads this road is the quickest to the goal — the freedom and happiness of mankind."

Addressing the press conference, the leader of the Swedish delegation, Oskar Borggren, emphasized that the Swedish bourgeois press circulates deliberate slanders about the Soviet Union. "As far as we are concerned," said Borggren, "we will tell the Swedish people the truth about your country. We clearly see the difference between the world of labor and the world of capital. We see that the Soviet Union is developing peaceful construction and is constantly marching forward. We realize perfectly well that the Soviet Union is the fortress of the international working class. By defending peace the Soviet people are defending not only their own interests but those of the whole of mankind."

A member of the delegation, Bertil Yuhansson, spoke about the impressions of the delegates regarding the work of Soviet trade-unions. "The trade-unions," said Yuhansson, "play an outstanding role in the life of the So-

viet people. Not a single decision is taken without the participation of the trade-unions. They help in every way the growth of production and, consequently, the improvement in the living standard of the workers. Tremendous attention is paid to the growing generation. The State and trade-unions spend unprecedentedly large sums on sanatoriums and rest homes. We sincerely hope that in the future too the Soviet Union will be able to enjoy peace and develop construction for the good of the people."

Hjalmar Yansson, member of the delegation, said that his impression was that the Soviet enterprises have the best machines and very good, skilled workers. "At all the factories we visited," said Yansson, "the workers work joyfully and with great enthusiasm. It can be seen that their work gives them great satisfaction." The delegates pointed out that the situation was different in Sweden. The capitalists are literally sapping the lives of the working people.

Waldemar Getberg spoke about the new, socialist attitude to work inherent in the Soviet worker. "What I have seen in the Soviet Union," said Getberg, "surpassed all my expectations. All the conditions have been created in your country for the all-round development of citizens. The Soviet Union educates excellent people in all fields of life."

Replying to questions of the representatives of the press, the delegates told how signatures to the Stockholm Appeal are being collected in their country. The delegates stressed that the trade-unions, headed by Social Democrats, received instructions from the leadership of the Social-Democratic Party to boycott the Stockholm Appeal. Nevertheless, ever larger numbers of workers are joining the defenders of peace. Three hundred thousand signatures to the Stockholm Appeal had been collected at the time the delegates left Sweden.

Bulgaria's Economy Flourishes With Generous Soviet Aid

By Y. Shavrov

FROM the Krymsky Bridge, one of the most beautiful bridges in Moscow, opens up a wide panorama of the Gorky Central Park of Culture and Rest. Here the exhibition of the achievements of the Bulgarian Republic in the fields of industry, farming and culture opened on September 9.

The exhibition opened on a significant day for Bulgaria. September 9, 1944, was a turning point in the history of the Bulgarian people. On that day, six years ago, the heroic Soviet Army reached the borders of Bulgaria, and the liberation of the country from the Nazi yoke began. The Bulgarian people, with the Communists at their head, organized an armed uprising, overthrew the monarcho-fascist dictatorship, and established the power of the working people. Since then, September 9 has become a national holiday of freedom.

The exhibition in Moscow is a striking story of the glorious path traversed

by the Bulgarian people, of their outstanding successes achieved in all fields of life. Relying upon the powerful support of the Soviet Union and its unselfish aid, the working people of people's democratic Bulgaria fulfilled the two-year plan and since 1949 have been successfully fulfilling their first five-year plan.

AT the main entrance, which in its decorations expresses the characteristic features of Bulgarian national architecture, stand two sculptures, figures of a worker and a peasant. This symbolizes the creative labor of the working class and the laboring peasantry, the close alliance between the workers and peasants of Bulgaria. In the very center of the main pavilion is a huge portrait of Joseph Vissarionovich Stalin. By its side is a statue of the leader of the Bulgarian people, Georgi Dimitrov, and portraits of V. Kolarov and V. Cher-

venkov, the continuators of his great cause.

How varied is the creative labor of a free people! The exhibits of the agricultural section comprise new varieties of Bulgarian wheat, tomatoes, and fruit. They were cultivated by applying the advanced methods of Soviet Michurin agrobiology; most of them have come from the fields of Bulgaria's 2,000 agricultural co-operatives.

Here are the displays of the Bulgarian machine-and-tractor stations. These stations, created by the people's power, help to mechanize agriculture and lighten the labor of the peasants. Ninety-five machine-and-tractor stations are already functioning. A colorful poster bears the laconic inscription: "The machine-and-tractor stations are a guarantee for the successful reformation and development of agriculture."

Among the exhibits of the agricultural co-operatives, one's attention is drawn to the beautifully arranged corner of world-famous Bulgarian roses. In the center of Bulgaria, at the foothills of the Stara Planina range, stretches a most beautiful valley of roses, where attar of roses is prepared. About 2,000,000 rose petals are necessary for the preparation of one kilogram* of attar of roses.

The exhibition convincingly shows what tremendous strides have been made by the country's agriculture, what changes have come about in the Bulgarian village. More than 1,100 villages are supplied with electricity. Only 784 villages had electricity during the preceding 50 years. There were only 75 village motion picture installations in the country before the liberation of Bulgaria from the fascist yoke, whereas today 473 villages and communities have them.

The Bulgarian people are waging a stubborn struggle against droughts. A huge dam is being built on the river



CROWDS AT BULGARIAN EXHIBITION. Moscow views the many displays of machinery, goods and tools made in Bulgaria.

* 1 kilogram = 2.204 pounds.

Rositsa which will irrigate 500,000 decare* of land. A dam is being constructed on the Tundzha River which will irrigate 400,000 decare of the country's southern lands. Maps and photographs show the recently constructed gigantic water system which will irrigate the Belene and Svishchov lowlands. The USSR rendered tremendous aid to Bulgaria in the construction of this system by supplying machines and other equipment.

BULGARIA is being industrialized. Construction is going on everywhere: on the spurs of the Balkan range and on the vast plains, on the banks of rivers and the Black Sea, in the coal districts and on the fertile fields. Three hundred and seventy-three new industrial enterprises were put into operation in 1949 alone, and more than 100 have been reconstructed. Industrial output is growing. The prewar level of industrial production has already been surpassed 2.5 times. New branches of production have been created.

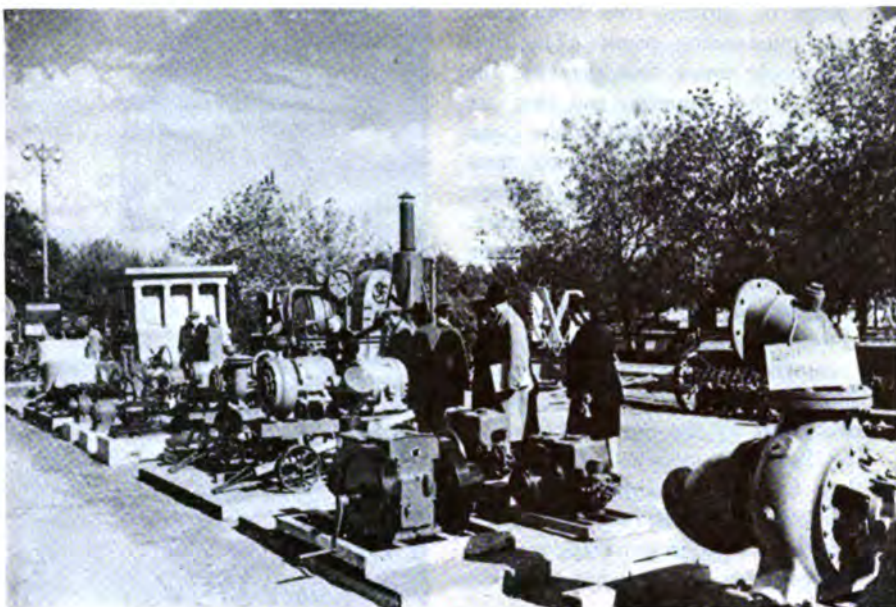
On display at the exhibition are machines and implements unknown to prewar Bulgaria: agricultural machines of the Georgi Dimitrov Factory, concrete mixers, machine tools, and electric motors. Some of the exhibits are so huge that they had to be placed in the open air alongside the pavilion.

The section of the pavilion displaying the produce of the Bulgarian textile industry is extremely interesting. The fabrics are of good quality and excellent designs. The heart of Bulgaria's textile industry — the city of Stalin (formerly Varna) — is being turned into an important industrial center.

THE pavilions of the exhibition also tell of the outstanding successes which have been achieved by the Bulgarian people in the development of culture.

Numerous stands reflect the achievements scored by the Bulgarian people in the field of science, art, physical culture and sports, health and education. Educational institutions, excluding higher and specialized schools, now number 9,500 and are attended by 1,000,000 persons. The higher educa-

* 1 decare = .2471 of an acre.



PUMPS ON EXHIBIT. The Bulgarian exhibition in Moscow included various kinds of machinery.

tional establishments attended by almost 40,000 students train specialists in 60 professions. Several thousand Bulgarian students are also studying in the Soviet Union and the people's democracies.

Bulgaria's achievement in the publishing field are widely represented at the exhibition. The best works of the Russian classics and world literature, works of Soviet authors, Marxist-Leninist literature, particularly translations of the latest Soviet editions of the works of

V. I. Lenin and J. V. Stalin, have been published in the Bulgarian language in editions previously unknown in this country.

ON leaving the exhibition one experiences sincere joy at the successes which the free Bulgarian people have achieved. This exhibition is a new striking demonstration of the peaceful creative labor of new Bulgaria, of the great force of the people's democratic system.



BULGARIAN DISPLAY IN MOSCOW. Produce of Bulgarian agricultural cooperatives are inspected by Soviet visitors to the hall.

Six years of selfless free labor have brought outstanding results. The Bulgarian people know that they are the masters of their country, and they are devoting all their strength to the cause of developing and consolidating their homeland. All the thoughts of the new Bulgaria are concentrated on peace. Vilko Chervenkov, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of Bulgaria, declared on behalf of the people: "Our people stand for peace, they fight for peace, they constitute the faithful and loyal detachment of the international army of peace headed by the Soviet Union."

The Bulgarian people are confident of their bright future, of the morrow. A guarantee of Bulgaria's independence and its further progress for the weal of the people, for peace throughout the world, lies in its alliance and fraternal co-operation with the USSR and the people's democracies.



AGRICULTURAL MACHINES. Bulgaria, with Soviet aid, now produces many types. These are from the G. Dimitrov Machine-Building Factory.

New Treacherous Act against the Interests Of the Yugoslav People

By M. Paromov
Master of Economic Sciences

LAST summer, the Yugoslav Skupština adopted a law repealing nationalization and transferring the industrial enterprises, railways, coal and ore mines, and other enterprises into the hands of so-called "labor collectives." The Tito fascist clique has thus taken a new step toward restoring capitalism in Yugoslavia.

Like his accomplices, Tito, a most bitter enemy of peace, democracy, and socialism, had never intended to build socialism in Yugoslavia. Having fraudulently seized power, the Tito gang was forced to introduce a number of democratic reforms against its will in order to hoodwink the working people and secure power to itself: it effected insignificant agrarian reforms, nationalized the banks, factories, and mills, and hypocritically announced freedom of speech, the press, assembly, and religion.

It is now perfectly obvious that Tito insolently deceived and betrayed his people even at the very beginning of his

"reformist" activities. The nationalized enterprises did not become the property of the people. The Yugoslav fascists utilized these enterprises for ruthless exploitation of the working class. From the sweat of the workers, who slaved 12 and 14 hours a day, they pumped out the funds for the extension and maintenance of the fascist army and the Rankovic police apparatus to suppress the people. Actually, the Yugoslav enterprises are the property of foreign monopolies. The whole of the country is subordinated to the imperialists, both economically and politically.

With the strengthening of Rankovic's fascist police apparatus, Tito's clique "modified" or directly abolished one reform after another. The results of the agrarian reform were nullified by a number of anti-democratic measures. Under cover of demagogic slogans about the "building of socialism in the village," the Titoites formed village "zadrugi" (co-operatives) which are

dominated by the rich. Laboring peasants have been forced into these "zadrugi" and ruthlessly exploited by the village capitalists.

Here is a typical example showing what these "zadrugi" are. The chairman of the "zadrugi" in the village of Kiezh-pole, Bosnia, is Vlajko Shilegovic, a village kulak and brother of a Tito general. His 100 hectares (247 acres) of land are tilled by the poor laborers free of charge. The income of Shilegovic, in money and kind, exceeds the income of all the 15 members of the "zadrugi" taken together. The unpopularity of these "zadrugi" among the peasants is seen very clearly in the intensive struggle waged by the Yugoslav peasants against the Tito regime. In the autumn of 1949 the peasants left a considerable part of the arable land unsowed, and in the spring of 1950 only 45 per cent of the land was sowed.

The liquidation of the nationalized enterprises opened broad possibilities to

the Tito clique for the further penetration of foreign capital into the economy of the country and paved the way for the complete restoration of capitalism in Yugoslavia. Fearing the direct indignation of the working class, the Yugoslav fascists did not venture full restoration of private ownership in industry by a single decree. Having actually abolished the nationalization of industry, the Tito clique effected this anti-democratic act under the guise of transferring the industrial enterprises into the hands of the so-called "labor collectives."

There is nothing new or original in this undertaking. The "labor collectives" are a stupid imitation of the "labor corporations" with which Mussolini in his time tried to deceive the Italian working people. These "corporations" were merely a camouflage of the imperialist essence of Italian fascism.

The criminal policy of the Tito fascist clique brought the economy of the country to a deadlock. The notorious five-year plan and the whole system of Tito's economic planning suffered complete fiasco. The majority of the Yugoslav enterprises have not fulfilled their reduced plans for 1949 by even 50 per cent.

Coal mining declined particularly sharply. The acute shortage of fuel is actually paralyzing all the branches of industry, primarily the electric power stations and railway transport. More than 200 industrial enterprises in Serbia alone worked at half capacity during the whole of last year. The situation has become still more aggravated in the current year.

Realizing that the timber, copper, lead, antimony, and other raw materials they are producing are going to the imperialist monopolies for next to nothing in order to prepare for a new world war, the workers are refusing to work and are hindering the fulfillment of the plans. The Yugoslav working people are fleeing wholesale from mines, factories, and mills. According to the admissions of the Titoites themselves more than 400,000 workers failed to turn up to work every day in but 1949 alone. At certain enterprises, particularly the ore mines working for export, from 500 to 1,000 persons left their work daily.

In their attempt to keep the workers in industry, the Titoites decided to conclude labor agreements between the

workers and administrations of enterprises. But according to official Yugoslav statistics, at the overwhelming majority of enterprises the agreements were concluded by no more than 15 to 30 per cent of the workers.

The peasants mobilized by force are also fleeing from the factories and mills, mines and timber yards. In Serbia, for example, of the 628,000 mobilized peasants, 430,000 have left work.

That the economy of Tito's Yugoslavia is being ruined is openly admitted by its patrons. British journals friendly to the Belgrade clique have been forced to admit that only more substantial aid on the part of the western countries can lead Yugoslavia's economy, which is at the very lowest ebb, out of its difficult situation.

Having acknowledged the failure of the so-called five-year plan for the economic development of Yugoslavia, the oberbutcher Tito himself declared that the leaders of Yugoslavia will have to give up many of the tasks undertaken by the five-year plan.

Under these circumstances the position of Tito's fascist clique is becoming more and more shaky in the country. In their attempt to secure power to the Belgrade rulers, the foreign monopolies are supplying the Tito gang with enormous loans. But these loans are neither helping to improve the economic posi-

tion of the country nor to raise the living standard of the people. The Titoites are spending the loan only for the aims that conform to the criminal plans of the imperialists. The loans are used primarily for the mining industry producing strategic raw materials — non-ferrous metals for the warmakers, and for the "modernization" of the million-strong Tito army.

Liquidation of the nationalized enterprises makes Yugoslavia's economy still more dependent upon the foreign monopolies. This means greater intensification of the exploitation of the working people and a lower living standard. The colonial regime which the Titoites have introduced in the country provides the best characterization of the forced labor system openly applied by the Belgrade clique. With the aid of Rankovic's janizaries, tens of thousands of persons are driven to hard labor in the mines and on military structures.

The anti-popular economic policy pursued by the Tito clique gives rise to ever greater indignation among the Yugoslav people. Since the nationalization of industry has been abolished, the Yugoslav working people are coming out more resolutely against the hated fascist regime. The number of soldiers and officers of the Yugoslav Army joining the active struggle against the Tito clique is likewise growing.

MOSCOW RADIO BROADCASTS IN ENGLISH

October 16—October 29

Radio programs in English are broadcast from Moscow to the United States on the following schedule:

All time used is Eastern Standard.

Daily morning programs are broadcast from 8:00 to 8:30 A.M. on the following bands: 17.84, 15.18, 11.96, and 11.82 megacycles.

Daily evening programs of news, political commentary, and sidelights on Soviet life are broadcast in two periods: from 6:20 P.M. to 7:30 P.M., and from 8:00 P.M. to 11 P.M. The evening programs may be heard on the following bands: 15.23, 15.18, 15.11, 11.96, 11.82, 11.71, and 9.69 megacycles.

All programs begin with the news and a review of the press. These are

followed by comment on Soviet or international subjects.

The following special features are included in the evening programs:

Mondays—programs for farmers.

Tuesdays—programs for youth.

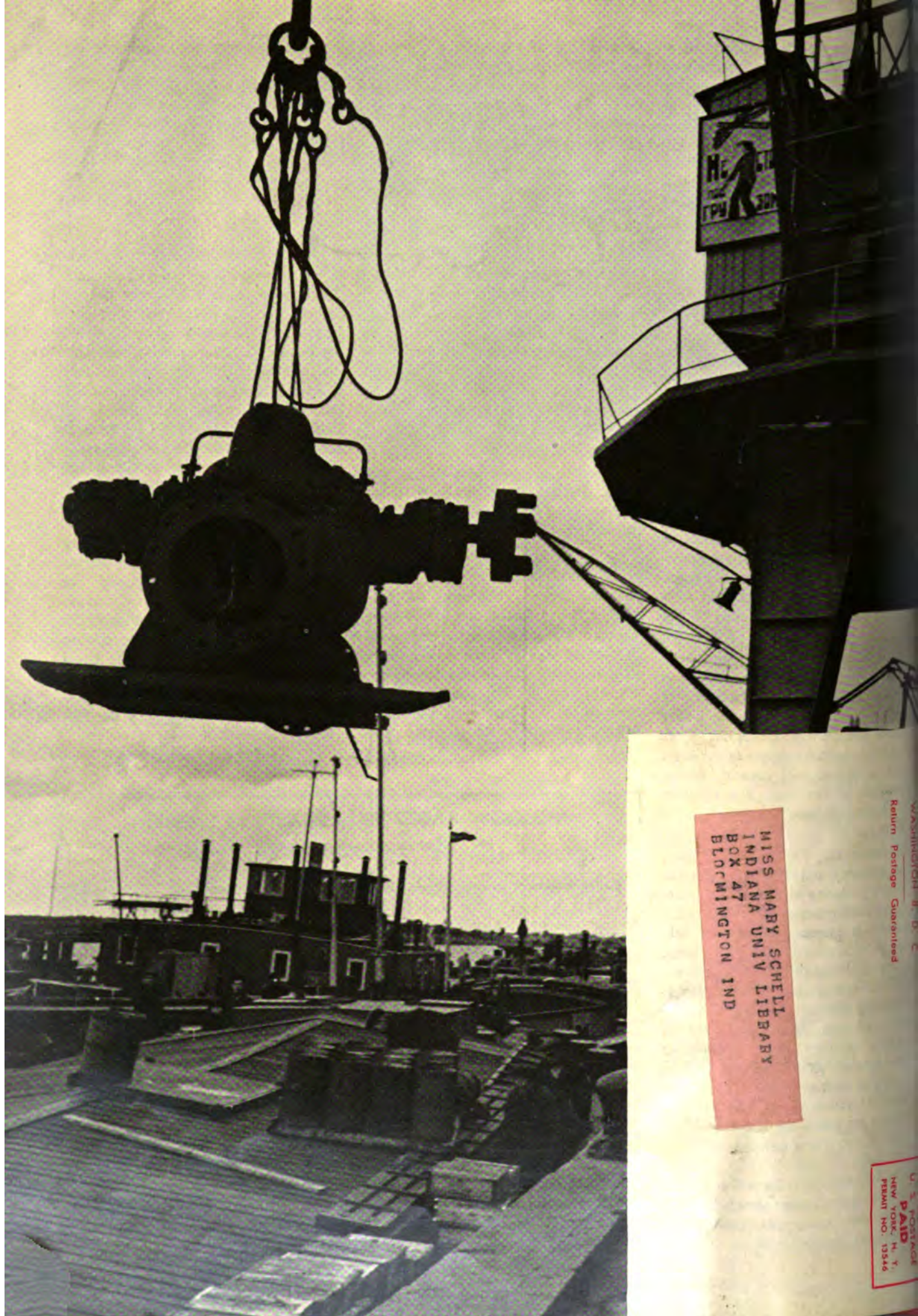
Wednesdays—scientific and cultural programs.

Thursdays—programs in Russian for American Slavs.

Fridays—literary and musical programs entitled: "In the Republics of the Land of the Soviets."

Saturdays—economic reviews, weekly sports reviews, replies to letters from listeners.

Sundays—concerts.



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THE COVER: FRONT: Soviet youth is typified by Ivan Dolgy, Young Communist League member and Stakhanovite, a notable worker at the Minsk Automobile Plant. He produces up to 250 per cent of quota. **BACK:** Dam at the Farkhad Hydroelectric Station, Syr-Darya River, Uzbek SSR.

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Exchange of Messages

On the First Anniversary of the People's Republic of China

MR. MAO TSE-TUNG,
CHAIRMAN OF THE CENTRAL PEOPLE'S GOVERNMENT
OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA,
PEKING.

I ask you, Mr. Chairman, to accept my friendly congratulations on the occasion of the First Anniversary of the People's Republic of China.

I wish to the great Chinese people and to you personally further success in the building of an independent people's democratic China.

J. STALIN

TO THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF
THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF CHINA

On the First Anniversary of the People's Republic of China the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union extends ardent greetings to the fraternal Communist Party of China — the inspirer and organizer of the national liberation struggle and of the great historic victories of the Chinese people.

We wish you new successes in the struggle for the further consolidation of the People's Republic of China for the cause of peace and democracy.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE,
COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE SOVIET UNION

MR. CHOU EN-LAI,
PRIME MINISTER OF THE STATE ADMINISTRATION COUNCIL
AND MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF THE
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA,
PEKING.

On the occasion of the First Anniversary of the foundation of the People's Republic of China, I ask you, Mr. Minister, to accept my sincere congratulations and wishes for strengthening the alliance and friendship between the peoples of our countries in the interest of general peace.

A. VYSHINSKY

GENERALISSIMO JOSEPH VISSARIONOVICH STALIN,
CHAIRMAN OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS OF THE USSR
Generalissimo Stalin:

On behalf of the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China and on behalf of the Chinese people, I ask you to accept sincere gratitude for your friendly congratulations and wishes on the occasion of the First Anniversary of the People's Republic of China.

MAO TSE-TUNG

October 9, 1950
Peking

OCTOBER 27, 1950

MR. A. Y. VYSHINSKY,

MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF THE USSR

I ask you, Mr. Minister, to accept my sincere gratitude for your friendly congratulations on the occasion of the First Anniversary of the People's Republic of China.

CHOU EN-LAI

October 9, 1950

Peking

Exchange of Messages

On the Second Anniversary of the Establishment of Diplomatic Relations Between the USSR and the Korean People's Democratic Republic

CHAIRMAN OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS OF THE USSR
GENERALISSIMO JOSEPH VISSARIONOVICH STALIN

Permit me to convey to you, much esteemed Generalissimo Stalin, and in your person to the entire Soviet people, sincere greetings and very best wishes on behalf of the Korean people, the Government of the Korean People's Democratic Republic, and from me personally on the occasion of the Second Anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Korean People's Democratic Republic and the USSR.

With warm gratitude the Korean people constantly feel the friendly support rendered by the Soviet Union to our

people in the struggle for the unification and independence of our Motherland.

The Korean people have achieved enormous successes in the development of our republic thanks to the disinterested aid of the Soviet Union under the agreement on economic and cultural co-operation concluded between both countries in March of last year.

The foreign policy of the Soviet Union, which is invariably fighting for democracy, freedom, and independence of large and small nations, strengthens in our people faith in the victorious conclusion of the sacred liberation war

against the American invaders and their lackey — the treacherous Syngman Rhee clique.

We know that in this war the support and sympathy of the peace-loving peoples throughout the world headed by the great Soviet Union is on the side of the Korean people.

On the day of the Second Anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between Korea and the Soviet Union, the Korean people wholeheartedly wish you, Generalissimo Stalin, many years of life and fruitful labor for the happiness of mankind, in the name of peace and freedom of peoples.

KIM IR SEN

CHAIRMAN OF THE CABINET OF MINISTERS OF THE
KOREAN PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

October 10, 1950
Phyongyang

CHAIRMAN OF THE CABINET OF MINISTERS OF THE
KOREAN PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC,
MR. KIM IR SEN
PHYONGYANG

I thank you, Mr. Chairman, for expressing kind feelings and wishes on the occasion of the Second Anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Korean People's Democratic Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

I wish the Korean people, heroically defending the independence of their country, successful completion of their many years' struggle for the creation of a united, independent, democratic Korea.

J. STALIN

Exchange of Messages

On the First Anniversary of the German Democratic Republic

MR. WILHELM PIECK,
PRESIDENT OF THE GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC,
BERLIN.

On the occasion of the First Anniversary of the foundation of the German Democratic Republic, I ask you, Mr. President, and in your person, all the German people, to accept on behalf of the Soviet people, of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, and on my own behalf friendly congratulations and the best wishes for further success in the political, economic, and cultural development of the Republic.

N. SHVERNIK

MR. OTTO GROTEWOHL,
PRIME MINISTER OF THE GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC,
BERLIN.

On the occasion of the national holiday — Republic Day — please accept, Mr. Prime Minister, my sincere congratulations to the German people, to the Government of the Republic, and to you personally, and my wishes for success in the building of a united, independent, democratic, peace-loving Germany.

J. STALIN.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE,
SOCIALIST UNITY PARTY OF GERMANY

On the First Anniversary of the German Democratic Republic, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union extends its ardent greetings to the Socialist Unity Party of Germany — the organizer and inspirer of the struggle of the German working class and of all the progressive forces of the German people for a united, democratic, peace-loving Germany.

We send wishes for new success in the economic and cultural advancement of the German Democratic Republic, in further strengthening the friendship between the German people and the peoples of the Soviet Union, in the struggle for the cause of peace, democracy and socialism and against the imperialist instigators of war.

Long live the Socialist Unity Party of Germany — the advanced detachment of German democracy!

CENTRAL COMMITTEE
COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE SOVIET UNION

MR. GEORG DERTINGER,
MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF THE GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC,
BERLIN.

On the occasion of the national holiday of the German people I ask you, Mr. Minister, to accept my hearty congratulations.

I express the conviction that the co-operation and friendship between the German and the Soviet peoples will in the future as well be developed and consolidated for the good of our countries, in the interest of general peace.

A. VYSHINSKY.

GENERALISSIMO J. V. STALIN,
CHAIRMAN OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS OF THE
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS
MOSCOW.

Allow me to express to you, on behalf of the peace-loving German people, of the Government of the German Democratic Republic, and on my own behalf, heartfelt gratitude for your sincere congratulations on the occasion of the national holiday of the German Democratic Republic.

The peace-loving forces of the German people will strengthen the struggle for a united, independent, democratic, peace-loving Germany, and in close friendship with the great Soviet Union — the mighty leader of the world camp of peace — they will make their contribution to the efforts to secure peace.

OTTO GROTEWOHL
PRIME MINISTER OF THE GERMAN
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

October 13, 1950

MR. N. SHVERNIK,
CHAIRMAN OF THE PRESIDUM OF THE
SUPREME SOVIET OF THE USSR
MOSCOW.

On behalf of the German Democratic Republic and of genuine democrats of the whole of Germany, I express to you and in your person to all the Soviet people heartfelt gratitude for the friendly congratulations in connection with the First Anniversary of the foundation of the German Democratic Republic. The German people are conscious of the fact that their successes in economic, cultural and political development have been achieved thanks to the heroic victories of the Soviet Army and the unselfish and magnanimous aid of the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

A year's existence of the German Democratic Republic has been utilized by the anti-imperialist forces in Germany for mobilizing, in accordance with the historic definitions of Generalissimo Stalin, the great potentialities inherent in the German people for establishing a united, independent, democratic, peace-loving Germany.

WILHELM PIECK
PRESIDENT OF THE GERMAN DEMOCRATIC
REPUBLIC

October 14, 1950

MR. A. VYSHINSKY,
MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF THE
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS
MOSCOW.

I ask you, Mr. Minister, to accept my most cordial gratitude for your congratulations on the occasion of the First Anniversary of the German Democratic Republic.

The foreign policy of the German Democratic Republic will in the future as well be directed toward strengthening still further the friendly relations with the mighty Soviet Union in order to sustain, in full conformity with the historic words of the great statesman, Stalin, the efforts to secure peace in Europe.

GEORG DERTINGER
MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF THE
GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

October 14, 1950



—Painting by Sergei Grigor'ev

"Admittance to the Young Communist League"

The Young Communist League Of the Soviet Union

By Boris Burkov

*Member of the Central Committee of the Lenin Young Communist League of
the Soviet Union*

THE word "Komsomol," an abbreviation of the name of the Young Communist League, has become an international term. It is a symbol of the unity of the advanced section of the democratic youth in every country. Born in the Soviet Union shortly after the Great October Socialist Revolution, this name is now known throughout the whole world.

Even in the early years of struggle against Russian tsarism, the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the leaders of the Party, Lenin and Stalin, devoted great attention to the education of the democratic youth, to the training of young reserves for the revolutionary party of the working class.

The future, said V. I. Lenin, belongs to the youth who will always follow the Party most readily to heroic struggle for the sake of a bright future for the working people. The youth, points out

J. V. Stalin, must carry on our banner to final victory; they are our hope.

Immediately after the victory of the October Revolution, the Communist Party of the Soviet Union took steps to create an independent organization of the revolutionary youth. Without independence, taught Lenin, the youth will not develop into real fighters for socialism. And the Komsomol did develop into such an organization. As far back as 1919, at its Eighth Congress, the Bolshevik Party clearly defined the task of the Komsomol as a school for educating young reserves upon which the Party could draw for new workers, honest, politically conscious, and fired by revolutionary fervor.

The Komsomol is the transmission belt connecting all the Soviet youth with the Party. It is from the Komsomol that the Party draws its reinforcements, through the Komsomol that it educates

the future Party and Government leaders, economic executives, numerous scientists, workers of art and culture. Through the Komsomol the Communist Party exerts constant influence upon the youth as a whole. In the ranks of the Komsomol the Party has educated millions of active builders of the communist society. Whereas at the time of its foundation, in October 1918, the Komsomol had only some thousands of members, it now constitutes an army of nearly 12,000,000. Twelve million militant, energetic, physically strong, morally integral, and optimistic young men and women is what the Komsomol of the Soviet Union represents.

The principal task of the Komsomol is the communist education of the youth, the education of Soviet youths and girls in the spirit of supreme fidelity to the great cause of communism.

Lenin and Stalin demanded of the Komsomol that it should assist the State in organizing the education of the youth, in promoting public education in general, and that the Komsomol members themselves should study patiently, persistently and stubbornly. One can become a Communist, said Lenin, only when one enriches his mind with the knowledge of all the wealth created by mankind. It is impossible to build communism in an illiterate country. The builders of the communist society must be educated people.

The working class, said J. V. Stalin at the Eighth Congress of the Komsomol, cannot become the real master of the country unless it extricates itself from cultural backwardness, unless it educates its own intelligentsia and masters science. In order to build, it is necessary to possess knowledge, and in order to possess knowledge, it is necessary to study, study, and study.

Even in the trying period in the life of the young Soviet Republic, Lenin urged the youth to study, and the Komsomol members did much to restore the normal work of the schools, to help the Communist Party in effecting the democratization of the higher schools, in attracting the working youth to the colleges.

The Soviet Republic was at that time confronted by the task of regenerating the country's national economy, of reorganizing industry, transport, and agriculture on the basis of modern technol-



HEROES OF THE "YOUNG GUARD." Statues of Ulyana Gromova (left) and Oleg Koshevoy (right), leaders of the Ukrainian "Young Guard" who sacrificed their lives in the struggle against the Nazis.

ogy, on the basis of advanced science, engineering, and electrification. Lenin and Stalin called for the transformation of Russia from an impoverished country into a rich, mighty power. In order to achieve this task the Komsomol had to direct its attention primarily to the education and training of the youth. This is the paramount task of the Komsomol.

At that time the Komsomol launched a mass campaign of the revolutionary youth for the mastery of science, and together with all the Soviet youth it played a prominent part in effecting the cultural revolution in our country. Hundreds of thousands of young men and women were sent directly by the Komsomol to study in the Workers' Faculties, colleges, and various courses. The working youth responded with tremendous enthusiasm to the appeal of the Bolshevik Party. During the first two Five-Year Plan periods alone, the country received 287,000 high-school and college-trained specialists sent to study by the Komsomol.

Hundreds of thousands of young people from the midst of the working class, the peasantry, and working intelligentsia received an education and joined the ranks of the intellectuals. They injected a stream of fresh blood into the intelli-

gentsia, in the words of J. V. Stalin. The Soviet intelligentsia now numbers more than 12,000,000 in its ranks. In 1949 alone, the country received half a million high-school and college-trained specialists in various fields of science, economy, and culture. The Soviet intelligentsia is in the main composed of those to whom in 1920, at the Third Congress of the Komsomol, V. I. Lenin addressed his appeal to master knowl-



YOUTH FOR PEACE. O. Poliakova, YCL member, speaks at a factory peace meeting.

edge, to learn how to build communism.

Guided by the precepts of Lenin and Stalin, the Komsomol is doing much to assist the State in carrying universal compulsory seven-year schooling into effect, in training all young students who now number about 38,000,000. The Komsomol sees to it that every child attends school. The Komsomol gives daily assistance to the Party and the Government in furthering the progress of the Soviet school, of public education as a whole.

Komsomol and Young Pioneer organizations exist in every school. The Young Pioneers of the Soviet Union now embrace more than 16,000,000 children. There are large Komsomol organizations in every higher school. The Central Committee, the regional and district committees, and the basic organizations of the Komsomol have done much to enable the youth whose studies were interrupted in the war years to complete their education in the evening schools for young workers and peasants. These schools were founded on the initiative of the Komsomol which received the wholehearted support of the Soviet Government. Hundreds of thousands of young people are now attending high schools. Millions of young workers, peasants, and intellectuals are constantly studying at different courses, study circles or independently. Hundreds of thousands of youths and girls are attending the labor reserve schools which are preparing skilled reinforcements for the working class. These schools have already trained many thousands of skilled workers.

All the training and education of the young generation of the USSR is inseparable from communist education. And the Komsomol plays a most prominent part in this matter. The Komsomol is called upon to educate the youth in the spirit of conscientious and disciplined labor, to be, as Lenin said, the shock brigade which lends a hand in every job that has to be done and displays its initiative everywhere. The purpose of all the training and education of Soviet youth is to imbue them with communist ethics.

The Komsomol of the Soviet Union teaches the youth to devote all its energy and strength to the common cause. Only by combining theory, knowledge, and science with practical work is it

possible to become a conscious and staunch builder of communism. Right from childhood the Soviet citizen is educated in the spirit of respect for labor. Labor molds the character of man in our country. Labor promotes development and hardens active, persistent, and educated people. Through participation in the common effort, the Soviet youth, under the leadership of the Party, passes through an excellent school. In the collective, as in their own families, the young generation learns the happiness of labor for the benefit of the people. And it is in the collective that the talents and abilities of the young man and woman have every opportunity for development.

It is generally known how much the Komsomol, all the Soviet youth has done to promote the economic development of their country. The fruitful labor of the Soviet youth under the prewar Stalin Five-Year Plans and in the postwar period represents a tremendous contribution to the common cause of building communism. Soviet youth, headed by the Komsomol, played an important part in the defense of their Motherland against the encroachments of foreign enemies. They won unfading glory in the Civil War and especially in the Great Patriotic War Against German fascism. More than 7,000,000 Komsomol members and former members were awarded government decorations during the war, and 7,000 were honored with the title of Hero of the Soviet Union.

Furthering the socialist competition



IN AGRICULTURE. Yelizaveta Chernyak and Anna Yakovleva hold the Order of Lenin for farming achievements.



IN INDUSTRY. The young Stakhanovite lathe operator A. N. Putilov has declared himself on "peace duty" and produces from 250 to 300 per cent of his quota.

movement, the Komsomol is now mobilizing the efforts of the youth for the realization of the new power and irrigation projects — the hydroelectric stations on the Volga and the Dnieper, and the Turkmenian, South Ukrainian and North Crimean Canals. Soviet youth is taking a most prominent part in the realization of the Stalin plan for transforming nature and the fulfillment of the postwar Five-Year Plan ahead of schedule. Millions of young workers have already completed their five-year production quotas ahead of schedule. The ranks of the numerous young innovators in production, famed throughout the country, are growing daily.

Communist education presupposes the eradication of nationalist survivals. The spirit of internationalism, said J. V. Stalin, must forever be present in the Komsomol. The Soviet youth has been educated in the spirit of deep respect for the peoples of all countries, in the spirit of solidarity with the struggle of these peoples against imperialism. The Soviet youth is an active member of the World Federation of Democratic Youth. By their conduct in the grim battle against the enemy and by their self-sacrificing labor for strengthening the might of their Motherland, the Soviet young men and women have shown how high they hold the banner of interna-

tionalism, fighting for peace and friendship among the nations.

Four government orders grace the banners of the Komsomol. This is an index of the high appreciation of the activities of the Komsomol which works under the direct leadership of the Bolshevik Party. The guidance of the Party is the most important, the main factor in the work of the Komsomol, for without this guidance the Komsomol would not have been in a position to fulfill its principal task — the education of the youth in the spirit of communism.



STUDENTS. A young intelligentsia has grown up in all the Soviet republics. This is Toshkent Conservatory.

A Young Soviet Worker Enters Industry

By G. Pakhomov

THREE years ago, after graduating from seven-year school, Pavel Sazonov, a young collective farmer, started work at the machine-and-tractor repair shop in his home village of Babai, near Kharkov. There he learned the trade of a fitter.

At the beginning of this year Sazonov chanced to visit the Kharkov Tractor Plant on business. This mammoth works with its many bright and spacious shops made an indelible impression on the youth. In the tool-and-die shop he saw hundreds of modern machine tools, entire lines of automatic machines which were skillfully and confidently operated by young workers. It was then that he felt drawn to work in the plant.

On leaving the plant he read at the gate a help-wanted poster announcing that the plant accepted for training novices who had a six or seven-year education. Sazonov inquired and learned that throughout the term of training, which is free of charge, the future workers draw a stipend of 300 rubles a month and that the plant's management provides them with dormitories.

Pavel Sazonov then decided that he wanted to become an industrial worker and told Kryazhin, the engineer in charge of the machine and tractor repair shops, of his plans.

"You have the right idea," Kryazhin said. "Although we need workers ourselves, we won't hold you back."

On arriving in Kharkov, Sazonov applied to the personnel department of the tractor plant. He was referred to inspector Bozhko who is in charge of hiring workers for the industrial shops.

Bozhko, who in the past worked as foreman in the assembly shop and is well experienced in production, advised Sazonov to start in the grinding shop.

"This shop has a grinding lathe section which needs workers. It will suit you too."

"How long is the term of training?"



HELP WANTED. Pavel Sazonov scans a poster near the entrance of the Kharkov Tractor Plant offering employment.

Sazonov asked.

"It is not definite. It all depends on how fast you can learn to operate the machine. Why don't you go over to the shop superintendent's assistant and find out all the details on the spot?"

Bozhko gave Sazonov a pass to enter the plant's grounds and sent him along to the shop. There he was first received by the foreman who showed him the grinding lathe, the type of parts it handles, and in turn asked Sazonov what kind of work he had done at the repair shop. Next the foreman brought him to engineer Mitin, the assistant shop superintendent.

"Well, how do you like our shop?" Mitin asked him.

"I like it."

"In that case start with us; we have fine workers who will be your teachers."

Mitin told Sazonov that before starting work he would have to take instruction in safety on the job, to learn the rules of handling equipment and keeping his bench in proper order.

"All this will come after you are officially hired," he said, and gave Sazonov a note to the personnel department, stating that he could be taken on as a lathe operator's apprentice.

Two days after arrival in Kharkov, Pavel Sazonov was hired and placed in a comfortable dormitory in the tractor workers' settlement. He was given not only lodging but also, for a nominal fee, a number of services, including the washing of laundry.



PERSONNEL OFFICE. Fyodor Lishak receives the young worker, tells him of the plant's output and conditions.



MEDICAL EXAMINATION. Young Sazonov undergoes a physical examination in the plant's polyclinic.

At this hostel, which is similar to those maintained by many Soviet industrial enterprises, young Sazonov met other youthful workers of the tractor plant, many of whom, like him, had recently come to the city from their native farms or villages. He quickly made new friends, learned about the social and cultural life centering around the factory, was invited to attend lectures and entertainments with the other young workers, and began in a very short time to feel completely at home in his new

surroundings and to take a keen interest in the life of the plant.

As soon as he reported to the shop Sazonov received work clothes, rubber gloves, and goggles. His training started with detailed instructions on the structure of the lathe he was to operate. He was shown the order in which his bench is to be kept, how to place the tools, how to use them, and to whom to turn in case something should go wrong. Next came detailed instructions on safety rules and the handling of elec-

tricity. The young worker was also told about elementary personal hygiene on the job.

Study of safety rules continued the next day also, but this time they were demonstrated in practice by Prokopchuk, the foreman of the section, in whose charge Sazonov was placed. Prokopchuk showed the newcomer the proper methods of handling the lathe.

And so a new life began at the plant for the young worker.



PLANT HOSTEL. Pavel Sazonov, now a worker, is assigned accommodations in the neat and pleasant hostel available to young workers employed at the Kharkov Tractor Plant.



ON THE JOB. Vladimir Samchenko, senior foreman, shows Sazonov the machine he will be taught to operate.

A Talented Young Daughter Of the Soviet People

By Vladimir Sappak

THE program of the concert at the Large Hall of the Moscow Conservatory on one recent evening was not altogether usual. Tatyana Nikolayeva, known to listeners in the Soviet Union and abroad as an excellent pianist — winner of the Johann Sebastian Bach Prize at an international contest, and of a prize at the contest of the World Festival of Democratic Youth in Prague — appeared this time not only as an executant, but as a composer. Besides the overture to the opera *Ruslan and Ludmilla* by Glinka and the *Fourth Symphony* by Tchaikovsky, included in the program dedicated to the opening of the 1950-1951 winter season was the *Concerto for Piano and Orchestra* by Tatyana Nikolayeva. The billboards carried the statement: "Played for the first time." This was the debut of the young composer.

After the final chords had died away and a friendly ovation broke out, after endless curtain calls when the young composer had to sit down again at the piano heaped with flowers and repeat the finale of the *Concerto*, it became clear that the debut had turned out magnificently, that Tatyana Nikolayeva had won truly great success.

"One must love his profession, his calling more than himself" — such was the first advice the eminent Russian pianist Alexander Goldenweizer gave his young pupil, the first precept he taught her. "Only through work — regular, persistent, fearless of difficulties — may one achieve the heights in art." So Tatyana Nikolayeva began to work. She studied splendidly; music came easily to her — freely and joyously. But this was not enough. Tatyana did not want to lock herself up in narrow musical interests. One could see her frequently at Moscow theaters, at art exhibitions. She read gluttonously.

At the age of 18 Tatyana Nikolayeva joined the Lenin Young Communist



AT THE CONSERVATORY. Tatyana Nikolayeva and her teacher, the distinguished musician Professor A. B. Goldenweizer.

League. That was in 1942, during the battles for Stalingrad. The young patriot wanted to serve the great cause, to help the front with everything that was in her power. She knew that her people appreciate and love art, so she played Tchaikovsky, Rachmaninov, and Beethoven in clubs, hospitals, and at recruiting stations. Soviet soldiers who but yesterday emerged from the heat of battle or

were to leave for the front on the morrow avidly listened to her playing.

Tatyana Nikolayeva studied simultaneously in two faculties: execution and composition. For excellence in her studies she was granted a Stalin Scholarship Stipend.

It was with particular enthusiasm and persistence that Tatyana Nikolayeva worked on the performance of Russian

compositions. She had always been fond of Russian music because of its depth, effluent folk-song elements, the great and boundless humane feelings expressed in it. In 1945 the Moscow Philharmonic announced a contest for the best renderings of Scriabin's works, and Tatyana Nikolayeva won the first prize. This was the young pianist's first important success.

Two years later Tatyana Nikolayeva was graduated from the Conservatory (piano faculty) with brilliant marks. On the marble slab bearing the names of outstanding graduates of the Moscow Conservatory, where in gold letters the names of Scriabin and Rachmaninov, Goldenweizer and Oborin, and many other superb Russian musicians are engraved — now appeared the name of the 23-year-old Tatyana Nikolayeva. She remained at the Conservatory as a post-graduate student to perfect her playing technique, and at the same time she continued her studies in composition.

This is about the time that Tatyana Nikolayeva went abroad for the first time. At the music competition held during the World Festival of Democratic Youth in Prague she won the second prize, the first prize having been won by Arnold Kaplan, also a representative of the Soviet Union.

In Leipzig, at the International Contest for the Bach Prize, Tatyana Niko-



COMPOSING. Nikolayeva at the piano.

layeva was awarded first prize. She played brilliantly a very difficult all-Bach concert program. And at the end of her performance, when it was suggested that she choose any of the 48 preludes and fugues of Bach, Nikolayeva left the choice to the jury, saying that she was prepared to play any of these works. Very few pianists in the world have in their repertoires all the preludes and fugues of Bach comprising the famous *Well-Tempered Clavichord* (*Das Wohltemperirte Klavier*). Tatyana Ni-

kolayeva got 24½ points out of a possible 25 — such were the results of the secret voting of the jury.

Her victory in Leipzig was not fortuitous. And, of course, it was not conditioned only by the marvelous natural gifts of the artist. This was a triumph for the whole Soviet school of the piano whose roots lead to the great realistic traditions of Taneyev, Rachmaninov, Igumnov, Goldenweizer . . . Moreover, this was a triumph for the lofty principles of Soviet aesthetics — the aesthetics of socialist realism. In Tatyana Nikolayeva's playing, as in that of other Soviet musicians, Johann Sebastian Bach stood before the listeners as a profound national composer, as a great humanist.

Composer Tatyana Nikolayeva is now working on the symphonic poem *Legend of Danko*. Who does not know the charming romantic story by Maxim Gorky about a youth who tore the heart out of his breast, flaming with his great love for the people, and held it aloft like a torch! Thus he led people out of the terrible dark forest into the light, the sunshine. What a stirring, noble theme for the creation of a truly magnificent composition!

The Motherland — the land of the Great October — reared Tatyana Nikolayeva. It was she, the Motherland, that made out of a girl from a small Russian town a great and intelligent musician.

A Peasant Girl Finds a New Life As a Soviet Citizen

By N. Shumilo
Ukrainian Writer

GAFIA Zvarich is 21 years old. When the Soviet Army liberated Transcarpathia from the fascists, she was in her 17th year. And during the years following the victory of Soviet power in Transcarpathia, this ordinary peasant girl's life has changed fabulously.

Gafia often recalls the old hard life of her native village, remote Zubovka in the mountains, her difficult childhood, the first joyless years of her

youth. How recent all this was! The family was extremely poor. In this picturesque mountain spot the peasants lived in frightful poverty. The young people strove to leave the village, to go anywhere, in order to escape the constant starvation. But there was in fact no place to go. All around was fascist lawlessness, slavery, and concentration camps. Everybody hoped for the coming of the Soviet Army. The echo of Stalingrad also reached these mountains. Stalin's

name was pronounced in whispers, like a password; it strengthened in the people their faith in a new bright life, which they felt sure would come.

The Soviet Army brought freedom with it. The most daring hopes of the Transcarpathian toilers came true as they joined the fraternal family of Soviet peoples.

Newspapers appeared in the village, and Gafia never missed one. Before her unfolded a new, wonderful life. The

newspapers wrote a great deal about kolkhozes (collective farms) and about the happy and prosperous life of the kolkhozniks (collective farmers). Since in her own Zubovka village there was as yet no kolkhoz, Gafia decided to join the one in Mukachevo, which was one of the first in Transcarpathia. Her application was accepted, and before long the kolkhoz board appointed her head of a team of seven girls, charged with the care of a six-hectare* plot.

"Now, girls," Gafia said, "it's up to us to show what we can do. Let's produce a crop of potatoes the like of which Transcarpathia has never seen."

One girl remarked:

"But our field is hilly, and the soil sandy . . ."

"That shouldn't stop us. We'll do what other kolkhozniks have done — We'll nourish our soil with everything it needs, and it will yield us the returns we want. Our agronomist will help us."

Gafia's determination and readiness to surmount any obstacles inspired the girls, and they ardently applied themselves to the job.

A year of intense creative labor passed and brought with it many joys. Gafia joined the Young Communist League. Her team raised 50,000 kilograms† of potatoes per hectare. This was an excellent crop.

Their confidence in their own strength grew, and an ardent desire arose in them to push ahead and achieve yields which formerly they could not even dream of.

When the kolkhoz bookkeeper informed Gafia how much was due her for the work she had put in on the collective farm, she at first refused to believe him — several thousand rubles in cash, large quantities of grain, potatoes, fruit, and wine. Was it possible that she alone had earned so much? On such an income a large family could live a whole year in plenty.

Gafia bought herself new clothes and shoes, dressed as for a holiday, and with kolkhoz horses took her earned products to her home in Zubovka. The other Zubovka girls followed suit. Thus they came to their village with a whole train

of heavily-laden carts carrying the fruits of kolkhoz production. A better argument for the kolkhoz system could hardly be conceived.

In the evening, Gafia went to the recently-opened club where a teacher was lecturing to the peasants on the subject *What the Soviet Power Has Given Us*. Gafia was still shy about speaking at meetings, but now, moved by her own experience, she overcame her embarrassment and delivered a stirring speech. She told about herself, about her friends, about the Dimitrov Kolkhoz, about Penchev's team which raised an unprecedented grain crop of more than 20,000 kilograms per hectare, and, lastly, about how much money and produce she received for her work in the kolkhoz.

"It is the Soviet power which gave us kolkhozes and our joyous life, which appreciates the peasant's toil and has lightened it. Join the kolkhoz, good people, and you will learn what real life is."

For obtaining a bumper harvest in 1947, a group of collective farmers were decorated with orders and medals of merit, and among them Gafia Zvarich with the Medal For Valiant Labor.

In 1948, Gafia Zvarich's team achieved a still higher yield — 53,800 kilograms of potatoes per hectare. All the other teams, too, made a fine showing. The people worked well and with great enthusiasm. And the results achieved by the Dimitrovites surpassed all expectations. Their services to their country were marked by high awards. Seven kolkhozniks, including Gafia Zvarich, were honored with the high distinction of being named Hero of Socialist Labor. When she learned of this she wept with happiness. Her friends congratulated her, but she replied:

"It is to you and your work, to our whole team, our entire kolkhoz that the reward belongs."

Gafia Zvarich, the ordinary girl from Transcarpathia, has become a renowned figure in the Soviet land. The future is filled with the promise of continued good living.

She has decided to continue her education. The peasant girl who a few years ago had no opportunity for study is planning on going to college. The Young Communist League is helping

her with her preparatory work, and the time when she will be ready to pass her entrance examinations is not far off. All roads of life are open to her.

"What but recently we only heard of as remote and unattainable," she said, "has now become a reality. Thanks to the Soviet power, thanks to the great Stalin for the happiness and honor that the Soviet power brings to the common folk!"

Gafia Zvarich has been to Moscow twice. The first time she had the honor to be sent from Transcarpathia to the USSR Conference for Peace. Her second visit to the capital left an indelible impression of joy in her heart: she attended the celebrations in honor of J. V. Stalin's 70th birthday.

Many lofty thoughts and emotions filled her soul. With tremendous force there arose in her the feeling that her life belonged to the people and that she, a member of the Young Communist League, was taking part in carrying out the great historic tasks of her generation, which is destined to complete the building of the communist society. Therefore her account of the great leader, of the celebrations in his honor, and of the nation-wide joy that attended them was so heartfelt that a great and sincere emotion swept everyone listening to her.

"I have seen Comrade Stalin! I stood in the Bolshoi Theater, and, enthusiastically applauding, could not take my eyes off him. And he stood before us and also applauded. He greeted us. 'Do you see me, dear father? Me, the girl from Transcarpathia?' I asked mentally. And I knew that he saw us all, knew our thoughts, and had faith in our strength. The next day we attended a reception in the Kremlin. I was happy to be seated not far from Comrade Stalin and again I could not take my eyes off him. When we raised our glasses to his health, I said: 'Live many long years, our beloved, dear father.' I raised my glass in the name of all Transcarpathian kolkhozniks whom he has shown the road to happiness. Stalin's life is our life, our happiness, our future. Our sense of gratitude to him can only be expressed by unstinting labor and bumper harvests!"

"By abundance we shall hasten the triumph of communism!"

* 1 hectare = 2.471 acres.

† 1 kilogram = 2.2 pounds.

New Cadres of the Soviet Working Class Trained According to Plan

By P. Moskatov

Deputy Minister of Labor Reserves of the USSR

THE great advantages of the socialist system—public ownership of the instruments and means of production, planned organization of the economy, and payment for labor in conformity with its quantity and quality — have ensured uninterrupted growth of the national economy of the USSR, accompanied by a steady numerical growth of the working class. Soviet people do not know what crises and unemployment are, for the socialist economy develops on the basis of unified, scientifically-elaborated plans approved by the Soviet Government. Production is carried on not for the sake of extracting profits but for the sake of meeting the requirements of the people, and it is constantly being expanded. Accordingly, the increase in the number of workers engaged in the national economy of the USSR takes place according to system, not spontaneously but in an organized fashion. When formulating the national-

economic development programs under the state plans, the Soviet Government at the same time plans the increase in the number of workers, as well as the training of a constant reserve of labor power for industry.

The Communist Party and the Soviet Government have always displayed daily concern for the working class, for the shaping and educating of the working class. The leader of the Soviet people, J. V. Stalin, has repeatedly emphasized that under the conditions of socialist society there cannot be an indifferent attitude toward the manner in which the working class is replenished, and that the working class of the Soviet Union must stand on a high level in political, intellectual and technological respects.

On October 2, 1940, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR published an edict "On the State Labor Reserves of the USSR," which has play-

ed an outstanding role in solving the problem of planned training of new cadres of workers on a country-wide scale.

"In our country," the edict declared, "unemployment has been totally eliminated and poverty and ruin in village and town have been abolished forever, in view of which we do not have people forced to beg for jobs at factories and mills, thereby spontaneously forming a constant reserve of labor power for industry. Under these conditions, the State is faced with the task of organized training of new workers from among the urban and collective farm youth, and the creation of the necessary labor reserves for industry."

In fulfillment of this edict of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, there was built up in the Soviet land in a brief time a broad network of vocational schools — trade, railway and industrial-training schools — called upon to train new skilled workers for industry, the transportation services and the building trades from among the urban and collective-farm youth.

With the establishment of the labor reserves schools the young people of the Soviet land received unprecedented opportunities for mastering any trade, for attaining any level of knowledge, for developing their abilities and creative initiative.

The trade schools of the USSR train skilled metal-workers and metallurgists, workers of the chemical, mining and oil industries and workers of other skilled trades, as well as skilled workers for marine and river shipping and the communications services. The term of instruction in the trade schools is two years.

The railway schools, which also have a two-year course of study, train skilled workers for the railways — assistant locomotive engineers, locomotive and car mechanics, boilermakers, leaders of



MACHINE-BUILDING SCHOOL. Trainees in the Novo-Kramatorsk Heavy Machine-Building Plant in the Ukraine get a thorough education.



STUDYING METALS. Valeri Bakhtinov (left) and Kazimir Dementiev work in a laboratory on the technology of metals.

line repair crews and workers of other skilled trades.

The industrial-training schools have a six-month course of instruction. They train workers for the most widely-used trades, primarily for the coal, ore-mining, metallurgical and oil industries, and the building trades.

The Soviet Government appropriates vast sums from the State Budget for the instruction and training of skilled workers under the auspices of the Ministry of Labor Reserves of the USSR.

All the labor reserve schools have splendid workshops equipped with the necessary tools, machinery and apparatus. They are staffed with highly-qualified teachers and instructors. The studies are conducted according to a program that combines practical training with a theoretical grounding.

The pupils of the industrial-training and trade schools are entirely supported by the State. Tuition is free, and their board, clothing, lodging and cultural facilities are all provided at the expense of the State. Upon completion of the course of study the trainees receive employment at enterprises in accordance with their trade and skill, at the regular rates of pay. At the same time, in a number of branches of the national economy of the USSR (the coal, metallurgical and building industries) the young graduates of the labor reserve schools are set lowered output programs during the first few months of

their work, although their pay is not lowered.

The implementation of this rational and well-organized system of vocational training and all-around education of the youth, the system of the State Labor Reserves of the USSR, was a new step forward in the planned training and distribution of skilled workers for the national economy.

The leader of the Soviet people, J. V. Stalin, has said that the unprecedented feats of labor performed by the Soviet women and the glorious Soviet youth



INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL. The Moscow Kaliber Plant maintains this one to train young people for jobs.

who, during the war, bore the main burden of the work at factories and mills, on collective farms and state farms, will go down in history forever. This high appraisal by Joseph Stalin of course includes the graduates of the trade and industrial-training schools, whose labor was a part of the common effort of the heroic Soviet people during the years of the Great Patriotic War.

In the course of fulfillment of the postwar Five-Year Plan, the Soviet Government has directed the activity of the State Labor Reserves of the USSR in conformity with the growing demands of the national economy. For example, on instructions from the Government of the USSR, in 1948-1949 the training of labor reserves for the coal and ore-mining industries and mine construction was sharply increased. Schools of a new type — mining industry schools with varying terms of study — were established to train young workers for these fields. Seven-year mining technical schools were set up to train mining technicians from among the sons and daughters of veteran miners.

Since its inception the State Labor Reserves system has trained and sent into industry, the transportation services and the building trades more than 5,000,000 skilled young workers. Tens of thousands of former trade school trainees have become Stakhanovites, innovators in production. Many of them have won country-wide renown thanks to their rationalization proposals and improvements in work methods.

The Labor Reserves system actualized in the USSR is a product of the socialist organization of the economy and a real embodiment of the inviolable rights of the Soviet citizen to work and to an education, rights which are guaranteed by the great Stalin Constitution and are ensured by the entire material might of the Soviet State. Soviet young men and women embark upon their life as workers armed with advanced theoretical knowledge and practical skill acquired with the assistance of the State and at the expense of the State. The young generation of the working class looks boldly to the future. It is guaranteed against crises and unemployment. It is always ensured the opportunity to study and work and, together with the entire Soviet people, to build the magnificent edifice of communism.

Tajik, Uzbek, and Turkmen Republics Mark Anniversaries



Tajik Soviet Socialist Republic

Formed as an Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic October 14, 1924

THE victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution in Russia opened a new epoch in the life of the Tajik people. Having received the right of self-determination for the first time in their age-old history, the Tajik people united into a single national state.

Today Tajikistan is a blossoming Soviet republic, a genuine beacon of socialism in the East.

Prior to the advent of Soviet power there was no industry worth mentioning in Tajikistan. There were only a few dozen workers employed in the semi-handicraft enterprises for raw-cotton cleaning and fruit drying.

A large-scale industry has been developed in Soviet Tajikistan: oil, mining, textile, food, and light industry. Among the scores of newly constructed factories and plants are such large, first-class enterprises as a silk mill and cannery in Leninabad, a textile mill, shoe and clothing factories in Stalinabad, a cotton-cleaning mill in Kurgan Tyube, and many others.

Tens of thousands of skilled workers and engineers are at present working in the enterprises of Soviet Tajikistan.

The Soviet State allocates huge funds for the development of industry in the Tajik SSR. In the course of the First Five-Year Plan (1928-1932) 82,000,000 rubles were expended for this purpose; in the Second Five-Year Plan (1933-1937), 195,000,000 rubles; in the period from 1938 to 1941, 323,000,000 rubles. Great investments in industry were also made in the postwar Five-Year Plan period. Today the republic's industry produces more than one and



FRIENDLY TALK. M. Shagodayev (left) President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Tajik SSR, conferring with collective farmers K. Sardarov and S. Khalikov.

one-half times more than before the war.

Highly mechanized collective agriculture is thriving in Tajikistan. The Soviet State has supplied the Tajik collective farms with a large number of tractors, agricultural machines, and mineral fertilizers. Thanks to this, the sown area and the crop yield are constantly growing. For example, the area under cotton increased four times during the years of Soviet power, and the cotton harvest, five and one-half times. Tajikistan attained first place in the USSR in cotton yield per acre and second place in the gross harvest of this crop. The grain

crop yield has increased and cattle-raising has expanded. Sericulture, horticulture, and viticulture were developed on a broad scale.

The agricultural institute, agricultural and zoo-veterinary technical schools, as well as seven specialized schools (a training school for leading collective farm cadres, a school for mechanization, an agronomical school, etc.) train specialists for the socialist agriculture of the Tajik SSR.

A mighty irrigation system, constructed with the benefit of modern technology, has been created in Tajikistan during the years of Soviet power. With the

extensive aid rendered by the Government of the USSR, the Uzbek and Tajik people built the Great Fergana Canal, named in honor of J. V. Stalin. The Vakhsh irrigation system, the largest in the Tajik SSR, which converted the Vakhsh Valley from desert land into the chief base of fine-staple cotton, was erected. The Hissar Canal irrigates the cotton plantations of the Hissar Valley.

The total length of the irrigation network in the Tajik SSR is more than 19,000 miles.

The appearance of the towns and villages of Tajikistan has changed. In place of the small village of Dyushambe, a new socialist city, Stalinabad, the capital of the Tajik SSR, grew up in a short period of time.

During 1949 alone, more than 5,000,000 rubles were expended on improvements effected in Stalinabad. Architectural ensembles of handsome buildings appeared in the city; the streets are paved and lined with greenery.

Stalinabad of today has many higher educational institutions, theaters, and large industrial enterprises. It is the center of the cultural and political life of the republic.

Such cities as Kurgan Tyube, Kulyab, Regar, Kanibadam, and others, have been practically built up anew.

The collective farm villages have changed beyond recognition. The collective farmers of Tajikistan built 20,000 modern houses during the past year alone.



LEADING FARMERS. Heroes of Socialist Labor M. Giyayev and H. Mukhmadaminov are notable Tajik cotton farmers.

An exceptionally great achievement of Soviet power is the emancipation of the Tajik woman. At the present time there is not a single branch of the economy or culture in the Tajik SSR in which the Tajik woman does not play an active role. Ninety-five Tajik women are deputies to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR or to the Supreme Soviet of the Tajik SSR. Four thousand and five women are deputies to the local Soviets. The high distinction of being named Hero of Socialist Labor has been conferred upon 44 women for selfless labor in the collective farm fields. Thousands

of Tajik women have been awarded orders and medals of the Soviet Union. There are Doctors and Masters of Science, writers, engineers, agronomists, physicians, and teachers among the Tajik women.

It was after the October Revolution that culture became accessible to the broad masses of the Tajik people.

In prerevolutionary Tajikistan there were 10 religious schools, attended by 369 children of officials, mullahs, and their like. In the current year alone, more than 130 new schools were built in Soviet Tajikistan, and altogether in the republic there are 3,000 general schools and 40 higher and specialized secondary schools. The Tajik branch of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR and the scientific-research institutes of the republic have a staff of several hundred scientific workers.

Thirteen theaters and more than 200 motion picture installations and 540 public libraries function in the Tajik SSR.

Compared with prerevolutionary times, the number of doctors has increased 78 times.

During the period of Soviet power a national intelligentsia has been created in the republic. The Tajik people now have their own scientists, writers, engineers, teachers, agronomists, doctors, artists, etc.

Tajik literature has a history dating back more than a thousand years. The whole world knows the names of Rudagi and Firdousi, the founders of Tajik classical literature. In Soviet years Tajik literature has attained new tremendous successes. The works of the oldest writer of Tajikistan, Sadriddin Aini, enjoy exceptional popularity among the Tajik people. Sadriddin Aini is the author of a number of novels (*Odina, Dokhunda, Slaves, The Executioners of Bukhara*, etc.). For a cycle of poems on India, the talented Tajik poet Mirzo Tursun-Zade was awarded a Stalin Prize. Among the talented Tajik writers are the popular poet Mirsaid Mirshakar, the novelist Djalol Ikrami and others.

The Tajik writers learn from the best representatives of Russian classical and Soviet literature. The Festival of Tajik Literature, which took place in Moscow at the end of last year, was a demonstration of the indissoluble friendship of the Tajik and Russian people.



MOBILE CLINIC. Remote rural areas are served by dispensaries like this. Medical care is free and universal in all areas of the USSR.

Turkmen Soviet Socialist Republic

Formed October 27, 1924

THE Turkmen Soviet Socialist Republic is situated in the extreme south of the Soviet Union, on the borders of Iran and Afghanistan.

After the victory of the Revolution in Russia, the Turkmenian people received independent statehood, and thanks to the daily aid of the great Russian people and of the other fraternal peoples of the Soviet Union, Turkmenia eliminated within a short time its age-old backwardness and developed into a thriving socialist republic with flourishing industry and agriculture.

Industry in prerevolutionary Turkmenia was based on handicrafts where hand labor was predominant. There were less than 3,000 workers.

The Turkmenian people had to build up a modern large-scale industry from next to nothing, and this was accomplished under the leadership of the Communist Party. More than 1,500,000,000 rubles was invested in industry in the republic under the prewar Stalin Five-Year Plans, and 352 industrial enterprises were built or completely reconstructed as a result. Turkmenia has built up oil, chemical, textile, silk reeling, polygraphic, building materials, food, and meat and dairy industries. The best sulphate in the world is quarried in the Turkmenian SSR from deposits tapped for the first time in the Soviet period.

The development of industry has led to the growth of the young working class. Turkmenia now has tens of thousands of workers.

A powerful impact to the development of agriculture was supplied by collectivization, which brought prosperity to the peasants of Turkmenia.

Immediately after the peasants began to unite into collective farms, the use of tractors and agricultural machines began. In the current year 95.8 per cent of the total area under cotton was plowed with tractors. Machines are also used for harvesting cotton.

The cultivated area of the republic has nearly doubled in Soviet years, and



TURKMEN FARM WOMEN. Before the Revolution, Turkmen women were completely illiterate. Today education is universal. The women shown are testing cotton in a farm laboratory.

there has been a considerable increase in the yields of all the crops. The cotton yield has reached five tons per hectare* and even more. The production of long-staple varieties of cotton is being especially promoted in the Turkmen SSR.

Noteworthy headway has been made in livestock farming, which is a leading branch of the republic's agriculture. The cattle herd has nearly doubled in the past 10 years. The progress of caracul breeding has been especially rapid. The Turkmenian caracul sheep yields the best caracul skin in the world. The number of thoroughbred Akhal-Tekin horses, distinguished by their speed and endurance, is also growing rapidly.

Sericulture has likewise been developed on a large scale in the Soviet period. Year after year, the establishments of Turkmenian sericulturists have headed all those in the USSR with respect to yield of cocoons.

Other branches of collective farm

production — grain growing, horticulture and viticulture — likewise have important achievements to their credit.

In order to assist the collective farmers of Turkmenia, the Soviet Government opened scores of machine-and-tractor stations in the republic, as well as a vast chain of experimental stations and veterinary services.

Thousands of leading representatives of the socialist agriculture of the Turkmen SSR — collective farmers, shepherds, livestock specialists, and others — have been awarded Soviet government decorations, and the proud title of Hero of Socialist Labor has been conferred upon more than 130 collective farmers.

One thousand seven hundred hydro-technical structures have been built in the Turkmen SSR in the Soviet period; all the irrigation systems have been rebuilt and expanded. New canals and reservoirs have converted desert tracts into blossoming orchards and fields. Dredges and other machines have re-

* 1 hectare = 2.471 acres.

lieved the peasants of the arduous labor of cleaning the irrigation systems.

A very vivid expression of the concern of the Communist Party and the Soviet Government for the prosperity of the Turkmen SSR is contained in the latest decision on the construction of the Main Turkmenian Canal from the Amu-Darya to Krasnovodsk on the Caspian Sea. Three hydroelectric stations are to be built at the same time. The canal will have a length of 1,100 kilometers.* It will make it possible to irrigate and reclaim for agriculture more than 1,300,000 hectares of fertile land and to bring water to 7,000,000 hectares of pastures in the Kara-Kum Desert. Cotton cultivation will be promoted on a particularly large scale in the new areas, with a result that the republic will effect a seven- to eightfold increase in the production of cotton.

The construction of this colossal canal will bring about an unprecedentedly high level of economic progress and prosperity to Turkmenia. The canal is due to be put into operation in 1957. The State allocates tremendous funds for financing its construction.

The entire population of the republic — workers and collective farmers, scientists and art workers — express their deep gratitude to the leader of the peoples, J. V. Stalin, whose initiative is responsible for this great undertaking of communism, for his solicitude for Turkmenia.

* 1 kilometer—.621 of a mile.



SCIENTIFIC EXPEDITION. Science has flourished in the Central Asiatic republics. Scientific workers of the Repetek Desert Station studying vegetation in the Turkmen desert.



GOVERNMENT HOUSE. Facade of the building of the Supreme Soviet and Council of Ministers of the Turkmen SSR.

Economic progress goes hand in hand with the cultural advancement of the Turkmenian people.

Only one out of 100 persons could read and write in old Turkmenia. Today Soviet Turkmenia is a country of universal literacy, a country with a high level of culture.

More than 200,000 children are studying in their native language in the elementary and secondary schools of the republic. The law on compulsory universal seven-year schooling of children (who are taught free of charge) is in force throughout the republic. Turk-

menia has six institutions of higher learning and 39 specialized secondary schools with a total attendance of 10,000. Many young men and women of Turkmenia are attending colleges in Moscow, Leningrad, Baku, and Tashkent.

The Soviet Government has emancipated Turkmenian women from age-old bondage.

The women of Turkmenia — as in all the other republics of the USSR — enjoy equal rights with men in every field of political, economic, and cultural endeavor. Women comprise 43 per cent of all the workers in the republic's industry. Women receive equal pay with men for equal work.

Many women collective farmers have won renown throughout the republic as experts in boosting the crop yields. There are 25 women collective farmers among the Heroes of Socialist Labor. More than 800 women of the republic are employed as chairmen of collective farms, farm managers, or farm brigade leaders.

Seventy per cent of the workers in the health services are women, and 1,000 Turkmenian women are employed as schoolteachers.

There are seven Turkmenian women among the deputies to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. Seventy-two women are deputies to the Supreme Soviet of the Turkmen SSR, and 3,473 women are deputies to the local Soviets.

Remarkable progress has been achieved by the young Turkmenian science. The Turkmenian branch of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR founded in 1940 has developed into a truly scientific center which assists in the solution of important national economic problems. The scientists of Turkmenia are actively co-operating in the solution of the problems connected with the construction of the Main Turkmenian Canal.

Hundreds of scientific workers, among them 140 with Doctor of Science or Master of Science degrees, are conducting research in the branch of the Academy and in the scientific institutes of the republic.

More than 6,500 doctors and other trained medical workers are employed in the medical services catering to the population of the Turkmen SSR. The working people have at their service

1,735 medical institutions — hospitals, polyclinics, dispensaries — where skilled medical assistance is available free of charge. There are a number of excellent health resorts in the republic: a balneological one at Archman, mud baths at Molla-Kara, and climatic re-

sorts at Firyuza and Bairam-Ali. Thousands of working people go there every year for rest and cures.

The Turkmenian theater and cinema were born in the Soviet period, when dramatic theaters, an opera and ballet theater, a theater of the young spectator

and a philharmonic society were founded in the republic. The Turkmenian people have educated national actors, playwrights, artists, and musicians. The film studio in Ashkhabad, the capital of the Turkmen SSR, has produced a number of interesting films.

Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic

Formed October 27, 1924

THE Uzbek SSR is one of the 16 equal sovereign republics comprising the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. It was founded in 1924.

Never before did the Uzbek people have their own sovereign state. The October Revolution opened the road for the reunion of the Uzbek people into a single national state.

The Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic will meet the 33rd anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution as a republic with a highly developed industry. During the years of Soviet power more than 900 large enterprises have been put into operation there.

The successes attained in industrialization are a direct result of the wise Lenin-Stalin national policy of the Communist Party, are a fruit of the heroic labor of the workers, peasants, and intelligentsia of Soviet Uzbekistan and the assistance of the great Russian people.

At the present time in Uzbekistan there are more than 150 textile, silk manufacturing, and clothing enterprises. The population's demand for cotton and silk fabrics is fully satisfied by the enterprises of the republic, and part of their production is sent to other republics of the Soviet Union.

A chemical industry has been created in Uzbekistan with the giant Stalin Electro-Chemical Plant of Chirchik at its head. The chemical enterprises of Uzbekistan manufacture hundreds of thousands of tons of nitric and phosphate fertilizers for socialist agriculture. Uzbekistan is a large machine-building center with scores of machine-building plants. They manufacture machine tools, motors, excavators, road-building machinery, and various types of agricultural machinery.



ELECTRIC TRACTOR. Tractors powered by local electricity are used on many Uzbek collective farms. This one is working the fields of the Communist Collective Farm.

Formerly there was no coal or iron and steel industry in Uzbekistan, and the oil industry was in its initial state of development. The Angren coal deposits are being worked in the Uzbek Republic at the present time, and there exist a powerful iron and steel mill and a whole number of large enterprises of the oil industry.

Major successes have been achieved in the sphere of electrification of the republic. There are about 800 large and small electric power stations in the republic, including the pride of the republic — the Farkhad Electric Power Station, one of the largest in the USSR.

As a result of the victory of the collective farm system in agriculture, field work has become widely mechanized,

advanced agrotechnique is being applied, and large-scale irrigation development work is going on. All this has led to fundamental changes in agriculture. Uzbekistan is the largest cotton-growing center in the USSR. During the years of Soviet power, the republic's production of cotton has increased three and one-half times. The collective farms pick from 30 to 35 and more centners* of cotton per hectare†, and frequently from 90 to 100 centners. Two hundred and thirty state machine-and-tractor stations function in the republic. All the chief agricultural work is done by machinery, which has taken the place of the arduous labor of man. A wide network of zonal

* 1 centner = 220.46 pounds.

† 1 hectare = 2.471 acres.



FARKHAD DAM. On the Syr-Darya River, it and the hydroelectric station it serves are among the USSR's largest.

experimental stations, which render the collective farms great assistance in conducting agriculture on a scientific basis, exists in the Uzbek SSR. Throughout the republic there are 8,000 agronomists, irrigators, zootechnicians, veterinary doctors, and other specialists employed in agriculture.

Uzbekistan is the Soviet Union's main producer of silk cocoons, producing today over three times more than in pre-revolutionary times.

About 60 per cent of the country's thoroughbred astrakhan sheep are concentrated in the Uzbek SSR.

The Uzbek Republic is the Soviet Union's largest producer of rice, fruit, and grapes.

More than 20 large irrigation canals, among which is the Great Stalin Fergana Canal, 270 kilometers* in length, were built to water the Uzbek SSR during the years of Soviet power. At present this is the largest irrigation system in the Soviet Union. The construction of canals in Uzbekistan made it possible not only to supply water to the existing fields, but to irrigate an additional 800,000 hectares of desert land, which have been converted into blossoming areas.

The construction of the Main Turkmenian Canal (Amu-Darya — Caspian

Sea) in the neighboring sister republic — the Turkmen SSR — will have great influence on many districts of Uzbekistan, especially on the Kara-Kalpak Autonomous Republic, a constituent part of the Uzbek SSR, as well as on the Khorezm and Bukhara regions.

The news of the construction of the Main Turkmenian Canal was welcomed with great enthusiasm and joy by the working people of Uzbekistan. Thousands of collective farmers, workers, and specialists have expressed their desire to participate in this titanic construction project of communism, started on the initiative of the leader of the working people, J. V. Stalin.

In the years of Soviet power, a genuine cultural revolution has taken place in Uzbekistan.

In the past, only 2 per cent of the Uzbek population was literate. Soviet Uzbekistan is a country with complete literacy. Universal, compulsory seven-year schooling for both boys and girls exists in the Uzbek SSR. At the present time more than 1,250,000 children attend the schools of Uzbekistan.

One of the greatest achievements in the life of the Uzbek people is the creation of national cadres of Soviet intelligentsia.

Thirty-four higher and 92 secondary technical schools function in the Uzbek SSR. The higher educational institutions alone have a student body of 26,000 young men and women. More than 80,000 students — the children of workers and peasants — were graduated from the higher educational institutions of Uzbekistan in the period from 1928 to 1949. A large number of Uzbek students attend the institutes and universities in Moscow and Leningrad.

The Academy of Sciences established in Uzbekistan has 95 scientific-research institutes.

Great work is being conducted in the Uzbek SSR in the sphere of political education and promotion of women to leading posts.

Deprived of all rights in the past, and emancipated by Soviet power, the Uzbek woman is now an equal member of society, an active participant in the republic's life. More than 1,700 women are collective farm chairmen or brigade leaders; about 40,000 collective farm women are team leaders. Women constitute 44.3 per cent of all the workers

in industry in the Uzbek SSR. In the republic there are more than 12,000 women specialists with a higher education and about 50,000 with a secondary technical education. Approximately 15,000 women work as teachers and 3,500 as doctors, 223 women are Doctors or Masters of Science. Fourteen of the best daughters of the Uzbek people have been elected deputies to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. In the Supreme Soviet of the Uzbek SSR there are 106 women deputies. More than 13,000 women are deputies to the local Soviets.

Prior to the Revolution one newspaper was issued in the Uzbek language; at present 116 newspapers are published in the Uzbek SSR. Fiction, social-political, and natural science literature are published in the Uzbek language in millions of editions. The Uzbek people are studying in their own language the immortal works of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin; editions of selected works of V. I. Lenin and J. V. Stalin have been published in the Uzbek language. The Uzbek working people read in their native language not only the works of Uzbek writers, but also the works of Russian and Soviet writers and other classics of world literature.

More than 3,000 houses of culture and clubs, about 800 motion picture installations, 1,315 libraries, 16 museums, 27 theaters, and a conservatory function in the Uzbek SSR.



SAMARKAND. The Institute of People's Economy in the Uzbek city.

* 1 kilometer = .621 of a mile.

On August 18, 1950, a Decree of the Council of Ministers of the USSR was published "On the Transition to a New System of Irrigation with a View to the More Efficient Utilization of Irrigated Land and the Improvement of Power Farming."

The Decree calls for the introduction, within three to four years, of a new irrigation system using temporary irrigation canals instead of permanent ones, throughout the irrigated farming areas of the USSR, and outlines specific measures to achieve this.

In the article below, the economic importance of such irrigation methods and a means for applying them are illustrated in the experience of one Siberian experimental station.

Irrigators of Khakassia Score Victories On the Siberian Steppe

*An interview with A. Y. Panteleyev,
Director of the Experimental Station of
Irrigated Farming in Khakassia.*

MORE than 2,400 miles away from Moscow, in Khakassia, Siberia, a small group of workers of the Experimental Station of Irrigated Farming worked out a new method of irrigation which radically alters the system practiced up to now. The innovators of Khakassia solved a problem of tremendous national significance.

Newspaper correspondents asked Anatoli Yakovlevich Panteleyev, the director of the Experimental Station in Khakassia, to tell about this discovery and also about the work of the collective which he leads.

"It's a red-letter day for us," began Anatoli Yakovlevich. "To tell you the truth, we ourselves had no idea that our undertaking would attract so much attention. Why, not so long ago we were in Khakassia doing our usual work, but then an airplane came to fetch us, and away we flew to Krasnoyarsk and then straight to Moscow. There were three of us: the engineer hydrotechnician Alexander Georgievich Turbin, a worker of our station; the engineer-irrigator Ivan Mikhailovich Smerdov, the head of the Department of Agriculture of the Regional Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union in Khakassia; and myself.

"From the very moment of our arrival in Moscow we became convinced that our modest work is known in the

capital and that the method proposed by the Experimental Station of Irrigated Farming in Khakassia is regarded as something very important.

"To describe our work in greater detail I shall have to begin with geography. Most people think of Siberia as a region of impenetrable forests and heavy snows. If that is the case, then our Khakassia is not at all 'Siberian,' if one may put it that way. We have a luxuriant taiga, but a considerable part of our region is a bare steppe. In June the temperature near the soil is as high as 122 degrees F., and in winter it drops to 58 below zero. Then there are the 'khisui' — the wind storms that sweep away all the snow, often together with a layer of soil. On leaving home in such a blizzard, one is covered with black mud instead of snow.

"Because of its geography and climatic conditions, work on problems of irrigation was started long ago in Khakassia. How have our fields been irrigated up to now? A main canal would be extended to the field, and from it the water would flow into the lateral distributing canal and then pass into the permanent irrigation ditches that ran in strictly parallel lines cutting through the entire area and sending the water directly to the different sections. They were spaced at intervals of 60, 80, 100, at most 200 meters,* and the length of each section was about one kilometer. Thus the land was cut into long narrow strips.

* 1 meter = 3.280 feet.

"Naturally, on such a 'landscape' neither powerful machines nor the achievements of modern agrotechniques could be applied. The canals became boundary lines of a kind. Such an arrangement of the irrigation network became an obstacle to mechanization.

"More, the permanent canals took up about 8 to 12 per cent of the irrigated areas. That was a pity. And then they cost so much, and it took so much time and hard work to build them! Into the bargain the canals themselves became a breeding place for weeds: about 70 per cent of the weeds on the fields originated there.

