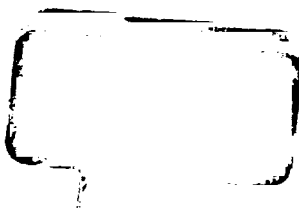




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# USSR

*Information Bulletin*

JANUARY 14, 1952

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# Notes on Soviet Life

**A** NEW, powerful dredging machine, the Pyatiletka, recently began to work at the Kuibyshev hydropower development.

The chain bucket was brought into motion by the dredger's main, 800-horsepower steam engine, and the 1.5-cubic yard buckets digging into the bed of the Volga brought up the first loads of earth.

The Pyatiletka is a product of the A. A. Zhdanov Red Sormovo Works. It is a self-propelled dredging machine capable of excavating hard, rocky ground. Created by Soviet engineers and workers, it is the most powerful and efficient machine of its kind in the world.

The new dredger is a huge floating factory. Together with the head-frame which operates the bucket chain it reaches the height of a seven-story building. It does the work of more than 20,000 manual laborers.

## Mingeaur Workers Inaugurate New Palace of Culture

**H**UNDREDS of inhabitants of the city of Mingeaur in the Azerbaijan Soviet Socialist Republic recently attended a ceremony marking the laying of the foundation of a palace of culture on a new street in their city. The new street, the most beautiful one in the young city of the builders of the Mingeaur hydropower project, has been named Peace Street. The best building teams worked on this street. And in a brief period of time numerous dwelling houses, a huge secondary school, a large garage and other buildings have sprung up.

Thousands of trees have been planted along the street. Many families of the workers and specialists of the Mingeaur hydropower project have already moved into its new houses.

## Use of Electricity To Increase in Rural Areas

**T**HE use of electricity in the countryside is going to be immensely increased as a result of the new hydroelectric projects under construction. Preparatory work for electrical machine and tractor stations has already begun in the Volga, Don, Dnieper and Central Asian areas.

Some 70,000,000 acres will be irrigated and watered in these areas when the power stations and canals are in operation. Each of the new electrical machine stations will have at least 50 electric tractors as well as other machines powered by electricity. The abundance of cheap power will enable collective farmers to make extensive use of electrical combines and other machines for the cultivation and harvesting of rice, cotton and other crops over a wide area.

Electricity will also make possible a new form of watering by the use of sprinkling machines having a spread of 600 to 1,200 feet.

## A Thriving Town in the Far North

**T**HE village of Alexandrovskoye, the center of a polar district by the same name, lies some 600 miles north of Tomsk, on the full-flowing Ob River. In the past, this was a small, isolated hamlet in the taiga. In Soviet times a huge fish-canning plant has been erected here. The local producers' cooperatives turn out more than 3,000,000 rubles' worth of various goods a year.

Alexandrovskoye today has a full secondary school, a junior secondary school and two elementary schools with well-furnished boarding houses. Recently, a house of culture has been opened here. The village also has a good library and a motion-picture theater. Its hospital has physiotherapeutic and x-ray facilities. And along its broad streets new houses are going up.

**THE COVER: FRONT:** The Soviet people celebrated the passing of the old year and the coming of the new year with a feeling of pride and satisfaction. For them 1951 was a year of great advances in all spheres: industry, agriculture, living standards, education, literature and the arts and sciences. The inspiring keynote of these accomplishments was the indomitable will of the Soviet people for peace. Soviet children at a New Year's party. **BACK:** Winter scene in a forest of the Kirov Region.



# 62100 USSR

## Information Bulletin

JANUARY 14, 1952

VOLUME XII NUMBER I

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Published twice monthly by the Embassy of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics at 2112 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington 8, D. C. Subscription rates: \$2.40 for one year; \$2.00 ten months. Ten or more copies to one address, \$1.00 per year per subscription. Sample copy free. Make checks payable to the Information Bulletin of the Embassy of the USSR. Material herein may be quoted or reproduced, with or without credit.



# Telegram from J. V. Stalin

## To K. Iwamoto, Editor-in-Chief of Kyodo Agency

Mr. Kiishi Iwamoto, Editor-in-Chief  
Kyodo Agency  
Tokyo

Dear Mr. Iwamoto:

I have received your request that I send a New Year's message to the Japanese people.

It is not a tradition with Soviet leaders that the premier of a foreign state should address his wishes to the people of another state. However, the profound sympathy of the peoples of the Soviet Union for the Japanese people, who are in difficult straits because of foreign occupation, impels me to make an exception to the rule and to comply with your request.

Please tell the Japanese people that I wish them freedom and happiness, that I wish them full success in their gallant struggle for the independence of their homeland.

In the past the peoples of the Soviet Union themselves experienced the horrors of foreign occupation, in which Japanese imperialists also took part. Therefore, they fully

understand the sufferings of the Japanese people, deeply sympathize with them, and believe that they will achieve the regeneration and independence of their homeland, as did the peoples of the Soviet Union in the past.

I wish the Japanese workers deliverance from unemployment and low wages, elimination of high prices of goods of mass consumption, and success in the struggle for the preservation of peace.

I wish the Japanese peasants deliverance from landlessness and land shortage, elimination of high taxes, and success in the struggle for the preservation of peace.

I wish the entire Japanese people and its intelligentsia the complete victory of the democratic forces of Japan; the revival and advancement of the country's economic life; the flowering of the national culture, science and art; and success in the struggle for the preservation of peace.

With respect,

J. STALIN

December 31, 1951

## International Stalin Prizes "For the Consolidation Of Peace Among Nations" Awarded for 1951

MEETINGS of the Committee for International Stalin Prizes "For the Consolidation of Peace Among Nations" were held in Moscow on December 18 and 20 under the chairmanship of Academician D. V. Skobeltsin.

Present at the meetings of the committee were Chairman Skobeltsin; Vice-Chairman Louis Aragon, writer (France); and the following members: John D. Bernal, Professor at the University of London (Great Britain); Pablo Neruda, poet (Chile); Jan Dembowski, Professor at the University of Lodz (Poland); Academician Mihail Sadoveanu (Romania); and Soviet writers A. A. Fadeyev and I. G. Ehrenburg.

At its meetings the committee considered the proposals submitted for awards of the International Stalin Prize for the year of 1951 and adopted a decision on them.

The committee's decision on the awards of International Stalin Prizes "For the Consolidation of Peace Among Nations" for 1951 is given below:

For outstanding services in the struggle to preserve and

consolidate peace, International Stalin Prizes "For the Consolidation of Peace Among Nations" are awarded to the following representatives of the democratic forces in various countries:

1. Kuo Mo-jo, President of the Chinese Academy of Sciences.
2. Pietro Nenni, Member of Parliament (Italy).
3. Ikuko Oyama, Professor, Member of Parliament (Japan).
4. Monica Felton, public figure (Great Britain).
5. Anna Seghers, writer (Germany).
6. Jorge Amado, writer (Brazil).

The decision was signed by D. V. Skobeltsin (USSR), Chairman; Louis Aragon (France), Vice-Chairman; and the members of the committee.

Moscow  
December 20, 1951



1951 was a year of widespread construction in Moscow. A new 32-story building in the capital.

# The Soviet Capital On New Year's Eve

By V. Fedorov

**N**EW YEAR'S Eve. Snowflakes sparkle in the bright lights of celebrating Moscow. Snow covers the roofs of the buildings. The windows of all the houses, including those that have been built only recently, are flooded with light. For many families this is a dual holiday — a New Year's celebration and housewarming party rolled into one.

Tens of thousands of families of workers, engineers, technicians, teachers and physicians have moved into new apartments in large, well-equipped buildings this year. At the beginning of the year Moscow's building workers promised to give the population almost 7,650,000 square feet of new floor space, and they have lived up to their word. Hundreds of big beautiful apartment houses have appeared on the city's streets and squares in the course of the past year.

On New Year's Eve lights shine in the windows of the tall buildings on Kotelnicheskaya Embankment and on Smolensk Square. The spire on the building of the Palace of Science on Lenin Hills, with its huge golden star, reaches high into the sky. Auditoriums, study halls, laboratories and 6,000 rooms are now being finished for the students who will come here in 1952.

Moscow's children, too, will have the use of many new buildings in 1952.

Twenty-four new school buildings and 90 kindergartens and nurseries have been put up during the year. These places, like all the children's institutions of Moscow — and their number runs into the thousands — have New Year's parties; decorated fir trees are lit up and the children sing and dance around them.

Moscow ushers in the new year with construction going on in all parts of the

city. Hundreds of new apartment houses now under construction will be completed next year. But Moscow builds not only on the ground; its construction sites extend skyward and reach deep underground. Four new subterranean stations have appeared on the new line of the subway, connecting three railway terminals on Komsomolskaya Square with the Byelorussian Railway Terminal. These



**HOLIDAY SHOPPING.** All the delicacies that the vast Soviet land produces are found on the tables of its citizens as they greet the coming of the new year.



are the new Komsomolskaya Circuit, Botanical Garden, Novoslobodskaya and Byelorussian subway stations. The new section of the line is four miles long and it runs through five districts of the capital.