"The economic losses caused by the shortcomings of the existing irrigation system were strongly felt on every collective farm, on every field in Khakassia."

"And what did these losses amount to in Khakassia on the whole?"

"Simple arithmetic. We have 57,000 hectares* of irrigated land, but only 9,000 of them have regular irrigation canals. The remaining 48,000 hectares, although supplied by the main canals, used to be watered at a 'random flow;' under such circumstances not all of the land would receive a supply of water, the moistening of the soil was uneven, the sowing was retarded, and the irrigation, as a matter of fact, would fail to serve its purpose.

"More, it has been proved that in Khakassia watering doubles the yields. That means that with an ineffective sys-

* 1 hectare = 2.471 acres.

tem we lose millions of pood[†] on an area of 48,000 hectares.

"We could not reconcile ourselves to such losses. The Regional Committee of the Communist Party urgently pressed us to help the collective farms wrest these extra millions from the soil. Of course the easiest thing would be to wait some 10 to 15 years until all the land would be covered by permanent irrigation canals. But we could not, and we did not want to wait! The more so since the shortcomings of the existing irrigation system made us doubt the expediency of building canals which are an obstacle to the extensive mechanization of agriculture. The collective farmers demanded an irrigation system that would give tractors and combines plenty of space."

"Anatoli Yakovlevich, attempts have already been made to solve this urgent problem. It was proposed to increase the size of the irrigated strips of land by doing away with some of the permanent irrigation canals — by closing up every second or third one of them. What is the difference between this suggestion and that of the Khakassia Experimental Station?"

"The difference in principle is very simple. We maintain that all the permanent canals should be done away with. The irrigated area should remain a solid undivided tract.

"When our idea had sufficiently crystallized, after all the calculations had been made and experimental data obtained, and after constructing a special device in the smithy, we went to the collective farms. This is how it worked.

"The field of the Krasnaya Zarya Collective Farm covers an area of 59 hectares. A main canal borders on the field. There were no irrigating ditches or furrows on the field. Then a tractor with a simple implement, a 'furrow digger,' passed over the field. This simple device was attached by our hydro-technician A. Turbin to the frame of an ordinary four-gang plow. Within two to three hours the entire field was covered with temporary irrigation furrows. Now it could be watered! After the watering another simple device, the 'furrow leveler,' made the rounds of the field to do away with the furrows. After

that the field was ready for sowing in compliance with any of the methods developed by progressive Michurin science."

"Pardon me, but how about the watering during the vegetative period? The field is sowed, but the land will have to be watered again more than once."

"Everybody raises that question," answered Panteleyev. "We have seen to that. Immediately after the sowing, the temporary irrigating furrows are dug up again with the same furrow digger. The losses are insignificant; and now, instead of weeds, grain will grow along the sides of the furrows.

"Then comes the harvesting. After the grain has been scythed along the sides of the canals, the latter are leveled. When that's done, the harvesting combine can start working in any direction. At first the workers of the Station harvested the crops along the furrows 'peasant-fashion,' *i.e.*, with scythes. But then the farmers suggested: 'Why not use a self-propelled combine? Its header is in the front so it won't trample the crops.' We tried it and it worked.

"The farmers immediately appraised the possibilities of the innovation. They came from farms for miles around to the 'Krasnaya Zarya.' When we finished the test the furrow digger mysteriously disappeared. Now that it's a matter of the past, I can tell you about this rather singular way of manifesting enthusiasm. Alexander Georgievich Turbin rushed away in search of the furrow digger. It turned out that the Krasnaya Zarya loaned it for a day to a neighboring collective farm. The designer finally found his creation on a fourth collective farm where the digger was working in full swing.

"Of course such a method of 'taking to' innovations should not be encouraged. Nevertheless we were happy. That was a sign of true recognition, that was a real triumph!"

"And now, in conclusion, will you please tell about the creative plans of the collective of workers at the Khakassia Experimental Station?"

Anatoli Yakovlevich smiled into his broad grey beard and after a short pause answered:

"You know, cuckoos don't breed in the steppes. And our station is situated in a bare needle grass steppe. But the

cuckoos have come to our parts because there's a place for them to live in now: a forest has appeared. As to our future plans, why we're 'planning' for a nightingale.

"Believe me, that feathered songster will come to our parts some day from somewhere around Kursk. And why not? We already have 16-year-old elms, 18-year-old maples, and 14-year-old-Ussurian plums growing there. We're tackling our local 'wilding' now — trying to coax the larch, the pine, the fir, the cedar, and the birch out of the taiga and into the steppe. The workers of our station are working on the problem of afforestation in real earnest. Forests and shelter-belts are of tremendous significance in our countryside. The duty of our body of researchers is to help the collective farms in their noble work of planting forests.

"Another problem which we set before ourselves still remains to be solved. I refer to the work of transforming Khakassia into a fruit-growing region.

"True, our 52-hectare station orchard — the first orchard in the region — has laid the foundation for fruit-growing in Khakassia. Now there are about 500 hectares of collective-farm land under orchard. But that is only the beginning.

"The soil in Khakassia is excellent. There is plenty of sun in that region, and as people here say, everything grows in Khakassia except what has not been planted. Our autumns are particularly fine. The weather is clear and mild, and golden leaves rustle under one's feet. There is an abundance of everything: there are 46 varieties of apples alone, then there are raspberries, currants, different varieties of strawberry, and cherries. The Khakassian watermelon, which is neither a myth nor a 'wonder,' grows on a garden patch. Watermelons ripen on the collective farm fields. The fruits are not very large, but they are red, sugary, and juicy. And around us far and wide stretches the needle grass steppe!

"You ask, what are the tasks that face us? Our task is to transform Khakassia into a blossoming orchard. In order to do this we must raise the efficiency of farming, and we must completely master the grass-and-crop rotation and shelter-bed systems as a whole."

[†] 1 pood = 36.113 pounds.



SECOND USSR PEACE CONFERENCE CONVENES. "Defense of Peace — the Cause of all the Peoples of the World," says the slogan on the dais of the conference hall as Soviet delegates meet to elect and instruct their representatives to the Second World Peace Congress.



A WORKER SPEAKS. V. Zakharov, steel worker of Magnitogorsk, addresses the conference.

The Soviet People For Peace (Second USSR Peace Conference)



DELEGATES. All the Soviet people were represented by the delegates sent by many diverse organizations. At the left are a group of clergymen. Delegates at the right are listening to a speech.



TIKHONOV MAKING REPORT. Nikolai Tikhonov, Chairman of the Soviet Peace Committee, reports to the Second USSR Peace Conference on "The Soviet People in the Struggle for Peace and against the Instigators of a New War."

Second USSR Peace Conference

In the Vanguard of the Fight for Peace

THE second USSR Peace Conference was held in Moscow on October 16 to 19. More than 1,000 delegates assembled at the Conference represented trade-unions, women's and youth organizations, cultural, scientific, co-operative, and sports societies, and other public organizations. Elected at large meetings of workers, peasants and intellectuals, the delegates included men and women workers and collective farmers, scientists, engineers, novelists and poets, teachers and students, actors, composers, and artists.

The conference was opened by the writer, Alexander Fadeyev. "We are assembled at a time," declared Fadeyev, "when the forces of peace led by the Soviet Union have grown incomparably, when the movement for peace in all

countries has really developed into the most vital and insurmountable movement of our times, when hundreds upon hundreds of millions are becoming increasingly convinced of the fact that war can and should be averted and the instigators of war curbed through the common efforts of peace-loving peoples."

Acting on the motion of Academician A. Oparin, the conference unanimously elected a presidium of 50 persons.

Amidst stormy prolonged applause the conference elected an honorary presidium composed of the political bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, headed by the pre-eminent leader of the peoples of the USSR, the great standard-

bearer of peace, J. V. Stalin.

The following agenda was adopted by the conference:

1. The Soviet people in the struggle for peace and against the instigators of a new war.
2. Election of delegates to the Second World Peace Congress.
3. Elections to the Soviet Peace Committee.

The report on the first point of the agenda was delivered by N. S. Tikhonov, chairman of the Soviet Peace Committee.

In his report Tikhonov noted the great contribution made by the Soviet people to the world cause of peace through their daily endeavors, the fact that the movement for peace has made great headway in all countries, that organizations of fighters for peace have grown and gained strength everywhere.

his movement has acquired a truly all-embracing character and has developed to a force capable of foiling the plans of the instigators of a new war.

All the adult population of the Soviet Union signed the Stockholm Appeal of the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress. "This unanimity of the Soviet people," declared Tikhonov, "increased the ranks of the fighters for peace with new energy, strengthened their confidence in the power of the camp of peace, and caused a new surge in the movement for peace.

"At our second USSR Peace Conference," Tikhonov continued, "we will elect delegates to the Second World Peace Congress and instruct them that at this congress they should reaffirm before the whole world in the name of the Soviet people our invariable loyalty to the cause of peace, our firm resolve to fight side by side with all supporters of peace in all countries in order to avert the danger of war and secure a stable and lasting peace, and to reaffirm our full support of the Prague decisions of the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress."

The next speaker, the President of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, Sergei Vavilov, urged scientists in capitalist countries to take a vigorous and

determined stand on the side of the movement for peace.

"The Soviet people," said the writer P. Pavlenko, "are proud of the fact that they are marching in the vanguard of the fighters for peace in the whole world."

L. Solovyev, Secretary of the All-Union Central Council of Trade-Unions, greeted the conference on behalf of millions of workers organized in trade-unions. "The Stalin peace policy," he said, "accords with the vital interests of all peace-loving nations. That is why hundreds of millions in all countries unanimously acclaim the Soviet foreign policy, that is why they are closing their ranks around the Soviet Union, around the great champion of peace, J. V. Stalin."

Reporting on the splendid successes of the Magnitogorsk workers on the labor front, V. Zakharov, steelmaker of the Magnitogorsk Mills, said that the workers of Magnitogorsk had asked him to declare the following from the forum of the conference: "The Soviet people are a peaceable people. They don't want war. They have been and are standing for peace in the whole world. We treasure our cities and villages, factories and institutes, our schools, theaters and clubs, nurseries and kindergartens, built

with the hands of the Soviet people. Today we are working with tremendous enthusiasm to produce metal for the great Stalin construction projects of communism — the new hydroelectric stations and canals."

Hero of Socialist Labor Ulyana Bashatyk, representative of the collective farmers of the Lvov Region, execrated the imperialist aggressors who are barbarously destroying the cities and villages of Korea and brutally murdering Korean women and children,

President of the Academy of Arts of the USSR A. Gerasimov appealed to progressive art workers of America, Britain, France, and other countries to take their fitting place in the noble struggle of freedom-loving mankind for peace.

The President of the Academy of Sciences of the Uzbek SSR, T. Sarnashev, declared that the Uzbek people give their unanimous approval to the Stalin foreign policy of the Soviet Government which expresses the feelings and desires of all Soviet peoples.

Flaying those who propagandize and instigate a new war, the Armenian poet Nairi Zaryan said: "Freedom-loving people can foil the criminal schemes of the torchbearers of war. The just judgment of the peoples awaits the instigators of a new carnage."



SPEAKING FOR SCIENCE. Sergei Vavilov, President of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, addressing the conference.

Following is the "Declaration on Averting Threats of a New War and on Consolidating Peace and Security of Nations" contained in the resolution proposed for adoption to the United Nations General Assembly by the Soviet delegation.

Declaration:

1. The General Assembly condemns the propaganda of a new war carried out in a number of countries and appeals to all governments to prohibit such propaganda in their countries and call those guilty to account.

2. The General Assembly, recognizing the use of the atomic weapon as a weapon of aggression and mass annihilation of peoples, contrary to the conscience and honor of peoples and incompatible with membership in the United Nations, declares an unqualified ban on the atomic weapon and the establishment of a strict international control over the precise and unconditional realization of this ban.

The General Assembly at the same time declares that the

government which is the first to use the atomic weapon or any other means of mass annihilation of people against any country, commits a crime against mankind and will be regarded as a war criminal.

3. The General Assembly, proceeding from the necessity to consolidate peace and considering the particular responsibility of the permanent members of the Security Council in securing peace, expresses unanimously its desire:

a) That the United States of America, Great Britain, France, China and the Soviet Union unite their peaceful efforts and conclude among themselves a pact for the consolidation of peace;

b) That these great powers reduce their present armed forces (ground forces, military aviation of all services, naval forces) in the course of 1950 by one-third of their effectives, and submit the question of the further reduction of armed forces for examination at one of the earliest sessions of the General Assembly.

A Program for Peace and Friendship

By I. Kirilin

Master of Science (History)

ON instructions of the Government of the USSR, A. Y. Vyshinsky, head of the Soviet delegation, presented for the consideration of the Fifth Session of the United Nations General Assembly a *Declaration on Averting Threats of a New War and on Consolidating Peace and Security of Nations*.

The Soviet *Declaration* is a program of peace and friendship among the nations. Guided by the determined will of the peoples expressed in the hundreds of millions of signatures on the Stockholm Appeal and taking into consideration the developments in Korea and other regions of the Pacific area, the Soviet Government urges that the propaganda of a new war conducted in a number of countries be condemned and prohibited and those guilty of it be called to account, that the atomic weapon be banned and the government that would be first to use against any country the atomic weapon or any other means for the wholesale destruction of human life be branded as a war criminal. The Soviet Government proposes the conclusion of a Pact of Peace by the five great powers — the USA, Great Britain, France, China, and the USSR — who bear a special responsibility for the maintenance of general peace — and a

reduction of their armed forces by one-third during 1950.

The peace policy pursued by the Soviet State throughout its glorious history has won the appreciation and respect of all progressive mankind. It was for the sake of peace, for the sake of the happiness of the peoples, that the Soviet people fought in the Great Patriotic War and saved mankind from the horrors of fascist slavery. The Stalin foreign policy of the Soviet Union is thoroughly permeated with the lofty aims of peaceful co-operation. "Our foreign policy is clear," points out J. V. Stalin. "It is a policy of preserving peace and strengthening commercial relations with all countries. The USSR does not think of threatening anybody — let alone of attacking anybody. We stand for peace and champion the cause of peace." For one-third of a century now the Soviet Union has been stubbornly and consistently upholding the cause of peace, the security of the peoples in the international field. In particular, the USSR has been persistently fighting for world peace in the United Nations, whose fundamental purpose is to maintain peace and promote peaceful co-operation among the nations.

The Soviet *Declaration* is another

vivid manifestation of the peace-loving policy of the Soviet Union. That is why this *Declaration* has the ardent support of all the freedom-loving peoples of the world. The lofty purpose of the movement for peace — the greatest movement of our times — is to save the peoples from the horrors of a new war, to foil the criminal designs of those who would plunge the peoples into a new blood bath.

More than 400,000,000 persons have already affixed their signatures to the Stockholm Appeal. This most humanitarian document of our time was signed by the entire adult population of the Soviet Union and the people's democracies. It bears the signatures of more than 130,000,000 citizens of the People's Republic of China and 20,000,000 citizens of Germany. In Italy 16,000,000 persons have signed this Appeal, and in France 14,000,000. It is noteworthy that 300,000,000 signatures were added to the Appeal after the beginning of the imperialist aggression in Korea.

In the present international situation, when the black clouds of a new conflagration are gathering over the world, when blood is being shed in Korea in the war unleashed by the imperialists, the supporters of peace have resolved

to broaden their program of action. All men and women of good will are vigorously demanding more than a ban on the atomic weapon; they are demanding an arms reduction and prohibition of all propaganda for a new war, prohibition of intervention in the domestic affairs of any state, an end to the imperialist aggression in Korea, and the withdrawal of the foreign troops from Korea.

Energetically preparing for the Second World Peace Congress which will constitute a great international forum, millions of people in all countries, on all continents, are intensifying the struggle for peace. The fighters for peace are holding national congresses and conferences, expressing the unbending determination of the peoples to safeguard the peace.

"In the name of all the Polish people who are eager to build in peace the foundation of a better life," the Polish National Peace Congress demands the destruction of all the weapons for the wholesale annihilation of human life and the prohibition of all acts of aggression and armed intervention.

The Congress of Peace Committees of the Romanian People's Democratic Republic demands in its resolution "the prohibition of the propaganda of a new war and the enactment of an international law for prosecuting those guilty of this propaganda." The Congress likewise demands that the "instigators of war and all those who in one way or another incite citizens and governments to war, be warned that they will be called to account, judged by the peoples, and severely punished for any action intended to foment war."

The peoples of the great Soviet Union are in the vanguard of the fighters for peace. Ever since its origin the Soviet State has been consistently pursuing a peace-loving foreign policy.

"The basis of the policy of our Government, of its foreign policy, is the idea of peace," says J. V. Stalin. "The struggle for peace, the struggle against new wars, the exposure of all the steps that are being taken with the objective of preparing a new war, the exposure of the steps which cover with the flag of pacifism the preparation of war in practice — this is our task."

The Stalin foreign policy of the Soviet Union stems from the very nature

and character of the Soviet system. The age-old exploitation of man by man was eradicated forever in the Soviet Union. The peoples of the USSR have developed fraternal friendship and co-operation, thereby doing away with the policy which builds the welfare of one state through the oppression of another state, through the suppression of the national sovereignty of other peoples. The Soviet foreign policy has nothing in common with any expansionist ambitions. The Soviet Union has no desire for the seizure of foreign territories, for the acquisition of dependent territories, inasmuch as the victory of socialism in the USSR has rooted out the very causes of economic crises which under capitalism inevitably lead to imperialist wars.

Addressing a meeting of workers in the foundry shop convened for the purpose of electing a delegate to the Second All-Union Peace Conference, Melyukov, an engineer employed in the Stalin Automobile Plant of Moscow, defined in simple and clear words the peace-loving character of the foreign policy of the USSR:

"The peace policy of the Soviet Government is determined by the very nature of the socialist State. All the thoughts of the Soviet people are concentrated on fruitful labor, on the realization of the cherished dream of advanced mankind — the building of communism. With our Stakhanovite labor we will strengthen the might of our Motherland — the bulwark of peace in the whole world."

The foreign policy of the Soviet Union is invariable. Peaceful co-operation of the great powers is especially essential for stable peace. The Soviet Government has declared time and time again that peaceful co-operation between the great powers for a long period of time, and between the USSR and the USA in particular, is not only possible, but necessary. The policy of the Soviet Union is based on recognition of the historic fact that the co-existence of the two systems — socialism and capitalism — for a long period of time is inevitable. This was pointed out repeatedly by Joseph Vissarionovich Stalin. The great leader of the Soviet State said: "The idea of co-operation between the two systems was first suggested by Lenin. Lenin is our teacher, and we, Soviet people, are Lenin's disciples. We

never have departed nor will we ever depart from Lenin's precepts."

The establishment of friendly relations between the USSR and the great powers of the West would bring about a relaxation in international tension and promote peace and friendship among the nations. And it is the purpose of the *Declaration* presented to the General Assembly by the Soviet delegation to get the five great powers to "unite their peaceful efforts and conclude among themselves a pact for the consolidation of peace." This proposal was advanced by the Soviet Union, and the USSR is not to blame for the fact that it was rejected. It had at that time and now has the most ardent support of the widest sections of public opinion in all countries. The ordinary people realize full well that amicable agreement between the five great powers would play a decisive role and could avert the danger of a new war. The Soviet Union's offer of a Pact of Peace follows logically from its consistent policy of promoting friendly co-operation with other states.

The Soviet *Declaration* answers the most burning question now agitating all the peoples. Is it possible to avert the danger of war? Yes, it is! The Soviet *Declaration* points out the direct way of averting the immediate danger of war hanging over the world.

The Soviet Union firmly guards the cause of peace. Convinced of the righteousness of their stand, with confidence in their future, the Soviet people are firmly and consistently pursuing the wise Stalin foreign policy. The thoughts of the Soviet people are on peaceful construction. The peaceful aspirations of the Soviet people, their struggle for the realization of mankind's dream — the building of communism — are expressed in the titanic construction undertakings on the Volga, Amu-Darya, and Dnieper Rivers.

The Soviet Union is the great standard-bearer of peace. Confident as never before in their own strength, in their might, the Soviet people are, together with all the freedom-loving peoples, continuing with still greater vigor and determination the struggle against the danger of a new war, firmly and consistently pursuing the Stalin policy of peace and friendship among the nations.

Protest of the Soviet Government To the Government of the USA

ON October 9, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR A. A. Gromyko received the Minister Counselor of the United States Embassy in Moscow, Mr. W. Barbour, and handed him the following note after announcing the text of the note:

"The Government of the USSR deems it necessary to declare the following to the Government of the United States of America.

"On October 8 at 17 minutes past 16 local time, two fighters of the United States Air Force of "Shooting Star" (F-80) type grossly violated the state border of the USSR and, approaching at skimming level the Soviet coastal airdrome in the neighborhood of Sukhaya Rechka, 100 kilometers from the Soviet-Korean border, opened machine-gun fire at the airdrome. Damage was caused to the property of the air-

drome as a result of this fire.

"In view of these provocative acts of the American Air Force, expressed in gross violation of the state border of the USSR by American warplanes and in firing at a Soviet airdrome, the Soviet Government declares its vigorous protest to the Government of the United States.

"The Soviet Government insists on severe punishment of the persons responsible for the attack on the Soviet airdrome and awaits assurance by the Government of the USA that it will take all necessary steps for preventing such provocative acts in the future.

"The Soviet Government deems it necessary to declare that the responsibility for such acts on the part of the United States Air Force rests entirely with the Government of the United States of America."

Mr. Barbour said that on this question it would allegedly be necessary to deal with the United Nations, inasmuch as in the area of Korea operations are conducted by the armed forces of the United Nations. On this pretext Mr. Barbour refused to accept the note.

A. A. Gromyko pointed out that Mr. Barbour's arguments were entirely unfounded since the Soviet Government's note refers to fire opened at the Soviet airdrome by planes of the United States Air Force and not by any other planes. Naturally the responsibility for such provocative acts must be borne by American military authorities controlled by the Government of the USA.

On the same date the above-mentioned note of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the USSR was sent to the American Embassy in Moscow.

Exchange of Instruments of Ratification

Of the Treaty of Friendship, Alliance, and Mutual Assistance, and of Agreements between the Soviet Union and The People's Republic of China

ON September 30, 1950, in Peking, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Soviet Union to the People's Republic of China N. V. Roshchin and Premier of the State Administrative Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China Chou En-lai exchanged instruments of ratification of:

The Treaty of Friendship, Alliance, and Mutual Assistance between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the People's Republic of China, the Agree-

ment on the Chinese Changchung Railway, Port Arthur, and Dalny, and the Agreement on Granting Credit to the People's Republic of China, signed in Moscow on February 14, 1950 and ratified by the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and by the Central People's Government Council of the People's Republic of China on April 11, 1950;

The agreements between the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of

China on the establishment in Sinkiang of the Soviet-Chinese Joint Stock Company for oil and the Soviet-Chinese Joint Stock Company for non-ferrous and rare metals, signed in Moscow on March 27, 1950, and ratified by the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR on June 3, 1950, and by the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China on April 21, 1950;

The Trade Agreement between the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Central People's

Government of the People's Republic of China, signed in Moscow on April 19, 1950, and ratified by the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR on June 3, 1950, and by the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China on May 12, 1950.

Present at the exchange of instruments of ratification were:

From the Soviet side — V. P. Migunov, trade representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the People's Republic of China; N. T. Fedor-

enko, P. A. Shybayev, and N. P. Vazhnov, Counselors of the Embassy of the USSR in the People's Republic of China, and I. I. Safronov and A. A. Ossipov, Secretaries of the Embassy.

From the Chinese side — Chu Teh, Vice-Chairman of the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China; Tung Pi-wu, Chen Yun, Kuo Mo-jo, and Huang Yen-pei, Vice-Premiers of the State Administration Council; Chang Han-fu, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs; Wu Hsui-chuan, Head

of the Office of the Soviet Union and East European Countries of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China; Yan Pao-han and Lai Ya-li, Assistant Executive Directors of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China; Yo Chi-chuang, Minister of Commerce; Ho Chang-kung, Acting Minister of Heavy Industry; Chen Yu, Minister of the Fuel Industry; and Lui Cheng-tsao, Vice-Minister of Railway Transport.

People's China Marks First Anniversary With Striking Successes

By I. Alexandrov

THE freedom-loving peoples have recently observed the first anniversary of the new, people's China. On October 1, 1949, the People's Political Consultative Conference assembled in Peking proclaimed the People's Republic of China and elected the Central People's Government headed by Mao Tse-tung.

This historic event marked a great turning point in the destinies of the 475,000,000-strong Chinese people. As a result of the rout of the reactionary forces and the overthrow of the anti-

popular regime of Chiang Kai-shek, China was converted from a semi-colony of the imperialists, from a hotbed of trouble and fratricidal strife, into a free, independent, peace-loving state where peace and genuine democracy have been established for all time.

The new, people's China was officially recognized by the Soviet Union and all the states of the democratic camp which respect the freedom and independence of the peoples and uphold peace and democracy.

A historic treaty of alliance, friend-

ship, and mutual aid was concluded between the two greatest neighbor states and peoples of the world — China and the Soviet Union — which have a combined population of about 700,000,000 persons. This treaty has sealed forever the traditional friendship between these two freedom-loving peoples and has defined their desire and common will to safeguard peace in the whole world and, primarily, in the Far East.

This treaty is at the same time highly instrumental in speeding the realization of the great plans of people's China for



TRACTOR SCHOOL. The largest state agricultural enterprise in China, in Shaoantsao near Peking, has a school which has trained hundreds of expert tractor drivers.



GREETING THE PEOPLE'S ARMY. The people of Canton, as those of all south China, jubilantly greeted the liberation forces.

rebuilding the country. The Soviet Union has been and still is rendering China economic assistance in the restoration and reconstruction of her railway transport, her mining and heavy industries, as well as other aid intended to further her national economic progress.

The Soviet Union is consistently upholding the legitimate rights of people's China in the United Nations, considering the Central Government of the People's Republic of China as the only legitimate government representing the entire Chinese nation.

During the past year the Chinese people have effected significant changes in every field of the country's endeavor. Local institutions of people's government were set up in accordance with the general program of the People's Political Consultative Council. These institutions are composed of representatives of the workers, peasants, handicraftsmen, small shopkeepers, intellectuals, students, and private manufacturers.

The trade-unions have grown in the past year and they now embrace an average of 70 per cent and in some districts 90 per cent of all the employed workers. The trade-unions take a most prominent part in the management of the state enterprises, doing their utmost to promote the restoration of produc-

tion, higher labor productivity, and a higher living standard for the workers.

The peasant unions have also grown. About 24,000,000 peasants have joined these unions in Central and South China alone. There were only 1,100,000 members in the "peasant unions" of the whole of Kuomintang China, and they were dominated by the landlords. At present the peasant unions are the real authorities in the village. They distribute



TEACHER. A school for the elimination of illiteracy. There are thousands of such schools.



PARTISANS. They fought for the liberation of south China.

among the landless and poor peasants the land taken from the landlords and semi-feudal elements, they exercise control over the local government institutions and courts, etc. The leading positions in these unions are held by peasants — former farm laborers and poor peasants who act in alliance with the middle peasants.

Freed from age-old slavery and rightlessness, Chinese women have become a tremendous force and bulwark of the People's Government in China. Tens of millions of women have been drawn into the Democratic Women's Federation, into the trade-unions, peasant unions, youth, and other organizations. They take a most active part in building the new life.

The People's Government has the ardent affection and support of the national minorities of China, which are fully recognized as equal with all other peoples in every respect and have received broad opportunities for their cultural and economic development.

Radical reforms have been carried through in the past year in the country's national economy. Whereas in the past all the key economic positions were in the hands of foreign capital and bureaucratic capitalists of the Chiang Kai-shek clique, their property has now been nationalized and concentrated in the hands of the people's State.

The economic progress of China may well be illustrated by the success of restoration of the big cities, industrial enterprises, and municipal services.

In Peking, for example, according to the *Jen Min Jih Pao*, the total number of employed workers has increased by

47 per cent in the year that has passed since the city's liberation; the output of its metallurgical plants has risen by 95 per cent; in the machinery plants production is three times the former volume; and in the flour mills it has risen by 67 per cent. In Shanghai all the industrial enterprises have been completely restored.

In order to promote the restoration of industrial enterprises which are of benefit to the people, the People's Government has advanced considerable credits to the owners of these enterprises and handicraftsmen's co-operatives.

Only a year ago, two-thirds of all the railways were out of commission in continental China, and more than 3,000 railway bridges lay in ruins. More than 24,000 kilometers* of railways have already been restored, and the normal movement of passenger and freight trains has been ensured there. The average daily freight loadings and unloadings handled by railway transport has reached 13,000 carloads, instead of the former 5,000 to 6,000.

The past year initiated deep-going transformations in China's agriculture. The new Land Law was passed.

According to this law, "the system of farming based on feudal exploitation practiced by the class of landlords shall be abolished, and the system of peasant land ownership shall be introduced in

* 1 kilometer = .621 of a mile.



PEACE MEETING. Working people of Lunhua demonstrate for peace at the grave of heroes of the Chinese Revolution.

order to create normal conditions for the productive forces in agriculture to develop agricultural production and pave the way for the industrialization of the new China."

The implementation of the agrarian reform puts an end to the situation whereby 70 to 80 per cent of the total cultivated area was concentrated in the hands of the landlords and semi-landlords who comprised no more than 8 per cent of all the households and less

than 10 per cent of the rural population. Henceforth all the land of the feudal lords, as well as land leased in an amount exceeding the plot cultivated by the owner, is confiscated and transferred to the peasant unions for distribution among the landless and land-hungry peasants. As justifiably noted by the *Jen Min Jih Pao*, the implementation of all the provisions of the Land Law takes place as "a bitter economic and political struggle of the Chinese people against the feudal system after victory in the liberation war. Victory in this struggle will put an end to the semi-feudal character of Chinese society."

More than 145,000,000 peasants in the "old" liberated districts of the country have been completely freed from feudal exploitation, and they are cultivating their own land. The program for the autumn now ending provides for the carrying into effect of the agrarian reform in nine provinces of the "new" liberated districts with a peasant population of 100,000,000.

The People's Government has done much to promote the repair of the old irrigation systems and construction of new ones. In North Kiangsu, for example, a 100-kilometer-long dam on the seacoast has been repaired through the efforts of 350,000 people, with the result that 2,400,000 mu (1 mu equals



HAPPY CHILDREN. The establishment of the People's Republic has changed their lives. Young amateur dancers in a Shanghai park.

one-sixth of an acre) of cotton plantations have been saved.

New canals and reservoirs are being called to life, and rivers are being deepened. This makes it possible to irrigate the arid districts and reclaim tracts of swampland. More than 8,000,000 trees have been planted during the year in North China alone in order to raise forest shelter-belts for combating drought.

The first autumn harvest in the new China yielded a food crop which is 10 to 30 per cent higher than in 1949 and a nearly double amount of cotton.

The People's Government has eliminated profiteering and ensured a proper distribution of the food and raw mate-

rial resources, as well as stable and reduced prices for food and other prime necessities. Inflation, the horrible scourge of China for the past 20 years, is no more.

The past year was marked by the rapid progress of public education and culture in the new China, which now has 212,890 elementary schools with an attendance of 16,000,000 students, 3,690 secondary schools with a 1,090,000 attendance, and 297 institutions of higher learning with a student body of 134,000. Eighty per cent of the elementary school pupils are children of workers and peasants. More than 750,000 persons are attending the 2,110

schools for adults opened in the new China. During the winter of 1949-50 more than 10,000,000 peasants in North and Central China were taught to read and write in the so-called winter schools.

All these successes of the People's Republic of China became possible thanks to the new regime, to the people's democracy which is encouraging the initiative of the masses, thanks to the correct policy and guidance of the Chinese Communist Party and of its glorious leader, Mao Tse-tung.

Surmounting all the difficulties in their way, the Chinese people are confidently advancing toward new victories

The Tito Clique—the Enemy of Peace And International Co-operation

By S. Kosovic

FRIENDSHIP and fraternal co-operation became firmly established among the people's democracies in Central and Southeastern Europe after the war. The people's of these countries, who had been hard hit by the war, are, as a result of their alliance with the Soviet Union and the latter's disinterested help, successfully advancing their economy, developing industry and agriculture.

The Tito clique, which has turned Yugoslavia into a preserve of fascism in the Balkans, is unceasingly trying to hinder this peaceful co-operation among the liberated peoples. The Belgrade rulers are regularly provoking "incidents" on the borders of the neighboring people's democracies, sending spies and assassins into those countries, and so on. On the southern border of Hungary the Titoites have set up a whole network of transfer points for spies, and whenever a spy, as well as a saboteur, crosses the border, the act is invariably accompanied by border incidents and is timed to coincide with some domestic or international event. According to recent press reports the Tito clique has carried out hundreds of armed provocations on

the borders of Albania, Bulgaria, Romania, and Hungary.

The Government of the Romanian People's Republic has in a number of notes exposed vile cases of the Yugoslav authorities having provoked border incidents. Titoite assault groups are making armed hit-and-run attacks on border points and on inhabitants of border regions of Romania. The Bulgarian Press Service too has reported outrageous provocative acts by the Tito agency of international imperialism. This clique picks up on Yugoslav territory sworn enemies of the Bulgarian people — war criminals, fascists, assassins, Trotskyites, and active oppositionists, the followers of Petkov — and after special training sends them into Bulgaria. In the latter part of last year alone the Yugoslav fascist secret service sent 70 agents across the border into that country.

The aims of the bands of Tito spies in the people's democracies may be seen from the records of a recent trial held in Prague. The 16 defendants headed by Šefik Kevic, former Vice-Consul of the Yugoslav General Consulate at Bratislava, admitted spying and subversive

activity against the peaceful labor of the Czechoslovak people. During the course of the four-day trial it was brought out that the Tito espionage network had been set up on Czechoslovak territory immediately after the country's liberation by the Soviet Army. The spy band based its plans on the preparation of war against Czechoslovakia. Secret radio transmitters were set up for use the moment relations between Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia were severed.

Titoite propaganda maliciously calumniate the mighty peace movement which has developed in all corners of the globe, makes attempts to break the unity of the peace partisans. In their own country the Yugoslav fascists have prohibited the collection of signatures to the Stockholm Appeal.

But in its fight against the peace partisans the Tito clique has gone much further. The "congress" of the so-called Yugoslav Committee for Peace was turned into a congress for the defense of the instigators of a new war. The Titoite "congress" did not condemn imperialist aggression in Korea, or the bar-

baric extermination of Korea's civilian population by air raids. Instead, it condemned the Stockholm Appeal calling for the banning of the atomic weapon, an Appeal expressing the innermost desires of all progressive humanity, of all people of good will.

At the Fifth Session of the United Nations General Assembly the representatives of Titoite Yugoslavia have once more exposed themselves to the whole world as sworn enemies of peace and democracy.

As is known, the Soviet delegation proposed on behalf of the Government of the USSR that the General Assembly adopt a *Declaration on Averting Threats of a New War and on Consolidating Peace and Security of Nations*. The Soviet Government proposed condemning the propaganda of a new war that is being conducted in a number of countries, prohibiting such propaganda and prosecuting those guilty of violating this prohibition, banning the use of the atomic weapon as a weapon of aggression and mass extermination of human beings, establishing strict international control over the enforcement of this prohibition, and branding as a war criminal the government which shall be first to employ against any country the atomic weapon or any other means of mass extermination of human beings. The Soviet Government further proposed that the United States, Great Britain, France, China and the USSR should unite their peaceful efforts by concluding a pact to strengthen peace and reducing their armed forces by one-third during this year.

The Soviet proposals are a concrete and clear-cut program for peace, embodying the hopes of all freedom-loving peoples. But this program is not to the liking of the warmongers, and so it was opposed by the representatives of the Belgrade clique too. Until recently the Titoite representatives in the Security Council abstained from voting on the Korean question, a policy that was frankly an attempt to deceive the world democratic public. But now the Yugoslav traitors did not deem it necessary to conceal their true colors. The fascist and spy Kardelj, one of the ringleaders of the Tito clique, opposed the peaceable proposals of the Soviet Union from the platform of the General Assembly, his speech abounding in vile slander against the freedom-loving, heroic Korean people. He did not even hesi-

tate to set going the despicable statement that the military actions of the Korean people against the imperialist intervention "do not serve the cause of real independence and unity of the Korean people." The provocator Kardelj utilized the UN tribune for arrant propaganda of a new war.

The Tito clique is not confining itself to carrying on propaganda of a new war but is converting Yugoslavia into an armed camp, ready at any moment to become a bridgehead for an attack by the imperialists on the Soviet Union and the people's democracies.

Suffice it to state that this year 51 per cent of the expenditures provided for by the Yugoslav budget are earmarked for military purposes, a figure that even by itself is eloquent testimony to the intensive militarization of the country. Between the army, police detachments and all kinds of masked military units the Tito gang keeps about 1,300,000 men under arms, which is considerably more than the armed forces of the neighboring Hungary, Romania, Bulgaria, and Albania put together.

During the past two months new contingents of reservists, both rank and file and officers, have been mobilized into the Yugoslav army and are utilized on military construction that has been

launched in the country on an extensive scale. Fortifications are going up all along Yugoslavia's northeastern frontier, on the Adriatic coast old ports are being enlarged and new ones constructed, and strategic highways and macadamized roads are being built all over the country. In the region of the city of Zajecar huge underground storehouses for arms are being constructed, in the district around the city of Tretenik an armament works and an underground airfield, on the coast of the Peljesac Peninsula a submarine base, and so on. Transports of arms destined for Yugoslavia leave West Germany in a continuous train.

To conceal the military preparations from the people the Yugoslav rulers issued a decree prohibiting night travel by civilians, and along the borders of the people's democracies a so-called 15-kilometer (9.3-mile) zone has been established in which special rules have been introduced for the civilian population.

Neither these measures, however, nor the reign of terror practiced by the butcher Rankovic will help the Tito clique hide its black warmongering activity. The arrant enemies of peaceful co-operation between nations will get their due.

MOSCOW RADIO BROADCASTS IN ENGLISH

October 29—November 25

Radio programs in English are broadcast from Moscow to the United States on the following schedule:

All time used is Eastern Standard.

Daily morning programs are broadcast from 8:00 to 8:30 A.M. on the following bands: 17.84, 15.18, 11.96, and 11.82 megacycles.

Daily evening programs of news, political commentary, and sidelights on Soviet life are broadcast in two periods: from 6:20 P.M. to 7:30 P.M., and from 8:00 P.M. to 11 P.M. The evening programs may be heard on the following bands: 15.23, 15.18, 15.11, 11.96, 11.82, 11.71, and 9.69 megacycles.

All programs begin with the news and a review of the press. These are

followed by comment on Soviet or international subjects.

The following special features are included in the evening programs:

Mondays—programs for farmers.

Tuesdays—programs for youth.

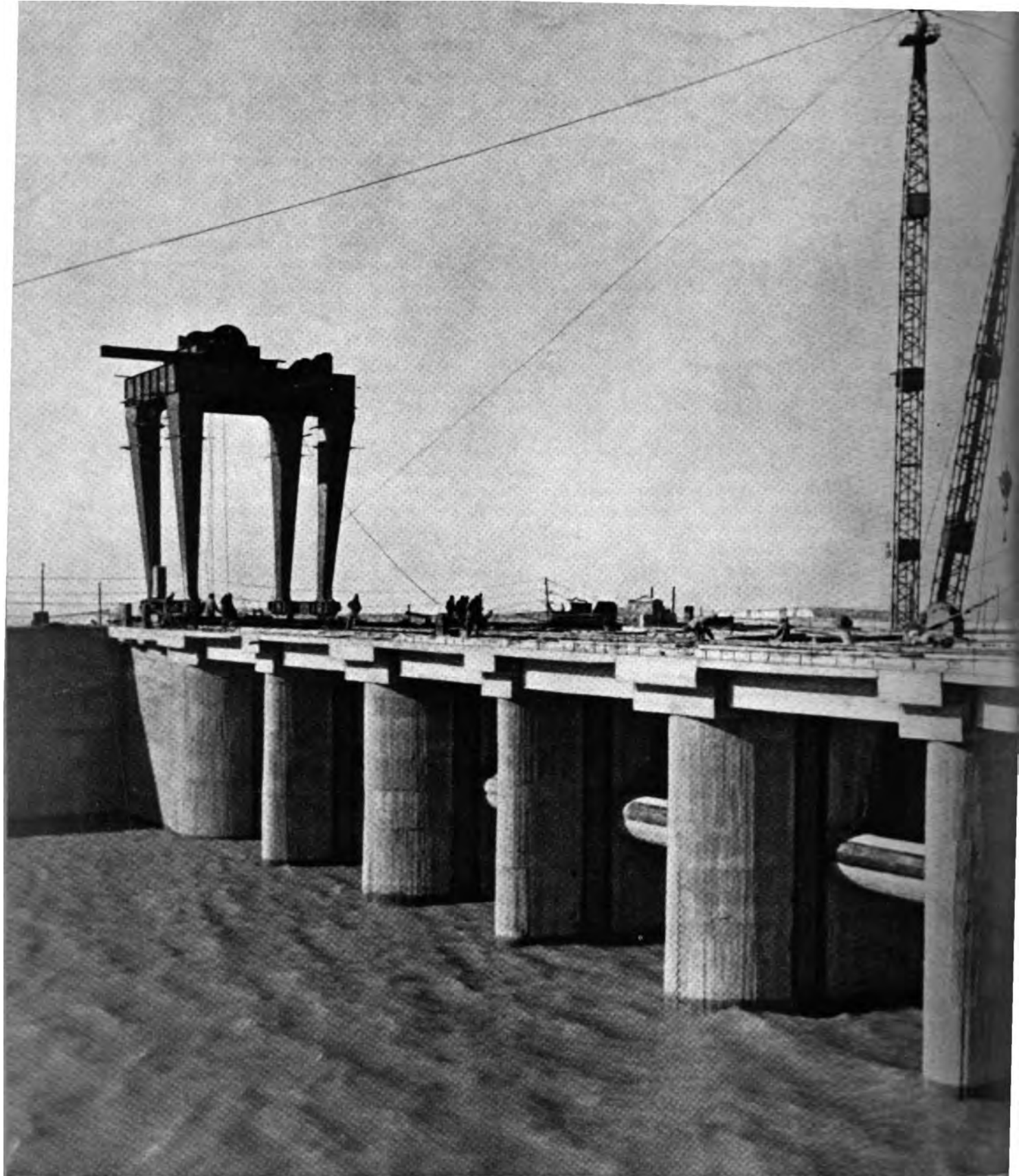
Wednesdays—scientific and cultural programs.

Thursdays—programs in Russian for American Slavs.

Fridays—literary and musical programs entitled: "In the Republics of the Land of the Soviets."

Saturdays—economic reviews, weekly sports reviews, replies to letters from listeners.

Sundays—concerts.



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1917-1950



USSR

*Information
Bulletin*

NOVEMBER 7, 1950



33rd Anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution

"The workers' and peasants' revolution, the need for which was constantly stressed by the Bolsheviks, has taken place.

"From now on a new era begins in the history of Russia, and this third Russian revolution must in the end lead to the victory of socialism."

— Lenin

November, 1917

"Our proletarian revolution is the only revolution in the world which had the opportunity of showing the people not only political results but also material results. . . . Our revolution is the only one which not only smashed the fetters of capitalism and brought the people freedom, but also succeeded in creating the material conditions of a prosperous life for the people. Therein lies the strength and invincibility of our revolution."

— Stalin

November, 1935



Joseph Vissarionovich Stalin



—Painting by P. P. Sokolov-Skalya

The Storming of the Winter Palace



—Painting by A. Serov

Lenin's Arrival in Petrograd

October Opened the Way To a Communist Society

By S. Titarenko

*"We have already achieved the first phase
of communism, socialism."*

—J. V. Stalin

THIRTY-THREE years ago, on October 25 (November 7), 1917,* the thunder of the guns from the cruiser *Aurora* proclaimed the dawn of a new era of the history of humanity — the era of the victorious Socialist Revolution. The October Revolution in Russia was born in the midst of a bloody imperialist world war. Exhausted and tormented by the greatest of calamities, the masses of the people were by the very logic of events brought to the Socialist Revolution, which heralded peace, freedom, and independence of the peoples.

The Socialist Revolution disenthralled the creative forces of the people. The history of human society had never before known creative effort of such a gigantic sweep as that displayed by the

working people of the Soviet Union, led and inspired by the party of Lenin and Stalin.

Everyone knows that tsarism's legacy to the working class of the USSR was an extremely backward economy. As regards volume of industrial output, Russia stood fifth in the world and fourth in Europe. Her industry possessed only one-fourth as much of the latest machinery as that of Britain, one-fifth as much as that of Germany, and one-tenth as much as that of the United States. Russia was a backward, agrarian country in which small commodity peasant farming predominated. It was also backward culturally, 80 per cent of the population being illiterate.

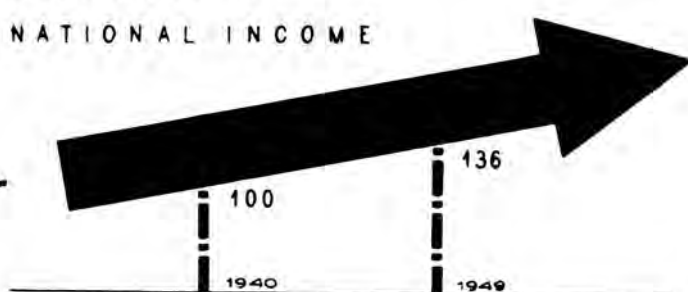
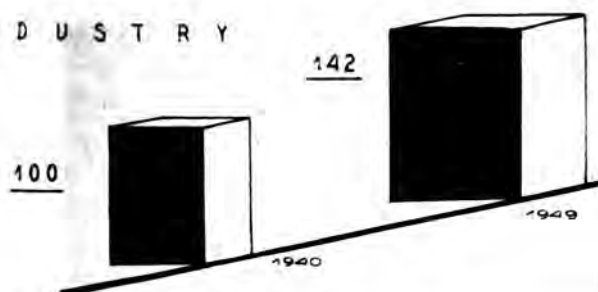
One can imagine the difficulties the working class had to tackle on assuming power, difficulties that were substantially aggravated by the economic ruin caused by nearly four years of the imperialist war and three years of civil

war. Suffice it to state that the output of large-scale industry in 1920 was only slightly more than one-seventh of pre-war production.

In the course of 20 years (1921-1941) the Soviet people remade their country. By the beginning of 1939 the Soviet Union's industry had already grown more than ninefold as compared with 1913. As a result of the fulfillment of three Stalin Five-Year Plans (1928-1941), the Soviet Union had made a gigantic leap from backwardness to progress in the sphere of economy as well as that of culture. This may be graphically seen from the following figures: compared with 1913 the USSR produced in 1940 four times as much pig iron, four and one-half times as much steel, five and one-half times as much coal, and three and one-half times as much oil; it produced 17,000,000 tons more grain for the market.

As a result of the abolition of pri-

* There is a difference of 13 days between the old Russian calendar and the Gregorian calendar.



vate ownership of the instruments and means of production and the introduction of planning in the economy, unemployment — the scourge of the working class in capitalist countries — was eliminated forever.

By virtue of the introduction of collective farming, an end was put in the Soviet countryside to the differentiation of the peasantry into rich and poor peasants, and sound conditions were created for a general advance and efflorescence of the productive forces in agriculture.

A magnificent cultural revolution has taken place in the USSR, the crowning point of which is the literacy of the country's entire population.

J. V. Stalin characterized the benefits of the Soviet Socialist Revolution to the masses of the people as follows:

"It is a distinctive feature of our Revolution that it brought the people not only freedom, but also material benefits and the possibility of a prosperous and cultured life." (*Problems of Leninism*)

The very profound social and economic changes led to the complete abolition of the exploiting classes and the exploitation of man by man in the USSR. There has emerged and grown strong the moral and political unity of Soviet society, unprecedented in history. The spiritual make-up of the Soviet people has changed fundamentally. The working masses have rid themselves of the traditions, morals, and habits of the old, exploiters' society, and the Soviet man and woman have become free builders of the new world. The bourgeois craving to grab and hoard is alien to them. They place the interests of socialist society above all else; they regard their labor for the benefit of society as a matter of honor, valor, and heroism. The new spiritual make-up of Soviet

people showed itself powerfully in the war against the fascist aggressors and is again manifest in the peaceful constructive labor of the postwar years. It is a notable fact that hardly had the thunder of the guns ceased on the fronts of the Second World War than Soviet people began to draw up a plan of great undertakings for the future.

Early in 1946 the Supreme Soviet of the USSR adopted the Five-Year Plan for the restoration and development of the national economy. In a historic speech made to the voters on February 9, 1946, Stalin, the great leader of the peoples, defined the plan's objectives and pictured the magnificent prospects ahead over a longer period.

"We must achieve a situation," said Stalin, "wherein our industry is able to produce annually up to 50,000,000 tons of pig iron, up to 60,000,000 tons of steel, up to 500,000,000 tons of

coal, up to 60,000,000 tons of oil." That is a plan for building the material and technical base of communism. In the Soviet Union we already have in effect the first, or lower phase of communism, which is socialism, the basic principle of which is: "From each according to his ability, to each according to his work." The task now is to prepare the conditions for applying the communist principle: "From each according to his ability, to each according to his needs."

Stalin's thesis that it is fully possible to build communism in one country, especially in such a country as the Soviet Union, was most ardently hailed by the Soviet people.

The enthusiastic labor of the millions of Soviet men and women is the plain answer to Stalin's appeal to spare no pains to fulfill and overfulfill the postwar Five-Year Plan. During the first four years of this five-year period

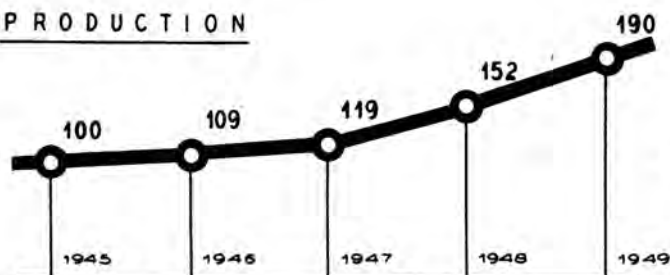


—A Drawing by S. Dudnik

The Volley from the "Aurora"

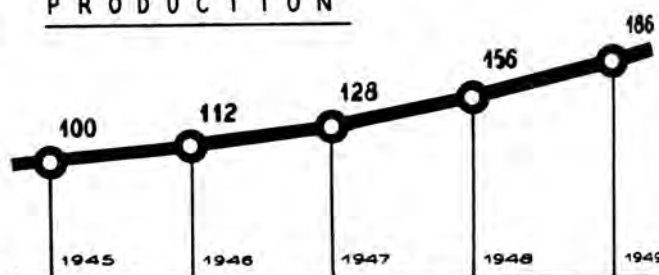
STEEL

PRODUCTION



PIG IRON

PRODUCTION



(1946-1949) 5,200 large state industrial enterprises were either restored or built anew, to say nothing of small plants. In 1949 the average daily gross output of industry was 41 per cent above that of 1940. Socialist agriculture too made substantial progress, the 1949 collective and state farm harvests topping that of the prewar year 1940.

The living standard of the workers and peasants has gone up considerably.

Soviet people are not threatened by either economic crises or unemployment. A steady improvement in the material welfare and culture of the working people is fundamental to socialist society. Everybody knows that in the war of 1941-1945 the Soviet Union suffered greater material losses than all the other countries put together. Yet the Soviet Union abolished rationing before any other country did. The reduction in the prices of food and other staple goods effected three times in the USSR during the past three years led to a considerable rise in the standard of living of the working people.

The Soviet people are inspired by their majestic plans for the building of

communism. New mills and factories are going up, and collective farms are being amalgamated into agricultural giants; new livestock sections are being set up; the great plan of protective afforestation, the introduction of grass-and-crop rotation, and the building of ponds and reservoirs to ensure high and stable yields in the steppe and steppe-and-forest regions of the European districts of the USSR are being put into effect, and work has begun on the construction of the new system of irrigation. It is impossible to enumerate the great variety of works Soviet people are engaged in in building communism. The scale of operation may be judged from the recent decisions of the Council of Ministers of the USSR to erect the Kuibyshev and Stalingrad Hydroelectric Stations on the banks of the great Russian Volga River, the Kakhovka Hydroelectric Station on the Dnieper, and the Main Turkmenian, South Ukrainian, and North Crimean Canals.

With the aid of electric power and the mighty irrigation canals, stretches of sand and desert are being turned into fertile land. The Soviet citizen — build-

er of the new world — is subduing elemental nature. The time is not far off when the entire immense territory of the USSR will become a source of incalculable wealth for the benefit of the working people. To Soviet people communism is not a remote dream, but a living reality, the constructive, creative labor of millions of people.

Communism is the steady upsurge of the economy and culture of Soviet society; it is the rapid advance of the land of Soviets to the stage of development of the productive forces in which social wealth will flow in a broad stream, in which every trace of contradiction between industry and agriculture will disappear, and the distinction between people engaged in mental labor and those engaged in physical labor will be eliminated.

Today in the Soviet Union we can already see the outlines of what the communism of tomorrow will actually be like.

Humanity will reckon the new, communist era from the day the Great October Socialist Revolution was victorious.

The Soviet State has always stressed mechanization of agriculture.

J. V. Stalin on experimental fields in 1935



The Communist Party of the USSR: Vanguard Of a People Building Communism

By T. Zelenov

IN October, 1917, the peoples of Russia, led by the great party of Lenin and Stalin, overthrew the rule of the landlords and capitalists in their country and established a Government of Soviets. The victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution ushered in a new era in the history of mankind, the era of construction of the communist society. A comparatively brief historical period of 33 years has passed since the October Revolution, but in this period the working people of the Soviet Union built a socialist society in their country and they are now effecting the transition from socialism to communism.

The inspirer and organizer of the great victories of the Soviet people is the Bolshevik Party forged by Lenin and Stalin and armed with the invincible theory of Marxism-Leninism. The Bolshevik Party is the organizing and directing force of all the organizations of the working people in the land of Soviets — the trade-unions, the Young Communist League, the co-operative, scientific, and other societies.

"... Not a single important political or organizational question," points out J. V. Stalin, "is decided here by our Soviet and other mass organizations

without the guiding directives of the Party."

The party of Lenin and Stalin sees to it that all the activities of the Soviet mass organizations accord with the fundamental interests of the people. The Soviets, the trade-unions, the co-operative societies, the Young Communist League and the other organizations serve, as it were, as transmission belts by means of which the Party draws millions of working people into economic and cultural construction, into the administration of the State, mobilizing and concentrating the colossal energy of the people on the solution of the historic problems connected with the building of communism in the USSR.

The strength of the party of Lenin and Stalin lies in the fact that it represents and upholds everywhere and at all times the basic interests of the working people. All its practical activities rest on the rock-firm foundation of Marxist-Leninist science, which gives the Party the key to a correct and profound understanding of transpiring events, of their inner connection, of the laws governing their development, and enables it to foresee the course of these events.

Unlike the ruling parties in the capi-

talist countries, which live without perspectives, entangled in the chaos of crises and seeing no way out of the mire, the Bolshevik Party knows in what direction to steer its course and is advancing its cause with success.

In the years of civil war, the Bolshevik Party, under the direct leadership of V. I. Lenin and J. V. Stalin, mobilized the working class and the working peasantry for struggle against the foreign interventionists and the domestic counterrevolution. The Soviet people saved the freedom and independence of the Socialist Republic.

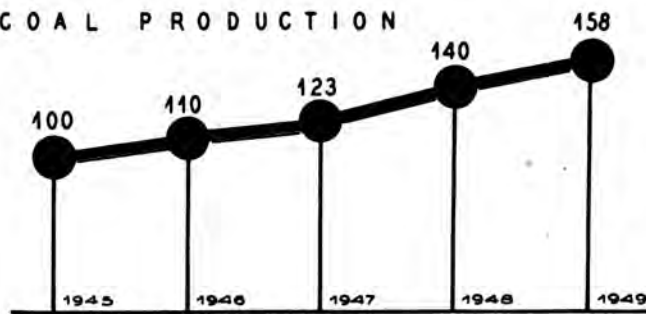
After the victorious conclusion of the civil war, the land of Soviets began the restoration of its national economy, ruined in the imperialist and civil wars.

This task was successfully accomplished within a short time. New tasks of socialist construction arose before the Soviet people in all their full magnitude; the tasks in question were the industrialization of the country and the collectivization of agriculture. The great leader of the party and of all the working people, J. V. Stalin, mapped out the course for the socialist transformation of the country. Stalin's precepts armed the Soviet people with a clear per-

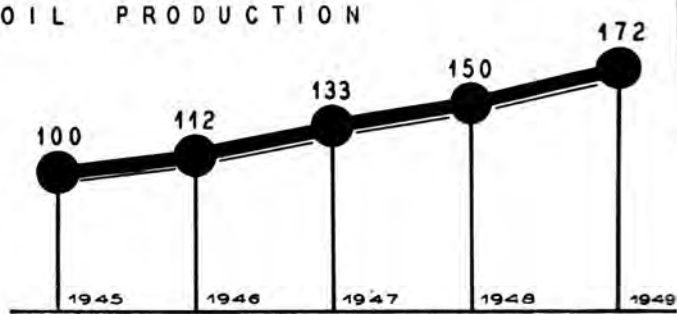


*"There is
such a party!"
Lenin avows
the Bolsheviks'
readiness
to take power
in June, 1917*

COAL PRODUCTION



OIL PRODUCTION



spective of socialist construction, and gave them greater strength and energy for fruitful labor

Inspired and guided by the party of Lenin and Stalin, the Soviet people have in less than 13 years transformed the USSR from a backward, agrarian country into an advanced industrial power.

The victory of socialism in the USSR caused fundamental changes in the class composition of Soviet society. The exploiting classes were eliminated for all time. The working class has changed; its political consciousness and cultural background have grown to an unprecedented level. The Soviet peasantry has become a collective-farm peasantry engaged in farming which is based on the collective ownership of the means of production. A new, Soviet intelligentsia has been educated from the midst of the people.

The victory of socialism has radically changed the very character of all the peoples of the Soviet country. The numerous nations composing the USSR have developed into new, socialist na-

tions. The alliance of the working class and the peasantry has been strengthened, the friendship and brotherhood of the peoples of the USSR have deepened, and the moral and political unity of all the Soviet people has developed into an unbreakable force.

The vanguard role of the party of Lenin and Stalin was particularly apparent during the Great Patriotic War against fascist Germany and imperialist Japan. The great Stalin, the Bolshevik Party, united and concentrated all the efforts of the Soviet people for achieving the defeat of the enemy. Strong because of their high level of political consciousness, and firmly disciplined, the Communists displayed unexampled heroism, courage, and daring in the bitter struggle against the enemy and in self-sacrificing labor in the factories and mills, and in the collective farm fields.

"In this Patriotic War," said J. V. Stalin, "the Party has been the inspirer and organizer of the nation-wide struggle against the fascist invaders. The organizational work conducted by our Party has united all the efforts of the

Soviet people, directing them toward the common goal, and concentrating all our strength and resources on the task of defeating the enemy. In the course of the war the Party has still further strengthened its bonds of kinship with the people, it has become still more closely connected with the masses of the working people. This is the source of the strength of our State."

The entire history of the revolutionary struggle and of the building of socialism in the USSR shows how unexampled are the great services rendered to the people by the Bolshevik Party. And this explains the great authority that the party of Lenin and Stalin commands among the working people.

"No party has enjoyed, or enjoys, such prestige among the masses of the people as our Bolshevik Party," says J. V. Stalin.

The Soviet people are supremely devoted to their Bolshevik Party, regarding its policy as their own policy and actively fighting for its practical realization.

The organizing and leading role of



With the Red Guard. Lenin and Stalin with soldiers of the Revolution at Smolny

the Bolshevik Party has grown still greater in the postwar period of peaceful construction.

In his address to the voters on February 9, 1946, J. V. Stalin outlined a titanic program for the restoration and development of the national economy of the USSR.

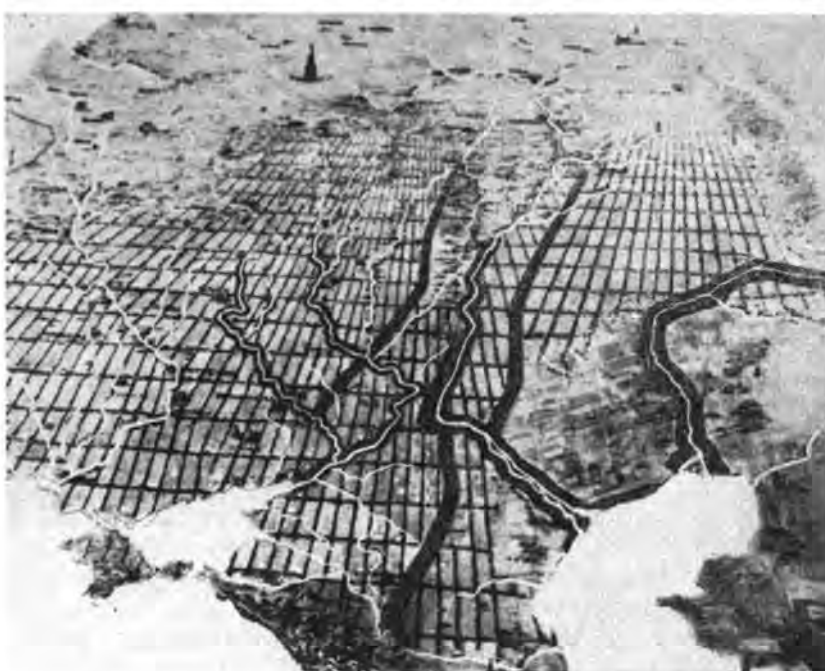
This magnificent Stalin program, which forms the basis of the first post-war plan for the restoration and development of the country's national economy, inspired the Soviet people to still more heroic efforts. The nation-wide socialist emulation movement in industry and agriculture is spreading from year to year.

In 1949, gross output of socialist industry had already surpassed the prewar level by 41 per cent, and it is steadily mounting. Agricultural production has exceeded the prewar level. The living and cultural standards of the working people are rising continuously.

Laying the material foundation for communism, the Soviet people, guided by the party of Lenin and Stalin, are now carrying into practice Stalin's colossal plan for transforming nature; they are at work on the magnificent construction projects of communism on the Volga, in Central Asia, in the Crimea, on the Dnieper and in other districts of the country. They are building new factories and mills, huge power stations and canals, schools and hospitals, scientific, cultural, and educational institutions.

The unusual scope of construction in the USSR is of tremendous importance from the viewpoint of domestic as well as of international developments. The great successes of socialist construction point to the incomparable superiority of the socialist social system which opens unlimited possibilities for the development of the productive forces of society.

Millions of common folk the world over regard this gigantic construction as a vivid manifestation of the policy firmly and consistently pursued by the Government of the USSR with the object of securing stable and lasting peace in the whole world. This wise policy — the policy of peace and construction — is constantly inspired and directed by the vanguard of the Soviet people, the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.



THE GREAT PLAN FOR TRANSFORMING NATURE. The historic session of the Political Bureau. A map of the vast shelter belts. Tree windbreaks already in existence.

The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics — Creation of the October Revolution

By Professor M. D. Kammari

THE USSR is a multinational socialist State comprising scores of nations, national groups, and nationalities. It is based on the fraternal co-operation of free and equal socialist nations and is an embodiment of the age-old aspirations of all of toiling mankind.

The Great October Socialist Revolution put a complete end to national oppression and emancipated all the peoples of Russia, opening up a new era in man's history. The consolidation of the multinational socialist State and the blossoming of friendship among the peoples of the USSR testify to the fact that the experience of organizing fraternal co-operation among the peoples on the basis of socialism has succeeded fully. The USSR has become a standard-bearer of peace and friendship among the peoples, the hope of the oppressed peoples, and a beacon showing them the path to emancipation; it has become the bulwark of the freedom and independence of the peoples.

The party of Lenin and Stalin was able to build up a multinational socialist state because it has been true to Marxism-Leninism, to the ideas of proletarian internationalism and friendship of the peoples.

J. V. Stalin points out that the October Revolution has proved the possibility and expedience of the *proletarian* method of liberation of the oppressed peoples as the only correct method, "the possibility and expedience of a *fraternal alliance* between the workers and peasants of the most different peoples based on the principles of a *voluntary union and internationalism*."

The founders of the fraternal commonwealth of peoples of the USSR are the Communist Party and its leaders and teachers — Lenin and Stalin.

The Communist Party and Soviet power were faced by a complex and gigantic historical task, that of drawing into socialist construction the peoples of the USSR, who at the beginning of the Revolution stood at the most diverse levels of social development, from the patriarchal-nomadic way of life in the borderlands to the highly-developed industrial level in the country's chief cities. Soviet power had to be made comprehensible and precious to all the tribes and peoples; a great commonwealth of peoples had to be forged.

The Soviet State did not limit itself to the establishment of the political and legal equality of the nationalities, although this in itself was an achievement of world-historic significance.

Under the leadership of the party of Lenin and Stalin the Soviet State also solved the problem of abolishing the *actual* economic and cultural inequality of the nationalities that had been inherited from the old regime.

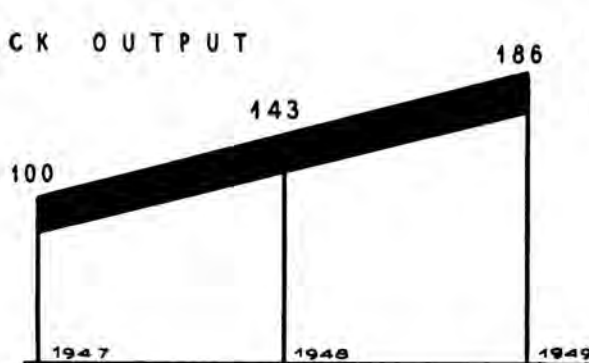
Thanks to the advantages of the socialist economic foundation and state system, the Soviet socialist society was able to do away with the enmity among the peoples which the exploiting classes had fanned for centuries.

"Whereas private property and capital inevitably disunite people, inflame national enmity, and intensify national oppression," Stalin pointed out, "collective property and labor just as inevitably bring people closer, undermine national enmity and abolish national oppression. The existence of capitalism without national oppression is just as inconceivable as the existence of socialism without the emancipation of oppressed nations, without national freedom."

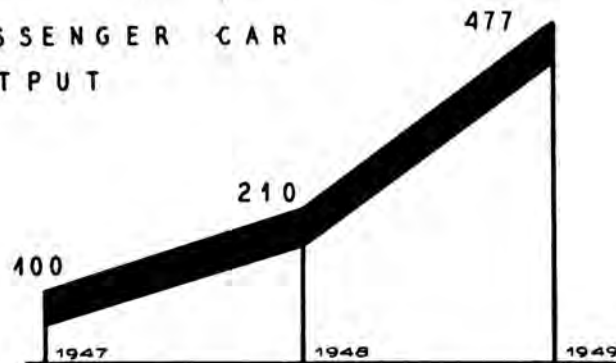
The Great Stalin Constitution of the USSR proceeds from the principle that all nationalities and races must enjoy equal rights, irrespective of their past and present status, irrespective of their strength or weakness. The Soviet Constitution declares punishable by law "any direct or indirect restriction of the



TRUCK OUTPUT



PASSENGER CAR OUTPUT



rights of, or, conversely, the establishment of any direct or indirect privileges for citizens on account of their race or nationality," as well as any advocacy of racial or national inequality as a crime against the foundations of the Soviet, socialist system.

The Soviet society has no privileged, dominating nation and no oppressed, unequal nations and races. Not national origin, but his personal abilities and personal labor determine the position of a citizen in the Soviet society. The Constitution of the USSR, the Constitution of victorious socialism, firmly guarantees full equality and free development to all nations, nationalities, and races of the USSR.

All the nations and nationalities of the USSR are today developing on a *single economic foundation* — the foundation of socialist economy. In place of the formerly economically-backward national borderlands which did not have an industry, working class, or intelligentsia of their own, today, thanks to implementation of the policy of socialist industrialization and of collectivization of agriculture, there have been built up an advanced industry and agriculture in all the national republics; cadres of skilled workers and specialists, cadres

of the national intelligentsia, have come into being.

The actual inequality of the nationalities in the USSR was abolished by consistently carrying out the Lenin-Stalin national policy, by accelerating the pace of industrialization, and by developing the industry, agriculture, and culture of the formerly oppressed and backward nationalities.

Against the background of the general rapid industrial development in the USSR, industry in the formerly backward national republics developed at an even faster rate. Thus, while USSR industrial output as a whole registered a twelvefold increase between 1913 and 1940, gross industrial output in the Kazakh SSR increased by 22.2 times, in the Byelorussian SSR by 23 times, in the Karelo-Finnish SSR by almost 50 times, in the Kirghiz SSR by 160 times, and in the Tajik SSR by 242 times! With this as a basis, the national culture of the formerly oppressed peoples also developed; a great cultural revolution took place in the life of the peoples.

In 1940 the number of pupils attending school in the USSR as a whole was four times as large as in the 1914-1915 school year, while in Kirghizia the number increased 44 times, in Uzbeki-

stan 68 times, in Tajikistan 660 times. From universal illiteracy and lack of culture, the formerly oppressed peoples of the border regions have reached the heights of socialist culture. Forty nationalities which did not have their own written language before, first received it under the Soviet system. A large number of schools, higher educational establishments, clubhouses, theaters, libraries, and motion picture theaters have been built there.

In 1947 the Byelorussian SSR had 26 higher educational institutions, Uzbekistan had 33, Kazakhstan 23, Azerbaijan 17, Armenia 14, Tajikistan seven, Kirghizia and Turkmenia six each, while in 1914 there was not a single such institution in these republics.

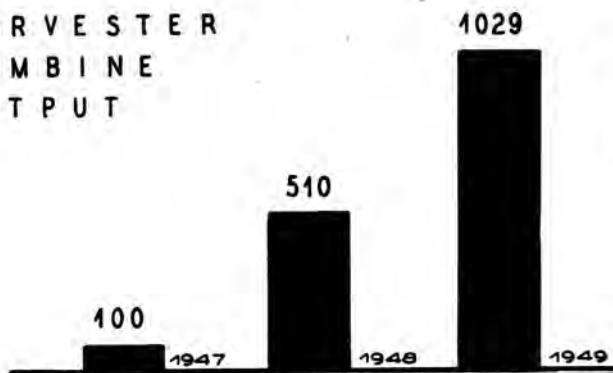
Academies of Sciences have been established in 10 of the Soviet national republics, and branches and bases of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR in the other republics.

In the course of 33 years the formerly oppressed peoples of Russia have made a gigantic leap from universal illiteracy, backwardness, poverty, nomad life, feudal relations, and colonial exploitation to the heights of socialist culture, the most advanced in the world.

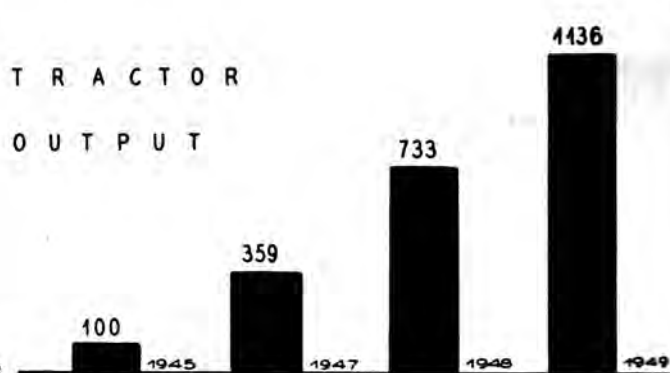
Thanks to the realization of the



HARVESTER COMBINE OUTPUT



TRACTOR OUTPUT



Lenin-Stalin national policy, the Russian working class and the Russian people won the confidence and support of all the peoples of the USSR and of all the freedom-loving peoples of the world.

Friendship and fraternal collaboration among the peoples of the USSR have made the Soviet State the most powerful state in the world. The socialist system has given the peoples of the USSR invincible strength.

The Soviet ideology of the friendship of the peoples has won complete victory over the ideology of brute nationalism and racial hatred. The friendship of the Soviet peoples was strengthened still more in the Great Patriotic War against the Hitlerites.

The postwar Five-Year Plan, a component part of the Stalin program for building communism, provides for the further rapid development of the economy and culture in the Soviet national republics. While the 1950 total volume of industrial output in the USSR is to exceed the prewar 1940 level by 48 per cent, the increase in industrial output has been set at 76 per cent for the Turkmenian SSR, 78 per cent for the Moldavian SSR, 80 per cent for the

Lithuanian SSR, 89 per cent for the Uzbek SSR, 110 per cent for the Armenian SSR and the Kirghiz SSR, and 120 per cent for the Kazakh SSR. Thanks to the labor heroism of the Soviet people and the fraternal mutual assistance organized among the peoples of the USSR by the party of Lenin and Stalin, in the fourth quarter of 1949 industrial output in the USSR had already exceeded the prewar level by 53 per cent; even in the republics which suffered from enemy occupation, the prewar level of industrial production had been exceeded.

In line with decisions of the Party and the Government, titanic work has been launched to carry out the sweeping Stalin plan for the transformation of nature, and work has begun on the construction of the world's largest Kuibyshev and Stalingrad Hydroelectric Stations on the Volga, the Amu-Darya — Krasnovodsk Main Turkmenian Canal, the Kakhovka Hydroelectric Station on the Dnieper and the South Ukrainian and North Crimean Canals. These giant construction works, part of the grand Stalin plan for building communism in the USSR, are of tremendous significance for the development of the repub-

lics situated in the southern and southeastern districts of the USSR, for an upswing in the national economy of the entire Soviet land.

The national-economic plans of the USSR are based on the creative co-operation of all the peoples of the Soviet land in building communism; these plans pursue the goal of all-round development, aimed at the most rapid economic and cultural advancement of each national republic in particular and of the entire Union as a whole.

It is on this foundation that the peoples of the USSR are drawing closer and closer together and that their friendship is growing stronger and stronger.

The peoples of the USSR, guided by Stalin, stand at the head of the camp of peace, democracy, and socialism, are its leading force. This camp embraces hundreds of millions of organized peace supporters in all parts of the world. Today the destinies of the peace-loving peoples and the interests of all progressive mankind are indivisibly linked with the further achievements of the Soviet Union and of the world-wide democratic camp headed by its acknowledged leader — J. V. Stalin.



The Soviet people, who have invested tremendous efforts in postwar restoration and are implementing the titanic plans for furthering the progress of industry and agriculture, for the construction of the greatest hydro-electric systems and their irrigation of deserts, are vitally interested in ensuring international security.

All the peoples of our country are unanimous in their approval and support of the Stalin peace policy of their Government.

—From the Mandate to Soviet Delegates to the Second World Peace Congress.

The Soviet People Confidently Tread The Path of Peace and Construction

By S. Ladygin

ON the very day following the establishment of Soviet power, on November 8, 1917, the great Lenin proclaimed . . . "an immediate peace to all peoples and an immediate armistice on all fronts." The first act passed by the young Soviet Republic was a decree on peace, adopted by the Second Congress of Soviets. "The October Revolution has come in time. It has taken the cause of peace into its own hands," J. V. Stalin said at the congress of Finnish Social-Democrats on November 14, 1917.

More than three decades have passed since then. Throughout all these years the Soviet power has been guarding peace and the security of the peoples. The firm and consistent peace-loving policy of the Soviet Government follows from the very nature of the socialist State. The land of Soviets has no

exploiting classes — bankers, capitalists, and landlords — who are interested in aggressive wars, in the seizure of alien territories and the enslavement of other nations. Soviet people who are raising the majestic edifice of communism are vitally interested in stable and lasting peace.

The Soviet Government proceeds from the premise that the peaceful co-existence of two systems — socialism and capitalism — is possible. It is a resolute opponent of the policy of war, of national and racial oppression. Its foreign policy is founded on respect for the rights and independence of all peoples of the world, large and small. This is why this policy enjoys the support and profound sympathy of all progressive mankind.

The peace-loving foreign policy of

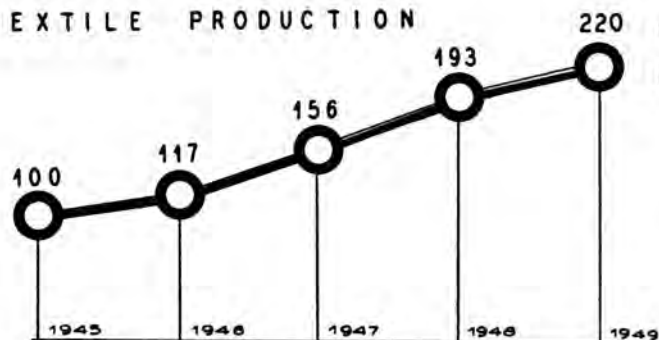
the USSR is based on the economic and military might of the Soviet State, on the moral and political unity of the Soviet people, their profound confidence that in peaceful competition with capitalism the more advanced and progressive social system — socialism — will inevitably triumph.

In our days, when the ominous shadow of a horrible war once again hovers over the world, when a sanguinary war is raging in Korea, the Soviet Union stands unswervingly on guard over peace, intensifying its struggle for co-operation among nations. The policy of peace, undeviatingly pursued by the Soviet State throughout its glorious history, reinforces the will of the peoples and multiplies their energy in the fight against sanguinary, man-hating aggression.

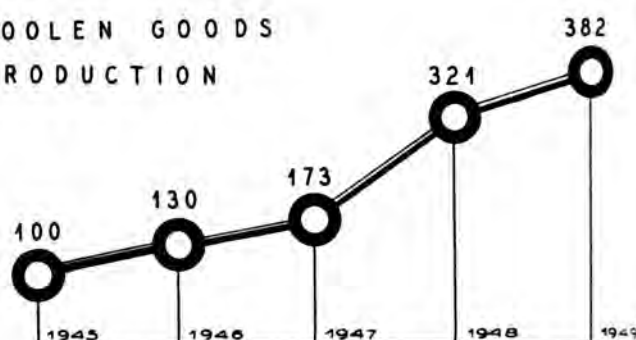


FOR PEACE. The whole adult population of the USSR signed the Stockholm Peace Appeal. Soviet workers, dedicating excellent work to peace, have formed "peace watches" throughout industry.

TEXTILE PRODUCTION



WOOLEN GOODS PRODUCTION



The peoples of the world know that they are capable of curbing the clique of maddened atom-maniacs. The mighty movement of peace supporters gains in strength and spreads all over the world. More than 500,000,000 men and women of good will have already signed the Stockholm Appeal. All of them are united by one striving: to curb the warmongers.

The multimillioned and multinational Soviet people march in the front ranks of the fighters for peace. The Soviet people fight selflessly for peace not because they fear war. The great Stalin-grad epic battle is still too fresh in the minds of mankind for anyone to doubt the courage, fearlessness, and heroism of the Soviet people and the might of the armed forces of the USSR. The Soviet people cannot be daunted either by atomic or hydrogen weapons. They are well aware that the atom bomb, like a boomerang, can turn against those who first would dare to use it for the wholesale annihilation of peaceful people.

The Soviet people abhor war because their aspirations are concentrated on the future, on peaceful constructive labor.

The Soviet mason who lays the foundation of a new building, the lathe operator who works on a part for a future machine, the artist who paints a new canvas, the collective farmer who plants new fruit trees, the mother who rears her children, the future builders of communism, the scientist who devotes his energy and knowledge to the people — all of them want the fruit of their labor to serve the cause of peace and not to be destroyed by the vandals of today.

At the time when prominent statesmen of the imperialist powers announced that they were ready to use the atom bomb once again, the Moscow newspaper *Pravda* opened a discussion on linguistic problems. J. V. Stalin, the great leader and strategist of the Soviet people, has three times contributed articles on this subject. His works of genius on problems of linguistics constitute a major contribution to science and have given a tremendous impetus to the development of learning. At the same time the Academy of Sciences of the USSR and the Academy of Medical Sciences held a joint session and discussed tasks relating to the development of physiology and medicine, i.e., fields of science

directed at preserving the life and improving the health of man.

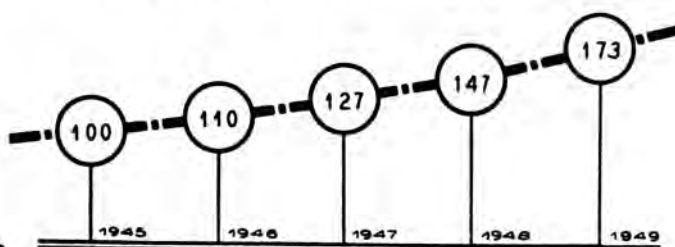
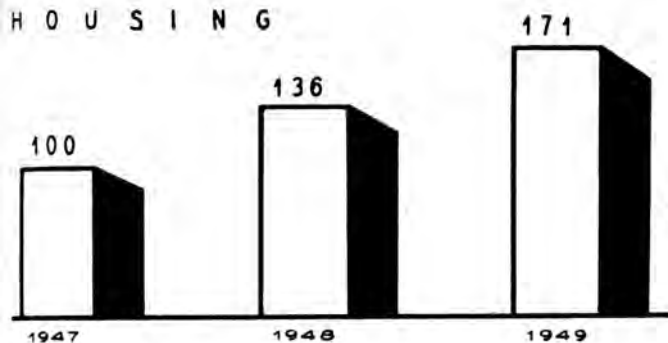
While the imperialists are conducting a frenzied armaments race, inflating military budgets, and looking for cannon fodder all over the world, the Soviet Union continues titanic construction work. During the first four post-war years 5,200 restored or newly built factories, mills, mines, power stations, etc. were put into operation.

No day passes in the Soviet Union without a new institute or school, hospital or sanatorium, club, motion picture theater or other educational, health, or cultural institution being opened.

Last year a delegation of Scottish miners visited Moscow and a number of coal areas of the Soviet Union. On returning home members of the delegation issued a pamphlet on their visit to the USSR. They described a Palace of Culture for miners built in one of the workers' settlements in the Donets coal fields. This was a beautiful big building with concert and lecture halls, premises for a library, and other cultural services. William Pearson, Thomas Fowler, and other members of the delegation wrote that they were sorry they



PEACEFUL PROGRESS. Kazakh scientists (left) examine experimental crops bred for higher crop yields. A 20-story administrative building (right) which is being built as part of Moscow's construction program.



could not take this fine building home with them to show Scottish miners what things could be accomplished.