The beauty and wealth of the decorations of the new subway stations are without parallel. Sixty-eight octahedral columns, crowned by capitals and faced with white marble, support the beautiful high dome of the Komsomolskaya Circuit Station. Its halls can handle up to 100,000 passengers an hour. Gigantic marble panels, paintings made of colored glass and artistic ceramic bas-reliefs adorn the new subway stations.

It is a pleasure to walk along the bustling streets of Moscow on New Year's Eve. Thousands of stores, their shelves stacked with goods, are thronged with people making last-minute purchases for parties and buying gifts for relatives and friends. New Year's Eve parties are a tradition. On this occasion everything that the vast country's fields, orchards, forests, rivers and seas yield, and everything produced by its food industry is to be found on the tables of the people of Moscow. A good harvest and the fine work of industry have provided the Soviet people in 1951 with considerably more meat, sugar, butter and vegetable oil, fish and many other food products, as well as manufactured goods, than in the preceding year.

The increase in output proceeds steadily from year to year and this is especially felt when one enters any Moscow store. The salesclerks are kept busy filling orders. The national income of the USSR has grown 12 per cent in the course of the year. Muscovites, like all Soviet people, are enjoying a higher standard of living than ever before.

The people of Moscow have worked well in 1951. Many thousands of workers ushered in the new year on their jobs a long time ago. They have completed their 1951 program considerably ahead of time and have lately been working on their 1952 schedule. Moscow's workers have given their country a great deal of output above plan — textiles, footwear, machine tools, equipment, and so on. The peaceful, constructive labor of the people of Moscow has merged with the labor of the whole Soviet people.

Muscovites have made their contribution to building the great peaceful construction projects on the Volga, Don, Dnieper and the Amu Darya. Orders for these construction sites have been completed ahead of schedule at Moscow's mills and plants. In the spring of 1952, after the completion of the first great construction project of communism, the Volga-Don Canal, Muscovites will be able to travel by boat direct from Moscow to Rostov-on-Don, Sochi or Yalta. The Soviet capital will become a port of five seas.

In 1951 Moscow has been visited by scores of foreign delegations who have come to acquaint themselves with the life and work of the Soviet people. Muscovites have welcomed them hospitably, shown them their beloved city, and opened the doors of clubs, theaters, factories, plants, schools, institutes and their own homes to them. They have hidden nothing from their guests, and all foreign delegations have been able to learn that Soviet people work for peace, think of peace and are concerned with preserving peace.

Among the foreigners who visited Moscow in 1951 was Jorge Amado, the well-known Brazilian writer and fighter for peace. Here is what he had to say about the Muscovites and their city: "Moscow means more than the name of a city. Moscow is the symbol of peace, struggle, and the victories and

triumph of man. Moscow is the hope of peace for all, even in the most remote corners of the globe. Never will I forget your city, its rivers, its theaters, its fine new buildings with their strict and modest architecture, its bridges, its boldly laid-out thoroughfares, its subway of inimitable beauty! But best of all are the people of Moscow. These are people who thirst for knowledge and study diligently. In Moscow not only are new streets and broad thoroughfares being laid out and splendid palaces and homes being erected, but a new life is being built in Moscow. Here man is happy."

On New Year's Eve happy Muscovites, seated around the holiday tables, raise the first toast to the man who has given them this happiness, their leader, the great standard-bearer of peace, Joseph Vissarionovich Stalin. Fifty years ago, greeting the New Year in Batumi, J. V. Stalin told his fellow revolutionaries: "Well, it's daybreak. Soon the sun will rise. The time will come when this sun will shine for all of us." Thirty-four years ago the sun of freedom rose over Russia and its unfading rays today illuminate the entire Soviet land, from the shores of the Baltic Sea to the Kurile Islands, and from the Far North to the Pamir Mountains. Its life-giving rays warm every Soviet man and woman. Our Soviet people are happy that they are living in the great Stalin epoch and are building the new, communist society.



**CHILDREN'S SHOW.** Soviet actors and artists arrange hundreds of special parties and entertainments for children during the New Year's celebrations.

# Rising Living Standards

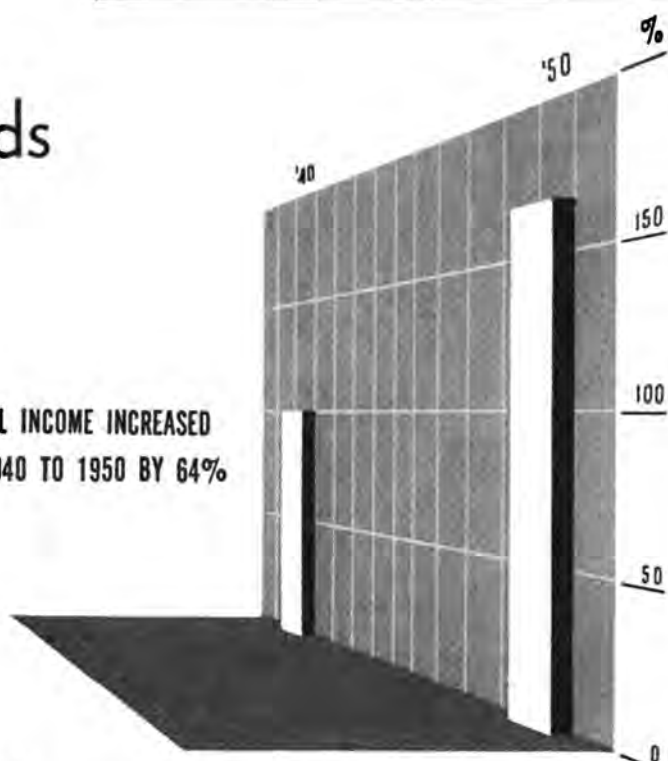
By E. Manevich

**S**INCE the end of the war there has been a consistent and systematic improvement in the material condition and a steady advancement in the cultural standard of the working people of the USSR, as was the case before the war. The basis for the rising standard of living is the all-round expansion of industry for peaceful production.

The Soviet Union completed its re-conversion of industry as early as 1946. The plants which had been turning out war supplies were reconverted to the production of machines and other equipment for the national economy and staple consumer goods.

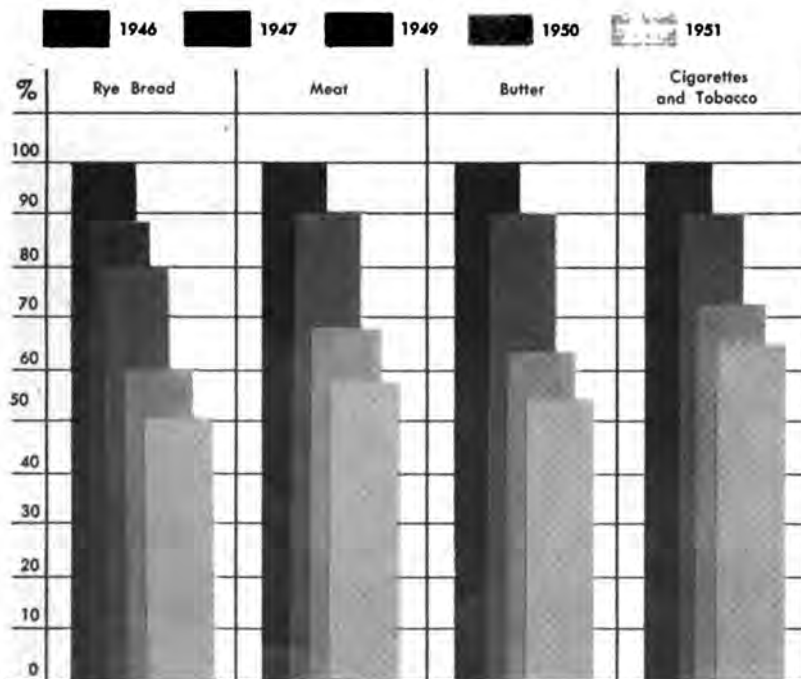
Despite the immense destruction caused in the USSR by the Hitlerite invasion

**NATIONAL INCOME INCREASED  
FROM 1940 TO 1950 BY 64%**



**In 1950 74 per cent of the national income went to meet the needs of the people.**

## PRICE REDUCTION OF SOME TYPICAL ITEMS



**As a result of the four price reductions (1947-1951) the population gained a total of 301,500,000,000 rubles.**

and the drought, which aggravated post-war difficulties, the Soviet Government managed in a short time to organize the systematic advance of the entire national economy. The postwar Five-Year Plan was fulfilled ahead of schedule, and the prewar standard of development of the national economy and well-being of the people was considerably surpassed. As a result of the development of Soviet economy along peaceful lines, industrial output toward the end of 1951 was double that of the prewar year of 1940.

The best index of the rising material well-being of the Soviet people is the mounting national income. The postwar Five-Year Plan (1946-1950) envisaged an increase of 38 per cent in the national income of the USSR over 1940, but the actual increase was 64 per cent, and 74 per cent of the entire national income went to meet the personal material and cultural needs of the people.