Describing in detail their impressions of their sojourn in the USSR the delegation of Scottish miners arrived at the conclusion: "All that the Soviet people desire is to be left in peace, to develop their own socialist economy, to improve the conditions of the people, and to advance to the highest form of society . . .

"As a delegation we are convinced that the Soviet Union does not desire war and wants to live in peace . . ."

Is it for war purposes that the Soviet Union has launched a vast program of construction of homes and cultural institutions? Several hundred large apartment houses are to be built during the next several years in the Leningrad District of Moscow alone. During the great holiday, the 33rd anniversary of the October Revolution, hundreds of Muscovites will have housewarming parties.

An imposing building for Moscow State University is being erected on the Lenin Hills, near the Moscow River.

This 32-story building will rise to a height of 680 feet. Its total size will exceed 70,628,000 cubic feet. The students and faculty of the university, numbering many thousands, will receive splendid new auditoriums, hundreds of laboratories and scientific study-rooms, well-improved dormitories and apartments for professors and instructors, a library to hold 1,200,000 volumes, an agro-botanical garden occupying 79 acres, with conservatories, hothouses, and aquariums, an astronomical observatory, hydrological and meteorological stations, etc. It will occupy an area of 314 acres and will be the largest scientific institution in the world.

Can thousands of Soviet young men and women, who are now building this university and dream of studying in it, want war?

Fresh striking proof of the might of the Soviet State, new evidence of its striving for peace and its constructive endeavor, is provided by the historic decisions of the Soviet Government on the building of the Kuibyshev, Stalin-grad, and Kakhovka Hydroelectric Sta-

tions, and the Main Turkmenian, South Ukrainian and North Crimean Canals. These vast developments undertaken on the initiative of the great architect of communism, Stalin, have for their aim the happiness of the Soviet people, the welfare of all mankind. Several years will pass, and the lights of the world's largest power stations will blaze on the Volga and the Dnieper, life-giving waters will flow along new canals and irrigate barren deserts and steppelands, opening up for agriculture new tracts of fertile lands. Where sand storms now rage orchards will bloom, wheat will grow, and great herds of stock will graze.

The Soviet social and state system gives the peoples of the USSR opportunities for swift progress beyond the fondest dream of any bourgeois country. The Soviet people have more than once demonstrated their invincibility on the fronts of peaceful constructive effort as well as on the field of battle.

The peaceful creative labor of Soviet people is a source of great inspiration for all progressive mankind.



SITE OF THE STALINGRAD HYDRO-ELECTRIC STATION. Work has begun on this station on the Volga, which will be greater than any now in existence. Its erection is part of the vast program of peaceful construction in the USSR.



GREAT FRIENDLY NATIONS. The signing of the Treaty of Friendship, Alliance, and Mutual Assistance, and of various agreements, between the USSR and the People's Republic of China in February, 1950.

Soviet Foreign Policy Is a Policy Of Peace and People's Friendship

By Professor N. Rubinstein
Doctor of Science (History)

"We stand for peace and champion the cause of peace."

—J. V. Stalin

STRAIGHT as the flight of an arrow lies the course leading from the Soviet Decree on Peace issued on November 8, 1917, to the announcement by the Soviet Peace Committee that more than 115,000,000 Soviet citizens — the entire adult population of the Soviet Union — had signed the Stockholm Appeal. The course also leads to the stand taken by the leader of the people, J. V. Stalin, and the Government of the USSR against the bloody aggression of imperialism in Korea. It is a course of constant, untiring, noble and heroic struggle for peace extending over a third of a century. The very terms "Soviet Union" and "peace" are not only closely allied and kindred — they are synonymous, for a policy of peace, a struggle against unjust, predatory wars, against imperialist aggressors, is natural to and inherent in a socialist state. Lasting peace is a prime necessity for a state that is occupied with constructive work in the interests of the working people, for

a state which makes the people's prosperity and happiness its sole aim. Mercenary ends, piratical plans for world supremacy, a desire to seize foreign territories together with their populations and natural resources, all the things that make imperialism what it is, are alien to the Soviet State, because there are no capitalist classes in the USSR. For 33 years the common people — workers, peasants, and intellectuals, have been in power in the land of Soviets. They have absolute power in both the foreign and domestic policy of a country of 200,000,000 persons, covering immense expanses on the continents of Europe and Asia. It is not by aggrandizement and aggression, but by strenuous, peaceful labor that the Soviet people have built huge factories and power stations, have converted their land into the first country in the world to practice large-scale collective farming, have dug splendid canals, are transforming nature in accordance with the Stalin plan, are plant-

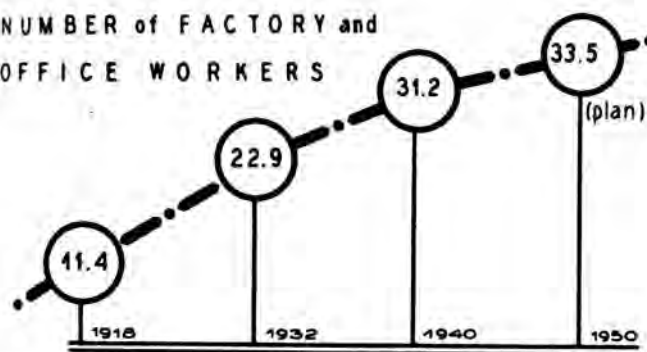
ing new forests in the steppes, and constructing magnificent power stations and irrigation systems on the Volga, the Dnieper, and in the deserts of Central Asia. The banner of the struggle for peace raised by Lenin and Stalin in October, 1917, is borne aloft by all Soviet people, from Young Pioneer to the aged, from rank-and-file worker and collective farmer to Academician, writer, and statesman.

The great Lenin said that sincerity in politics, that is, in the sphere of human relations which deals with millions rather than with individuals, is the fully verifiable correspondence between word and deed.

The sincerity of the Soviet peace policy has been verified by the peoples, by the history of a third of a century. Never, not for a moment, have the deeds of the Soviet Government deviated from its word. In the very first years of the existence of the Soviet Government it proclaimed a demand for a gen-

NUMBER of FACTORY and
OFFICE WORKERS

AVERAGE WORKERS' INCOME



eral cut in armaments, and even though the imperialist powers refused to support this proposal, it reduced its army by 25 per cent during the year 1922 alone. In the following years the Soviet Government submitted to the Commission on Preparation of the Disarmament Conference to be held in Geneva a draft convention on general, complete, and immediate disarmament. When that draft was rejected by the imperialists, the USSR proposed a partial reduction in armaments. Shortly after the defeat of Hitlerite Germany and imperialist Japan, the Soviet Union introduced at the First Session of the United Nations General Assembly the historic proposal for a general reduction in armaments, a proposal including as an immediate task the banning of the production and use of atomic energy for war purposes. When the whole world had learned that the Soviet Union too was in possession of the secret of the atomic weapon, the Soviet Government again announced that it still was taking and would continue to take its old stand that the atomic weapon be unconditionally banned.

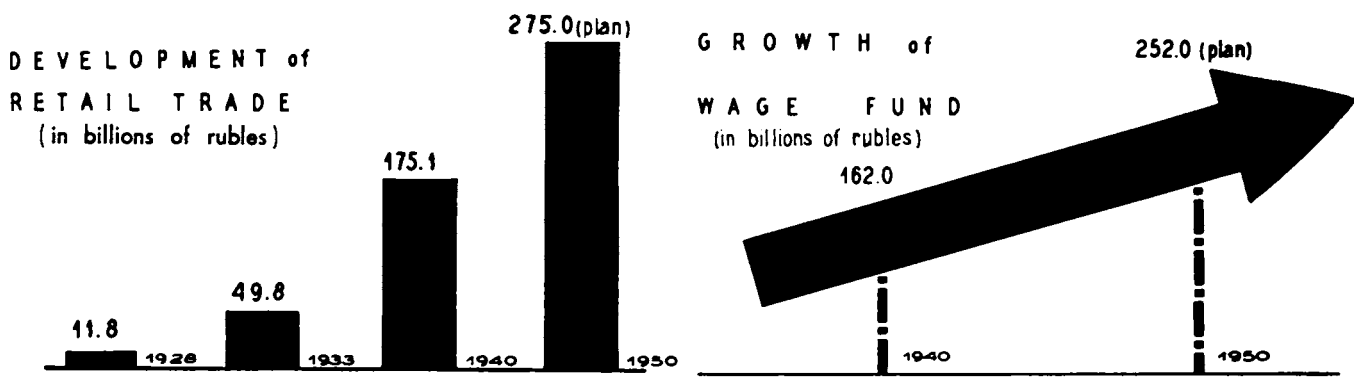
On June 19, 1950, the Supreme Soviet of the USSR announced its unanimous solidarity with the proposal contained in the Stockholm Appeal of the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress. Eleven days later the campaign for the collection of signatures to the Appeal began in the USSR, and in this campaign the country's whole adult population unanimously came out against war, for the banning of the atomic weapon, for setting up international control over the enforcement of that prohibition, and for branding as a war criminal the government that first employs the atomic weapon against any country. By affixing their signatures to the Stockholm Appeal, Soviet men and women have demonstrated their complete and unanimous approval of the

Stalin foreign policy of the Soviet Government.

The policy of the USSR throughout all the years it has been in existence has been one of struggle against aggression. The Soviet Government fought not only the aggressors and interventionists who encroached upon Russia. It has always exposed and energetically combated any aggression, no matter where it appeared. When in 1923 the French imperialists seized the Ruhr, the industrial heart of Germany, the All-Russian Central Executive Committee addressed an appeal to the peoples all over the world in which it voiced the indignation and protest of the land of Soviets against the imperialist aggression. The Soviet Union exposed the imperialist aggressors when they launched their attack on China in 1925. The working people of the USSR had founded a "Hands Off China!" society even before open aggression had commenced. The entire noble fight the Soviet Union waged for collective security was aimed against aggression and aggressors. Particularly at this time is it important to remember that the Soviet Union was the sole state that raised and solved the problem of defining as accurately as possible the very concept of aggression—attack—in order to leave no ground for its justification. In 1933 the Soviet Government introduced in the League of Nations a draft definition of aggression designed to forestall any tricks and shifts that an aggressor might want to employ to justify an attack. The wisdom of the peaceable Stalin foreign policy made it possible to work out a truly historic, universal definition of aggression. Of course, the imperialist states refused to accept the Soviet draft, although it had been approved by the League of Nations Security Committee. They were interested not in closing all loopholes for justifying aggression, but, on the con-

trary, in leaving open as many of them as possible. The imperialists' sabotage, however, could not weaken the force of the Soviet declaration — that mighty instrument for exposing aggression, an instrument the Stalin peace policy has given to all the nations on the globe.

The Soviet Government has demonstrated by all its acts that it is fighting against aggression and aggressors. When fascist Italy attacked Abyssinia the Soviet Union vigorously and firmly came out against the piratical attack launched by Mussolini with the connivance of the imperialist powers. The USSR consistently applied economic sanctions against Italy, in spite of the fact that the imperialist states sabotaged them. It was the same when Hitler and Mussolini and their hireling Franco began their bloody aggression against Republican Spain. Only the Soviet Union fought against aggression in Spain, exposing the barefaced connivance at aggression on the part of the opponents of collective security. Only the Soviet Union raised its voice in protest against the Hitler aggression which resulted in ending Austria's independence, and later, following the shameful Munich deal, Czechoslovakia's too. In 1938 J. V. Stalin informed the Benes Government through Klement Gottwald that the Soviet Union was prepared to render Czechoslovakia military aid even in the event France failed to do so, although France's help was a condition for Soviet help under the Soviet-Czechoslovak Agreement, and even in the event the then Poland of Colonel Beck or the Rumania of the boyars refused to allow Soviet troops passage through those countries. "Unfortunately," Gottwald said, "the ruling clique of the Czechoslovak bourgeoisie, fearing for its class interests, did not grasp the hand extended by the Soviet Union, by Stalin, preferring shameful capitulation."



The Soviet Union headed the struggle of the freedom-loving peoples against the Hitlerite aggression, dealing the German fascist and Japanese aggressors a fatal blow. Since the end of the Second World War the Soviet Union has been conducting a struggle for peace and peaceful co-operation among peoples, and against the warmongers. From the tribune of the United Nations Assembly, from behind the table of the Security Council, the USSR has vigorously come out and continues to come out against the aggression of the imperialists in Greece, Indonesia, and China. As long ago as in September 1947 the Soviet representative in the United Nations submitted to the General Assembly a proposal that war propaganda in any form be prohibited on pain of criminal prosecution. When toward the end of June this year the open imperialist intervention in Korea was launched, the Soviet Union determinedly assailed the organizers of the monstrous, piratical attack. The noble and vigorous actions of the Soviet Government, its desire for a peaceful settlement of the Korean question, so clearly expressed particularly in Stalin's answer to Nehru's message, elicited a mighty response throughout the world. "Hands Off Korea!" resounds the mighty voice of the people demanding that an end be put immediately to the bloody aggression of the imperialists in Korea.

The peoples everywhere not only hail and support the Stalin peace policy of the Soviet Union, but they are also learning from the USSR. For the foreign policy of the first socialist State in the world, the policy of the great Soviet power, the policy of Stalin, is the science of struggle for peace.

What does this science teach? It teaches consistency and firmness in the fight for peace. The imperialists, war-

mongers, and aggressors tried any number of times to thwart the Soviet policy of peace. There are no vile and despicable means and weapons that they did not make use of to accomplish this aim. Malicious lies and base slander, conspiracies of silence and provocations, armed attack, blackmail and deceit, plots and deals by aggressors — everything was grist to the mill of the enemies of peace in their endeavor to weaken the fight for peace. But the warmongers little know Soviet people. Soviet men and women are learning staunchness from their great leader Stalin, whose name is a symbol of firmness and steadfastness. As early as 33 years ago Lenin said that the struggle for peace begun by the Soviet Government "... would be difficult and stubborn. International imperialism is mobilizing all its forces against us, but however large the forces of international imperialism, our chances are quite favorable."

Under the leadership of the great Stalin the Soviet peace policy has rallied the masses in all countries to the struggle against the warmongers and aggressors. "It is known," wrote Stalin, "that the peace-loving peoples look with hope to Moscow, as the capital of a great peace-loving power and a mighty bulwark of peace." No attacks by the imperialists and their pen prostitutes or the venal press, however furious and malicious, will halt the Soviet Union's noble effort to curb the aggressors and to secure a lasting, democratic peace for all peoples.

The Stalin peace policy teaches how to fight for peace effectively. The Soviet Union has never taken a pacifist position, first of all because pacifism with its complaining and its futile whining means placid inaction, political and ideological impotence, which is of advantage to the warmongers and the ag-

gressors. Pacifist ideology, as was underscored by G. M. Malenkov, ordinarily means voicing disapproval of war but doing absolutely nothing about it. The peoples are displaying firm resolution to fight energetically against the fomenters of war and to frustrate their perfidious plans and schemes. That is the path chosen by the millions of the popular masses, as demonstrated by the peace movement, which is daily growing more vigorous and effective. The movement's participants, those who are signing the Stockholm Appeal, those who are demanding the immediate cessation of imperialist aggression in Korea, and those who are stopping the transportation and unloading of arms, realize that love of peace is not love of peace in the abstract but a firm will and determination to halt the aggressors, to fight for peace.

The whole world can see that the Stalin foreign policy is a policy of peace and co-operation between nations. "Our foreign policy is clear," said Stalin. "It is a policy of preserving peace and strengthening commercial relations with all countries. The USSR does not think of threatening anybody — let alone of attacking anybody. We stand for peace and champion the cause of peace."

The common people in all countries are inspired by the peace policy of the Soviet power. In fighting for peace they have, as Henri Barbusse expressed it, taken a course shown by a great example. Heading the movement of the peoples against the warmongers and their accomplices is that great standard-bearer of peace — J. V. Stalin. For one-third of a century Stalin has been holding aloft the banner of peace, raising it ever higher. He has implanted in the hearts of the peace champions unshakable confidence in the success of their noble cause and a firm will to victory over those who want to plunge humanity into a new bloody war.

The Great Transformation of Agriculture

By Academician Pavel Lobanov
Deputy Minister of Agriculture of the USSR

THE transition of millions of small, individual peasant farms to the path of collective farming, to the path of socialism, was a profound revolutionary upheaval, equal in its consequences to the revolutionary upheaval in October, 1917. In carrying through collectivization, the Bolshevik Party solved the most difficult task of the proletarian revolution after the conquest of power. "This was a revolution which eliminated the old bourgeois economic system in the countryside and created a new, socialist system."

The path to the solution of this difficult task was pointed out in Lenin's co-operative plan, which J. V. Stalin has defined as "the highroad of socialist development in the rural districts." The idea behind Lenin's co-operative plan, which embraces all forms of agricultural co-operation from the lowest (supply and marketing) to the highest (productive collective farms) was, through widespread co-operative societies of peasants, to draw them more and more into the active building of socialism. Lenin demanded systematic education of the peasants, that they be convinced by actual practice of the advantage of collective cultivation of the soil, and that the principle of voluntary association be strictly adhered to in drawing the peasants into artels. Lenin emphasized the need for an extensive supply of modern machines and implements to the villages, regarding it as a decisive condition for reorganizing farming on the basis of collective labor. In the development of heavy industry and in the electrification of the country Lenin saw the key to the socialist reconstruction of agriculture.

On the basis of Lenin's plan of co-operation, J. V. Stalin elaborated and carried into practice the great theory of the collectivization of agriculture. J. V. Stalin showed that the basic, the principal unit in collective farm construction at the present stage is the agricultural artel as the most correct form and most comprehensible to the peasants, the form which successfully combines the personal

interests of the collective farmers with their social interests; he substantiated the transition from the policy of restricting and ousting the kulaks to the policy of eliminating the kulaks as a class on the basis of solid collectivization; he disclosed the significance of the machine-and-tractor stations (MTS) as support points in the socialist reorganization of agriculture.

In 1929, prepared by all the preceding activities of the Bolshevik Party and the Soviet Government, the peasantry took a decisive turn toward collectivization. The year 1929 is recorded in the history of the Soviet people as a year of great change, when the mass of the peasantry joined collective farms. In the midst of a bitter struggle against kulakdom, they began the building of a new, collective farm life. On the basis of solid collectivization, the last exploiting class — kulakdom — was eliminated in the Soviet country.

The method of collectivization proved to be a supremely progressive one. It made it possible within the span of a few years to cover the Soviet land with large-scale peasant collective farms able to apply new machinery and achievements in the science of agronomy, and capable of supplying the country with more marketable produce. As a result of the victory of the collective farm system, agriculture in the USSR advanced to first place in the world for large scale of operation and for mechanization. On the fields of the USSR in 1940 there were 530,000 tractors, 182,000 harvester combines and 228,000 motor trucks. The collective farms were being served by more than 7,000 machine-and-tractor stations.

The collective farm system opened up unprecedented prospects for the development of productive forces in agriculture. In 1940 the total grain harvest had already exceeded the prerevolutionary level by 2,300,000,000 poods.* The cotton output increased three and one-

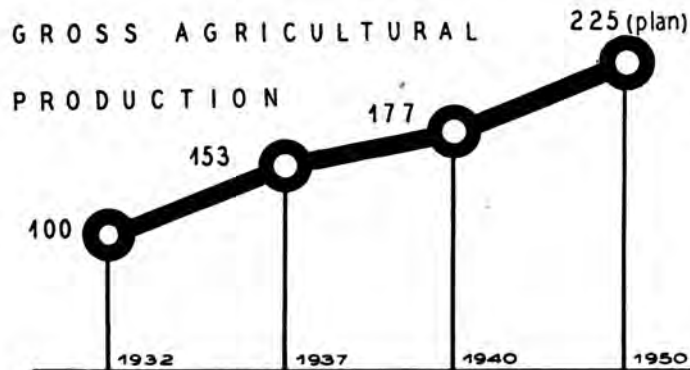
half times, the output of flax fiber and sugar beet almost doubled, and the output of sunflower seed increased four and one-half times. The high percentage of marketable produce turned out by socialist agriculture made it possible to improve decidedly the supply of foodstuffs to the towns and to concentrate large reserves of foodstuffs and raw materials in the hands of the State.

THE collective farm system passed with honor the severe trials of the Second World War and revealed to the whole world its extraordinary strength and vitality. The collective farmers ensured an uninterrupted supply of food to the army and the population, and of raw materials to industry.

In the postwar period the collective farm peasantry has, within a brief period, eliminated the grave consequences of the enemy invasion and has achieved new, brilliant successes. Last year, 1949, the total agricultural output exceeded the level of the prewar year of 1940. In the current year these successes are being consolidated and multiplied. The Soviet peasants have raised a bumper crop, have completed the harvest in a very efficient manner, and they have been making deliveries of grain to the State ahead of schedule.

All these achievements have been made possible thanks to the ceaseless concern displayed for the collective farm system by the Soviet Government, the Bolshevik Party and J. V. Stalin. A striking illustration of this concern is the rapid growth of agricultural mechanization, which in 1949 already exceeded the prewar level. Today there are more than 8,000 state machine-and-tractor stations in the USSR, as compared to 7,000 in the prewar year of 1940. All the arduous field work on the collective farms is performed by machines. By the end of 1950 the mechanization of plowing will reach 90 per cent, and the harvesting of grain crops by combines will increase to 55 per cent. It should be noted that combines already harvest

* 1 pood = 36.113 pounds.



AVERAGE PEASANT INCOME



1940



1949

from 85 to 95 per cent of the crops in the main grain areas of the country — the North Caucasus, the Ukraine and Siberia.

From year to year agriculture is being supplied with an increasingly larger number of machines. The numerical increase in the number of machines employed in agriculture is accompanied by



PROSPERITY. Buildings of a collective farm.

ence to be employed to the full in collective farm production. In recent years agriculture has received many machines of new and perfected design, such as self-propelled combines, sugar-beet combines, cotton harvesters, and others.

Electrification is being developed on a broad scale in the Soviet countryside. This has been especially so during the postwar years. Electricity is being introduced into all branches of collective farm work.

The collective farm system has created the best possible opportunities for effective utilization of machines. In the USSR the average amount of work performed per tractor is three times greater than in technically-developed capitalist countries. The amalgamation of collective farms that has developed recently creates new potentialities for still more effective utilization of machinery.

Electrification and mechanization enable the achievements of Michurin sci-

lective farm production. Hand in hand with practical agriculturists, scientists draw up agrotechnical and zootechnical measures making for a sharp rise in crop yields and in the productivity of livestock. The men of science are unswervingly guided by J. V. Stalin's words concerning the necessity of an indivisible tie between science and practice.

In the USSR agricultural labor is becoming more and more a form of industrial labor. The differences between town and countryside are being obliterated.

THANKS to the establishment and consolidation of the collective farm system, poverty and insecurity have disappeared forever from the Soviet village; the peasantry has emerged on the highroad of economic prosperity and cultural advancement, has acquired a well-to-do and happy life. The commonly-owned wealth of the collective farms is increasing from year to year, and with this as a basis the material



MECHANIZATION. Agricultural machines ready for shipment to machine-and-tractor stations in the countryside.

well-being of the collective farmers is correspondingly improving. By 1949 the indivisible funds of the collective farms had almost doubled as compared with the 22,000,000,000 rubles they comprised in 1939. Today there are thousands of collective farms in the country with annual incomes of a million or more rubles. The average income of the peasant in 1949 was more than 30 per cent greater than in 1940. This year it will be still higher.

The improvement in material well-being in the countryside is accompanied by cultural advancement. Illiteracy has long since been wiped out in the Soviet village. All the children of peasants attend school; since last year, universal compulsory seven-year education has been in force everywhere in the countryside. Hundreds of thousands of peasants' children are studying in secondary and higher schools. The collective farm village has produced an intelligentsia of its own.

The growth in the incomes of the collective farms has enabled the peasants to launch the construction of "agrotowns" on a broad scale. They are reconstructing their villages according to integrated architectural plans, turning them into handsome towns and rural settlements.

The Soviet peasantry is ardently devoted to its socialist homeland and to the collective-farm system. A striking

expression of its patriotism is the socialist emulation movement, which embraces millions. Initiated by the peasants, a powerful drive is under way in the countryside for high efficiency in farming and for rational utilization of the machines. Each day witnessed the birth of new patriotic undertakings that are accompanied by an uninterrupted rise in labor productivity and an acceleration of economic and cultural upbuilding.

The collective farm system awakened the initiative of many millions of Soviet peasants and called into being a splendid army of experts in socialist plant and animal husbandry. Among the distinguished collective farmers are: Olga Gonazhenko who raised an average of 151.3 tons of sugar beet per hectare; Mark Ozerny whose average is more than 23 tons of corn per hectare; and Anna Yutkina who garnered 133.1 tons of potatoes per hectare.

The selfless labor of the collective farmers is held in high esteem in the land of Soviets. Thousands of advanced agriculturists have been honored by the Soviet Government with the proud title of Hero of Socialist Labor and hundreds of thousands have received government decorations. The present-day life of the collective-farm peasantry is a splendid one, and its future will be even better.

A most vivid illustration of the solicitude of the Communist Party and socialist State for the collective farm peasantry

is afforded by the decisions of the Soviet Government on transforming nature in the steppe and mixed forest-and-steppe districts of the European part of the USSR, the transition to the new system of irrigation in the districts of irrigated farming, and construction of the titanic hydroelectric systems and canals in the neighborhood of Kuibyshev and Stalin-grad, in Turkmenia, the Ukraine and the Crimea, which will supply water to more than 61,000,000 acres of land. These colossal construction projects of the Stalin era will advance socialist agriculture to a still higher stage and ensure a still higher living and cultural standard for the Soviet peasantry.



SCIENTIFIC FARMING. Collective farmers study agronomy.



FARMING ON A VAST SCALE. Soviet agriculture, with its great collective farms, operates on a larger scale than that of any other country.

The Role of the October Revolution In the People's Cultural Progress

By Sergei Kaftanov

Minister of Higher Education of the USSR

"In the past, the human mind, all its genius, created only in order to give all the benefits of technology and culture to some, and to deprive others of the most essential things—education and development. But now, all the wonders of technology, all the achievements of culture will become the property of all the people, and henceforth the human mind and genius will never be turned into a means of violence, into a means of exploitation."

—V. I. Lenin

THE Great October Socialist Revolution initiated the development of a new, socialist culture designed to serve millions of working people and not the exploiting classes.

Fructified by the ideas of Marxism-Leninism, Soviet socialist culture has become the standard-bearer of the struggle of all progressive mankind.

Soviet socialist culture is developing on the basis of humanitarian principles; it rests upon the ideology of friendship among the peoples, upon ideas which edify man, ideas of struggle against every manifestation of the exploitation of man by man.

Soviet socialist culture is developing as a culture national in form and socialist in content. All the peoples inhabiting the Soviet Union make their own contributions to the treasury of socialist culture.

In bringing to reality their great program for cultural development, the Soviet people have achieved tremendous successes in education, science, the arts, and literature.

Three-fourths of the population was illiterate in tsarist Russia. Immediately

after the victory of the Socialist Revolution, the Soviet authorities undertook with the greatest energy the education of tens of millions of persons, and within a short period they banished illiteracy — this social evil inherited by the new society from the old.

Lenin pointed out that the elimination of illiteracy was merely the first step in the greatest of all cultural revolutions. This revolution was accomplished in the Soviet country on the basis of the successful construction of socialism, carried through under the leadership of J. V. Stalin.

The USSR has developed a vast network of general schools, specialized secondary schools, and higher schools where more than 35,000,000 persons are being educated. Hundreds of thousands of young people are graduated from the secondary schools each year. More than 100,000 college-trained specialists graduate annually from the higher schools.

There are higher schools and specialized secondary schools not only in the large cities of the USSR, but in all parts of the land of Soviets, from the far

north to the southern borders of the republics of Central Asia and the Caucasus, from the Carpathians to Sakhalin. There is a tremendous country-wide network of general schools, specialized secondary schools and institutions of higher learning, where the children of the workers, peasants and intelligentsia study.

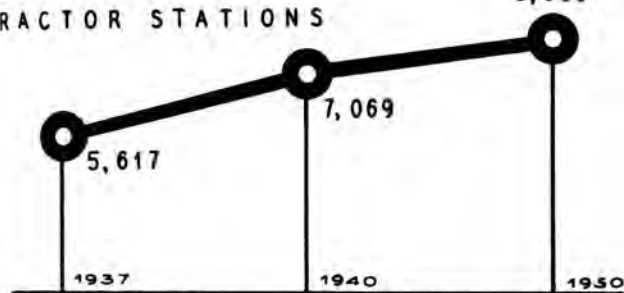
Universal seven-year schooling is a reality in the USSR. There is not a collective farm village in the country at present without a seven-year school, and a great many villages have 10-year secondary schools.

The unlimited opportunities afforded to working youth for secondary and college education have made possible the development of intellectuals from the midst of the workers and peasants. All the Soviet Republics have educated their own cadres of engineers, agronomists, lawyers, economists, doctors, teachers, art workers, and writers. This vast army of Soviet intellectuals, who number more than 13,000,000, is a living embodiment of the titanic cultural victories achieved as a result of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

NUMBER of MACHINE-and-TRACTOR STATIONS

8,000+

MECHANIZATION of AGRICULTURE



in plowing



in sowing



in combine harvesting

The Soviet intelligentsia is flesh of the flesh of the working people. Together with all the people the intelligentsia is building and strengthening the Soviet State, its economy and culture. The Soviet intelligentsia played a prominent role in the realization of the prewar Stalin Five-Year Plans and in the victory over the enemy in the Great Patriotic War. Still greater tasks confront the Soviet intelligentsia in the postwar period, the period of completion of the building of socialism and of the gradual transition to communism.

The construction of the Stalingrad and Kuibyshev Hydroelectric Stations, the hydroelectric station on the Dnieper, the Turkmenian Canal, and other great construction undertakings of the Stalin era demand new heroic efforts by Soviet scientists and technical intelligentsia. The workers of the Academy of Science and of the higher schools and the engineers engaged in production have joined in the combined effort of

the people for the realization of these construction projects and are making their contribution to the transformation of nature.

The Soviet scientists take a most active part in all the pursuits of the Soviet people, in the design of new machines and equipment, in developing new, improved methods of labor, in furthering the progress of all the branches of the national economy.

Science and labor have blended in the land of socialism. Therein lies the great strength of Soviet science, which is solidly bound to life, and of the practice which is based on scientific achievements in every field of knowledge.

Young forces are constantly swelling the ranks of the Soviet scientists. There already are more than 150,000 scientific workers in the Soviet country. Many scientists have been awarded Stalin Prizes, orders and medals, and have been honored with the title of Hero of Socialist Labor. This is vivid proof of

the extensive co-operation of the scientists in the solution of fundamental problems of socialist construction, proof of the people's high regard for the labors of their intelligentsia.

Work of great magnitude is performed by art workers and writers in the Soviet Union.

Soviet literature is the most advanced in the world, since it mirrors not the interests and ambitions of a handful of exploiters, as is the case with bourgeois literature, but the life and aspirations of the whole people, the struggle which is rich in social and political content, the heroism of labor. The works of Sholokhov, Fedin, Fadeyev, Vsevolod Vishnevsky, Leonov, Babayevsky, and many other representatives of Soviet literature reflect the new achievements of the Soviet people. They picture the traits of the new man reared under Soviet conditions and educated by the great Communist Party. Illustrative of this are the characters in books by Soviet authors: Pavel Korchagin, Oleg Koshevoi, Alexei Mereshev, Grigori Voropayev, and Sergei Tutarinov. Through these characters the authors picture with great artistic skill the spiritual world of the Soviet builder of communist society.

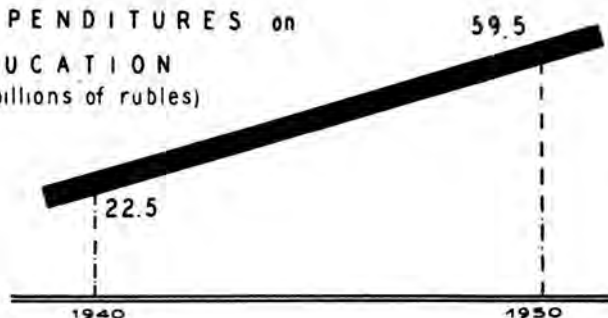
The same may be said of Soviet art. The Soviet cinema in particular has been enriched with outstanding films, among them *The Fall of Berlin*, *The Battle of Stalingrad*, *Meeting on the Elbe*, *Academician Ivan Pavlov*, *Rainis*, *Kuban Cossacks*, *Conspiracy of the Doomed*, and *Secret Mission*. At the recent International Film Festival in Czechoslovakia, the Soviet films *The Fall of Berlin*, *Kuban Cossacks* and *Conspiracy of the Doomed* were awarded the principal prizes.

The peoples of the world see in Soviet films an embodiment of the great ideals of communism, a tribute to the great creative power of the people who

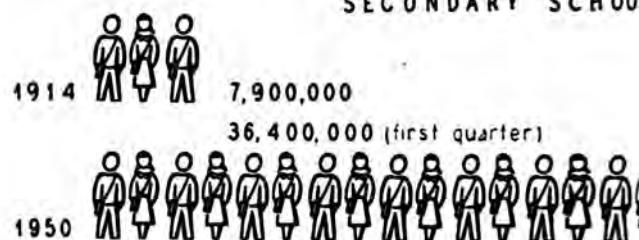


VARIED ART. Both folk culture and classic music and arts have developed on a tremendously broad scale in Soviet times.

**EXPENDITURES on
EDUCATION**
(in billions of rubles)



**TOTAL ENROLLMENT: ELEMENTARY and
SECONDARY SCHOOLS**



LIBRARIES. Students in Oirot-Tura.



MUSEUMS. A historical museum in Azerbaijan.



ART GALLERIES. The State Russian Museum, Leningrad.

are heading the struggle for peace and the happiness of the peoples. Literature and the arts, like science, have become the realm of the broadest sections of the people in the Soviet country. The vast network of theaters, cinemas, and libraries developed in the Soviet Union serves to promote the cultural standard and political education of the Soviet citizen.

The greatest achievement of the cultural progress born of the Great October Socialist Revolution is the Soviet man armed with an advanced materialist world outlook, the man to whom life and struggle for the sake of communism, selfless labor for the good of the Motherland have become an integral part of life, the man whose personal interests are organically blended with the general interests of the State.

Soviet man — the active builder of the communist society — who detests oppression and injustice, who has espoused the idea of friendship among the nations, this is the hero of our time, the living embodiment of advanced Soviet culture.

The struggle of the peoples for the prohibition of the atomic weapon, for peace, has spread throughout the whole world. This self-sacrificing, noble, elevating and impassioned struggle is sweeping the globe. The Soviet people, who are about to lay the first stones of the new dams on the Volga and the Dnieper, who are building new cities and new factories, are fighting against war through their fruitful labor. In the ranks of the fighters for peace are the heroic soldiers of the People's Army of Korea, locked in battle with the foreign imperialist interventionists. Among the fighters for peace are the Italian peasants and the French dockers, the Albanian farmers and the metal workers of

Czechoslovakia. Among the fighters for peace are the free Chinese people who have discarded the yoke of the imperialists.

The desire for peace has united hundreds of millions who affixed their signatures to the Stockholm Appeal. The finest representatives of the intelligentsia of all countries are participating in the world-wide movement for peace. Scientists and art workers interested in the destinies of progress, culture and civilization are protesting against the barbarous weapon of destruction — the atom bomb — against the criminal intrigues of the imperialist instigators of a new war. The Stockholm Appeal was signed by the American authorities in nuclear physics, Professors P. Morison and Oliver Loud, by Dr. Anton Carlson, Professor and Chairman of the Department of Physiology of the University of Chicago, the Pakistan scientist Maulvi Abdul Hakk, Professor Americo Valerio of Brazil, Professor Heinrich Frank, president of the Technology Chamber of the German Democratic Republic, and the Japanese physicist Sioitsi Sagata.

The scientists now united in the struggle for peace represent a great force pitted against darkness and destruction. The forces of peace are growing daily, and they are capable of curbing the brazen instigators of war.

In this lofty struggle for peace all honest people of the world are inspired by the Soviet Union, the bulwark of peace and civilization guided by the genius of the great leader of the Soviet people and of all progressive mankind, the standard-bearer of progress and culture, the steadfast fighter for peace, J. V. Stalin.

The October Revolution Placed Science At the Service of the People

By Academician Alexander Topchiev

Chief Academic Secretary, Academy of Sciences of the USSR

THE Great October Socialist Revolution caused a radical change in the essence of science, placed science at the service of the people, and converted it into an effective means of building a human society such as had never before been known in history.

In the land of Soviets all the achievements of science are used for promoting national economic and cultural progress, as well as continuous improvements in the living and cultural standards of all the Soviet citizens.

Co-operation between the scientists and advanced workers, collective farmers, engineers, and inventors is constantly growing in the USSR and yielding increasingly beneficial results. The scientists are at one with the workers of industry and agriculture in the desire to employ their common efforts to hasten the attainment of their single goal — communism.

One of the greatest victories won by Soviet science under the wise guidance of the Communist Party is the development of its truly collective character. The success of science in the USSR is decided not by the lone scientist working in the seclusion of his study or laboratory. Success in research is achieved through the efforts of entire collectives — by scientific research institutes in different fields of knowledge which unite the endeavors of the scientists and create the most favorable conditions for the application of their abilities and for the greatest possible application of knowledge.

There was only a small group of scientists in tsarist Russia. In contrast, the Soviet country has in the course of 33 years educated a powerful detachment of scientists, fighters for progressive science, who are dedicating all their energy to the common cause of the people. Nearly 100 times as many persons are

engaged now in scientific research as were in this field during the prerevolutionary period. An approximately equal increase is observed in the number of scientific research institutions. All the peoples of the USSR are making their contributions to Soviet science; they have numerous scientists at whose disposal the socialist State has placed many scientific institutes and a vast number of research laboratories.

In addition to the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, there are 10 Academies in the constituent republics of the Soviet Union, and six specialized academies, among them the Academy of Agricultural Sciences, the Academy of Medicine, the Academy of Architecture, the Academy of Pedagogical Sciences, and the Academy of Arts.

Soviet science has advanced distinguished representatives in every field of knowledge. Thousands upon thousands of young scientists educated from the ranks of the people are successfully solving, together with the savants of the older generation, the problems raised before Soviet science by life, by the national economy.

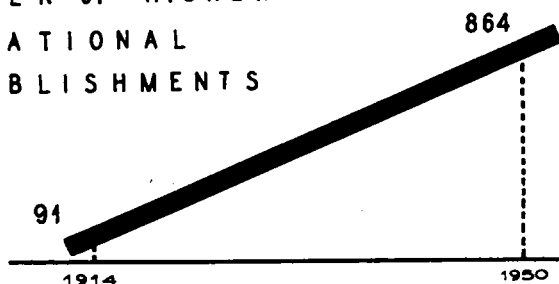
In the USSR science has developed into a powerful factor assisting the Soviet State in the realization of the great Stalin Five-Year Plans, which are intended to further both economic and cultural progress in the Soviet Union. Lenin's electrification plan, the thorough study of the Kursk magnetic anomaly, the magnificent products of the Stalin Five-Year Plans — the Dnieper and Volkhov Hydroelectric Stations, the Magnitogorsk and Kuznetsk coal and metal centers — all this was accomplished with the direct co-operation and assistance of the scientists.

At the very dawn of the socialist State, the great leaders of the Socialist Revolution, Lenin and Stalin, founded the

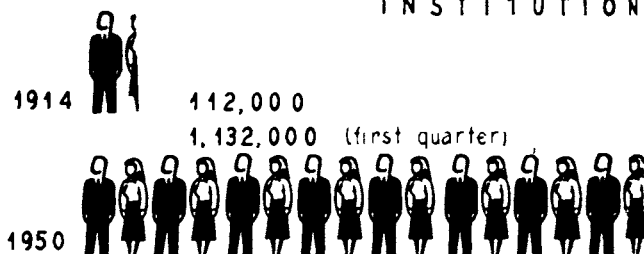


SCIENCE SERVES THE PEOPLE. Scientists studying a soil problem (top) and testing resistance of building materials (bottom).

NUMBER of HIGHER EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENTS



TOTAL ENROLLMENT HIGHER INSTITUTIONS



splendid traditions of Soviet science which may be defined as service to the people at all times. And throughout the 33 years that have elapsed since the historic days of the Great October Revolution, Soviet scientists have been developing and consolidating these traditions.

Every research project of Soviet scientists is closely connected with practice. For example, Soviet mathematics has devoted special attention to the theory of probabilities and the theory of differential equations which are directly connected with the solution of problems arising in various industries. Similar aims prompted Soviet physicists to concentrate special attention on the development of an original optics, electrode physics, acoustics, nuclear physics, etc.

A highly stimulating effect upon the development of science is produced by the free, open discussions in various fields of scientific knowledge widely practiced in the USSR; they are open not only to all scientists, but also to the public. The contents of these discussions, which are based on deeply principled criticism, are published in the general press for the benefit of the people who are vitally interested in the continued progress of science. Only a few typical examples to illustrate are: the discussion at the session of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR dedicated to physics (1936); the philosophical discussion (1947); and the biological discussion at the session of the Academy of Agricultural Sciences of the USSR, in 1948.

Fundamental scientific discussions on problems of linguistics and on Ivan Pavlov's theory of physiology were held in the USSR in 1950.

The discussion on linguistics was an important landmark in the development

of Soviet science. The masterly works of the greatest of all scientists, J. V. Stalin, on questions of linguistics published in the course of the discussion represent an outstanding contribution to the treasury of Marxism-Leninism. J. V. Stalin's works provide a splendid example of the creative application of Marxist-Leninist philosophy in a specific branch of knowledge. The works of J. V. Stalin are of exceptional significance for every Soviet scientist, whatever his field of endeavor.

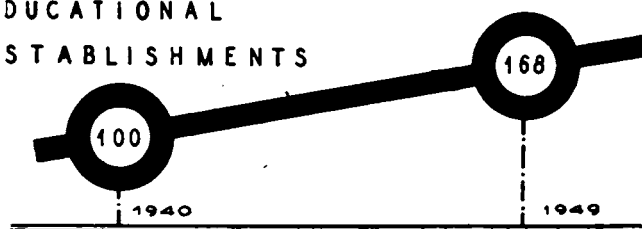
The scientific discussions in different fields of knowledge conducted with the participation of large sections of the Soviet public help to further the political and cultural development of the Soviet people and to bring them still closer to science. The same aim of spreading scientific knowledge among the people is promoted by the activities of the All-Union Society for Disseminating Political and Scientific Knowledge. This Society was founded three years ago for the purpose of acquainting all sections of the population in the USSR with the most important political events and with the achievements of Soviet science and culture. It now has more than 211,000 members, among them 712 members and corresponding members of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, 16,500 scientists with Doctor of Science degrees, and professors. All the significant and urgent problems of science are at once brought to the attention of the people. During seven months of 1950 alone the Society arranged in its halls 506,000 public lectures which attracted 45,000,000 persons. These lectures acquainted the Soviet people with the latest achievements of the workers of science and production, whose combined efforts further the application of advanced technology and promote the

speediest utilization of the results of scientific research in industry and agriculture.

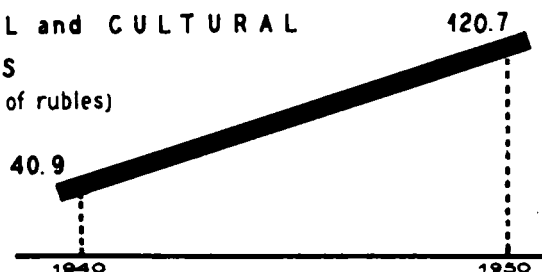
New, unprecedented prospects are opened to the Soviet scientists by the Stalin plan for transforming nature which is already being executed. This plan has launched a battle against drought through the planting of forest shelter-belts in the steppes of the European part of the USSR. And the Soviet scientists are actively co-operating in its implementation. Combined expeditions of the Academy of Sciences composed of representatives of different fields of knowledge are assisting collective farmers and workers of the shelter-belt stations to accomplish the forest planting program with the greatest success. But this program is only part of the magnificent plan for remaking nature in the interest of the Soviet people.

An event of tremendous importance in the life of the Soviet people is the construction of the Kuibyshev and Stalingrad Hydroelectric Stations on the Volga, of the Main Turkmenian Canal in Central Asia, the Kakhovka Hydroelectric Station on the Dnieper, and of the South Ukrainian and North Crimean Canals. The titanic stations on the Volga will supply about 20,000,000,000 kw-hr of electric power annually; these hydroelectric systems will make it possible to irrigate vast expanses in the steppes. The Main Turkmenian Canal will open colossal possibilities for a still more intensified development of socialist agriculture and livestock farming in the East of the USSR by converting sun-scorched barren deserts into flourishing orchards, cotton plantations, and green pastures. The construction of the Kakhovka Hydroelectric Station on the Dnieper, and of the South Ukrainian and North Crimean canals will make it

SPECIALISTS GRADUATED from HIGHER EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENTS



STATE EXPENDITURES on SOCIAL and CULTURAL NEEDS (in billions of rubles)



possible to effect a radical change in a vast region in the course of from five to six years and to convert it into a highly fertile area.

The entire country is co-operating in the colossal construction of the Stalin era. The Soviet scientists too have joined in this nation-wide effort. The scientists have truly unlimited possibilities for the application of their knowledge and talent. The headquarters of Soviet science — the Academy of Sciences of the USSR — has already taken concrete steps in this direction. A committee for assisting in the titanic construction on the Volga, in Turkmenia, on the Dnieper, and in the Crimea was formed under the auspices of the Presidium of the Academy. A Volga-Caspian expedition will be arranged in the near future by the Academy for the purpose of conducting surveys connected with the hydroelectric construction on the Volga. Scores of other expeditions are planned for studying questions of raising the crop yields, forest planting and maintenance, increasing the productivity of livestock farming, etc.

By co-operating in the titanic construction the scientists will make new contributions to many fields of knowledge. They will have to find new building materials and to prospect for local materials necessary for the construction. The tremendous construction will demand a vast number of machines for lightening the labor of the diggers, bricklayers, and concrete mixers. Construction will be mechanized with the co-operation of the Soviet scientists. Geologists, geographers, and geophysicists also have a task of great magnitude before them in connection with this construction. They will have to study the tectonics of the territory where the hydroelectric stations and canals will be

built, and the stratigraphy of the geological deposits on the construction sites. Geographers will determine the economic-geographical features and the future prospects for economic development in the Volga area, Western Turkmenia, the South Ukraine, and the Crimea. There are a multitude of problems which will require the attention of geologists, physicists, mathematicians, and silviculturists.

It is hard to enumerate the full range of problems confronting the Soviet scientists in connection with the concrete needs of the construction conducted on a scale which has no parallel in the world. But even those mentioned here are well illustrative of the way Soviet science is promoting the progress of peaceful construction, of the way it places all its achievements at the service of the Soviet people.

Closely connected with the people and basing itself on the best traditions founded by such courageous fighters for human happiness as Sechenov, Michurin, and Pavlov, Soviet science holds aloft the banner of humaneness over the world. Very vivid evidence of the humaneness of Soviet science is contained in the works of the Soviet biologists. Their purpose is to free mankind from infections and disease, to increase the crop yields in the collective farm fields, to raise the productivity of livestock farming, to bring about the realization of the Stalin plan for transforming nature, and they blaze new trails in science for the benefit of humanity. Quite recently a Stalin Prize First Class was awarded to an outstanding work by Professor Olga Lepeshinskaya, a veteran Soviet scientist. Her scientific work, *The Origin of Cells from Living Matter and the Role of Living Matter in the Organism*, substantiates very vividly and

convincingly the deductions of the Soviet scientists to the effect that life is not limited to the cell, that life exists also outside the cell. Professor O. Lepeshinskaya's work deals a crushing blow to the so-called scientific works of the reactionaries in science, as for example, Virchow, Weissman and Mendel.

Today, when hundreds of millions have already affixed their signatures to the Stockholm Appeal, when people of all races, of the most diverse shades of political opinion are taking part in the movement for peace, the Soviet scientists do not keep aloof from the great battle for peace. They are building and reinforcing peace through their labors for the benefit of the people. The Soviet scientific world is vigorously protesting against barbarism, obscurantism, reaction, and war. The scientists of the Soviet Union brand with shame all those who are preparing a new monstrous conspiracy against mankind and culture; they urge honest scientists in all countries to join actively in the struggle against the instigators of a new war. And many honest, progressive scientists abroad will unquestionably join the Soviet scientists in their protest against war.

In the days when millions of common people are wrathfully denouncing the instigators of war, special significance is acquired by science which is designated primarily to promote the peaceful labor of the people and which strives to make man's life better and happier. Peace is an essential condition for the progress of this science. The Soviet scientists are proud of the fact that precisely this science, which is rightfully called the most advanced science in the world, is flourishing in the USSR — in the land where communism is being built.

Statement of the Foreign Ministers

of

The USSR, Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Romania, Hungary and the German Democratic Republic Concerning the Decisions of the New York Conference of the Three Powers on the Remilitarization of Western Germany.

The conference of the Foreign Ministers of the USSR, Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Romania, Hungary and the German Democratic Republic was held in Prague, Czechoslovakia, on October 20-21, 1950, on the initiative of the Government of the USSR.

The USSR was represented by Deputy Prime Minister of the USSR V. M. Molotov.

The conference discussed the question of the remilitarization of Western Germany.

The conference adopted a statement on the decisions of the New York meeting of the three Powers, the USA, Great Britain, and France, on the remilitarization of Western Germany. The text of the statement follows.

ON September 19 of this year a communiqué was published on the secret conference of the foreign ministers of the United States of America, Great Britain and France, held in New York, which adopted a number of new separate decisions on the German question.

The communiqué points out the intention of the Governments of the USA, Great Britain and France to raise the question of terminating the state of war with Germany, and at the same time the communiqué confirms the preservation of the "Occupation Statute" imposed upon Western Germany.

The communiqué says further that previous decisions on prohibited and limited German industries will be reviewed, and that no reservations are made concerning the impermissibility of restoring German war industry.

It is at the same time clear from the communiqué that a principal question at the conference of the three ministers was that of the re-creation of the German army, the question of the remilitarization of Western Germany.

From the enumeration of these principal points of the communiqué it is already evident that the New York separ-

ate decisions of the Governments of the United States of America, Great Britain and France on the German question are another gross violation of obligations which these Governments assumed under the Potsdam Agreement, that they contain a threat to peace in Europe and are contrary to the interests of all peace-loving peoples, including the national interests of the German people.

1. The statement of the Governments of the United States of America, Great Britain and France concerning their intention of raising the question of "terminating the state of war with Germany" is hypocritical through and through and has nothing in common with the necessity, which has long ago become urgent, for completing a peace settlement for Germany, a settlement without which restoration of the unity of the German State has also become impossible. Speaking of the termination of the state of war with Germany, the communiqué stresses that this "will not affect the rights and status of the three Powers in Germany" who have reserved, under the Occupation Statute, unlimited power regarding Western Germany. Thus the three Governments again as-

sert the inviolability of the "Occupation Statute" the validity of which they want to prolong for an indefinite period in order to extend their rule in Western Germany as long as possible.

Even more. The communiqué says that the three occupying Powers, "will increase and reinforce their forces in Germany." It is known from published reports that in this connection occupation expenditures of Western Germany are being almost doubled, which will considerably increase the tax burden. There is no need to prove that the decisions of the three Governments concerning a new increase in the number of occupation troops in Western Germany has been evoked by nothing else but the ever-growing aggressive aspirations of these powers in Europe.

Now it is clear that the false phrases about the so-called "termination" of a state of war with Germany are merely a screen to conceal the policy of the powers who head the aggressive North Atlantic Alliance. These powers want to untie their hands so that they may use Western Germany, its manpower and material resources, in their imperialist interests, for the realization of their strategic plans, behind which are the aspira-

tions of the ruling circles of the USA for world supremacy. On the pretext of terminating the state of war with Germany they strive to create conditions for the open inclusion of Western Germany in an aggressive grouping of the so-called North Atlantic Alliance and to transform Western Germany completely into an instrument of their aggressive military strategic plans in Europe.

It is also evident that the question of termination of the state of war with Germany has been dragged in in order to delay as long as possible the conclusion of a peace treaty with Germany, and thus to postpone the unification of Germany too. It is not fortuitous that the lengthy New York communiqué says nothing either of a peace treaty for Germany, or of the preparation of such a treaty. Yet as far back as five years ago the Governments of the United States, Great Britain and France assumed the obligation under the Potsdam Decision to prepare a peace treaty with Germany, the fulfillment of which obligation they are now evading on every possible pretext. This shows how far the policy of the United States of America, Great Britain and France has departed from the Potsdam Agreement of the Four Powers. This also shows that the present policy of the United States of America, Great Britain and France, grossly violating the Potsdam Agreement, directly runs counter to the interests of all peace-loving peoples of Europe.

2. The communiqué says that "the foreign ministers have also agreed that a review of the Prohibited and Limited Industries Agreement shall be undertaken in the light of the developing relationship with the Federal Republic," that is, with Western Germany. At the same time not a single word is said about prohibiting the restoration of war industry as required by the Yalta and Potsdam Agreements as well as by the subsequent agreements of the United States of America, Great Britain, France and the USSR. Even more. The communiqué says that for war purposes steel production is permitted above established limits.

Thus in the communiqué of the three ministers the ban on German war industry, regarding which firm decisions of the Four Powers were unanimously adopted, is in fact lifted. The true mean-

ing of the New York communiqué is that now heavy industry in the Ruhr is openly being adjusted to meet the Western Powers' military strategic tasks. By their New York communiqué the three Powers have opened the gates wide for the restoration of the war industrial potential of Western Germany which in its time has served as the main bulwark of German imperialism and Hitlerite aggression. All this shows how grossly and unceremoniously the present Governments of the United States of America, Great Britain and France trample underfoot the joint decisions of the Four Powers, which were adopted with the participation of the Soviet Union, which were directed toward the prohibition of German war industry and toward the prevention of the rebirth of German militarism, and which were met with enormous satisfaction by peace-loving peoples of Europe and the whole world.

Attempts to establish super-monopolist concerns of the coal and metallurgical industries of Western Germany and France with the participation of several other European states serve the same purpose of the re-creation of the war industrial potential of Western Germany and the adjustment of Western German economy to the plans of the Anglo-American military bloc. These attempts of Western German and French capitalist monopolies, which are being made at the dictation of the United States Government and which rely upon the most reactionary groupings in Western Germany, carry within them serious danger of the revival of aggressive German forces and, naturally, encounter determined resistance on the part of democratic circles in France, Western Germany and other European countries.

Such a policy of the Governments of the United States of America, Great Britain and France is in obvious contradiction to the basic principles of the Potsdam Agreement, the aim of which is the restoration of Germany as a peace-loving democratic state based upon the revival and further development of Germany's peace industry, agriculture and other branches of the economy. This policy of the three Powers is directed toward switching the development of the German economy into lines of preparing a new war in Europe in-

stead of giving the German people all the necessary opportunities for the development of a peace economy, for the healing of the wounds of war, for rebuilding towns and improving material conditions of life of the working people, on which the Soviet Union invariably insists.

3. As has been said above, the principal question discussed at the New York conference of the foreign ministers of the United States of America, Great Britain, and France was the question of re-creating the German army, although in the text of the communiqué everything has been done to camouflage this question. According to the communiqué the three ministers agreed "to permit the establishment of mobile police formations" in addition to the police units existing in Western Germany and, besides, have made provision for "German participation in an integrated force." In fact, this is a provision for the creation of a German army, although the same communiqué contains the hypocritical statement that "the re-creation of a German national army would not serve the best interests of Germany or Europe."

According to published data there are 456,000 persons in German and foreign military formations in the Western Zones of Germany and the western sectors of Berlin, including "displaced persons," and in various police units, and most of them are former soldiers and officers of the Hitlerite army. The arming of these units and formations, their organizational structure and army training, the training of officer personnel for them in special schools, their participation in military maneuvers together with occupation troops of the Western Powers prove that these formations and units are really army formations. These formations have tank and artillery detachments. Despite this, the communiqué of the three ministers speaks of permission to establish new "mobile police formations" which allegedly corresponds to "the demands advanced by the present situation." From this it is evident that the Governments of the United States of America, Great Britain and France are striving to expand considerably the number of police formations in Western Germany, which in fact represent the regular German army.

The communiqué, however, shows that now the Governments of the United States of America, Great Britain and France do not want to limit themselves to police formations alone but have already openly raised the question of "German participation in integrated armed forces." Although the communiqué says that this question is at present "the subject of study," the obvious purpose of this mode of expression is only to prepare public opinion for decisions adopted by the three Governments on the recreation of the German army. It is no longer a secret that the services of Hitlerite generals such as Halder, Guderian, Manteuffel and others are enlisted in the work of restoring the German army. From the communiqué it is evident that the aim of this is to place the Western German army, which is now being revived, at the service of the Anglo-American bloc and its aggressive plans.

In such a situation it is not surprising that the Governments of the three Western Powers have set the task of removing the former limitations regarding German war industry, which the Western German capitalist monopolies have been seeking stubbornly. Only yesterday the peoples of France, Great Britain and the United States of America waged a sanguinary struggle against Hitlerite aggression, against German imperialism — yet today the ruling circles of these countries are with their own hands restoring the Western German army, releasing condemned war criminals, restoring the war industrial potential of Western Germany, reviving Western German imperialism.

This means that the Governments of the United States of America, Great Britain and France have completely rejected those decisions of the Four Powers which expressed the aim of liquidating German imperialism, and also the aim of reviving Germany as a peace-loving democratic state, and which expressed the great principles of strengthening peace all over the world.

This means that the Governments of the three Western Powers have gone over to a policy of aggression which is incompatible with the interests of peace in Europe, incompatible with the inter-

ests of peace-loving peoples all over the world.

4. As is known, the London separate Three-Power Conference on the German question as long ago as in 1948 adopted decisions which completely flung aside the tasks of demilitarization and democratization of Germany and set itself the aim of transforming Western Germany into an instrument of the Anglo-American aggressive bloc. At that time the statement of the foreign ministers of the USSR, Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Poland, Romania and Hungary, agreed on at the conference in Warsaw concerning the London Three-Power Conference on the German question, exposed the aggressive and anti-democratic character of the splitting policy of the United States of America, Great Britain and France regarding Germany.

At present the Governments of the USSR, Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Romania, Hungary and the German Democratic Republic consider it their duty to state that the proposals and general appraisal of the policy of the three Powers regarding Germany advanced in the Warsaw statement have been fully confirmed. Now everyone sees that the present policy of the United States of America, Great Britain and France not only breaks completely with the obligations which the Governments of these countries assumed regarding the formation of a united democratic peace-loving German State, but also creates the threat of new aggression, of new military adventures in Europe.

In view of the aforementioned, the Governments of the USSR, Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Hungary and the German Democratic Republic state that the separate decisions of the New York conference of the three Powers have no legal force of international authority. All responsibility for unlawful actions directed toward the frustration of a peace treaty with Germany and toward remilitarizing Western Germany rests with the Governments of the United States of America, Great Britain and France.

Guided by the interests of maintaining peace and security in Europe, and

also taking into consideration the lawful desire of the German people for the quickest possible completion of the peace settlement for Germany, the Governments of the USSR, Albania, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Poland, Romania, Hungary and the German Democratic Republic regard as urgent:

1. Publication by the Governments of the USA, Great Britain, France and the Soviet Union of a statement that they will not permit the remilitarization of Germany or allow Germany to be drawn into any kind of aggressive plans and that they will unswervingly carry out the Potsdam Agreement on ensuring conditions for the formation of a united peace-loving democratic German State.

2. Removal of all restrictions in the way of the development of the German peace economy, and prevention of the restoration of the German war potential.

3. Conclusion without delay of a peace treaty with Germany together with the restoration of the unity of the German State in accordance with the Potsdam Agreement, and provision for the withdrawal of the occupation troops of all powers from Germany within one year after the conclusion of the peace treaty.

4. Creation of an All-German Constituent Council, on a parity basis, consisting of representatives of Eastern and Western Germany, which is to prepare the formation of a provisional democratic peace-loving all-German sovereign Government and to submit corresponding proposals for joint approval by the Governments of the USSR, the USA, Great Britain and France and which, until formation of the all-German Government, is to be drawn into consultation on working out the peace treaty. Under certain circumstances the direct questioning of the German people regarding this proposal may be carried out.

On their part the Governments of the USSR, Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Romania, Hungary and the German Democratic Republic will do everything possible to facilitate the solution of these urgent tasks in the interests of strengthening peace and international security.

On Averting Threats of a New War and On Consolidating Peace and Security of Nations

Text of a Speech by Soviet Foreign Minister A. Y. Vyshinsky,
October 23, 1950, before the Political Committee
of the General Assembly of the United Nations

ON September 20 the delegation of the USSR submitted to the General Assembly its proposals directed toward the removal of the threat of a new war and the consolidation of peace and security of nations.

The main reasons which impelled the Soviet Government to propose to the Fifth Session of the General Assembly that it discuss this question and adopt the draft of the corresponding *Declaration* submitted by the Soviet delegation have already been outlined in the statement of the Soviet delegation at the General Assembly. At that time, we stressed also the tremendous significance of the adoption by the General Assembly of this *Declaration* proposed by us: a declaration calling for decisive and energetic struggle against the threat of a new war, for peace and the security of nations.

The adoption of such a declaration acquires particular significance in the present international situation, when war is flaming in Korea and in other regions of the Far East, when the intrigues of the instigators of a new war, threatening the basic interests and the welfare of all mankind, are unceasing.

On the other hand, millions upon millions of working people raise with unprecedented strength their powerful voice of protest against the preparation of a new war, demanding from the governments of their countries decisive and consistent measures on the strengthening of peace, on the removal of the threat of a new war, on ensuring the security of nations.

Now, as never before, in the opinion of the Soviet delegation, the consistent fulfillment of the tasks facing the General Assembly in the cause of the defense of peace is assuming exceptional significance. The proposals submitted



A. Y. Vyshinsky

by the delegation of the Soviet Union are directed toward the solution of precisely these tasks, which have already been stated and defined in Chapter I of our Charter, devoted to the aims and principles of the United Nations Organization. It is this idea of the struggle for peace which runs like a red thread through the entire draft of our *Declara-*

tion. The preamble of the *Declaration* stresses that the events now taking place in Korea and in other Pacific areas confirm with added force the exceptional significance and urgency, for the cause of peace and the security of nations, of the unification of the peaceful efforts of the five Powers which are permanent members of the Security Council and

bear particular responsibility for the maintenance of international peace.

There is no necessity to emphasize that the efforts of the permanent members of the Security Council in the cause of ensuring peace are most closely tied to the efforts of all other peace-loving states — be they of medium or small size — of all those who yearn to avert the scourge of war, the bringer of untold sorrow and suffering to mankind, who yearn to maintain and consolidate peace throughout the world by fostering development of friendly relations among nations and of co-operation among them in solving international problems.

Despite the numerous hurdles in the path of consolidating peace and co-operation among nations, the Soviet Union has stubbornly and steadily pursued this path, knowing and being profoundly sure that this fully corresponds to the hopes and aspirations of the Soviet people and all other peace-loving peoples, that it reflects the interests of all mankind.

Numerous facts and documents from the history of the Soviet State and its foreign policy bear witness to the unswerving struggle for peace, for the strengthening of international co-operation, which is determinedly carried out by the Soviet Government. These facts attest to the tremendous efforts and to the inexhaustible initiative which the Soviet Government has shown during its entire existence, since the first days of the Great October Revolution, in the course of the realization of its peace-loving aims and of the creation of conditions for the building of socialist society, of a socialist state of workers and peasants. The Soviet people, occupied with peaceful constructive labor, is far removed from any bellicose designs or plans for war. War is odious to it, and it is making gigantic efforts in order to avert the threat of a new war and to ensure peace and security, which are so necessary to our people for the successful solution of the great tasks of socialist construction. All the creative forces of the Soviet country and of our great people are focused on the fulfillment of peaceful aims. Science and technology have here been placed at the service of peace, of peaceful constructive labor. The development of all of Soviet industry, of the entire Soviet national econ-

omy, is going in the same direction.

The whole of life in the Soviet Union is permeated with the idea of peace and peaceful creation, and no matter what may be said, no matter what efforts may be made by the warmongers in order to deceive the peoples with black slanders against the Soviet Union, we are sure that there is no honest person anywhere in the world who could believe the libelous fabrications about the alleged warlike designs of the Soviet Union against other states, against other peoples.

Whatever efforts may be made by dishonest persons trying in their own mercenary interests to shake the people's faith in the Soviet peace policy by resorting to circulation of all kinds of evil fabrications and libelous nonsense against the country of socialism — they cannot remove from the minds of tens and hundreds of millions of plain people throughout the world the profound conviction that it is the Soviet Union which is the bastion of peace, its staunch and sincere champion, that the Soviet Union, as the head of the Soviet Government, J. V. Stalin, has said, is a country able to lead and in fact leading the policy of peace, not pharisaically, but honestly and openly, decisively and consistently.

No attempts to fool credulous people in this respect can be successful, as nobody will succeed in covering his hostile schemes concerning the Soviet Union with hysterical cries that the Soviet Union allegedly considers the peaceful co-existence of countries of socialism and of capitalist countries to be impossible, that allegedly it, the Soviet Union, is not striving for co-operation and friendly relations with other countries, and in particular with countries of a different political and social system.

All these machinations, inimical to the Soviet Union, are confronted by numerous convincing facts, by all the history of the more than 30 years of the Soviet State, all the direction and content of peaceful Soviet foreign policy.

How then do matters stand in reality with the question, so often raised at international conferences

and, in particular, in the United Nations Organization—the question of the possibility of peaceful co-existence and co-operation between the USSR—the country of socialism—and countries of the capitalist system? This question has attracted great attention and has already been broadly expounded at previous sessions of the General Assembly, though, on the part of some delegations, this exposition was incorrect, distorting the historic reality. But this question evidently is not exhausted, as at this session also some delegations have already made attempts to return to it. Avoiding any repetitiousness, nevertheless I deem it necessary for my part also to dwell on this question, reminding you of certain important facts throwing full light on this matter.

Here are these facts.

In 1927, in his conversation with the first American labor delegation, J. V. Stalin pointed out that the existence of two opposing systems — the capitalist system and the socialist system—does not exclude the possibility of agreements with the capitalist states in the sphere of industry, in the sphere of trade, in the sphere of diplomatic relations.

In this conversation, J. V. Stalin said: "I think that such agreements are possible and expedient in conditions of peaceful development. Exports and imports are the most suitable ground for such agreements. We require equipment, raw material (raw cotton, for example), semi-manufactures (metals, etc.), while the capitalists require a market for these goods. This provides a basis for agreement. The capitalists require oil, timber, grain products, and we require a market for these goods. Here is another basis for agreement. We require credits, the capitalists require good interest for their credits. Here is still another basis for agreements in the field of credit. It is well known that the Soviet organs are most punctual in their payments."

Much time has passed since then; during this time our needs have changed. We have now no need, in many respects, of capitalist countries

in the field of trade relations, but nevertheless the question of trade relations still has not lost its strength, has not lost its significance in the cause of the strengthening of international ties. I remind you of these words spoken by the head of the Soviet Government in 1927 to the American labor delegation, mostly in order to show how great are the possibilities, with good will and honest striving for real co-operation, of establishing and of strengthening international ties which in their turn will foster the strengthening of peace and the security of nations.

In that conversation, J. V. Stalin stressed that the Soviet Union is leading the policy of peace and is ready to sign pacts on mutual non-aggression with the bourgeois states, is ready to reach agreement regarding disarmament, etc. Having cited the agreements concluded at that time with other countries, J. V. Stalin in this same conversation with the American delegation, stated that we would like these agreements to have a more or less prolonged character, but warned that: "that does not altogether depend upon us alone. It depends also upon the other parties."

The Soviet Union, being a participant of peaceful co-operation with other countries, even though they be of another social, economic, and political system, achieved improvement of relations with a number of countries and the conclusion of a number of treaties with them on trade, technical assistance, etc., despite the fact that certain countries, as, for example, the United States of America, at that time and from then on, during 16 years, did not recognize the Soviet Union and in every way opposed this recognition, resisted the demands of the American public and of progressive circles in other capitalist countries that it renounce this absurd policy of boycott of the young Soviet Republic.

But precisely at that time the Soviet Union, despite the boycott to which it was subjected on the part of certain capitalist countries, and such large ones as, for example, the United States of America, joined in the Kellogg

Pact, signed the protocols in connection with the Kellogg Pact with other countries, developed the active struggle for collective security. The Soviet Union then participated actively in a number of conferences which were held at that time, since the 20's, under the aegis of the League of Nations. The Soviet Government and no other in February of 1933 proposed the adoption of the definition of aggression and of aggressor. Despite the fact that this initiative was supported by many states and that the majority of the Security Committee, which consisted of the representatives of 17 states, approved this proposal in the main, it was nevertheless rejected by the conference, which acted under the leadership of representatives of the then English and French Governments.

But pacts defining an aggressor were nevertheless concluded by the Soviet Union with the majority of states neighboring it on the west and south, including Finland and Poland, and also with the countries of the so-called Little Entente. At that time pacts on non-aggression were concluded with these same neighboring countries, and also with France and Italy.

The majority of the League of Nations resisted this trend of foreign policy, for which the Soviet Union was energetically struggling, and rejected the peaceful proposals of the Soviet Union. Nevertheless, the Soviet Union, overcoming all these obstacles, followed precisely this path of the consolidation of peace, concluding, on its own initiative and in support of the initiative of some other countries, agreements, treaties which certainly were not mere words, but were practical deeds. And this is precisely the point which is insufficiently appreciated by certain delegates when they answer our proposals on peace, on measures to consolidate peace, always with the unchanging phrase: "Prove by deeds that these are not mere words, but that you are really ready to implement such measures in practice."

But are not these facts of which I just spoke a clear refutation of all kinds of attempts, by raising such

questions, to avoid in reality the necessity of supporting the Soviet proposals, to disrupt, somehow, these Soviet proposals under the pretext, as I said, that these are mere words, and that you should show by deeds how these, your words and proposals, will be executed in living reality?

Here are the facts which I cited and which show how unchangingly Soviet words and proposals are executed into practical reality, into life itself, provided only that these proposals find at least a modicum of support on the part of other delegations, on the part of other states; provided only that these states display elementary efforts really to reach agreement with the Soviet Union, with the Soviet Government, on some real issue.

Such was the peaceful Soviet foreign policy at that time.

The years immediately preceding the Second World War, as well as the postwar years, also give numerous examples of the establishment on the initiative and by the efforts of the Soviet Union, and not merely of proposals for the establishment, of friendly and business ties and relations with a number of states.

The leaders of the Soviet State have repeatedly pointed out that the Soviet Union proceeds in its foreign policy from its conviction of the inevitability and possibility of the co-existence of the socialist and capitalist systems for a long time, proceeds from the fact that peaceful co-operation of the USSR with all those states which are ready to reciprocate and are ready scrupulously to fulfill international obligations assumed by them, is fully realistic and possible.

When, in September, 1946, the Moscow correspondent of the *Sunday Times* A. Werth asked the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, J. V. Stalin, whether, with the further progress of the Soviet Union toward communism, the possibilities of peaceful co-operation of the Soviet Union with the rest of the world would remain undiminished, the head of the Soviet Government, J. V. Stalin, then answered: "I do not doubt that the possibilities for peaceful co-operation, far from diminishing, may even grow."

In the same year of 1946, Elliott Roosevelt asked J. V. Stalin the question whether it is possible for the USA to live side by side in peace with such a communistic form of government as exists in the Soviet Union, with no attempts on the part of either to interfere with the internal political affairs of the other. J. V. Stalin answered at that time: "Yes, of course. This is not only possible. It is wise and entirely within 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."

In May, 1948, J. V. Stalin confirmed that the Government of the USSR believes that "in spite of the differences in the economic systems and ideologies, the co-existence of these systems and the peaceful settlement of differences between the USSR and the USA are not only possible but absolutely necessary in the interests of universal peace."

The historic answers of J. V. Stalin to the questions of the General European Director of the International News Service, Kingsbury Smith, are also known. In his answers the head of the Soviet Government stated the following: "Naturally the Government of the USSR could co-operate with the Government of the United States of America in taking measures designed to implement the pact of peace, and leading to gradual disarmament."

These words of the great leader of the Soviet Union define the entire direction of Soviet foreign policy, which unswervingly pursues purposes corresponding to the vital interests of the Soviet people and of all peace-loving peoples.

I believe these facts are quite sufficient to silence the slanderers at long last — all those who have adopted as their stock in trade dark insinuations against the Soviet Union, against its foreign policy, against its sincerity, against its real striving for co-operation in the interests of all peace-loving nations.

But what does the foreign policy of the United States represent? Facts show

that the foreign policy of the United States bears a different character altogether. A different character is also borne by American diplomacy, which was characterized by the head of the State Department in his speech of last February 16, in an analogy with "total war," as "total diplomacy." This definition alone shows sufficiently clearly what the diplomacy of the USA represents in reality. In order not to leave any doubts on this score Mr. Acheson in the same speech stressed that the leaders of the USA are *opposed to good-hearted tolerance* in relations, for example, with the Soviet Union, and that allegedly "one can deal with the Soviet Union only by means of creating a situation of force."

On another occasion, a few days later, Mr. Acheson, speaking of Soviet-American relations, repeated the same idea, but in a broader form. Speaking of the foreign policy of the USA, he stated the following: "Our fundamental policy consists of the creation of a situation which will broaden the field of possible agreement, that is, the creation of strength instead of weakness, which exists in many regions . . ." He stated further that the entire aim of the program of economic rehabilitation of Western Europe consists in creating strength instead of weakness . . ., adding that "such is the aim of the program of armament deliveries, such is the aim of the program of Point Four."

Thus an analysis of these statements of Mr. Acheson — and there were very many of them, I cited only some of them and perhaps not the most striking, but nevertheless I believe them sufficiently clear — shows that in the settlement of undecided problems of foreign policy, the State Department of the USA — which certainly in the first place is responsible for the foreign policy of the USA as well as other leaders of the USA who naturally are also responsible for this foreign policy — understands this foreign policy in no other way than as a policy carried out by means of force, by means of pressure, a dictate backed by such solid arguments as military forces, as the army, navy, and air force.

The political leaders of the USA systematically stress in all their speeches, as if in bravado, the importance of pre-

cisely the strength, in foreign political activity, of the American Government. This gives full ground to state that strength is the basis of the foreign policy of the entire Anglo-American bloc. I speak of the Anglo-American bloc though I nevertheless understand that the decisive role in all this is played by the United States of America, on whose leash are led England and France, not to speak of some other countries which unfortunately are in great economic dependence upon the United States of America. Not only do the leaders of the USA propound the idea that force is the main instrument, the tool in settlement of international relations; this is being repeated by ministers of other countries as well.

If one listens, for example, to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Great Britain, Mr. Bevin, then such is the trend of English foreign policy. As reported by *The New York Times*, Mr. Bevin the other day came out with a statement that inasmuch as the might of the West has increased, an atmosphere propitious to the settlement of international problems through direct negotiations among the great powers may return.

What does this mean? It means: Negotiations with the Soviet Union can be held only at a time when one has a club in his hand. That is, in other words, when states which have in mind to enter negotiations with the Soviet Union regarding the settlement of some undecided international problems or other, are armed from head to toe. It is clear what the results can be of such a position concerning the states with which one intends to have negotiations, meanwhile showing beforehand the mailed fist and all other attributes of one's "diplomatic" readiness for the negotiations.

It appears, according to Bevin, that strength constitutes a prerequisite for the settlement of world problems, that the settlement of these problems is possible only by means of threats to use, if necessary, military force. These words express the real trend of the foreign policy of the Anglo-American bloc.

Dealing with the consideration in

the United Nations Organization of the Anglo-American proposal on "United Action for Peace"—point 2 of our agenda which we just passed — Mr. Bevin represented the matter in the following light: that the granting to the General Assembly of the right to dispose armed forces would facilitate the settlement of outstanding problems through negotiation with the states concerned; thus having in mind in this case also, as is quite evident, the factor of strength, the factor, I would say, of threatening, and of arousing fear in another party.

It is hardly necessary to say that a policy built on such principles is altogether useless and fruitless, particularly so in regard to the Soviet Union. Such arguments as military force, as the threat of some special consequences in negotiations, can only play a negative role where the Soviet Union is concerned. For such experiments other partners should be selected; the Soviet Union is certainly not suited to this.

Mr. Bevin clarified the essence of the matter when he stated that the British Government, maintaining its faith in the United Nations Organization as the machinery for the solution of international disputes, considered it desirable "to strengthen the position by means of the creation of the organization of the North Atlantic Treaty and other like measures."

The mention of the North Atlantic Treaty in this connection is highly characteristic, as the aggressive character of the North Atlantic Treaty is sufficiently known to all and does not require special proof, though I do not decline to cite proofs of the correctness of this statement if any objections in this regard are raised.

Not to leave any doubt as to Mr. Bevin's ideas in regard to the Soviet Union, attention should be drawn to that particular place in his remarks where he expressed the certainty that "before any good could result from such quadripartite negotiations, it was essential that the Western Powers should be strong. . . ."

This statement by Bevin attracted the

attention of the press. The universally-known *New York Times*, for example, commenting on these words of Bevin, recalled — and it is not accidental — the statement of Churchill that the further development of events will depend upon how well Western diplomacy uses what Churchill called "breathing space," which "the atom bomb still gives to the West." Commenting on Bevin's speech, the newspaper writes that "the sole way to security lies in the revival of the former military might of Western Europe."

Can there be anything more shameful than calling the atom bomb—this inhuman, barbarous weapon for the mass annihilation of people — a breathing space between wars? In other words, advertising the atom bomb as the means of defense of peace, converting this inhuman weapon of death into the source of life. A more shameful spectacle is difficult to imagine.

The cult of strength, the cult of the atomic weapon, is being declared by the leaders of the Anglo-American bloc to be the main motive force in foreign political relations, the main lever, the backbone of the entire policy of the USA, England, and other countries, members of the North Atlantic bloc.

These are the facts which characterize the foreign policy of the USA and of other countries allied with it — England and France.

As to the Soviet Union, it is clear that leaders of the Anglo-American camp try to base relations with the Soviet Union and with the countries of people's democracy on strength, and try to identify with the co-efficient of this strength of theirs — I stress, *their military strength* — the co-efficient of the possibility of co-operation with the Soviet Union.

The fact that it is force that defines the entire trend of American foreign policy was confirmed by the recent speech of Mr. Truman delivered in San Francisco. In this speech the President of the United States of America tried in some way to justify the present aggressive course of the policy of American ruling circles, picturing this course as an "involuntary" course. Of course, there was no lack of anti-Soviet fab-

rication, designed to cover the true content and character of that course, with its mad armament race and unleashing of a new war, which is in obvious contradiction with mellifluous speeches about peace.

And it is not accidental that this speech contained also a warning to the American people that in the future an even greater increase in the burden of war expenditures awaits the American people, and that the United States of America, as Mr. Truman said, "must devote more resources to military aims and less to civilian consumption."

This is nothing but the old well-known formula originated in the camp of Hitlerite reaction—"Guns instead of butter."

It is known that the United States Senate Finance Committee approved a program for increasing taxation in the total of 5,000,000,000 dollars which increases the individual income tax, on the average, about 16 per cent, and also increases other taxes as well, as of October 1 of this year.

Faced with this sort of facts, what price such grandiloquent phrases on collective security, on striving for peace, for peace of which Mr. Acheson said that it should be a "moral peace," which has to give people the possibility of "uniting in brotherhood!"

It is clear that these grandiloquent phrases are designed exclusively to conceal from the eyes of the American people and peoples of other countries the real meaning of the foreign policy of the United States, which has chosen as its main method the use of force in relations with all other countries.

These facts suffice to expose the hypocrisy and falsehood of the statements of various leading persons from the Anglo-American camp with regard to their readiness to co-operate with the Soviet Union. The fact that together with this they put forward as a prerequisite the obligation of the Soviet Union to give proofs of some kind that it in reality will carry out peaceful policy, the policy of co-operation, itself exposes the frivolous character of such statements. That is

why such statements cannot be regarded otherwise than as attempts to cover somehow one's own unwillingness to co-operate with the Soviet Union or to co-operate with anybody in general in favor of peace. They want no agreements with the Soviet Union, fearing that such agreements might impede them in the implementation of their aggressive plans, projected on even a greater scale than those which they are already implementing in certain areas of the world.

Such statements are designed only to try to camouflage their own violations of international agreements, and to make easy for themselves the preparation of a new war.

On one hand, the responsible leaders of the United States of America, England and France and of certain other countries which are in a close political and military bloc with them, shower forth speeches on the importance of international co-operation, on the importance of unanimity among the permanent members of the Security Council, on the necessity of various consultations and agreements, on the necessity of trying to remove differences and to reach agreed decisions in conformity with the requirements and principles of the Charter of the United Nations Organization; sometimes they even adopt resolutions in this spirit, as was demonstrated here the other day during the discussion of the so-called "United Action for Peace." These, on the one hand, are good speeches, not bad resolutions, as for example, the resolution introduced by Syria and Iraq, etc., so to say, united action for peace. But, on the other hand—we have open violations of obligations under the international agreements and treaties which have been previously concluded by them, violations which are inconsistent with such tasks as the consolidation of peace.

As an example of such violations of international agreements on a highly important question, I could point to the policy of the USA, Great Britain and France in respect to Germany, to such a fact as the full break by them with those obligations which were placed upon them by the Pots-

dam Agreement. Let us recall that at a previous session, Dulles more than once said that there will be no retreat, neither to Teheran nor to Yalta, nor to Potsdam.