By developing peaceful industry and agriculture and accumulating large stocks of goods, the Soviet State was in a position at the end of 1947 to abolish rationing completely and to pass on to normal trade. From 1947 to 1951, inclusive, the Soviet Government reduced retail prices

of consumer goods four times, with a resultant benefit to the population of hundreds of billions of rubles.

Furthermore, the payroll of wage and salaried workers kept increasing, and it is now considerably higher than before the war. This increase results from the steadily growing number of wage and salaried workers, the rise in wages received by a number of categories of workers and from the higher average individual pay earned because of increased labor productivity.

For example, the average pay in the coal industry of the USSR is 2.5 times prewar pay, and the pay of all wage and salaried workers in all other branches of industry has likewise gone up considerably.

The systematic price cuts, the higher purchasing capacity of the ruble, the increase in money wages and the rise in the various kinds of cash payments and other benefits provided by the State have made for a steady rise in real wages and salaries during the postwar years. In 1948, for instance, real pay was more than double that of 1947, and it went up much more during 1949, 1950 and 1951 as a result of further price cuts on all articles of mass consumption.

The total earnings of wage and salaried workers and the income of peasants in 1950 was 62 per cent above 1940, in comparable prices.

Increased production of consumer goods has resulted in a considerable rise in consumption by the population. It was much higher at the end of the postwar Five-Year Plan than before the war, as the following figures will show: for meat and meat products, 1950 sales at state and cooperative stores exceeded those of 1940 by 38 per cent; fish products by 51 per cent; butter by 59 per cent; sugar by 33 per cent; footwear by 39 per cent; cotton, woolen, silk and linen fabrics by 47 per cent; and so on. In 1951, the total sales volume is running 15 per cent above 1950. On the initiative of J. V. Stalin the Government took measures in 1951 to achieve a considerable increase in the production of food products and manufactures over and above the figures envisaged in the plan for the year.

Year by year the Soviet State increases its budget appropriations for social and cultural purposes. By the end of the Five-Year Plan period the appropriations

for this purpose were three times those for 1940.

Altogether the Soviet Government spent 524.5 billion rubles for public education, public health service and other social and cultural purposes during the postwar Five-Year Plan period. This money went to pay the cost of medical services, which are free to all the people; free or reduced rate accommodations at sanatoriums and rest homes; benefits under the state social insurance funds; and so on.

As a result of the growing well-being of the people, good medical service, regular rest, recreation and treatment, and improved housing conditions, the death rate in the USSR has dropped to half compared with 1940, and infant mortality has dropped even more.

The Five-Year Plan targets for housing construction and town and village improvements were considerably overfulfilled. Residential buildings with a total floor space of more than a billion square feet have been restored or built anew in towns and industrial settlements, and 2,700,000 dwelling houses have been built or restored in rural areas. In 1951 the housing area built in towns and industrial settlements amounted to 288,900,000 square feet of floor space, and 400,000 houses were built in the countryside by collective farmers.

Great progress has been made by the Soviet Union in the spheres of education and science. Universal compulsory seven-year education is in effect throughout the country, and the number of students at secondary and higher educational establishments, schools for working youth, and those enrolled in special courses is growing all the time.

In the postwar years there has also been a great increase in the number of palaces of culture, clubs, theaters, libraries, museums and motion-picture theaters, and a considerably greater sale of books and pamphlets and larger circulation of newspapers and magazines.

Of immense importance for the further development of productive forces and for enhancing the material and cultural standards of the Soviet people is the construction of the big hydroelectric stations and irrigation systems on the Volga, Dnieper and Amu Darya rivers.

When completed, the great Stalin plan for remaking the climate will bring the people an unparalleled rise in well-



CONFECTIONERY SHOP. Soviet shoppers have a wide choice of purchases.

being. Member of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR A. V. Winter has calculated that in six or seven years the Soviet Union will get enough grain, sugar beet, vegetables, fruits and animal products from irrigated land alone to feed 100,000,000 people.

The Soviet people are entering the new year 1952 busy at their peaceful pursuits, working for the good of the people and for world peace.

NEW HOME. The dining room of a modern three-room prefabricated house.







**INDUSTRY.** The hosiery department of Katton Factory, a new enterprise.

**A**N elderly workman spoke these words at a New Year's celebration in the Lithuanian city of Kaunas:

"And so the earth has completed another cycle in the universe. It travels along, carrying with it humanity, towns, villages, and the dreams, joys and sorrows of men. It seems to me the earth makes the trip much more easily when no guns are roaring, when trenches and

**AGRICULTURE.** Collective and state farms prosper in Soviet Lithuania.



# The Triumph of a New Life In Soviet Lithuania

By Vacis Reimeris

*Lithuanian Writer, Editor-in-Chief  
of the Newspaper "Literature ir Manas"*

shell holes are leveled over, when new houses, factories and schools have risen on the site of ruins. I do so want our planet to have peace, so that all the people on it may be well fed, happy, and calm about their future, about the new days that are marked up on the calendar and the days that will make up the next 10, 20, 100 years.

"How fine it is for us Soviet people! We take pride in what we have accomplished in the year just past. We are certain of what we have to accomplish in the year to come, a year of great plans and deeds.

"How fine it is for us Soviet people, who have a stable, happy present and who are building a still brighter future!"

Evening is falling over the Neman and the Neris, over the green expanses of the Baltic, and lights go on in the Zarasai lake district. After a day filled with fruitful labor the Lithuanian worker or peasant relaxes at home, newspaper in hand. Now to see what is new in the Soviet country and what is going on abroad.

The factories of Soviet Lithuania have fulfilled their year's production plans ahead of schedule. The working people of the republic have given the country a large quantity of goods over and above plan.

On the broad fields of the collective farms the winter wheat lies in the soil, quiet and safe, the foundation of this year's fine harvest. Another hydroelectric station, providing five collective farms with electric power, has gone into operation. New books have appeared. Scientists have made important discoveries to benefit mankind. Painters and composers have created splendid works.

In the republic's higher schools 14,000 students attended lectures during 1951.

Everything is new, everything is joyous and majestic. The country is continually moving forward. This is life in Soviet Lithuania today.

In the family of free peoples of the Soviet land the Lithuanian people lead a life filled with inspiring achievements. The Soviet system, the people's power, has brought happiness to every Lithuanian patriot.

Light has come to the countryside, where under bourgeois rule poverty and superstition were rife. Exploitation has disappeared. The peasant used to toil from dawn to sunset on his bit of land and never make ends meet. The Soviet system has brought about a profound change in the countryside. The peasant has begun to live like a human being. Powerful Soviet machinery has come to his assistance. Now machines do the arduous labor-consuming work on the farm. The Lithuanian peasant has turned his wooden plow and other primitive implements over to the museum. Electricity burns in his home, and books and newspapers lie on his table. In the village there is a club where he sees motion pictures and plays. Life has changed, and the dark past is gone forever.

Vincas Bedalis is chairman of one of the first collective farms to be established in Soviet Lithuania, the Atzhalinas Collective Farm in Pasvals District. In the bourgeois years he was a farm laborer. His parents and his grandparents also labored for others. How do he and his fellow villagers live today? Theirs is a rich collective farm, and the farmers have all they need to enable them to lead a happy, cultured life. Men and



women who in the past were wretched creatures without land of their own have today found happiness. In Lithuania the name Bedalis means "wretched," a survival of the past that rings strangely today, for the former laborer Bedalis is a famous person in Soviet Lithuania. He is a Deputy to the Supreme Soviet of the Lithuanian Republic, a representative of the people's power.

Nor are Lithuania's workers exploited any longer. They have forgotten the meaning of unemployment, hunger and poverty. Industry in Soviet Lithuania is growing and expanding rapidly, requiring more and more labor power and specialists in all fields. New factories are being built. The republic produces complex machines, lathes and electric motors and many manufactured articles that were not produced at all in bourgeois Lithuania. Lithuania used to be an agricultural country. Today it is rapidly turning into an industrial one. The working class has grown significantly in numbers. Since the workers are full-fledged masters of their factories and machines, it is not surprising that they work without thought of self and endeavor to give the public as large a quantity of excellent quality goods as possible.

The workers live in comfortable apartments and enjoy all the benefits of culture, the things that were formerly available only to the bourgeoisie.

The working people of Soviet Lithuania are making their contribution to the great construction works of communism with tremendous enthusiasm. They are actively helping in the construction of the powerful hydroelectric stations on



**EDUCATION.** Lithuania had more than 500,000 students attending its schools and higher institutions last year.

the Volga. The workers at the Neris plant in Kaunas proudly mark on the loaded freight cars: "To the workers at the Stalingrad power development from the Neris workers." A Vilnius factory sends electric meters to the Kuibyshev hydroelectric project and to the tall buildings now going up in Moscow.

What tremendous changes have taken place in Lithuania's cultural life! In Soviet times illiteracy has been eliminated among the adult population. Gone are the days when a poor man could not attend school and was forced to remain ignorant, did not know the alphabet and signed his name with three crosses. Today books have found their way to the most remote parts of the republic, and it is difficult to find a person who is not studying. The elementary, secondary, specialized secondary and higher schools are open to all. The number of schools

in the republic has increased several times over. In 1951 more than 500,000 students attended the general educational establishments of the republic. Almost every settlement now has its elementary and secondary schools. Eloquent testimony to the growth of culture in Lithuania is the fact that in the past two years some 3,000 persons were graduated from its higher schools. Fewer people than this graduated from higher schools during the entire 20 years of bourgeois rule in Lithuania.

Soviet Lithuania is covered with a thick network of reading rooms, club-houses, libraries, theaters and motion-picture houses. Never have so many books and newspapers been published in the Lithuanian language as at the present time.

The Lithuanian people have plenty to rejoice about.

"I do so want our planet to have peace." Again I recall the words of the elderly Lithuanian worker.

We want peace! We are upholding peace! These words ring out in every language; like white doves they fly all over the world. There is no one, no power, no border that can hold them back. Together with the great Soviet Power all progressive mankind is championing peace. And peace will triumph over war!

The hearts of the Lithuanian people are filled with pride. Their own republic, together with the entire boundless homeland, the Soviet Union, stands in the front ranks of the fighters for a sacred cause: a stable, democratic world peace.



**MUSEUM.** Kaunas Historical Museum contains data on the struggle of the Lithuanian people for their freedom.



**FOLK ART.** A dance group from Kaunas University performs a national dance at a youth and student festival.



# A Visit to Pobeda Collective Farm

By V. Korneyev

**T**HE sun had just risen when the train we had boarded in Moscow reached Dimitrov Station. We got off and walked past the station to the square, where we found the car sent for us by the Pobeda (Victory) Collective Farm.

A minute later we were motoring along the highway, admiring the beautiful Russian winter landscape. The trees covered with hoar frost looked as if they had been transplanted from a fairy tale. The Moscow-Volga Canal shone like a silver ribbon in the sunshine. And stretching for many miles around, as far as the eye could see, were vast fields covered with a fluffy blanket of snow. Villages and groves of trees sprang into sight, now on one side, now on the other side of the road.

"And here is our village!" exclaimed the driver, as the car began to descend into the broad valley of a frozen river.

On the slope of a hill ahead of us was the large, beautiful village of Nastasyino nestling amid frost-clad trees. Towering in the center of the village was the club, with a red flag flying from its roof. Beyond it we could see the two-story building of the school, with an orchard nearby, and on a slightly elevated site to the left were the brick stables, barns, a huge pigpen, granaries and other storage buildings of the collective farm.

The village streets were bustling with life. Youngsters were coasting and playing hockey on a specially prepared rink, and the air was filled with ringing voices and merry laughter.

There were many people near the club. A crowd had gathered in front of the entrance.

"We are having a meeting today on the results of the Third USSR Peace Conference," our driver explained, as we followed the people into the hall.

Ivan Yegorov, the chairman of the Pobeda Collective Farm, who was a delegate to the Third USSR Peace Conference, reported on the proceedings of the conference and its resolutions. When he read the appeal of the conference to all supporters of peace to work for



Pobeda's agronomist, V. Sidorov, and assistant chairman, K. Shchepetkov.

the conclusion of a Pact of Peace among the five Great Powers, there was a burst of deafening applause from the audience.

He was followed by speakers from the floor.

The first to mount the speaker's stand was Pavel Morozov, a collective farmer.

"Friends," he said, "I am wholeheartedly voting for the Appeal of the Third USSR Peace Conference. We do not want war. We know very well what it brings to the working man. Death and destruction, fire and hunger—this is what war means. We shall not allow it to happen again!"

Morozov was followed by other speakers—Vasili Sidorov the agronomist, and Georgi Belianin, Vasili Chizhov and many more collective farmers. They were unanimous in demanding the conclusion of a Pact of Peace by the five Great Powers. The experiences of the recent past are still fresh in the memories of the people of Nastasyino. A few years ago, when Hitler's hordes were closing in on Moscow, the village spent nine days under occupation. Nine days is not a long time. Yet how much sorrow the Hitlerites caused in those nine days! They burned the granaries, the stocks of straw and hay, and many homes. They

destroyed almost all the cows, pigs, sheep and poultry. They robbed and humiliated the people.

In order to rise to its feet again, the collective farm had to begin building from scratch. At other times it would have taken scores of years to restore the farm, but the Soviet Government did not leave the collective farmers without aid. Two years after the war the collective farm had not only regained its prewar level, but had even surpassed it in every branch of husbandry. Not a trace is left of the destruction.

A group of Austrian visitors to the Soviet Union came to Nastasyino last summer. When the guests had seen the farm, they asked to see how the collective farmers live. They went to several homes, and then one of the visitors suddenly remarked, "You have been showing us only well-to-do families; let us see some of the poor families."

"Choose any house you wish, please," was the answer. The visitors spent a long time walking through the village in search of a poor family, but they did not find one. All the people on the collective farm are prosperous and happy.

Proof of this is found in every home. After the meeting we asked Pavel Morozov to introduce us to his family and to show us his household. (We selected him simply because he was the first to speak at the meeting.) Morozov lives in a fine house with three rooms and a kitchen. He has a grain storage barn built of logs; a cemented cellar packed with vegetables; and two pigs, a cow, several sheep and a flock of poultry. The rooms of his house are well furnished, and there are pictures on the walls and rugs on the floors.

"In the past, before the October Revolution," Morozov told us, "we lived in a ramshackle hut with a space of seven square yards. A family of nine lived in that hut. You can imagine what the living conditions were. Now we have this house for the three of us—my wife, myself and our son, a fifth-grade student."

The fate of Pavel Morozov is the fate of millions of peasants in the Soviet Union, who found their happiness under Soviet government.

The lot of the widow with a family to support was particularly bitter in the old days. The orphans were usually obliged to beg for alms. Nothing of this kind is possible in the Soviet State. Let us take, for example, the collective farmer Irina Makeyeva, a widow with two children. We asked her if there is anything she wants, and she answered, "No, I have everything I need."

At first, when she lost her husband, who was killed at the front during the war, she received assistance from the collective farm. But today Makeyeva and her daughter Vera earn an excellent income, and her son Igor is in the seventh grade at school.

Culture is being steadily advanced in the village. All the homes at Nastasyino have electric lights and radios, and every family subscribes to one or two newspapers. The collective farmers have a library with more than 8,000 volumes at their disposal. Its collections are not limited to books of Russian writers and scientists. The people of Nastasyino enjoy the novels of Dreiser and Balzac and the poems of Heine and Mickiewicz. The works of Darwin and Michurin are very popular among them.

Moving pictures are shown in the collective farm club every other day. Plays are staged by the local dramatic society several times a month, and professional



The reading room of the Pobeda Collective Farm library in the evening.

artists of the Moscow Philharmonic Society frequently come to give concerts at the club.

Nastasyino has its own intelligentsia. The seven-year school of the village has a staff of about 20 teachers; the collective farm employs two agronomists and a staff of agricultural technicians, livestock specialists and veterinarians. All these specialists are former collective farmers. Born at Nastasyino, they have returned to work in their native village. Alexander Shcheglev was a rank-and-file collective farmer. He was sent to study by the management. A year ago he came back to the village with the diploma of a specialist in animal husbandry. He is

now employed on the farm, applying in practice the knowledge he gained at school.

The Pobeda Collective Farm is becoming more prosperous every year. Its annual income exceeds 1,000,000 rubles. The farm recently built a big brick granary, a concrete silo, a milk storehouse, a brick feed kitchen and a huge vegetable storage bin. A new barn with running water and automatically-filled troughs has just been completed. The need for this construction was caused by the considerable increase in livestock. The collective farm now has about 500 cows, 250 pigs, 200 horses and much poultry, apart from the livestock for the personal use of the households of the collective farmers.

The crop yields are being constantly increased. The average harvest of the collective farm per acre is 37 to 45 bushels of wheat, 10 to 10.5 tons of potatoes, 18 to 20 tons of cabbage and about 22 tons of tomatoes.

The collective farm has great plans for 1952. "Last autumn," the chairman of the farm, Ivan Yegorov, told us, "our collective farm built its own brickyard. This year we shall begin building new homes for the collective farmers. They will be like city homes, with steam heat, bathrooms and other conveniences. We are preparing a plan for the new village. Within the next few years a dot will have been added on the map showing the new Nastasyino, where the collective farmers will lead a still happier and brighter life."



A seventh-grade class in the farm's elementary school.

# 1951 — A Year Of Achievement

## At Kuibyshev

By I. Ivanov

**T**HE city of Kuibyshev on the Volga is growing and improving all the time. From 1946 to 1950, the city built new houses with a total of almost 2,750,000 square feet of floor space; and in 1951, another 1,000,000 square feet of new housing was added.