Having taken the road of the splitting of Germany and of the recruiting of Western Germany into the orbit of their military aggressive plans, the Governments of the USA, Great Britain, and France are now taking, as is seen from the statements of their foreign ministers of September 19 of this year, measures for the re-creation of the Western German army, for the remilitarization of Western Germany. This constitutes a most gross violation of the Potsdam Agreement, a repudiation of the Potsdam Agreement, with which the four great Powers undertook the obligation never to allow the remilitarization of Germany, never to allow the revival in Germany of a new breeding-ground of trouble for the whole world and in the first place for Europe, a breeding-ground of war, of which the revanchist elements in Germany and the reactionary circles in America, Great Britain, and France, which support them, dream.

"These Powers want to untie their hands so that they may use Western Germany, its manpower and material resources, in their imperialist interests for the realization of their strategic plans behind which are the aspirations of the ruling circles of the USA for world supremacy. On the pretext of terminating the state of war with Germany they strive to create conditions for the open inclusion of Western Germany in an aggressive grouping of the so-called North Atlantic Alliance and to transform Western Germany completely into an instrument of their aggressive military strategic plans in Europe."

Such is the policy of the Governments of the USA, Great Britain and France toward Germany, which received fully justified characterization in the above-quoted statement of the Conference of Foreign Ministers of the USSR, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Romania, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Albania, and Bulgaria, just concluded in Prague.

The services of such Hitlerite generals as Halder, Guderian, Manteuffel, and others are enlisted in the work of restoring the German, Western German, army, the aim being the placing of this army at the service of the Anglo-American bloc. In the Western Zones of Germany and in the western sectors of Berlin there are already now more than 450,000 persons in different, essentially military, formations, with tank and artillery detachments, disguised as police forces. In substance, in the western sectors of Berlin and in the Western Zones of Germany, the regular Western German army, with old fascist officers and generals at its head, has already been revived and is operating and gaining in strength.

These facts indisputably prove that the Governments of the USA, Great Britain, and France, as is pointed out in the Prague statement of the foreign ministers of eight countries in regard to the decisions of the New York Conference of the Three Powers on remilitarization of Western Germany, have fully broken with the obligations assumed by them in regard to establishing a united democratic peace-loving German State.

Such is the foreign policy of the USA and Great Britain, directed at the implementation of aggressive aims with the use of the military forces of Western Germany in Europe and of Japan in the Far East.

In order to impose their will, in order to have, as they imagine, a success in such a policy, they try to arm themselves from head to toe.

They trusted for many years in the atom bomb and failed in this matter. Now they trust in the hydrogen bomb. One can say in advance: You will fail, gentlemen, in this question, too.

But what shall the United Nations Organization do under such circumstances?

The path onto which the representatives of the USA and England are trying to push the United Nations Organization, the path of recruiting member-states of UN into military adventures, in which they sometimes

succeed, as we know from the Korean situation, from Korean events—this path is sinister for the United Nations Organization. It is in contradiction with its principles, its Charter. There is another path: to come to an understanding on outstanding questions, on the basis of equality and mutual respect, and not hypocritically and falsely, but sincerely and honestly, casting aside militaristic plans, threats, and attempts to threaten their partners with their military strength.

This path is the path of international agreements on mutually-acceptable grounds and conditions. One should remember that it is not possible to strengthen peace when, side by side with chatter of peace from the rostrums of international organizations of all kinds, there goes on backstage in military offices and general staffs feverish work on the preparation of plans for attack on those with whom it is proposed to enter into negotiations.

We do not close our eyes to the difficulties which are being met on the road of the struggle for peace and the strengthening of peaceful co-operation among nations. We know that at the basis of such difficulties lie also such important circumstances as those of which I just spoke, as a trend of the foreign policy of certain countries, and in the first place, of the United States of America, which heads the reactionary grouping of states, the policy which has nothing in common with peaceful aims.

It is known that the United Nations Organization can play a tremendous role in the cause of the struggle for peace; the United Nations Organization, which we consider a serious instrument of peace, may play it if the United Nations Organization is strong enough to counterpose, to the tendencies which are inconsistent, the tendencies of peace and peaceful policy; if the United Nations Organization is able to counteract adventurous plans of all kinds and can by its active counteraction ensure the failure of these plans. But for this it is necessary that the United Nations Organization stay firmly on its feet,

have sufficient prestige and influence. But the strength of this Organization is not being built by the shaking of this Organization, the undermining of the foundation on which it stands, its deprivation of the possibility of acting under those laws which were written for it and by which it must guide itself in order to act, as it cannot act outside of these laws.

What shall we say, then, on the policy, in regard to the United Nations Organization itself, which has been persistently carried out now for not only one month and perhaps not only one year, and which is directed to the violation of the Charter, to the violation of the principles of this Charter, to the undermining of this Charter, to the undermining of UN bodies, the most responsible and important of them, as for example the Security Council, by means of incorrect, illegal, unjust decisions which are being introduced as if to demonstrate more and more their complete disregard for their own international obligations?

Such gross violations have here become a usual phenomenon. They took place during the consideration in the Security Council of the question of American aggression in Korea, and during the consideration of the question of representation of the People's Republic of China in the United Nations Organization, and also in the question, just considered in the Political Committee, on the so-called united actions for peace, which constitute, in Paragraphs C and D, a most gross violation of the Charter, and are inconsistent with efforts to strengthen the United Nations Organization. But without strengthening the United Nations Organization, it is useless to speak about strengthening peace, as peace is secured by means of some organized efforts, and organized efforts are taken by some organizations, and if these organizations are reduced to naught, then no efforts of these organizations will give positive results.

It is necessary to remember that every blow upon the United Nations Organization is a serious blow at the cause of peace, as the stability and

strength of the United Nations Organization constitute the most important factor in the struggle for consolidation of peace, for strengthening of international co-operation.

Now let me turn to our proposals themselves.

At the very outset of this session of the General Assembly, during the general debate, after the delegation of the Soviet Union presented its proposals, some delegations set forth their objections to the *Declaration* submitted by the Soviet delegation, which we entitled *A Declaration on Averting Threats of a New War and on Consolidating Peace and Security of Nations*.

These delegations met our proposal on the *Declaration* with their usual hostile attitude in regard to the Soviet Union. This time, as at previous sessions in similar cases, they made an attempt to displace the consideration of our question by another one. One can expect that the same attempt will be made here also. They are trying to substitute for our question the question of so-called "confidence" and so-called "guarantees."

They say that our proposals on the reduction of armaments by one-third, on declaring the use of the atom bomb a crime, and on declaring that government which is first to use this bomb a war criminal, are lifeless without deeds, and for deeds one must have guarantees, for deeds it is necessary to guarantee the confidence that these proposals will be really then carried into life.

So the entire question is being reduced to a determination of the level of confidence, the form of this confidence, in a word, to the substitution for the question of prohibiting, let us say, the atom bomb, of a question on confidence. But they forget that confidence requires practical deeds, some practical measures which can serve as a basis for this confidence. This demand to ensure confidence is made as a prerequisite for the adoption of the proposals submitted by the Soviet Union.

I must say that this is a tried method of shirking, under some plausible excuse, the discussion of those questions which we propose to discuss and on

which we propose to adopt decisions. I must say that this method bears on its shoulders a long history of at least a quarter of a century. This method has been repeatedly used by such experienced fencers in the international arena as, for example, Chamberlain, Henderson, Paul-Boncour, Clemenceau, Briand—these skillful masters of substituting one question for another.

And it is not accidental that the question which 30 years ago was raised in the circles of the League of Nations, about this same confidence, has never found its solution. But instead the raising of this question has successfully been used, and not once, for the disruption of important questions on international co-operation, on disarmament, general and partial, on reduction of armaments, on non-aggression pacts, and all other measures designed to remove the threat of wars and ensure the security of nations.

I must remind you that the Soviet Union at least met 25 years ago the same excuse, the same "prerequisite" for the elaboration of measures of collective security, which is being similarly raised now in the discussion of the draft *Declaration* proposed by us.

When we, for the first time, submitted our proposals on reduction of armaments, on disarmament, the representatives of England and France, who as you know, then played a decisive role in European affairs, and also representatives of the USA who supported them, met these proposals with an attempt to blockade them, having applied the formula, "First security, then disarmament." Now, this is being changed a little: they say, "First confidence, then reduction of armaments, then prohibition of the atomic weapon." The words have changed, but the meaning remains the same.

In his speech at the Plenum of the General Assembly, Mr. Bevin in connection with precisely this formula: "First security, then disarmament," stated that the Government of England follows the same path it has followed since the '30's, when at the head of the Ministry of Foreign

Affairs, said he, was his predecessor, Arthur Henderson, who in Mr. Bevin's words was allegedly energetically trying to achieve disarmament at that time.

Historically, this is incorrect, since Henderson took the position of full support of Paul-Boncour. Henderson is the author of the same formula: "First, it is necessary to create a guarantee of security, and then to speak about disarmament." As is known, the British delegation at that time did everything it could in order to disrupt the proposals on disarmament which were introduced by the Soviet Government. But Bevin said nothing about one circumstance of which I would like to remind Mr. Bevin, that even Arthur Henderson, in spite of all his resistance to the course of disarmament, which in his opinion should be preceded by the creation of a guarantee of security, could not but admit—and he said it—that "substantial reduction of armament by itself will greatly contribute to security," and consequently, to the strengthening of confidence, and it may thus be the guarantee of such confidence.

Unfortunately, Mr. Bevin did not follow in this respect the footsteps of his predecessor, as he called Mr. Arthur Henderson, still being faithful to the formula of Paul-Boncour. But that is his business.

Mine is to state that despite the long period which has elapsed since then, the position of Great Britain in this question remains unchanged.

Speaking of the proposal of the USSR on the question of prohibition of the atomic weapon, Bevin, maintaining the position of which I just spoke, stated precisely the following: "If we consider first of all the question of the atomic weapon, then the matter in dispute between us is extremely simple. As I said at the session of the UN Assembly in Paris"—added Mr. Bevin — "this entire question amounts to one of confidence."

Thus, Mr. Bevin refers us to his speeches at the Paris session in 1948. But there is nothing in these speeches but one general phrase, that

"only a feeling of security and confidence leads to disarmament." This phrase is evidently hastily formulated because the feeling of security alone cannot lead to disarmament, and more so since Mr. Bevin should have remembered his predecessor, Mr. Henderson, who said that on the contrary, disarmament can lead to security. And this is more correct. This I consider really correct.

But it is permissible nevertheless to ask Mr. Bevin and his adherents: What prevents this sense of security and confidence from coming into being? If Mr. Bevin says that all this is very simple, that it is only necessary to be imbued with a feeling of confidence, then I ask what prevents this feeling of confidence and what should be done—my second question—so that this feeling at last will gain strength to such a degree as is necessary at least for the English Government to come out for the reduction of armaments and the prohibition of the atom bomb? Mr. Bevin, evidently addressing our delegation, said in this connection that, one should not close one's doors and windows and draw one's blinds, making it impossible to look through the doors and windows, as under such conditions—he said—"it is impossible to create a firm base for the establishment of confidence."

To come from this figurativeness of his expression to practical questions, which are certainly of most interest to us—and I think of exclusive interest—then it is possible to say that "to open all the doors and windows and to lift one's blinds, and to permit free view through the doors and windows," in application to the problem of prohibition of the atomic weapon means the organization of international control which could see, hear, feel, and touch what is going on in the field of this prohibition, which perhaps we some time here will proclaim in solidarity in regard to the atom bomb. I would like to believe it.

So the point lies in the organization of the organ of international control and of the rights of this organ and of the powers of this control. If this

problem is met, then evidently Mr. Bevin will no longer be able to speak about a firm base for the establishment of confidence; confidence will be established.

Well, let us accept the raising of the question in this way for the time being. How, then, do matters stand in this respect with the organization of this control, in order that it may be possible to say that the "doors are open, the windows open, and the blinds raised; look, feel, cogitate, imbue yourself with a feeling of confidence." Now it is necessary to refer, at least in a few words, to the history of this question, which I must do.

As long as three years ago — June 11, 1947 — the Soviet Union submitted to the Atomic Energy Commission a document in which it was directly stated that measures on control and inspection must be taken, and what particular measures; was stated that it will be possible to carry out *any inspection actions* upon which the Atomic Energy Commission will decide. In carrying out the inspection of enterprises of atomic energy, the international control organ will, according to our proposal, have to undertake such actions as:

1. Investigation of the work of atomic energy enterprises and checking of their records.

This will be the first right of the international inspection, which will act under the leadership of the international control organ and, certainly will have no relation to the government of any state which is party to this convention.

2. Checking the present stock of atomic raw material, materials and semi-products.

3. Studying production operations to the extent necessary for control over the utilization of atomic material and atomic energy.

4. Supervision over the fulfillment of the rules of technical exploitation of enterprises required by the convention, and also working out the rules of technological control for these enterprises.

5. Collection and elaboration of data as to the extraction of atomic raw materials, the production of

atomic materials and atomic energy, etc., etc.

All that was written, black on white, in the document dated June 11, 1947, and, moreover, in the same document the question was raised and the answer given on the matter of what to do in case of possible violations of this convention and, consequently, of how to conduct the struggle against such violations. The answer of the Soviet Union to this question states that the inspection operating under the leadership of the international control organ will carry out special investigations in the event that suspicions arise as to the violation of the convention on the prohibition of the atomic weapon. If any suspicion arises that somewhere, in some country, the convention regarding the production of atomic energy is being violated, then the commission would be fully entitled to carry out special investigation. And, as was subsequently clarified in connection with the special questions of the English representative Cadogan of August 11, 1947, and of August 16, 1949, it is borne in mind that such investigations will be carried out upon the decision of the Atomic Energy Commission by the international control organ, and the decision of this commission will be taken on the basis of the principle, not of unanimity, but of majority, a simple majority, and not on the basis of the principle of unanimity.

Hence, the international control organ is fully entitled to make any investigation if it considers it necessary in view of suspicion which may be based on some reports received by it, or when suspicion may arise within this international control organ independently. This was also directly said in our documents.

The document of June 11 especially states that if there are any suspicions of violation of the convention, the inspection makes the recommendation to the Security Council on the measures of prevention and deterrent as regards the violators of the convention on the prohibition of the atomic weapon and on control over atomic energy.

Our critics demand that full facilities should be guaranteed for the control of activities at atomic enterprises. But as the documents which I just now mentioned show, in our proposals which were submitted to the Atomic Energy Commission as long as three years ago, it is written, black on white, that the international control organ is entitled to send its inspectors to any place regarding which such suspicions may arise, to carry out thorough and full investigation on the basis of decisions of the international control organ.

I will add to this that in these same documents it is pointed out that the international control organ will be entitled to:

- A. Access to all enterprises for the extracting, production, and stockpiling of atomic raw materials and products, as well as the exploitation of atomic energy;

- B. The right of observation in atomic energy enterprises with production operations, to the extent necessary for control over the utilization of atomic materials and energy;

- C. The right to carry out measures concerning weighing, verification, and analysis of various kinds of atomic raw materials, products, and semi-products;

The right to demand from the government of any state and to verify all kinds of information and records on the activity of the atomic energy enterprises.

All this, I repeat, was accurately, plainly, definitely, without any equivocation, without any double meaning, written in the document of June 11, 1947, submitted by our Government, and in the letter of the USSR representative in the Atomic Energy Commission of September 5 of the same year in response to the questions or inquiries of August 11, 1947, by Mr. Cadogan, then permanent representative in the Atomic Energy Commission. It appears that what Mr. Bevin has asked of us—namely, to allow full freedom of inspection—is already present; the doors are open, the windows are open, the blinds are up, and it remains only that those

who want to see through these windows, doors, and raised blinds take the blinds from their own eyes, and gain for themselves an elementary, I won't say feeling of confidence, but will say—feeling of decency.

Certainly any unbiased and sensible person, after all these facts, cannot take all the rest, all the objections, all the hints, all the statements that confidence is lacking, and that it is still necessary to prove something, I think cannot take them otherwise than as flimsy pretenses, as a striving to cover by these pretenses a real unwillingness to reach any agreement in favor of the organization of real international control over atomic energy, an unwillingness which is dictated by aims other than the aims of consolidating peace and co-operation.

But in spite of all the mentioned facts, the same speeches on the confidence and lack of confidence, the same criticism of the Soviet plan of control, which criticism in addition lacks any foundation, continue. Meanwhile, the Soviet plan of international control with the inspection as its core fully answers to this task. Even such confirmed enemies of the Soviet Union as, for example, the Member of the English House of Commons, Mr. Blackburn, who himself, speaking on this question in the House of Commons in March, 1950, said that: "You gentlemen know that I, Blackburn, am a very confirmed anti-Soviet Member of the House." And here this "very confirmed," in his own words, anti-Soviet Member of the House of Commons stated in the English Parliament that the Soviet Union (I am citing the published statement; I have the English text at hand) "went much further in the direction of co-operation in the field of atomic energy than most people evidently realize." Blackburn, speaking of precisely the proposals of the Soviet Union of June 11, 1947, found in himself sufficient good faith and manliness despite his political views to state: "The Soviet proposals also contain provisions about that which I might call inspection without warning; in other words, provided any state gives sufficient reasons, in accordance with the

Soviet proposal the international inspectors will be given the possibility of going to visit and inspect enterprises without sending any previous warning to the state which is under suspicion."

And what is being counterposed to our plan, which found positive evaluation on the part of Blackburn, our political adversary but evidently a person with an understanding of what the hardships of atomic and hydrogen warfare mean — what it means in regard to all of humanity irrespective of political views, of political or religious convictions, irrespective of what political and public systems exist in one or another state? Mr. Blackburn understands what the use of atom bombs means for the destinies of mankind, especially when not only one side has this weapon in its hands, but its adversaries have this weapon in their hands also.

What is being counterposed to this plan of ours? The same notorious Acheson-Baruch-Lilienthal plan, the real aim of which was justly defined by the well-known English physicist, Professor Bernal, who recently in one of his articles in an English magazine stated precisely the following: "The United States and England cling to this plan solely as a method of preventing the establishment of any limitation on the production of bombs."

Did we not at the last session cite such documents as the letter of the United States Atomic Energy Commission, documents in which it was said that the plan of the so-called international control which was worked out by the Acheson-Baruch-Lilienthal commission was not at all designed to bring about the cessation of production of the atomic weapon?

As to control, which under the American plan must be established according to the system of so-called stages — you know and remember all of this — then, in the words of the same Professor Bernal, this plan could only constitute an obstacle in the way of realization of projects for peaceful utilization of atomic energy, particularly for those states such as the Soviet Union, which need atomic energy for the development of their peaceful economic and industrial aims. One should bear in mind that the

United States of America is completely uninterested in the utilization of atomic energy for peaceful and economic purposes, as they have other sources of energy: coal, oil, firewood in sufficient quantity to organize their industrial enterprises and to extract great profits by means of these enterprises, using the present sources of energy supply, whereas the conversion of these enterprises to ones using atomic energy would require tremendous new investments, which certainly would bring down the income and profit, which is not in the interests of enterprises organized on a capitalist basis.

I naturally shall leave more detailed consideration of this question to the time when the General Assembly passes to the consideration of the atomic question. Now I consider it necessary only to remind you of this in order that the positions of various states on this important question be clear. I deem it necessary to say what it is that we have in mind when we devote a special paragraph in the *Declaration* to the matter of the common determination and will to prohibit the utilization of the atomic weapon under the threat of declaring as a war criminal that government which will be first to dare to use this weapon.

As regards our proposal on the reduction of armaments and armed forces by one-third, the Soviet delegation considers as frivolous the objections against this proposal which we have already heard during the general debate in the General Assembly at this session, as well as at the preceding sessions.

It is said — and this is one of the most important objections — that such a reduction will place in unequal positions, known beforehand, the countries with differing military potentials. It is said: It is necessary, before entering on the reduction by a minimum of one-third, at least to equalize somehow military forces, so that one side may have no advantages in military forces, and the Soviet Union is certainly immediately presented as such a side.

It is said that such reductions under the present circumstances will be felt only by countries with lesser military potential, and it will be of no significance for the countries with great military potential.

Mr. Bevin even tried to be ironic in this connection, stating that to accept this proposal would be "as if talk of peace petitions and the peace campaign constitutes in itself in reality a propagandistic barrage of some kind for the weakening of the victim before undertaking the attack." What then follows if one spells out Mr. Bevin's reasoning? It follows that the Soviet Union, offering the reduction of armaments by one-third, is striving to weaken the victim of its future attack. But what grounds exist for such an assumption under all that policy about which I spoke here and to which you can counterpose nothing but fabrications of some Soviet "colonialism," of some "red imperialism," etc. And all this at a time when not we, but you, have your soldiers in other countries in tremendous numbers, are conducting wars with peoples in various countries — in Malaya, in Viet Nam and in Korea — are preparing somehow to take care of China, seizing Formosa from it under the guise of establishing a United Nations trusteeship, when you want to seize at least this part of the inalienable territory of the people of China.

And all this is represented as proof of a peaceful policy. But it is in our country that peaceful construction is really in progress and there is not even the slightest hint of any militaristic intentions and war preparations. Why don't you, our honorable critics, at least read the article from Moscow of correspondent Salisbury in *The New York Times* in which he tells about the tremendous scope of civilian construction in Moscow and in the USSR, where gigantic electric power stations exceeding in their capacity the most powerful electro-power stations in the world are being erected?

Meanwhile here in the USA the entire life of the ruling circles is replete with militaristic moods, is replete with militaristic designs, is indeed filled with a war psychosis.

Bevin displayed no originality or ingenuity in this respect either, I would say. The only part wherein he was rather original was contained in his second remark. You probably remember that at the Assembly Bevin stated that before reducing armed forces it is necessary to remove from England and other, as

he said, "free" countries of the West the fifth column.

So in England the army must not be reduced, as it is needed for internal purposes, and not for the defense of its frontiers.

Thus this, the only original argument which was given by Bevin, it seems to me, has no relationship to the question under discussion. We proposed the reduction of armaments and armed forces by the five great Powers as the *first step*, after which other steps in the same direction could and must follow.

In passing, I must only say that we have one correction to our *Declaration* which was, in its time, circulated as a document of our committee. One must read — to reduce armaments by one-third, not in the course of 1950 as was stated in the text, but in the course of 1950-1951.

Therefore all these references to military potential are in our opinion unjustified and artificial, even more so since one must look into the substance of the matter. And how do matters stand in reality in regard to this military potential, let us say, of the five permanent members of the Security Council?

I would like to draw your attention to the recently published article in *The New York Times Magazine* written by the prominent expert on military questions, Baldwin, who struck a balance of the military forces of the United States of America, and gave a clear impression about the military potential of the USA. That article shows that the leaders of the North Atlantic Treaty do not in the least undervalue the military potential of the countries participating in this bloc, to say nothing of the vast though completely unfounded hopes which they placed on the military forces of this bloc, stressing as previously its superiority, particularly as concerns the atomic weapon.

But the fact in any case is that in the countries of this bloc, irrespective of the fact that some of them have achieved very considerable development of their war potential, as is seen from the data given in the article mentioned, a feverish race for increased armaments is in progress and monstrous sums are being appropriated in these countries for mili-

tary expenditures. The United States alone appropriated in 1949-1950 for military purposes some 13-odd billion dollars, which exceeds the one-billion-odd of prewar 1938-1939 by 12-fold; and in the fiscal year of 1950-1951, the USA intends to spend about 50,000,000,000 dollars, that is, almost 50 times as much as in 1938-1939. At the same time it is planning further increases of its army, navy, and air forces from 1,500,000 to 3,000,000 persons, as the President of the USA, Truman, stated on September 1, warning that if necessary the armed forces will be increased still further.

It is known that at present the USA keeps hundreds of thousands of soldiers and officers outside its borders, having dragged them from peaceful labor and from their families and exposing them to all of the manifold dangers of war. It is known that hundreds of American air bases are spread all over the world. It is known that in the USA extensive mobilization of strategic raw materials, resources and materials, and a feverish armaments race are going on.

A number of authoritative political leaders of the USA openly state, as was done, for example, by the Vice President of the USA, Barkley, that the USA must maintain its armed forces all over the world and that the United States "perhaps will have to occupy certain other countries before the cold war ends."

This military fever is very profitable for the American monopolies which are raking in monstrous profits on military contracts. There is data that the total profits of 450 of the largest monopolistic combines of the USA for the second quarter of this year were 43 per cent higher than in the second quarter of last year.

As regards the attitude of the ruling circles of the USA toward the solution of the atomic problem, of which Mr. Acheson spoke in his introductory speech, here again the interests of the monopolies are dominant; they are doing their best to expand the atomic industry and are seeking new and ever new appropriations for the manufacture of the atomic weapon, for the invention of hydrogen bombs.

Everything is done to transform this branch of war industry into a billion dollar production and to make it, as one American magazine put it, the biggest new production of the United States, to make this branch a real big business. It is no accident that investments in the production of the atomic weapon have already reached almost 5,000,000,000 dollars while the level of annual expenditures on work in the field of the hydrogen bomb exceeds 1,000,000,000 dollars. All this is connected with the enrichment of the atomic trusts, the suppliers of military equipment and materials to the atomic industry, and is explained by the fact that the ruling circles of the USA are now really in the throes of a military fever, in a state of complete military trance, of war psychosis.

And at the same time, those countries where military expenditures are smaller than in preceding years are being accused of plotting against peace, and countries where they spend billions on military purposes, exceeding by 50 times the expenditures of pre-war years — there it appears they only think of strengthening peace. Nobody will agree with this strange logic!

There is no interest in the USA in using atomic energy for peaceful aims. An interesting article by Professor Bernal *The Atom for War or For Peace?* points out that "in reality the peaceful utilization of atomic energy in the USA hardly exists except for the use of a few grams of isotopes which were reluctantly given for use in medicine and biology."

The deviation in the direction of military requirements of the American plan for so-called international control corresponds to the basic direction of American foreign policy. This deviation also explains the fact that the Baruch-Lilienthal plan does not take into consideration the economic peculiarities and the difficulties of economic development of some countries. Here is one of the sources of those differences which separate the positions of the USA and the USSR on the atomic question.

The proposal on transferring atomic enterprises to the ownership of the so-called international control organ is one of the main obstacles to reaching

an agreement in regard to international control on the prohibition of the utilization of atomic energy for military purposes. In spite of the complete inadmissibility of the Acheson-Baruch-Lilienthal plan which constitutes the basis of the American plan of so-called international control, neither the USA nor England evidently is going to reconsider this plan. Mr. Acheson's statement at the General Assembly that the USA will continue to give attention to all proposals is of no serious significance as Acheson made a reservation that this applies to those proposals which, as he said, "will contribute in the same manner or even more effectively to the attainment of this aim." In other words, the Acheson-Baruch-Lilienthal plan is regarded as the most effective method for the solution of the problem of the utilization of atomic energy.

The Soviet Government has made repeated efforts — it is prepared to make the same efforts, all necessary efforts, in the future as well — to solve this atomic problem, to attain the prohibition of the use of the atomic weapon, to establish a really effective international control over the implementation of this prohibition, so that there shall be neither violations nor evasions of this prohibition.

As the first step toward this, the Soviet delegation proposed adoption of a Declaration which in regard to the atomic weapon says:

"The General Assembly, recognizing the use of the atomic weapon as a weapon of aggression and mass annihilation of peoples, contrary to the conscience and honor of peoples and incompatible with membership in the United Nations, declares an unqualified ban on the atomic weapon and the establishment of a strict international control over the precise and unconditional realization of this ban."

I stress — this Declaration *declares*, states the will, the determination — and really such a Declaration will have moral significance. The General Assembly, together with this, *declares* — I again stress this word — that: "The Government which is the first to use the atomic weapon or any other means of mass annihilation of people against any

country, commits a crime against mankind and will be regarded as a war criminal."

All the peoples of the world demand this. This demand bears the signatures of 500,000,000 persons, and despite the terror and threats which are being used in some countries against the champions of peace, the ranks of fighters for peace are increasing with each day. Many and many outstanding persons of the entire world are in these ranks: outstanding scientists, writers, workers in art, members of the parliaments and legislatures of many countries, outstanding public and political leaders, thousands of clergymen of many denominations, peasants, workers, intellectuals.

All the classes of society, all strata of the people, every day produce from their ranks new selfless champions of peace, fighters for peace.

One cannot fail to note the words of one of the atomic scientists of the USA who declared that: "the future will not belong to that country which will make more atomic and hydrogen bombs than other countries. The future will belong to that country which will be the first to use atomic energy for the peaceful progress of its own people. I assume," said this professor, "that the Soviet people are already doing that. If the United States does not try to achieve the same thing, the political prestige of our country in the world will equal zero."

One cannot fail to note also a recent letter by French intellectuals addressed to our Organization (evidently it was not circulated in due time, at least according to my documents it doesn't seem so, and I would ask our Honorable Chairman to see to it that this letter is circulated among the members of our committee). This letter protests against the use of the atom bomb. Among the signers of this letter we see the names of the prominent leaders of French science Joliot-Curie, the Nobel Prize Winner, the Member of the French Academy of Science Mauguin, outstanding professors of the Sorbonne, and a number of other most prominent representatives of the French intelligentsia.

That is why I permit myself to say that our proposal to declare the atom bomb a prohibited weapon and to declare any government which is the first

to use this weapon a war criminal — this is the voice of the conscience of the peoples of the world who affixed 500,000,000 signatures to the Stockholm Appeal, which is so displeasing for some to recall when they speak on this question, but which exists and which has inscribed the name of the city of Stockholm in the annals of history with indelible letters.

This proposal has tremendous significance in the cause of averting the threat of war and the strengthening of peace. The Soviet Government again declares its firm determination to attain the unconditional prohibition of the atomic weapon. It has always stood and is standing for this demand; it has always stood and is standing for the establishment of strict effective international control which is capable of ensuring that atomic energy will not be used for military purposes. We stand, have stood, and will stand on this position confident that the number of supporters of such proposals will increase day by day, because the number of champions of peace is increasing and will increase, because the peoples thirst for peace, because the peoples hate war.

The enemies of peace extensively use the press, radio, motion pictures for their propaganda for a new war, systematically poisoning the minds of millions of people with the venom of this propaganda. Whoever really desires peace cannot become reconciled to these shameful phenomena. One cannot pay attention to those excuses and references to the alleged inadmissibility of limiting the freedom of speech and press by prohibiting propaganda for a new war. All such excuses must be decisively rejected as lacking any foundation. Nevertheless such propaganda still continues apace; in some countries it is even acquiring greater and greater dimensions and greater and greater scope.

One cannot ignore, for example, the statements of such instigators of a new war as USA Navy Secretary Matthews who said that "we have to be prepared to pay any price, even if it includes declaring war, in order to force co-operation for peace." I think this shameful statement requires no comment.

One cannot ignore such statements as the statement by the member of

the British Parliament Wyatt, who demanded that "an end be put once and for all, to the hypocritical talk about the prohibition of the atom bomb;" as the statement of former US Defense Secretary Johnson who repeatedly came out as an instigator for the bolstering of the armaments race and especially of the production of atomic and bacteriological weapons. One cannot ignore such statements as the statement by the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, General Bradley, who in his public speeches has systematically made slanderous fabrications against the Soviet Union, urging the increase of armaments and preparation for a new war.

One should recall also the letter of MacArthur to the Veterans of Foreign Wars which also contained candid expansionist plans in regard to China, Formosa, which MacArthur called an "unsinkable aircraft carrier" and base for American submarines, and in regard to the entire Pacific, this, in MacArthur's words, "vast moat," "protective shield for all of the Americas."

The Soviet Government considers that unceasing propaganda for a new war and cynical incitement to attack other countries, to seize their territories, to violate their territorial integrity and political independence, are inconsistent with the principles, aims, and tasks of the United Nations Organization, and that the duty of the General Assembly is to exercise its influence and to attain the cessation of this propaganda. This is even more the duty of the General Assembly, since the propaganda of war was condemned by the decision of the General Assembly which recommended to the governments of all the members of the Organization that they take measures for the encouragement of peaceful propaganda with the object of strengthening and developing friendly relations among all nations.

In this connection I cannot fail to remind you also of the statement of Dulles in New York on May 16, 1949, at the International House, where Dulles said that: "We need no more international committees which are engaged only in talk, committees which constitute new obstacles on the path to action." This is a direct hint to

the United Nations Organization, as it directly follows from this statement, because the UNO hampers Dulles and his accomplices in acting in the direction of which I have already spoken: in the direction of the execution of American aggressive foreign policy.

"In the military field," Dulles said, "we have to have a supreme allied command."

This is what attracts the eyes of this "peace-loving" man who was characterized by somebody here as "the most modest Christian."

At our previous session we have already named some of the instigators of a new war, including those such as Churchill who is still at it, as Vansittart who is also still at it, continuing his baneful course of propaganda for a new war, threatening, creating fear, calling to his aid all kinds of horrors which allegedly are being prepared somewhere beyond the iron curtain, which does not exist any more than do all these horrors.

The draft of our *Declaration* proceeds from the necessity of strengthening peace, taking into consideration the particular responsibility of the permanent members of the Security Council, the main responsibility of the Security Council and the responsibility of all the members of our Organization, as one is inseparably connected with the other.

Our *Declaration* proposes that the General Assembly address the aforementioned five Powers, expressing its desire that they combine their efforts for peace and conclude among themselves a pact for the consolidation of peace.

We said it last year, we now say it again, because this is required by the vital interests of all mankind.

There is no need, Mr. Chairman and fellow delegates, to stress all of the exceptional importance of this proposal. The adoption of this proposal would deal a decisive blow to all aggressive designs, to all the plans of the instigators of a new war, would tremendously foster the consolidation of peace and the security of nations.

The delegation of the Soviet Union calls upon all delegations to adopt this proposal.

For a Stable Peace and Friendship Among Peoples of the World

The Second All-USSR Peace Conference



The All-USSR Conference for Peace was held in Moscow from October 16 to 19. The following is its agenda:

1. The Soviet People in the Struggle for Peace and Against the Instigators of a New war.
2. Election of Delegates to the Second World Peace Congress.
3. Elections to the Soviet Peace Committee.



SPEAKERS AT THE CONFERENCE. K. Kuznetsova (top) A. Gerasimov, N. Popova.
Above, A. Fadeyev.

The Letter to J. V. Stalin

From the Second All-USSR Conference for Peace

Dear Comrade Stalin:

We, delegates to the Second All-USSR Conference for Peace, representatives of the workers, collective farmers, engineers, scientists, writers and workers of the arts, expressing the will of the mighty and peace-loving Soviet people, address words of greetings and gratitude to you, our father and teacher, standard-bearer of the struggle for peace and the happiness of all advanced mankind.

Our conference has assembled in the days when the American-British imperialists have passed over from the cold war to direct aggression. They are flooding freedom-loving Korea with the blood of the heroic Korean people, the blood of peaceful women, children, and the aged. The instigators of war are doing everything to hinder the struggle for peace, to divide the peoples by throwing them into the abyss of a new world war.

This policy of evil and violence is opposed by the many-million-strong united front of partisans of peace which is growing daily.

Millions of plain people—our friends abroad—look with hope and pride to our Motherland. They hear its calm voice, they see its enthusiastic fruitful labor. The Stalin plan for transforming nature, the great construction undertakings on the Volga, on the Dnieper and in Central Asia are steps along which our country is ascending to the summits of communism.

The world has split into two camps—the camp of life and the camp of death, the camp of happiness and the camp of sorrow, the camp of truth and the camp of lies, the camp of peace and the camp of war.

The front of the partisans of peace is growing in scope and strength. All honest people throughout the globe are in the camp of life, happiness, truth and peace; they stand together with the Soviet Union, with you, Comrade Stalin.

Your consistency and firmness in the struggle for peace inspire the partisans of peace to a still more energetic struggle against the instigators of war and for a flourishing friendship among the peoples.

Our dear leader and teacher!

All the Soviet people are firmly resolved to struggle for peace and safeguard the cause of peace. All the Soviet people are unanimous in their support of the peace-loving foreign policy of their Government. Vivid evidence of this inflexible will of the Soviet people is contained in the unanimity with which the people of our country signed the Stockholm Appeal.

We, Soviet people, educated by the Bolshevik Party and by you, Comrade Stalin, know well that the best reply to the instigators of war is our selfless labor for the progress of our beloved Motherland, for the sake of peace and democracy.

Peace will triumph over war because the movement for peace is unvanquishable—it is growing and gaining strength daily.

Peace will triumph over war, because at the head of this movement is the unshakable Soviet people—the bulwark of peace in the whole world.

Peace will triumph over war, because the leader of this struggle is Stalin!

Long live the great Bolshevik Party which leads us on from victory to victory!

Long live the inspirer and organizer of the struggle of the peoples for peace in the whole world, our dear, beloved Comrade Stalin!

Instructions

Of the Second All-USSR Conference for Peace to Soviet Delegates to the Second World Peace Congress

Excerpts from the Mandate Adopted by the Conference



"We, representatives of the workers, peasants and intelligentsia of the Soviet Union, assembled in the Second USSR Conference for Peace, express our complete solidarity with all fighters for peace in the whole world united under the banner of the Second World Peace Congress.

"We stand for peace and champion the cause of peace!" — These words of our great leader J. V. Stalin constitute the first commandment of our socialist State — a peaceful power where any partisans of aggression do not and cannot exist.

"The Second USSR Conference for Peace, expressing the will of all the Soviet people, declares its full support for the decisions of the Prague Session of the Bureau of the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress and instructs its representatives at the Second World Congress to:

"Declare that the Soviet people are consistently devoted to the cause of peace and are prepared to fight firmly and resolutely, hand in hand with all supporters of peace in all countries, for averting the danger of war and ensuring stable and lasting peace;

"Confirm that the Soviet people are inflexible in their demand for banning the atomic weapon as a weapon

of aggression and mass annihilation of people, and for branding as a war criminal the government that would be first to use this weapon;

"Declare that, together with all fighters for peace, we demand reduction in all arms and institution of effective control to enforce the ban on the atomic weapon and to enforce the arms reduction;

"Demand the strictest prohibition of propaganda for a new war, and that those guilty of this propaganda be called to responsibility.

"To introduce at the Congress a proposal for compiling a list of instigators of war in order that all peoples of the world should know these most vicious criminals and foes of progressive mankind.

"We participants of the Second USSR Conference for Peace urge all supporters of peace to work indomitably in order to multiply and consolidate their ranks. We urge them to combine their efforts in order to paralyze, through powerful and united action, the intrigues of the instigators of war.

"We firmly believe that the forces of peace are more powerful than the forces of war. Peace must defeat war! Peace will triumph over war!"

Speaking for peace. Top to bottom, Delegates Leonidze, Yablochkina, Cherkasov, Isakova, and Saryan.



The Soviet People in the Struggle for Peace, Against Instigators of a New War

Excerpts from a Report by N. S. Tikhonov
Chairman of the Soviet Peace Committee
October 16, 1950



IN response to the call of the Soviet Peace Committee, Soviet people from all parts of our mighty Motherland have assembled in the Second All-Union Conference for Peace. They have assembled in the capital of our Motherland, Moscow, the city of which J. V. Stalin wrote in his congratulatory message on the occasion of its 800th anniversary:

"Moscow's service consists in the fact that it untiringly exposes the incendiaries of a new war and rallies all the peace-loving peoples around the banner of peace. It is common knowledge that the peace-loving peoples look with hope to Moscow as the capital of a great peace-loving Power and a mighty bulwark of peace."

Approximately one year has passed since the First USSR Peace Conference held its meetings in the same hall. That conference elected the Soviet Peace Committee whose task it was to co-ordinate the activities of all the public organizations on a nation-wide scale, to settle all the questions which arose, and to direct the efforts designed to promote the movement of the Soviet people for

peace and against the instigators of war.

The past year abounded in significant new achievements of the Soviet people, who are confidently building communism. Devoting all their energies to the fulfillment of the postwar Five-Year Plan, the Soviet people won great victories in every field of socialist economy, technology, culture, science, and the arts.

The new rate of economic development facilitated a considerable improvement in the life of the people. Another reduction in prices and the transfer of the Soviet ruble to a firm gold base were effected at a time when in the countries of the capitalist world unemployment continued to grow, wages were dropping, and the living standard of the masses was deteriorating still further.

Armed with Marxist-Leninist theory, Soviet science raised problems of paramount importance. J. V. Stalin's contribution to the discussion on linguistics is of historic significance for furthering the progress of Soviet linguistics and the development of other sciences. The discussion on problems of physiology helped to elucidate essential questions of Soviet science and brought about new discoveries for the benefit of mankind.

All these endeavors and discoveries furnish added proof of the peaceful aspirations cherished by our people.

Through their creative endeavors the Soviet people are making a great contribution to the cause of peace in the whole world. The vast mass of the people in all countries see in the Soviet Union their greatest hope, the bright beacon of peace pointing the way to solidly ensured international security.

The forces of the international peace front headed by the great Soviet Union have grown immensely and gained strength in the past year.

The movement for peace has made tremendous headway in all countries. The organizations of the fighters for





peace have grown and gained strength everywhere. This movement has acquired a truly nation-wide character and has developed into a formidable force capable of disrupting the plans of the instigators of a new war.

The struggle for peace is spreading daily. All the peoples are looking to the Soviet Union, to its most illustrious leader, the standard-bearer of peace, who has fired the hearts of all the common folk of the world with unshakable faith in the righteous cause of the struggle for peace, for the national independence of the peoples, for friendship among the nations—to the great teacher and friend who has done so much for the happiness of the working people of the whole world, our own Stalin! (*Stormy applause*)

The 70th birthday of the great architect of communism was greeted by the peoples liberated from fascist thralldom and by all the freedom-loving peoples of the world to whom the name of Stalin has long ago become a symbol of peace and security, with a feeling of deep gratitude to our great leader.

On that historic date the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR published a Decree instituting international Stalin Prizes "For the Strengthening of Peace among Nations." This Decree specified that the prizes will be awarded to citizens of any country of the world, irrespective of political opinion, religion, and race, for outstanding services in the struggle against the warmongers and for reinforcing the peace.

The institution of international Stalin Prizes was additional and vivid proof of the peace-loving nature of the Soviet State, which ever since its inception has

been indomitably fighting for peace throughout the world.

The Soviet Government is firmly and consistently pursuing the Stalin peace policy, fighting against all encroachments upon the freedom, independence, and security of the nations, large and small alike. The Soviet people give their unanimous support to the peace-loving policy of their Government, because it accords with their essential interests and stems from the deep and invariable desire of our people for peace.

We always remember the words of J. V. Stalin to the effect that the Soviet Union has been and is abiding, "firmly and unwaveringly, by its peaceful standpoint, fighting against the danger of war, fighting for the maintenance of peace, and meeting half-way those countries which favor in one or another way the maintenance of peace, and exposing and unmasking those who are preparing and provoking war."

Four months ago the whole world witnessed a new expression of the Soviet State's love of peace, of its invariable readiness to fight together with all the peace-loving peoples of the whole world for a stable and lasting peace.

On June 19, last, the First Session of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, after hearing a report on the proposals of the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress, recognized that these proposals of the Committee to prohibit the atomic weapon and institute control over armaments are in full accord with the demands of all the peoples. The Supreme Soviet of the USSR declared its readiness to co-operate with legislative institutions of other states in drafting and implementing the necessary

measures for realizing the proposals of the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress. It also expressed the conviction that the movement for peace, and primarily the Stockholm Appeal, will have the unanimous support of all the Soviet people.

The Stockholm Appeal furnished the widest platform, simple and understandable to millions, for unifying the people of different countries, of different nationalities, of the most diverse social standing, irrespective of religion and political opinion, of all those who loathe war and want to block the way of the warmongers.

An unprecedented campaign for signatures to the Stockholm Appeal was developed in all countries. In the streets of Paris, in the cities of Italy, in the factories of Poland and Hungary, in Hindu villages, in the huts of Pakistan dwellers, in liberated China and in enslaved Africa, in democratic Germany and in the Western Zones of Germany — everywhere the canvassers for signatures worked indomitably for the sake of peace and for averting the horrors of a new world carnage.

The Soviet Peace Committee issued a call to all the Soviet people to affix their signatures to the Stockholm Appeal.

It was with tremendous enthusiasm that the Soviet people greeted the Statement of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR on the Stockholm Appeal.

The Soviet people, the workers, collective farmers, intellectuals, students, co-operative workers, housewives — all the adult population of our vast country demonstrated during the campaign for signatures to the Stockholm Appeal their unswerving devotion to the great cause

peace, their readiness to defend the peace against all the conspiracies of the instigators of war, their monolithic solidarity behind their own Bolshevik Party, their supreme devotion to the great standard-bearer of peace, the leader of all the peoples, the beloved J. V. Stalin. (*Applause*)

In those days the country was swept by a wave of meetings and rallies which adopted resolutions of ardent greetings and wishes and at which all the people unanimously affixed their signatures to the Stockholm Appeal. The Soviet Peace Committee received thousands of letters and suggestions from all parts of the country.

A delegate to our conference, Darya Nikitichna Nemova, an ordinary Soviet woman who has reared 20 sons and grandsons, signed the Stockholm Appeal and attached to it a letter in which she wrote in heartfelt words: "Who but a madman can desire war in our days? I, a Soviet mother, am protesting against war. A curse upon those who would unleash war! The government that would be first to use the atomic weapon will not find a place of refuge on the earth. I am performing a sacred act by affixing my signature to the Appeal for safeguarding the peace. Next to my own signature are the signatures of my grown-up children and grandsons who likewise desire peace in the whole world."

The miners and railwaymen, the textile workers and the builders, people of all the trades and professions tried in those days of a general uplift to prove with their deeds their love of their

Motherland, their readiness to defend the peace in the whole world.

This was a great nation-wide referendum, a demonstration of the unity of the Soviet people, a complete expression of their feelings as patriots, as builders of communism, as defenders of progress and peace.

The Soviet Peace Committee could publish with satisfaction the historic results of this campaign: 115,514,703 Soviet citizens signed the Appeal of the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress.

It should be emphasized that by decision of the Soviet Peace Committee, only citizens over the age of 16 had the right to sign the Appeal.

It follows that all the adult population of the Soviet Union voted for peace and against the weapon of aggression, expressing their solidarity with the millions of signatories of the Stockholm Appeal in the whole world.

This unanimity of the Soviet people infused the ranks of the fighters for peace with fresh energy, strengthened their confidence in the might of the forces of the peace camp, and caused a new surge in the movement for peace.

More than 400,000,000 signatures to the Stockholm Appeal have been collected to date in France and Italy, Britain, the USA, and scores of other capitalist countries, in China and in the people's democracies, and it is to be hoped that when the Second World Congress opens this number will reach half a billion. Half a billion ardent advocates of peace is a serious force in the way

of the aggressors; it is a grim warning to the sinister forces striving to unleash a new world war and confront mankind with the menace of destruction of entire peoples.

At its meeting in Prague last August, the Bureau of the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress advanced a new, still broader program for the struggle for peace and against the greater danger of a new war. Continuing the struggle for banning the atomic weapon, the supporters of peace are broadening their movement, demanding a reduction in all arms and institution of control over this reduction, condemnation of aggression and of armed foreign intervention in the domestic affairs of the peoples, a peaceful settlement of the Korean conflict through return to normal procedure in the UN, and a ban on all forms of propaganda for a new war.

The fighters for peace do not rest content with their achievements, but carry on the struggle, tackling the tasks arising out of the changed international situation.

Extensive preparations are being conducted throughout the whole world for the Second World Peace Congress which is destined to play a particularly important role in the complicated international situation obtaining at present. It is already evident that in preparation for the Congress the peoples are reposing great hope in it, believing that through the unification of all the forces of peace it will be possible to curb the imperialist aggressors, to avert a new world catastrophe.



DELEGATES. The delegates to the Second Soviet Peace Conference came from all parts of the Soviet Union.

The fighters for peace in all the countries are striving to broaden the mass base of the movement for peace by attracting the widest sections of the population, and especially those sections of the peasants, the women, and the youth which thus far have not been fully drawn into the struggle for peace.

At our Second All-USSR Conference we will elect delegates to the Second World Peace Congress and instruct them that at this Congress they should reaffirm before the whole world in the name of the Soviet people our invariable devotion to the cause of peace, our firm resolve to fight hand in hand with the supporters of peace in all countries for averting the threat of war, for ensuring stable and enduring peace, to reaffirm our full support for the Prague decisions of the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress.

The forces of the Soviet Union are now at the height of their strength. Our achievements are great. And we will multiply and continue to multiply them, because there is an inexhaustible store of creative energy in our people inspired by the all-conquering teachings of Lenin and Stalin.

Fired by one desire, the desire for peaceful labor, for building communism, the Soviet people ardently greet all the peoples aspiring for peace and are prepared to co-operate with all the nations, with all people of the most diverse opinions who stand for the consolidation of peace and democracy.

In reply to the intrigues of the war-mongers, the workers, collective farmers, and Soviet intellectuals are performing and will perform still more heroic exploits on the labor front for the sake of raising the economic might of the Soviet Union, for the sake of peace and the happiness of all mankind.

Each new success in production, every new achievement of Soviet science, technology, and the arts represents a fresh blow at the designs of the instigators of war.

All the peoples of our country are unanimous in their approval and support of the *Declaration on Averting Threats of a New War and on Consolidating Peace and Security of Nations* proposed by the Soviet representatives to the fifth session of the United Nations General Assembly.

The Soviet Union is the conscience of

the world, the stronghold of peace, the banner of peace. The Soviet people do not spare their energies in the struggle for peace, and wherever this struggle is in progress its sons and daughters find a common language and a common place in the ranks of the supporters of peace.

Men and women of good will of all the nations are with us. All people who treasure a peaceful life, who treasure peaceful homes, who treasure the achievements of distinguished, advanced representatives in every field of life, are with us.

May the ranks of the soldiers of the great army of peace grow the world over! May peaceful co-operation of the

peoples grow in the struggle against the forces which carry decay and destruction!

Let the instigators of war work themselves up into a frantic rage, let them threaten the peoples with all sorts of horrors — the strength is not on their side. The strength is on our side, on the side of the camp of peace!

The peoples stand for peace, for life for liberty! They are confident that they will win in this battle for peace. They must win!

With us is the hope of all the peoples, of all the fighters for peace, the great genius of mankind, Stalin! (*Stormy, prolonged applause, all rise*)

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MARCH OF DEMOCRATIC YOUTH

**One great vision unites us
Though remote be the lands of our birth.
Foes may threaten and smite us,
Still we live to bring peace to the earth.
Every country and nation,
Stirs with youth's inspiration —
Young folks are singing,
Happiness bringing
Friendship to all the world.**

*Everywhere the youth is singing freedom's song,
freedom's song, freedom's song,
We rejoice to show the world that we are strong,
we are strong, we are strong.
We are the youth, and the world acclaims our song of truth.
Everywhere the youth is singing freedom's song,
freedom's song, freedom's song.*

**We remember the battle,
And the heroes who fell on the field,
Sacred blood running crimson,
Our invincible friendship has sealed.
All who cherish the vision,
Make the final decision,
Struggle for justice, peace and good will
For peoples throughout the world.**

**Solemnly our young voices
Take the vow to be true to our cause.
We are proud of our choices,
We are serving humanity's laws.
Still the forces of evil
Lead the world to upheaval.
Down with their lying!
End useless dying,
Live for a happy world.**

— *Lyrics by* L. OSHANIN



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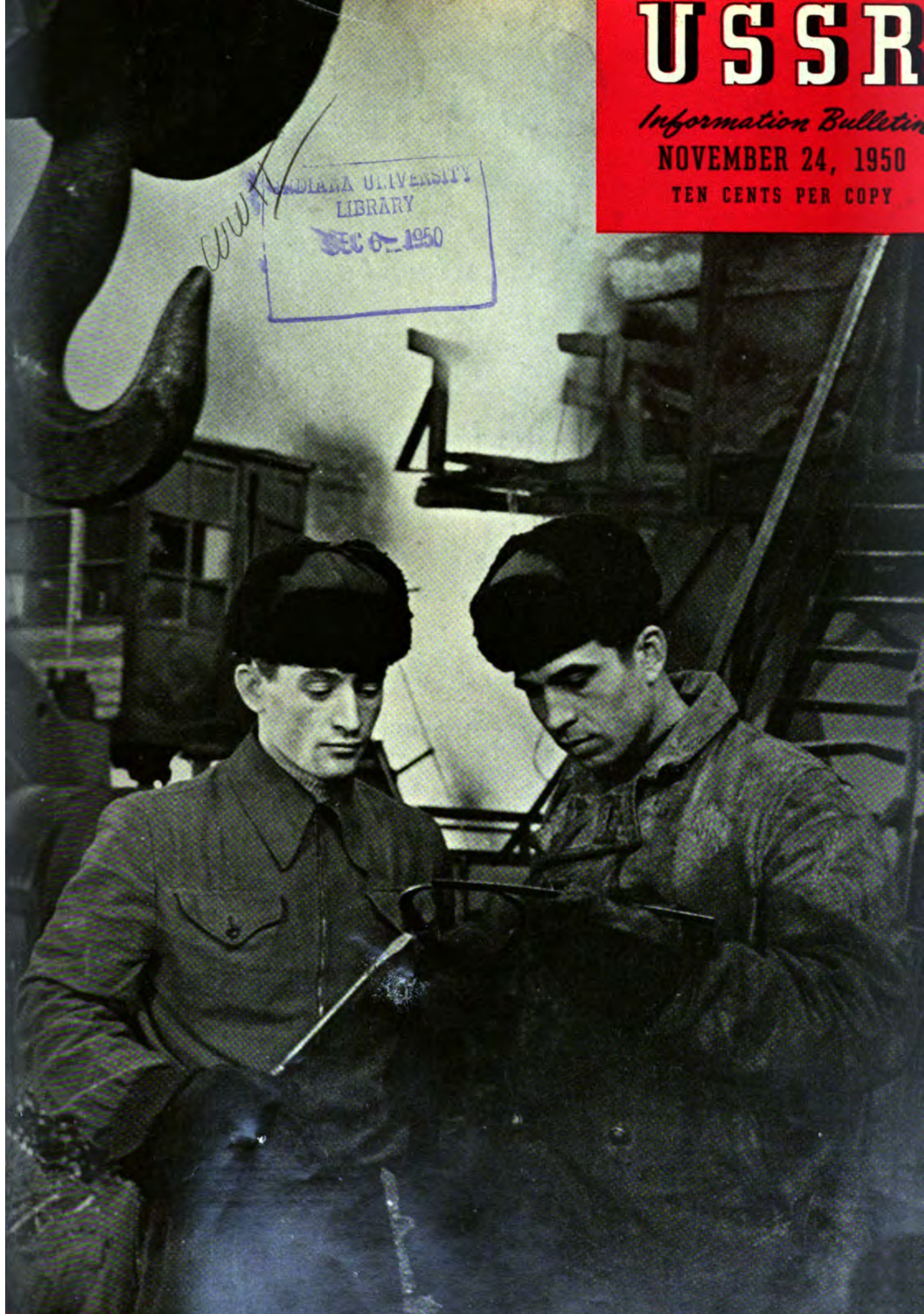
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THE COVER: Uninterrupted progress and systematic growth of production are characteristic of the USSR. FRONT: Magnitogorsk Metallurgists A. Shapovalov and N. Grebenyuk verifying the accuracy of metal rolling. BACK: Anna Barbayeva, artist of the Dawn of Socialism Mill, working on a tablecloth pattern.

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The presidium of the gala meeting of the Moscow Soviet held on November 6, the eve of the anniversary. Marshal Bulganin is speaking from the rostrum at the left.

33rd Anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution

Speech on the 33rd anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, delivered by N. A. Bulganin at the celebration meeting of the Moscow Soviet on November 6, 1950.

COMRADES:

TODAY the peoples of the Soviet Union are celebrating the 33rd anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution which ushered in a new era, the era of the emancipation of the workers from capitalist slavery.

The October Revolution awakened unprecedented creative energy and initiative among our people. Guided by the Communist Party, the Soviet people have displayed unparalleled heroism both in the labors of peace and in the military defense of their Motherland. Overcoming immense difficulties, they in a historically brief period created a Soviet socialist system and are now confidently marching to the grand goal — communism.



N. A. Bulganin

Born of the victory of the October Revolution, our Soviet system is exerting a great transforming influence on the development of world history in

general. The principles proclaimed by the October Revolution now unite and cement the mighty camp of socialism and democracy headed by the Soviet Union. This, with all justice, we regard as a triumph of the ideas of Marxism-Leninism.

The whole course of development has confirmed the correctness of the Marxist-Leninist teaching regarding the inevitability of the downfall of capitalism, which at the end of the nineteenth and the beginning of the twentieth centuries entered its last stage of development — the stage of imperialism. It has confirmed the Marxist-Leninist scientific conclusion that, when headed by a revolutionary Marxist party, the working class constitutes a force capable of rousing the working people to fight for their emancipation from capitalism, of taking over the state administration of society, and of attaining the noble aim of building socialism. The construction of the Soviet State, which

is a model of fraternal co-operation among nations, is convincing the peoples of other countries of the superiority of socialism over capitalism, and of the truth and vitality of Marxism-Leninism.

Historic Achievements of the Soviet Union in the Field of Internal Development

ON this 33rd anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution the Soviet people are able to show a record of considerable achievements in all branches of political, economic and cultural life.

The chief result which we have to show on the anniversary of the October Revolution is that the political and economic power of the Soviet Socialist State has become still further enhanced and strengthened. The Soviet Government — which is the most democratic in the world and which enjoys the full confidence and love of its peoples — has in these postwar years still further increased its prestige not only among the Soviet people, but also among the working people of other countries. Our Soviet system ensures the active participation of the broadest masses of the people in state and public life; it is the form of government which best serves to promote their creative energies. The guiding and directing force in our State is the Communist Party, whose policy the Soviet people regard as their policy, because in it they see the embodiment of their interests. There is no bourgeois government in the world whose internal political position is as firm and unshakable as that of the Soviet Government. *(Applause)*

The successes achieved by the Soviet Union in these years of peace have still further fortified in our people the sentiment of Soviet patriotism, whose power, Comrade Stalin teaches us, consists in the fact that it is based not on racial or national prejudice, but on the profound devotion and fidelity of the people to their Motherland, and on the fraternal co-operation of the working people of all the nations of our country.

Fraternal co-operation and friendship among the peoples of our country are promoted and strengthened by their constructive labors for the benefit of their socialist country. With the support of the entire Soviet Union, the

economy of the regions which suffered enemy occupation rose from the ruins and has made rapid headway. United in a friendly family of peoples, all our republics have in these past years registered no inconsiderable achievements in the political, economic and cultural fields.

This struggle for the attainment of the great goals of communist construction is continuously strengthening the moral and political unity of Soviet society, which is solidly rallied around the Party and the Soviet Government. This was convincingly demonstrated by the results of the elections held in the postwar years to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and the Supreme Soviets of the national republics, which were brilliant victories for the Stalin Bloc of Communists and Non-Party People.

The superiority of the Soviet social and state system which was so forcefully demonstrated in the period of the war is no less fruitfully manifested in the period of peaceful development.

The basis of the economic and cultural activities of the Soviet people in the postwar period was the Five-Year Plan for the Rehabilitation and Development of the National Economy (1946-1950) adopted soon after the termination of the Great Patriotic War which was the most exacting war our country ever experienced. So serious was the material damage done to our country by the war that our enemies based their self-seeking calculations upon it. They hoped that we would not be able to cope with the postwar difficulties by our own efforts, but their calculations proved to be baseless. The forces and potentialities of the Soviet Union were sufficient not only to heal the wounds of war, but also to bring about a further powerful advance of industry, transport, agriculture, culture and the material welfare of the working people.

The Soviet people hailed the Five-Year Plan as a militant program of action corresponding to their vital interests and set about with enthusiasm to put this plan into effect.

Guided by the Communist Party, the Soviet people spared neither strength nor effort to secure the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the postwar Five-

Year Plan. In these years the remarkable qualities and creative energies of the Soviet people were once again manifested, and their political consciousness and public activities rose to a new level.

The postwar Five-Year Plan is another glorious stage in the development of our country.

The principal tasks of the Five-Year Plan were to rehabilitate the war-stricken areas of the country, to recover the prewar level of industry and agriculture and then considerably to surpass it. It is with a feeling of pride in our country that we can say today that these tasks of the Five-Year Plan have been successfully attained. *(Applause)*

The Five-Year Plan provided that the gross industrial output of the Soviet Union in 1950 should exceed the output of the prewar year, 1940, by 48 per cent. Our industry has not only achieved this output but has greatly exceeded it. As we know, in the fourth quarter of 1949 the average monthly gross output already exceeded that of 1940 by 53 per cent. In the current year the volume of industrial output has still further increased. In the first 10 months of 1950 the prewar level of gross industrial output was exceeded by 70 per cent. *(Applause)*

The high pace of increase of industrial output and development of all branches of the national economy are ensured by very extensive capital construction. In the elapsed period of the postwar Five-Year Plan nearly 6,000 industrial enterprises were rehabilitated or newly built, not counting small state and co-operative enterprises.

The industry of the regions which suffered from the war has not only been fully restored but has been considerably expanded on the basis of new and more up-to-date equipment.

The task of restoring and developing heavy industry in the first place is being successfully accomplished.

The Five-Year Plan targets for the development of the iron and steel industry have been surpassed. According to the Five-Year Plan 35 per cent more ferrous metals was to be produced in 1950 than in 1940. In the first 10 months of the current year, output of ferrous metals exceeded the prewar

level by 44 per cent, including pig iron by 28 per cent, steel by 48 per cent and rolled metal by 58 per cent.

It required no little work on the part of our metallurgists and builders to secure these results. You all know that the steel industry of the south was completely wrecked during the war. It has now been entirely rebuilt on a new technical basis and is producing more metal than before the war. (*Applause*) In the eastern regions of the country the steel industry continued to expand. The output of rolled metal in these regions is now two and one-half times greater than before the war.

In accordance with the non-ferrous metal output targets of the Five-Year Plan, there has been a substantial increase in the production of non-ferrous and rare metals: aluminum, tin, nickel, copper, lead, zinc, magnesium, and tungsten and molybdenum concentrates.

The coal output target of the Five-Year Plan has likewise been surpassed.

According to the Five-Year Plan, coal output in 1950 was to be 51 per cent greater than in 1940. In the first 10 months of this year the coal output was 57 per cent above prewar, and the Soviet Union is now the second largest coal producer in the world. (*Applause*)

The coal industry of the Donbas, which was completely destroyed during the war, is now fully restored. The Donbas collieries are now producing more coal than before the war and more than was envisaged by the Five-Year Plan. The Donbas has again become the largest and most highly mechanized coal field in the country.

The Moscow Coal Field, which was likewise completely wrecked, is now producing three times as much coal as before the war.

Parallel with the rehabilitation of the Donbas and Moscow Basin collieries went the further development of the coal industry in the Urals, the Kuzbas, Karaganda and other eastern areas of the country. The eastern areas are now producing more than twice as much coal as before the war. The Five-Year Plan targets for the extension of the new source of coal supply for the northern areas and Leningrad—the Pechora Coal

Field — are being surpassed. New coal fields are also being developed in other parts of the country.

Our oil industry is making good progress. The Five-Year Plan target for oil output has been surpassed. The plan envisaged a 14 per cent greater output in 1950 than before the war. The oil output in the first 10 months of this year was 21 per cent above prewar.

The oil industries of Maikop and Grozny and of the Western Ukraine, destroyed during the war, have now been fully restored and technically re-equipped.

The new oil regions in the east have acquired greatly enhanced importance. Big new fields have been opened up and new refineries built in Bashkiria. Oil production and refining are making swift headway in the Kuibyshev Region and in the Turkmen, Uzbek and Kazakh Republics. Big new oil fields have been discovered in the Tatar Republic. Extensive work is under way for the development of oil production on Sakhalin Island. The eastern regions today account for 44 per cent of the Soviet Union's oil output as compared with 12 per cent in 1940.

The oil refining industry has been technically re-equipped and new kinds of high-octane aviation gasoline and other fuels and lubricants are being produced.

Electric power output in the last year of the Five-Year Plan was to have been 70 per cent greater than before the war. Actually it has increased 87 per cent. In the war-stricken areas where the power stations were completely wrecked, their capacity and output are today greater than prewar.

The machine-building industry is also developing rapidly.

The Five-Year Plan targets for the output of machinery, equipment and instruments are being successfully fulfilled. According to the Five-Year Plan, machinery output in 1950 was to be twice as great as before the war. In the first 10 months of the current year the rate of machine production was 2.2 times greater than prewar. Output of equipment for the iron and steel industry increased five times, output of steam turbines 2.5 times, out-

put of high-capacity electric motors increased five times, output of equipment for the oil industry more than three times and of excavators, 13 times.

Soviet machine builders, drawing on the achievements of Soviet science, have in these past few years designed and put into production many new, up-to-date types of machines and equipment.

The period of the Five-Year Plan has witnessed greatly improved efficiency in the operation of industrial equipment. Blast furnaces, for instance, are working 25 per cent and steel smelting furnaces 32 per cent more efficiently than before the war. Oil wells are drilled 43 per cent faster than before the war. However, the experience of our foremost workers and foremost plants and shops indicates that there are still great reserves and potentialities for the more productive use of equipment.

The successful introduction of new types of equipment has made it possible to continue the technical re-equipment of our national economy on a large scale and to increase the level of mechanization of highly labor-consuming processes and heavy work. Side-by-side with this, technical progress, the increased skill of our production personnel, and the creative initiative of workers, engineers and technicians have resulted in a substantial increase of the productivity of labor.

The Five-Year Plan envisaged a 36 per cent increase of productivity of labor in industry compared with prewar. Actually the productivity of labor of our industrial workers in the third quarter of 1950 was more than 40 per cent greater than before the war. Very effective measures are being taken in industry to economize raw materials, supplies, fuel and power, to make more efficient use of production space, and to accelerate the circulation of working funds. The result is that the plans fixed by the Government for the reduction of the cost of production of industrial products are being fulfilled and overfulfilled.

The Five-Year Plan targets are being exceeded in railway operation as well as in industrial operation. According to the Five-Year Plan, railway freight carriage in 1950 was

to be 28 per cent greater than prewar. In the first 10 months of this year it was actually more than 40 per cent above the prewar level. The park of locomotives and freight cars has been enlarged and renewed, and a domestic industry producing electric and diesel locomotives has been created.

Great progress has been made in agriculture. The gross grain harvest this year totals 7,600,000,000 poods* and is more than 300,000,000 poods greater than the 1940 harvest, the gross wheat harvest exceeding that of 1940 by 340,000,000 poods.

The gross cotton crop is more than 40 per cent greater than that of 1940. The sugar beet yield has increased this year. We shall gather at least 25,000,000 centners† more sugar beet than in 1940.

Successful progress is being made in carrying out the plan adopted in 1948 for the planting of shelter belts, the introduction of lea-crop rotation and the building of ponds and reservoirs in the steppe and forest-steppe regions of the European part of the Soviet Union. In these two years an area of 1,300,000 hectares‡ has been afforested and several thousand ponds and reservoirs have been built on the lands of the collective farms and state farms in these regions.

In August of this year an important decision was adopted providing for the introduction of a new system of irrigation on an area of upwards of 4,300,000 hectares. This new system, which envisages the use of temporary irrigation canals instead of the permanent ones which hindered the introduction of modern machine techniques in agriculture, will make it possible to enlarge the size of the irrigation plots and substantially to increase the productivity of labor in irrigation farming.

This year the efforts of the Party and Government were directed toward solving the central problem in our agriculture — an all-round ad-

vancement of animal husbandry. Fulfilling the three-year plan for the development of commonly-owned collective farm and state farm productive animal husbandry, the collective farms and state farms have attained a substantial increase in their flocks and herds and have increased the output of livestock produce.

Our livestock industry suffered very severely during the war. In the most important agricultural areas of the country, in the Ukraine, the North Caucasus, Byelorussia and the central black earth regions, the livestock was completely destroyed except for the small part that was evacuated to the east or concealed by the population. Livestock husbandry in other parts of the country also suffered during the war. In spite of this our productive animal husbandry has today not only fully attained the prewar level, but has considerably surpassed it. The number of beef and dairy cattle in the collective farms is now 38 per cent greater than before the war, the number of sheep and goats 65 per cent, and the number of hogs 55 per cent. The collective farms and state farms have substantially enlarged their herds of pedigreed stock.

Large-scale measures are being taken in the collective farms and state farms to build well-appointed structures for the accommodation of livestock as well as for the creation of adequate resources of fodder supply. Special fodder crop rotations are being introduced, the planting of perennial grasses is being expanded, the cultivation of silo and root crops is being enlarged and high-yield fodder crops — sudan grass, sorghum and others — are being introduced into cultivation.

The increased production of grain and industrial crops and the growing output of animal husbandry are creating a solid raw material basis for the expansion of our light and food industries.

The Party and Government render very valuable assistance to the collective farms, state farms, and machine-and-tractor stations. Increasing numbers of machines of every description are being supplied to agriculture. Our tractor and agricultural machinery

plants were destroyed during the war. They have now all been rebuilt, and, together with the newly erected plants, are this year supplying agriculture with four times more tractors (reckoned in 15 hp. units), 3.8 times more harvester combines, four times more tractor-drawn plows, six times more tractor-drawn seed drills and more than three times more tractor-drawn cultivators than in 1940.

Our chemical industry is supplying ever-increasing quantities of mineral fertilizer to agriculture. This year agriculture is receiving nearly twice as much phosphate, potassium and nitrogen fertilizers as in 1940.

The management of large-scale collective agriculture equipped with up-to-date machinery requires a knowledge of the economy of collective farming, of the principles of agro-technique and agricultural mechanization. Splendid organizers, managers and expert agriculturists have come to the fore from the ranks of the collective farmers, but we cannot rest content with this, and the Party and the Government consider it essential that the ranks of our collective farm cadres be further reinforced and that the latest achievements of agricultural science and advanced practice be introduced into the collective farms and the work of the machine-and-tractor stations.

The progress of the national economy goes hand-in-hand with an increase in the national income and a continuous rise of the living standard and the cultural level of our people.

In capitalist countries the lion's share of the national income created by the workers is appropriated by the exploiting classes. Under the Soviet socialist system of economy, the national income goes to the working people and is distributed in a way that makes not for the enrichment of the exploiting classes but for the systematic improvement of the material conditions of the workers, peasants and intellectuals and for the expansion of socialist production. Growth of the national income in the Soviet country, therefore, represents the most comprehensive and graphic index of the rising standard of living of the working masses.

* One pood = 36.113 pounds.

† One centner = 220.46 pounds.

‡ One hectare = 2.471 acres.

According to the Five-Year Plan, the national income in 1950 was to be 38 per cent greater than before the war. But the national income of the Soviet Union had already practically attained this level in 1949, and in 1950 it will be more than 60 per cent above the prewar national income, measured in comparable prices; that is, it will be considerably higher than was envisaged by the Five-Year Plan.

The Soviet Government, as we know, carried out a currency reform and in 1950 reduced the retail prices of articles for general consumption for the third successive time. This has further strengthened the Soviet ruble and increased its purchasing power. In 1949, the average earnings of workers and office employees (measured in comparable prices) were already 24 per cent higher than before the war. Peasants' incomes were correspondingly 30 per cent higher. This year has seen the continued growth of real wages and salaries and peasant incomes.

In our country, as everyone knows, there is no such thing as unemployment. The number of persons employed in the national economy is steadily growing and is now 22 per cent greater than before the war.

The rising living standard of the working people is reflected in the increasing purchasing power of the population and the growth of trade. Compared with prewar years, we were able this year to provide for sale to the population through the state and co-operative shops, apart from local supplies, 35 per cent more meat and meat products, 53 per cent more fish, 60 per cent more butter and other fats, 30 per cent more sugar and confectionery, 38 per cent more cotton, wool, silk and linen fabrics, 35 per cent more footwear, 37 per cent more hosiery and 31 per cent more soap.

Popular consumption is now considerably higher than it was before the war.

The Party and Government consider it a matter of first-class importance to increase the housing resources of the country to the utmost and, in particular, to assist workers, peasants and intellec-

tuals in building their own homes. In the past four years and ten months of the postwar Five-Year Plan, a total of about 90,000,000 square meters* of living floor space has been rebuilt or newly built. More than 2,500,000 houses have been built or rebuilt in rural areas. These figures are indicative of the vast scale of housing construction in our country. However, the building plans are not being completely fulfilled everywhere. In town and country, houses are still being built too slowly and still too expensively.

The Government spends huge sums on social and cultural services. Since the war, thousands of new schools, libraries and children's institutions have been built or rebuilt in our country, as well as large numbers of hospitals, sanatoriums, rest homes, clubs, theaters and cinemas.

Thirty-seven million persons are studying in primary, seven-year and secondary schools, in technicums and other secondary educational establishments. Our university and college students number 1,230,000, which is 400,000 more than before the war.

Good progress is being made by Soviet literature and art, which in our country serve the interests of the people and are important media for the communist education of the Soviet individual.

The number of our scientific research institutes has increased. Important steps have been taken to accomplish the task set before Soviet scientists by Comrade Stalin, the task of "in the near future not only to overtake but to surpass the achievements of science beyond the boundaries of our country." Our scientists have followed up the discovery of the secret of atomic energy with many other important works and discoveries contributing to technical progress and the fulfillment and overfulfillment of our national economic plans.

The public discussions which took place this year on questions of linguistics and physiology have helped to promote the development of our Soviet science.

* One square meter = 10.764 square feet.

Of exceptional value were Comrade Stalin's contributions to the discussion on linguistics. They have, in the first place, brought about a sharp turn in this branch of science. Showing that science cannot develop and prosper without a battle of opinions, without freedom of criticism, without replacing obsolete formulas and conclusions by new ones, Comrade Stalin opened up broad vistas in all fields of Soviet scientific thought for the solution of the new problems confronting our State.

One cannot speak of our achievements in the spheres of economy and culture without also mentioning our glorious armed forces, our Army, Air Force and Navy. They are performing their military duty with credit, reliably protecting the peace and security of our Motherland. (*Prolonged applause*)

Comrade Stalin teaches us that the planned economy of communism will be based on the highest achievements of technology both in industry and agriculture. Consequently, we must organize the further progress of our Soviet economy, raise the technical equipment of all branches of the economy to still higher levels and further develop the productive forces of the country.

In the light of these tasks confronting the Soviet people, immense importance attaches to the decisions of the Government to build the Kuibyshev and Stalingrad Hydroelectric Stations on the Volga, the Main Turkmenian Canal from Amu-Darya to Krasnovodsk, the Kakhovka Hydroelectric Station on the Dnieper, and the South Ukrainian and North Crimean Canals. These projects, for their scale, technical daring and the periods set for their accomplishment, are genuine construction projects of communism. Each of them includes the building of power stations, dams, canals, reservoirs and irrigation systems. They each represent a complex aggregate of engineering works. Works of this nature are possible only in our country, under a planned socialist economy.

The four new hydroelectric stations will have a total established capacity of 4,000,000 kilowatts and will, in years of average water flow, generate 22,000,000,000 kilowatt-hours of electricity, which is more than 11 times the total current generated in 1913 by all the power stations of tsarist Russia.

The Kuibyshev and Stalingrad Hydroelectric Stations will make it possible to supply Moscow with all the power it needs and to accelerate the development of the economy of the Volga areas and the central black earth region, while the hydroelectric stations of the Main Turkmenian Canal and Kakhovka will make it possible to speed the development of the economy of the Caspian areas of Turkmenistan and the lower Dnieper area. They will make it possible for the country to erect new industrial plants and to install the most up-to-date machinery in existing plants.

Irrigation and the supplying of water to the Volga area, the South Ukraine, the Northern Crimea and the desert and semi-desert regions of the Caspian and Central Asia will yield additional millions of poods of wheat, rice, cotton and other industrial crops for the country. Animal husbandry will be widely developed in the irrigated lands. The power generated by the new stations will be put to extensive use in industry and agriculture.

The decisions of the Government to build these works on the Volga, the Amu-Darya and the Dnieper were greeted with great enthusiasm in our country. The workers of many of our industrial plants are pledging themselves to fulfill orders for the new construction projects quickly and well. Soviet scientists, engineers and technicians are bending their creative energies to the solution of the technical problems of the new construction projects. Men and women collective farmers of the Volga, Turkmenistan, the Ukraine and the Crimea are undertaking to contribute their personal labor in order to speed

the completion of the construction work.

As Soviet society develops, the thorough grounding of our cadres in ideology and theory assumes ever-increasing importance. The transition from socialism to communism makes it incumbent upon us to raise all ideological work to a higher level and further to improve the communist education of the working people.

Communism cannot be built unless the survivals of capitalism in the minds of our people are completely eradicated. We must, therefore, intensify our struggle against the various manifestations of a non-communist attitude toward work and socialist property and toward observance of state interests. We must radically eliminate bourgeois influences in science, literature, and art; persistently work to perfect the Marxist-Leninist education of our specialists in all fields and help them to master the science of the laws of social development.

Our Communist Party urges us not to rest content with the achieved and not to flatter ourselves with our successes. It would be unworthy of Soviet people not to notice shortcomings in our work and not to take measures to remove them.

We cannot, for instance, pass over in silence such an intolerable thing as the infringement on obligatory fulfillment of state plans. In a number of branches of industry there are plants which to this day systematically underfulfill their assigned programs. The heads of these branches of industry console themselves with the thought that the bad work of the plants which do not fulfill their program will be made good by the overfulfillment of programs by the foremost plants.

This is an incorrect and un-Soviet attitude toward the fulfillment of state plans. This practice of glossing over the bad work of some plants and of covering it up with the good work of other plants has nothing in common with the Soviet mode of business management. Such methods are unbefitting socialist

business executives; only bourgeois schemers can think and act in this way. The state plan is a law. Every plant is in duty bound to fulfill its assigned program. This requirement applies to the executives not only in industry but in all other branches of our socialist economy.

No less important is it to note the serious shortcomings in the field of capital construction. Comrade Stalin has drawn our attention to them. Whereas the development of industrial production is accompanied by lowering of the costs of production, which leads to the reduction of prices of goods and to the strengthening of the Soviet ruble, building costs, in spite of the big expansion of capital construction work, are not falling and remain excessively high. In the designing of projects, too many superfluties are tolerated which increase the cost of construction. Because of serious defects in the planning of capital construction, materials and funds are scattered over too many projects with the result that construction is dragged out far too long, the commissioning of new production facilities is delayed and the volume of incomplete construction work is increasing. In view of the present vast scale of our capital development, this question is of great state importance.

Directors of our building organizations must put an end to this practice of not fulfilling the targets set by the Government for the reduction of building costs. They must substantially increase the speed of construction, improve their methods of work and no longer lag behind the other branches of our national economy.

A reliable and tested means of removing defects in our work is Bolshevik criticism and self-criticism. The Party teaches us that criticism and self-criticism constitute one of the driving forces of socialist society and effectively help to remove the old and obsolete and to clear the way for what is new, advanced, and progressive. Criticism and self-criticism must therefore be employed not sporadically but systematically. Criticism and self-criticism must be a permanently acting instrument for the improvement of our work.

The elimination of shortcomings in political education and in our economic and cultural work will enable us to discover new potentialities for the development of socialist production and thus accelerate our advance toward communism.

II

The Soviet Union and the Fight to Consolidate World Peace

REALIZING its tasks of economic development, the Soviet Union is persistently fighting for peace, friendship and co-operation among the peoples of all countries.

Side by side with the Soviet Union in the fight for peace and friendship among nations stand the people's democracies: Albania, Bulgaria, Hungary, Poland, Romania, and Czechoslovakia.

Led by the Communist Party of China, headed by Comrade Mao Tse-tung, the great Chinese people are actively struggling for the cause of peace. (*Prolonged applause*)

In the camp of peace firmly stands the German Democratic Republic.

For peace and freedom and independence, the heroic Korean people are waging their war of liberation. (*Prolonged applause*)

All these peoples represent the camp of peace, socialism and democracy.

Comrade Stalin has repeatedly stated that differences of economic systems and ideologies do not preclude co-operation and normal relations between the Soviet Union and capitalist countries, and in particular between the Soviet Union and the United States of America.

"It is not necessary for co-operation," Comrade Stalin has said, "that peoples have similar systems. One must respect the systems approved by the people." At the same time, Comrade Stalin points out that "a distinction must be drawn between the possibility of co-operation and the desire for co-operation. There is always the possibility of co-operation but there is not always the desire for co-operation."

As to the Soviet Union, all the world is familiar with the numerous efforts

and practical steps taken by our Government to promote peace and co-operation among nations.

The camp of socialism and democracy, the camp of peace, is opposed by the camp of imperialism which is headed by the ruling circles of the United States and which is pursuing a policy of unleashing a new war, a policy of domination of strong countries over weak countries.

Until the Second World War the chief competitors of the American imperialists in the world markets had been Germany and Japan. Since these countries were defeated in the war the United States imperialists are striving to take advantage of the new situation in order to seize sources of raw materials and markets. But this is not their only aim. The American imperialists believe that a new, third war is bound to lead to the collapse of the Soviet Union and the people's democracies, to the suppression of the labor and national liberation movement in all other countries, and to the establishment of the world supremacy of the United States imperialists. It is for these purposes that the imperialist camp is intensifying the armaments drive, swelling military expenditures, increasing the numerical strength of its armed forces, destroying the remnants of democratic liberties and persecuting progressive organizations. The American imperialists hope to use the armies of the countries dependent upon them as cannon fodder for the attainment of these ends. The ruling circles of Britain and France, which once pursued an independent foreign policy, are now servilely submitting to the dictates of the United States imperialists on all major international questions, to the detriment of their own national interests.

From a policy of preparing for aggression, the United States imperialists have of late passed to outright acts of aggression. The most open manifestation of this policy is the armed intervention of the USA in Korea.

Faithful to its unswerving policy

of peace, the Soviet Government insisted from the very beginning of the events in Korea that the conflict should be settled by peaceful means. With this purpose in view the Soviet Government proposed that hostilities in Korea be immediately terminated and at the same time all foreign troops withdrawn from the country, thus granting the Korean people the possibility of settling their internal affairs themselves without foreign interference.

But the American Government, having embarked upon open aggression, rejected all proposals for the peaceful settlement of the Korean question. This was an object lesson to the peoples of all countries, showing who it is that stands for peace and who for another war.