At the intersection of two wide streets, on a spot which only recently was a bare lot, a beautiful building now stands. Its central section is seven stories high and is crowned with a spire-topped tower. All the apartments in the building are decorated in light, cheerful colors, and have gas, electricity, running water, bathrooms and other conveniences and comforts. Across the street, another large building is being finished. It will house the Giprovostokneft, an institute for petroleum research.

New construction is going on both in the center of the city and in the outskirts. In Kirov District, several large apartment houses and a secondary school for 880 pupils have been erected. A similar school has been built at the north end of the city. Gardens have been planted in the schoolyards.

Two large five-story buildings are going up on one of the city's squares. One is an apartment house and the other is a new home for the Hydrotechnical Secondary School, which trains specialists for the Kuibyshev hydroelectric project. In Lenin District, a new enclosed market with a total volume of 2,400,000 cubic feet is being built. A new hospital and a polyclinic are being built in Kirov District and also in Kuibyshev District. Five clubs and palaces of culture for the working people are being built in various districts of the city. A new public bathhouse and laundry, a new cleaning and dyeing plant, and a number of new retail stores and tailoring shops have recently opened.

Extensive work is in progress here on the laying of new gas lines, asphaltting of streets and sidewalks, and extending streetcar, trolley bus and motorbus lines.

All this is being done on state funds, by the working people and for the working people.

Together with the entire country the city of Kuibyshev on the Volga is building, growing and improving.

## On Andreyev Collective Farm

By A. Pozdniakov

*Chairman of the Andreyev Collective Farm, Shchebekinsk District, Kursk Region*

**B**EFORE the Revolution the peasant households in our Malo-Mikhailovka and Voznesenovka villages, now united in the Andreyev Collective Farm, had no more than three or four acres of land each, and some households did not even possess a cow. The tools of these two villages (excluding those of the kulaks and the landlords) consisted of a few iron plows (the plowing was done mostly with wooden plows), three winnowing machines and two seeders.

The collective farm system transformed the appearance of the village and the life of the Soviet peasants. Today, the collective farm has an equivalent of 18 acres of land for each collective-farm household. More than 90 per cent of the agricultural work is mechanized. The collective farm fields are tilled by 12 tractors of the Shchebekinsk Machine and Tractor Station. Ten tractor-drawn and 18 horse-drawn seeders were used for sowing, and four harvester combines to gather the harvest during 1951.

The collective farm has big stock-raising farms. The livestock and poultry per collective-farm household has increased several times over, as compared with the pre-collectivization period. We have two hydroelectric stations, which not only supply our homes, public institutions and streets with light, but also supply energy for threshing and other agricultural purposes. Electricity is also used in all the labor-consuming processes on the stock farms.

What are the achievements of the past year?

The collective farm has successfully concluded the agricultural year. In spite of the fact that the spring and summer seasons were unusually dry, which strongly affected the rye harvest, we nevertheless gathered an average of 1,425 pounds of grain per acre from an area of 5,000 acres. An average of 1,780 to 2,050 pounds per acre of wheat, oats and barley were gathered from the entire sown area. We also reaped a large crop of sugar beet.



KUIBYSHEV. Rabochaya Street.



The year 1951 was also marked by the fact that the collective farm has fulfilled the three-year plan of development of common animal husbandry ahead of schedule. Our farms now have 750 head of cattle, 600 hogs, 850 sheep and 12,800 chickens, turkeys, geese and ducks.

The collective farm's income for the year 1951 amounted to 2,000,000 rubles against 1,250,000 in 1950. In 1951 we built a club for 500 people, a second hydroelectric station and a number of farm buildings.

Our collective farmers are living a cultured life. We have our own house of culture, our own motion-picture theater, a radio relay station, and two big libraries. Many people attend institutions of higher learning and secondary technical schools. Trofim Yurchenko, son of a collective farmer, is studying in the Kharkov Industrial Institute, and will become an engineer. Collective farmer Ivan Gromadin's son is an agronomist, two of his daughters are teachers and his third daughter is an engineer.

Every home has either a radio loudspeaker connection or a radio set, books, musical instruments and electrical appliances. All this has been acquired in the past few years.

We have drawn up plans of work for 1952 which will multiply the wealth of the collective farm and raise still further the material and cultural standard of our people.

## In the Hero-City of Odessa

By I. Ulyantsev

**G**REAT damage was caused to Odessa by the fascist occupationists. The city began to revive very quickly, however, after it was liberated from the enemy. Entire blocks of dwelling houses, clubs, hospitals and schools have been built anew in the postwar years, and dozens of sanatoriums and rest homes have been restored.

The year 1951, a year of peaceful, constructive labor of the Soviet people, brought the working people of Odessa new achievements. A new railway station was built which is larger and more beautiful than the former one. A new square was laid out in front of the station. Many houses



ODESSA. New school building.

have been built and restored for dock workers, the personnel of the Black Sea merchant marine, and workers of Odessa factories. Every big house has washing machines, clothing and shoe repair shops, kindergartens and day nurseries. Food stores and other shops occupy the ground floors of the new buildings.

The number of sanatoriums and rest homes for working people is continually increasing in Odessa. Two newly-built sanatoriums, the Primorye, situated in the picturesque suburb Arkadia, serving the workers of the heavy machine-building enterprises, and the one in Bolshoi Fontan for the workers of the food industry, have been opened. New residential and medical buildings have been added to many of the existing sanatoriums. For example, a new physiotherapeutic section, equipped with up-to-date medical appliances, has recently been opened at the Dzerzhinsky Sanatorium. A new two-story building has been added to the Udarnik trade union sanatorium serving the communication workers, and two new two-story buildings have been erected on the territory of the tubercular sanatorium of the Ministry of Health. Seventy sanatoriums and rest homes are functioning in Odessa today.

In 1951 the sailors of the Black Sea merchant marine received a present from the building workers—a palace of culture. It is situated at the most beautiful spot on the seaside drive. Here you can find everything necessary for cultured recreation: a concert hall seating 500 persons, a motion-picture theater, a large library and reading room, rest rooms, a restaurant, and rooms for amateur art circles.

A large club with a hall seating 800 persons has been built for the workers of the power plant.

The network of scientific research institutions, higher educational establishments and secondary schools is increasing rapidly. A new secondary school for 2,500 children has been built in the city in the current year.

A new building has been erected on the territory of the Ukrainian Experimental Institute of Ophthalmology named after Academician Filatov. This building houses a dispensary and hotel for patients arriving from distant cities and villages of the Soviet Union. Besides this, a four-story building has been finished for the institute's scientific workers.

The hero-city of Odessa is growing and becoming more beautiful with each passing day.

## In Estonia

By V. Karrus

**D**USK falls early in winter. In former times everything used to be submerged in darkness at this time. Life came to a standstill. Today, bright lights illuminate the village of Uus Elu Collective Farm.

The collective farmers have worked well in the past year and they are now reaping the fruits of their labor. The farm had an income of over 1,500,000 rubles, which is 500,000 more than in 1950. More than 90 per cent of the



## 1951 — A Year Of Achievement

field work was done by machines. It would be difficult to estimate how much the two self-propelled harvester combines, machines previously unknown in the Estonian village, have lightened the work of the grain growers and hastened the gathering of the crop.

The collective farmers are proud of their herd of cattle, which is now three times as large as it was in 1947 when the collective farm was organized. The farm is now breeding pedigreed horses, karakul sheep and silver foxes. It has built its own flour and wool-beating mills. Automatically-filled watering troughs and electric milking machines have been installed.

The collective farmers, too, have developed and undergone a change. In the current year alone 18 persons have acquired new trades as electricians, fitters, horticulturists and mechanics. A collective farm settlement is springing up in place of the former scattered huts, lop-sided from age. A long street, lined by cozy cottages, has already appeared here, and a club and school were opened last autumn. The homes of the collective farmers reflect their enlarged incomes. They have acquired bicycles, motorcycles, upholstered furniture, chinaware, and books for their home libraries—many of the things that make life richer and more enjoyable.

### In Krasnodar Territory

By B. Vertkin

**T**HE grain growers of Stalin Collective Farm in Aksai District, Krasnodar Territory, are joyfully summing up the new successes they have scored in their work in 1951.

The farm has more than 16,000 acres of land, on which it grows wheat, cotton, sunflower and many other crops. Fruit trees and vineyards also occupy a good part of its land.

The collective farmers gathered a bumper harvest this year. The winter wheat crop yielded an average of 29.6 bushels of select grain per acre. The yield of cotton grown on unirrigated land averaged more than 890 pounds per acre, while that of grapes, grown on a tract of 740 acres amounted to 8,550 pounds per acre. The herd of livestock

has increased on the farm. New automatic watering troughs, electric milkers and quarters for the mechanized preparation and mixing of feeds have been acquired this year.

"The collective farm's income in 1950 amounted to 5,570,000 rubles," says Mikhail Stepanenko, its chairman. "In 1951 we have increased this income to nearly 7,000,000 rubles."

In 1951 the farm built a brick and tile factory, a cow barn, a pigsty, a stable for horses, a radio relay station, and an agricultural research center which is managed by the young agronomist Marya Boiko. A new school has been added, bringing the total up to five. All collective farmers' children are attending these schools.

The collective farmers enjoy a high standard of living. Many of them have bought automobiles and motorcycles. Vladimir Uzonov, Grigori Amechdan and other members of the farm have their own Moskvich cars. Seven trucks and two passenger cars have been added to the farm's motorcar fleet.

The collective farmers of the Stalin Collective Farm have mapped out a new plan for 1952, a plan that will multiply the farm's riches and the personal well-being of its members.

### In the Donets Coalfield

By A. Borisov

**M**INE 17-B of the Chistyakovo Anthracite Trust, like all the mines in the Donets coal field, is full of life and activity. Such jobs as hand pickman, tub hauler and pony driver disappeared long ago. The underground workings are now equipped with coal combines, conveyer belts and electric engines. Men of new mining professions—combine operators, winch operators, operators of powerful loading machines, mechanics and electricians—live in the mine's large, modern settlement.

Great changes have been wrought in the mining settlement since the war. It was rehabilitated long ago, and is now growing and improving. In 1951, a new club was built,



DONETS BASIN. Budennovka miners' settlement.



and it has become a favorite place of rest and recreation for the miners.

Three new streets—Pushkinskaya, Shoseinaya and Stantionnaya streets—appeared in the past year. Many miners like driller Chirva, electric engine driver Bulygin, and old miners Kireitsev and Tsurkin, have moved into new homes. In all, 20 new residential buildings were erected in 1951.

Two comfortable lodging houses resembling large hotels have been opened for young, unmarried miners. The rooms are comfortably furnished with upholstered furniture, radios and rugs on the floor.

A new polyclinic has been opened, equipped with all modern facilities, including x-ray, and staffed with competent therapists, surgeons, and specialists. The local hospital has been moved into a new and more spacious building.

A large park has been laid out on the outskirts of the settlement. Last fall, 1,000 fruit trees and a large number of ornamental trees were planted there.

In 1951, almost 100 miners of this mine spent their vacations at the best sanatoriums and rest homes in the Caucasus and the Crimea. At the moment, coal-mining combine operator Savushkin, old miners Belikov and Karpov, and many others are on vacation in Sochi.

There is a radio in every miner's home.

Great changes have taken place in the miners' settlement in the past year, and still more are planned for next year. In 1952, many large apartment houses will be erected, and scores of miners will begin building their own homes on plots which have already been allocated for the purpose.

## In Ancient Novgorod

By D. Kuznetsov

**O**UT of the ashes and destruction of war, the venerable city of Novgorod is rising again. It now looks like a huge construction site, with every kind of building going up: apartment houses, industrial and municipal enterprises, schools, medical and children's institutions and office buildings.



NOVGOROD. New building.

So much is being accomplished that the town's outward appearance seems to be changing with every new year. It was only a short while ago that the northern outskirts were waste land, and now they are an industrial center. A match factory, a brick and tile yard, a feed concentrates plant, a repair and machine shop and other works are nearing completion there.

Housing construction is proceeding on a particularly extensive scale. If we take a look at Moskovskaya Street, one of the town's principal streets, we shall see a whole group of multistoried apartment buildings which have been created this year. All the apartments have modern improvements, and the ground floors will house specialized stores, a pharmacy, the city library and other cultural institutions. There are other streets like this one, and their number keeps growing all the time. Seventeen of the apartment buildings are already occupied and 10 more were made ready for occupancy for the eve of the new year.

Much is being done to expand municipal facilities and further improve the town. A new railway station, one of the finest buildings in the city, is nearing completion. It is to be opened for service early in 1952. A new thoroughfare will link the central part of the town with the station. It, too, is practically finished. The water supply has been greatly improved, and the town's transit system has acquired new and comfortable busses.

Before long Novgorod will be a town covered with greenery. Thousands of trees are planted along its streets and in its parks annually; 15,000 trees and shrubs were planted in the spring and autumn of 1951. New squares and lawns were laid out last summer. The Volkhov embankments have been made into flowering boulevards. Two and a half times as much money was spent on town improvements in 1951 as the year before.

Novgorod is justly famous as a monument-city, for it contains scores of ancient architectural structures and historical monuments. No sooner had the Hitlerite invaders been driven out than the Soviet Government took steps to restore the historical monuments, most of which had been ruined while the town was under occupation.

Since the end of the war, some 10,000,000 rubles have been spent for this purpose, and 25 of the old architectural buildings have been restored. Among those restored in 1951 were the Spasso-Preobrazhenskaya Church on the Il'na, built in 1374; the Antony Monastery Cathedral, built in 1119; the Church of Philip the Apostle on Ilyinskaya Street, built in 1384; the Yefimovskaya Belfry in the Kremlin, put up in 1443; and the Georgiyev Cathedral at Yuryev Monastery, built between 1119 and 1130.

Excavations made in Novgorod last year yielded many rare specimens of Russian writings dating back to the 11th and 14th centuries. Scrolls made of birch bark with Old Russian writings on them were found.

Novgorod's working people had new labor achievements to show for 1951. Many enterprises completed the year's production program ahead of schedule.



# Looking Ahead to the New Year

By Boris Chirkov  
**People's Artist of the USSR, Stalin Prize  
Winner, Deputy to the Supreme Soviet  
of the USSR**



**I**N 1951 I had the good fortune to play big roles in two new Soviet pictures, "Cavalier of the Gold Star" and "Donets Miners." I consider both these films important stages in my work, for they reflect contemporary Soviet life and the deeds and thoughts of men and women engaged in peaceful, constructive labor.

In "Cavalier of the Gold Star" I played the role of Kondratiev, secretary of the rural district committee of the Communist Party. Kondratiev is a man of the people, an honest and wise leader who is at the same time a responsive comrade always ready to listen to the voice of the masses. In "Donets Miners" my role is that of Stepan Nedolia, an outstanding miner who has the title of Hero of Socialist Labor. His life reflects to a high degree the great changes that have taken place in the lives and working conditions of miners in the Soviet years. The truthfulness and realism of these pictures and of the characters in them made them popular with Soviet audiences.

The Soviet films produced in 1951 received a warm reception when they were shown abroad precisely because they affirm the great ideas of labor

and peace. I could see this for myself during my trips abroad.

The Soviet film industry is faced with great and honorable tasks in 1952. It must bring out still more strikingly the peaceful nature of the labor of the Soviet people and their achievements in building communism.

It gives me pleasure and joy to think that I shall be making my contribution to this. I have been offered a part in a new picture about Soviet railwaymen which is to be directed by Leonid Lukov, the man who directed "Donets Miners."

By Olga Lepeshinskaya  
**Member of the Academy of Medical  
Sciences of the USSR, Stalin Prize  
Winner**



**T**HE Soviet Government has awarded me a Stalin Prize for my investigations into the non-cellular forms of life and the origin of the cell.

Response to my work came from scientists, workers, peasants, students. Each wanted to contribute to the extension and deeper study of this problem. Some sent me the results of their own experiments; others popularized my work. The new theory of the cell, which dealt the idealistic cellular theory of Virchow and his followers a shatter-

ing blow, provides broad opportunities for the influx of new ideas.

The wide interest displayed by the Soviet people in the problem I raised is to be explained by the fact that in the USSR science serves the people and every scientific achievement is brought within the reach of the people. Such interest in scientific discoveries is possible only in the land of socialism, where the Government, the Communist Party and J. V. Stalin personally support all that is new and progressive in science.

We are faced by an endless number of new problems and themes connected with the practical problems of Michurin biology, with medical problems and with problems of the origin of life on earth.

In the magnificent new laboratory, equipped with everything we need, which the Soviet Government has provided us, my assistants and I will work, in 1952 and in the years to come, on the solution of these highly important problems of our advanced materialist science.

By Boris Lavrenev  
**Writer, Stalin Prize Winner**



**F**OR me the past year has been one of great joy and pride. In July, I celebrated my 60th birthday and my

40th year as a writer. On that day I sensed even more clearly than before the inviolable ties of friendship existing between author and reader in the Soviet country. More than 1,000 letters and telegrams of congratulation from friends, readers, and literary and theatrical organizations lay on my desk that day. The Soviet Government marked my modest anniversary by awarding me the Order of the Red Banner of Labor.

This warm attention on the part of my country and my readers makes me forget my years and gives me new strength and energy for future work. I am now working on a new play, which will soon be finished, about the great Russian poet Mikhail Lermontov. I hope that I shall be able to do quite a bit more for the further development of Soviet literature.

An important event, in my opinion, took place in 1951 in the literary life of the Soviet Union. This was the USSR conference of young writers held in Moscow in the spring. Gifted young writers came from all parts of the country to listen to their older comrades and to learn from them and from their experience. The conference was a friendly, sincere meeting of the older and younger generations of Soviet writers, one that was filled with warmth and mutual respect.

Soviet writers have no "trade secrets." We do not try to conceal the knowledge and experience gained through years of writing from our heirs and successors. It is pleasant for us writers of the older generation to share what we have gathered with the people who will come after us, making Soviet literature still greater.