After the reverses and severe defeats sustained by the American military command in its war on the freedom-loving Korean people, the Americans massed practically all their available armed forces in the Far East for the war in Korea. Not relying on their own forces alone, the Americans enlisted in the operations the troops of Britain and other countries. Only with the help of these big forces, which outnumbered those of the Korean People's Army several times over, did the interventionists manage to achieve certain military successes.

The Korean people, after their big military successes, are now passing through a period of military reverses. But those reverses have not broken their fighting determination. Reverses occur in every war. Our Soviet State too, at the time of the foreign intervention and the civil war, passed through a period of tremendous difficulties. Nevertheless, the interventionists were defeated and driven out. (*Prolonged applause*)

By their heroic struggle against the American interventionists, the Korean people have won the sympathy of all peace-loving nations throughout the world. (*Applause*) Korea has become the banner of the liberation movement for the oppressed and dependent countries. (*Applause*)

After the victory over fascist Germany

and imperialist Japan, the great powers, expressing the will of the peoples which had experienced the horrors of war, established an agreed system of relations between states which guaranteed the peace and security of nations. The basis of this system was the Potsdam Agreement, as well as the Charter of the United Nations. However, the Anglo-American imperialists have already for a long time been working to destroy this system of international co-operation. In circumvention and direct defiance of the United Nations Charter, the Anglo-American imperialists have formed the aggressive North Atlantic Alliance and are whipping together other aggressive military blocs.

The Anglo-American ruling circles are frustrating the conclusion of a peace treaty with Germany and are striving to prolong the occupation of Western Germany as long as possible. The foreign ministers of the USA, Britain and France decided at their conference in New York in September, this year, to re-create the German Army in Western Germany, to take practical measures for the remilitarization of Western Germany and to use its manpower and material resources in their own interests, disregarding the national interests of the German people.

The policy of splitting* Germany pursued by the American, British and French Governments in violation of the principles of the Potsdam Agreement has resulted in the severance of normal economic ties between the western and eastern regions of Germany and in the development in Western Germany solely of those branches of industry which are connected with war production.

In complete contradistinction to this is the policy of the Soviet Government. It insists upon the implementation of the Potsdam Agreement, which provides for the establishment of a united, independent, peace-loving and democratic Germany. The Soviet Government's proposals for the speedy conclusion of a peace treaty with Germany, the withdrawal of the occupation forces and the setting up of an all-German government are generally known. These proposals have again been advanced in the

recently published statement of the foreign ministers of the USSR, Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Romania, Hungary and the German Democratic Republic.

The Soviet Union also insists on the implementation of the Potsdam Declaration, that is — on the speedy conclusion of a peace treaty with Japan, on the withdrawal of the occupation forces from Japan and the removal of the threat of a revival of Japanese militarism.

The aim of the USA on the contrary is to prolong the occupation of Japan and to convert her into a base for the accomplishment of its aggressive aims in the Far East. Taking advantage of its position as an occupying power, and violating the agreed decisions on the demilitarization and democratization of Japan, the USA is rebuilding naval bases in Japan, re-creating the Japanese armed forces, persecuting democratic organizations and assisting the return to power of the Japanese militarists.

Thus violating the obligations they assumed in regard to Germany and Japan, the Governments of the USA and Britain are frustrating the post-war peace settlement in which the peoples of all countries are interested.

Striving for peace and international co-operation, the Soviet Government supports all measures designed to strengthen the United Nations, whose mission it is to be an effective instrument for the maintenance of peace and international security.

"The strength of this international organization," Comrade Stalin said, "lies in that it is based on the principle of equality of states and not on the principle of the domination of some states over others. If the United Nations organization succeeds in maintaining the principle of equality, it will unquestionably play a great, positive part in ensuring universal peace and security."

The representatives of the Anglo-American bloc systematically reject

the Soviet Union's proposals designed to strengthen the United Nations. More, the American Government is working to turn this international organization into a mere appendage of the United States State Department, into an institution serving as a screen for American aggressive plans. The United States Government is thereby demonstrating that it does not desire to seek ways and means of international co-operation and does not respect the sovereign rights of other states, that it intends to unleash another war.

The imperialists devote a great deal of effort to distorting the peaceful policy of the Soviet Union, representing it as propaganda, an attempt to lead somebody or other astray. But what can be more clear and explicit than the repeated proposals of the Soviet Government designed to prevent the outbreak of another war and to extend international co-operation?

True to its policy of fighting for peace, the Soviet Government at the present Fifth Session of the United Nations General Assembly proposed the adoption of a *Declaration on Averting Threats of a New War and on Consolidating Peace and Security of Nations*. In this *Declaration* the Soviet Government again proposed that propaganda for another war be condemned and prohibited, that the atomic weapon be banned as a weapon of aggression and mass annihilation, that strict international control be established to enforce the precise and unconditional observance of the ban, that the five great Powers conclude a pact for the strengthening of peace and reduce their armaments by one-third within one year and continue to reduce them thereafter.

What could be more simple, it would seem, than to accept these peaceful proposals of the Soviet Government and thus to test the sincerity of the Soviet proposals? But the warmongers who command an obedient majority in the United Nations preferred to reject the Soviet proposals. They rejected them because the Soviet proposals would frustrate the work of the warmongers and their aggressive plans. More, these gentlemen are resorting to threats against the Soviet Union.

It is time these gentlemen realize that the Soviet people are not of the weak nerved sort (*Applause*) and are not to be intimidated by threats. (*Prolonged applause*) History shows that our peaceful policy is not a sign of weakness. It is time these gentlemen realize that our people are capable of standing up for themselves, (*Prolonged applause*) of standing up for the interests of their country if need be, with arms in hand. (*Stormy prolonged applause*)

The imperialists are trying to mask their aggressive policy by alleging that they are combating communism. The trick is not new. Hitler and his accomplices also tried to justify their aggressive policy by talking about a communist menace. How these false machinations of the Hitlerites ended everyone knows. The warmongers of the Anglo-American bloc are evidently envious of Hitler's laurels.

But nowadays the common people cannot be fooled so easily. The working people see from the example of the Soviet Union and the people's democracies that where the Communists come to power, there genuine democracy is established, unemployment is abolished, the welfare and culture of the people progress by leaps and bounds and the broadest opportunities for constructive work are opened to every individual.

That is why, despite all the efforts of the imperialists to "destroy" communism, the number of its followers is growing. The influence of the Communist Parties is increasing from day to day and their ranks, not counting the Soviet Union, now embrace more than 18,000,000 persons. (*Applause*)

Communism and the working people are indivisible. Therefore, just as it is impossible to destroy the people, so it is impossible to destroy communism. (*Applause*) The very position of the people in capitalist society makes it an irreconcilable enemy of imperialism, which brings the peoples suffering and mass annihilation on the fields of piratical wars.

The peoples do not want war and are more and more clearly realizing how terrible is the abyss into which the warmongers are trying to plunge them.

The growing threat of war is increasing the determination of the peoples to prevent war. All over the world a mighty organized movement for peace is growing and spreading, uniting workers, peasants, intellectuals, women and youth, people of the most diverse political and religious opinions. The peoples are now fighting to secure not only the outlawing of the atomic weapon but also a general reduction of all types of armaments, the prohibition of all forms of war propaganda and the condemnation of armed aggression and interference from outside in the internal affairs of peoples.

The Soviet people stand for peace and resolutely uphold the cause of peace. Reflecting the will of the people, the Supreme Soviet of the USSR in June of this year supported the Stockholm Appeal of the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress. This Appeal has been signed by more than 115,000,000 Soviet citizens, by the entire adult population of our country, who thereby voiced their desire for peace and their determination to fight for lasting peace. Millions have risen to fight for peace in other countries too. The Stockholm Appeal has obtained the votes and signatures of 204,000,000 persons in China; of more than 50,000,000 in Poland, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Rumania, Hungary and Albania; of 50,000,000 in Japan, Korea, Britain, Argentina and other countries; of more than 20,000,000 in Germany, of 15,000,000 in France, of 16,000,000 in Italy and of 2,500,000 in the USA. Today about 500,000,000 signatures in all have been appended to the Stockholm Appeal. (*Applause*) This is a formidable force and a grave warning to the warmongers.

The peoples which are fighting for peace are confident of the triumph of their righteous cause. They will thwart the plans of the warmongers.

* * *

Comrades!

The great successes our country has achieved in this postwar period are the fruits of the heroic labor

of the Soviet people and the correct policy of the Communist Party, the party of Lenin and Stalin. The organizing and guiding role of the Party is manifested in all branches of our state and public life. When the war ended the Party directed all the efforts of the Soviet people to rehabilitating our economy and promoting the progress of our country. On the appeal of the Party, socialist emulation for the fulfillment of the Five-Year Plan ahead of the time set developed all over the country. The Party ensured the cultural and material advancement of the Soviet people. Under the banner of the Party the moral and political unity of Soviet society has grown still firmer and the Stalin friendship of the peoples has developed and become stronger. In all branches of economic and cultural development, numerous cadres of new leading workers have come to the fore, educated by the Party, and armed with the science of Marxism-Leninism.

The activities of our Communist Party have demonstrated that it places the interests of the people above everything else and is capably fighting for them. By its service in the interests of the country and the people, the Party has won the love of the Soviet citizens and their complete confidence. (*Stormy applause*)

Therein lies the source of the strength of the Soviet Union. (*Prolonged applause*)

Long live the invincible banner of the Great October Socialist Revolution! (*Applause*)

Long live the mighty Soviet people! (*Applause*)

Long live our glorious Communist Party! (*Prolonged applause*)

Long live world-wide peace!

(*Stormy prolonged applause. All rise. Cheers in honor of Comrade J. V. Stalin: "Glory to the great Stalin!" "Long live Comrade Stalin!" "Long live the organizer of our victories, the great Stalin!"*)



Leaders of the Soviet people reviewed the traditional parade from the stand on the tomb of Lenin.

Moscow Celebrates Holiday Of Labor and Peace

By Vladimir Tregubov



General view of the demonstration.



"We Stand for Peace and Champion the Cause of Peace."

NOVEMBER 7, the 33rd anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, was marked by the traditional demonstration of the working people and military parade on Moscow's Red Square.

How beautiful Red Square is during the nation-wide festivities! It blossoms with huge scarlet streamers inscribed with the stirring calls of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

"Fraternal Greetings to All Peoples Fighting for Peace, for Democracy, for Socialism!" These words, addressed to all progressive mankind, were borne by a scarlet streamer adorning the building of the historical museum. On the building opposite the Lenin Mausoleum were portraits of the great leaders of the socialist revolution, Lenin and Stalin, framed in green pine garlands. The unbreakable friendship of the peoples inhabiting the USSR was symbolized by the 16 emblems of the constituent republics of the Soviet Union.

Along with the working people of Moscow who filled the spectators' stands on Red Square there were numerous foreign guests.

At 10 A.M. Marshal of the Soviet Union Semyon Budyonny appeared on the square to review the parade. After the preliminary troop review he spoke from the tribune at the tomb of Lenin, where the leaders of the Soviet Government and of the CPSU were assembled. In his address to the soldiers of the Soviet Army and to all working people of the USSR, Marshal Budyonny noted that the Soviet people celebrated the anniversary of the October Revolution in an atmosphere characterized by a tremendous political and production uplift. Under the leadership of the Communist Party and the great Stalin the working people of the USSR have won decisive victories in the struggle for the realization of the postwar Five-Year Plan. At a time when the living standard of the Soviet people is constantly rising as a result of the achievements of socialist industry, agriculture, and culture, the position of the working people is constantly moving from bad to worse in the capitalist countries where the imperialist clique is conducting a frenzied arms drive and spending the people's money on preparing war. The imperialists have

already embarked upon military intervention in Korea.

The Soviet people and all freedom-loving peoples of the world follow with deep sympathy the heroic struggle of the Korean people and brand the imperialist aggressors with shame.

The peaceful constructive labor of the Soviet people is protected by the Soviet Army and Navy which stand guard over the freedom and independence of the socialist Motherland, the state interests of the USSR.

Marshal Budyonny concluded his speech with cheers in honor of the mighty socialist power and its armed forces, in honor of the great Soviet people, the Communist Party, and the wise teacher and leader of the Soviet people, J. V. Stalin.

The square thundered with cheers which merged with the artillery salute and the strains of the state anthem of the USSR.

The military parade began. It was opened by students of the military academies and schools; flyers, navy men, paratroopers, motorized infantry units, artillery, and tanks passed through the square. It was the parade of the Soviet Army which is strong because of its organic unity with the people, an army whose fighting banners gleam with the light of the lofty desire to safeguard peace and the security of the peoples of the whole world.

Columns of working people streamed into Red Square.

Glory to the Great Stalin. Glory to the Communist Party. Glory to Our Mighty Motherland. Glory to Our People. These were the words inscribed on varicolored streamers.

A representative of the Moscow workers, Ivan Turtanov, rolling mill foreman in the Hammer and Sickle Iron and Steel Plant, carried the banner of Moscow. And next to it on a gigantic streamer were the words of J. V. Stalin which epitomized the substance of the holiday demonstration in Moscow: "We Stand for Peace and Champion the Cause of Peace!" It is for peace, for the friendship of peoples, for the peaceful progress of their Motherland that the Soviet people labor. Moscow workers, engineers and technicians brought to Red

Square reports of the victories in production. Posters borne by them announced:

"All workers of the Second Ball Bearing Plant have adopted Stakhanov methods of labor."

"Undertaking a peace watch, 250,000 workers of the Ilyich Plant turned out an amount of production double the Five-Year Plan target."

"All men and women workers of the Trekhgornaya Textile Mills are surpassing their production targets."

"One out of every two workers in the Stakhanovite Kalibr Plant produced in four years and ten months an output equivalent to three Five-Year Plans."

Posters with figures displayed the record of Moscow's victories on the labor front.

The parade was colorful with banners, costumes, and picture posters. Twenty-four thousand physical culturists of Moscow filed through the square. They were clad in bright sports suits, and silken banners of the sports societies flew above their columns. Ears of golden wheat and bright flowers were prominent in the column of the Timiryazev Agricultural Academy. And floating through the air against the background of ears of grain were portraits of Michurin, Lysenko and Dokuchayev, whose achievements lie at the basis of advanced Soviet agrotechnology. Moscow's building workers carried small models of apartment houses, nurseries, clubs, and new buildings whose construction was completed in time for the holiday. The figure 500,000 was inscribed on one poster which means that builders of the capital will this year provide Muscovites with an additional half-million square meters* of housing floor-space. There were gigantic panels with geographical maps showing the routes of the new canals and sites where new hydroelectric stations are already under construction on the Volga, Dnieper, and Amu-Darya. These unparalleled construction projects are called by Soviet people the Stalin construction projects, construction undertakings of communism.

* One square meter = 10.764 square feet.



Participants in the parade.



Workers of the Krasny Proletarii Plant.



Students of Timiryazev Agricultural Academy.



"We Demand Peace."



Moscow sportswomen.



Employees of the Cotton Cultivation Ministry.



Three generations of Muscovites.

The demonstrators carried streamers and posters bearing greetings to progressive mankind, to the people's democracies and the fraternal Communist Parties of various countries. Along with the portraits of the great leader and teacher of all working people, Stalin, there were portraits of Mao Tse-tung, Klement Gottwald, Vulko Chervenkov, Kim Ir Sen, Enver Hoxha, Matyas Rakosi, Marshal Choi-Balsan, Gheorghiu-Dej, Wilhelm Pieck, Ho Shi Min, Maurice Thorez, Palmiro Togliatti, William Z. Foster, and Harry Pollitt.

"We want peace and happiness for all peoples," was the message carried by Moscow's holiday columns.

"We demand peace" — this voice of Moscow is heard today by all advanced mankind, by all genuine fighters for peace throughout the world. The vast demonstration of working people on Red Square again portrayed the unanimity of the Soviet people in their desire to fortify peace in the whole world and to continue their advance toward communism under the leadership of the great Stalin.

In Heroic Stalingrad

By Nikolai Chumakov

Soviet Writer

THERE was a novel feature in this year's celebration of the 33rd anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution in this heroic city. The thousands of working people marching in holiday columns with portraits of the great standard-bearer of peace, the wise Stalin, and with posters bearing the radiant and welcome word PEACE passed through a new street opened for the first time on this occasion, Peace Street.

The street with this inspiring name is one of the finest thoroughfares of Stalingrad, built in a place where only recently nothing but ugly destruction was in evidence and the wind lifted into the air the ashes of charred ruins. Beautiful tall apartment houses stand there today.

Construction continues on Peace Street. Among the builders are men who defended the city with arms in hand, as for example, the noted plasterer, Vassili Sychugov, carpenter Ivan Polainsky and others who advanced with the Soviet Army all the way from the Volga to Berlin. They considered it a matter of honor to work on the construction sites of Peace Street. One of the teams of builders at work in Peace Street is headed by the plasterer Pavel Oreshin, delegate of Stalingrad to the Second World Peace Conference.

Peace Street looked especially attractive on the holiday. Old ash and acacia trees stretch along its sidewalks. Garlands of lights extending across the street spelled out the words dear to the heart of every honest man and woman: "Peace to the World."

"We demand peace!" These words convey calm strength and a stern warning to those who have forgotten the great deeds of this heroic city on the Volga.

Like all Soviet people, the citizens of Stalingrad do not want war. They do not want any foreign territories. What they want is peace in order to restore their native city, to build its homes, to lay out new parks. And the citizens of Stalingrad are straining every nerve in the struggle for peace. They are reinforcing the cause of peace by their labor.

On a dark autumn evening the lights of Stalingrad are visible far away in the steppe. The sky in the east is aglow with a soft light which seems like that of the dawn. This light emanates from the construction site of the Stalingrad Hydroelectric Station. Geologists have pitched camp on the spot. Surveyors are moving down the route of the 650-kilometer* canal which will link the Volga and

* One kilometer = .621 of a mile.

Ural Rivers and bring life-giving moisture to the semi-desert expanses in the Caspian area.

During the Second World War Stalingrad stood as a shield for mankind against the Hitlerite brigands. Today, fighting for peace, Stalingrad is erecting a green barrier in the way of arid winds — age-old enemies of the farmer in Russia as well as in the whole of Southwest Europe. The scorching breath of the Central Asian deserts has on many occasions destroyed crops even in the Balkans. It will do so no more.

Six mighty shelter belts will cut across the Stalingrad Region in different directions. New forest plantations occupied 20,000 hectares† last year; this year they cover 53,000 hectares.

According to plan, the shelter belts are to be planted in the steppe during a 15-year period. The people are shortening this time. Townsmen have come to the assistance of foresters and collective farmers. Young Stalingraders have taken patronage of the Stalingrad Kamyshin shelter belt. They have pledged to plant it in three and one-half years, and not in 15 as planned.

† One hectare = 2.471 acres.

I have seen young men and women with knapsacks on their backs hurrying off to plant the forests. They walked through the Square of Fallen Fighters and paused for a moment near the sacred common graves as if swearing by the memory of the fallen heroes of Stalingrad to be dauntless in the battle for remaking nature.

THE October anniversary has also found Stalingrad's industry with new achievements to its credit. On the eve of the holiday the workers of the Stalingrad Tractor Plant turned out a record number of diesel tractors. These powerful, economical machines are necessary not only for cultivating fields and the soil for new forests. Tractors are necessary for the construction works of communism. Every tractor produced above plan is presented by Stalingraders to the builders of the hydroelectric station on the Volga. It has already become a lofty tradition in the other enterprises of Stalingrad also to supply their output above plan as a present to the Stalin construction works. Thus the workers and engineers of the local shipyards are building an above-plan tugboat for the hydroelectric station. Krasny Oktyabr Steel Mill workers are turning out steel and

rolled metal above plan for the benefit of this construction project. Every citizen of Stalingrad is eager to make his contribution to the common cause of the people.

The year that has elapsed since the 32nd anniversary of the October Revolution has been a year of strenuous labor and gallant deeds for Stalingraders.

New apartment houses and schools have been put up in Stalingrad during this year.

New ships have been launched from the ways of Stalingrad, new tractors have been shipped to the vast steppes. The autumn wind is shaking trees in parks and boulevards which did not exist in Stalingrad one year ago. Thus in all things great and small we can see features of the new, and can feel the construction with which life is pulsating in the city that bears the name of the great Stalin.

On a shell-scarred wall in a street passed by the holiday procession, a wall which seemed like a monument of the recent heroic battles, there was a streamer with the remarkably clear and simple words: "In order to build communism we need peace!" This is what Stalingraders say!



General views of the celebrating crowds. In addition to the many organized groups participating in the parade, thousands of cheering Soviet citizens lined the streets of Moscow.

On Averting Threats of a New War and On Consolidating Peace and Security of Nations

The following is an abridged text, as published in "Izvestia," of the speech by A. Y. Vyshinsky, in the Political Committee of the United Nations General Assembly on October 28, 1950.

DESPITE all the efforts of a certain part of our committee to evade consideration of the draft *Declaration on Averting Threats of a New War and on Consolidating Peace and Security of Nations* submitted on September 20, 1950, by the delegation of the USSR, this attempt has failed. Moreover, the initiative of the Soviet Union's delegation on this question compelled some of the delegations in their turn to follow the same path and to submit their own draft resolutions on the given question. As the sponsor of the Bolivian draft resolution had to admit, the chief motive for doing so, as is apparently characteristic also of the sponsors of the six-power resolution, was the fear of world public opinion, the fear that the rejection of the Soviet draft would arouse the indignation of all honest people, of all peace-loving nations, who hate war, condemn the warmongers, and long for peace.

I want to refer directly to the critics of our proposals, of our draft *Declaration*.

First of all, it should be said that the specific feature of the speeches which may be regarded as the most significant, is the attempt at all costs to discredit the proposals of the Soviet delegation and together with them the entire Soviet foreign policy, even by means of distortion and falsification of facts.

The United States representative was particularly zealous in this respect. In his speech on October 26 Mr. Austin declared that the Soviet proposals are being submitted this year "against a background of armed aggression supported and encouraged," as he put it, "by the very sponsors of this resolution."

This is an absolutely irresponsible and provocative statement. It compels me to go back to the developments in Korea and to recall the numerous proofs presented by the USSR delegation to Committee Number One and to the General Assembly during the discussion of the Korean events and confirming the fact of American aggression in Korea. These proofs were not refuted.

In light of all these irrefutable facts, I stress — irrefutable facts — Austin's statements on armed aggression allegedly encouraged by the sponsors of this resolution appear particularly false and hypocritical.

These facts should have compelled Austin to refrain from insinuations against the authors of the resolution submitted by the USSR delegation. But Austin did not stop at, did not limit himself to this sally, obviously trying to disrupt the calm discussion of the important proposals of the Soviet Union.

Unable to hold out against the facts we presented during the discussion of the Korean events, which irrefutably proved the complete untenability of the clamor about "aggression from North Korea" and which exposed the American aggression against the Korean people, Austin now as an aftercast ferociously attacks those who defend the just cause of the Korean people. He resorts to filthy insinuations and slander. But he should know that, as the popular saying goes, slander has short legs and on such legs one cannot go far.

Turning directly to the discussion of our draft *Declaration*, I first of all should like to deal with the question of the propaganda of a new war.

What does the USSR delegation propose in submitting its draft *Declaration*? It proposes to declare, to proclaim that the General Assembly condemns the propaganda of a new war conducted in a number of countries, and to call upon

all states to prohibit such propaganda in their countries and to bring to account those guilty of it.

It is a fact that in 1947 — to which Spender referred in his speech — when the Soviet Union submitted its proposals on the condemnation of the propaganda of a new war, intensive propaganda for such a war was being conducted in the United States, Britain and in some other countries. We cited at that time not a few facts, giving the names of the warmongers and exposing their aggressive plans. The facts were so irrefutable and the situation was so unbearable that the General Assembly was compelled to adopt its resolution condemning such propaganda — the resolution of November 3, 1947; it was compelled to adopt it despite the hysterical outbursts of Austin to the effect that it was necessary to "kill" the Soviet draft resolution.

It turned out that the attempt at "killing" this draft did not succeed. This draft lent its idea, the decision of November 3, 1947, is based upon this idea; this idea lives now too, for some delegations refer to it now in their draft resolutions. This idea demands that today under present conditions it should be affirmed and realized in such form as corresponds to the meaning and essence of this idea. That is what we propose.

So matters stood in 1947. But we are not interested in what was in 1947 — we are interested in what is taking place at the present time. And what takes place now allows us to assert that the fomenters of a new war do not desist, that the propaganda of a new war does not subside, but is becoming even more intense and assumes new, even sharper forms and hence forms which are more dangerous for the cause of peace. That is why the United Nations cannot keep aloof, cannot ignore these occurrences as Austin for instance, does, and cannot fail to react to such shameful facts as the

instigation of another war, as the sowing of the poisonous seeds of hatred of mankind, constantly, persistently, on a systematically growing scale and in a threatening form.

One cannot reconcile oneself to such a fact as the statement of the Dean — please note — the Dean, the President of Tampa University (Florida), one Nance, in which he, this dean, this educator of the youth, this "enlightener" says: "I consider that we must carry out total preparation based on jungle law. Everybody must learn how to kill. I would approve," Nance said, "bacteriological war, use of gas, atom and hydrogen bombs, and intercontinental rockets. I would not ask for a merciful attitude toward hospitals, churches, educational establishments, or any groups of the population . . ."

What do you say, gentlemen, about such a doctor, rector, professor, propagating such ravings from a university chair in the name of honest science? How must we regard such a university, — which we call "alma mater," our fostering mother — the rector of which propagates such mad ravings? Such a professor must be placed in a lunatic asylum as soon as possible. Let him be rector of the lunatic asylum. Amid the lunatics he will be normal, but amid normal people he is, of course, a lunatic.

Here is another fact. Mr. Cannon of Missouri, Chairman of the House of Representatives' Appropriations Committee, openly incites to an attack on the USSR, also with the use of the atom bomb. He forgets of course the simple fact that there are bombs to reply to bombs.

Carey, Secretary of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, declared publicly at the beginning of this year that "in the last war we joined with the Communists to fight the fascists; in another war we will join the fascists to defeat the Communists."

The Secretary of the Congress of Industrial Organizations of America may be congratulated on such prospects, which fully confirm what we have said, that the United States foreign policy, which brings into being all sorts of Nances, all sorts of Careys, is directed toward uniting with the fascists; and

this merging is already taking place, for instance, in Western Germany, where the fascist generals are being placed at the head of the West German Army being organized by the Americans and the British with the participation of the French in order to destroy the Communists.

The entire foreign policy of certain states boils down to this, and we warn against this. We are convinced that the honor and dignity of the United Nations demand that this organization raise its voice against misanthropic trends, tendencies, plans, intentions, and calculations of this kind.

The representatives of the United States, Great Britain and some other countries of the Anglo-American bloc met with hostility, I should even say rose up in arms against that part of our *Declaration* which is devoted to the proposal on the prohibition of the atomic weapon and the institution of international control over the observance of this prohibition.

They oppose our proposals on this question, painstakingly passing by at the same time our proposal that the General Assembly proclaim the unconditional prohibition of the atomic weapon and the establishment of strict international control, as Paragraph 2 of our *Declaration* states. They evade the answer to this question, that is, to the demand of proclaiming the resolve to do away with the atomic weapon, bearing in mind, of course, that the discussion of plans and other measures connected with the implementation of such a declaration must be the subject of study by the Atomic Energy Commission or some other organ of the United Nations.

Referring to Paragraph 2 of our *Declaration*, Austin confined himself to the allegation that the American plan for international control assures, as he puts it, *effectual compulsory guarantees*.

What Austin said regarding effectual guarantees can by no means be accepted, because we all know well what this notorious plan of 1945, invented by the Acheson-Baruch-Lilienthal commission, represents. We know what guarantees this plan envisages. We know that the main characteristic provision of this plan is to transfer to the full ownership of this so-called international control

agency all atomic resources, all enterprises for processing atomic material, all allied enterprises, the main, the key branches of industry — both metallurgical and chemical and a number of others — all this, as well as scientific research work. True enough, according to this plan the so-called "safe" quantities of atomic energy and the enterprises of so-called secondary importance are left at the disposal of individual states producing atomic energy.

But it is important to note that the very definition of *what* is "safe" and *what* is "dangerous" is left to the very same international control agency.

The international control agency is granted the right to restrict, at its own discretion, the quantity of atomic energy which a given state will be permitted to utilize for its peaceful purposes, because the atomic energy will be used for peaceful purposes only if an appropriate convention is signed.

Thus, if some country obtains atomic energy it cannot dispose of this energy itself even for peaceful purposes — and for peaceful purposes only — but will be apportioned a definite quantity which it may utilize for its purposes. It is clear that the international control agency becomes an omnipotent organ of administration, of distribution of this atomic energy designated for peaceful purposes.

This means that acting on such a principle the international control agency will be enabled artificially to restrict the development of a national economy which utilizes atomic energy. However, this cannot but affect most unfavorably, as is clear to everybody, the life of the entire country and the welfare of the people.

That this matter may in practice be reduced exactly to this is clearly seen from the report of the American Committee on Social and Political Implications, headed by Professor James Franck. This report was published in the *Bulletin of Atomic Scientists* on May 1, 1946. It was presented to the then war minister of the United States. This report contains a direct admission that the restriction of raw materials, and of uranium ore, first and foremost by means of establishing these quotas, or so-called rationing, would have the defect, as the report states (I am citing

the report), "that it would preclude the development of atomic energy for peaceful purposes."

If such an authoritative commission in its official report to the war minister declares that the adoption of such a kind of exploitation and rationing would make it impossible to develop atomic energy for peaceful purposes, can such a situation be accepted by all those who care for the development of their national economy and who conscientiously intend to use this energy not for producing atom bombs but to build up their peaceful, new economy for the weal of their people, in the interest of all of world culture, of all of world civilization?

But it is precisely this plan they are enthusiastic about, utterly disregarding the fact that this plan thus can prove fatal for the development of the peaceful economy of the given country. Can one agree to such a plan, containing even just one such shortcoming, even if this plan had no other shortcomings? But it has other shortcomings too, and no less serious ones.

It should be clear that one can dispute about various limits, but for those who really understand what sovereignty means and who reckon with the existing principles of international law, it must probably be unquestionable that one cannot restrict state sovereignty to such an extent that the very sovereignty should disappear, that in other words, this restriction of sovereignty would reduce sovereignty to naught.

Meanwhile, it is this that the advocates of the American so-called international atomic energy control plan seek to attain. We cannot agree to such a plan.

Our proposal proceeds from the necessity of unqualified prohibition of the atomic weapon and the establishment of strict international control over the observance of this prohibition.

Austin declared that the United States Government is prepared to consider any plan in this field, but does not want to consider empty words instead of a plan. This, of course, is correct. Who wants to consider empty words? But I must nevertheless say that Austin said it boldly. And if he meant the proposals of the Soviet delegation, he will have to take pains and prove that they are really "empty words." Up to now nobody has

been able to do it, nobody has done it; I think that nobody will do it either. Nobody has succeeded in doing it and I think nobody will.

But no matter how we regard this, it is unquestionable that the American international control plan does not at all provide for the prohibition of the atomic weapon. This is graphically expressed also in the six-power draft resolution which lies before our eyes. Look at the paragraph which deals with this. Is anything said there about the necessity to "prohibit," or that the General Assembly "appeals" or "proclaims" or "declares" or "recommends" — no matter in what form — the prohibition of the atomic weapon? It is said there that it is necessary for each state to assume obligation to establish effective international control so that the prohibition of the atomic weapon shall be carried out effectively. But in order to carry out a prohibition, one must have this prohibition, and the six-power resolution says no word about it!

But since there is no such prohibition, all questions, all proposals for the establishment of international control are actually empty words. They are really empty words. What is the history of this question? Let us recall that the Soviet Union reasoned this way: in order to establish control over observance of a prohibition, it is first necessary to have such a *prohibition* of the atomic weapon. First — prohibition, then — control.

We are told: Well, prohibit we shall, but suppose you will not agree to the establishment of control, then this prohibition will turn into mere words, because prohibition without control — this is void space. We are told it is necessary to do this simultaneously. We agreed to this. But hardly had we agreed to it, when our partners went back on their words, stating that it could not be done — in any case it is necessary to establish control first. Then permit us to tell you straight that we suspect you of not wishing to prohibit the atomic weapon, as control over void space cannot yield results; this is an empty phrase, this is a screen. To say: "To establish effective control in order to have effective prohibition," and at the same time not to say preliminarily: "To prohibit the atomic weapon and establish control so that this prohibition may be effective," this of course means to juggle with

words, this means to set forth some very dubious statements which can always give ground for interpreting without rhyme or reason just that which is particularly important in such a case when control over something is being established. If control is to be carried out in order to prevent abuse, one has first and foremost to point out what is to be considered abuse. Your plan lacks it, Messrs. American and British delegates who support the Anglo-American international control plan. This is not to be found in your plan.

You can say to me at this: What grounds have you for such suspicions, we simply consider this to be better for the cause itself. There are grounds. I pointed to these grounds last year. This year I must repeat this.

I have in mind a very important document — the letter of members of the American Atomic Energy Commission of 1946, the letter signed by Acheson, Vannevar Bush, James Conant, McCloy and General Groves, the letter dated March 17, 1946, which states quite clearly that the United States of America does not intend to discontinue the production of the atom bomb even after the international control agency is set up.

That is how matters stand, in the opinion of the leaders of American policy in the sphere of atomic energy, with the question of the prohibition of the atomic weapon. The sponsors of this international control agency under the United States plan do not even think about any prohibition of the atomic weapon, not even when this international control plan shall begin to function; they do not think that they will have to prohibit the atomic weapon. It is said: We will see, this is still to be decided by the Senate and the House of Representatives in accordance with the Constitution of the United States and its own interests and general considerations of foreign policy, of the international situation, etc. This is an outright declaration to the effect that although the international control agency, which is being set up to control the prohibition of the production of the atomic weapon, will function, nevertheless the United States Government has no intentions whatsoever of discontinuing the production of the atomic weapon. Then why should control over the cessation

if such production be established if you do not want to put an end to it? It is clear that talks about this international control are empty words, are empty talks, they are a screen to camouflage one's reluctance really to prohibit the atomic weapon — this most horrible scourge for mankind. And we insist precisely on this: We propose that the atomic weapon be prohibited and strict international control be established simultaneously.

But what is the situation regarding our position on the atomic question? I think that there can be no two opinions as to which side is right and which proposals have a future. I think that it is not the voting in one or another committee but the vote of the peoples which will settle this. History will pass its judgment as to who is right. And, I am certain, this judgment will not be in favor of the American plan which contradicts the interests of the people, the demand of the people that the use of atomic energy for military purposes be prevented and that the nations be ensured full opportunity for utilizing atomic energy exclusively for peaceful purposes.

I proceed to other objections raised here against our draft. Objections have been raised here against our proposals that the five Powers reduce their armed forces by one-third in the course of 1950-1951, and sharp attacks have been made against the Stockholm Appeal; it is smeared in every way and depicted as some sort of a monstrous trick or fraud from beginning to end. It has been stated that the people who signed it are simply ignoramuses who were deceived and misled by experienced propagandists and agitators, etc. They evidently imagined that by this sort of criticism they would diminish at least by one iota the gigantic social, moral, and political significance of the historic Stockholm Appeal. It is Stockholm, Mr. Swedish Delegate, even though you did apologize for it. You should not have apologized; it is something to be proud of!

But what is the source of the strength of this appeal? It is that it is the cause of hundreds of millions of people, of those very people who were spoken of with such disdain by certain gentlemen from the upper circles convening here,

from the ruling circles of the countries of the Anglo-American bloc; of those millions of people who are taking the cause of peace into their own hands, who refuse to be cannon fodder, instruments for the implementation of aggressive plans. It is necessary to understand that no reprisals against the peace partisans, who, as is now the practice in the United States of America, are already being listed as "dangerous persons" by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the so-called Committee on Un-American Activities, no beatings or arrests such as are practiced in a number of other countries where the ruling circles are waging an energetic struggle against the peace partisans, no baiting of the peace partisans such as is done by the honorable and semi-honorable gentlemen in their public speeches — nothing, certainly, will check the growth and the consolidation of the democratic forces which are fighting for peace, against the forces of reaction engaged in preparing a war.

The rude attacks and assaults to which the peace partisans are subjected here by certain delegates show how great their present influence already is. These assaults made by certain delegates in our committee show how powerful a blow the Stockholm Appeal has inflicted on all plotters against peace, on warmongers . . . I return to the question of armaments reduction.

Let us look at the USA military budgets.

Spender made certain distortions and prevarications regarding the position of the Soviet delegation.

Speaking of the budgets, I did not compare the budgets for military needs of the USSR and America. I understood and understand that it is difficult to draw comparisons here because of the specific features of the very structure of the budget of the Soviet Union and of the budget of the United States of America. I spoke of something else. I compared the military expenditures of each state budget year by year—the USSR separately, the USA separately.

My respected colleague Baranovsky has already spoken here regarding

the budget of the United States of America and has correctly noted that during Truman's presidency the military expenditures were several times greater than during the period of office of 32 presidents of the United States of America. But I want to approach this question from another aspect.

First, regarding the USSR budget. I said, and I confirm, that in 1940 we spent 32.6 per cent of our budget for military needs; in 1946 we spent 23.9 per cent; in 1949, 19.2 per cent; and in 1950, this figure was already 18.5 per cent. This was published in our press. What objections can be raised against this?

But the Spenders object. They say: "Firstly, no one knows how much the USSR spends on military needs." But if no one knows then how does Spender know?

"Secondly," Spender says, "they are huge, these expenditures." But how can Spender claim this when he himself admits that no one knows this?

"Thirdly," Spender says. . . . And thirdly, he says no more. He considers that he has said enough. Here I recall a story about Mullah Nasreddin who borrowed a pot from his neighbor and did not return it. When the neighbor approached him with his pretensions, he replied: "Firstly, I did not take your pot; secondly, I broke this pot; thirdly, even though it was broken I returned it to you long ago." Now Spender, this new Australian Mullah Nasreddin, follows exactly the very same logic.

But what is the situation regarding the military potential of the United States of America?

Speaking in defense of the American budget for 1950 President Truman of the USA said literally the following: "The armed forces recommended in this budget are the *mightiest* our country has ever maintained *in peace time*." What follows from this? It follows that in 1950 the USA armed forces were stronger than they ever were in the history of the United States of America.

It is also known that in 1949-1950 the United States of America allocated more than 13,000,000,000 dol-

lars as compared to the slightly more than 1,000,000,000 dollars allocated in the prewar year of 1938-1939, thus exceeding the latter allocation 12 times, and in the 1950-1951 budget year the USA plans to spend about 50,000,000,000 dollars, which is 50 times as much as was spent in 1938-1939.

And then people appear who say, as Austin said: We, so to speak, have a small armed force, insignificant, and we cannot consent to the reduction of the "small" armies of the West. This would mean, Austin said, "depriving the Atlantic Powers of much of their defensive strength." These people try to depict things in the sense that the United States has such a military potential that its armed forces cannot be reduced by one-third. Moreover, Spender and his colleagues declare that on the other hand the USSR has an army of 4,000,000. Thus they know how large the USSR Army is. In that case why do they reproach us for not giving any information regarding our armed forces, for not reporting how large our land army is?

We propose the principle: to reduce by one-third all armed forces—air, naval and land forces. We are told: "Give us information." We reply: "Adopt this decision of principle on the reduction of the armed forces and armaments and you will receive full information about our armed forces and the armaments at the same time as analogous information regarding other great powers is submitted." But of course when you say "Give us the information and we will see about reduction," then we ask: "What do you want this information for then? We have the right to consider that the demand for information pursues aims of some other kind."

The furious armaments drive in the USA, the organization of more and more American bases in various parts of the world, the allocation of ever new and new thousands of millions for military purposes are all facts which speak for themselves, which show that the aggressive foreign political course of the ruling

circles of the United States of America is operating, and is operating full blast.

Here are facts. In 1947 the United States of America concluded an agreement with the Philippines according to which it leased more than 20 bases for 99 years. The United States of America is fortifying the Philippine Islands, is building new military bases, for instance, in the northern part of Luzon Island, Mindanao, and in other places.

After the collapse of the Chiang Kai-shek regime in China and the loss by the United States of America of a number of bases in China (Tsingtao, Kunming, Chengtu, Kweilin and others), the United States Government rebased its armed forces on Taiwan which, as is known, is an inalienable part of Chinese territory, and the presence of foreign troops there against the will, desire, and without the permission of the Chinese Government is a gross violation of the basic principles of international law. The legal government in China is the Central People's Government of the Chinese People's Republic and no other. The United States of America has its military bases on the Island of Okinawa and on the Island of Java in Surabaya. The same must also be said about the organization of American bases in the Mediterranean Basin with the assistance, among others, of the Franco Government which, it is common knowledge, has placed at the disposal of the American Government airports, air fields, and naval bases in Spain. The same must be said of Portugal.

A number of American bases in other parts of the world could also be mentioned—in the Near and Middle East, in the North Atlantic, and in the Arctic which is attracting the attention of the American ruling circles, especially at present. The secret of this special interest was revealed as long ago as in 1947 by General Spaatz, who was then commander-in-chief of the American Air Forces. He made the following statement: "Within the limits of the present range of action transpolar flights acquire primary strategical signifi-

cance. A four-engine aircraft taking off from a base in the Far North and flying across the Pole can attack an industrial center located in the other hemisphere."

This is whither the thoughts, aspirations, intentions, desires, hopes, plans of American supremacy are directed. I think that only deliberate falsifiers or ignoramuses can permit themselves in the face of such facts to say what we have heard here from the USA representative.

A few words about our proposals for the conclusions of a pact of peace by the five Powers. Essentially speaking no objections were raised here against the substance of this point of the *Declaration*, except one: What is this pact, so to speak, needed for when we have the Charter? Why repeat it? But, allow me to ask, then why adopt the six-power resolution or the Bolivian resolution which repeats a number of provisions of the Charter? What for?

Is it, however, permissible to reason in this manner, that since there is the Charter, everything else is superfluous? Is it not necessary to give voice to these or to other principles of the Charter, to express them in the practical form of present-day policy, and on this foundation to organize our joint forces in order that this principle proclaimed in the Charter shall be carried out in practice? The Charter of course is the Charter, even when it is badly carried out or violated. But this does not exclude the necessity for taking decisions in accordance with the principles of the Charter, the adoption of which in the present political situation only emphasizes with renewed force the significance of those very principles expressed in the Charter.

Otherwise it would be necessary to reject in general all practical activity on the basis of the Charter, or to engage in practical activity which runs counter to the Charter because this would be just the thing that is not in the Charter. This however would be a peculiar recommendation.

We are proposing a pact — a Five-Power Pact. Why of five? Because these five Powers bear special responsibility, not the principal responsibility and not the sole responsibility (the principal responsibility is borne by the Security

Council, and the responsibility in general for the maintenance of peace is borne by all of us jointly), because these five Powers for perfectly comprehensible reasons hold both peace and war in their hands. On them depends the unleashing of a world war, on them depends the strengthening of international peace, because they hold in their hands the greatest quantity of means for one and for the other. This is a fact, and this fact has to be reckoned with.

Is it Nicaragua's fault that it does not have air and naval forces like those of the United States of America? No, it is not its fault. But Nicaragua can contribute its share

to the general cause of strengthening peace if it takes part in the implementation of our joint measures for strengthening peace, as was the case with the small countries during the Second World War to which each contributed its share. The same holds true in this case. Why then should we not accept the proposal to conclude such a pact of peace if the desire for peace really exists? We have such a desire. We consider such a pact useful. We know that such a pact will have exceptionally great social and political significance even from the point of view of strengthening that confidence which was spoken of here.

Indeed, every plain man will say: "Yes, look, no matter how much they differed, they have agreed to maintain peace jointly! That means that we can work for our piece of bread in peace, we can sleep in peace, bring up our children in peace, knowing that they will not become victims of atom bombs." Will this not have enormous political significance? Beyond a doubt, it will.

That is why the USSR delegation fully upholds its proposal for a Five-Power Pact for the consolidation of peace, for it sees in such a pact one of the most important measures for maintaining peace, for eliminating the danger of a new war and ensuring the security of nations.

Notes of the Soviet Government to the Governments Of France, the United States and Great Britain Concerning the Demilitarization of Germany

ON November 3, A. A. Gromyko, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR, received Mr. Chataigneau, Ambassador of France, Mr. Kirk, Ambassador of the United States, and Mr. Kelly, Ambassador of Great Britain, and handed them identical notes of the Soviet Government addressed to the Governments of France, the United States, and Great Britain concerning the demilitarization of Germany.

The text of the Soviet Government's note to the Government of France reads as follows:

"On behalf of the Soviet Government the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the USSR has the honor to state the following.

"On September 19 of this year a communiqué was published on the New York conference of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the United States, Great Britain, and France concerning Germany. It is evident from the communiqué that the principal question discussed at the conference of the three Ministers was the question of the formation of the Germany army, the question of remilitarization of Western Germany.

"On October 20 and 21 a conference

of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the USSR, Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Romania, Hungary, and the German Democratic Republic was held in Prague, as a result of which a statement was published containing proposals aimed at the speediest peace settlement for Germany and at implementing the demilitarization of Germany in accordance with the Potsdam Agreement. The Soviet Government fully agrees to the aforesaid proposals as well as the Prague statement as a whole, the text of which is enclosed.

"The Soviet Government considers that the questions mentioned in the communiqué of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the United States, Great Britain, and France of September 19, as well as in the Prague statement, are of the greatest importance for ensuring international peace and security and involve the fundamental national interests of the peoples of Europe, and first and foremost, of the peoples which have suffered from Hitlerite aggression.

"Considering the importance of the question of implementing the decisions of the Potsdam Conference concerning the demilitarization of Germany as well

as the differences of opinion existing among the Four Occupation Powers in Germany on this question, the Soviet Government deems it necessary to discuss these questions without delay. With these aims in view the Soviet Government proposes that the Council of Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the United States, Great Britain, France, and the USSR meet to consider the question of implementing the Potsdam Agreement on the demilitarization of Germany.

"The Soviet Government hopes that it will receive in the near future the French Government's reply concerning this proposal.

"Simultaneously the Soviet Government is forwarding identical notes to the Governments of Great Britain and the United States."

During the conversation Gromyko handed to the Ambassadors of France, the United States, and Great Britain the text of the *Statement of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the USSR, Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Romania, Hungary, and the German Democratic Republic Concerning the Decisions of the New York Three-Power Conference on the Remilitarization of Western Germany*.

Soviet Delegates to World Peace Congress Speak with the Voice of Millions

By N. Pogodin
Soviet Writer, Stalin Prize Winner

EACH Soviet delegate to the recent World Peace Congress, whether a writer, scientist, worker, or collective farmer, knew that when he spoke from the platform of this great gathering for peace he expressed the will of his entire country, of all Soviet people, young and old:

"We stand for peace! We uphold life! We are against war, which brings destruction and death!"

At the time when the Congress began its proceedings, new ground-testing derricks were rising on the sites of the future Soviet canals, and thousands of new teams of armature winders, concrete layers, and workers entered the socialist competition drive for best performance at the construction sites. Here trains from all parts of the Soviet Union are bringing more and more shipments of building materials and splendid machines and equipment for the erection of the dams, hydroelectric stations, and reservoirs. And the scaffoldings on the construction projects of communism rise to ever greater heights.

These days the entire multimillion Soviet laboring people are joining the Peace Watch, the movement for excellent work in honor and support of peace.

The majestic transformations charted by the genius of Stalin evoke in all Soviet men and women an unprecedented surge of energy, vitality, and confidence in their strength. One of the Soviet scientists working on the problem of subduing deserts, Professor Rozanov, the soil expert, in addressing an audience of scientists, said: "Our grand prospects are breath-taking! And the more we think of them, the clearer and more vivid appears the morrow of our country, marching with seven-league strides to communism, to such an abundance of intellectual and material values that all peoples will be able to satisfy any and all of their wants."

The voice of the Soviet scientist

speaking of the happiness of living and creating for the good of his people, of the happiness of making humanity's brightest hope a reality, of the happiness of feeling oneself a full-fledged master of one's own destiny, one's land, one's future, echoes the stirring voices of millions of Soviet people. It was of the defense of peace, of labor for the sake of peace, that all Soviet citizens spoke in instructing their delegates to the Second USSR Peace Conference—the finest representatives of intellectual and physical labor — to declare to the whole world the firm and unshakable determination of the Soviet people to uphold and defend peace in the whole world, to save mankind from the threat of frightful destruction and death, which a handful of imperialists, frenzied by their quest for aggrandizement, want to let loose upon the heads of innocent people.

A huge new factory, the Tochelectropribor (electrical precision instruments), with tall and spacious shops has sprung up on the site of recent bloody battles in the suburb of Ukraine's capital, Kiev. Still too fresh in the minds of the men and women who have constructed and are now working in this factory are the horrors of fascist van-

dalism. And the sinister shadow of the recent past makes the words of one of its Stakhanovite workers, lathe operator Anna Voitenko, ring with wrath and passion:

"In the name of happiness, in the name of our children, we demand world peace, and brand with shame the imperialist aggressors who are thrusting their talons into Korea's tortured body. We shall work with still greater ardor for the good of our country, for peace. For true happiness lies in creative endeavor."

Another Stakhanovite worker of the plant, Poletayeva, also spoke with great passion of this happiness and of defending this happiness:

"We demand peace because this means new factories and mines, clubs and schools, stadiums and parks, books and songs for us."

Yes, peace for the Soviet people means constructive effort, creative endeavor, scientific progress, the flowering of culture. Peace means our unswerving further advancement and progress to well-being and happiness of all people.

The working force numbering many thousands of the giant Novo-Kramatorsk Engineering Plant in the heart of the Donets coal fields, which only recently were scorched, devastated, and flooded, a short while ago assembled to mark the completion of their plant's first super-powerful excavator for the great construction projects of communism. From the excavator, turned into an improvised platform for the meeting, the workers heard a report on their achievements: the plant has fulfilled its Five-Year Plan ahead of schedule, as well as its program for the first three quarters of this year, and is ready to fill new state orders. At this meeting the workers unanimously resolved to carry out all orders for the new construction jobs ahead of schedule. The initiative of Novo-Kramatorsk workers has already found broad response among the



STAKHANOVITE METAL CUTTER. Alexei Markov of Moscow works for peace by operating his lathe 720 instead of 480 revolutions per minute.



PEACEFUL CONSTRUCTION. Moscow's builders are strengthening the peaceful Soviet economy by erecting new structures. An apartment house goes up in the capital.



MINSK AUTO DESIGNERS. These engineers help save millions of rubles by rationalizing the design of semi-trailers, trucks, and cars.

Soviet people. The people regard it as a special honor to invest their efforts in the majestic projects of communism.

The entire country as one gigantic man is straining its mind and muscle to accomplish tasks heretofore not tackled anywhere. The sand and clay upon which the mammoth dams are being erected will become stronger than granite rocks. For the first time in man's history the wind-blown sands will be stopped over a vast area. Human history has never seen projects of such a kind, such magnitude and swiftness of construction as those now undertaken by the Soviet people.

This people, steeled in battle, a victor-people, a creator-people, striving toward its radiant and lofty goal, is confident of its morrow. Engaged in peaceful work, the Soviet people have not forgotten their wartime professions. And the former hero flier who is today finishing a university post-graduate course, the ex-scout-sniper who is now chairman of a large collective farm, the erstwhile sailor who has changed his military uniform for a miner's overalls, the recent sapper who now melts steel — all these spiritually strong Soviet people are, in the words of the Stalingrad Tractor Plant worker, Mishin, reminding the aggressors of history's recent lessons:

"Scars of the war," he said, "are to be found in every one of our homes. We do not want war, but it is not superfluous to remind the aggressors that the sacred Stalingrad soil is still strewn with rusty scrap of enemy war equipment and shell-pierced helmets of the

fascist invaders. Let all who today again harbor designs of world domination remember this. The same fate awaits them as was met by Hitler and his hordes.

"We will not permit the imperialist vultures to play with the fire of war, and should they unleash a new war it shall be their last. Such is the unshakable determination of all Soviet people."

A mighty appeal of the Soviet people for peace rings from the platform of the Fifth Session of the UN General Assembly. The common folk the world over know what war means, but the Soviet people have more than any other nation suffered all the horrors of war. That is why the Soviet people, together with all freedom-loving peoples, unanimously demand:

Firstly, to condemn the propaganda of a new war which is being carried on in a number of countries; to forbid such propaganda and bring those guilty of it to account;

Secondly, to consider the employment of the atomic weapon as a weapon of aggression and mass destruction of human beings to be contrary to the conscience and honor of nations and incompatible with membership in the United Nations organization; to prohibit the atomic weapon and institute strict international control to ensure the rigid and unconditional enforcement of this ban;

Thirdly, to proclaim that the first government to employ against any country the atomic or any other weapon for mass destruction of human beings will be guilty of a crime against humanity and will be treated as a war criminal.

The Declaration on Averting Threats of a New War and on Consolidating Peace and Security of Nations submitted by the Soviet delegation to the General Assembly clearly proposes that the United States of America, Great Britain, France, China, and the Soviet Union unite their efforts for peace and conclude among themselves a pact for the consolidation of peace; that the great powers in the course of 1950-1951 reduce their armed forces by one-third, the question of the further reduction of armed forces to be submitted for discussion at one of the next sessions of the General Assembly. All the 200,000,000 Soviet people support this program which meets the vital interests of all freedom-loving nations.

The appeal of the Soviet people is enlisting millions of new fighters for peace. The thoughts and feelings of the common folk were splendidly expressed by Praskovya Orekhova, an old woman worker of the Krasnaya Presnya Engineering Works in Moscow:

"Only those who want to plunder — the imperialist aggressors — need a war. But they will not succeed in imposing a new war upon mankind. The peace partisans have a weapon far more powerful than the atom bomb. And this weapon is the unity of the world working-class movement, the unity of the fighters for peace the world over."

The peace front, which has grown to unprecedented proportions, is unconquerable. The strength of this weapon cannot be gauged by any physical units. Peace will unquestionably vanquish war!

Results of Fulfillment of the State Plan For the Third Quarter of 1950

Statement of the Central Statistical Administration of the Council of Ministers of the USSR

THE development of industry, agriculture and transport, capital construction, the expansion of trade and the rise in the material and cultural standards of the people in the third quarter of 1950 are characterized by the following data:

I Fulfillment of the Production Plan in Industry

THE production plan for gross output in industry in the third quarter of 1950 was fulfilled by the ministries as follows:

	<i>Percentage of fulfillment of the quarterly plan for the third quarter of 1950</i>
Ministry of the Metallurgical Industry	101
Ministry of the Coal Industry	102
Ministry of the Oil Industry.....	104
Ministry of Power Stations.....	99
Ministry of the Chemical Industry.....	105
Ministry of the Electrical Industry.....	105
Ministry of the Communications Equipment Industry.....	102
Ministry of the Heavy Machine-building Industry.....	103
Ministry of the Automobile and Tractor Industry.....	103
Ministry of the Machine Tool Industry.....	103
Ministry of the Machine and Instrument-Making Industry	99
Ministry of the Building and Road-building Machinery Industry.....	101
Ministry of the Transport Machinery Industry.....	102
Ministry of the Agricultural Machinery Industry.....	101
Ministry of the Building Materials Industry of the USSR	106

Ministry of the Timber and Paper Industry of the USSR	95
Ministry of the Light Industry of the USSR.....	105
Ministry of Cotton Growing of the USSR.....	119
Ministry of the Fish Industry of the USSR.....	93
Ministry of the Meat and Dairy Industry of the USSR.....	101
Ministry of the Food Industry of the USSR.....	105
Ministries of Local Industry and Ministries of the Local Fuel Industry of the Union Republics.....	107
Industrial Enterprises of the Ministry of Railways.....	104
Industrial Enterprises of the Ministry of Public Health of the USSR.....	102
Industrial Enterprises of the Ministry of Cinematography of the USSR.....	111
Producers' Co-operatives.....	101

The plan of the third quarter of 1950 for gross industrial output was fulfilled as a whole by 103 per cent. The plan of industrial output for the first nine months of 1950 was likewise exceeded.

In the third quarter there were produced above plan large quantities of railway rails, steel for transformers and dynamos, iron piping, iron ore, a series of non-ferrous metals, separate types of cables, coal, oil, gasoline, kerosene, diesel fuel, freight cars, motor vehicles, ball bearings, metal-working machine tools, tractors, self-propelled combines, tree-planting machines, spinning machinery, caustic soda, rubber, dyes and other chemical products, cement, roofing felt, bicycles, phonographs, sewing machines, clocks and watches, cameras, cotton fiber, linen, woolen, and silk fabrics, artificial silk, synthetic fiber, meat, sausage, vegetable oil, sugar,



STEEL UP 17 PER CENT. A giant crane at work in a Ukrainian steel mill, carrying a load of steel ingots to the heating furnaces.



LOCOMOTIVE OUTPUT MOUNTS. Main-line electric locomotive output increased 42 per cent. Inspecting wheels in a Lyublino factory.

tea, wine, champagne, cigarettes, and many other items of industrial output. The plan of electric power production for the national economy as a whole, *i.e.*, taking into account the power stations of industrial ministries, was exceeded in the third quarter, although the Ministry of Power Stations failed by a small margin to meet the planned assignment.

While the production plan for gross output and for the majority of the principal items was fulfilled in kind, some ministries did not fulfill their plan as regards individual important items of output. The Ministry of the Chemical Industry did not fulfill its quarterly plan for the production of ammonium nitrate; the Ministry of the Electrical Industry, for electric motors; the Ministry of the Heavy Machine-building Industry and the Ministry of Transport Machinery Industry, for separate types of turbines; the Ministry of the Automobile and Tractor Industry, for auto-loaders; the Ministry of the Building and Road-building Machinery Industry, for excavators; and the Ministry of the Agricultural Machinery Industry, for a number of farm machines.

The Ministry of the Metallurgical Industry did not fulfill its quarterly plan for the manufacture of metallurgical equipment and did not ensure the fulfillment of the program as regards the assortment of ferrous metals.

While there was a substantial extension of assortment and improvement in the quality of output, planned assignments as regards the improvement of assortment and quality of manufactured goods were not fulfilled. Thus, for example, the Ministry of Light Industry of the USSR did not fulfill its plan in respect to the assortment of hosiery; the Ministry of the Meat and Dairy Industry of the USSR did not fulfill its plan for the production of the finest grades of butter and cheese. Local industry and the producers' co-operatives did not fully meet their assignments as regards assortment and quality of output.

II

Increase in Industrial Output

THE production of the major items of industrial output in the third quarter of 1950 changed as follows compared with the third quarter of 1949:

*Third quarter of 1950
in percentage of the
third quarter of 1949*

Pig Iron	118
Steel	117
Rolled metal	114
Railway rails	118
Iron piping	114
Copper	106
Zinc	121
Lead	120
Coal	111
Oil	112
Gasoline	120
Kerosene	110
Diesel fuel	141
Natural gas	112
Electric power	115
Trunkline electric locomotives	142
Trunkline freight cars	111
Motor trucks	130
Motor cars	144
Motor busses	138



RIVER FREIGHT INCREASES. Cargoes were 20 per cent above the third quarter of 1949. Photo shows loading freight at Moscow's port.

Ball bearings	137
Metallurgical equipment	117
Excavators	122
Steam turbines	162
Auto-cranes and auto-loaders	110
Electric motors, up to 100 kw.	116
Electric motors, over 100 kw.	114
Metal-working machines (Ministry of the Machine-tool Industry)	114
Spinning machines	117
Calculating machines	100
Tractors	139
Grain combines	149
Tractor-drawn plows	150
Tractor-drawn seed drills	179
Tractor-drawn cultivators	174
Caustic soda	114
Calcined soda	116
Mineral fertilizers	126
Dyes	135
Synthetic rubber	116
Motor tires	128
Timber haulage	106
Paper	121



MORE MOTOR BUSES. Output in the third quarter rose 38 per cent. Interior of a ZIS-154 bus in Leningrad.

Cement	124
Window glass	107
Roofing slate	117
Roofing felt	115
Bricks	124
Prefabricated houses	117
Bicycles	133
Radios	127
Phonographs	105
Sewing machines	126
Clocks and watches	133
Cameras	193
Cotton fiber	156
Cotton fabrics	103
Linen fabrics	132
Woolen fabrics	110
Silk fabrics	121
Leather footwear	125
Rubber footwear	114
Hosiery	127
Meat	153
Sausage	136
Butter	105
Vegetable oil	140
Sugar	137
Confectionery products	130
Canned goods	131
Tea	125
Soap	139
Cigarettes	117
Wine	187
Champagne	148
Beer	137

Gross output of the entire industry of the USSR increased 22 per cent in the first nine months of 1950 compared with the same period of last year, and 24 per cent in the third quarter of 1950 compared with the third quarter of 1949.

The introduction of advanced technological processes and perfected methods of processing, as well as the reduction of losses and waste of materials, ensured many branches of industry a further reduction in the outlay of raw materials, supplies, fuel, and electric power per unit of output in the third quarter of 1950.

The plan for the reduction of industrial production cost



HOSIERY GAINS 27 PER CENT. Factory in Vitebsk where first-grade stockings are manufactured.

set for the third quarter was exceeded. The cost of industrial production in the third quarter of 1950 was reduced seven per cent, in comparable prices.

III Agriculture

THE collective farms, machine-and-tractor stations, and state farms are completing the harvest of grain and industrial crops.

According to figures of the Chief State Harvest Assessment Inspection of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, the total harvest of grain obtained in 1950 is on par with last year's harvest, notwithstanding the fact that in a number of districts of the Northern Caucasus and in some other areas of the country weather conditions were unfavorable for grain crops.

The total crop of cotton this year greatly exceeds last year's crop. The crop of sugar beet is above last year's. A good and satisfactory harvest of other industrial crops and potatoes was obtained as well.

The sowing of winter crops was done in the current year earlier than formerly. The area planted to winter crops by October 15 was 2,300,000 hectares* greater than that on the same date last year.

Autumn plowing is being conducted on a larger scale and earlier than last year. Seven million hectares more were autumn-plowed on the collective farms and state farms by October 15 than by the same date last year.

The material and technical facilities of agriculture are being expanded and consolidated. During the first nine months of 1950 agriculture received 130,000 tractors (in terms of 15 hp. units), 33,000 combines, including 16,000 self-propelled machines, 66,000 motor trucks, 1,300,000 tractor-drawn implements, and other farm machines.

The level of mechanization of agricultural work in the collective farms has been raised considerably in 1950. In the past period of the current year machine-and-tractor stations performed 18 per cent more agricultural work on the collective farms than during the same period of last year. Combines harvested 23 per cent more grain on the collective farms than in 1949.

Carrying out the assignments of the Party and the Government as regards the three-year plan for the development of commonly-owned collective farm and state farm livestock, the collective farms and state farms have attained a further increase in the head of livestock.

The commonly-owned livestock on the collective farms increased as follows from October 1, 1949 to October 1, 1950: cattle, 11 per cent (including cows, 19 per cent); pigs, 41 per cent; sheep and goats, 15 per cent; and horses, 17 per cent. The number of poultry on the collective farms increased 63 per cent.

The head of livestock on state farms of the Ministry of State Farms of the USSR increased as follows from October 1, 1949, to October 1, 1950: cattle, 15 per cent (including cows, 17 per cent); pigs, 39 per cent; sheep and goats, 13 per cent; and horses, 20 per cent.

* 1 hectare=2.471 acres.

IV

Increase in Freight Turnover in Railway, River, and Marine Transport

THE general plan of average daily car-loadings on the railways was fulfilled 102 per cent in the third quarter of 1950.

Average daily car-loadings of all freights on the railways increased 13 per cent in the third quarter of 1950 compared with the same period of 1949.

The plan for river-borne cargo carriage in the third quarter of 1950 was fulfilled 103 per cent. River-borne cargo carriage in the third quarter of 1950 was 20 per cent above that of the third quarter of 1949.

The plan for sea-borne cargo carriage was fulfilled 97 per cent. In the third quarter of 1950 sea-borne cargo carriage rose seven per cent compared with that of the third quarter of 1949.

V

Increase in Capital Construction in the National Economy

CAPITAL investments in the national economy of the USSR in 1950 increased considerably compared with 1949. During the first nine months of 1950 all capital construction work comprised 125 per cent of the figure for the first nine months of 1949, including 114 per cent in the metallurgical industry, 108 per cent in the coal industry, 130 per cent in the oil industry, 134 per cent on power stations, 111 per cent in the machine-building industry, 116 per cent in the building materials industry, 113 per cent in the light and food industries, 168 per cent on machine-and-tractor stations and state farms, 125 per cent on transport development, and 120 per cent on housing construction.

In 1950 the building industry, furnished with the latest equipment, has been further developed. Construction and installation work accomplished by the Ministry of Construction of Heavy Industry Works in the first nine months of 1950 was 119 per cent of the volume performed during the same months of 1949; by the Ministry of Construction of Machine-building Plants, 111 per cent; construction by the contracting organizations of the Ministry of the Coal Industry, 114 per cent; by the Ministry of the Oil Industry, 121 per cent; and by the Ministry of Power Stations, 139 per cent.

VI

Development of Trade Turnover

SOVIET trade continued to expand in the third quarter of 1950. The volume of retail state and co-operative trade in the third quarter of 1950 rose 33 per cent, in comparable prices, above that of the third quarter of 1949.

The sale of foodstuffs in the third quarter of 1950 increased 30 per cent compared with the third quarter of 1949; in particular, the sale of meat products rose 33 per cent, butter 52 per cent, vegetable oil 12 per cent, fish 17 per cent, sugar 32 per cent and confectionery products 40 per cent.

The sale of manufactured goods increased even more than that of foodstuffs. Thirty-seven per cent more manufactured goods were sold in the third quarter of 1950 than in the same period of 1949. The sale of cotton fabrics rose 33 per cent, woolen fabrics 36 per cent, silk fabrics 39 per cent, garments 41 per cent, knit goods 33 per cent, hosiery 48 per cent, leather footwear 50 per cent, household soap 52 per cent, toilet soap more than twice over, and cosmetics 34 per cent. The sale of bicycles in the third quarter of 1950 in-

creased 40 per cent compared with the third quarter of 1949, motorcycles more than one and one-half times over, pocket and wrist watches 10 per cent, sewing machines 40 per cent, and radios 27 per cent.

The sale of agricultural produce to the population on collective farm markets likewise expanded compared with last year.

VII

Increase in the Number of Factory and Office Workers and Rise in the Productivity of Labor

THE number of factory and office workers engaged in the national economy of the USSR in the third quarter of 1950 was 2,400,000 above the third quarter of 1949. The number of workers and office employees in industry, agriculture and forestry, construction and the transport services increased almost 2,000,000, and in educational, scientific-research, and medical institutions by 300,000.

In the third quarter 220,000 young skilled workers were graduated from trade, railway, and mining schools and were given jobs in industry, construction, and on the railways.

Productivity of labor in industry and construction continued to rise in the third quarter of 1950.

Most branches of industry coped with the assignment for increasing productivity of labor fixed by the State Plan for the third quarter of 1950. The productivity of labor of industrial workers was more than 12 per cent above that of the third quarter of 1949, including 20 per cent in the machine-building industry, six per cent in the metallurgical industry, and more than eight per cent in the coal industry. Labor productivity of building trades workers rose eight per cent during this period.

VIII

Cultural Development and Public Health

IN 1950 higher educational establishments and technical schools, including correspondence-course institutions, graduated 500,000 young specialists, including 236,000 engineers, technicians, agronomists, economists, and other specialists for industry, construction, transport services, agriculture, and state institutions, and 264,000 teachers, physicians, and other specialists in the field of culture and public health.

In the current academic year about 800,000 students enrolled in higher educational establishments and technical schools, including correspondence-course institutions, of whom 350,000 entered higher educational establishments and 450,000, technical schools.

The total number of books published in the first nine months of 1950 was 16 per cent above the same period of last year.

During the summer of 1950, 5,000,000 children and adolescents were accommodated in Pioneer camps, children's sanatoriums, and excursion and tourist centers, or were taken in an organized way to country places for the entire summer by kindergartens, children's homes, and nurseries.

The network of sanatoriums and rest homes has been considerably extended.

In the third quarter of the current year about 15,000,000 persons took their regular vacations, granted annually with full pay to all factory and office workers.

CENTRAL STATISTICAL ADMINISTRATION OF
THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS OF THE USSR



STAKHANOV PEACE WATCH. Production is overfulfilled at the Dzerzhinsk Metallurgical Plant in Dnieprodzerzhinsk. YCL members M. Kolodka and M. Rabota (left to right) confer with Foreman L. Kotsar and I. Privalov, furnaceman, on their work in the foremost youth shift.

Numerical Growth and Technical Advancement Of the Working Class of the USSR

By B. Miroshnichenko

THE inherent features of the Soviet socialist system of economy are: uninterrupted progress, systematic growth of industrial and agricultural production, increase in capital construction, and expansion of trade. This is the law governing the development of socialist economy based on public ownership of the means of production and state planning.

The steady progress of the national economy in the USSR is not a spontaneous process; it is based on unified, scientifically worked-out plans approved by the Soviet Government.

The uninterrupted growth of the socialist economy is naturally attended by an increase in the number of workers employed in the national economy of the USSR. This too is not a spontaneous but a planned development. Stipulating the targets for the development of the national economy in the state plans, the

Soviet Government at the same time plans the increase in the number of workers and other employees, improvements in working conditions, and increases in wages and salaries.

The Soviet people are free from the fear of unemployment, for there is no unemployment in the USSR, nor is it possible for unemployment and crises to occur under planned socialist economy.

The number of workers in all branches of the national economy of the USSR is increasing year after year. Moreover, rapid technical progress in Soviet industry creates a growing demand for labor, and for highly skilled labor in particular. There has been a considerable increase in the number of skilled workers in Soviet years. Thus, for example, between 1926 and the end of 1939, when the general increase in population in the USSR was 16 per cent, there was a 6.8

fold increase in the number of lathe operators; the number of milling machine operators increased 13 times; of assembly men and electricians, 6.4 times; locomotive drivers, 4.4 times; motor-car drivers, 40 times; and tractor drivers, 215 times over.

After victory over Hitlerite Germany, the Soviet people enthusiastically undertook the fulfillment of the first postwar Five-Year Plan. Their creative efforts have been crowned with major successes. In a short time the prewar level of industrial and agricultural production was not only regained but even surpassed. Thousands of factories and mills have been restored or built anew.

The uninterrupted planned expansion of production has made it possible to draw an increasing number of workers into production. In the course of 1946 the gainfully employed population of the Soviet Union increased by 3,000,-

000, as compared with the preceding year; in 1947 the increase was 1,200,000; in 1948, 2,000,000; and in 1949, 1,800,000. In the third quarter of 1950, the number of factory workers and other employees in the Soviet national economy increased by 2,400,000, as against the corresponding period of last year. The gainfully employed population of the USSR is already far larger than during the prewar years.

The postwar years have also been marked by a further considerable increase in the number of skilled workers. The schools of the Ministry of Labor Reserves of the USSR (industrial training and trade schools) alone trained more than 3,000,000 skilled young workers in the first postwar Five-Year Plan period. All these workers were trained free of charge, the cost of their education and maintenance being borne entirely by the State. All the graduates were immediately given employment in factories, mills, mines, or in construction. Apart from the contingents of skilled workers provided by the industrial training and trade schools, workers are trained on a large scale right at the point of production.

A characteristic feature of development in the Soviet Union is the continuous rise in the cultural and technical level of the working class. The absence of unemployment, the steady rise in the living standard of the working people



MACHINE BUILDERS. These Kazakh workers are employed in a shop in Alma-Ata.

and the broad possibilities for education stimulate among the Soviet workers an urge for improving their skill, for broadening their technical knowledge. To meet this desire the Soviet State has organized a network of courses and evening schools. Other forms of training are also utilized for a general improvement in skill. In 1949 alone, 6,600,000 workers received training or advanced training through individual or group apprenticeship or at special courses directly at the point of production. In all, more than 24,000,000

workers, *i.e.*, far more than envisioned in the current Five-Year Plan, were trained in this way during the postwar Five-Year Plan period.

While increasing the number of skilled workers, the Soviet State is constantly taking steps to lighten labor in all fields of its application. Much has been done in the years of the postwar Five-Year Plan to mechanize arduous processes in industry, construction, transport and in agriculture.

All the necessary conditions are being created for stimulating a steady rise in the productivity of labor, and consequently for an uninterrupted improvement of the living standard of the working people.

Wages and salaries have been systematically rising in the USSR under the postwar Five-Year Plan just as in the prewar years. The total payroll increased in 1947 by 23 per cent, as against 1946, and in 1948 it was 10 per cent higher than in 1947. It is now considerably in excess of the prewar level.

This constant rise is obvious not only in nominal wages and salaries. Real wages are growing continuously as a result of the systematic reductions in retail prices for foodstuffs and general consumer goods effected in the Soviet Union, and of the growing purchasing power of the ruble. In the past two and one-half years, three reductions in prices have been effected, the most considerable of them in 1950. Furthermore, in addition to wages and salaries, the population of the USSR enjoys a number of benefits, such as state social insurance, free medical service, stipends for students, etc. These also include the low charges for rent and municipal services, which belong to the State and not to private owners. It should furthermore be borne in mind that the increase in the number of persons engaged in industry, as well as in other branches of the national economy in the USSR, is taking place under conditions of the complete absence of unemployment. The great advantages of the socialist system — public ownership of the instruments and means of production, planned organization of labor, payment for work according to its quantity and quality — have ensured to the Soviet worker the real right to work and rest and inspired him with firm confidence in the morrow.



INSTRUCTION IN INSTITUTE'S WORKSHOP. Foreman Y. Shilov shows a pupil, B. Lobanov, how to operate the machine as a part of his course.

Soviet Industrial Safety Program Protects Worker on Job

By Levin

THE Soviet State spares no expense for labor protection and industrial safety. This flows from its very nature as a country of the working people, whose laws express the vital interests of the people. It is noteworthy that the first labor laws were passed literally in the very earliest days after the establishment of Soviet power.

On November 12, 1917, the decree on the 8-hour working day was passed and in May, 1918, the decree setting up the institute of labor inspection was signed by V. I. Lenin. "The Labor Inspection," the decree reads in part, "is appointed to watch and control the implementation of the decrees, decisions, and similar acts of the Soviet Government in the sphere of safeguarding the interests of the working masses, and likewise directly to take the requisite measures for protecting the safety, life,

and health of working men and women." On December 30, 1918, the first Soviet labor code was published.

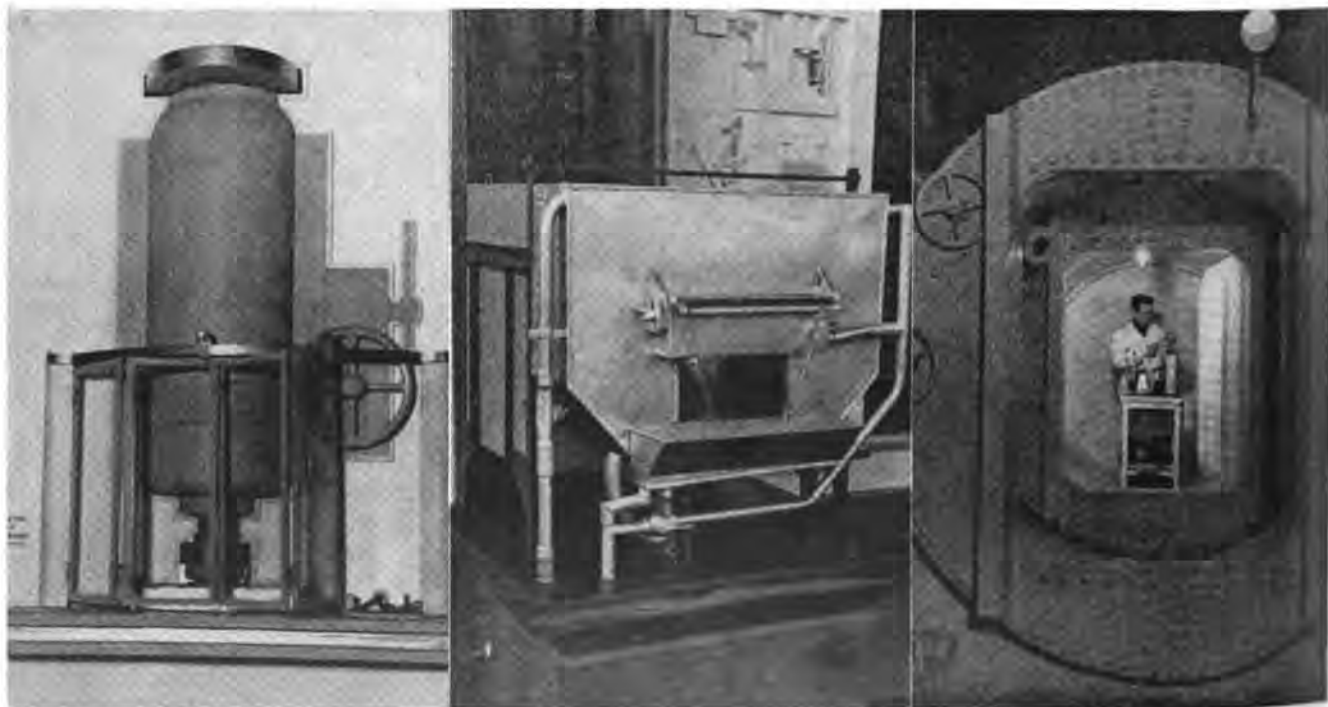
One of the labor code's fundamental laws provides that no enterprise in the Soviet Union may be opened, put into operation, or moved to other premises without the express permission of the labor inspection and the industrial hygiene and engineering control authorities.

Labor protection laws and obligatory rules in the USSR are based on scientific principles evolved in special research institutes. The Soviet trade-unions own and operate five such institutes and 12 laboratories. For the implementation of all requisite labor protection measures the Soviet Government allocates enormous funds. Thus, appropriations for these purposes during the first Five-Year Plan totaled 460,000,000

rubles; in the course of the second Five-Year Plan, 500,000,000 rubles; under the third Five-Year Plan, 1,354,000,000 rubles; and under the postwar Five-Year Plan, 6,000,000,000 rubles!

In addition to the state labor protection inspectors, hundreds of thousands of workers and specialists take part in watching for the observance of labor laws and regulations and in working out new proposals in this field. In 1948 there were 377,500 public labor protection inspectors at Soviet enterprises and 359,700 members on labor protection commissions functioning under local trade-union committees.

As a result of the unflagging solicitude of the Soviet Government and the Communist Party, industrial accidents during the period of 1929-1948 dropped by two-thirds, and in some branches of industry still more. In machine build-



FOR THE SAFETY OF WORKERS. At the left is a safety screen for a high-speed milling machine; in the center a model of a water curtain for a heating furnace; and at the right, a pressure chamber with Mikhail Toskin, a physician, studying measures for improving working conditions in shields using compressed air.



LATHE SHIELD. A. Vlasov, laboratory manager and E. Semyonov, experimentalist, test a device to protect workers.



PHOTO-ELECTRIC EYE. This cell on a sheet rolling machine stops the motor if the operator's hands get too close. The automatic shut-off protects the worker from industrial accidents.

ing, for example, it decreased by three-fourths.

One is reminded of this on going through the halls of the Labor Protection Museum. This is illustrated by every exhibit and every model of machine or appliance, which, by the way, are all in operation.

Here can be seen mechanical equipment of varied description, all bearing devices and features designed to provide protection for the worker from industrial accidents.

Here is a model of a sheet rolling machine equipped with a photocell. A worker operating this machine is fully guaranteed against the rollers catching his fingers, for as soon as his hand passes the ray of light falling on the photocell set in front of the rollers, the machine is automatically switched off.

Here is a model of a new cupola in which, thanks to improvements in design made by the Kharkov Labor Protection Institute, the injurious cupola gases are consumed almost completely. Thanks to this the pollution of the air at the furnace is reduced by 90 per cent while the temperature of the molten pig iron rises by 60 to 70 per cent, and the furnace's capacity increases by 25 per cent.

Then there is a universal welding tractor for automatic flux welding. Here

the worker is completely relieved of the necessity of touching the electrode wire, there are no blinding flashes and none of the splashes of molten metal so common in welding and so hazardous and injurious for the worker.

The labor protection research institutes have worked out a number of appliances for rapid metal machining lathes. The Leningrad institute has developed a transparent screen which covers the working part of a rapid-acting milling machine. Should the worker move the screen even just slightly, the machine is switched off. The Moscow institute has developed a transparent screen for the protection of rapid machiners against metal shavings.

Wherever the visitor goes, innumerable machines can be seen with similar or other protective techniques for the maximum industrial safety.

One cannot of course describe even a small part of all the exhibits displayed at the museum, but mention must at least be made of the museum's special electrical exhibition hall. Even a person whose knowledge of electricity does not extend beyond its everyday household use will, having heard a lecture at the cleverly and neatly made exhibits and stands in this hall, get a good idea of the use of electricity in industry and of the ways and means of safeguarding the workers handling electricity.

This museum displays specimens of what is in common use at Soviet enterprises or is now being introduced in industry. It is a unique research laboratory of the latest achievements in safety engineering.

The museum is visited by numerous excursions of workers, engineers, students, and scientists. Anyone having any interest in labor protection problems will seldom miss his chance to pay a visit to the museum when he comes to Moscow. The museum reflects all the latest achievements of the Soviet designers, inventors, and workers themselves.

Indicative of the visitors' high appreciation of the museum are their impressions recorded in the visitors' book. Quite recently the museum was visited by a delegation from the Romanian People's Republic, headed by the Republic's Minister of Labor and Social Insurance, Lotar Radaceanu, who wrote the following:

"The beautiful museum we have just visited is high testimony to the solicitude for the worker which is supreme law in the land of socialism. All the achievements of the Soviet people in the sphere of labor protection are an incentive and example for the new people's democracies which are building socialism thanks to the disinterested and manifold assistance of the Soviet Union."

Soviet Miners Enjoy Great Benefits

By D. Drozdov



MECHANIZATION. Electric mining combines like this one cut, strip, and load coal, thus eliminating arduous work. Soviet mines are the world's most mechanized.