Like all Soviet citizens, I look to the future with confidence. Our greatest happiness comes from the realization that we are carrying on a tireless struggle for the well-being of all mankind, for labor, for peace, for knowledge, and for friendship among the nations. The finest men and women in the world, millions of honest hearts, are with us in this struggle. This ensures us victory over the dark forces of obscurantism, violence and oppression.

By Nikolai Tomsky  
Member of the Academy of Arts of the  
USSR, Noted Soviet Sculptor, Stalin  
Prize Winner



THE year 1951 brought me great satisfaction. My statue of the great leader of the Soviet people, J. V. Stalin, was erected in Berlin, a gift to the German people from the Soviet Government.

A memorial to General Chernyakhovsky, hero of the Great Patriotic War, on which I worked for several years, was unveiled in Vilnius in 1951. In this memorial to the army leader I strove to embody the heroism of the Soviet people, their love of country and their readiness to defend it from any encroachment upon its freedom and independence.

In 1951 I started on work which is to be completed in 1952. First and foremost, this work includes a monumental statue of the great Russian scientist Mikhail Lomonosov, to be set up at the entrance to Moscow University, which bears his name. I am only one of the 200 sculptors and painters who are preparing works for the new university building on Lenin Hills.

Of the other work done in 1951, the memorial to the outstanding Soviet statesman S. Kirov, which will be set up in Moscow, brought me the greatest creative satisfaction. I am also completing a monument to the great Russian writer Nikolai Gogol, which will be unveiled in 1952 when the country marks the centenary of his death.

Not long ago, together with a group of other sculptors, I began work on a series of monumental reliefs and full sculptures reflecting the achievements of our people during the Soviet years.

This series is to be displayed at the USSR Art Exhibition of 1952. I hope that it will later become part of the decoration on a magnificent Column of Peace which I dream of seeing on one of Moscow's squares, in which monumental art will glorify the peaceful, creative aspirations of the Soviet people.

By Isai Varuntsyan  
Academician, Stalin Prize Winner

THE Soviet land has gathered more cotton in 1951 than it did in 1950. More cotton is being grown in the USSR at present than in countries known for their cotton crops—India, Pakistan and Egypt—taken together.

All of the collective farm and state farm fields of the Soviet Union are planted in new high-yielding varieties developed by Soviet scientists. Among them is my new variety of cotton, which was planted on an area covering 864,500 acres in 1951.

To work for the creation of an abundance of agricultural products in the land is a great happiness for a scientist. For many years I worked on solving the difficult problem of developing a variety of cotton that would resist wilt diseases and bacteriosis. Employing the hybridization methods of the great remaker of nature, I. V. Michurin, I succeeded in developing a variety of cotton that resists these diseases and yields big harvests of good quality fiber.

In Azerbaijan, Armenia and a number of new Soviet cotton-growing districts farther north, where this variety is being planted on an ever greater area, these diseases will no longer harm the crops of "white gold" which are so tenderly cared for by the peasantry.

I have extensive plans for 1952. Together with a group of biologists, I shall apply Michurin methods in developing varieties of cotton for new districts, so that cotton may grow abundantly where formerly it was not cultivated at all. Besides, I shall continue to work on the extension of sub-tropical crops, such as lemons, tangerines, tea, persimmons, figs, etc., to areas which are farther north.



# A Moscow Worker And His Family

By M. Eliseyev



Alexei Petrov relaxes after a day's work in the shop by playing with his small granddaughter, Lenchka.

ON the eve of Constitution Day, in December, Alexei Petrov, gauge maker at the Moscow Dynamo factory, returned home from work and handed his wife an envelope of money. Alexandra Petrova looked at her husband in bewilderment and said, "But I thought you had already been paid."

Petrov smiled and said, "The factory organized a celebration for the old workers. All of us were given bonuses. I received 500 rubles and a Certificate of Honor."

Forty-three years ago a 15-year-old boy named Alexei Petrov was hired at the factory, which at that time belonged to a foreign firm. Its main product was streetcar engines. He worked as an errand boy for a long time and was not taught a trade. Only after many years did he succeed in acquiring the profession of gauge maker and take his place at the bench in the tool shop.

"Much has happened since then," Petrov says. "After the October Revolution our factory became one of Moscow's biggest enterprises. New buildings have gone up, and we now produce all kinds of electrical machines and equipment. The factory's 'Dynamo' trademark is known all over the country."

He speaks of this with pride. It was in his very presence that all these changes came about and a new generation of workers was trained. Dozens of his former pupils have now become fore-

men and heads of shops. Looking back on the path traveled, Alexei Petrov can see that all his wishes have come true. Having taken part in strikes under tsarism and in the war against the White Guards and interventionists from 1918 to 1922, he is now happy to realize that he and his friends in their old age enjoy general attention and esteem. He has been elected to the Moscow Soviet three times and was for many years a member of the factory trade union committee.

In 1926 the Petrov family was given an apartment in a large new building. The son of a tailor, who once lived in a miserable hovel in the distant outskirts of the city, Petrov moved into one of the central districts of Moscow, to a house where engineers, scientists and actors live. Below the windows of his spacious apartment lies busy Vorontsov Street.

As I entered the Petrovs' apartment I was met by my affable hostess, Alexandra Petrova. She is an elderly woman, full of life and energy. A daughter of an old Moscow worker, she herself worked in industry for many years.

The Petrovs have three daughters. Zinaida, the eldest, graduated from a normal school and is now teaching history in the senior classes of the same secondary school she herself attended. The second daughter, Sofia, is an economist in the Ministry of Light Industry.

The youngest daughter, Tatyana, is just 13 and is still attending school.

"Neither my wife nor I had the opportunity of studying, but our two eldest daughters have achieved what they wanted," says the father. "An equally broad path is open to the youngest. In the Soviet land every girl can receive a higher education; it all depends upon her own inclination. From the example of our daughters I can see how one of the greatest rights granted the Soviet people by the Stalin Constitution is being carried out."

On the wall hangs a calendar, showing a date in December. The year 1951 is drawing to a close. Gauge maker Alexei Petrov, surrounded by his family, is summing up the results of the year.

"Our family plans have always been carried out," he says. "We have bought everything we planned for the year."

Tania, the schoolgirl, recalls all the new books that were bought to replenish the family library. Books are bought every month. On the bookshelves are volumes of the Small Soviet Encyclopedia, Russian and foreign classics, and books by Soviet writers. The works of Lenin and Stalin are in a special bookcase. Technical literature takes up a lot of space. Here, by the way, I see a book on gauging, written by Alexei Petrov. In it he gives his experience of many years. The entire edition of the

book was sold out immediately after publication.

The wishes of other members of the Petrov family have also come true in the past year. Each one of them has something to tell. Zinaida, for example, successfully defended her thesis in the psychology department of Moscow State University and received the right to teach psychology in the secondary schools. Sofia and her husband are busy caring for their baby daughter. Tania was promoted to the seventh grade. As for the host himself, as he had promised, he organized the mass production of measuring instruments for turning parts of new complex machines which the Dynamo plant is manufacturing for the locks of the Volga-Don Canal now under construction. The fine craftsmanship of the



**ON THE JOB:** Gauge maker Petrov at his bench in the Dynamo tool shop.

old gauge maker has proved useful once again.

The year 1951 was also noteworthy for Alexei Petrov because of the fact that he was able to realize his wish to spend his holidays in a health resort in the South (he spent the last three holidays in rest homes near Moscow). The factory provided him with a pass to one of the best sanatoriums in Pyatigorsk, free of charge.

In the evening the family usually gathers in the dining room. After dinner Petrov likes to play a game of chess with his youngest daughter Tania. When the weather is suitable, he likes to go skating, despite his age, and he can often be seen on the skating rink with

his daughter. Petrov rarely misses a film and he and his wife often go to the theater together.

"I always overfulfill the production target in the shop," Petrov says, "and I earn an average of 1,300 to 1,400 rubles a month and sometimes as much as 1,600 rubles. To this should be added the bonuses which I receive as a Stakhanovite worker, when the factory occupies first place in the country-wide emulation of enterprises in our ministry. The results of the emulation are summed up every quarter. The Dynamo factory is one of the leading plants in the country, and the bonuses are a substantial addition to our income."

Alexei Petrov's oldest daughter, who works as a teacher, receives 1,300 rubles a month. The second daughter, the economist, receives 1,100 rubles, and her husband, who is an electrician, earns the same amount. Thus, the monthly income of the family of seven people reaches 5,000 rubles. With present prices, this is more than enough to cover all the family expenses and to put some aside.

Alexei Petrov is talking about the new year, 1952. How many big and important things await him at the factory! He will take part in the production of

machines for the world's greatest hydro-technical system on the Volga, Dnieper and Amu Darya. The old gauge maker engaged in producing precise instruments has decided to submit no less than five proposals for increasing production.

The other members of the family also have their plans. Zinaida is conducting interesting scientific work in the field of pedagogics. Sofia will improve her skill as an economist. Tatyana will finish the seven-year school and enter secondary school in order to prepare herself for the institute. Their mother wants to take a trip on the Volga this summer. One need not doubt that all these wishes will be fulfilled like the ones in the past year. The family's standard of living will rise still higher.