IN the heart of the taiga, far from Moscow, is the Kirov Coal Mine. Like all the enterprises of the Soviet coal industry, it is equipped with the most up-to-date Soviet-made machinery. It is bright as day in the mines. Five hundred luminescent lamps light up the drifts and shafts, where powerful coal cutting and loading machines, conveyers, and electrically driven cars take upon themselves the most arduous part of the miners' work.

The thousands of men of the Kirov mine are laboring selflessly for their country's welfare. Hundreds of them have already fulfilled their 1946-1950 five-year quota. Each passing day brings an increase in the output of coal and an improvement in the miners' living conditions and general well-being. The settlement where workers of this mine



HEALTH PROTECTION. Inhalation treatments (left) and sun-lamp treatments (right) are a part of the obligatory and free protective health service for miners. Silicosis is practically unknown among Soviet miners.



SOVIET MINERS AT WORK AND REST. At the left is a group relaxing in a hostel clubroom. In the center is a miner's House of Well-Being, where showers, a laundry, dressing-rooms, and so on are used by men coming from the pits. At the right is an example of the safety measures taken. Heavy timbering makes cave-ins impossible and mine disasters unknown.

live has changed unrecognizably. The State has built new, many-storied houses, a public dining room, club, kindergarten, nursery, and polyclinic; radio receiving systems have been installed, and the streets of the settlement are beautified with trees and flowers.

Hundreds of miners' families have moved into new apartments. Many miners have built their own homes on land given to them free of charge by the Soviet State and with the help of credit advanced by the bank on preferential terms; in addition, the mine sold them building materials at reduced prices. The number of miners who are home-owners is steadily growing. In accordance with Soviet law, many miners, whose length of service in the mines exceeds 25 years, have been given ownership of the apartments and houses they tenant.

The Soviet State displays great solicitude for the material well-being of the miners. The wage-scale for underground workers is the highest in the country, besides which these workers enjoy many special privileges.

Take, for example, the family of the miner Grigory Batsura. In addition to his fixed wage, Batsura is paid a progressively increasing amount for every

ton of coal he cuts above plan. Suppose he turns out one ton above plan; he is paid twice as much for it as for one ton given according to plan. For the second ton of coal turned out above plan he is paid a triple price; for the third ton, a quadruple price, and so on. In this manner the miner's earnings considerably exceed his fixed wage rate. By regularly overfulfilling his plan, Batsura earns between 4,000 and 5,000 rubles a month. At the end of each year he gets a cash premium for length of service in the mine. In the USSR every underground worker who has worked for more than one year receives a money premium amounting to 10 per cent of his annual earnings. This premium increases progressively with the miner's length of service and for 15 years of work underground amounts to 30 per cent of his annual earnings.

The miner's actual income, however, is not limited to his wages. In addition to their monetary wage, the working people of the Soviet Union receive, at the expense of the State, social insurance benefits, various pensions under the head of social provision, free and part-paid accommodations at rest homes, sanatoriums, and children's institutions,

maternity grants for unmarried mothers and mothers of large families, free medical aid, free education and training for raising production qualifications, stipends to students, and annual paid vacations. All these additional expenditures of the State increased the actual income of the Soviet worker and office employee by 38 to 40 per cent. As for the Soviet miners, for them this figure must be increased by another 10 to 12 per cent if one takes into the reckoning their special privileges, such as: higher pensions for old age and disability, full pay in case of temporary disability (illness) after a year's work in the mine, and many more. All these grants and privileges at state expense make an addition of almost 50 per cent to the miners' monetary earnings.

Grigory Batsura suddenly became ill in the spring and was off the job for a period covering 30 working days. During this time he received 5,500 rubles from the state social insurance fund, a sum estimated on the basis of his average monthly earnings. In the summer, when he went on his annual month's vacation, he received 4,500 rubles for the month, or his average monthly wage. Batsura spent his vacation in a sanator-

ium, paying only 380 rubles for his accommodations, the full price of which was 1,025 rubles; the remainder of the cost was covered by the trade-union committee of the mine out of the social insurance funds.

Batsura's wife, Maria Nikiforovna, as the mother of a large family received 250 rubles a month in maternity benefits from the State. The oldest son of the family, Victor, is a student in a mining school; he gets a stipend of 300 rubles a month and enjoys the free use of dormitory facilities and study aids. Batsura's younger children, Vladimir and Anatoly, attend the seven-year school, for which the family does not pay anything. The State spends as much as 5,000 rubles a year on the instruction of each pupil in the school. The very youngest members of the Batsura family, Ludmila and Valentine, attend the kindergarten; their parents pay 100 rubles a month for them, although the upkeep of each child in the kindergarten costs the State more than 400 rubles a month.

It must also be borne in mind that the Batsura family frequently visits the miners' club where they hear concerts free of charge and have free use of the library. The family also buys its fuel at reduced rates. All these privileges, too, are paid for by the State.

The Batsura family is a typical one for the Kirov Mine.

The miners' work is highly appreciated in the USSR. Soviet miners are given government awards for long and irreproachable service in the coal industry. A miner who has worked for 15 years receives the Order of the Red Banner of Labor; a continual work record of 20 years gives him the right to the Order of Lenin. One hundred fifty-five miners of the Kirov Mine have been decorated with the Order of Lenin and of the Red Banner of Labor; hundreds of others who have worked underground between five and ten years have received medals. Many miners bear the title of "Honored Miner."

The figures of the state social insurance budget, which the miners call the

"health budget," speak expressively of the solicitude displayed for the needs of the miners. This year approximately 2,500,000 rubles will be spent out of the social insurance funds to cover various needs of the workers of the Kirov Mine. More than 500 miners are to spend their vacations in rest homes and sanatoriums, 150 of them entirely free of charge, the others at approximately one-third the cost of their accommodations.

About 400 miners' children were sent this summer to the Pioneer camps, children's country homes, and recreation playgrounds at the expense of the state social insurance funds.

The Soviet miners need not worry about their pension money. The provision of pensions is a great achievement of Soviet social insurance. Like all social insurance benefits in the USSR, the pension fund is built up, not from fees paid by the miners, but from state funds. An old-age pension is paid to every miner who has reached the age of 50 or has become an invalid. Upon reaching the age of 50, a miner who has worked for 20 years in the coal industry is en-

titled for life to a pension amounting to 50 per cent of his regular wage. If the miner wishes to continue working, this sum is added to his normal earnings. There are more than 100 pensioners in the Kirov Mine who are continuing to work underground.

The solicitude of the Soviet State for the miners does not end with this. It must be pointed out that hundreds of miners in the Kirov Mine alone are studying free of charge in courses and Stakhanovite schools, training to become skilled workers, and even engineers.

The Soviet State spends huge sums for improving working conditions. Every underground worker gets his work clothes, shoes, and soap free of charge. Solicitude for the health of the miners is evident in the excellently organized medical service which is at the disposal of the miners and their families.

The entire collective of the Kirov Mine, from the rank-and-file miner to the superintendent, is moved by one thought, one aim: to answer the solicitude of the State by increasing the output of coal.

The thoughts of the miners were well expressed by the pensioner Alexander Byelousov, an old-timer in the Kirov Mine, who has been working here for 25 years: "I could easily afford to do without working, but I just can't stay at home. I get too homesick for the mine. Besides, times are too exciting right now. I hear the wonderful machines rumbling underground; I see how the miners' life is growing more full of joy every day. I feel the solicitude of the Soviet people for us, miners, and I think to myself: 'We've got to finish the Five-Year Plan ahead of time; we've got to train young miners to take our place.' That's why I want to work just as long as I possibly can. After all, we're working not for the capitalists, but for ourselves, for our own people, our own State."

Such are the thoughts of the many thousands of Soviet miners, for whom work is a thing of glory, who are surrounded by the love of the people and the care of the Soviet State.



ADVANCEMENT. Free study courses to increase their skills are available to all miners.

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A pamphlet containing texts of four speeches made by Soviet Foreign Minister A. Y. Vyshinsky at the Fifth Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations is available upon request to the USSR Information Bulletin. It contains the speeches of September 20, October 2, October 10, and October 23, 1950.

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Sundays—concerts.

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By I. Lasurin	

THE COVER. All peoples of the USSR enjoy full rights and privileges under the great Stalin Constitution. Constitution Day is observed December 5. **FRONT.** A young Leningrad worker, Aza Zakharova, casting her ballot in the Supreme Soviet elections last March. **BACK.** Some of the dozens of republican, city and district newspapers and magazines published in the Armenian SSR.

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On December 5 the Soviet people celebrated the 14th Anniversary of the present Soviet Constitution which The people call the Stalin Constitution

"What distinguishes the draft of the new Constitution is the fact that it does not confine itself to stating the formal rights of citizens, but stresses the guarantees of these rights, the means by which these rights can be exercised. It does not merely proclaim equality of rights for citizens, but ensures it by giving legislative embodiment to the fact that the regime of exploitation has been abolished, to the fact that the citizens have been emancipated from all exploitation. It does not merely proclaim the right to work, but ensures it by giving legislative embodiment to the fact that there are no crises in Soviet society, and that unemployment has been abolished. It does not merely proclaim democratic liberties, but legislatively ensures them by providing definite material resources. It is clear, therefore, that the democratism of the draft of the new Constitution is not the 'ordinary' and 'universally recognized' democratism in the abstract, but *socialist democratism*."

—J. V. Stalin

From the report at the Extraordinary Eighth Congress of Soviets of the USSR.



J. V. Stalin delivering the report on the "Draft Constitution of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics" at the Eighth Congress of Soviets, November 25, 1936. The Constitution was unanimously adopted by the Congress.

In the Sun of the Stalin Constitution

By Professor A. Kirchenstein

Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Latvian Soviet Socialist Republic

THE struggle of the Latvian people for freedom and independence is inseparably associated with the history of the revolutionary movement of the Russian proletariat. The age-old friendship of the working people of Latvia with their Russian brothers was strengthened and hardened in the fire of three revolutions. The Great October Socialist Revolution of 1917 received the enthusiastic support of the working people of Latvia. But with the aid of international counter-revolution the Latvian bourgeois nationalists had overthrown the newborn Soviet Government and wrested from our people the freedom they had won. A regime of brutal terror was established in Latvia. Faithful servants of Western imperialism, the Latvian nationalists tried to crush the revolutionary movement with executions, torture and exile. But the struggle of the working people of Latvia did not abate for a single day.

The nationalist bourgeoisie ruled Latvia for twenty years. Many governments changed in that period, but one thing remained: the brutal exploitation of the working people. Forcibly severed from Soviet Russia with which Latvia was linked by community of political, economic and cultural interests, the country was becoming increasingly impoverished, converted by the kulak plutocrats into a pitiful agrarian appendage of the Western capitalist states. The factories and mills were becoming deserted and thousands of unemployed proletarians swelled the army of farmhands.

In 1940, the pro-fascist regime of Ulmanis was abolished by the will of the people, and the hopes of working Latvians came true: Latvia became an equal member of the powerful, friendly family of fraternal peoples of the Soviet Union.



LATVIAN SUPREME SOVIET. Photograph shows a sitting of the Second Session of the Supreme Soviet of the Latvian SSR.

The great Stalin Constitution was the shining beacon which illuminated for the Latvian people the road to freedom and independence. "Deciding the question of state power," reads the Declaration of the People's Diet on the Establishment of Soviet Power in Latvia, adopted on July 21, 1940, "we look to the historic experience and great example of the friendly peoples of the Soviet Union."

It was precisely this experience and the unselfish aid of the fraternal republics that enabled Latvia to achieve within a few months after the establishment of the Soviet Government significant successes in socialist construction. Hundreds of formerly idle industrial enterprises were reborn, and the reconstruction of the railway car works, of the electrical equipment, metallurgical and other plants was begun. In 1940, after only a few months under Soviet power, industrial production had already increased more than 20 per cent above the 1939 level.

The Second World War brought countless misfortunes to Latvia. And

our people did not land among the defeated nations, did not land in the camp of the Marshallized countries, only because it is an equal member of the friendly, many million-strong family of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

The ideas of the Stalin Constitution inspired the Latvians to heroic exploits on the battlefield, when they fought shoulder to shoulder with the Russians, Ukrainians, Byelorussians and other people against the German fascist invaders. These ideas represent the invigorating fountain which has been nurturing us in the postwar, peaceful construction period.

It would have taken bourgeois Latvia many decades to heal the wounds caused by the war. Suffice it to recall that even in twenty years after the First World War Latvia failed to achieve the complete restoration of her industry, although the destruction was infinitely smaller. But Soviet Latvia, backed by the industrial might of all the fraternal Soviet Republics and of the Russian Federation pri-

narily, has in less than five years made unprecedented headway. In two and a half postwar years she has in many respects considerably surpassed the prewar economic standards. And in four years of the Stalin Five-Year Plan period, the republic's industry surpassed the targets planned for 1950—the last year of the plan—in the production of electric power, window glass, leather footwear, peat, timber haulage and with respect to the gross industrial output.

Stalin Constitution Day will be celebrated by the Latvian people in an atmosphere marked by a great political and production uplift. The figures of the latest report released by the Statistical Administration of the Latvian SSR illustrate the new achievements of Latvian industry and agriculture in the third quarter of the current year. All industry situated on the territory of Latvia fulfilled the gross production plan in the third quarter to the extent of 111 per cent; the volume of gross production has risen 24 per cent above that for the corresponding period of last year.

The free, constructive labor of the Latvian people yields remarkable results. Thus, a comparison of the production of different items in the third quarters of the current year and last year will show that the production of streetcars in Latvia has increased by 109 per cent, of radio sets by 166 per cent, bicycles 38 per cent, silk fabrics 38 per cent, sausage 60 per cent.

Noteworthy success has been made in the third quarter by such enterprises of the Latvian Republic as the Varonis Rubber Plant, the Riga Textile Mills, and others, which surpassed planned output by 20 to 30 per cent.

New enterprises have been added to Latvia's large-scale industry in the postwar period: the REZ Electrical Machinery Plant and the Automatic Electrical Equipment Plant. The former has increased production more than tenfold as against 1947, and the latter sixty-fold in the course of three years.

The pride of Latvian industry is the Riga Railway Car Works which supplies comfortable and attractive

passenger coaches for the electric railways. It has increased production more than threefold under the postwar Five-Year Plan.

The workers of the Latvian SSR, who are the masters of the factories and mills and are vitally interested in raising labor productivity, are going in for extensive rationalization, successfully fulfilling and surpassing their production standards. Thus, for example, Juri Masulis, a mechanic in the car works, has already turned out an amount of production equal to 11 annual quotas; Emilia Vaghina, a weaver in the Bolshevichka Textile Mill, turned out an equivalent of 12 annual quotas; and Alexander Grass, a mechanic at the VEF plant, 18 annual quotas.

There will be joyful celebrations on this holiday among the collective farm peasantry of the republic. The young agricultural co-operatives garnered a rich crop this year. In the leading collective farms it is double and frequently even three times the crops harvested by the working peasantry in bourgeois Latvia.

Harmonious collective labor, the application of Soviet agrotechnical science and mechanization have radically changed the life of the Latvian peasant and ensured his prosperity. The Government displays paternal concern for the collective farmers. There are now 100 machine-and-tractor stations in the countryside with a big park of machines, including self-propelled harvester combines, and 16 experimental selection stations with branches. Many agricultural schools and courses have been opened in the republic for the benefit of the peasants. The scientists of the Academy of Sciences of the Latvian SSR and of the Academy of Agriculture frequently arrange sessions on the collective farms and assist their members in furthering the progress of the farms.

It should be noted that the Academy of Sciences of the Latvian SSR with its 16 scientific research institutes was founded only in the postwar period. It has accomplished a tremendous scope of work in this short period. With the assistance of

the scientists of the Academy the young Latvian collective farms attained truly remarkable results. There are at present several collective farms in the republic with incomes running into millions of rubles. The three-year plan for the development of productive livestock was considerably surpassed by the republic in 1949. It has become a matter of fact in Soviet Latvia for a collective farmer to receive three to five tons of grain and large quantities of other produce as payment in kind and 5,000 to 10,000 rubles in cash for workday* units earned on the collective farm.

Collective farming has brought not only prosperity but also culture to the Latvian peasant. Electricity is now available in 1,200 collective farms; universal compulsory seven-year schooling is in effect in the countryside, where houses of culture, public libraries and other institutions have been founded.

Culture and the arts flourish in Latvia in the sunshine of the Stalin Constitution. A cultural revolution has truly taken place in Latvia under Soviet Government. The number of secondary schools has increased by 50 per cent; 66 specialized secondary schools have been opened, and nearly 10,000 young men and women are attending the republic's nine schools of higher learning. About 90 newspapers and magazines are published in Latvia, and books in editions totaling 46,000,000 copies have been issued since the end of the war. A. Upit, V. Lacis, A. Sakse, J. Rokpelnis and other distinguished authors of Soviet Latvia have been honored with Stalin Prizes. The progress of amateur talent in literature and music has attained unprecedented proportions. Hundreds of thousands take part in the annual song festivals in Latvia.

The achievements of the Latvian people, to whom the Stalin Constitution brought genuine independence, freedom and democracy, represent graphic evidence of the great advantages of the Soviet system and of the wise Lenin-Stalin national policy.

* The workday is a unit of work on collective farms, not an actual working day.

The Village Soviet is the Organizer Of the People's Activities

By Sergei Danilin

WE were traveling over the boundless steppe of Kazakhstan. It had just stopped raining, and the steppe grass glittered and overflowed with myriads of scintillating drops.

The broad, even road brought us to the village of Peschanskoye which stretches along the bank of a small river. Towering in the center of the village was a stone building of fine architecture crowned by the red flag fluttering in the breeze. This was the Peschanskoye Village Soviet known in Kazakhstan for having initiated socialist competition in the mountain-village and village Soviets of the republic in honor of the 30th anniversary of the Kazakh Soviet Socialist Republic, and for having won the challenge banner for the best organization of village improvement.

In the office of the village Soviet we were received by Deputy, Hero of Socialist Labor Abdulkairov, a tall, well-built, affable Kazakh of 50. He gave us a good account of the affairs of the Soviet.

"There are two large enterprises on the territory of the Peschanskoye village Soviet," said Abdulkairov, "the Novy Putj Collective Farm—the largest in the district, which has a sown area of more than 11,000 acres and five pedigreed stock-raising farms—and a cattle-breeding state farm. On the basis of the Constitution of the USSR, by universal, equal, direct, and secret ballot the population of Peschanskoye elected to the village Soviet 25 deputies, among whom are the Stakhanovite worker Perlov of the state farm, the tractor driver Yelgin, the collective farm agronomist Svetlichny, the housewife Bakhti Ospanova, the head of the village club Romanov, and other respected people of the village. Hero of the Great Patriotic War

THE LOCAL ORGANS OF STATE POWER

Article 94

The organs of state power in territories, regions, autonomous regions, areas, districts, cities and rural localities (stanitsas, villages, hamlets, kishlaks, auls) are the Soviets of Working People's Deputies.

Article 95

The Soviets of Working People's Deputies of territories, regions, autonomous regions, areas, districts, cities and rural localities (stanitsas, villages, hamlets, kishlaks, auls) are elected by the working people of the respective territories, regions, autonomous regions, areas, districts, cities or rural localities for a term of two years.

Article 96

The basis of representation for Soviets of Working People's Deputies is determined by the Constitutions of the Union Republics.

Article 97

The Soviets of Working People's Deputies direct the work of the organs of administration subordinate to them, ensure the maintenance of public order, the observance of the laws and the protection of the rights of citizens, direct local economic and cultural affairs and draw up the local budgets.

—From the Constitution of the USSR.

Alexander Shcheglov, who is a noted experimenter-selectionist in the region, was unanimously elected chairman at a session of the village Soviet.

The electors placed important tasks before their village Soviet.

"In the first place it is necessary to fulfill the Stalin plan for transforming the dry steppe: to set up forest shelter-belts, build ponds and reservoirs, practice grass-and-crop rotation, and introduce high-yielding Michurin varieties of agricultural crops," wrote the electors—members of the Novy Putj Collective Farm in their instructions to the deputies of the Soviet.

The state farm workers, the intel-

lectuals and young people of the village gave many instructions to the Soviet. And the Soviet justified the trust placed in it by the electors. The fulfillment of the electors' instructions forms the basis of all its work.

The plan for transforming the steppe was discussed at the village Soviet session attended by specialists in organization of land exploitation, silviculturists, workers in the machine-and-tractor station, soil reclamation specialists, collective farmers, and workers. The deputies and active representatives of the population took a most energetic part in the discussion, expressed valuable ideas, and introduced many additions to the

pian. For example, Aliakpar Koshkumbayev, a 70-year-old Kazakh collective farmer, suggested establishing a tree nursery in Peschanskoye and starting a mass collection of seeds of trees and shrubs, fruit trees, and industrial plants in order to plant a forest shelter-belt more rapidly. Ivan Kuznetsov, a specialist in soil reclamation, expressed the desire to attract the population to the matter of constructing an irrigation system. These and other proposals made by representatives of the population were included in the general plan for transforming nature in the village confirmed by the session.

The decisions of the session were brought to the attention of every inhabitant of the village. And the working people heartily responded to them. On the call of the Soviet, more than 1,500 collective farmers, workers, employees in rural establishments, housewives, and school children trekked to the woods to gather oak, maple, elm, birch, and acacia seeds. Tractor teams of the machine-and-tractor station launched a socialist competition drive for excellent preparation of the soil where the shelter-belts are to be planted. An example of selfless work here was shown by the team headed by Deputy Yelgin.

The method of the fullest participation of the people in construction was applied in the fulfillment of other decisions of the session of the local Soviet, as well. Nearly 2,000 people took part in building ponds and reservoirs alone, and this helped to provide water for the melon and vegetable fields, for the orchards and berry patches of the Novy Putj Collective Farm.

The one-time dry steppe has in Soviet times been converted into fertile territory. The green forest belts and chain of reservoirs built by damming the ravines forever shield the steppe from the terrible onslaughts of dry winds and safeguard it from the effects of drought. In the transformed steppe the yield of agricultural crops rose sharply: whereas formerly the individual peasant farmers reaped not more than seven to eight centners*

of wheat per hectare†, the usual harvest on the collective farm fields became 25 centners and on the best sections—from 30 to 40 centners per hectare.

The village Soviet draws the creative initiative of the working masses of the population into all other public activity. Thus, the village Soviet resolved to build an electric power station in Peschanskoye, and this important question was discussed at general meetings of the Novy Putj Collective Farm, by the workers of the state farm, the employees and intelligentsia of the village. During the discussion it became clear that it would be more expedient to build a powerful inter-collective farm hydroelectric station, and for several collective farms to pool their funds and man power.

To carry out the instructions of the electors the Peschanskoye village Soviet requested the collective farms of the neighboring village Soviets to join together in the construction of the hydroelectric station on equal terms, and the collective farms supported this useful proposal. The six collective farms joining in the construction of the station provided transport, man power, and money.

As a result of this friendly combined work, a hydroelectric station was erected on the Peschanskoye River. It supplies the collective farms with all the electric power they require. All the most arduous processes of labor are done by electric power: threshing and winnowing of grain, delivering water to the farms, milking the cows, shearing the sheep. Electric power drives the lathes in the collective farm workshops and operates the flour mills, the brick yard, and other auxiliary enterprises. The dwelling houses and all public buildings of Peschanskoye began to sparkle with electric light.

After the hydroelectric station had been put into operation, a radio-relay center and a permanent sound-equipped motion picture theater were built. The inhabitants of the village listen to the radio every day and see the new films.

Socialist democracy has sunk its

roots deeply into all the daily work of the village Soviet. In order to draw the population into the management of economic and cultural construction in the village, the village Soviet is sponsoring permanent commissions: agricultural, cultural-and-living conditions, road-and-transport, and others. Each commission is headed by a deputy; specialists, collective farmers, workers, and employees form the active body of the commissions.

Villagers active on the commissions help the Soviet in all its practical work. For example, on the initiative of the road-and-transport commission a paved road was laid from the threshing floors in the field to the elevator to accelerate the transportation of grain from the threshing place. On the suggestion of collective farmer Perunov, a member of the agricultural commission, the Soviet organized trading on field camps to satisfy the varied requirements of the collective farmers.

The cultural-and-living conditions commission works untiringly to raise the cultural level of the collective farmers. With the aid of energetic individuals, a splendid library with 2,500 books and three mobile libraries to serve the cattle breeders on seasonal pastures were organized. The head of this commission, Deputy Romanov, formed a dramatic circle and an amateur orchestra which frequently perform on the stage of the village club and over the radio.

The Soviet's active workers are to be found in all the main sectors: at the electric power stations, in schools, on the farms, in the departments of the state farm, in the trading enterprises, and in the other establishments of the village. This helps the Soviet to effectively direct the many-sided life of Peschanskoye. The activities of the village Soviet are directed toward one noble aim: to make the life of the working people increasingly better and more beautiful. And the Soviet, enlisting the practical abilities of the population itself, is successfully achieving this. The village of Peschanskoye has become one of the best-planned, flourishing, and cultured spots in socialist Kazakhstan.

* 1 centner = 220.46 pounds.

† 1 hectare = 2.471 acres.



OFF SHORE OIL RIGS AT BAKU. The Baku oil field juts out far under the Caspian Sea. These derricks are located in Ilyich Bay.

What the Stalin Constitution Has Given Me

By Aslan Aliev
A Young Oil Worker

AMONG my books I have a small volume bound in leather and inscribed in gold: *Constitution (Fundamental Law) of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics*. This is the most precious of all the books I know. Returning to it and re-reading over and over again the fundamental law of my country, I recall the great Stalin's wise utterance to the effect that our Constitution embodies that which the best minds of mankind have dreamed of for ages and which the Soviet people have gained and consolidated. Every word of the Soviet Constitution, which the people have named the Stalin Constitution, is a great truth about the Soviet land, about the life of the Soviet people and each one of us.

What has the Stalin Constitution given me, a Baku oil worker, a son of the Azerbaijan people?

Everything: life, a comfortable home, joyful work, prosperity and culture—I owe all this to the Soviet power, to the great Stalin Constitution.

I say the Stalin Constitution has given me life. This is no mere figure of speech. It is a plain matter of fact. I live because I was born under the Soviet regime. I never saw the old life, but my father has preserved an old photograph showing a dugout. It can scarcely be discerned from its surrounding gray, desolate steppe. This was the "home" of my father, a fisherman in the village of Djorat, near Baku. There were eight children in our family, of whom only two, the youngest, survived: my sister and I who were born after the establishment of our workers' government. The others died in childhood from want, hunger, and disease. Such was the fate not only of our family but also of tens of thousands of other common-folk Azerbaijanians, who under the rule of the tsar and the capitalists were doomed to extinction. The Soviet power has saved what is most precious—the lives of millions of children; it saved my people from dying out.

The Stalin Constitution provides for the equality of the Azerbaijan people with all the other peoples of the Soviet land. And we are daily enjoying the blessings of equality and friendship among the Soviet peoples. Representatives of the Azerbaijan people, whom I, too, elected, sit on the highest councils of the Soviet State.

I exercise to the full the rights guaranteed me as a Soviet citizen by our Constitution. For eight years now I have been working at the Andreyev Oil Refinery in Baku. I came here to work straight from school during our Great Patriotic War against the German fascists, together with many other youths and girls to replace our fathers and older brothers who went to the front. Having begun as assistant refining installation operator, I gradually mastered my trade and am now, at the age of 27, a team leader in charge of installation.

No one contests my sacred right to work. Like millions of my contemporaries, I am not haunted by the fear of unemployment. I know that my plant is like my own home, from which I shall never be displaced.

Work for us, Soviet people, is not only an honorable civic right but a matter of glory and heroism. Like the overwhelming majority of Soviet people, I strive to work ever better and more productively, for our work is the foundation of the prosperity and might of the Soviet land, the bulwark of peace throughout the world. Our every production achievement is like another brick in the edifice of the communist society which we are erecting in our country.

This year, the small team of oil workers I head, having declared that we are working in honor of peace, has produced 36 trainloads of oil products above target earning us the title of Best Stakhanovite Team of our refinery. We are proud of this title, for it has been won in persistent, joyful labor.

An important part in our achievements is played by the improvement proposals we submit to the management and quickly put into effect. I, too, proposed a number of such improvements. They yielded our refinery a profit of more than 1,000,000 rubles and a great saving of fuel, while at the same time increasing the efficiency of our installation.

When I went to work during the war, I was compelled to interrupt my

education. But when the war ended I made up my mind to resume my studies. Yet I did not feel like quitting work. Here, too, our State, which guarantees my right to an education, has come to my assistance as it does to many other oilmen. Combining work and study, I am taking a correspondence course at the Industrial Institute and in a year and one-half will get my engineer's diploma. More than that, I am shortly to go to Moscow to attend advanced training courses at the Ministry of the Oil Industry. I should add that while tuition there will be free and all my expenses will be covered by the Ministry, I will continue to draw my wages in full at my place of work during my entire period of study. My fiancée, who also comes from a worker's family, is attending medical college in Leningrad.

The right to an education recorded in our Constitution is widely exercised by all my comrades. Every member of my team is studying; some at evening high school, some at special courses, some in college. In fact, most workers of our refinery are studying, young as well as old. This insatiable quest for knowledge is a new trait of Soviet men and women, workers and peasants, the entire Soviet people. The right to education for all, guaranteed by the Constitution of the USSR, is graphically illustrated by our refinery. Eighty per cent of all our specialists, engineers, and technicians come from the fam-

ilies of ordinary workers.

The Stalin Constitution also guarantees all working people the right to leisure. Exercising this right, I spend my annual fully-paid month's vacation, established by law, at our country's best health resorts where splendid sanatoriums and rest homes have been erected for the working people. For my vacation last year, I went to the Orjonikidze Sanatorium in Kislovodsk. This year the management paid in full for my accommodations at a sanatorium in Sochi. I spent a whole month on the Black Sea coast, in beautiful subtropical surroundings, and had an excellent rest. Hundreds of our refinery's personnel, workers and engineers, have spent their vacations in a similar manner.

I fully and freely exercise my broad political rights granted by our Constitution to all Soviet citizens. I am a member of our Oil Workers Union and also of the Young Communist League. I freely and unrestrainedly take part in the election of Soviet state bodies and vote for those who I feel confident will be worthy candidates, true servants of the people.

The entire life of the Soviet man, joyful and ever improving, sparkles under the nurturing rays of the Stalin Constitution of the USSR. For this life we, the Soviet people, are full of deep love and gratitude to the creator of the Soviet Constitution, the great leader of the working people, Joseph Stalin.



BAKU IS A PROSPEROUS CITY. A view of Kirov Avenue in Baku, capital of the Azerbaijan Soviet Socialist Republic.



BAKU OIL WORKERS' NEW REST HOME. On the coast of Bilyga, it housed 700 oil workers in the first half of 1950.



ADDRESSING HER ELECTORS. Alla Tarasova, People's Artist of the USSR, speaks at an election rally as a candidate for the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.



PLAYING ROLE IN MOSCOW. Alla Tarasova as Kruchinina in "Guilty Though Guiltless" on the stage of the famous Moscow Art Theater.

A Deputy to the Supreme Soviet Is a Servant of the People

By Vera Golubeva

IN the session hall of the Grand Kremlin Palace during the last session of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR one could have seen among the deputies from Moscow a fair-haired woman wearing five gold medals of the Stalin Prize winner. And though this was the first time Alla Tarasova was taking part in the work of the supreme organ of power, she had already demonstrated, by deeds, her sterling qualities as a servant of the people to wide circles of her constituents . . .

Men and women constituents, some well on in years and others still quite young, have gathered in Deputy Alla Tarasova's reception office, which is situated in the premises of the Executive Committee of the Sverdlovsk District Soviet of Working People's Deputies, Moscow. The majority of them know the outstanding Soviet actress for her splendid portrayal of Russian women on the stage of the famous Moscow Art Theater and in motion pictures. How many times have Muscovites, carried away by Alla Tarasova's sparkling talent, ardently applauded her at the Art Theater, in the capital's major concert halls, and

at performances for servicemen at the fronts in the Patriotic War!

Now, however, Muscovites who honored their beloved People's Artist of the USSR, the daughter of a Kiev physician, by electing her to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR have come to consult her about matters of a purely everyday nature—to seek her comradely counsel and friendly support.

Deputy Tarasova receives her constituents on hours when she is not engaged at the theater. After first studying the requests they have submitted, she is ready to see her visitors. The first to step into the room is P. I. Gorelov, senior auditor at the Metro Construction Organization. This veteran railwayman has come to register a complaint against the laxity of an official of the Ministry of Railways who has pigeonholed his application for a personal pension.* Deputy Tarasova looks into the matter in

* A personal pension is a special pension, higher than the regular pension granted as a matter of course to all who are eligible. The personal pension is awarded for special noteworthy services.

detail and then reassures her elderly visitor.

"Don't worry, Comrade Gorelov," she says in her warm, sincere voice. "Everything will be all right. You undoubtedly have a right to a personal pension."

The railwayman departs satisfied; he knows his application will be put through and that the bureaucratic official will be reprimanded.

Alla Tarasova works earnestly and persistently for constructive solutions of the matters brought before her by her constituents.

There was the time, for example, when the tenants of one of the apartment houses in her constituency came to her with the following case: before the war they had their own kindergarten right in the same building, but when hostilities broke out the children were evacuated to the interior of the country and the kindergarten premises were taken over as an office. The tenants requested that the premises be reverted back to their original use, since they were better suited for the care of children than for office work. Deputy Tarasova vis-



MAIL FROM HER CONSTITUENTS. The noted actress receives many letters from her constituents in her duties as a Deputy to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

ed the house, inspected the disputed premises, and, ascertaining that the tenants' request was indeed rational and justified, she was instrumental in having the office move out.

In her first four months as deputy, Alla Tarasova received more than 100 persons and looked into sheaves of applications. Scores of replies were received from the numerous organizations which she contacted in connection with these applications. As a result, some constituents were granted new living quarters, renovations were carried out free of charge in the apartments of several others, dozens of children were placed in kindergartens, and some of the constituents were given free sanatorium accommodations.

"I have occasion to meet all kinds of constituents, men and women from all walks of life," Alla Tarasova says. "And each time I am amazed how our people, even the most modest and unobtrusive, approach matters from the broad standpoint of the interests of the community and the State as a whole. Many things occupy their minds: how to bring about further improvements in the schools; how to improve utility services in homes; how to expand the network of tailoring and other service establishments, open additional food stores and barber shops in buildings now under construction, and so on.

"What about the sessions? What is discussed at the Supreme Soviet sessions, where the men and women empowered by the people assemble?

"I absolutely never hear about military needs or military preparations of any kind. On the other hand, how wholeheartedly are such questions discussed as housing construction, appropriations for the erection of new factories, mechanizing mines, irrigating arid lands, putting new crop areas under cultivation, manufacturing tractors and harvester combines, and erecting new school and university buildings."



WITH YOUNG ACTRESSES. Deputy Tarasova is shown with E. Mardyukova (right) and L. Shagalova who played leads in the film "The Young Guard."

Deputy Alla Tarasova receives a large amount of mail. Her assistant shows some of it: here are letters not only from Moscow but from Leningrad, Minsk, Belaya Tserkov, Simferopol, Krasnoyarsk, Magnitogorsk. An especially large number of letters come from actors and actresses who seek her advice on stage problems.

Soviet men and women of all ages and occupations write to the famous actress, who is now also a deputy, to share their thoughts and aspirations, to tell about their needs, to seek aid and advice.

"It is not about war but about peace that the authors of the letters addressed to me are thinking," Alla Tarasova says. "They are thinking about their homeland's radiant future, about the education of their children, about building a secure, pleasant, and comfortable life. A mother who lost four sons and her husband in the war writes to ask about the procedure for adopting an orphan girl; a disabled veteran of the Patriotic War is concerned with improving the quality of the output of a boot and shoe factory; an experimenting gardener proposes an original method of reviving the orchards ruined by the fascist vandals.

"My constituents unanimously signed the Stockholm Appeal, and there are no supporters of war among them! I am confident that there are none either among the millions of Soviet citizens of all nationalities."

The Lenin-Stalin National Policy Has Led The Kirghiz People to Happiness

By Kulipa Konduchalova

Vice-Chairman of Supreme Soviet of the Kirghiz Soviet Socialist Republic

THE plight of the Kirghiz people was incredibly hard under tsarism. They suffered the brutal dual oppression of the tsarist colonialists and the local national bourgeoisie. The best lands were taken away by the colonialists. The Kirghiz people had no statehood of their own. They languished in poverty and ignorance and were dying out. Their position was especially tragic after the uprising in 1916 which was crushed by the tsarist troops. At that time hundreds of Kirghiz settlements were blotted out, and thousands of Kirghiz families had to flee their native land to escape savage repressions.

The Great October Socialist Revolution, the Lenin-Stalin national policy of the Soviet State not only have saved the Kirghiz people from extinction but have made possible their economic and cultural progress and happiness. Thanks to the Soviet system the Kirghiz people have acquired their own statehood. The consolidation of the Soviet system, the development of a national core of intellectuals from among the Kirghiz, the advance of the industry, agriculture, and culture of the Kirghiz people—these have all created the prerequisites for forming the Kirghiz Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic in 1926, and in 1936 Kirghizia became an equal member of the fraternal family of Union Republics in the land of Soviets.

The Kirghiz Soviet Socialist Republic is an independent, sovereign state. It has its own constitution, organs of legislative power, the Supreme Soviet, executive power, the Council of Ministers, and an extensive network of regional and rural Soviets of Working People's Deputies. The relations of the Kirghiz people with all the other peoples of the USSR



KIRGHIZIA CARRIES OUT VAST IRRIGATION PROJECTS. Yusupov Aly, center, Minister of Water Economy of the Kirghiz SSR, inspects one of the irrigation projects.

are based on mutual assistance, fraternity, and inviolable friendship.

In Soviet times the Kirghiz people, in close co-operation with the other peoples of the USSR, with the fraternal help of the great Russian people, have made tremendous progress in the development of industry, agriculture, and culture of their republic. The living standard of the people has grown markedly and continues to improve from year to year.

Prior to the Revolution Kirghizia did not have its own industry. There were only two semi-handicraft tanneries, one creamery, and several handicraft workshops with exceedingly primitive equipment. In Soviet times mining, coal, and oil industries have been developed, five large sugar refineries were erected and machine-building, textile, light, and food industry enterprises have arisen. Industrial output increased from 5,400,000 rubles in 1913 to 281,500,000 rubles in 1940,

The number of industrial workers grows from year to year. While in 1926 Kirghizia had a total of 1,600 workers, now their number exceeds 60,000, with the Kirghiz workers comprising a substantial proportion. Yesterday's nomad herdsmen are becoming highly skilled miners and Stakhanovite metal workers. The material position of the Kirghiz working class is improving constantly: in the postwar years alone the average wage of Kirghiz workers increased 107.1 per cent compared with the prewar year 1940, and in the leading trades the workers' wages increased by 122.2 per cent.

The republic's agriculture registered far-reaching achievements. Formerly Kirghizia was a land of nomad stock raising. Now it grows grain and cotton, sugar beet and tobacco, bast fiber and essential oil crops. The Kirghiz peasants are united in collective farms. Tractors, combines and other farm machines are extensively

used in agricultural production. Collective work, extensive mechanization, the use of fertilizers, and the application of the achievements of agrobiological science all enable the tillers of our fields to raise the fertility of the soil from year to year and to obtain ever larger and more stable yields of grain and industrial crops. Grain yields of 180 to 200 poods* per hectare† are not rare in present-day Kirghizia.

Livestock raising methods have changed in the republic. Meadow pasturing has replaced the unproductive and uncertain nomad husbandry, with the result that herds have increased and breeds improved.

Because of the successful development of industry and agriculture the material and cultural standards of the Kirghiz people are rising. The Kirghiz moved from dark and smoke-filled felt tents to improved bright homes, lighted by electricity, with running water and other conveniences. Hundreds of improved collective farm settlements have appeared in the republic. Schools, clubs, medical institutions, the radio, newspapers, magazines, and books have become part and parcel of the life of the Kirghiz people.

* One pood = 36.113 pounds.

† One hectare = 2.471 acres.

Today Kirghizia has no illiterates. All children study in one of the 1,650 elementary, seven-year, and secondary schools. Working and rural youth is given every opportunity to study in evening schools. Ten institutes and 34 secondary specialized educational establishments train experts for all fields. All of them, upon graduation, immediately receive work in their field; the Kirghiz people do not know the meaning of unemployment.

The development of a Kirghiz intelligentsia made possible the organization of scientific research on a large scale. Kirghizia now has 34 scientific research institutes, and the Kirghiz branch of the USSR Academy of Sciences, set up in 1943, during the thick of the Great Patriotic War, is working fruitfully.

A large chain of cultural and educational institutions has been set up in the republic: 1,220 clubs, 577 libraries, and about 300 regular motion picture theaters. There are 12 theaters in the capital and regional centers, one of the most popular being the Kirghiz State Opera and Ballet Theater, with large opera and choreographic casts, which has been awarded the Order of Lenin. Kirghiz writers and composers have produced a number of original operas—*Kyz-Zhibek*, *Manas*, *Aichurek*, and others.

Drama theaters stage plays by Kirghiz authors, the immortal works of Shakespeare and Schiller, Russian classics, and modern Soviet and foreign playwrights.

The state publishing house set up in Kirghizia issues in the Kirghiz and Russian languages hundreds of titles—the works of the classics of Marxist-Leninist theory by Marx, Engels, Lenin, and Stalin; and the works of Kirghiz and Russian authors. In addition to magazines and journals dedicated to problems of literature and art, there are 5 republic-wide, 10 regional, and 68 district newspapers published in Kirghizia.

Prior to the Revolution there were only three physicians in Kirghizia who mainly catered to the families of tsarist officials. The mass of the population had recourse only to tribal medicine men. At present more than 13,000 physicians and other medical personnel are working in the republic which has 122 specialized hospitals, 17 maternity homes, and 11 health resorts and sanatoriums. Annually the Kirghiz medical institute in Frunze graduates new contingents of specialists who render medical care to the population.

The Soviet State has brought the Kirghiz women freedom and equality. Women of Kirghizia are active participants in communist construction. Tens and hundreds of women in the republic study in higher educational institutions; they occupy high political, administrative, and economic posts. Kirghiz women play an outstanding part in the development of the republic's industry, agriculture, and culture.

The Great October Socialist Revolution opened to the Kirghiz people the road to freedom and prosperity. The Kirghiz statehood, economy, culture and the well-being of the Kirghiz people are constantly advancing under the beneficial influence of the Constitution of the USSR. Today socialist Kirghizia offers a vivid example of the triumph of the Lenin-Stalin national policy, the policy of fraternity and inviolable friendship of the peoples of the USSR.



MECHANIZED AGRICULTURE. Combines and other machines work the fields of the Kirghiz Republic. Bumper crops are reaped each year.

In the Friendly Family of Socialist Nations Armenia is an Equal Among Equals

By M. Papyan

Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian Soviet Socialist Republic

THIRTY years have passed since the Armenian people, under the leadership of the Communist Party and with the fraternal support of the other liberated peoples of Russia, primarily of the great Russian people, discarded the sanguinary yoke of the dashnaks, the agents of international imperialism, and established a Soviet government.

The Great October Socialist Revolution opened before the Armenian people the road to genuine freedom and independence. Developing and prospering under the Constitution of the USSR, the economy and culture of the Armenian people have attained unprecedented progress. Soviet Armenia has built up highly developed industries and an advanced agriculture.

Oppressed by tsarism and by the national bourgeoisie and landlords, prerevolutionary Armenia had hardly any national industry. In Soviet years, the working people of Armenia built up a socialist industry equipped with the latest technique. The republic has developed entirely new branches of industry: power production, chemical, machinery, non-ferrous metals and others. Colossal industrial enterprises were built in Leninakan, Kirovakan, Kafan, and Allaverdy; electrification has made tremendous headway in the republic.

By 1947, industry in the Armenian SSR had already surpassed the prewar level of production, and in 1950 its gross industrial output was 160 per cent of the 1940 volume. Capital investments in socialist industry are growing steadily. Large-scale industrial construction is under way, and new enterprises are being put into commission one after another. About 50 big industrial enterprises have been put into operation in the republic under the postwar Five-Year Plan alone.

In Soviet Armenia, and this is true of all the Socialist Republics thriving under the Constitution of the USSR, labor has become a matter of honor, glory, valor, and heroism. All the workers of Armenia take part in the socialist emulation movement for the fulfillment and overfulfillment of production plans; every worker labors selflessly and with a will, eager to make his contribution to the great cause of communist construction. The advanced representatives of industry—workers, engineers, and technicians, the innovators in production—are constantly improving technology, working for the fullest possible utilization of production capacities, for lowering the cost and improving the quality of production. Everybody in Armenia knows the glorious names of the Yerevan lathe operator Tigran Tumikyan, the locomotive engineer Garegin



AGRICULTURAL INSTITUTE. Students in the laboratory of the institute in Yerevan, Armenia.

Abadzhyan, the weaver Sharoyan, and many other distinguished men and women of socialist industry who are systematically surpassing production plans and whose example inspires the entire working class of Armenia to

heroic labor for the benefit of the people.

Remarkable progress has also been made in the agriculture of Soviet Armenia. The appearance of the Armenian village has changed as a result of the victories of the collective farm system. The cultivated area has been expanded, the crop yields have increased, and the commonly-owned herds have grown. The economic progress of the collective farms has brought about a substantial rise in the living and cultural standards of the collective farm peasantry.

The working peasants owe their happiness and prosperity exclusively to the Soviet socialist system and to collective farming. The cultivated area of Soviet Armenia has increased in 1950 to 489,600 hectares,* which is 592 per cent of the 1919 area. The vast and constantly growing irrigation system played an exceptional part in promoting the development of agriculture in Armenia. The irrigated plantations, which in 1913 covered 97,000 hectares and which diminished under dashnak rule in 1920 to 60,000 hectares, were expanded to 216,000 hectares in 1950.

With the co-operation of the collective farmers the Soviet Government built for their use more than 50 irrigation canals, noteworthy among which are the Stalin, Lenin, Mikoyan, and Sardarabat Canals.

Much attention has been devoted by the Soviet Government to the mechanization of agriculture, and there are at present 46 machine-and-tractor stations, 5 machine-and-tractor repair shops, and several machine plants servicing agriculture in the republic. Electrification is being constantly extended in the Armenian countryside. Electricity is already available to more

* 1 hectare=2.471 acres.



TIRE FACTORY IN YEREVAN. Armenia has modern factories and a new, highly developed economy.



COTTON COMBINE. Armenian collective farms are provided with the best Soviet machines and equipment.

than 62.2 per cent of the collective farms in the republic, and the construction under way at present will make it available to all the farms.

Proper methods of farming, the application of advanced Soviet agricultural science, extended use of crop rotation, mechanization, and other measures have led to a considerable increase in the crop yields. Whereas in pre-Soviet Armenia the average grain yield did not exceed 0.49 tons per hectare, in 1949 it reached 1.08 tons per hectare, some collective farms, brigades and groups garnering as much as 3.8 to 4 tons of grain per hectare.

More than 100 distinguished agriculturists of Armenia have been honored with the proud title of Hero of Socialist Labor, and several thousand men and women received government decorations for outstanding achievements in boosting the grain and other crop yields.

Noteworthy success has been achieved in the development of collective farm livestock raising. As compared with 1919, Armenia has increased the herds of dairy cattle by 75 per cent, the flocks of sheep and goats by 260 per cent and the number of horses by 60 per cent.

Considerable attention is being devoted to sericulture, one of the principal branches of agriculture in the republic. Sericulture is thriving in more than 21 districts of the republic. Much attention is also devoted to the cultivation of subtropical crops which is highly instrumental in fur-

thering the development of the food industry.

Under the Soviet form of government the Armenians have attained great progress in culture. Public education has been receiving special attention ever since the establishment of the republic, and it now has a wide network of schools and cultural institutions. In the 1950-51 academic year, 301,795 pupils attend the 1,160 schools of Soviet Armenia, whereas before the Revolution there were only 166 schools with an attendance of 18,600. Universal ten-year schooling has been put into effect in the cities, and compulsory seven-year schooling in the villages. Much has been done in Soviet Armenia to provide textbooks, laboratories, and premises for the schools, as well as permanent staffs of skilled teachers.

There was not a single institution of higher learning in pre-Soviet Armenia, whereas today the Armenian SSR has 14 institutes and 44 technical and other specialized schools with an enrollment of about 25,000. Every year these schools and institutes supply large numbers of skilled specialists for the national economy. According to data available on January 1, 1950, the republic had 62 scientific research institutions with a staff of approximately 1,000 scientific workers.

Illiteracy has been completely banished from Soviet Armenia. The large chain of motion picture houses, theaters, houses of culture, clubs, and other cultural centers plays an important part in furthering the cul-

tural advancement of the working people. Nearly all the villages have motion picture theaters, libraries, and clubs.

Science and the arts are making unparalleled progress in Soviet Armenia. Extensive research is conducted by the scientific institutions of the republic under the guidance of the Academy of Sciences of the Armenian SSR which places science at the service of the national economy. Armed with advanced Soviet knowledge, the scientists of Armenia are actively helping to promote the rapid development of the national economy.

The writers, artists, art scholars, and sculptors mirror in their works the valiant labor of the people of the Stalin era and do their utmost to advance the communist education of the Soviet people.

Large-scale municipal improvements help to enhance the appearance of the cities, district centers, and villages of Soviet Armenia. Yerevan, the capital of Soviet Armenia, as well as Leninakan, Kirovakan and other cities have changed beyond recognition. Yerevan, where many tall brick buildings have been erected in Soviet years and the streets and squares asphalted and adorned with trees, has developed into the largest industrial and cultural center of Soviet Armenia.

The 30th anniversary of their free republic finds the Armenian people laboring with zealous enthusiasm, firmly convinced in the complete victory of communism in the land of Soviets.

Election of Local Soviets In the Soviet Union

By K. Nefedov

ELECTIONS to the local Soviets of Working People's Deputies will be held in the Soviet Union this month, on December 17 and 24. The elections to the local Soviets as well as to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR are a major political event in the life of the Soviet State. They constitute a general review, during which the entire people check up and appraise the results of their struggle and work, and analyze the activities of the government of each republic and the local organs of power.

The strength of the Soviet Union is increasing each day, and the well-being of its citizens is steadily improving. The Soviet people clearly see their path toward a bright future—toward communism—and are working selflessly to achieve this aim. The preparations for the elections to the local Soviets of Working People's Deputies are being conducted in an atmosphere of tremendous political and labor enthusiasm with which the entire Soviet people is imbued.

The Soviets are the greatest gain of the October Socialist Revolution, the gain of the working class. Born of the revolutionary initiative of the masses, the Soviets have become an invincible weapon in their hands. On the advantages of Soviet power as the state form of the dictatorship of the proletariat, the leader and teacher of the Soviet people Joseph Vissarionovich Stalin wrote:

"Wherein lies the strength of the Soviets as compared with the old forms of organization?

"In that the Soviets are the most *all-embracing* mass organizations of the proletariat, for they and they alone embrace all workers without exception.

"In that the Soviets are the *only* mass organizations which embrace all the

oppressed and exploited, workers and peasants, soldiers and sailors, and in which the vanguard of the masses, the proletariat, can, for this reason, most easily and most completely exercise its political leadership of the mass struggle.

"In that the Soviets are the *most powerful organs* of the revolutionary struggle of the masses, of the political actions of the masses, of the insurrection of the masses—organs capable of breaking the omnipotence of finance capital and of its political appendages.

"In that the Soviets are the *immediate organizations* of the masses themselves, i.e., they are the *most democratic* and therefore the most authoritative organizations of the masses, which facilitate to the utmost their participation in the work of building up the new state and in its administration, and which bring into full play the revolutionary energy, initiative and creative abilities of the masses in the struggle for the destruction of the old order, in the struggle for the new, proletarian order."

The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, says the Constitution of the USSR, is a socialist state of workers and peasants. The political foundation of the USSR is the Soviets of Working People's Deputies, which grew and became strong as a result of the overthrow of the power of the landlords and capitalists and the victory of the dictatorship of the proletariat. All power in the USSR belongs to the working people of town and country as represented by the Soviets of Working People's Deputies.

What are the local Soviets of Working People's Deputies to which the Soviet people attach such great significance?

The local Soviets of Working People's Deputies are the local organs of state power in territories, regions, areas, districts, cities and rural localities. Each one of the Soviets is a component part of the single Soviet state power. Local Soviets are elected by the working people for a term of two years.

The Constitution of the USSR vested the local Soviets with tremendous power. They direct the economic and cultural and political life on their territory, draw up the local budgets, and elect their executive organs, which are held accountable to the Soviets for all their activities. The local Soviets uphold the maintenance of public order on their territory, the observance of the laws and the protection of the rights of citizens. They establish their departments to direct the different branches of state administration, for example, departments of public education, health services, local industry, trade, culture, and social security. The Soviets of Working People's Deputies elect permanent commissions to render practical assistance in their work. Through these commissions the Soviets maintain close contact with the population, with the electors, and draw wide masses of the working people into state administration.

The Soviets are part and parcel of the working people. That is why the working people show such great concern for these organs of state power, that is why they display tremendous interest in the work of each of the Soviet bodies.

Elections to the local Soviets of Working People's Deputies are the biggest mass election campaign both for the number of deputies to be elected to the Soviets and for the

number of people taking part in the work of the election commissions. This can be seen from just one illustration: during the elections to the present local Soviets of the Russian Federation more than 766,500 deputies were elected and more than 3,600,000 persons took part in the activities of the election commissions.

The elections to the local Soviets, as well as to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, are being conducted on the basis of the most democratic electoral system in the world. The electoral law clearly expresses Soviet socialist democracy. The elections are conducted on the basis of universal, equal and direct suffrage by secret ballot. All citizens of the USSR who have reached the age of 18, irrespective of race or nationality, religion, education, residence, social origin, property status or past activities, have the right to vote in the election of deputies and to be elected, with the exception of insane persons and those who have been duly convicted by a court of law with sentences including loss of electoral rights. Women enjoy equal rights with men in all fields of activity. The Constitution of the country and the electoral law guarantee completely to the citizens of the Soviet State the exercising of these political rights. This constitutes the basic feature of Soviet democracy.

Full and consistent democracy of the Soviet society has been made possible as a result of the victory of socialism in the Soviet land. In the Soviet Union public, socialist ownership of the instruments and means of production has been established as a firm basis of the new, socialist system in all branches of the national economy. Exploiting classes and the exploitation of man by man have been abolished for all time. In the socialist society economic crises, poverty, and unemployment are gone forever. All conditions have been created for a prosperous and cultured life for all members of society.

A radical change has been brought about in the relationships of the peoples inhabiting the great Soviet Union.

The feeling of mutual distrust has disappeared, and a feeling of mutual friendship and real fraternal co-operation within the system of a single federated state have developed.

"As a result," pointed out J. V. Stalin, "we now have a fully formed multinational socialist state, which has stood all tests, and whose stability might well be envied by any national state in any part of the world."

Because in the Soviet land there are no exploiting classes and no one to bring pressure to bear upon the people and distort their will, the elections to the organs of state power are held in an atmosphere of co-operation among the workers, peasants, and intelligentsia, in an atmosphere of confidence and mutual friendship. For this reason the elections in the Soviet Union, both to the local Soviets and to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, are the only truly free and genuinely democratic elections in the world.

A striking example of the political activity and unity of the Soviet people, their great interest in strengthening the socialist social and state system, in the development of Soviet democracy — a democracy for all working people—is indicated by the elections to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR held last March. Of the 111,116,373 electors, 99.98 per cent — 111,090,010 persons—took part in the election of deputies to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

During election campaigns the Communist Party—the leading and guiding force of Soviet society—coalesces into a single bloc in close alliance with the non-Party workers, peasants and intellectuals, in a bloc with the trade-unions of the factory and office workers, with the Young Communist League and other organizations and societies of the working people.

The Communists and non-Party people jointly nominate and discuss candidates for deputies. Every non-Party candidate for deputy is also the candidate of the Communists, and every Communist candidate for deputy is also a candidate of the non-

Party people. Herein is expressed the unity and indivisibility of the Communist Party and the people. In the Soviet land the Communists and non-Party people are working for a common goal. That is why the bloc, the coalition of Communists and non-Party people, is here a natural and vital affair. The strength of this bloc is graphically shown by the example of the past elections to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. 110,788,377 electors—99.73 per cent of those who took part in the elections—cast their votes for the candidates of the bloc of Communists and non-Party people to the Soviet of the Union, and 110,782,000 electors, or 99.72 per cent, cast their votes for the bloc of Communist and non-Party candidates to the Soviet of Nationalities.

One of the important features of Soviet democracy, of the electoral law, is the fact that the deputies to the Soviets are strictly accountable to the electors. In the Soviet land the deputy is a servant of the people. He must follow the mandate laid down by the people. If a deputy lapses in his responsibilities to the people, the electors may recall him at any time and elect a new deputy in his place.

It is not property status, nor national origin, nor sex, nor official duties that determine the position of each citizen in Soviet socialist society, but his personal abilities and personal work.

The election campaign to the local Soviets of Working People's Deputies is being held in an atmosphere of patriotic enthusiasm of the working masses of town and countryside. Millions of Soviet people are intensifying their efforts in the struggle for the successful completion of the postwar Five-Year Plan, for the building of a communist society in their country. The forthcoming elections to the local Soviets of Working People's Deputies will serve as a new, powerful demonstration of the moral and political unity of the Soviet people, of their singleness of solidarity behind the Communist Party and their leader and teacher, Joseph Vissarionovich Stalin.

A. Y. Vyshinsky's Speech on The Question of Peace

The following speech was made by Foreign Minister A. Y. Vyshinsky, head of the delegation of the USSR, at the plenary meeting of the United Nations General Assembly on November 18, 1950:

WE are now about to discuss the question of the "elaboration of a 20-year program for achieving peace through the medium of the United Nations organization." The Soviet Union readily supports all measures, both within and also outside the framework of the United Nations organization, aimed at the preservation and consolidation of international peace and the security of the nations, provided these measures are truly directed toward achieving these aims.

From its inception the Soviet State has pursued an invariable and constant policy of peace and international co-operation. In pursuing this policy the Soviet Union takes as its starting point recognition of the possibility of the co-existence of two systems — the socialist system and the capitalist system. The possibility of the co-existence of these systems has been repeatedly asserted by the leaders of the Soviet people, V. I. Lenin and J. V. Stalin. The Soviet people stand resolutely for the peaceful co-existence of these two systems, being, like other peoples, interested in stable peace.

Pursuing the policy of peace, the Soviet Union demands that measures be adopted to ensure that the peoples have peace. The Soviet Government has pursued this policy since the first day of the Great October Socialist Revolution which marked the beginning of a new historical epoch. The foreign policy of the Soviet State is imbued with the idea of the struggle for peace, for the consolidation of international co-operation, both in relations with other states and also in international organizations in which the Soviet State takes part.

In accordance with this the Soviet Government has repeatedly submitted

its proposals on strengthening peace and security for examination by the United Nations organization. These proposals are well known to the delegates of the General Assembly.

Among them are: the proposal for the conclusion of international conventions on the unconditional prohibition of the atomic weapon and on the establishment of strict international control over the observance of this prohibition; the proposal for a reduction of armaments and armed forces; on measures against the propaganda and instigators of a new war; on the prohibition of the atomic weapon and a one-third reduction in armaments and armed forces of the five permanent members of the Security Council; on the conclusion among them of a pact to consolidate peace.

Some of these proposals, as is known, formed the basis for recommendations adopted by the General Assembly. At this session of the Assembly the Soviet Government submitted a draft *Declaration on Averting the Threat of a New War and on Consolidating Peace and Security of Nations*, and also a proposal on the definition of aggression, and certain other proposals which were directed toward that great aim — strengthening peace and ensuring the security of the nations.

Today, when in a number of countries the forces of aggression are raising their heads and taking practical steps toward unleashing a new war; when these forces are preparing aggressive measures with the use of the atomic weapon, which they would like to launch against the peaceful population of other countries; when direct aggression has already taken place in Korea against the Korean people, who are heroically fighting for their independence against foreign invasion — at such a time it is particularly important and necessary to elaborate a program for the achievement of lasting peace through the United Nations organization, which, as Generalissimo J. V. Stalin has pointed out, "is a serious instrument for the preservation of peace and international

security," in order to make use of every opportunity to stop aggression and to secure peaceful co-operation among states — great and small.

In the opinion of the delegation of the Soviet Union, the General Assembly should take into account the unbending will of the peoples for peace, of the peoples who have expressed their determination by hundreds of millions of signatures to the Stockholm Appeal to consolidate peace and avert the threat of a new war.

It is the profound conviction of the delegation of the USSR that the duty devolves on the General Assembly to adopt measures to stop the propaganda for a new war; to prohibit the atomic weapon, which is a weapon of aggression and mass extermination of people; and also to prohibit other means of mass extermination of people; to reduce the armaments and armed forces of the five great Powers by one-third in 1950-1951, with a view to the question of further reducing armed forces being raised for discussion at one of the early sessions of the General Assembly — as we proposed in our draft *Declaration*, which was unfortunately rejected by the General Assembly; and finally to conclude among the five Powers a pact to consolidate peace which would be capable of creating the assurance that all of them are striving toward this great aim and that in so doing a step forward will be taken on the road to strengthening international confidence.

Although the General Assembly rejected the proposals of the Soviet Union, and in particular the proposal to adopt a *Declaration on Averting the Threat of a New War and on Consolidating Peace and Security of Nations*, the Soviet Union will not cease in the future the struggle for the realization of these aims and will devote all its efforts in order that these aims be achieved as early as possible and as fully as possible.

The tasks indicated in the Soviet draft *Declaration* are not being removed from the agenda of the General Assembly.

and even less so when the question is before us of elaborating a long-term program which aims at securing peace among the nations.

We must state from the outset that such a program would be empty, deprived of any meaning and importance, if such tasks were ignored in it as the cessation of propaganda for a new war; as the unconditional prohibition of the atomic weapon and the establishment of effective international control over the observance of this prohibition, as the reduction of armaments, particularly the armaments of the great Powers; as the settlement of differences among the great Powers and the conclusion among them of a pact on the strengthening of peace. Without efforts being made directed toward solving these tasks, it is not possible to think seriously of elaborating any peace program at all through the medium of the United Nations organization.

In his speech yesterday the Secretary-General alleged, when speaking of aggression in Korea, that the aggression came from North Korea. He repeated what has several times been said here by the representatives of the Anglo-American bloc, throwing the blame for the military events that are taking place in Korea from the guilty party on to the innocent.

The Secretary-General's statement contradicts the true state of affairs. In the Political Committee and here at the General Assembly we have more than once submitted and expounded a whole series of documents and proof which confirm the fact of the American aggression in Korea. No one has attempted to refute these documents and no one could refute them.

Moreover, the accusers have even refused, in Committee No. 1, as well as at the General Assembly, to give a hearing to the representatives of the People's Democratic Government of North Korea, evidently fearing that the evidence of the representatives of the Korean people would serve as yet another proof of the mendacity of the statement about aggression from North Korea.

In this connection it is not without interest to mention that according to Associated Press reports from Seoul dated November 3, a considerable group of deputies of the National Assembly

of South Korea issued a petition in which the blame for the war and for the devastation caused to Korea is laid on the Syngman Rhee Government which, as is known, is the protégé of American ruling circles. It is becoming daily more obvious that those to be blamed for the war in Korea are the American monopolists.

The Korean events have strengthened the will of the peoples to avert further aggression, to preserve peace and security. The peace movement which we must support in every possible way because it corresponds to the basic interests of all peace-loving peoples, has been still further strengthened.

In putting forward its proposals for the strengthening of peace and international security, the Soviet Government has always expressed, and now expresses, readiness to examine every proposal directed toward the achievement of this same aim. The Soviet Government, therefore, adopts a positive attitude toward the proposal that the United Nations organization elaborate a 20-year program of peace. The Soviet Government agrees with the considerations expressed in the Memorandum that it is possible through the medium of the United Nations organization successfully to adopt measures for ending the so-called cold war and to promote the strengthening of peace.

There exist at the present time a number of important questions without the solution of which it is impossible to carry out any real program for the achievement of peace through the United Nations organization. Among them is the question of representation of China in the United Nations organization, the question of the unconditional prohibition of the atomic weapon and of international control, the question relating to the regulation and reduction of all types of arms and armed forces, on the periodic meetings of the Security Council, and a number of other questions of which I have already spoken. Let us see how the Memorandum puts these questions and how it proposes solving these questions.

The Soviet Government is in agreement with the statement contained in the Memorandum that it is impos-

sible to make any common progress in the matter of strengthening peace so long as the question of China's co-operation in the United Nations organization remains unsettled. The Soviet Government is prepared, as it has proved in practice during the whole of this session and previously, to support a number of proposals outlined in the Memorandum, such as the resumption of negotiations on the question of atomic energy on the basis of the directives adopted at the Fourth Session of the United Nations General Assembly, such as the conclusion of agreements relating to the regulation and reduction of armaments of all types, and so on and so forth.

But at the same time the Soviet delegation considers it necessary to point to a number of substantial shortcomings in the program which is outlined in the Memorandum. First of all it must be said that the Memorandum is of a one-sided character. For example, the important question is raised in the Memorandum of the calling of periodic meetings of the Security Council in accordance with Article 28 of the Charter. The periodic meetings of the Security Council, as the Memorandum points out, should be used for the general examination by persons of the highest levels of problems not resolved by the United Nations organization, particularly those problems on which there are serious differences among the permanent members of the Security Council, among the so-called great Powers.

The proposal for the convening of periodic meetings of the Council is based, as I have already said, on Article 28 of the Charter which envisages that at these meetings "each of its members may, if it so desires, be represented by a member of the government or by some other specially designated representative." But the Memorandum completely overlooks such an important question as that of the representation of China in the Security Council. The Soviet delegation considers this wrong. We support the proposal on the convening of periodic meetings of the Security Council. We know that in our efforts toward

achieving peace we should not neglect any opportunities provided by the Charter, and that efforts should be made to ensure a stable and lasting peace among the nations in order to avert the threat of a new war. The convening of periodic meetings of the Security Council would, we are deeply convinced, undoubtedly mean the activation of the work of the Council toward solving the tasks put before it by the Charter, according to which it is precisely the Security Council which bears the main responsibility for upholding peace.

The fact that the Memorandum overlooks such an important question as that of the representation of China in the Security Council shows that the authors of the Memorandum take the position of those governments which are not interested in achieving stable and lasting peace among the nations.

The fact that the Memorandum does not mention this question shows that the authors of the Memorandum lack the desire to ensure the first and most important condition for co-operation in the United Nations organization—to recognize the indisputable right of the Chinese people to have their own authorized representatives here and to remove from our organization the usurpers who do not represent the Chinese people, who only represent the rotten Kuomintang clique, who have been thrown onto the scrap-heap of history by the courageous hand of the great Chinese people.

The Soviet delegation considers that the periodic meetings of the Council should take place with the participation of all the members of the Security Council represented by their lawful governments, recognized by their people, and which exercise effective power in their respective states. Not one such government represented in the Security Council can be kept, for reasons of any kind, still less for false and unfounded reasons, from participation in the work of the Security Council or equally in the work of other agencies of the United Nations organization as is the case today in respect to the Government of the People's Republic of China.

It cannot be regarded as legal to bring into participation in the work of various agencies of the United Nations organization, including participation in the periodic meetings of the Security Council should they now be held, representatives of the Kuomintang group which has been expelled from the country and has taken refuge in Formosa under the protection of the armed forces of the United States of America.

The delegation of the Soviet Union considers that for carrying out such an important condition of the Charter as the holding of periodic meetings of the Security Council, it is first of all necessary to solve the question of the representation of China, in order that the program for achieving peace should provide for the functioning of the Security Council in its full composition, including the participation of representatives of the People's Republic of China. The adoption of such a proposal would provide genuine grounds for achieving the effective working of the Security Council since, obviously, not a single important international problem affecting the interests of the whole world can be solved in the United Nations agencies without the participation of the representatives of one of the great Powers—the representatives of the 475,000,000 Chinese people of the People's Republic of China.

The Memorandum proposes renewing efforts for reaching agreement among the great Powers on the question of restricting the application of the principle of unanimity in the work of the Security Council. This is a totally unacceptable provision.

Is not this fact alone sufficient to convince one of the political one-sidedness of the Memorandum of which I have only just spoken?

Is not this fact alone sufficient to convince one that in essence the Memorandum is the mouthpiece of the ruling circles of the United States—the mouthpiece of the Anglo-American bloc—for this proposal contradicts the United Nations Charter and is a denial of one of the basic, fundamental principles of our organization.

We have several times heard such

a proposal from the representatives of just that bloc who strive in every way if not to destroy the veto principle, because as the United States representative Mr. Dulles put it—the veto may yet be useful to the Americans themselves—then at any rate to restrict its application to the extent that in the present conditions, at the present time, this principle would not prevent the Anglo-American bloc from implementing its program of aggressive expansionist measures which are systematically pushed through the various agencies of the United Nations organization, even including the General Assembly. It is said that the adoption of the proposal to restrict the use of the veto would create real grounds for rendering effective the work of the Security Council. But such a justification for this proposal is clearly far-fetched. In essence the meaning of this proposal consists in an attack on the basic principles of our organization as expressed in its Charter.

It has to be stressed that the presentation of this question not only does not serve the cause of achieving universal peace, or the cause of strengthening the United Nations organization, but, on the contrary, aims at undermining and destroying the United Nations organization, which is, of course, to the interest of all those who hatch, prepare and already apply expansionist plans directed toward one objective—toward the achievement of world domination.

The program for achieving peace through the medium of the United Nations organization cannot be built upon the violation of the most important principles and provisions of the Charter. Such a program should be built on strict and absolute observance of the Charter.

Unfortunately, particularly recently, violation of the Charter has become a practice in the United Nations organization. We have seen it in a number of cases. I would be wasting your time if I were to stop to outline this question in detail. It is enough only to recall the decision adopted here recently on prolonging the powers of the Secretary-General, the author of the Memorandum under

discussion, who has still not learned to respect that Charter of which he should be the guardian in his capacity as Secretary-General.

The delegation of the Soviet Union considers the proposal on restricting the use of the unanimity principle to be wrong and unacceptable for the aforementioned reasons.

The Memorandum contains a proposal on the establishment of control over atomic energy. We already spoke on this question when we discussed various proposals, and primarily when we discussed the Soviet draft *Declaration on Averting the Threat of a New War and on Consolidating Peace and Security of Nations*, and also when in Committee No. 1 we discussed the proposal of the eight delegations which was later submitted to the plenary meeting on behalf of Committee No. 1 under the pretentious title, *For Peace Deeds Are Needed!* We see that the very same proposal that figured in this resolution is repeated in the Memorandum of the Secretary-General. The proposal is also unacceptable since it amounts to a demand for the establishment of international control without the simultaneous prohibition of the atomic weapon. In order to deceive public opinion this maneuver is concealed behind demands for control over the prohibition of the atomic weapon.

But there is not yet any prohibition of the atomic weapon! We are asked to control that which does not exist. And in doing this they want to camouflage their negative attitude toward banning the atomic weapon with empty, false phrases about international control; they want to preserve for themselves the opportunity of continuing to manufacture the atomic weapon.

This camouflage was exposed long ago; nevertheless, this camouflage is again used in the Memorandum when control over atomic energy is mentioned without speaking about prohibition of the use of atomic energy for war purposes.

In what sense should control be mentioned? We speak of control in the sense that atomic energy should be used only for peaceful purposes and that its use for war purposes

should be prohibited. Consequently it is necessary to prohibit the production of the atomic weapon.

But it is precisely this that is not stated in the Memorandum or in any of the speeches of the representatives of the Anglo-American bloc, of the members of the aggressive North Atlantic Pact.

The Memorandum repeats the formula of the Anglo-American bloc, and this is fresh proof of the political one-sidedness of this Memorandum, its pro-American character.

It has been said here at the General Assembly that Mr. Trygve Lie appeared from Moscow with his Memorandum. No, he came to Moscow with the Memorandum which already had the sanction of the State Department of the United States of America, which had been approved by the Foreign Office in London, the Quai d'Orsay in Paris, i.e., by the whole company of plotters against peace. And only after that did the Memorandum appear before our eyes in Moscow.

We consider that the circumstance alone, that the Memorandum says nothing about prohibition of the atomic weapon, discredits this Memorandum. This circumstance points to the fact that this Memorandum, without the appropriate corrections in the spirit of which I have just spoken, cannot be supported by anyone who is striving for the real achievement of peace.

The Soviet delegation considers—and it has more than once outlined its position sufficiently clearly—that the discoveries in the field of atomic energy put before all peace-loving peoples and countries the task of concluding an international agreement on the unconditional prohibition of the atomic weapon and the establishment of strict international control.

However, as I have already said, the Memorandum prefers to be silent on this score, using the ambiguous, empty, false phrases which we have already heard several times, and which unfortunately also found a place in the resolution of the majority of Committee No. 1, adopted a few days ago, under the heading *For Peace Deeds are Needed*.

It should be clear, however, that without the prohibition of the atomic weapon and the simultaneous establishment of effective control over this prohibition, mankind cannot be rid of the threat of a new war—the atomic war—cannot be rid of all these calamities with which it is threatened by the use of the atomic weapon in a future war, as well as by the use of other basic types of weapons for the mass annihilation of people.

The presentation of this question that we find in the Memorandum of the Secretary-General does not give the correct direction to the efforts of the United Nations organization in strengthening peace and the security of nations. On the contrary, it merely serves as a mask for purposes which have nothing in common with the noble aim of strengthening peace. Such a presentation of the question of atomic energy aims actually at covering up further uncontrolled production of the atomic weapon.

It should be obvious to everyone that without the prohibition of the atomic weapon, mankind cannot be rid of the threat of the use of atomic energy for war purposes.

The delegation of the Soviet Union therefore considers it necessary to provide for the unconditional prohibition of the atomic weapon in the program—if it is in fact not a false program but a program which indeed pursues the aim of strengthening peace.

This should be the initial position on the question of a program for peace, because there can be no peace without this condition being accepted. But they do not want this, for they do not really want to strengthen peace.

This explains the fury which met the Stockholm Appeal in certain circles and, unfortunately, in circles of the General Assembly. One has only to recall the meeting of the Political Committee at which with mad frenzy they attacked the Stockholm Appeal, declaring that its supporters were "a fifth column," declaring that those who signed the Appeal were traitors, these 500,000,000 honest persons of the world about whom I spoke briefly yesterday and whom I want

to mention today in more detail.

Indeed, they allow themselves to speak of the Stockholm Appeal as a "maneuver," a "trick," the greatest deceit. The Swedish delegate even apologized in the Political Committee for the fact that the name Stockholm is being used in connection with this Appeal. Probably he will apologize here too. For what? For the fact that Stockholm gave its name to the greatest movement of all peoples, which embraces hundreds of millions of honest people—the peace movement. The Swedish delegate clearly does not take count of the fact that by his apology he only compromises his own delegation and himself. We have already said that among the signatories to the Stockholm Appeal there are thousands of eminent political figures, representatives of science, art, literature, and various religions.

I would like to recall some of the names enrolled under the Stockholm Appeal, of political and public figures from West European and other countries: Britain—prominent political figures, former Members of the House of Commons Pritt, Platts-Mills; Belgium—Member of the Supreme Court Dale, ex-Minister Baron van den Branden de Reth; Italy—Deputy Pietro Nenni (ex-Minister), Deputy Vittorio Orlando (former Chairman of the Council of Ministers), former President de Nicola, President of the Chamber of Deputies Gronchi; France—Deputy of the National Assembly Emanuel d'Astier de la Vigerie (ex-Minister), Deputy of the National Assembly Pierre Cot, Deputy of the National Assembly Victor Dalvies (ex-Minister), Abbe Pierre Grouet, Deputies of the National Assembly Paul Rives and Jeannette Vermeersch, President of the court of appeal Lyon-Caen, Prosecutor-General Mornet; Colombia—Dr. Dario Echandia (former President of the Republic), Dr. Samuel Arango Reyes (ex-Minister of Justice), Dr. Diego Luis Cordota (Senator), Dr. Luis Alberto Bravo (President of the Supreme Court of Arbitration); Brazil—Deputy of the Brazilian Congress Guriel; Norway—Christopher Hornsrud (ex-Prime Minister); Egypt—Abdel Razzek Es-Sanhuri Pasha (President of the State Council of Egypt),

General Mohammed Leva Fatosh Lash (Deputy); Australia—Senators Morrow, Flaherty, Wend; Iran—Moaz-zemi (Vice-President of the Mejlis), Deputies Fuladwand, Touliat, Mahdi, Arbat, Safai; The Lebanon—Deputy of the Lebanon Parliament Shiek Selim Hazen; Mexico—ex-Minister Nicolai Dolber, ex-President of the Mexican Republic General Lazaro Cardenas, Minister of Internal Affairs Ignacio Garcia; Finland—Prime Minister Urho Kekkonen, Parliamentary Deputies (from the Agrarian Union) Aino Luostarinen, Vieno Simonen, Johannes Virolainen, Kusti Eskola, Tahvo Roenikko, Jurje Saari, Lauri Leppihalme.

I could go on citing the list of many worthy people who have signed the Stockholm Appeal. These people occupy high positions in their states and enjoy the confidence of their peoples. I emphasize this in order to rebut the slanderous campaign against the Stockholm Appeal and against all the efforts of the many millions of people of various countries and nations who are fighting resolutely and selflessly against the warmongers—for peace, for friendship among the nations, for co-operation among the nations.

I must recall the appeal of the International Red Cross to the states which signed the Geneva Conventions. The appeal was dated April 5, 1950. It contains a call for an agreement on the prohibition of atomic weapons and of blind weapons in general. The Red Cross, the appeal said, must render assistance in the purely humanitarian plan of the solution of that problem. The Red Cross thereby recalled the resolution adopted by the 17th International Red Cross Conference, adopted—I offer my apologies to the Swedish representatives—also in Stockholm in 1948. That resolution reads as follows:

"Taking into consideration that, during the Second World War, the belligerent parties observed the rules on banning the use of asphyxiating, poisonous and similar gases, as well as the means of bacteriological warfare—a rule officially affirmed by the Geneva Protocol of June 17, 1925; and noting that the use of blind weapons—that is, arms which cannot be aimed with precision or which devastate large areas indiscriminately,—would mean extermination of people

and cultural values which the Red Cross is obliged to protect and would constitute a threat to the very future of civilization—the 17th International Red Cross Conference adjures the Powers to assume a solemn pledge on the complete prohibition of the use of such weapons, as well as of the utilization of atomic energy or any other similar weapon for military purposes."

"Adjures the Powers," says the International Red Cross. It is not the so-called Moscow propagandists who say this. This was said by the International Red Cross . . .

And there are people taking part in the present session who dare, as I have said already, to slander the fighters for peace, to slight them as a "fifth column." Meanwhile, precisely these people are the true patriots whom slander and repression cannot intimidate, just as the powerful all-peoples movement cannot be stopped, the movement which constitutes the basic obstacle in the way of the realization of aggressive plans for preparing and unleashing a new war. This movement is an *all-powerful* one, for it expresses the hopes and expectations of all the nations of the world!

One cannot but note in this connection the unworthy behavior of the British Government which attempted to wreck the Second World Peace Congress. It wrecked it in Sheffield by police measures taken against the Congress by the British Government under Mr. Attlee's leadership. It wrecked it in Sheffield, but the Congress opened in Warsaw on November 16. I take the opportunity of speaking here on this subject, in order to convey from this platform on behalf of our delegation and, I think, on behalf of many other delegations, warm greetings to the Second World Peace Congress in Warsaw, wishing it every success in its noble struggle for peace against the warmongers. (*Stormy applause by some delegations.*)

It stands to reason that the warmongers have been thrown into confusion and are taking all measures to disrupt this movement. However, there are more fighters for peace than warmongers.

In the Soviet Union 115,000,000 persons, the entire adult population, signed the Stockholm Appeal. In China 204,000,000 signed; in Poland, Czecho-

slovakia, Bulgaria, Rumania, Hungary, and Albania more than 50,000,000; in Japan, Korea, Britain, Argentina and in a number of other countries 50,000,000; in Germany more than 20,000,000 persons; in France 15,000,000; in Italy 16,000,000.

Even in the USA, where brutal police measures are used against the movement for peace, 2,500,000 Americans signed the Stockholm Appeal.

And we greet them! This is a notable force. This is a formidable warning to the warmongers.

The Stockholm Appeal demands not only unconditional prohibition of atomic weapons; it demands that the government which first employs the atomic weapon should be declared a war criminal.

It is quite clear that the Stockholm Appeal is not to the liking of the candidates for the position of war criminals . . .

As I have said already, the Memorandum altogether evades the question of the unconditional prohibition of atomic weapons. That is why the Soviet delegation considers it essential to provide for this in the program side by side with the demand for the establishment of control over atomic energy. The control must be strict, the control must be effective, and it must be carried out by a truly international control body, and not by the group of American place-men envisaged in the notorious Acheson-Baruch-Lilienthal Plan. A program for attaining peace which fails to provide for unconditional prohibition of the atomic weapon cannot be regarded as a point of departure for the cause of the consolidation of peace and international security.

There is a paragraph in the Memorandum dealing with the question of the armed forces which, under Article 43, should be placed at the disposal of the Security Council. That paragraph does not refer to such an important question as the principle of equality in respect to the numerical strength and composition of the armed forces to be assigned by the permanent members of the Security Council. However, this question is of very great importance, for application of the principle of equality should exclude the utilization of the armed forces at the disposal of the Security Council by any permanent member of

the Security Council, not for common purposes but for his own.

In putting forward that proposal, the Memorandum also passes over in silence the question of the nature of the differences which exist between the Powers on the formation of United Nations armed forces. The basic difference of opinion in this matter is that certain Powers are attempting to impose upon the United Nations organization the principle of unequal numerical and qualitative participation of the permanent members of the United Nations in the allocation of the armed forces at the disposal of the Security Council—inequality both with regard to the total numbers of the armed forces allocated by the permanent members of the Council and with regard to their composition.

The Soviet Union adheres to the position of strict and exact fulfilment of all the provisions of the United Nations Charter in general, and in particular of the provisions of Article 43, which demands qualitative and quantitative equality in all questions concerning both the numerical strength and the composition of the armed forces allocated by the permanent members of the Security Council.

The United States and Britain oppose the principle of the equality of the quantitative and qualitative composition of the armed forces allocated by the permanent members of the Security Council and put at the disposal of the Council.

In rejecting that principle of equality, the United States and Britain are striving to secure for themselves an exclusive, dominant position in the armed forces formed in accordance with Article 43, in order to pave the way for using them in their own group interests and not for common purposes, and not for purposes directed toward the realization of the principles expressed in the United Nations Charter.

The USSR delegation considers this principle very important and upholds the necessity of making that principle the basis for the allocation by individual states of armed forces at the disposal of the Security Council.

The Memorandum is silent on this point, which can be explained by the fact that to mention it would be contrary to the purposes of the United States and its allies — Britain and

France and certain other members of the North Atlantic Pact.

It was not the intention of the Memorandum to conflict with that influential group of states. On the contrary, it expresses their viewpoint. The author of the Memorandum is a "porte-parole," a mouthpiece of the United States, Britain, France and the whole North Atlantic alliance.

Such a Memorandum, with these faults, would precisely suit the North Atlantic alliance, but not the United Nations organization.

The Memorandum speaks of the necessity for carrying out a broad program of technical aid to economically backward countries. This problem is of very great importance in the work of such an organization as the United Nations. That is why it deserves attention. It affects the interests of a large number of our countries. It is known that United Nations bodies — the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council — have discussed that problem on several occasions.

It is known that the Ninth Session of the Economic and Social Council drew up an extended program of technical aid for the economic development of underdeveloped countries.

The Soviet Union supports the proposal on the necessity for carrying out that program. We took part in drawing up the program for technical aid through the United Nations. We consider that technical aid must be organized in such a way as to prevent foreign monopolies from using it for the purposes of subordinating the economy of backward countries to their interests, to the detriment of the national interests of those backward countries—backward mainly through the fault of precisely these imperialist, these so-called great Powers, whose policy has been one of impeding, of preventing national development, either in industry or in the economy as a whole, or in the sphere of culture, in these so-called backward countries.

At present the matter of technical aid is being used by the United States monopolists as a means of penetration into the economy of backward countries, as a means of enslaving these countries. The so-called Point Four program of USA President Truman represents nothing but a program of colonial expansion.

sion on the part of the United States of America.

It is known that during and after the Second World War there has been increased economic penetration by American monopolies into economically backward countries, to a considerable extent with the assistance of the so-called Marshall plan.

In essence, the Secretary-General's Memorandum follows that program of the American monopolies. He proposed to carry out the technical aid program, not exclusively, but only mainly, through the United Nations. This gives the American monopolies the opportunity to use the United Nations in their own interests, to the detriment of the interests of economically under-developed countries.

This also reveals its pro-American, one-sided nature, unacceptable from the viewpoint of the interests of the peoples of these backward countries and also of all those who are ready to follow the road established by our Charter—to assist the development of those countries in the direction of national self-determination and independence, not only political but also economic independence, which is the basis of any real independence, because he who is kept on the golden chain of another state in the economic respect is, of course, in no way independent in the political respect.

The delegation of the Soviet Union believes that the program of technical assistance to undeveloped countries must be put into effect, not in violation of the interests of the economically undeveloped countries, but rather that these interests be taken into account. In this connection it is necessary to see to it that this technical assistance should be carried out exclusively through the United Nations and not through those states where monopolist organizations, corporations of monopolists, determine the entire line of policy. Only in an extreme case can one agree that, if not exclusively, at least a majority of such matters should go through the United Nations.

The delegation of the Soviet Union considers therefore that the technical assistance program must provide for facilitating the development of the internal resources of these countries, the development of their national industry and

agriculture, the consolidation of their economic independence, and must not be conditioned by demands of political, economic, or military privileges for the countries rendering assistance.

In actual fact, the practice of countries rendering so-called aid, in particular under the Marshall plan and under Truman's program, is such that this "aid" is bought at the price of very important privileges for the countries rendering it, to the detriment of the vital interests of these so-called backward countries and peoples.

The Memorandum puts the question of extending the membership of the specialized agencies of the United Nations, but at the same time it passes over in silence such important questions for international co-operation, connected with the International Trade Organization, as the question of discrimination in foreign trade—discrimination which, as is known, is being practiced against other countries to an ever-increasing extent by certain countries, and by the United States and Britain in particular.

It is quite obvious that discrimination in foreign trade is incompatible with the principles and purposes of the United Nations.

This kind of policy of hindering the establishment of normal economic relations among countries, does not correspond to the interests of the nations and is at variance with the basic tasks of promoting and strengthening international relations.

The Soviet delegation considers that international trade among countries must correspond to the national interests of the countries which are trading, and must be economically profitable for them. That is why we stand for the utmost development of trade among countries founded on normal conditions of international economic co-operation and on due respect for the national interests and rights of those countries.

The Soviet Union with all consistency is pursuing the policy of consolidating and extending trade and economic relations with all countries which want to trade with the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union's foreign trade policy, its economic inter-relations with other countries are based on the truly democratic principles of equality for trading partners and respect for mutual benefit.

Proceeding from these principles, the

Soviet Government has considered with interest the proposal of the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Europe aimed at the expansion of trade between the West European and East European countries.

The Soviet Government has declared its readiness to give full support to the development of international trade on conditions ensuring the mutual benefit of the parties concerned.

The proposal of the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Europe (E.C.E.) on the conclusion of a European grain agreement was favorably received by the Government of the Soviet Union and, as is known, a conference to work out the question of a European grain agreement opened in Geneva on November 14, with the participation of the Soviet Union, Britain, Denmark, France, Italy, Holland, Norway, and Sweden.

However, the policy of discrimination in foreign trade is still being practiced and, it should be said, it is being practiced on an ever-increasing scale, by the United States and Britain in particular.

Of course, the delegation of the Soviet Union cannot disregard such a shameful act, for any discrimination—racial, national, religious, or economic—is impermissible in civilized society. Discrimination in trade relations undermines the very possibility of the development of trade relations, and it is well known that trade and business connections constitute the best grounds for the growth and blossoming of the tree of peace.

We contend that the question of abolishing discriminatory practices in foreign trade must undoubtedly find expression in the program for achieving peace. However, the program says nothing about this. This is one of the program's major shortcomings.

One cannot seriously think of a program for achieving peace, if certain countries—members of the United Nations organization—are conducting a policy of discrimination with regard to their trade with other countries.

The delegation of the Soviet Union considers that the development of international trade without discrimination, on the basis of equality and respect for the sovereignty of all countries, and without interference in the internal affairs of other states, on the part of the

economically, politically, and militarily stronger states, constitutes a sound basis for the development of international co-operation. Therefore, the program for the consolidation of peace must envisage a provision on the impermissibility and discontinuation of discriminatory policies and practices in foreign trade.

The delegation of the Soviet Union considers that this program must include provisions aimed at the fullest promotion of international trade among countries.

As to the ratification of the Statute of the International Trade Organization, the delegation of the Soviet Union considers that the Soviet Union could subscribe to this Statute provided it is amended. In its present form the Statute of the International Trade Organization infringes upon the vital economic interests of many countries and is unsatisfactory.

The aforementioned examples show that the Memorandum of the Secretary-General represents, as I have already said, a one-sided document which, on the major issues, expressed the viewpoint of one group of Powers only, even if they are influential ones.

The Memorandum fails to make any attempt to reconcile different viewpoints and to create a basis for removing differences, for working out an agreed course. And yet such a requirement should be the principal condition, the major prerequisite for any program pursuing the aim of consolidating peace.

The USSR delegation considers it necessary that the aforesaid Memorandum be revised and that the exchange of views at the present session of the General Assembly be taken into consideration. The Soviet Union is ready to render every assistance in this matter.

In accordance with the aforesaid, the delegation of the Soviet Union has proposed to the General Assembly the adoption of a draft resolution on that question.

Since of late it has not been the practice in the Assembly to make public Soviet documents when taking a vote, I would like to read that document myself so as to revive the delegates' memory in this respect:

"Having studied the Memorandum of the United Nations Secretary-General, *Elaboration of a 20-Year*

Program for Achieving Peace, the General Assembly resolves:

1. To approve the introduction of the question of elaborating a 20-year program for achieving peace.

2. For the further elaboration of this program the inclusion in it of the following provisions is deemed necessary:

a) The holding of periodic sessions of the Security Council, bearing in mind that the Council will function in its full and lawful composition with the participation of the representative of the People's Republic of China;

b) The unfailing observance of the unanimity principle in the work of the Security Council;

c) Unconditional prohibition of the atomic weapon and other types of weapons for the mass annihilation of people, together with the establishment of control over the observance of the abovementioned prohibition;

d) When elaborating, in accordance with Article 43 of the United Nations Charter, an agreement defining the strength and type of forces made available by the permanent members of the Council to the Security Council, to apply the principle of equality with respect to the total strength and composition of the armed forces to be assigned by the permanent members of the Security Council, while permitting certain departures from the aforementioned principle, by special decision of the Security Council, in the event of such being the wish of any permanent member of the Security Council;

e) To render technical aid to economically backward countries, if not exclusively, then at least in the majority of cases, through the United Nations. In doing so, to proceed from the fact that such aid must be directed toward promoting the development of the internal resources of the economically backward countries, of their national industry and agriculture, toward strengthening their economic independence and should

not be made conditional upon demands for political, economic, or military privileges for the countries rendering such aid;

f) The development of international trade without discrimination, on the basis of equality and respect for the sovereignty of all countries and without interference in the internal affairs of other states."

Such are the contents of the draft resolution of the Soviet Union.

The delegation of the Soviet Union proposes the adoption of this draft as a basis for the further elaboration of the 20-year program for achieving peace.

It could be said that the General Assembly — with a view, for instance, to sending this Memorandum to various United Nations agencies for further elaboration and hence, having in view the Security Council as well, to which the appropriate parts of that Memorandum could be referred for elaboration—has no right to issue such instructions to the Security Council.

This argument seems to us to be completely untenable, for it is not a question of giving instructions to the Security Council, but of expressing the opinion of the General Assembly concerning what should be the guiding principle in the elaboration of the program for achieving peace.

It is, of course, up to the Security Council to accept or to reject that opinion of the General Assembly. Our duty is to express our opinion — if we do not want this Memorandum to remain a blank, meaningless piece of paper, intended only to create an illusion, to mislead public opinion, alleging that peace could really be strengthened on the basis of the Memorandum submitted to us by the Secretary-General without a serious revision.

As for the draft resolution of the nine delegations — Haiti, Canada and others — the delegation of the Soviet Union considers it completely unacceptable. We consider that the General Assembly must express its opinion on the substance of the questions posed in the Memorandum and must give the necessary orientation for the further elaboration of the 20-year peace program. The draft of the nine delegations does not even mark an attempt in this direction.

The draft resolution of the nine delegations is an empty, meaningless document aimed at misleading the public opinion of the United Nations. It aims at diverting the attention of the nations from the question of the struggle for the preservation of peace, at diverting the attention of the nations from the problem of the conclusion of a pact between the great Powers for the consolidation of peace, and also from the question of the reduction of the armaments of the five great Powers and the setting of a period for the reduction of these armaments.

The draft of the nine also maintains silence on and glosses over the question of the prohibition of the atomic weapon, thereby in this respect setting back the General Assembly, which in 1946 had already adopted a decision on the necessity for prohibiting atomic weapons.

For these reasons the delegation of the Soviet Union is against the draft resolution of the nine delegations and will vote against that draft. The delegation of the Soviet Union considers that the General Assembly must adopt a resolution which would give a definite direction to the further work on the

elaboration of a 20-year program for achieving peace through the United Nations organization.

For its part the USSR delegation has submitted its draft resolution which I read just now, and which, we are profoundly convinced fully answers these requirements. Hence we call upon the delegations which are really concerned that the United Nations organization shall elaborate an effective program for the achievement of peace to support the draft resolution submitted by the delegation of the Soviet Union.

Text of the Soviet Government's Note To the Government of the USA

In connection with the unlawful preterm release of Shigemitsu, on November 19 the Embassy of the USSR in Washington forwarded the following note to the State Department of the United States:

"On the instruction of the Soviet Government the Embassy of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics has the honor to communicate to the State Department of the United States of America the following:

"On November 8 of the current year General MacArthur's Headquarters published the announcement on the forthcoming preterm release from prison on November 21 of the current year of Mamoru Shigemitsu, one of the major Japanese war criminals responsible for the unleashing of the aggressive war by the militarist clique of Japan and sentenced to seven years of imprisonment in November, 1948, on strength of the verdict of the International Military Tribunal for the Far East composed of representatives of the USSR, the United States of America, Great Britain, China, France, the Netherlands, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, India and the Philippines.

"Shigemitsu's release is to be effected in compliance with General MacArthur's illegal Circular Order No. 5 of March 7 of the current year by which General MacArthur unilaterally established the order of preterm release of the war criminals sentenced by the International Military Tribunal.

"In the notes of May 11 and August 25 of the current year the Soviet Government already drew the attention of the United States Government to the unlawful actions of General MacArthur, who had issued the said circular order, as violating the agreements on the establishment of the International Military Tribunal for the Far East, contradicting the statute of this tribunal and also violating the decision of the Far Eastern Commission of April 3, 1946, 'on the arrest, trial, and punishment of the war criminals in the Far East' and insisted on the rescission of the said circular order.

"It is known that neither the statute of the International Military Tribunal nor the decision of the Far Eastern Commission of April 3, 1946, provide for the preterm release of the major Japanese war criminals after the verdict

has been submitted for execution. The agreement of all the powers which were represented in the International Military Tribunal is necessary for taking decision on such a question, which condition was not observed in the given case.

"On the basis of above-stated the Soviet Government confirms its stand set forth in the notes of May 11 and August 25 of the current year and places the responsibility on the United States Government for the unlawful unilateral actions detrimental to the cause of the maintenance of international peace which may be taken by General MacArthur with regard to preterm release of the major Japanese war criminals, including Mamoru Shigemitsu."

Copies of the above note have been sent to the Governments of the member-countries of the Far Eastern Commission: Australia, Burma, Great Britain, the Netherlands, India, Canada, New Zealand, Pakistan, the Philippines and France.

Simultaneously a copy of this note was forwarded by the USSR Embassy in Peking to the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China.

Following is the text of the Manifesto to the Peoples of the World adopted by the Second World Peace Congress held in Warsaw, Poland, November 16 to 22, 1950.

Manifesto Of the Second World Peace Congress To the Peoples of the World

War is threatening humanity—children, women and men. The United Nations has failed to justify the hopes which the peoples placed in it for the maintenance of peace and tranquility. Human life and the attainments of human culture are in danger!

The peoples want to hope that the United Nations will definitely return to the principles on which it was founded following the Second World War when it was established to ensure freedom, peace, and mutual respect among nations.

But the nations place yet greater hopes in themselves, in their own determination and good will. It is clear to every sensible person that anyone who asserts that "war is inevitable" slanders humanity.

When you read this message which has been adopted in the name of the peoples of 80 countries at the Second World Peace Congress held in Warsaw, remember that the fight for peace is your vital concern. Know that hundreds of millions of peace partisans, who have joined together, are extending their hand to you. They are calling on you to take part in the most noble struggle ever waged by humanity with firm faith in its future.

One does not wait for peace to come—one fights to win it. Let us join our effort and demand the cessation of the war which is ravaging Korea today and is threatening the whole world with conflagration tomorrow.

Let us be set against attempts to kindle anew the hotbeds of war in Germany and Japan.

Let us, together with the 500,000,000 persons who have signed the Stockholm Appeal, demand the prohibition of the atomic weapon, universal disarmament, and control over the enforcement of these measures. Strict control over universal disarmament and the destruction of the atomic weapon is technically possible. All that is necessary is the will to do it.

Let us compel the adoption of laws penalizing war propaganda. Let us submit to the members of our parliaments, our governments, and the United Nations, our own proposals for upholding peace, proposals which have been worked out by the Second World Peace Congress.

The forces of peace in every country are large enough and the voices of the men of peace are loud enough for us jointly to insist that there be a meeting of the representatives of the five great Powers.

The Second World Peace Congress has demonstrated with unequalled force that people who have come together from the six continents of the world can, despite differences in views, reach an understanding to prevent the calamity of a new war and preserve peace.

Let the governments act likewise, and the cause of peace will be saved.

Alexander Fadayev's Address in Warsaw To Second World Peace Congress

The following is an abridged text of the address made by Alexander Fadayev before the Second World Peace Congress in Warsaw.

W E have assembled at a time when the striving for peace has become one of the most irresistible movements of our day. Proof of this can be seen in the unprecedented success of the campaign for the collection of signatures to the Stockholm Appeal on the prohibition of the atomic weapon. Throughout its history the world has not known a case when one and the same petition passed through more than 70 countries, through the hearts of millions of men and women of all nations.

The experience of the Stockholm Appeal has shown that people holding the most diverse views on the development of society, religion, and culture really can reach understanding on concrete proposals promoting world peace. We, Soviet people, are prepared also in the future to agree to any reasonable proposal, no matter from what circles it may emanate, if this proposal helps to strengthen world peace. We are prepared to reach understanding with all genuine friends of peace in the United States, Great Britain, Canada, the Scandinavian countries, in any of the countries of the world, irrespective of the differences in views on our internal political system or general conception of international life, are prepared to reach understanding on any concrete peaceful proposal, are prepared to seek for a common solution of any problem, if joint activity for the benefit of peace is possible on these grounds. From this standpoint the possibilities for joint actions of the friends of peace are by far not exhausted. On the contrary, we assembled in this hall must come out with proposals, broad, and at the same time increasingly clear, comprehensible to all, increasingly concrete and practicable, proposals capable of rallying together all the immeasurable forces of

peace supporters throughout the world and curbing men interested in unleashing war.

A new world war is already breaking into the door. It is useless to engage in guesswork as to how near or far are the dates when war will, at last, break down the door. Measures are necessary to avert war.

This is the reason why I support the proposal of the leader of our peace movement, Mr. Joliot-Curie, that our Peace Congress should present to the United Nations the demand that it honestly discharge the duty to strengthen peace and organize the peaceful co-operation of countries, peoples and states entrusted to it by the peoples. I support likewise the proposal of Mr. Joliot-Curie and Mr. Nenni to the effect that in this appeal on behalf of hundreds of millions of friends of peace the world over we tell the United Nations:

"Discharge your duty to history and mankind. Should you, however, not discharge it, the peoples of the world will find the way to reach understanding without you. We do not want to invent anything new, but we want the actual implementation of what has been inscribed on the banner of the United Nations in the period of its founding. We want a businesslike implementation of the declarations on peace, on the impermissibility of the use for war purposes of the means of mass destruction, such as the atomic, chemical and bacteriological weapon, on the reduction of armaments, etc. If the forces of war within the United Nations will not give you the possibility to implement your own declarations, the peoples of the world, more numerous than the 500,000,000 who signed the Stockholm Appeal, will compel the forces of war to retreat and will unite over your head on the basis of peaceful co-operation and will put into effect a genuine program for stable and lasting peace ex-

pressing the vital interests of all peoples."

This is the reason why I support the proposal expressed by Mr. Joliot-Curie and many delegates to the congress that it is necessary to bring to consummation the demand of the Stockholm Appeal on the unconditional prohibition of the atomic weapon and declaring as a war criminal the government which first uses this weapon. I support likewise the proposal to supplement this demand on the prohibition of the atomic weapon with demands on unconditional prohibition of the chemical and bacteriological weapon.

In reply to the Stockholm Appeal on prohibiting the atomic weapon there were voices to the effect that in some countries one type of armament predominates and in other countries, a different type, that the prohibition of one type of weapon would be advantageous to one side and disadvantageous to others. These voices were the voices of hypocrites, if only because they came mostly from the camp where an unparalleled drive for absolutely all types of armaments is under way.

We, the supporters of peace, representatives of the most diverse nations of the world, said that the prohibition of the atomic weapon and other means of mass destruction is the first and exceedingly important step on the road to establishing peaceful co-operation among countries. At the same time the drive for any type of armaments, the increase in armed forces, on land, sea, and air not only constitutes a heavy economic burden for the peoples, but also serves as a source of armed conflicts and can become the means of aggression, as the peoples have had occasion to learn both in the past and in our day.

Desirous of contributing to the statute of peace which will be drafted at our congress, as a result of constructive proposals of a number of delegations,

I, on behalf of my friends in the Soviet delegation, and on my own behalf, submit the following proposal for preliminary consideration of the commission of the congress:

To submit a proposal to the great powers on behalf of the congress to effect in the course of 1951-1952 a uniform and progressive reduction of all

armed forces, including land, air and naval forces, within the range of one-third to one-half of their present composition.

To organize under the Security Council an international control organ, having an authoritative inspectorate to supervise both the realization of the program of reduction of arms, and the pro-

hibition of the atomic, bacteriological and chemical weapon.

Effective international control must cover not only armaments and the production of weapons declared by each country, but, on the demand of the international control commission, may carry out inspection of suspected armaments and production of arms other than those declared.

Speech in Warsaw of Ilya Ehrenbourg At Second World Peace Congress

The following is an abridged text of the address made by Ilya Ehrenbourg before the Second World Peace Congress in Warsaw.

WE have assembled here not for a talkfest, not for a rambling discussion. People expect of us well-considered words, exact proposals, decisions acceptable to all: we must avert war. Such is the hope of all men, all women, irrespective of where they live.

It is said that war is unavoidable, because the world has split into two worlds, because Moscow has different laws than New York, because there are states where Communists are outlawed, and other states where Communists make laws. In one of his speeches the US President said: "The United States and other states inspired by the same ideas feel the counteraction of a regime which has other aims and a different world outlook. This regime adheres to a false philosophy." Mr. Acheson recently repeated Mr. Truman's assertion. "Many aspects of this philosophical system," he said, "in particular the way it is being effected in the Soviet Union and in a number of other countries, not only arouses our antipathy but raises the question of the fundamental concepts of good and evil." I readily grant that from the standpoint of Mr. Truman Marxism is a "false philosophy" and that the Soviet system is antipathetical to Mr. Acheson. I will not say what I think of Mr. Truman's philosophy or how I regard the ethical standards which determine Mr.

Acheson's behavior. However, the superiority of a philosophical system or an economy cannot be proved by war. War is not a contest of ideas and not a dispute. War is the greatest calamity striking all peoples, all manifestations of their culture. If some Americans do not like Soviet ideas or Soviet books, they can try to overpower ideas with ideas, to down books with books. As for bombs, they are impotent in this matter.

I think that the order existing in the United States is no less of a source of distress to me than the Soviet order is a source of distress to Mr. Acheson. But I stand for peace—for peace not only with the America of Howard Fast and Paul Robeson, but also for peace with the America of Mr. Truman and Mr. Acheson. I know that there are many people in the world who do not like socialism. I hope that Mr. Truman and Mr. Acheson, on their part, are aware that there are not a few people in the world who prefer socialism to capitalism. There is one planet. However, it is rather spacious, and there is room on it for adherents of different social systems. They can come to an understanding that no one should break doors in someone else's house on the grounds of antipathy for the ideas of the master of that house, and that no one should throw stones into neighboring windows only because the neighbor thinks differently, talks differently, lives differently.

We all want to put an end to the rise in armaments, and I am convinced that we will attain this objective. This, however, is not enough. War cannot be started, even if thousands, hundreds of thousands of bombs had been accumulated, unless the minds of millions of people have been poisoned, because soldiers are needed for war. Being a writer I know the power of the word; I say this with pride and bitterness. The word can help a man to become a hero, inspire him to noble deeds, fire his heart with love, and the word can degrade man, stultify him, silence his conscience and impel him to foul deeds. When Hitler led his armies on peaceful countries, people asked: how could decent burghers, honest toilers follow robbers and killers? During the various trials, when the Nazi fiends were being tried, many people were puzzled: Whence these calculating hangmen? Whence the fiends who fired the furnaces of Oswiecim? Whence has Ilsa Koch, who manufactured lampshades from human skin, crept out?

The thirst for blood has not dropped from the sky. The worship of brute force was not inherent in the blood of the average German. The idea of conquest, racial and national arrogance, brutality and amorality were inculcated in the average German by the Nazi leaders, the Nazi press, the Nazi school.

What people want a repetition of

the horrors lived through? Is it possible that Warsaw must again see the stranglers and incendiaries? Is it possible that Paris must again come to know the iron goose step of the occupationists? Is it possible that London must again listen to the roar in the sky and hide its children underground? Is it possible that the American people, who know war mainly from Hollywood pictures, must see fire, blood and death on their soil?

Will we permit a new war, can we not curb those who prepare it, those who not only breed bacilli capable of killing the bodies of the peoples, but who encroach on the souls of the peoples, who seek to poison the minds of millions, to infect them with the idea of national superiority, hatred for other peoples and a will for mass murder?

For the ordinary man war means horror, the blood of a child, the staring eyes of a mother who lost her son; but there are men for whom war means salvation.

Being supporters of peace, we must resolutely come out against the most dangerous, most lethal weapon—against the propaganda of a new war. We must do this while it is still possible to prevent a third world war.

Should I be told that I am biased, that I accuse only one side, I will reply: it is possible to find shortcomings and blunders in our press. It is possible to point out that one or another critic is superficial or unjust in his judgment of some phenomenon in the cultural life of the West, but never has a single political leader, a single deputy, a single journalist, a single teacher in the Soviet Union called for war against the United States or any other power. It is possible to find in our newspapers sharp articles directed against the policy pursued by the United States, against the capitalist system, against ideology alien to Soviet society. But no one will find in our newspapers calls to drop the atom bomb on New York, to attack London, to capture Paris. Our schools do not teach hatred for other peoples, in particular, for the American people.

We have come here not to argue,

not to intensify mistrust, which is already dangerous. We have come here to reach agreement on the preservation and consolidation of peace. It is for this reason that I propose that this high congress adopt the following decision on forbidding the propaganda of a new war, and promoting mutual understanding among the nations:

"The Second World Peace Congress taking cognizance:

"1. that the propaganda of a new war conducted in certain countries is creating the gravest danger to peaceful co-operation of the nations;

"2. that for this reason propaganda of a new war is a gravest crime against humanity—

"calls upon the parliaments of all countries to issue a special law—a 'law in defense of peace'—instituting criminal responsibility for propaganda of a new war in any form—verbal, written, in the press, radio or films.

"The Congress at the same time calls upon the parliaments of all countries to ensure in the interests of strengthening peace the rearing of the young generation in the spirit of co-operation with other peoples and respect for other races and nations."

This decision is not directed against any state or against a group of states. It protects the interests of all peoples. It does not encroach on the freedom of speech and the press, no matter how this freedom is interpreted. For in all civilized countries there are laws which prohibit inciting to murder. In France, for example, Article 24 of the law on the freedom of the press fixes criminal responsibility for inciting to murder, robbery, and arson. Why is inciting to murder one man prohibited but inciting to murder 100,000,000 allowed? Why is inciting to rob a store prohibited, but inciting to invade an alien country allowed?

We must be concerned not only with prohibiting war propaganda but also with creating the moral conditions necessary for the peaceful co-existence of different states. The fostering in the growing generation of disrespect and enmity for other peoples must be abandoned. All man-

ifestations of national and racial arrogance must be combated.

I am not speaking of a philosophical or political unity of the world—there are adherents of different systems in the world. The Soviet people criticize and will continue to criticize the capitalist system. On their part, the defenders of the capitalist system can criticize Soviet economy or Soviet ideology. Criticism, even of the sharpest kind, does not demolish towns and kill children. Criticism, even of the sharpest kind, does not hamper the exchange of material and spiritual values essential for the progress of mankind.

I am convinced that my proposal will meet with unanimous support because I am urging that measures be taken not against one or another state, not against one or another party, one or another person, but against war.

I believe in reason, I believe in the scientist who devotes all his efforts to saving men from the gravest diseases. I believe in the poet whose burning spirit keeps the laborer and the mason warm at night. I believe in the seed the gardener holds in his palm, and in the heart of the mother who knows what it means to give life and to uphold life. People who are thinking of a new war have done everything to prevent us from getting together. The government of a country, known for its ancient civilization, has shut the doors in the face of one of the greatest scientists of our age, solely because he supports peace. A government, which calls itself socialist, has shut the doors in the face of one of the most esteemed Socialists of our epoch, solely because he supports peace.

We will not permit war to begin. We will divert the gun-barrel from man. In this we stand united—Communists and Catholics, Liberals and Socialists, Russians and Americans, British and Chinese. As one of the delegates of the Soviet people, a people who experienced the full brunt of war and loathe war, I clasp the hands of those whom some try to represent as our enemies, the hands of American, British, French, with firm faith that there is no force capable of separating these hands.

American Delegates to World Peace Congress Visit the Soviet Union

A LARGE group of American public figures — participants of the Second World Peace Congress — is now in Moscow. The guests are seeing the sights of the city, visiting enterprises, and cultural institutions. They have visited the capital's new constructions and the subway, attended the ballet *Swan Lake* at the Bolshoi Theater, and were present at the concert of the Red Banner Song and Dance Ensemble of the Soviet Army in Tchaikovsky Hall.

On November 26 members of the delegation visited the halls where presents to J. V. Stalin are displayed. In the visitors' book the guests noted that the presents to Stalin dramatically attested to the strivings for peace of the Soviet people and the whole of progressive mankind.

On November 27 the delegation was received by the Soviet Peace Committee. N. S. Tikhonov, chairman of the committee, cordially welcomed the American representatives and expressed confidence that the delegation's visit in the USSR will serve to strengthen friendship between the peoples of the Soviet Union and the USA in the interests of world peace.

Replying to the greetings, Professor Holland Roberts said that they were pleased to be in the USSR as peace envoys and representatives of the American people and that they have all come from the Peace Congress, where, together with the Soviet delegation, they worked for a firm and lasting peace.

Holland Roberts emphasized that the implementation of the decisions adopted by the congress have tremendous significance for the American people and that true peace champions will not be stopped by any difficulties.

He said that they want peace and will continue to work unceasingly for peace, for firm friendship between the peoples of the USSR and the USA.

At the request of the guests, T. I.

Yershova, deputy chairman of the Soviet Peace Committee, related the activities of the committee and its composition. Speaking about the signature campaign to the Stockholm Appeal, she stressed that the peace appeal met with the warm response of the working people of our country.

On their own part, the members of the American delegation, who are participants in the peace movement, told of the conditions under which they collected signatures to the Stockholm Appeal.

Dr. John Kingsbury, teacher Theresa Robinson, and lawyer Charles Howard cited various examples showing the stubborn and selfless struggle waged by peace-loving Americans for peace and friendship among the nations.

In conclusion, on behalf of the delegation, Professor Holland Roberts expressed his gratitude for this welcoming cordial meeting and warm reception.

* * *

On November 28, 1950 Holland Roberts, head of the United States delegation now in the Soviet Union, addressed the following statement on behalf of the delegation to the Soviet Peace Committee:

Mr. Tikhonov, Chairman
of the Soviet Peace Committee:
Dear Mr. Tikhonov:

We express our belief in the possibility of USA-USSR co-operation in the work of establishing a firm foundation for world peace, and our own unwavering stand for peace as a necessity for peoples of the world.

Our delegation, by close observation of institutions and conference with representative citizens during our present visit to the Soviet Union, has renewed its belief in the peaceful character of Soviet society and the deep love of the Soviet people for peace.

We believe that the interchanging of representative delegations such as our

own is of great importance in establishing an understanding between our two peaceful peoples, and we recommend this interchange to the attention of all persons and organizations interested in peace.

We ask for the co-operation of the Soviet Peace Committee in arranging such visits between the people of the USA and the USSR.

In turn we pledge our own interest and co-operation in this major work for peace.

HOLLAND ROBERTS
For USA Delegation

The following is the reply of the Soviet Peace Committee:

The Soviet Peace Committee, having acquainted itself with the statement of Mr. Holland Roberts of November 28, 1950, fully shares those friendly feelings with which he addressed the Soviet Peace Committee on behalf of the whole American delegation and on behalf of partisans of peace in the United States.

We greet the desire of peace envoys of the American people actively to carry into life the decisions of the Second World Peace Congress set forth in the Manifesto to the Peoples of the World and in the Appeal to the United Nations.

The Soviet Peace Committee also considers that the exchange of delegations is one of the important means for strengthening cultural relations among peoples, and that this exchange can in many respects contribute to strengthening and developing the peaceful and friendly relations between peoples of the United States and the Soviet Union.

The Soviet Peace Committee in its turn can assure our American friends — partisans of peace — that it is prepared to do its utmost to promote our constant relations and our efforts to achieve peace the world over.

On instructions of the Soviet
Peace Committee, N. TIKHONOV
Chairman Soviet Peace Committee

"The Soviet People Want Peace..."

Press Statement of the Joint Delegation of the Scottish-USSR and British Soviet Friendship Societies After Its Visit to the Soviet Union

OUR delegation is the fifth from Great Britain to have visited the Soviet Union this year. Like our predecessors we wish first of all to express our sincere thanks to our hosts — in this case the All-Union Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries (VOKS) — and through them to the whole Soviet people whose guests we have really been, for the warm welcome and the generous hospitality we have received. We would like to thank all those who have helped us, for their patience in answering our questions and the trouble to which they went to arrange for us to see the places that we wished to visit.

Like previous delegations from Britain, before we left London we had a rough program worked out of what we would like to do and see. We discussed this program with our friends at VOKS, who did everything possible to fulfill our general wishes as well as the particular desires and special interests of the individual members of the delegation — for example, our request to visit the great industrial center of Kharkov, for which such fierce and devastating battles were fought during the war. Our hosts, with whose help the British workers' delegation visited the hero-city of Stalingrad last May, readily acceded to our wish. Another example was our desire to acquaint ourselves, so far as the short period of our stay permitted, with one of the non-Russian republics of the USSR. Our hosts really worked wonders to ensure that the 1,500-mile flight each way, in accordance with our wish, was made in comfort and safety, despite adverse weather conditions. Much is heard in Britain about "conducted tours" for delegations visiting the USSR; we can truthfully say that our program was devised by ourselves to meet our own wishes, and that anything less like a

"conducted tour" would be difficult to imagine.

We traveled extensively by plane, train, and motor bus. We visited two Union Republics apart from the Russian Federation, namely, the Ukraine and Georgia. We spent some time in Moscow and Tbilisi, visited the birthplace of the Premier of the USSR, Joseph Stalin, in the little Georgian town of Gori. And some of us, because of the weather, and not of our own or VOKS choice, stayed in the town of Krasnodar, known to an earlier generation as the headquarters of the counterrevolutionary General Denikin and the foreign interventionists who helped him, and which was almost completely destroyed in the recent war. We spent three days traveling in a Soviet train from Tbilisi to Moscow, talking freely to our fellow passengers and to the train staff.

We visited a school, a factory, a Georgian Orthodox church, the Palace of Pioneers, an election committee room, and the State University in Tbilisi; a factory school, a polyclinic, the Metro, and the Building Exhibition in Moscow; and other institutions and places of interest. We talked to workers in industry and on the railways, in the theaters and institutions. We met prominent artists, writers, educators, deputies to the Supreme Soviet, and rank-and-file trade-unionists. We visited the Metropolitan Nikolai. We went to theaters, art galleries and museums. Lastly, but no less important, we witnessed the immense demonstration in Red Square on November 7, and some of us were privileged to attend the meeting in the Bolshoi Theater the previous evening when Marshal Bulganin gave the annual review of national and international affairs. These will long remain in our memories as a vivid expression of the unity and confidence of the people of the Soviet Union, their hatred of war

and their enthusiastic support for their Government.

Coming to the Soviet Union so soon after a recent spate of articles in the Fleet Street press, purporting to tell what life is like in the Soviet Union, many of us have checked these published statements. Many of us, too, were familiar with the reports made by the Scottish miners' delegation of the summer of 1949, the British workers' delegation (May Day, 1950), the Electrical Trade-Union and Amalgamated Union of Foundry Workers' delegations in the summer of 1950, and by the recently returned British womens' delegation in October, 1950. Our experience has been that the reports of these delegations are a true reflection of the life of the people of the Soviet Union, and that the articles published in the British press, especially by Mr. Richard Jones, editor of the late *Britansky Soyuznik* (*British Ally*), are a distortion of reality and do not present the Soviet Union in the least as it really is.

Our impressions have been many and varied. First and foremost we have been impressed by the people whom we met, whether persons holding responsible positions, or men and women whom we buttonholed in the Metro, in shops, in museums and other public places. We have found them friendly, ready to talk freely to us and answer our questions, and to volunteer information and facilities. We have particularly noticed how free from worry and self-confident they appear, the unhurried way they go about their work, their dignity and ease in the presence of those in positions of higher authority, and their comradeship in dealing with subordinates. We must assert most emphatically that the stories about the Soviet people not daring to criticize, of being afraid to be subjected to some system of forced labor, and so forth, are totally at vari-

ance with the very definite impressions we gained from their carefree demeanor in the great demonstration on November 7, from their behavior at work, and from their readiness to talk to us. We have been very impressed by the working-class nature of Soviet institutions, and the obvious worker origin of the directing personnel we have met. Of the deputies to the Supreme Soviet whom we interviewed in connection with their regular occupations, we can only say that they were persons whom any people would be proud to have as their representatives in their highest legislature: they were alert, self-confident, in complete command of their jobs, enjoying an excellent relationship with their co-workers — in short, people of character. We are bound also to record that the facts we gleaned about the living and working conditions of university students place the recent statements on this subject by Mr. Herbert Morrison in an extremely unfavorable light.

Some of the members had visited the Soviet Union 30 years ago, when, as they said, large numbers of people still wore bast fiber shoes and food was extremely scarce. We have been very impressed by the fact, obvious to anyone not blinded by prejudice, that their standard of living is fully adequate for health, self-respect, and in many ways for comfort. We have seen the old which is fast disappearing, and we have seen the new which is rapidly replacing it.

Sufficient commentary on our impressions is the fact that we tried to assess whether the Soviet standard of living is not equal to or even superior to that of the working class of Great Britain. Thirty years ago it was obvious that Soviet standards were below British. In shoe and food stores we have been able to see for ourselves how utterly false are the stories about the ordinary necessities of life being inaccessible to the Soviet citizen; whenever we asked private persons for the figures of their earnings and their rents, we have found the former fully adequate for a decent and full life, and the latter never exceeding five or six per cent of earnings. We have been able to see that the country possesses ample resources to meet the needs and demands of the people for food, and that the standard of living

is improving rapidly with expanding production.

In our journeys by air and by train we have seen a large portion of the vast region of the USSR which was devastated during the war. The very railway on which we traveled from Georgia to Moscow had been completely restored for nearly two-thirds of its length of more than 2,000 miles. We saw town after town that had been destroyed and had to be completely rebuilt. From Lvov to Krasnodar we saw the scars of war on the fields — old trenches, weapon pits, anti-tank ditches, bomb craters. We saw the mined shells of buildings still in towns and villages. And everywhere we saw building and construction going on. We have seen new houses being built, new schools, public institutions and factories going up everywhere. Moreover, we were deeply impressed by the speed at which the construction is proceeding. We saw in one Moscow district alone light, large apartment houses, well spaced out, an excellent office building, and a handsome three-story school — all solidly built of brick in 60 days. This construction activity was as noticeable in Georgia and the Ukraine as in the areas of the Russian Federation.

Furthermore, we saw that the smaller peoples that inhabit the Soviet Union are making the same progress as the Russian people. This was of great interest to our Scottish and Welsh members. They, particularly, were impressed in Georgia at the cultural advances that have been made there, the way in which Tbilisi has become a great center of scientific research, of the arts, of writing and publishing in the Georgian language and in the Georgian idiom. We learned with great interest, for example, that Georgia has 14 persons per 1,000 of population with a higher education, which puts it in the front ranks of the most educated countries of the world; and we had the opportunity to meet enough of its men of letters and distinguished artists, as well as to see enough of their national opera and the common folk attending it, to realize that there are Western countries which stand no higher in the world of culture than this historic people, once a colony

of tsarist Russia. We saw in Georgia, too, how the Georgian and Russian people are able to live together peacefully and amicably, giving mutual assistance, and each contributing to their common country, the Soviet Union.

The internal policy of the Soviet Union, promoting peace and friendship among its peoples where in tsarist days there was animosity and strife, showed us that the Soviet people want peace among all peoples, great and small. And the devastation and the reconstruction made it clear to us that the posters and the slogans for peace we saw everywhere were not empty propaganda, but expressed the deepest feelings of the people to whom war brought death, privation and tears, but for whom the last five years of peace have brought well-being and happiness.

The Soviet people do not want war. This was expressed to us on every side, by people and by things. The Soviet people we met everywhere told us how much they wanted friendship and peace with the peoples of Great Britain.

They made only one request of us, to return to Great Britain and tell the truth about what we saw. And we shall do that, bearing witness to the immense work that is being done there, and the advances that have been made. We know, from the experience of previous delegations, that it will be difficult to spread the truth, that the pages of the million-a-day newspapers will be closed to what we have to say. But at public meetings, large and small, in factory canteens, and trade-union branches, in every newspaper, national and local, which is honest enough to admit real information about the USSR to its columns, we will report the truth, knowing that in this, as in other things, victory is not always with the big battalions.

We will work hard, because we realize that by telling the simple truth about the Soviet people and their way of life, we will make an important contribution to what is the key to peace in the world today — to friendship and understanding between the British and Soviet peoples.

Tito Clique's Misrule, Not Drought Cause of Hunger in Yugoslavia

By I. Lasurin

IN a recent dispatch from Belgrade, Megeridge, the correspondent of the British *Daily Telegraph and Morning Post* called attention to the fact that Yugoslavia is faced with the prospect of a complete exhaustion of its food supplies before next February, whereas Tito and his confederates "live in the guarded seclusion of their luxurious palaces, removed from all contact with the hungry, ragged and frightened people."

The conditions of the working people of Yugoslavia are constantly moving from bad to worse. A depressing spectacle is presented even in Belgrade, the capital of Yugoslavia, where the Titoites tried especially hard to conceal the catastrophic results of their rule. One can always see big crowds of hungry people there moving from one baker's shop to another, and standing for hours in long lines, only to discover no bread is to be had. Pale, emaciated faces, lusterless eyes, and ragged clothes can be seen everywhere.

The conditions are still worse in the provinces. Hunger, poverty and cold prevail throughout the country. Prime necessities may be found only on the black market. However, speculative prices are so fabulously high that the working people cannot afford to pay. For example, in order to buy 900 grams* of butter the Yugoslav working man has to pay 20 per cent of his average monthly wage.

The Tito rulers hold that the existing food ration meets 35 per cent of the requirements of the worker and his family. But most of the ration cards remain a mere promise, for there is no food to be had. That is why they do not afford the working people even 15 per cent of the ration needed for a bare subsistence.

Recently, the fascist Tito clique cut the already low ration of bread, flour and cereals. Under the new rations, the sick, for example, get 43 grams of bread daily, and nursing mothers 116 grams. Rations of workers engaged in arduous labor have been cut by 25 per cent. Peasant members of the so-called "co-operatives" receive from 3 to 6 kilograms* of maize monthly for the entire family.

The Titoites are trying to suppress the indignation of the hungry population by resorting to the practiced methods of fascist terror. At the same time the Titoite propaganda is blaming "drought" for all the misfortunes.

However, these references to "drought" look strange if one remembers that it has affected neighboring Hungary, for example, to the same extent as Yugoslavia. But in this people's democracy the working people are plentifully provided with foodstuffs and the peasant households are thriving.

The point in question is not "drought." It is a matter of the anti-people's economic policy pursued by the fascist clique of usurpers who are ruling Yugoslavia, the clique headed by the chief-hangman Tito. It is a result of the conversion of Yugoslavia into a colony of the imperialist powers, a result of the betrayal of the vital interests of the Yugoslav people and of the ever more furious offensive on their living standards, of the shameless plundering of the laboring peasantry of Yugoslavia.

Having joined with the imperialist anti-democratic bloc, the Belgrade rulers turned their country into a colony of the bosses of this bloc, and

are selling not only strategic materials but also foodstuffs in exchange for armaments. Moreover, the Titoites have increased the export of agricultural products and foodstuffs to a point which considerably exceeds the economic possibilities of the country. They absolutely ignore the interests of the Yugoslav population, and aggravate still further its hopeless condition, reducing the people to the depths of poverty and hunger.

The whole world was struck by the report of *Der Kurier* to the effect that Yugoslav deliveries to Western Germany included 100,000 tons of wheat, 300,000 tons of maize, 60,000 tons of oats, 50,000 tons of barley as well as cattle and agricultural raw materials. This report appeared in August, when hunger in Yugoslavia was already assuming catastrophic proportions.

The complete disregard of the vital interests of the Yugoslav people by the Tito clique is also manifested in its policy of export prices. The Titoites sell maize to Western Germany at four dinars a kilogram while the price charged in Yugoslavia is 40 dinars. Sugar is exported by the Yugoslav Government to Italy at six-and-a-half dinars a kilogram, whereas in Yugoslavia the people are forced to pay 500 dinars a kilogram.

This is how the Tito clique is deliberately ruining the country, making the people shoulder all the consequences of its rash policy of playing armor-bearer to the warmongers. The unduly high grain export not only dooms the townspeople to hunger, but also ruins the poor and middle peasants. The fascist chief Tito himself was forced to admit that "many peasants are deprived of their last shirt . . . the peasants do not want to cultivate the fields."

These few words of the Belgrade

* 1 gram = .035 of an ounce.

* 1 kilogram = 2.2046 pounds.

ruler expose the entire substance of the "agrarian policy" of the fascist Tito clique. The undisguised robbery of the laboring peasantry, the continued requisitions are completely ruining agriculture. This is one of the main reasons for the present catastrophic situation in Yugoslavia, and this is now admitted by even the foreign friends and patrons of Tito.

Hunger in Yugoslavia has been caused not by "drought" but, as the British commentator Dorian Cook declared in the course of a recent broadcast, by Tito's policy with regard to the peasants.

Resistance is growing among the peasantry to the predatory anti-people's policy pursued by Tito. There are increasing reports of armed clashes between peasants and the punitive detachments of the Titoite hangman Rankovic. Recently, the Titoites shot 200 peasants near Zagreb, in Croatia,

because they expressed their discontent against the requisitioning of foodstuffs and cattle.

In spite of the most severe measures and bloody fascist terror, the peasants continue to obstruct the government undertakings. Even according to official data, no more than 60 to 80 per cent of the land is cultivated in Yugoslavia as compared with the prewar period. The state plan for the purchase of grain and other agricultural products is being undermined. In Slavonia, for example, more than 10 per cent of the peasant households have not delivered a single kilogram of grain, and 48 per cent of the farms fulfilled the plan only partially.

If one should add to this that on orders from their imperialist masters the fascist rulers of Yugoslavia maintain a huge army of 1,000,000 men in a country with a population of 15,000,000, then no doubt is left as to

the causes of the hunger. The Yugoslav people are fully conscious of the actual reasons for the present catastrophic situation in the country. The people of Yugoslavia are well aware that the Tito clique has doomed them to hunger, poverty and extinction. It is not without reason that the foreign patrons are so anxious about the fate of their Belgrade protégé. According to the Athens radio, the deterioration of the economic situation in Yugoslavia "will create serious political complications for the Tito government."

The freedom-loving people of Yugoslavia will never reconcile themselves to the colonial position of their country. The severe trials to which the fascist Tito clique has doomed the Yugoslav people, are strengthening their determination to struggle for their freedom and national independence.

MOSCOW RADIO BROADCASTS IN ENGLISH

A pamphlet containing texts of four speeches made by Soviet Foreign Minister A. Y. Vyshinsky at the Fifth Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations is available upon request to the USSR Information Bulletin. It contains the speeches of September 20, October 2, October 10, and October 23, 1950.

A. Y. Vyshinsky's speech of October 28, 1950 was published in the November 24, 1950 issue of the USSR Information Bulletin and one of November 18, 1950 appears in this issue.

Radio programs in English are broadcast daily and Sunday from Moscow to the United States on the following schedule:

All time used is Eastern Standard.

Daily evening programs of news, political commentary, and sidelights on Soviet life are broadcast from 6:20 P.M. to 10:58 P.M. on the following bands:

15.23, 11.88, 11.82, 9.67, 7.29 and 7.24 megacycles.

All programs begin with the news and a review of the press. These are followed by comment on Soviet or international subjects.

The following special features are included in the evening programs:

Mondays—programs for farmers.

Tuesdays—programs for youth.

Wednesdays—scientific and cultural programs.

Thursdays—programs in Russian for American Slavs.

Fridays—literary and musical programs entitled: "In the Republics of the Land of the Soviets."

Saturdays—economic reviews, weekly sports reviews, replies to letters from listeners.

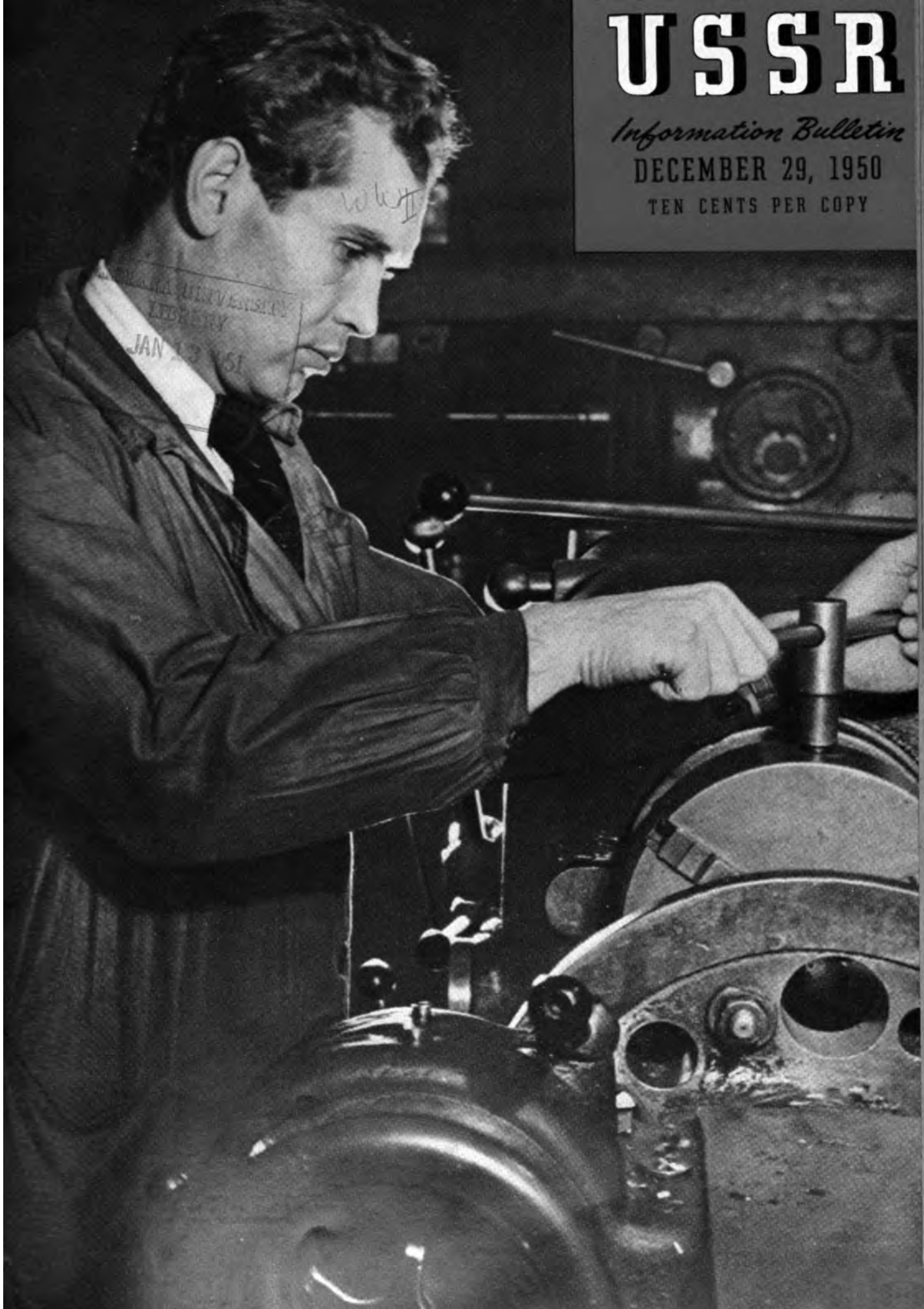
Sundays—concerts.

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Joseph Vissarionovich Stalin

The Stalin Constitution Reflects The Soviet People's Victories

By M. Yakovlev

THE great Stalin Constitution is a record of the victories already won by the Soviet people. The Soviet Constitution grants equal rights to all nations and races, to all citizens, regardless of their present position and past activities, in every field of economic, political and cultural endeavor.

Soviet power freed millions of working people from national-colonial oppression, eliminated the economic and cultural backwardness of the peoples and created the necessary conditions for the economic and cultural advancement of all the peoples. Unlike bourgeois democracy and the bourgeois constitutions, socialist democracy and the Constitution of the USSR guarantee the great rights and democratic liberties granted to the Soviet people.

Soviet democracy was born of the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution. Under the leadership of the Communist Party, the workers and peasants destroyed the old state machine and created a new state apparatus in the form of the Soviets of Workers', Soldiers' and Peasants' Deputies.

Under the leadership of the Bolshevik Party the Soviet people built socialism, realizing the dream cherished by the best minds of mankind in the course of centuries.

"Our mills and factories," says J. V. Stalin, "are being run without capitalists. The work is directed by men and women of the people. That is what we call socialism in practice. In our fields the tillers of the land work without landlords and without kulaks. The work is directed by men and women of the people. That is what we call socialism in daily life, that is what we call a free, socialist life."

Article 118 of the Constitution of

the USSR specifies: "Citizens of the USSR have the right to work, that is, the right to guaranteed employment and payment for their work in accordance with its quantity and quality." Not a single constitution in bourgeois states guarantees to the working people this right, because in those countries the economy is based on capitalist private property, because capitalists, not the workers, have charge of their production. It is known what a scourge unemployment — the inevitable concomitant of capitalism — is to the workers in the bourgeois countries.

In the Soviet Union the people themselves are masters of production. The right to work is based on public ownership of the means of production. The right to work is ensured by 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.

The gainfully employed population of the USSR is growing year after year. An increase of 1,800,000 was registered in 1949, and at present the gainfully employed population of the USSR is 15 per cent greater than in 1940. Labor in the USSR is a matter of honor, a matter of glory, a matter of valor and heroism.

Citizens of the USSR have the right to rest and leisure. This right is ensured by the establishment of an eight-hour day for factory and office workers, the reduction of the working day to seven or six hours for arduous trades and to four hours in shops where conditions of work are particularly rigorous. Factory workers and office employees are entitled to annual vacations with pay, and there is a wide network of sanatoriums, rest

homes and clubs for the accommodation of the working people.

There were more than 3,000 sanatoriums and rest homes in the Soviet Union immediately before the Great Patriotic War. In 1949 more than 2,100,000 people were accommodated in the trade-union sanatoriums and rest homes. The Soviet Government does everything to provide cultural recreation for the working people. There are more than 800 theaters* in the USSR, and more than 60,000 libraries with more than 100,000,000 volumes. More than 110,000 Palaces and Houses of Culture, clubs and village reading rooms are at the disposal of the people.

An expression of the Stalin solicitude for the people is contained in the right of the citizens of the USSR to maintenance in old age and also in case of sickness or disability. The working people have the benefit of non-contributory social insurance, the contributions being made entirely by the factories and institutions where they are employed. State social insurance expenditures comprise 61,600,000,000 rubles under the postwar Five-Year Plan. In case of sickness, the worker or office employee receives benefits equivalent to full earnings, or a considerable portion of these earnings, depending on the length of work in the given factory or institution. In all cases of disability, the workers are entitled to benefits. All the citizens of the USSR are entitled to free medical service. The State Budget of the USSR allocates more than 15,000,000,000 rubles for health protection and physical culture.

The Constitution of the USSR guar-

* This pertains to drama or stage theaters, not to motion picture theaters, of which there are many, many more throughout the Soviet Union.

antees to all citizens the right to an education. This right is ensured by universal and compulsory seven-year schooling free of charge, by a system of state stipends for students in the higher schools, by the fact that instruction in the schools is conducted in the native language, and by the organization in the factories, state farms, machine-and-tractor stations and collective farms of free vocational, technical and agronomic training for the working people. The number of students is growing annually in the USSR. The elementary, seven-year and ten-year schools and the technical and other specialized schools alone are attended by 37,000,000, and the higher schools of the USSR have an enrollment of 1,230,000 students this year.

The right to an education is vivid evidence of the cultural progress in town and country. An idea of the cultural progress in the USSR may be afforded by the following example: 50 per cent of the inhabitants in the village of Mston (Novgorod Region) were utterly illiterate 33 years ago. In Soviet years this village advanced from its midst one professor, one engineer, 20 teachers and 23 doctors. The village now has its own tractor drivers, livestock specialists and agronomists.

Or let us take the example of the village of Yaropolets (Volokolamsk District, Moscow Region). There is not a family in this village which does not have at least one college-trained member educated in Soviet years. And there are many thousands of such villages in the land of the Soviets.

Particularly rapid was the cultural progress of the peoples of the USSR who were prey to brutal political, economic and national oppression before the Revolution. As compared with 1914, the average number of students has increased in the country more than fourfold, but there has been a 44-fold increase in the number of students in Kirghizia, a 68-fold increase in Uzbekistan and a 660-fold increase in Tajikistan. All the Union and Autonomous Republics of the USSR have specialized secondary schools, higher schools and scientific research institutions.

The great Stalin Constitution grants women equal rights with men in all spheres of economic, government, cultural, political and other public activity. The possibility of exercising these rights is ensured by the fact that women are accorded 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, maternity homes, nurseries and kindergartens. Mothers of large families receive special attention in the USSR. In 1949 alone the State paid out more than 3,000,000,000 rubles in allowances to mothers of large families and unmarried mothers. Protection of the rights of women in the USSR is the sacred duty of all the government bodies.

In the land of the Soviets, women take part in political and economic life on an equal footing with men. About 300,000 women are employed as engineers, technicians and superintendents; hundreds of thousands of women are employed as tractor team leaders, combine operators, chairmen and assistant chairmen of collective farms. More than 700 women have been honored with the proud title of Hero of Socialist Labor. Women are taking a prominent part in the administration of the State. Soviet womanhood is represented by 277 deputies in the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, by more than 1,700 deputies in the Supreme Soviets of the Union and Autonomous Republics, and nearly half-a-million — 480,000 deputies — in the local Soviets.

One of the greatest advantages of socialist democracy over bourgeois democracy is the genuine equality of races and nations. All the daughters and sons of the multi-national Soviet people are full-fledged citizens of the USSR and they all enjoy equal rights, and equality before the law. Any direct or indirect restriction of the rights of, or conversely, the establishment of any direct or indirect privileges for, citizens on account of their race or nationality, as well as any advocacy of racial or national discrimination or hatred and contempt, is

punishable by law. The Soviet Union is the reliable bulwark of freedom, security, peace and friendship among the nations.

The Stalin Constitution guarantees to the Soviet citizens great democratic rights and liberties — freedom of speech, freedom of the press, freedom of assembly and meetings, freedom of street processions and demonstrations, the right to unite in public organizations, the right of all citizens of the USSR to take an active part in public and state activities — and provides for the most democratic electoral system.

The political liberties are ensured by placing at the disposal of the working people and their organizations all the material requirements for the exercise of their rights. Thus, for example, the print shops, stocks of paper and printing presses belong to all the people as represented by the State. The buildings, clubs and palaces where the meetings and assemblies are held likewise constitute public property and are used in the interest of all the people.

One of the most important rights of Soviet citizens is the right to take part in the political life of the country, the right to vote and to be elected. This right is granted to all citizens, irrespective of sex, nationality, race, religion, education, residence, social origin, property status or past activities. All the Soviets of Working Peoples' Deputies are elected by the citizens by direct vote, on the basis of universal, equal and direct suffrage by secret ballot. Elections in the land of the Soviets are genuinely free, universal and truly democratic elections. The Soviet electoral system is so constituted that it draws into the work of the state administration millions of ordinary people—deputies to the local (village, city, district and regional) Soviets, to the Supreme Soviets of the Republics and the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

The immortal ideas of the Stalin Constitution, the colossal economic and cultural achievements of the land of the Soviets inspire the working people of the Soviet Union to still further heroic efforts for the sake of peace and progress.

Record for 1950 Shows Soviet Union Scored New, Greater Victories

By S. Savelyev

FOR the Soviet people, 1950 has been the last and concluding year of the postwar Stalin Five-Year Plan, a year of great accomplishments and new victories of socialism. The Soviet people have not spent the year idly. Each day has been marked with constructive effort, creative daring, and salient achievements in all spheres of economic and cultural life.

How long, indeed, is it since the Soviet soil was afire with conflagrations of war, that reduced flourishing towns and villages to ruins and ashes? How long, too, is it since having brought their hard-fought military struggle to a successful conclusion that the Soviet people have changed from the soldier's uniform to the worker's overalls? The peoples of the USSR have in a period of five years accomplished what could not have been accomplished under capitalism in the course of whole generations. Intrepid and indomitable is the progress of the Soviet society which with seven-league strides is forging ahead to the radiant heights of communism.

With patriotic pride and a sense of duty done, the Soviet people note that the essential objectives of their Five-Year Plan have been well attained. The national economic plan of the USSR for the 1946-1950 five-year period called for a 48 per cent increase of industrial output in 1950, as compared with prewar 1940. This target has not only been achieved but left well behind. During the first 10 months of 1950, gross industrial output in the Soviet Union reached a level of 70 per cent above prewar.

As the whole world knows, the Nazi invaders completely wrecked the mines of the Donets and Moscow coal fields, the metallurgical industry in the South of the Soviet Union, and a number of oil districts in the Caucasus and Western Ukraine. Large industrial centers of the country were

wiped off the face of the earth. Enemies of the USSR had predicted that it would take many decades to rehabilitate the national economy of the land of the Soviets. But the Soviet people have in a span of less than five years restored or built anew close to 6,000 large industrial enterprises, exclusive of small state and co-operative establishments. Here we once again have a striking expression of the superiority of the Soviet social and state system.

The Soviet Union's heavy industries constituting as they do the material foundation of the country's entire national economy have developed at an especially high pace. Thus, while the Five-Year Plan calls for a 30 per cent increase above the prewar period in the output of ferrous metals, the output has actually topped the prewar figure by 44 per cent. The Five-Year Plan target for coal output has likewise been well exceeded. Dur-

ing the first 10 months of 1950, coal output in the Soviet Union reached a level 57 per cent greater than prewar, as against 51 per cent provided under the Five-Year Plan. Oil has registered a 21 per cent increase, the Plan calling for a 14 per cent rise. The engineering industries, in the first 10 months of 1950, topped their prewar level by an average of more than 2.2 times, while the production of metallurgical equipment and big electric motors increased five-fold; steam turbines two and a half times; oil equipment more than three-fold; and excavators more than thirteen times.

The rehabilitation of Soviet industry and its further development is proceeding along new and improved engineering lines. New high-capacity machines, automatic and remote controls are being introduced in every field of production. Soviet industry's power facilities are constantly growing.

The year 1950 has been marked with outstanding achievements also in the Soviet Union's agriculture. Despite unfavorable weather conditions, the country's grain harvest in 1950 totals 7,600,000,000 poods,* exceeding by more than 300,000,000 poods the prewar 1940 level. As is known, the war brought immense damage to the Soviet Union's animal husbandry. Yet, the prewar level of socialist productive livestock breeding has already not only been regained but far exceeded. Thus, the country's hog, sheep and goat herds have increased more than one and a half times compared to prewar herds.

The Soviet people are now carrying out the great Stalin Plan for remaking nature. Shelter-belts are being planted, ponds and reservoirs



BUMPER CROPS. Worker of the Izmail elevator tests grain delivered by a Ukrainian collective farm.

* One pood = 36.113 pounds.

are being built, and huge canals cut on vast territories. In the past two years alone, shelter-belts have been planted over an area of 1,300,000 hectares.† The historic decisions of the Soviet Government, adopted in August and September 1950, on the construction of new giant hydroelectric stations on the Volga, the Amu Darya and the Dnieper, and the building of the Main Turkmenian, the South Ukrainian and North Crimean canals provide for the irrigation and watering of enormous areas of the Soviet Union. Desert and semi-desert districts in Central Asia and in the Caspian plains will receive life-giving moisture and will be transformed into flourishing gardens and fields.

The four new huge power stations whose construction has now been launched will in a year of average water-flow supply the country with 22,000,000,000 kilowatt-hours of electricity, or upwards of eleven times more than all electric stations of tsarist Russia together produced in 1913.

The mighty development of the socialist economy is invariably accompanied by rising material and cultural standards of life of the working masses. Socialism has brought the Soviet people not only political power and genuinely democratic rights, but also material benefits. It provides every favorable condition for a prosperous and cultured life. The national income of the USSR has in 1950 climbed to 60 per cent (in comparable prices) above prewar, greatly exceeding the target of the Five-Year Plan.

As is universally known, there are no unemployed in the Soviet Union. The number of factory and office workers in the country's national economy is growing incessantly, and is now 22 per cent above prewar. Real wages of factory and office workers and the income of the peasants are mounting with every year. Public consumption is now well above prewar.

Indicative of the great solicitude of the Soviet Government and Communist Party for the welfare of the people is, for one thing, the enormous scale of housing construction. In a



GREAT CONSTRUCTIONS OF COMMUNISM. The Kharkov plant supplies tractors for the Kakhovka Hydroelectric Station.

span of less than five years since the war, the Soviet Union has rehabilitated or built new houses aggregating close to 90,000,000 square meters* of living floor space in urban communities, and upwards of 2,500,000 houses in the countryside.

Thousands of new schools and libraries, clubs and theaters, hospitals and sanatoriums, rest homes and childrens' welfare establishments have been erected in the Soviet Union in 1950. Close to 40,000,000 Soviet citizens are now attending elementary, junior high or high school, or institutions of higher learning. Soviet science and technology, literature and the arts are making splendid progress. The discovery of the secret of atomic energy, and outstanding achievements in other fields of learning bear conclusive evidence to the mighty advances of Soviet science.

The coming generations, too, will have a good word to say about the year just expired. This was a year of glorious victories of the camp of peace and democracy. The Soviet people

are striving for peace and close co-operation with all peoples. This they have proved by their constructive labor. They have demonstrated it by their unanimous support of the Stockholm Appeal. The mighty voice of the great Soviet people has resounded through the whole world from the rostrum of the Second World Peace Congress — the great peace assembly recently held in Warsaw. By their proposals to the General Assembly of the United Nations and at the Second World Peace Congress, the representatives of the Soviet people have made a new, inestimable contribution to the cause of peace.

The great land of Soviets enters the new year of 1951 amidst great material and intellectual strength. The Soviet people are fully confident in their morrow, in the great cause of peace, democracy and socialism. They are firmly and calmly pursuing their constructive work, ensuring constant advancement in all spheres of their national economy and the further rise of their material and cultural standards of life.

† 1 hectare=2.471 acres.

* 1 square meter=10.764 square feet.

Lenin's Great Dream Has Come True In Electrification of USSR

By Nikolai Pogodin

Soviet Writer, Stalin Prize Winner

THE founder of the first Soviet State in the world, Vladimir Lenin, once had this to say about dreams:

"It is a mistake to think that only the poet needs it. . . . It is needed even in mathematics. . . . Dreaming is a quality of the greatest value!"

This quality helped Lenin and Stalin long before the October Revolution to envision poor, backward Russia without the yoke of the monarchy and vitalized on a foundation of high, socialist technique. The rich imagination of these greatest thinkers was always deeply founded in science.

The year is 1920. The four-year imperialist and three-year civil war had brought the country to the edge of ruin. The mines are wrecked and there is no fuel. The factories are down to one-seventh of their former output, transport is in a catastrophic state, and the fields are only half-sown and poorly at that. Dire hunger and cold are stalking the land, and epidemics are taking a heavy toll.

"Russia under a pall," was the way it was seen then by the well-known English writer H. G. Wells, who was considered a great master of imagery. But he did not see what Lenin saw—the Russia of the future. He did not believe what Lenin and all Soviet people believed in—the unique changes the land of Soviets is famous for now. The celebrated visionary lacked vision. He called Lenin's dreams "utopian."

But the two giants of human thought—Lenin and Stalin—looked ahead with a powerful and penetrating gaze. In those days, so grim for the republic, they foresaw Russia flooded with the brightness of electricity.

The date is December 22, 1920. This date is to be a notable one in the history of the land of Soviets. In

the crowded auditorium of the Bolshoi Theater in Moscow the delegates to the Eighth All-Russian Congress of Soviets are listening with rapt attention to Vladimir Lenin's report on the tasks of the Soviet power. And of the single correct, main road that the people building the first Soviet State in the world were to take, Lenin in his genius expressed it in one sentence:

"Communism is Soviet power plus electrification of the entire country!"

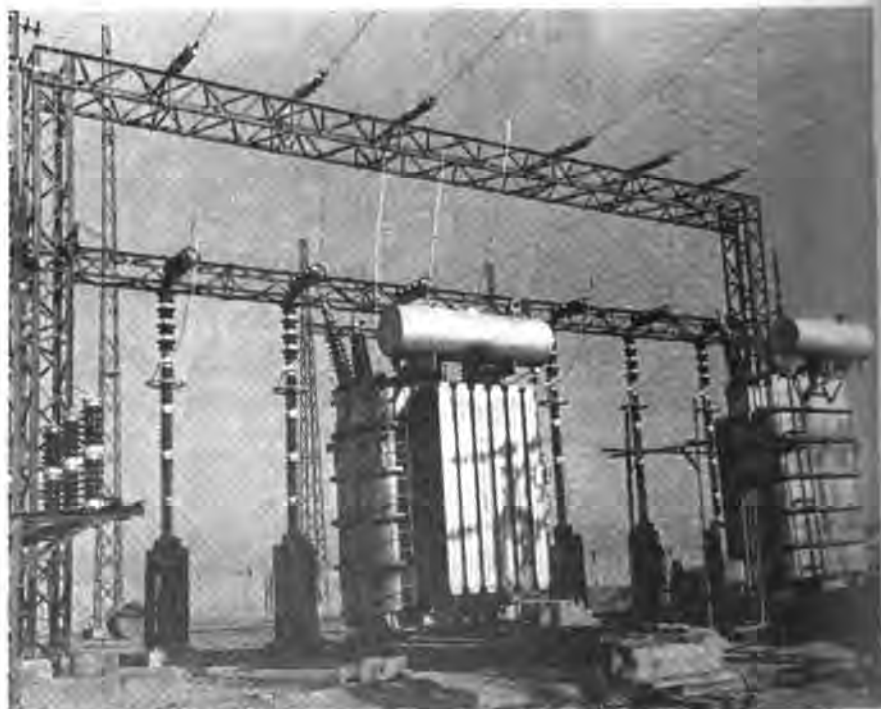
Facing the delegates was a huge map of the Soviet Republic, lighted up by a multitude of varicolored lights. The lights marked the future electric stations that were to go up during the next 10 to 15 years under the State Plan for the Electrification of the Country—the GOELRO Plan—drawn up on Lenin's initiative.

Two hundred scientists and experts took part in working out the plan.

"I think," Lenin said at the time, "that we here are present at a very important turn, which at any rate marks the beginning of great successes for the Soviet power!"

The GOELRO Plan, the first unified state plan for developing the national economy of the country of Soviets, outlined the construction of 30 electric power stations with a total capacity of 1,500,000 kilowatts. At that time, all the power stations that had come down as a legacy from tsarist Russia did not produce even one-twentieth that amount of power; tsarist Russia had occupied fifteenth place in the world in output of electric power.

All enemies of the Soviet State maliciously derided the Lenin GOELRO



SUB-STATION IN UZBEKISTAN. This part of new Farkhad Hydro-power Station supplies Tashkent, capital of the Uzbek SSR.

Plan. They considered it a "utopia."

But life has shown how profound was the power of Lenin's foresight. The great Stalin, worthy continuer of Lenin's cause, in reviewing the results of the First Five-Year Plan, was already able to say in January, 1933: "In output of electric power we were last on the list. Now we rank among the first." And two years later when the maximal term, 15 years, had been up, the Lenin electrification program had been overfulfilled nearly three times with respect to the capacity of the new electric power stations. Moreover, it was not 30 stations but 147 that had been built during those years, and among them the Dnieper giant!

What had been considered a miracle came to pass. Reality outstripped the most daring dreams!

By the outbreak of the Great Patriotic War the electrification progress had become even more substantial. The Soviet Union then counted 200 large, first-class electric stations with a power output 25 times the combined output of all power stations in Russia before the Revolution.

The enormous damage wrought on the country's economy by the war with the German fascists affected power stations too. Sixty-five of the bigger state stations, the Dnieper and Svir stations among them, were heaps of ruins, and hundreds of small stations were razed to the ground. The years of the postwar Five-Year Plan, however, were marked by a rapid upswing of the national economy, and in this particular sphere primarily. Before even two years had passed from the day the Soviet people triumphed over the enemy, the Dnieper Hydroelectric Station's lights went on once again to join the brilliant constellation of the lights of socialism. And once again what previously had seemed a miracle had become a reality.

Each year of the postwar Five-Year Plan period the increase in the new capacities has been nearly double the entire 10 to 15 year program of the GOELRO Plan. As a result, by the 30th anniversary of the October Revolution the USSR had taken second

place in the world for power output and first place in Europe.

Such wonders do not just arise. They are fashioned by the Soviet people according to plans worked out by the Party of Lenin and Stalin. Such victories can be won only by people who feel they are masters of their land and of their destiny, of their prosperity, and happiness; people who know for what they are working and fighting.

The mighty force of electric power output has accomplished a genuine revolution in every sphere of the national economy of the USSR. It sets machine tools in motion, smelts metal, extracts coal and oil, converts one element into another, and, being more and more extensively introduced into socialist agricultural life, it is obliterating the distinction between town and country. Now one can see with one's own eyes, even in the remotest backwoods areas, what Lenin dreamed about 30 years ago. At the present time 30,000 electric stations are operating in the countryside and their capacity is two and a half times the power capacity of all stations before the Revolution put together. Lenin's prophetic words have come true—Russia has become a land of electricity, power that serves the interests of the people, makes lighter the labor of people, creates an abundance of material benefits, enhances culture, and promotes the consolidation of a communist society.

Fixing their eye on the future, Lenin and Stalin always taught Soviet people—scientists and experts—not merely to fashion for the present but also to dream and use their scientific imagination to make fruitful the planning of the country's tomorrow. We witness today the creation of new magnificent hydroelectric stations without parallel in human history and eclipsing anything that has been constructed in the world hitherto.

From the GOELRO Plan the Soviet people, the builder-people, are striding toward a new majestic program, opening up unprecedented prospects for the country's prosperity. The most inspired dreams cannot envision what fulfillment of the new Stalin Plan



TRANSFORMERS. Soviet Armenia builds these and other electrical equipment.

for the country's electrification will yield five or six years from now.

The scale and grandeur of the two new giant stations being erected by the Soviet people on the Volga may be gauged from the following comparison: they will produce 10 times as much electricity as all pre-revolutionary Russia's stations put together. The new stations' capacity will be almost two and a half times the capacity planned by GOELRO for a period of 10 to 15 years. They will be the world's biggest power stations, and will simultaneously greatly increase the country's power supply, improve navigation, irrigation, water supply and fisheries development.

And no matter how great the difficulties that may arise in building the new structures, they will be solved—for the whole Soviet people have made the construction of the stations their job. The whole world has more than once had the opportunity to become convinced that Soviet men and women know how to dream but also how to make a reality of their dreams. The year 1950, the middle year of the 20th century, will go down in history as the frontier beyond which can be seen the shining summits of communism.

The Future Takes Shape Today In the Soviet Union

By Vladimir Lidin
Soviet Writer

FOR the overwhelming majority of Soviet men and women the Stalin construction works have become a component part of their life story. "I built the Dnieper Power Station," or "I built Magnitogorsk," or "I built the Moscow Sea," they say. An understanding of the connection between their work and the interests of the state as a whole underlies the activities of Soviet people; the Soviet man regards his work, even if it is of the smallest scope, as a component part of the work of the entire nation.

All of Soviet society was tremendously stirred a little more than two years ago when the Stalin plan for the planting of forest shelter-belts in the steppe districts of Soviet Russia was published. The planting of forests truly became a component feature of the life story of a vast number of Soviet men and women, to whom each acorn planted was a promise of rustling oak groves in the future.

Throughout history the Trans-Volga

steppes have especially suffered from hot scorching winds and accompanying drought. It is not to be wondered then, that the century-old yearning for water of their fathers and forefathers impressed itself on the consciousness of the younger generation. And today the younger generation, the Komsomols*, are doing almost all the work of planting one of the most powerful wind-breaks — that between Vishnevaya Hill and the Caspian Sea. They are creating a future which many of them will undoubtedly live to see; they will see the life-giving shade of the forests they are planting against which the age-old enemy of their fathers and forefathers, the arid winds, will be broken. Looking back at the path he has traversed, many a Soviet man may say of himself: "I created a sea," or "I created a forest," without regarding these phrases as exaggerations.

Soviet people have no fear of projects

* Members of the Young Communist League.

on a vast scale. They are accustomed to dealing with millions of tons, millions of cubic meters, millions of hectares, millions of kilowatts. People of great daring working toward a great goal, they do not wait for favors from nature but go out and extract them. As yet they have a small span of years behind them — only 33 years — but they have managed to accomplish a great deal. And although ahead of them lies a whole eternity, they have no thought of slowing down; today's generation wishes to look into the radiant tomorrow, and the more radiant that tomorrow promises to be the more do they wish to hasten its approach.

August and September 1950 will go down in the history of communism as the beginning of a whole epoch in the ever-quicken advance of the Soviet people toward their great goal. This epoch will cover only five to six years in the history of the world. But it will give to the Soviet people 25,000,000



**TRANSFORMING
NATURE.**

Building a dam
in the Talovsky
Ravine, Voronezh
Region.



"MOSCOW SEA." Moscow is an important port. Shown here is the river terminal at Khimki.

hectares* of watered land and 4,000,000 kilowatts of electric energy. On the Volga and the Dnieper the world's greatest hydroelectric stations will come into being. Gigantic canals will cut through the dry steppes in the Southern Ukraine and the Northern Crimea and the barren desert in Turkmenia.

And just as the Soviet people see in each acorn or maple seed planted the promise of future forests, so each shovelful of earth scooped out by the excavator digging a canal or the foundation of a power plant brings the living future nearer: when the drought-afflicted Trans-Volga steppe will have abundant moisture; when the steppes in the Southern Ukraine and the Northern Crimea, which once cried out for moisture, will be covered with thriving fields of tall wheat; when cotton plantations and apricot and almond groves will arise where the torrid, lifeless Kara Kum desert lay.

To the Soviet man and woman the future is never anything distant and hazy. As they build they have in mind not only the future happy generation but their own specific present. On the Moscow Canal you may often find one of its builders of yesterday taking a boat

trip with his family and casting an appreciative eye at the shores he recently helped drap in stone or the locks he took part in constructing. He is on an outing in the gardens of the future that were called "Soviet utopias" only some 10 or 15 years ago by many a malicious skeptic of the West. The Soviet "utopias," as is known, have disillusioned many of those who endeavored to defame each new Five-Year Plan and each new construction job that converted the plans of yesterday into the realities of today.

And that is why every Turkmen peasant now working on the Main Turkmen Canal is fully convinced that he will see steamers in the desert, and cotton fields where the sands now lie, and apricot orchards in places where the giant desert lizards now sun themselves. There was also the Great Ferghana Canal, and many a builder of that magnificent structure witnessed the water rush in a broad torrent through the last section, making yesterday's plans today's specific realities.

The men and women of the older Soviet generation, participants in the realization of the four Five-Year Plans, have had the happiness of seeing how wonderfully everything has changed all around them; how the great transformations have brought once-backward Russia out onto the broadest of historical developments, how the life of the millions has improved. I recall how collective farmer Ivan Persanov, of a village in Penza Region, showed me saplings rising in a shelter-belt and said with pride that in the spring these saplings had already carried out their function — they had retained snow on the fields, and this had favorably affected the harvest. He tore a leaf off one of the young trees and rubbed it between his fingers, as if tangibly feeling the future they had won.

In the Soviet land cartographers have to be on their toes all the time: every five years the maps they make become out of date, and they have to add new canals and reservoirs in blue, young forests in green, and enter the signs for such new structures as power plants and hydroelectric stations. In a district in Tula Region which recently suffered from lack of moisture I was shown new ponds and reservoirs that solve the water

problem here for all time. I was also shown the places where forest shelter-belts have been planted. And the time is now not distant when the cartographers will have to enter the green lines of forests that have arisen in this steppe district.

At the construction site of the tall building of Moscow University I met workers who are becoming university students while on the job. There was bricklayer Murat Bagdadyulyan, who has become a Department of Philology student; and Anna Timokhina, a geodetic technician, who is studying at the same department by correspondence; and a number of other workers who are studying in the last grade at evening secondary school, preparing to become university students next year. When construction work is completed these workers will step into the light-filled university auditoriums to obtain a higher education. Could there be any more concrete example of building the future with one's own hands?

"My future is in my present," says the Soviet man, and since he always backs up his statements with action, he does not have the slightest fear that this assertion might appear rhetorical.



WELDER ALOFT. Construction on a tall building on Smolenskaya Square in Moscow.

* 1 hectare = 2.471 acres.

The Soviet People Meet the New Year With Thoughts of Peace and Labor

Boris Andreyev

Stalin Prize Winner,

Peoples Artist of the RSFSR



SOVIET cinematography produced a number of outstanding films in 1950. *The Fall of Berlin*, a film dedicated to the great victory won by the Soviet people in battle against fascism, was awarded the first prize—a Crystal Globe—at the Fifth International Film Festival in Prague. A Peace Prize was awarded to the *Conspiracy of the Doomed* and the Labor Prize to the *Cossacks of the Kuban*. Prizes were also awarded to the *Brave People*, *Zhukovsky* and others.

I have had the honor and good fortune to act in the role of the steel worker in *The Fall of Berlin*, a film which shows how the Soviet people, led by J. V. Stalin, liberated the peoples of Europe from fascist enslavement.

The film concludes with a stirring scene—the leader of the Soviet people, J. V. Stalin, meets soldiers of the Soviet Army and representatives of many nations of the world who were freed from the dungeons of fascism by the Soviet Army. There is very deep meaning in the words of J. V. Stalin addressed there to all working mankind: "This victory has been won at a dear cost. Do not forget about the sacrifices you have made. Henceforth history opens a wide road before all the peoples who love freedom. . . . Let us safeguard the peace for the sake of the future. Peace and happiness to all of you, my friends!"

These words express the will of all the Soviet people for peace. This will is embodied in the productions of Soviet cinematography, in all the Soviet arts.

And the best wishes that I, a Soviet actor, can convey to our friends in other countries are contained in those beautiful words:

"Peace and happiness to all of you, my friends!"



Ivan Shatsky

Head of Tractor

Driver's Team

THE past year was a very eventful and significant year in my life. Tractor drivers and combine operators

throughout the country, as well as collective farm field husbandry brigades, joined in the movement for the title of excellent team initiated by my own team in 1949. In March of this year my countrymen accorded me a high honor: they elected me to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. In the summer I became a member of the Scientific Council of the Scientific-Research Institute of Oil Plant Culture of the USSR. The council heard my first report on the *Mechanization of the Cultivation of Technical Crops* and recommended it as a guide to mechanization specialists in other Machine-and-Tractor Stations.

My team is now conducting preparations for next spring, the spring which will bring still greater progress to socialist agriculture.



Victor Ponomarev

Stalin Prize Winner

THE year 1951 finds the Soviet people with great victories to their credit on the labor front. The principal tasks of the postwar Five-Year Plan have been accomplished. Soviet industry is now yielding 70 per cent more output than before the war. Even more rapid is the progress of the Soviet machine-building industry, which has more than doubled the prewar level. A noteworthy feature of the last Five-Year Plan was not only the tremendous increase in production, but also the unprecedented technical progress.

It is pleasant and gratifying to know that the labor of the many thousands of workers of the Urals Heavy-Machinery Plant, where I am employed, has contributed to these victories. In the postwar years we have put into production many new models of oil drilling equipment, super-powered excavators, rolling mills, and other machinery. In the third quarter of 1950 our plant turned out nearly as many machines and installations as in the entire year of 1946.

Thousands of Stakhanovites and innovators in production have come forward from the midst of the workers of our plant in recent years. I personally undertook to turn out an equivalent of 30 annual production quotas in the five-year period, and I fulfilled my pledge. In recognition of my successful labor, the Soviet Government awarded me the Order of the Badge of Honor. For co-operating in the designing of a super-powerful excavator I was awarded a Stalin Prize.

We are entering the new year with the name of Stalin, the inspirer and organizer of our victories, on our lips and in our hearts. It will be a year of new and still greater victories!

A Scientist of the Stalin Era, Olga Lepeshinskaya

By A. Dorokhov

AMONG the scientists who became widely known to the Soviet public this year the most popular is Professor Olga Lepeshinskaya, Doctor of Biological Sciences.

Olga Lepeshinskaya's scientific work was able to reach its pinnacle only late in her life. By the time she could completely devote herself to research, she already had a long record of activity as a Bolshevik revolutionary.

Lepeshinskaya was born in 1871 in the town of Perm. Her childhood passed in luxury. Her parents were millionaires — owners of mines, mills, and factories in the Urals. The keen and lively mind of the young girl sharply revolted against the social injustice that surrounded her. Her indignation was aroused by the fact that her family was rich and those who created this wealth by their strenuous labor were poor. She thought it a crime to live at the expense of others.

When Olga was barely 20 she parted completely with her family and went to St. Petersburg to study in the field of medicine. She decided to become a physician and work among the poor.

That was in the '90s of the past century. A revolution was in the offing in Russia. Lenin was uniting the first underground Marxist circles into the League of Struggle for the Emancipation of the Working Class.

Under the influence of revolutionary friends Olga joined one of these circles. Gradually she began to understand the causes of social inequality and injustice. With all the fervor of youth she devoted herself to revolutionary work.

When the tsarist government arrested a group of revolutionaries the organization suggested to Olga that she call herself the fiancée of one of the arrested, Panteleimon Lepeshinsky, so as to be permitted to visit him and thus keep up connections with the entire group. As a

result of the frequent meetings of the young people and the similarity of their ideals, Olga fell in love with her alleged fiancé. When Lepeshinsky was sentenced to exile in Siberia Olga married him and served the sentence together with him. That was the start of their life together, which continued for 49 years.

Their youth was spent in severe struggle and privation. After a few short months of freedom another arrest followed, then imprisonment and a second exiling to a still more remote district in Siberia. Here Olga's modest earnings were a considerable help to the small colony of revolutionaries. There later followed her bold escape from exile and her emigration to Switzerland.

During all these years Lepeshinskaya led the life of a professional revolutionary full of dangers and anxieties. Eluding the vigilance of the police she managed to carry illegal literature over the border. She participated in the tech-

nical preparation of the Party congress, organized a daringly bold flight of her husband from exile, and set up a Party canteen in Geneva for the Bolshevik emigrants. Unhesitatingly she carried out any task assigned her by the Party.

It was only at the age of 39 that Lepeshinskaya had the opportunity of continuing her medical education on returning to Russia. She entered the Medical Institute and was graduated with honors. Her aim was to become a biologist. The professors highly praised her abilities and predicted a great future for her. But the government organs of tsarist Russia barred the way to her scientific activity, and so Lepeshinskaya became a village doctor.

The October Revolution opened a broad field of work to Lepeshinskaya. With untiring energy she participated in the building of the new state. She organized new medical institutions, school-sanatoriums for sick children, and a college in Central Asia.

In 1926 Lepeshinskaya headed a small group of research workers and opened a biological laboratory in the Timiryazev Biological Institute in Moscow. It was here that her talent as an experimenter revealed itself, and she began her researches that were crowned with the discovery of an entirely new field in biology — a pre-cell living world.

WHERE does life begin? It was but yesterday that world science claimed that life began with the cell. The cell was considered the primary unit of living substance. The postulations of the German scientist Virchow who, as far back as the middle of the past century, declared there was nothing living outside the cell and that new cells arose only as the result of the division of already existing ones, seemed to be indisputable.



Professor Olga B. Lepeshinskaya



SCIENTIST WITH HER GRANDDAUGHTERS. Professor Olga B. Lepeshinskaya takes a lively interest in the children's studies.

The revolutionary scientist could not reconcile herself to the thought that the cell was the limit of science's knowledge of the sources of life. Lepeshinskaya saw that Virchow's mechanistic theory served as the basis for the thoroughly reactionary views of bourgeois geneticists concerning the hereditary transmission of characteristics from cell to cell, the continuity of germ plasma and its independence of the environment. She set before herself the task of finding the elementary state of living substance which precedes the appearance of cells and to prove that "every cell has its beginning, its development, and its end."

Armed with up-to-date methods of research, Lepeshinskaya set up hundreds of carefully planned and exact experiments with the aid of high-power microscopes, microscopic filming, and devices of her own invention for observing *in vivo* the development of embryos of various organisms. There finally came the day when Lepeshinskaya was able to say that her hypothesis was confirmed by irrefutable facts.

Lepeshinskaya decisively proved that

cells may arise *de novo*, and that they constantly do arise *de novo* in the course of the development of the cell-less living substance existing in nature. Although this substance lacks cell structure, nevertheless life processes take place in it. Armed with the materialist methods of perception, the Soviet scientist boldly broke with the generally accepted dogmas and penetrated the most intimate secrets of nature. She proved that life is present where its existence was formerly denied.

Lepeshinskaya's experiments have graphically demonstrated the development of new cells from the yolk globules found in the yolk of the chicken's egg. Formerly the yolk was regarded merely as a nutritive substance for the embryo. Cells are also formed in the egg albumin, although there is no embryo there at all. The same phenomenon is observed in the developing eggs of various fish species. Here, too, new cells arise independently, and not only as the result of the division of already existing cells in the embryo. Further, even in higher animals new cells arise from the cell-less living substance that fills a

wound when lesions heal.

Particularly convincing is the experiment with the fresh water hydra, one of the smallest animal organisms. Some hydras were crushed in a mortar. The mass thus obtained was dissolved in water and centrifuged. The sediment was again crushed in the mortar and centrifuged another time. A drop of the centrifuged substance was placed under the microscope. At first it appeared to be an altogether non-living substance, not only lacking whole cells but even parts of cells.

But when this drop was placed in a nutritive medium, tiny corpuscles began to appear in it. These corpuscles gradually developed into cells. Then they began to divide and pass through the initial stages of the hydra's development.

Thus before the experimenter's eyes, life arose where it seemed to have been completely destroyed.

IT is difficult to overestimate the significance of Olga Lepeshinskaya's discovery. New light has been thrown on the most difficult problems of biology. New paths have been opened in science for the explanation of phenomena that seemed inexplicable before.

Lepeshinskaya's work brings us closer to the borderline between living and non-living substance. The problems of heredity appear in an altogether new light. Biologists and physicians now possess a key to the understanding of the nature of viruses and to the explanation of the causes of malignant growths. The development and transmutation of morbid and useful microbes can now be elucidated and new methods of medical treatment created.

The Soviet Government has shown deep appreciation for the scientific work of Olga Lepeshinskaya. She was awarded the Stalin Prize, First Class, for her work *The Origin of Cells from Living Substance and the Role Played by the Living Substance in the Organism*. All the conditions have been created for the broad development of her researches. A number of scientific institutions have included in their work-plans themes connected with the further elaboration of the problems raised by this outstanding scientist of the Stalin era.

"Peace to the Peoples," The Theme of Warsaw Congress

By M. Mikhailov

WE will begin our narrative of the recently-held Second World Peace Congress with a statement made by one of the delegates on returning to his country.

The atmosphere in Warsaw, this delegate said, conformed to the ideals of Christianity far more closely than the atmosphere in England. Personal contact with the people attending the Congress filled him with love, sympathy, sincerity and gratitude, he continued — all the feelings which he, as a Christian, values highly. He assured those present that there was a higher appreciation for these feelings over there. He declared he had gone behind the so-called Iron Curtain and saw things there which made him realize that what he had been told previously in no way conformed to reality.

This statement was made by the British Conservative, Woodard. He went to the Congress from a country where the authorities did everything possible to prevent the holding of the Congress. It is generally known that the Congress was originally to have been held at Sheffield, England. But the British Government did not permit the majority of the delegates to enter the country. Visas were refused to hundreds of outstanding figures of world culture, representatives of many peoples of the globe. The British Government pursued but one aim: to hinder the convocation of the Congress, to frustrate it.

The organizers of the Congress had to seek another place, one more hospitable than the British Isles, where the envoys of peace could gather. They accepted the friendly invitation of the Polish Government to hold the Congress in Warsaw. The doors of the country were thrown open to all the delegates — Communists and Conservatives, workers and industrialists, scientists and priests. Dozens of correspondents of the newspapers of the world were present at the Congress, although it was

known beforehand that many of them were coming to Warsaw ill-disposed.

But the fighters for peace are not afraid of the daylight; only those frightened by peace are afraid of it.

The Second World Peace Congress was in session for seven days, from November 16 to 23. It worked in open view for the whole world to see. Taking part in the Congress were more than 2,000 delegates from 80 countries of the six continents — capitalist and socialist countries; some technically developed, others backward; some free, others dependent. The delegates all took part in the work of the Congress on an equal footing irrespective of their social or political status, cultural level, political convictions, or religious beliefs. The composition of the delegates, according to occupation, was as follows: 59 statesmen and members of parliament, 49 scientists, 116 writers and poets, 124 professors, 72 priests, 151 leaders of national organizations, 3 workers in film art, 13 architects, 7 composers and musicians, 73 engineers and technicians, 67 journalists, 83 lawyers, 61 physicians, 68 artists, 12 servicemen, 341 workers, 57 peasants, 47 industrialists and businessmen, 121 students, 222 office workers, 20 municipal councilors and mayors, 72 teachers, and so on.

One hundred and twenty Congress delegates took part in the free and unrestricted discussion which lasted for five days. The speakers, belonging to different strata of society and possessing their own views on matters of international affairs, submitted the most varied proposals in their own behalf and in behalf of their delegations. These proposals were not only discussed in the plenary sessions but also in the commissions set up by the Congress on various problems. It was on the basis of this broad discussion that the Congress decisions, representing a universal peace program, were drawn up.

Underlying all the speeches at the Warsaw Congress and all its decisions was the idea of the possibility of the co-existence and co-operation of different political and economic systems. The peoples' representatives at the Second World Peace Congress showed that in spite of differing opinions they can agree among themselves, and they demanded the same from the participants of the United Nations, above all from the five great Powers.

The Congress adopted a Manifesto to the Peoples of the World which reads in part:

"The Second World Peace Congress has demonstrated with unequaled force that people who have come together from the six continents of the world can, despite differences in views, reach an understanding to prevent the calamity of a new war and preserve peace. Let the governments act likewise, and the cause of peace will be saved."

The Manifesto frankly and courageously speaks of the threat that is hanging over mankind — children, women, and men. But the envoys of 80 nations energetically affirmed that war is not inevitable. Having united in the struggle for peace the people can avert the danger of war. The Manifesto defines the conditions necessary for lasting peace. This document is an expression of the historic fact that the people themselves now feel responsible for the fate of peace, that in the struggle for peace they above all rely upon themselves, on their own resoluteness and good-will.

The Second World Peace Congress, representing, as we have seen, the genuine voice of peace-loving humanity, regretfully concluded that the United Nations has not fulfilled the hopes of the peoples to preserve peace and security. This is because the United Nations has been influenced by forces which have spurned the only possible path to universal peace: to seek a general agreement.

The Congress insisted that the United Nations return to the path entrusted to it by the peoples and that immediate consideration be given by the United Nations and by the legislative bodies of the various countries to proposals designed to restore and preserve peace among all countries regardless of their social systems.

The most important Congress proposals are: cessation of hostilities in Korea; the withdrawal from Korea of foreign troops and the peaceful settlement of the Korean question; termination of the remilitarization of Germany and Japan; unconditional prohibition of all types of atomic, bacteriological, and chemical weapons, and all other means of mass destruction; denunciation of the government that first employs such means as a war criminal; progressive, simultaneous, and proportional reduction of all armed forces; prohibition of propaganda of a new war, and enactment by the parliaments of all countries of a law safeguarding peace and regarding such propaganda as a crime liable to punishment; restoration of normal trade relations among the different countries on mutually advantageous conditions, excluding economic discrimination; improvement of cultural relations among the peoples through the organization of international conferences of persons active in the field of culture, mutual exchange of visitors, and publication and wide circulation of the literature and art of other countries.

By submitting these proposals for the consideration of the United Nations and all the governments, by calling upon the United Nations to fulfill the hopes reposed in it by all the peoples, the peace supporters, however, do not themselves intend to be inactive. On the proposal of the delegations of Italy, France and a number of others, the Second World Peace Congress on behalf of the peoples that empowered it decided to establish a representative organ—a World Council of Peace. The Council elected by the Congress includes representatives of all the peoples of the world, those within the United Nations and those not yet represented therein, and also of the

dependent and colonial countries. People of different political views and convictions, striving for peace, were included in the World Council of Peace of which F. Joliot-Curie, eminent scientist and Nobel Prize winner, was elected chairman. This Council assumes the lofty task of securing a stable and lasting peace, corresponding to the vital interests of all nations. It will instill in mankind the confidence that, despite all the present difficulties that cannot be minimized, it will accomplish the mission it has taken upon itself.

The Second World Peace Congress

has shown with exceptional clarity that the peace movement represents a tremendous force which no one can ignore. The Congress delegates have left hospitable Warsaw with more confidence than ever in the justness of their noble cause, and in the belief that peace will be safeguarded.

The Soviet people, who are unalterably devoted to the cause of peace and unanimously support the consistent foreign peace policy of their government, headed by J. V. Stalin, the great standard-bearer of peace, fully support the decisions of the Warsaw Congress.

International Peace Prizes Awarded in Warsaw

THE Jury for awarding International Peace Prizes convened in Prague from August 19 to 23, 1950, and then held its final session in Warsaw.

The Jury examined 110 works selected by national peace committees and six works submitted by individuals.

The Jury unanimously approved the following recommendations and submitted them to the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress:

1. To award posthumously an Honorary Peace Prize to the Czechoslovak writer and martyr, Julius Fuchik, for the book written by him before his execution, *Notes from the Gallows*.

2. To award an International Peace Prize in the field of literature to Pablo Neruda for his poem *Let the Railsplitter Awake*, and to the poet Nazim Hikmet.

3. To award an International Peace Prize in the field of art to Pablo Picasso for his first portrayal of the *Dove of Peace*, and to Paul Robeson for his *Songs of Peace*.

4. To award an International Peace Prize in the field of cinematography to Wanda Jakubowska for the film *The Last Stage*, and to Ovanesova, Kish, Bobrov, Bessarabov, Kaspiy, Sologubov, and Illes for the Soviet-Hungarian film *Youth of the World*.

According to the provisions of Article 7 of the Jury's Statutes, the Gold Peace Medal was awarded:

In the field of literature: to the Lebanon journal *Al-Tarik*; to Jean Richard Bloch for the book *From France Occupied to France Armed*; and to Mikhail Sadovyanu for the book *Miriz Kokor*.

In the field of art: to the painter Renato Guttuso for his album *God Is with Us*; to the painter Kandido Portinari for the frescoes *Tiradentes*; to the Czech musician Vaclav Dobiash for the cantata *By Building the Country You Strengthen Peace*.

In the field of cinematography: to Louis Daquin for the film *Battle for Life*.

On the recommendation of the Committee the Jury awarded a Gold Peace Medal to the exhibition *Restoration of Warsaw*.

The ceremony of awarding International Peace Prizes for works of art and literature promoting the struggle for peace was held in the State Polish Theater.

Present at the ceremony were representatives of all delegations participating in the work of the Second World Peace Congress; leading Polish figures headed by Marshal of the Sejm Kowalski, and Chairman of the Council of Ministers Cyrankiewicz; representatives of the Warsaw public; and foremost workers.

The awarding of prizes was followed by a concert.

Foreign Delegates See Peace As Keynote of Soviet Life

By A. Berkov

THOUSANDS of people from various countries visit the Soviet Union every year. They include workers, peasants, men of the arts and clergymen. They have a wide opportunity to acquaint themselves first-hand with life in the Soviet land, to view it with their own eyes.

What do these people say? What are their impressions of the USSR?

A book was recently published in Holland entitled *Three Weeks in the Soviet Union*. It was written by a Netherlands miner named Elbers. With other miners from the West European countries he visited the Soviet Union and in his book he described his impressions.

Elbers gives an especially detailed description of the exceptional speed with which the war-wrecked Donbas area has been restored. He visited the mining town of Stalino and went down into many mines. On this basis he gives

a high appraisal of Soviet industrial technique and the achievements of Soviet miners.

Foreign workers who come to the USSR are very interested in working conditions, the social insurance system and the way the leisure of the working people is arranged. Here is what Leif Eritsland, one of a delegation of Norwegian railwaymen, who is a bus driver and is not a member of any political party, has to say in this connection:

"Everywhere in the Soviet Union a progressive piece-rate wage system is the practice. In industry everything is aimed at economizing raw materials, caring for and making better use of machine equipment — in a word, at working rationally. There was no overtime work at the enterprises we visited. People work eight hours a day; for those who work under more arduous conditions, the workday is less than eight hours. Emulation is widespread among the workers."

Eritsland was especially struck by the system of social insurance, the free medical treatment and the fact that Soviet workers have longer holidays than do Norwegian workers.

As for his general impression of life in the Soviet Union, Leif Eritsland notes that the Soviet people look satisfied and are well dressed. In contrast to Norway, ration coupons have long been abolished in the USSR and everything is available in the stores.

The great construction works that are in progress all over the Soviet land, the rapid restoration of cities that suffered in the war, and the construction of new dwellings and whole towns for the working people made a tremendous impression on the members of the Swedish Building Workers' Delegation that visited the USSR.

"What impressed us most," declares the delegation head, Hammarberg, "was Leningrad. This city, which was so severely damaged during the Hitlerite siege, which endured such suffering, is today living a full, bustling life. There are almost no signs of destruction in the city, although only five years have passed since the end of the war. To heal deep war wounds in such a brief space of time is an unbelievably tremendous feat, something only a socialist state could accomplish."

As they visit towns and villages in the Soviet Union, foreign guests note the high living standard of the working people and their lack of fear for the morrow. At the beginning of this year the Indian journalist, Ikbāl Sing, came to the USSR. He told about his visit in a speech in London. Here is what he said:

"After visiting Moscow and its environs, Tula Region, Latvia and Georgia, I saw for myself that the living standard in the Soviet Union is very high and that it rose sharply after the price reductions in March of this year. Every Soviet person speaks with joy about his future.



BRITISH DELEGATION. These British electrical workers shown at a Moscow airport, visited the USSR last summer.

This future, however, is not a remote dream. It is a reality which with every new day, week and month makes itself felt, which every Soviet person senses.

"If you go to a far-removed collective farm they will proudly show you the new electric power station, school, the new homes of the collective farmers built under the Five-Year Plan and tell you about what new successes the collective farmers will soon achieve."

The magazine *Wi Kwiner* published an article by Margrete Lomeholt, who recently visited the Soviet Union with a Danish delegation. The author says that much of what she saw in the USSR delighted her. But the cultural growth and genuine social equality of the Soviet people made the greatest impression on her. She writes:

"I became convinced time and again of how great is the difference between the atmosphere in the Soviet Union and the atmosphere that is dominant in my country. For instance, I often visited the Moscow theaters. At these theaters — the finest in the city — I was struck by the complete absence of bourgeoisie. The boxes were occupied by workers, students, factory directors. It was obvious that they behaved toward one another as fully equal people. Another thing that struck me was the absolute lack of any cheap trash in the bookshops. Instead, the classics are published in enormous editions. The books are low in price and are quickly bought up."

The genuine love of peace displayed by the Soviet people and their creative, constructive labor make a big impression on all who visit the USSR.

The French General Petit lived in the Soviet Union for a long time. In April 1950 he wanted to speak on the Soviet Union in Switzerland but the Federal Council banned his speech. In an article entitled "What General Petit Would Have Said at the Lectures the Federal Council Did Not Let Him Deliver," the newspaper *Voix Ouvriere* published General Petit's answers to a number of questions:

"Question: What would you have spoken about if you had been permitted to speak in Geneva and Lausanne at meetings which the Switzerland-Soviet Union Society was to have organized?"

"Answer: I would have spoken about the love for and gratitude which all honest people should feel toward the



VISITORS FROM THE USA. American delegates to the Second World Peace Congress in Warsaw toured the Soviet Union late this year.

Soviet Union and its people, about the foundation upon which this gratitude should be based and, finally, about the need for every public-spirited person to learn more about the Soviet Union so that he will not, through lack of knowledge, fall under the influence of the lies, calumny and sophisms of the financial rulers and their paid agents, who are playing an anti-Soviet game. I would have refuted certain slanderous attacks and proved clearly that the Soviet Union is a champion of peace.

"Question: On what is the opinion based that you have expressed of the Soviet Union?"

"Answer: My opinion that all honest-minded people should love the Soviet Union is based on historical facts, on what I saw with my own eyes during my stay in the USSR . . . on facts cited by honest-minded people who have visited the USSR and, finally, on the fidelity of the government of that vast country, which never contradicts itself because it conforms its actions to its words and its obligations."

The reactionary press energetically cultivates the myth that an "iron curtain" exists in the Soviet Union and the people's democracies which does not give foreigners the opportunity to become acquainted with life in these countries. The testimony of the numerous foreign delegations who have visited the USSR exposes this myth. The article

by the railwayman Leif Eritsland, which we mentioned earlier, stresses that in the USSR the delegates were given an opportunity to go wherever they wished and ask any questions they desired. Eritsland declares that just because of this opportunity "we carefully studied the living conditions of the Soviet railwaymen" and came to the conclusion that "the living standard in the Soviet Union is in many respects higher than ours."

The Indian journalist, Ikbal Sing, testifies to the same when he says:

"I could go where I wished and no one hampered my movements. I am grateful to various Soviet organizations, institutions and persons for the hospitality shown me and the opportunity afforded me to become acquainted with the life of the Soviet Union."

Chairman of the Canadian Peace Congress, Dr. Endicott, wittily remarked that the only restriction in his trips about the Soviet Union was the restriction imposed through his lack of knowledge of the Russian language. "But," Dr. Endicott added, "I always had an interpreter."

Such is the truth about the USSR, the truth about a country whose people are working with inspiration in the name of peace and constructive labor, whose people are in the van of all the freedom-loving peoples fighting for world peace.

American Delegation Visiting the Soviet Union Holds Press Conference in Moscow

A press conference was arranged at the Soviet Peace Committee in Moscow on December 4 by the American delegation composed of United States public figures who took part in the work of the Second World Peace Congress in Warsaw and visited the Soviet Union on the invitation of the Soviet Peace Committee. The conference was attended by Soviet and foreign press correspondents.

Present at the press conference also was Nikolai Tikhonov, Chairman of the Soviet Peace Committee.

In the course of their 10-day sojourn in the USSR, the American delegates visited factories and cultural institutions in Moscow, Leningrad, and Stalingrad and conversed with workers, engineers, doctors, factory managers, and Soviet public figures. At the press conference the visitors described their impressions.

Professor Holland Roberts, head of the delegation, thanked the representatives of the Soviet Peace Committee for the opportunity afforded the delegates to learn about life in the Soviet Union. As the first American delegation to visit the Soviet Union since 1927, said Professor Roberts, "we should like first of all to note the deep impression made upon us by what we have seen." His last visit to this country was 16 years ago, the Professor went on to say, and if he had not seen with his own eyes the present achievements of the Soviet people, he would not have believed it was possible to accomplish so much in 16 years.

Professor Holland Roberts stressed that the members of the delegation had not only been impressed by the striking achievements of the Soviet Union but also particularly by the sincere desire of the Soviet people for peace.

Professor Roberts then read the following statement, which was signed by all members of the American delegation:

The partial text of this statement follows:



SCENE AT MOSCOW PRESS CONFERENCE. Prof. Holland Roberts, head of the American delegation, reads a statement to the Soviet and foreign press.

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN DELEGATION WHICH VISITED THE SOVIET UNION.

UPON leaving the Soviet Union after this memorable 10-day visit, we want first of all to express our warmest thanks to our hosts, the Soviet Peace Committee, and its Chairman, Nikolai Tikhonov.

Not only have we been able to witness the deep feeling of the Soviet people for peace, but your invitation and hospitality have been evidence that the decision of the Second World Peace Congress in favor of cultural interchange between peoples is being implemented swiftly here in the Soviet Union.

We hope the day is not far off when delegations of Soviet citizens will be welcomed freely and warmly in our own country. The breaking down of barriers to mutual understanding through visits of this kind is an essential condition of peace. We are now more convinced of this than ever, and we are sure your cordiality to us will be noted by our people at home.

WE came to your country at a critical moment for our own people and the world. Each day's events show that the crisis is deepening and will require extraordinary peace efforts to resolve it.

Every American mother and father is anxious and fearful over the spread of war in Korea. This war is bringing terrible destruction to the Korean people; it is daily lengthening the list of American dead and wounded; it is turning our own land into a garrison and an arsenal; it threatens to become a war against People's China, one-fifth of humanity. And the longer this crisis goes on — without quick and straightforward negotiations through a genuine United Nations — we are all in danger of world atomic war. We are in danger of conflict with the peoples of all Europe and the Soviet Union.

Your welcome to us has been overwhelming. We have been moved tremendously by the reception from your working people, by the titanic achievements of reconstruction after such a

devastating war, by your magnificent ballet and theater, and although the whole atmosphere of your country breathes of peaceful and productive labor, we Americans have not been able to forget for one moment the great crisis in which our people now finds itself and our great responsibility for resolving it.

That is why we have viewed this visit not only as a happy opportunity to observe your social system, to see how your people live and work, but as part of that same quest for ways to peace which brought more than twice our number to the Second World Peace Congress — from Sheffield to Warsaw.

What has struck us more than anything else about your Soviet land and its people is the depth and fervor of the desire for peace. The way in which the Soviet system works has been illuminating and important to us. And indisputable is the desire for peace which we have found so powerfully expressed in every factory, in every home, in every House of Culture. It was so in Moscow, and then in Leningrad, and it was certainly so in the unforgettable city of Stalingrad.

It is from this viewpoint, not from the viewpoint of ideology, that we have traveled where we wished and asked whatever questions we desired and freely received answers from workers, students, mothers, factory managers, cultural leaders, young people and old.

Like the American people as a whole, we have in our delegation different political, social and religious views. But we are all agreed on one single thing: There is no doubt in our minds that your people, the Soviet people, want peace. They need peace; they are working for peace; and they are stretching out the hand of friendship to the people of the entire United States, just as they have extended their warm handclasp to us.

Nobody can ever tell us differently again. We have convinced ourselves by first-hand experience.

If only 150,000,000 Americans could see and hear what we have seen and heard in these 10 days.

FRIENDS of the Soviet Peace Committee!

We members of the American delegation are Christian ministers, trade-unionists, housewives, educators — Negro and white — from all corners of our land. Our delegation mirrors everyday American life.

We are proud of many things in our democratic American heritage and in the creative record and great potentialities of our ordinary people, just as we are critical of many things — the poverty, the frustrations, the hateful racial and religious discrimination against our Negro brothers and other minorities.

It is because we want to save our land from disaster and keep alive the possibility of democratic advance that we say to you, and to our own people above all: We must restore peace in Korea; we must stand back from a terrible war with People's China; we must not bring war to Europe; we must have agreement between the United States and the Soviet Union and a long period of peaceful co-existence between their social systems.

IT is because we American trade-unionists know something about machinery and production that we have been so impressed by the tremendous job which the Soviet workers have accomplished — at the splendid automobile works in Moscow, at the machine-building factories of Leningrad, at the tractor works of Stalingrad. It is clear to us that our working people and businessmen could have plenty of work ahead—work plus peace—if only the Government turned its huge funds to the development of peaceful trade with the Soviet Union.

It is because we American educators and religious figures are alert to moral values and educational standards, and know what is present and what is absent in our own country, that we have been so deeply impressed with the very level of Soviet moral and educational values.

Your Palaces of Culture have been a revelation to us. We have been especially moved by the new and serious

Soviet youth growing up here, imbued with a love of country, love of creative work, and determination to live out their lives in peace.

It is because all of us, Negro and white, never cease to battle against the cancer of discrimination, which is eating away American life, that we have so appreciated the absence of race hatred among your people. We have been received here everywhere, Negro and white — in trains, restaurants, hotels — as brothers and sisters, friends and fellow fighters for the great cause of peace. Who can seriously say that a federation of such varied peoples as live in the Soviet Union want war against other peoples, when we Americans — Negro and white — have seen with our own eyes how respect for all people is rooted in everyday Soviet life?

WE, of this first American peace delegation to the Soviet Union since 1927, return to our country determined to create a unity for peace transcending everything else.

We have been enlightened and stimulated by this brief glimpse of your new world. We return home as partisans of only one basic cause, however, and that is the cause of the renewed struggle for peace. We shall carry this single message far and wide.

America needs to know the Soviet Union better, but more than anything else America needs peace with the Soviet Union. This is the key to resolving the present crisis, to preventing war throughout the world — a war which would mean ruin to the whole world, from which America will not escape.

This conviction is strengthened in us by the experience of your hospitality. This was the key theme of the Second World Peace Congress at Warsaw, whose resolutions we shall make every effort to carry forward into life.

Let us work together to lift the shadow which hangs over us all. Together we shall win, and we shall preserve the peace.

This declaration was signed by all the members of the American delegation:

Pauline Taylor, Robert Muir, Charles P. Howard, John Kingsbury, Laura Leek, Molly Lucas, Howard Ward, Ed-

ward Bobrovich, James Miller, Jackie Clark, Charles Proctor, Theresa Robinson, Dorothy Bushnell Cole, Carl Floodquist, Massie Kennard, Willard Uphaus, Holland Roberts, Charles Collins, Iolanthe Hall.

The concluding words of the declaration were greeted by lengthy applause from everyone present at the press conference. The members of the delegation were asked numerous questions which were answered by Professor Holland Roberts, Rev. Robert Muir, Dorothy Bushnell Cole, Theresa Robinson and other delegates.

The necessity for promoting co-operation between the peoples of the Soviet Union and the USA and of cultural co-operation in particular was stressed by Dr. John Kingsbury, Dorothy Bushnell Cole and other members of the delegation. Dr. Kingsbury marvelled at the achievements of the Soviet Union in a field of special interest to him — in medicine and in health services — and declared that upon his return to the United States he would use all his efforts in order to further the cultural co-operation between the peoples of the two countries.

The members of the American delegation stated with one accord that the plain people of the United States do not want war. Replying to questions, the delegates spoke of the program for the immediate future with regard to the defense of peace.

In conclusion Professor Holland Roberts once again expressed gratitude for the hospitality and friendliness afforded the delegation in the USSR and quoted a letter handed to the American delegation in the hero-city of Stalingrad. (The letter is printed on this page).

Professor Holland Roberts stated that the members of the delegation fully shared the sentiments expressed in this letter from Stalingrad.

The final speaker was the Chairman of the Soviet Peace Committee, Nikolai Tikhonov, who heartily greeted the American delegates and wished them further success in the common struggle for world peace. To the applause of everyone present, Professor Holland Roberts and Nikolai Tikhonov shook hands.

Stalingrad Workers Send US People A Message of Peace



DELIVERING THE PRESENTS. Engineer P. S. Smagin (left) of the Red October Tractor Works presents a packet of wheat to Prof. Holland Roberts of the USA.

We ask you to convey to the American Peace Committee our gifts. First, a handful of sacred Stalingrad soil on which no invader has succeeded in entrenching himself. Let this soil be a token of the hospitality which the friends of peace will always find in our city. Second, a fragment of stone from a building destroyed in the Battle of Stalingrad—as a token of the Soviet people's historic victory over the dark forces of fascism. Third, a handful of wheat grown on the blood-soaked soil of Stalingrad—as a symbol of the fertility of our soil and of the grain which the great new work on the Volga and the Don offers all peace-loving nations of the world.

We ask you to tell the American people that Stalingraders send sincere and heartfelt greetings to American fighters for peace, and wish them every success in their noble endeavors. Heroic Stalingrad firmly clasps their courageous hands, the hands of plain people who in the long run decide the future of their country.

Long live the friendship of the American and Soviet peoples! Long live peace over the whole world!



Theresa Robinson,
school teacher,
speaking at the
press conference
held by the
Soviet Peace
Committee.



American delegation in the Georgiyevsky Hall
(St. George's Hall) of the Great Kremlin Palace.



Members of the delegation
standing in front of the historical Tsar Cannon in the



an guests viewing exhibits in the Ar-
morial Hall in the Kremlin.



Group of delegates in the Great Kremlin
Palace.



Member of the
American delegation
John Kingsbury,
conversing with
Soviet Writer Ilya
Ehrenbourg.



Soviet People — Fighters for Peace

The aspiration for peace and the fight for peace are very characteristic of all citizens of the USSR regardless of their occupation or nationality.

The biographical sketches below show this characteristic feature of Soviet society in the examples of some of the Soviet representatives at the Second World Peace Congress.

Alexander Fadayev Writer and Author

ALEXANDER Fadayev, an outstanding Soviet writer and public figure, is immensely popular among the people of the USSR. Proof of this is contained in his election to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. Fadayev has also been decorated with the Order of Lenin and other Soviet Government awards.

The courageous voice of this Soviet writer, fighter, and humanitarian has resounded time and again from the forums of national and international peace assemblies on behalf of the greatest cause of our time, on behalf of the efforts to ensure the security of mankind.

Alexander Fadayev delivered a very interesting and passionate speech at the Peace Conference in the USA. He also made a report to the First World Peace Congress in Paris, where he said among other things:

"I cannot say that propaganda for peace, against the warmongers, is my profession. I am a writer, and like many of my colleagues I would be far more pleased to be writing books about the peaceful life of people, all the more so since the most characteristic feature of the life of the people in my country is their peaceful labor. But the social conscience which has united in this hall men and women of more than 60 nationalities, representatives of workers by hand and brain, people of different political persuasions and religious creeds — that social conscience which in spite of the efforts of the enemies of peace and humanity, and to our great joy, raises high the voice of truth and humanity, impels me to give wholehearted support to this just cause."

Through his art and public activities, A. Fadayev is helping to promote the cause of peace and friendship among the nations. Fadayev is a man who passed through the crucible of the civil war; he was a mere youth when he joined one of the guerrilla detachments which defended its native land



Alexander Fadayev

and Soviet Government against the Japanese interventionists and counterrevolutionary White Guard hordes.

"I owe my birth as a writer to this period. I have come to know the finest features of the people from whose midst I come," he has said. "In three years I covered thousands of kilometers of roads together with the guerrillas, slept under one greatcoat, and ate from the same soldier's kettle."

The civil war over, Fadayev, who was 20 years old at the time, went to Moscow to continue his education. He enrolled in the Mining Academy. Fadayev's first story, *Against the Current* was published in 1923; it marked

the beginning of his career as a writer. In 1927, the then 26-year old author completed his novel *The Nineteen*, inspired by the struggle of the Soviet guerrillas against the enemies of the Revolution. This novel, which is thoroughly permeated by the lofty idea of the right of the working people to build a happy life, brought wide renown to the author.

From 1930 to 1936 Fadayev published his trilogy *The Last of the Undegs*. Picturing the life of one of the minority peoples in the Soviet Far East, the writer showed how the Soviet system has brought equal rights, opportunities for development, and a happy, peaceful life to this minority people.

After the Second World War, A. Fadayev wrote his novel, *The Young Guard*. One of the best productions of Soviet literature, it was awarded a Stalin Prize. The novel reproduces with supreme faithfulness the characters of the heroic Soviet youths and girls who fearlessly entered into mortal combat with fascism.

Fadayev's novel about the heroes of Krasnodon has become a handbook for every Soviet boy and girl. It has already been issued in more than 40 editions totaling more than 2,000,000 copies.

A. Fadayev is successfully combining his literary endeavors with extensive public activities. As General Secretary of the Soviet Writers' Union of the USSR, he arranges and directs literary debates; he frequently delivers literary lectures before audiences of workers, collective farmers, students, artists, and scientists.

He is a member of the Presidium of the Soviet Peace Committee and of the World Peace Committee.

A. Fadayev is one of the vanguard fighters of Soviet literature, which, in his own words, "strives to restore the real significance of all truly human treasures. It asserts that love of one's country and friendship among nations are great human feelings, that love between man and woman is noble and beautiful, that sincere friendship is unselfish, that the name of mother is sacred, that life is given to man for labor, for peace, and creation."

Alexei Zhuravlyov Steel Worker

WHEN I descend into the magnificent palaces of our capital's Metro, I am filled with joy at the thought that it is my comrades and myself who have made the steel for its tubes. The same feeling fills me when I pass our new, tall buildings; their steel frames, too, contain a particle of our labor. And every one of us is now filled with pride by the knowledge that our steel and our rolled metal are going into the building of the remarkable projects of our Stalin epoch — the giant hydroelectric stations on the Volga and the Dnieper. Our steel is steel of peace. And our labor is emancipated and peaceful labor. The Soviet workers and peasants labor for world peace, for the good of the people."

Thus spoke Alexei Zhuravlyov, steel worker of the Electrosta Works, when he addressed a large steel workers' meeting. He called upon the Soviet steel workers to strengthen by their continued Stakhanovite labor the might of the great bulwark of peace — the USSR.

Alexei Zhuravlyov, a foremost steel worker, is well known to the many thousands of workers and specialists of the Stalin Electrosta Works as an undaunted peace champion and an active public figure and statesman.

Alexei Zhuravlyov came to work at this plant a quarter of a century ago, from a village near Moscow, when he was a 19-year-old lad, and he has been working there ever since. He has been working at the very same furnace for 22 years now.

Steel worker Zhuravlyov's inestimable personal qualities are his faculty for innovations, his ability never to rest content with achievements, and his unflagging endeavor to chart new roads in technology. He stubbornly pursues his

self-education, expanding his political and technical horizons.

Alexei Zhuravlyov freely shares his efficient and highly productive methods of making excellent steel with his fellow workers. He teaches young steel workers, instructs technical-minimum circles and foremen's courses, and lectures to engineers and technicians. His striving to impart his production experience ever more widely has induced him to write a pamphlet on his rapid steel-smelting methods.

Scores of his pupils are now successful full-fledged steel workers in Moscow, the Urals, and many other metallurgical areas throughout the country.

During the Great Patriotic War, Alexei Zhuravlyov gained wide fame as the initiator of socialist competition among the "front-line" crews.

Alexei Zhuravlyov is working untiringly in the postwar years as well. He has completed his Five-Year Plan production assignment in four years. His valiant labor has earned him two Orders of Lenin and several medals.

His production achievements have thrust him on the road to great public and political activity. Since the war he has been elected consecutively two times as a deputy to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR by the working people of the Electrosta constituency. As a statesman, Alexei Zhuravlyov has proven to be a true champion of the people's interests, a trusted servant of the people.

The workers, together with the entire population of the city of Electrosta, near Moscow, responded to the historic statement of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR by unanimously signing the Stockholm Appeal. Following Alexei Zhuravlyov's example, the steel workers — rollers, foundrymen, forgers, the entire personnel of his plant — enrolled themselves on the Peace Watch.

In electing Alexei Zhuravlyov as their delegate to the Second USSR Peace Conference, the Electrosta workers and specialists instructed him to inform the conference that Soviet metal workers together with the entire Soviet people would spare no effort to assist their government in upholding world peace.

The Soviet people empowered Alexei Zhuravlyov to give voice at the Second World Peace Congress to their undaunted will to fight together with all peoples

of the world for averting a new war, and for securing a stable and lasting peace.

Alexander Palladin Scientist

IN his address at the Second USSR Peace Conference, A. Palladin said, "All Soviet scientists are dedicating their entire strength and knowledge to the people, helping to solve the most urgent scientific problems connected with peaceful socialist construction, with the development of industry, agriculture and culture in their Soviet Motherland, with improvements in the living standard of the people, with the struggle for peace."

These words vividly portray the heart of the endeavors of all Soviet scientists, of whom the biochemist Alexander Palladin is a distinguished representative.

A. Palladin was born in Moscow, in 1885.



Alexander Palladin

He started to conduct scientific research at an early age, when he was a student at the University of St. Petersburg. In 1906 he worked in the physiological laboratory of Academician Ivan Pavlov. It was there that Alexander Palladin wrote his first scientific paper, *Artificially Conditioned Reflexes Produced by a Sum of Irritations*. Another scientific paper presented by Palladin two years later, *Excitation and Inhibition of Reflexes in Cases of Brucine and Phenol Poisoning*, was awarded a gold medal by the university.

Graduating in 1909, A. Palladin remained at the university for post-graduate work to prepare for a professorship and conduct scientific research.

In 1912 A. Palladin received a Master of Science degree in physiology and comparative anatomy, and four years later he was chosen professor of animal physiology in the Agricultural Institute of Kharkov.

After the victory of the Revolution, A. Palladin devoted all his knowledge and talent to the people's cause. He became professor of biological chemistry at the Kharkov Medical Institute, where he established the chair of scientific research in biochemistry and used it as a basis for the foundation of the Ukrainian Scientific Research Institute of Biochemistry four years later. Subsequently transferred to Kiev, this institute became one of the major scientific institutions of the Academy of Sciences of the Ukrainian Republic. A. Palladin has been the director of this institute for many years.

Academician Palladin is the author of more than 150 scientific papers and his textbook on biological chemistry has been published in 12 editions in the Russian language and six editions in Ukrainian. This textbook has also been published in Georgian, Armenian and Azerbaijan translations.

Palladin heads the school of Soviet biochemists. Nineteen of his pupils hold professorial chairs.

The latest scientific research of Academician Palladin relates mainly to problems of biochemistry of vitamins, biochemical nutrition, biochemistry of the cerebrum and biochemistry of muscular functions.

For his scientific achievements in biochemistry, Academician Palladin received a Lenin Prize in 1929, and the title of Honored Worker of Science in 1935 in recognition of his achievements in biochemistry and training of Soviet scientists. A. Palladin is a Member of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, of the Academies of Sciences of the Ukrainian and Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republics and of the Academy of Medical Sciences of the USSR.

In January, 1946 A. Palladin was elected President of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences.

The people expressed their trust in this scientist by electing him to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and to the Supreme Soviet of the Ukrainian SSR.

With the characteristic ardor of a representative of advanced Soviet science, A. Palladin devotes himself to the movement for peace, making a contribution to this great cause. In 1945, A. Palladin was a member of the Ukrainian delegation to the United Nations foundation conference at San Francisco.

Nikolai Rossiisky Plant Foreman

FROM the rostrum of the First USSR Peace Conference, N. Rossiisky issued a passionate appeal to workers throughout the world to safeguard world peace. Speaking at a time when the workers and specialists of the capital's Caliber Precision Instrument Plant were



Nikolai Rossiisky

among the first in the country to complete their postwar Stalin Five-Year Plan ahead of schedule — in three years and seven months — Rossiisky said:

"Like every Soviet worker, I know with certainty that the work of my hands, and of millions of Soviet people like myself, is serving to make our splendid Homeland still stronger and to consolidate peace throughout the world.

"On behalf of the working class of the Soviet Union, I appeal to all workers and to all laboring people throughout the world:

"Intensify our common fight for world peace and against the plotters of another war."

The name of the Soviet patriot, foreman Nikolai Rossiisky, is renown throughout the USSR and far beyond its borders as that of the initiator of the movement for collective Stakhanovite work. In collaboration with his plant's engineers innovator Nikolai Rossiisky effected far-reaching improvements in the methods and organization of production at his section. He achieved this by collective study of the complex engineering equipment and by introduc-

ing new efficient production methods.

Foreman Rossiisky's section became the first section of collective Stakhanovite work at the Caliber plant. But N. Rossiisky was still not content. He regarded his achievements as a prelude for raising the entire plant to a higher technical level, to that of collective Stakhanovite work.

And foreman Nikolai Rossiisky's section became a creative laboratory, in the full sense of the word, for achieving this goal. It was in his section that new production methods arose and were verified, technological processes improved, and new production efficiency established.

Now foreman Nikolai Rossiisky's method of work — introduction of collective Stakhanovite performance — is widely applied at many industrial enterprises in the Soviet Union and in the people's democracies. These methods have tremendously facilitated the successful fulfillment of the postwar Stalin Five-Year Plan. And the Soviet Government has shown high appreciation for foreman Nikolai Rossiisky's great services, having conferred on him the distinction of Stalin Prize winner. He has also been elected by the Soviet people as a deputy to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

Rossiisky is an active trade-unionist and public figure. He is a member of the executive body of the Soviet trade-unions, the All-Union Central Council of Trade-Unions. He is also a member of the All-Union Society for the Dissemination of Political and Scientific Knowledge. He gives public lectures on his work in Moscow, Leningrad, Gorky and other cities.

Foreman Nikolai Rossiisky's career is similar to that of many millions of Soviet men and women who have been fathered and reared by the Soviet system. Nikolai Rossiisky is now 35 years old. Eighteen years ago he began to work on the construction of the present Caliber plant, having had no education or trade.

During the stern years of the Great Patriotic War, the young foreman's remarkable organizational talent became apparent. By his selfless labor he inspired the workers to redouble their efforts for the front, and by his ardent words inculcated love in the people for their socialist Homeland and a burning

hatred for its enemies.

Foreman Rossiisky did not receive a college education and had not become an engineer. The war interfered with that. But he has worked tirelessly on his self-education. His passionate quest for knowledge and his high self-standards put him forward among his country's foremost men during the postwar Stalin Five-Year Plan. Rossiisky is now filling in the gap in his education and will soon become an engineer.

When Nikolai Rossiisky reported at a number of Moscow industrial establishments on the proceedings of the Second USSR Peace Conference, thousands of Soviet workers, engineers, technicians and office employees assembled in the spacious shops of their factories to hear him and ardently approved the decisions of the conference and its instructions to the Soviet delegates to the Second World Peace Congress. It was this will of the workers of the Soviet capital that Nikolai Rossiisky took with him in going to the Second World Peace Congress as a delegate.

Mirzo Tursun-Zade

Poet

APUBLISHING house in Stalinabad, the capital of the Tajik Soviet Socialist Republic, recently issued a compilation of articles by Mirzo Tursun-Zade entitled, *Peace Will Triumph Over War*. This title concisely and accurately expresses the main idea of all the writings in the publication. The fight for peace and a passionate assertion of the righteousness and invincibility of the cause of the defenders of peace occupy a prominent place in the literary and public activity of this outstanding man of Soviet Tajik letters.

Mirzo Tursun-Zade was born in 1911 in the small village of Karatag. The Soviet power helped him, the son of an ordinary Tajik peasant, to go through secondary school and then obtain a higher education, specializing in philology. His first volume of verse and short stories *Banner of Victory*, appeared in 1932. The themes that gripped the young writer in those years ranged from the establishment of Soviet power in Tajikistan to the swift advances registered in the spiritual and material culture of the Tajik people and the rise of a new, Tajik intelligentsia.

One of Tursun-Zade's most popular poems is *Spring and Autumn* in which, with tremendous poetic force, he depicts a Tajik woman who is not only a collective farmer skilled in obtaining high crop yields, but is also a person with broad public and cultural interests. The poem presents a truthful and inspiring picture of the historic changes in the life of the Tajik woman since the Great October Revolution.

Mirzo Tursun-Zade has worked intensively and successfully at translating works by great Russian writers into the Tajik language. His translations of Pushkin, Nekrassov, and Mayakovsky are distinguished for perfection of form and acute perception of the style and ideas of the originals. This work proved highly fruitful for Tursun-Zade's own development as a writer. Russia's great literature, and in particular the social poetry of Nekrassov and Mayakovsky, exerted a great influence on the gifted Tajik poet.

Mirzo Tursun-Zade's collection of verses entitled *Indian Ballad* won him country-wide renown. For this book, the result of a trip to India, he was awarded a Stalin Prize.

In recent years Mirzo Tursun-Zade's voice as poet and spokesman of the people has been resounding more and more frequently from the pages of Soviet newspapers and periodicals with his appeals to all honest-minded men and women the world over to combat the instigators of a new war, to fight for world peace. Here are the titles of some

of his new poems: *The Camp of Peace Is Invincible!*, *I Am from the Soviet East*, *Verses about Viet-Nam*, and *Lights of the Homeland*.

Inseparably connected with Tursun-Zade's creative writing is his intensive public activity. As chairman of the Union of Soviet Writers of Tajikistan and a member of the Presidium of the Union of Soviet Writers of the USSR, he takes a direct part in guiding literary life in the fraternal republics of the land of socialism. A member of the Soviet Peace Committee and a tireless and consistent fighter for world peace, Tursun-Zade was a delegate to the First and Second USSR Peace Conference, the Inter-Asian Congress in India, the World Congress of Intellectuals in Wroclaw, Poland, the First World Peace Congress in Paris, and Second World Peace Congress in Warsaw.

In one of his articles Tursun-Zade wrote: "I recall an incident in the town of Lahore in Pakistan. We entered a worker's hovel and saw that it contained nothing but a ceiling darkened with cobwebs. Sick children lay right on the damp, earthen floor. But on the wall of the home of this worker who possessed nothing, there hung a portrait of J. V. Stalin. Pride welled up in our hearts at the fact that the peoples of the world believe in our great leader, believe that Stalin is bringing them happiness and peace!"

Pride in his homeland, which heads the struggle of all progressive mankind for world peace, for the happiness of the common people, is the main feature and the underlying principle of the entire literary and public activity of the Soviet Tajik poet Mirzo Tursun-Zade.

Mikhail Chiaureli

Film Director

MIKHAEL Chiaureli has behind him a long and accomplished career. He is not only an outstanding film director but a gifted sculptor as well, and at one time he was an actor. He was born in 1894, the son of a Georgian peasant, and in his youth he worked in a railway workshop. Chiaureli is a son of the people, and it is the people's interests that are served by his inspired art.

Mikhail Chiaureli's first full-length feature film, *The Last Masquerade*



Mirzo Tursun-Zade

(1934), immediately won him a place as a leading Soviet film director. In *The Last Masquerade* he presented a striking picture of the Georgian people's struggle to establish Soviet power in Georgia and attain happiness.

All of Mikhail Chiaureli's subsequent work has been marked by the same striving for themes of broad scope and popular interest. His *Arson*, *Great Glow*, *Georgi Saakadze*, *The Vow* and, particularly, his latest picture, *The Fall of Berlin* all deal with events in the life of the people that are grandiose either in scope or significance.

Common to all of them is the theme of the destiny of the common man in face of great historical events. Chiaureli shows how the common man, carried along by the powerful stream of events, comes to understand the course of these events and to realize their meaning, and how he becomes an active shaper of his destiny. The common man comes abreast of the great events; he rises above their tempestuous currents and become a force capable of directing the course of history.

All these qualities are manifested with particular force in Chiaureli's latest work, the technicolor film *The Fall of Berlin*. This is a story of the bright and joyous life of Soviet men and women, of the vast strength of a people who valiantly rise in defense of their Motherland. During the film its main characters — ordinary Soviet men and women — meet their great leader, Stalin. In his penetrating portrayal of this greatest man in history, Chiaureli has shown the closeness of the Soviet leader and the people.

All of Chiaureli's creative work abounds in the lofty humanism that constitutes the merit of Soviet art and is a vehicle for the potent optimism that inspires the Soviet man with faith in his power and his triumph.

Elected to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, Mikhail Chiaureli has become a statesman of the Soviet land. And while his films were receiving the highest praise at international festivals, he carried on his struggle for the happiness of the common man in the international movement of the fighters for peace. He was elected a delegate to the Wroclaw Congress and delivered a speech from its platform. At the Second USSR Peace Conference he was elected a member of the Soviet Peace Committee

and a delegate to the Second World Peace Congress.

Tikhon Khrennikov

Composer

IN his speech at the Second All-USSR Peace Conference Composer Tikhon Khrennikov declared:

"I am speaking here as a representative of Soviet composers, who, like all working people, are fighting for peace. The Soviet composers cannot conceive of a more important theme in music than the assertion of life, and this theme is inseparably connected with the assertion of peace, with the struggle for peace."

Tikhon Khrennikov was born in 1913, in the small town of Yelets. He began composing music at an early age, writing his first study for the pianoforte when he was 12 years old. He subsequently studied with the celebrated Moscow composer and pedagogue, Professor M. Gnesin, and in 1936 graduated with high honors from the Moscow Conservatory.

Tikhon Khrennikov is endowed with versatile talent: he composes music in all the genres, from songs up to great symphonies and operas. Khrennikov's music is distinguished by its radiant optimism, freshness, bold harmonies and skillful orchestration. His First Symphony, played for the first time in Moscow in 1936, brought deserved success to the author. It has since become a feature of the repertoires of many symphony orchestras in the USSR and in foreign countries.

Tikhon Khrennikov has composed innumerable songs. In 1942 he set to music a series of works of the Scottish poet Robert Burns (translated into Russian by S. Marshak). Especially numerous are the songs composed by Khrennikov during the Great Patriotic War. Many of these, such as *All To Battle for the Motherland* (words by V. Gusev), *Good-bye* (words by F. Kravchenko), *Song About a Moscow Girl* (words by A. Barto), were inspired by the Soviet people's heroic struggle against the fascist invaders. Deeply expressive of Soviet patriotism, these songs deeply stirred every Soviet man and woman. They are truly permeated with the spirit of the people because they re-



Tikhon Khrennikov

sound with the intonations of the Russian folk song, which is treasured by millions.

The same kinship with the people's spirit and melodious, sonorous character distinguishes the other compositions of Tikhon Khrennikov — his operas *The Storm* and *Frol Skobeyev*, as well as his music for the films *The Swineherd and the Shepherd*, *Six P.M. Postwar*, *Artillerymen's Song* and many others. The music composed for these films won Tikhon Khrennikov Stalin Prizes in 1942 and 1946.

Tikhon Khrennikov combines his fruitful work as a composer with extensive public activities. He is the General Secretary of the Soviet Composers' Union, and he has taken part in many Soviet and international conferences and congresses. The speeches delivered by T. Khrennikov at conferences in the USSR and abroad provide a vivid example of the contributions made by Soviet composers to realistic world art, of the character of their art as a vehicle of advanced, humanitarian ideals, and of their struggle for peace in the world.

"We have no doubt," declared Tikhon Khrennikov at the Second USSR Peace Conference, "that the ever mounting movement for peace will be joined by all honest representatives of musical art abroad, by the genuine artists who understand that outside this movement — the movement which stems from the heart and soul of the people — their art will find itself opposed to life, that it will assist in manslaughter, in death... We must constantly bear in mind that it is the duty of composers to help safeguard peace against the danger menacing it."

The Inspiring Example of the Soviet Union Paces the People's Democracies

By I. Laponogov

THE mighty camp of democracy and socialism, the foundation of which was laid 33 years ago by the October Socialist Revolution in Russia, is gaining in scope and strength. This great revolution breached the chain of imperialism, and called into being the first Republic of Soviets, thus paving the way to a new life for all mankind.

The great victory of the Soviet Union over Hitler Germany brought liberation to a whole group of countries in Central and Southeastern Europe and thus helped their peoples to realize their age-old dreams and hopes for a free life without oppressors. Having liberated themselves from the yoke of the German fascist invaders and overthrown the reactionary fascist regimes, the peoples of Central and Southeast Europe have firmly taken the path of extensive democratic reforms which has brought about a fundamental change in the social, political and economic relations in these countries on the basis of genuine people's democracy. In their advance along this course they are inspired by the great historic example of the Soviet people, by the experience of socialist construction in the USSR.

"Our people realize that only the assistance of the fraternal Soviet Union, the unshakable bulwark of socialism, is a guarantee of their success in the building of socialism, that only the support, experience and example of the Soviet Union indicate and pave for them the reliable course of building a better and happier tomorrow," wrote Klement Gottwald, President of the Czechoslovak Republic, in his telegram to N. M. Shvernik on the occasion of the sixth anniversary of the Soviet-Czechoslovak Treaty of Friendship and Mutual Assistance. These words may be applied to any of the people's democracies. All power in these countries belongs to the people. The land reform has liquidated here the class of land-



CONSTRUCTION IN ROMANIA. A steamshovel loads dump cars on the site of the new Danube-Black Sea canal.

lords; the nationalization of the banks, transport, large-scale and medium industries has transferred to the people the key positions in the national economy of the country. The state and co-operative sectors in trade are developing at a rapid pace. Thus, the people's government is the guiding factor in the national economy.

Following the example of the Soviet Union, the people's democracies transferred their economy to a planned basis and rid themselves forever of the constant accompaniments of capitalism — unemployment, want, hunger and uncertainty of the future.

And yet only a few years ago political tyranny and oppression reigned in these countries. Hunger and poverty were the lot of millions of workers and laboring peasants. Not so many years ago working people were emigrating in unceasing streams from Poland, Czechoslo-

vakia, Romania, Bulgaria, and Hungary. Among them were workers who lost all hope of finding employment, ruined peasants and intellectuals. They went to different countries of the world in quest of a "better life." According to the considerably under-estimated data, more than 3,000,000 people emigrated from these countries between 1920 and 1939.

Such was the capitalist past of the people's democracies when people were forced to leave their Motherland to escape starvation. Unemployment has now been completely banished; on the contrary, there is a shortage of labor. In Hungary, for example, the gainfully employed population increased by 200,000 in one year and an additional 300,000 new workers will be entering industry within the next five years. Industrial training schools and advanced training courses for workers have been opened at the enterprises. This is how the situa-



BERLIN IN RECONSTRUCTION. The German Democratic Republic is devoting much attention to housing.



CZECHOSLOVAKIAN CAPITAL. This is a view of Vondrov Square in thriving Prague.

tion has changed under the people's democratic regime in Hungary, which under Horthy was called a "country of 3,000,000 beggars."

This change is characteristic not just of Hungary. In Bulgaria, where the number of workers increased by 56,000 in one year, unemployment has been completely eliminated in town and country. The very concept of unemployment has also disappeared in Poland, Romania, Czechoslovakia and Albania. People who left their countries in the past are returning in increasing numbers; more than 100,000 emigrants have returned to Poland alone in the past three years.

The great power and vitality of the people's democratic system born of the historic victory of the Soviet Union over German fascism manifests itself in everything. That is why the peoples who have taken the destinies of their countries into their own hands look toward Moscow with such admiration and gratitude. Thanks to the substantial assistance of the Soviet Union they have overthrown the yoke of imperialism, securing national independence and building a happy future. The great historic example of the USSR is inspiring them in their advance toward socialism.

Marching shoulder to shoulder with the Soviet Union and relying upon the daily economic, cultural and moral support of their great friend, the people's democracies are confidently managing their planned economy, successfully fulfilling the nation's economic plans. They make wide use of the experience of the Soviet Union in planning and in the organization of labor, in the leadership and administration of the state

enterprises. The planned economy has helped the democratic governments and peoples of these countries to combat the postwar chaos and poverty and ensure the all-around and harmonious development of all branches of the economy.

The tremendous economic progress of the people's democracies in the postwar years may be illustrated by the example of Hungary which especially suffered heavy damage in the Second World War. When Hungary undertook the realization of its first state plan (a Three-Year Plan) industrial production was only 62 per cent of the prewar level.

The Three-Year Plan, worked out after the example of the Soviet Five-Year Plans, enabled the Hungarian people to mobilize all available resources for the rapid restoration of the country's productive forces. The example of the Soviet Union has inspired the Hungarian people to heroic, selfless labor. It was labor for themselves, for their Motherland. As a result, the Three-Year Plan was fulfilled by December 1949 in two years and five months; moreover, Hungarian industry not only has regained the prewar level of production, but has surpassed it by 53.4 per cent, and heavy industry, in particular, by 74.1 per cent. The living standard of the population which in August 1946 was only 50 per cent of the prewar level, was surpassed by 40 per cent at the end of 1949.

The prewar level of industrial production has already been exceeded long ago and to a considerable extent in all the other people's democracies as well. The conditions of their working people have greatly improved. The results of the first half of 1950 furnished addi-

tional proof of the vitality of the people's democratic system, of the triumph of planned economy which had taken firm root in these countries. The national economic plans for the first half of the year have been surpassed everywhere, and particularly in heavy industry.

This half-year was of special significance to Hungary and Poland, for it was the first half of the initial year of work under their first long-range plans — the Five-Year Plan in Hungary and the Six-Year Plan in Poland. Within five or six years the entire industry of these countries will undergo a fundamental socialist reconstruction. The Hungarian Five-Year Plan has the goal of converting Hungary from a predominantly agrarian country into an industrial one with an advanced agriculture based on large-scale farming. Two hundred and sixty-three industrial enterprises are to be built there; old industrial centers will be expanded and new ones created. These plans are being successfully realized. An oil refinery — one of the main objectives of the Five-Year Plan — was recently put into operation in Hungary. A metallurgical colossus is going up near Krakow, in Poland. The city of Dimitrovgrad — a center of heavy industry — is under construction on the bank of the tempestuous Maritsa in Bulgaria, a backward agrarian country in the recent past.

The Soviet Union is an inspiring example for the farmers as well as for the industrial workers of the people's democracies. The trips of numerous peasant delegations from the people's democracies to the Soviet Union last year and in the summer of this year,



MINING COAL IN BULGARIA. The Georgi Dimitrov Mine at the city of Dimitrov surpasses its output program each month.

were, as one of the delegates put it, like an excursion into the bright future. A member of the Hungarian delegation, Gabor Nagy, a peasant, said before departing on his homeward journey: "We set big hopes on this trip. But what we have seen surpassed all our expectations. We found that only large-scale collective farming can lead the now scattered peasant households to prosperity."

The head of the Czechoslovakian delegation, A. Nedved, declared: "We have learned from the rich experience of the Soviet Union the organization of agriculture on an advanced basis."

It is not accidental that these visits of peasant delegations to the USSR, their acquaintance with the prosperous life of the Soviet collective farmers, have led to an increased influx of poor as well as middle peasants into the co-operative farms in all of the people's democracies. Before the visit of the Hungarian peasant delegation to the USSR in the summer of 1949, there were 500 agricultural co-operative farms in Hungary. In six months, by January 1950, their number had trebled, increasing to 1,520. The membership of the co-operatives and their cultivated areas increased fivefold during the same period. Every third village of the country has agricultural co-operatives, and some of them embrace all the villagers except the kulaks, whom the peasants themselves refuse to admit. Hungary now has about 2,000 agricultural co-operatives.

Such is the power of the inspiring example of socialist construction in the USSR! Its vivid manifestations may be observed everywhere in the people's democracies. The working people of these countries are attentively following the achievements of the foremost workers in the Soviet Union, eagerly learning from their experience and adopting their methods. Hundreds and thousands of advanced workers in these countries are adopting the methods of Soviet Stakhanovites.

This advanced experience of the Soviet people and their inspiring example are highly instrumental in furthering general economic progress. It is to this that the people's democracies are largely obligated for their economic prosperity. In the words of the Sofia newspaper *Izgreve*, a complete revolution has taken place in Bulgaria in railway transport as a result of the application of the advanced methods of the Soviet railwaymen and the assistance of the Soviet Union. The Soviet method of driving heavy freight trains is used on a wide scale; cars are being repaired right on the spot and other techniques are being utilized. The advanced methods of the Soviet railwaymen have enabled the Bulgarian national economy to save hundreds of millions of leva.

The metallurgical workers of Hungary, Romania, Poland and other people's democracies are using fast heat methods on an increasing scale. Some teams of steel workers at the metallur-

gical works in Resica (Romania) fulfilled their seven-month program more than one month ahead of time by using the Soviet method of fast heats. Since October, 1949, I. Kapusan, a well-known Romanian fast steel foundryman, has been producing in advance for the 1950 program.

The oil workers of Ploesti are successfully applying the method of expert Soviet drillers. As a result, the drilling of new wells increased 230 per cent in the past year as compared with 1945, and in the current year it is expected to increase by 479 per cent. The number of fast lathe operators is growing in Hungary. They are applying the method of the Moscow lathe operator Pavel Bykov, a Stalin Prize winner, who visited Hungary last year. The movement for the simultaneous operation of many looms is spreading in the textile mills in Hungary, as well as in Poland, Bulgaria, Romania, Czechoslovakia and Albania. Moreover, the advanced workers, following the example of their labor colleagues in the Soviet Union, are undertaking the operation of ever greater numbers of looms.

The Polish tractor workers have learned from the experience of the Stalingrad workers. Inspired by the heroic labor of the Stalingraders and applying their experience, the workers of the Ursus plant fulfilled the Three-Year Plan for the output of tractors two months ahead of schedule. In their letter to the Stalingraders, adopted at the meeting on the occasion of the fulfillment of the plan, the Ursus workers expressed their gratitude to the fraternal collective of tractor workers on the Volga. "We are sure," they wrote, "that by using your fraternal help and rich experience, we shall gain increased victories in production year after year."

The citizens of the people's democracies engaged in the building of the new, socialist society are passing through an important historic stage. They have before them the great example of the Soviet people, a living embodiment of socialism. The heroic deeds of the Soviet people inspire them, and at the same time they are being rendered great practical aid. Thus are the forces of the camp of democracy and socialism, headed by the first socialist country — the Soviet Union — gaining in scope and strength.



Welcoming Muscovites to the fir tree.



Grandfather Frost greets his guests.



Costumed guests enjoy the party.



The Snow Maiden.



The Sly Fox talks to the children

New Year's Parties for Soviet Children



Party at the Ducat Tobacco Factory in Moscow (right) and Tree in the House of Unions (left).



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To All Our Readers:

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A pamphlet containing texts of four speeches made by Soviet Foreign Minister A. Y. Vyshinsky at the Fifth Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations is available upon request to the USSR Information Bulletin. It contains the speeches of September 20, October 2, October 10, and October 23, 1950.

A. Y. Vyshinsky's speech of October 28, 1950 was published in the November 24, 1950 issue of the USSR Information Bulletin and one of November 18, 1950 appeared in the December 8, 1950 issue.

MOSCOW RADIO BROADCASTS IN ENGLISH

Radio programs in English are broadcast daily and Sunday from Moscow to the United States on the following schedule:

All time used is Eastern Standard.

Daily evening programs of news, political commentary, and sidelights on Soviet life are broadcast from 6:20 P.M. to 10:58 P.M. on the following bands:

15.23, 11.88, 11.82, 9.67, 7.29 and 7.24 megacycles.

All programs begin with the news and a review of the press. These are followed by comment on Soviet or international subjects.

The following special features are included in the evening programs:

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Tuesdays—programs for youth.

Wednesdays—scientific and cultural programs.

Thursdays—programs in Russian for American Slavs.

Fridays—literary and musical programs entitled: "In the Republics of the Land of the Soviets."

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for
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Statement of the _____ State Planning Committee of the USSR and the Central Statistical Administration of the USSR _____

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

Fulfillment of the Five-Year Plan in Industry

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

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



Output of pig iron (left), steel (center), and rolled metal (right).

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

certain types of rolled metal lags behind the enhanced requirements of the national economy.

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

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

The Five-Year Plan for coal production was overfulfilled. The production of coal in 1950 comprised 104 per cent of the Five-Year Plan assignment and increased 57 per cent compared with the prewar level. The level of coal production at mines of the Ministry of the Coal Industry set by the Five-Year Plan for 1950 was reached ahead of time—in the fourth quarter of 1949. Coal mines in districts which suffered from the war were restored. Collieries of the Donets Basin produce more coal than before the war and more than envisaged by the Five-Year Plan. The Donets Basin is once again the country's biggest and most mechanized coal area. The coal production in the Moscow Basin increased three times over compared with the prewar level. Simultaneously with the rehabilitation of the Donets and Moscow Basins, the development of the coal industry was continued in the Urals, the Kuznetsk and Karaganda Basins and other districts of the country. In 1950, the coal production in the East was more than twice above pre-



Coal output for 1950 increased 57 per cent above that of 1940.

war. The new coal center—the Pechora Basin—was considerably expanded. The prewar level of peat production was surpassed.

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

The Five-Year Plan assignment for the rehabilitation and development of the oil industry was overfulfilled. In 1950 oil output comprised 107 per cent of the Five-Year Plan target and was 22 per cent above prewar. The oil industry of Maikop and Grozny Districts and of Western Ukraine, destroyed during the war, was fully restored and re-equipped technically. Substantial industrial reserves of oil and gas were brought to light and



ut for 1950 showed a 22 per cent increase over that of 1940.

ed for exploitation as a result of successful geological cting. New technique in oil extraction, drilling of wells ocessing of oil is being widely introduced. The production n-octane aviation fuel and aviation oils was expanded and ality of oil products was improved. New oil processing and installations fitted out with modern Soviet equipment ult and large trunk oil pipe lines were constructed. At the me, the swift rise in oil production demands the still more ated building of new oil processing plants.

significance of new oil districts in the East increased con- ly. New big oil fields and oil processing plants were set the Bashkir Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic. The tion and processing of oil is swiftly developing in the hev Region, in the Turkmen, Uzbek and Kazakh Soviet st Republics. New big oil deposits were discovered in the Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic. The share of East- tricts in the total oil output of the USSR increased to 44 it as against 12 per cent in 1940.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The output of building materials surpassed the prewar level. The production of cement in 1950 increased 1.8 times compared with 1940 and window glass 1.9 times. The Five-Year Plan target for the production of cement in 1950 was fulfilled 101 per cent by the Ministry of the Building Materials Industry of the USSR,

and for the USSR as a whole by 97 per cent. The Five-Year Plan target for the production of brick and tile was not fully met. The output and quality of building materials still lag behind the growing requirements of the national economy.

In the **timber industry**, the haulage of timber in 1950 was 36 per cent above 1940; however, the Five-Year Plan assignment was not fully met. The Five-Year Plan assignment as regards the supply of machinery and equipment to the timber industry was overfulfilled, but, owing to the unsatisfactory utilization of equipment, the pace of increase in labor productivity in the timber industry during the Five-Year Plan period was inadequate. The production of **paper** in 1950 was 47 per cent above 1940.

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

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

The gross output of the **local industry and producers' co-**

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

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

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

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

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



The grain yield for 1949 and 1950 was 13 per cent above that of 1940.

Fulfillment of the Five-Year Plan in Agriculture

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

The area under **grain crops** increased more than 20 per cent during the five-year period. The gross harvest of grain in 1950 was 345,000,000 poods* above 1940, with production of wheat

* 1 pood=36.113 pounds.

being 376,000,000 poods greater than before the war. The Five-Year Plan target for grain yield was surpassed. In 1949 and 1950, the grain yield was 13 per cent above 1940.

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

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

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

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

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

In **animal husbandry** the Five-Year Plan assignments for increasing herds of commonly-owned collective farm livestock were overfulfilled. The prewar number of productive livestock and poultry on collective farms was exceeded by a big margin: beef and dairy cattle by 40 per cent, sheep and goats 63 per cent, hogs 49 per cent and poultry two times. The total head of productive livestock, sharply reduced during the war, was restored and in 1950 increased by four per cent compared with 1940 in all categories of the economy—collective farms, state farms, collective farmers and individual farmers, factory and office workers

—and the number of poultry increased by 14 per cent. During the Five-Year Plan period the collective farms and state farms accomplished considerable work to improve pedigreed stock breeding; the network of pedigree state farms, state pedigree stock centers and pedigree stock sections of collective farms was extended.

The technical facilities of agriculture grew. During the five-year period agriculture received 536,000 tractors (in terms of 15 h.p. units), 93,000 grain combines, including 39,000 self-propelled machines, 341,000 tractor-drawn plows, 254,000 tractor-drawn seed drills, 249,000 tractor-drawn cultivators, and a large quantity of other soil-tilling, sowing and harvesting machinery. At the same time, there is a lag in supplying agriculture with machines for harvesting cotton, flax and hemp, sugar beet, for production of fodder, and mechanization of labor-consuming work in livestock sections of the collective and state farms. Considerable work was accomplished in the electrification of the collective farms, machine-and-tractor station and state farms. By the end of 1950, the capacity of rural power stations was 2.8 times above 1940.

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

The assignments for shelter belt planting are being successfully realized. Putting into life the Stalin plan for remaking nature, the collective farms, state farms, machine-and-tractor stations, forestry and afforestation organizations planted shelter

belts on an area of 1,350,000 hectares,* of which 760,000 hectares were planted in 1950.

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

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

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

* 1 hectare=2.471 acres.

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

Fulfillment of the Five-Year Plan in Transport and Communications

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

As a result of the introduction of advanced labor methods and new technical facilities, the utilization of rolling stock of railways improved considerably. In 1950 the load per freight car increased 14 per cent compared with 1940; the average weight of a freight train was 10 per cent above 1940. The average daily run of a freight car exceeded the prewar level by 4.6 per cent. The car turnover was accelerated during the five-year period; however in 1950 it still did not attain the level envisaged in the Five-Year Plan. As a result of the restoration of the national economy in the districts that had suffered from the war and measures carried out to eliminate irrational shipments, the average distance of freight shipments was cut during the five years, but the assignment for reducing the distance of the shipments fixed for 1950 was not fully met.

The repair of the large-scale war destruction on the railways was the decisive task of the postwar Five-Year Plan. The restoration of second tracks, bridges, stations, and junctions accomplished during the Five-Year Plan period ensured the necessary carrying

capacity on the main lines of the railways. The stock of locomotives was considerably renewed and replenished by new types of locomotives, diesel and electric locomotives; the stock of cars was likewise renewed and replenished. New railway lines were built, in particular in the North and in Central Asia. A number of railway lines were electrified in the Urals, Transcaucasia, in Krivoi Rog as well as on the suburban sections of the Moscow, Leningrad, Riga, Kiev, Baku and Tallinn railway junctions. However, the Five-Year Plan assignment for the restoration and building of railways, bridges and stations was not fully met.

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

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

The freight carriage by **automobile transport** in 1950 increased 2.3 times compared with 1940. Sixteen thousand kilometers* of hard surface motor roads were built. The Moscow-Simferopol motor highway was put into use. Toward the end of the Five-Year Plan, the network of motor roads with improved surface was 2.5 times larger than before the war.

* 1 kilometer—.621 of a mile.

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

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

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

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

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

As a result of the growth of the national income and the successful

execution of the State Budget, the Five-Year Plan for capital investments in the national economy was exceeded by 22 per cent. During 1946-1950 more than 6,000 industrial enterprises were restored, built and put into operation, not counting small state, co-operative and collective farm enterprises.

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

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

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

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

State expenditures for the cultural and welfare services to



The number of children attending elementary and secondary schools increased by 8,000,000 during the Five-Year Plan period.

the working people grew substantially. The population received, at the expense of the State, benefits and payments under the social insurance system which covers workers and other employees, social maintenance pensions, accommodations in sanatoriums, rest homes, and children's institutions free of charge or at reduced rates, allowances to mothers of large families and unmarried mothers, free medical aid, free education and advanced training of working people at the expense of the State, stipends to students and a number of other benefits and privileges. Further, all workers and other employees annually received paid vacations of not less than two weeks while workers of a number of vocations received longer holidays. In 1950 the population received the above-mentioned payments and benefits at the ex-

pense of the State in the sum exceeding 120,000,000,000 rubles, that is three times more than in 1940.

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

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

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

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

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

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

munities increased 25 per cent in 1950 compared with 1940. Sanatoriums destroyed during the war were restored. The number of physicians in the country increased 75 per cent compared with 1940.

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

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

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

THE STATE PLANNING COMMITTEE OF THE USSR.
THE CENTRAL STATISTICAL ADMINISTRATION
OF THE USSR.

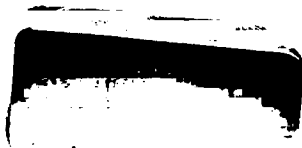
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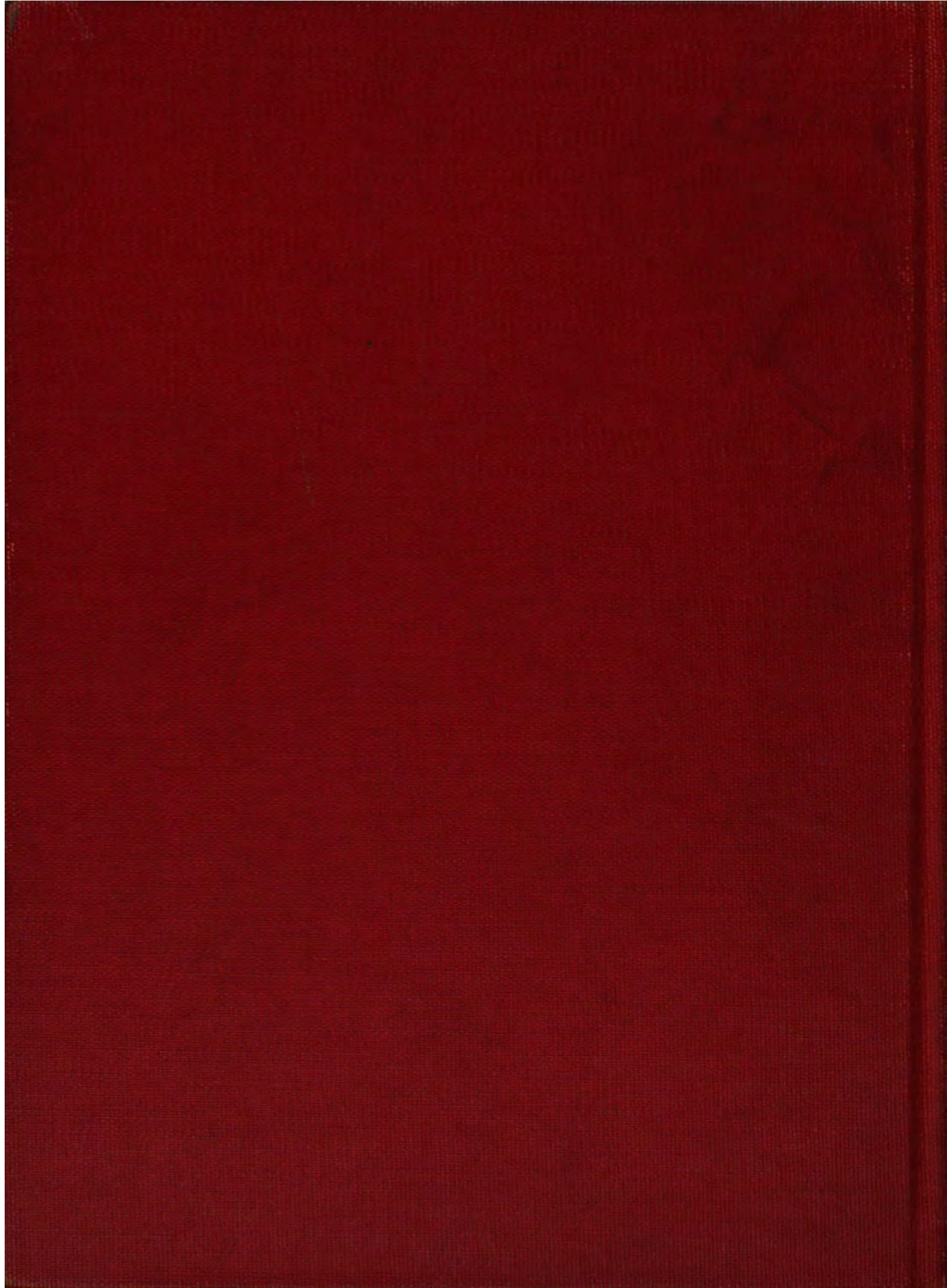
* 1 square meter = 10.764 square feet.

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