"We Muscovites will continue to build new houses, construct new subway lines, and plant trees," says Alexei Petrov. "We will build new machines for the great construction works. In production I will carry out my duty, fully conscious of my responsibility for the work entrusted to me. Veteran workers highly appreciate the attention which the country accords them. We will devote all our experience to educating young workers and building a still brighter life."



**SHOPPING TRIP.** Alexandra Petrova and Tatyana, her youngest daughter, stop in a well-stocked Moscow toy shop to select some New Year's gifts.

# Peaceful Labor of Ramenskoye Workers

By M. Shchelokov



Tamara Maltseva (foreground), expert weaver and deputy to the Town Soviet.



Taisia Yashmanova, Stakhanovite spinner at Krasnoye Znamia Textile Mills.

**O**LD maps of Russia do not show the town of Ramenskoye. In pre-revolutionary times it was a small village with a few dozen squalid peasant huts, two or three homes of merchants, several taverns, and some handicraft workshops which produced yarn. The proximity of the village to Moscow did not affect its life; it differed in no way from the thousands of other rural communities scattered over the vast Russian countryside.

Today, instead of the backward old village there is a bustling, modern town, one of the industrial centers of Moscow Region. Its factories turn out many kinds of fabrics and knitted goods; hoists; structural steel sections and slabs for housing construction; transformers and other electrical equipment; artistic chinaware and ceramics; and many other products. Its population has increased many times over. As long ago as 1926 the village became a town.

The life of the people of Ramenskoye is closely bound up with the operation of its mills and factories. State enterprises are developing swiftly, and they attract thousands of new workers to the town. Young people have the opportunity of learning any trade they like.

"I came to the mill straight from the schoolroom," says Taisia Yashmanova,

a spinner in the Krasnoye Znamia (Red Banner) Textile Mills. "I was carefully trained in special courses and at a Stakhanovite school. I now operate the most up-to-date spinning machines."

Yashmanova has won the title of best worker in her department, and her portrait hangs on the mill's Honor Board.

"Our skill increases constantly, and this enables us to increase our output of fine woolens and to produce a wider assortment of fabrics," reports Tamara Maltseva, the leading Stakhanovite worker in the Spartak Mill and deputy to the Ramenskoye Town Soviet. "We have given the country 31 per cent more woolen fabrics in 1951 than we did the year before. Almost all our fabrics (99 per cent) are of first quality. Our shop has won the title of 'excellent quality shop.'"

The large building of the Textile Workers' Palace of Culture stands in the center of the town. Every evening people of various trades gather here for relaxation, entertainment and study. The range of interest of these people, who are engaged in peaceful labor, is exceedingly wide. Let us pay a brief visit to the palace. A scientist from Moscow is delivering a lecture on the great construction projects on the Volga. A model

of the latest automatic loom is being demonstrated in the Hall of Technical Education. A large group of women are attending a lecture on child care. Music lovers have gathered for a rehearsal of the Russian song chorus. The drama group is preparing to perform a play about Ivan Michurin, the great transformer of nature. In all, the various amateur art circles of the palace of culture include more than 2,000 members.

"New cultural and service institutions are constantly being opened in Ramenskoye," I was told by Yefrosinya Illarionova, an old weaver who is now assistant director of the October Revolution Mills. "This year we have acquired another school, the seventh in our town, an overnight sanatorium and a kindergarten. At the request of the workers, a museum of local history has been opened. We have three public libraries, and three newspapers are published here."

New construction is going on everywhere. The people of Ramenskoye received more than 250,000 square feet of new housing last year. Fifteen families of workers at the Transformer Plant have recently moved into new houses. Tenants have moved into five big apartment houses built by the Krasnoye Znamia Mills. Many families of



toolmakers and railwaymen have had housewarming parties on the eve of the new year. At the building trades technical school a dormitory for 400 students and an athletic center are being built. There are six rest homes in the picturesque suburban forests of Ramenskoye, and a new rest home for textile workers is under construction.

Tamara Maltseva, the deputy to the town Soviet, told me that the budget of Ramenskoye for 1951 was 43,000,000 rubles. Since housing construction is paid for by the state enterprises, most of the funds in the town budget go for education and civic improvements.

"Have you noticed the new garden on the square in front of the railway station?" Maltseva asked. "It was put there in order to comply with the mandate of the voters. We are now expanding the city park, building facilities for water sports on the shore of the lake, and planting greenery on the streets and squares of the town. Our horticulturists have successfully adapted many southern plants to the local climate."

The Spartak Mill is producing new fabrics for overcoats. The Krasnoye Znamia Mills produce high-quality flannels. The textile workers are expanding the variety of their output in order to meet the growing requirements of the Soviet people. This is one of the principal tasks of peaceful labor. The Ramenskoye Stalkonstruksia Plant is producing five-ton winches for the builders of the Stalingrad hydropower project, and the workers state proudly that they are taking part in the construction of the world's largest hydroelectric station. A factory producing paints and enamels recently went into operation. Its output is finding ready use by home builders. The Sculptor Factory is making decorations for the new tall buildings of Moscow, including the new building of Moscow University.

"This is our peaceful labor," says Deputy Maltseva with pride.

The citizens of this young industrial town are indeed working for peace, and only for peace. At loom and bench, on construction sites, in school and laboratory, they strive everywhere to make their contribution to peace. This is why the output of fabrics, building machinery and other articles is rising in Ramenskoye with each passing year, and why the town is growing so rapidly.



**LIBRARY.** There are now three public libraries in the town of Ramenskoye. This one is in the workers' club at the Krasnoye Znamia Textile Mills.



**APARTMENT HOUSES.** In addition to many new public service buildings, the people of Ramenskoye acquired 250,000 square feet of new housing in 1951.



PIPELINE. Half a mile long, the pipe will transport sand across the Volga.

# A Region With a Great Future

By A. Rogotchenko

ALEXANDER Malikov, St. Petersburg (now Leningrad) writer and agronomist, made a trip in 1899 on the Volga from Samara (now Kuibyshev) to Tsaritsyn (now Stalingrad). Afterwards he published a highly pessimistic book under the title *'A Region Without a Future'*. Describing the rigors of the Volga climate, the destruction of the woods in the region, the drying up of its rivers, and the diminishing fertility of its soil, threatening to drop to zero, the writer came to the conclusion that this vast area had no future.

But our times have proved him utterly wrong.

"This region has a great future," said Fyodor Loginov, chief of the great Stalingrad development project, in a recent lecture to its building workers. "The Volga land will be transformed. Its climate will change. A mortal blow has been dealt to drought here. Our dam across the Volga will create another lake. Besides this, our development alone will bring water to 14,820,000 acres of land. The entire Trans-Volga area will be covered with wide canals. If we also bear in mind the shelter belts, it becomes clear that all this will entirely change the climate in the southeastern zone of the European part of the USSR. The giant

Stalingrad development is arising before our very eyes—a new, powerful link in the electrification of the Soviet land, in building the material and technical prerequisites of communism."

It is difficult to imagine the enormous change that this gigantic force will bring to the national economy of the USSR. Water will turn vast expanses in the Trans-Volga area, on the Caspian plains and in the Sarpinsk lowlands into flourishing orchards and fertile fields yielding rich and stable harvests.

South of the Sarpinsk lowlands lie the so-called Chernie Zemli (Black Lands), which are famous for their excellent fodder grasses and long grazing period.

But they cannot be utilized to their full extent at present because of lack of water. For this reason, irrigation of these lands is of enormous importance for the development of animal husbandry. Large canals carrying water from the Stalingrad reservoir will cut across the pastures and entirely transform them. Completely changed by the Volga waters, the livestock farming districts of the Caspian plains, the Sarpinsk lowlands, the Black Lands and the Nogaïsk steppe will receive more than 2,470,000 acres of rich meadows with an average yield of 2.5 to 3 tons of hay per acre. Consequently the collective farms and state farms will have 5,000,000 tons of high-grade hay

a year, which will enable them to keep large herds of cattle here. On land which used to suffer drought and crop failure, bread grain will now grow abundantly; the fields will be worked by electric tractors, and the livestock farms will be electrified.

Experiments carried out by some collective and state farms in Stalingrad Region show that one acre of irrigated

ARCHITECTS. F. Topunov and S. Biriukov model a detail of the Kuibyshev dam.



land yields more than 36 bushels of winter wheat, 4.5 tons of corn, 24.9 tons of sugar beet, or 1.5 tons of rice. This is what water means to the steppes. And this is what the Soviet land will gain from the giant development on the Volga.

Only a year has elapsed since the construction of the Stalingrad project began. Yet how much has already been accomplished! New roads shine with their fresh asphalt; new houses have sprung up; here and there new buildings are rising.

During the Battle of Stalingrad, the villages of Rynok and Spartakovka lay on the forward edge of the defense line. Today they are on the edge of a building site which stretches over the steppe, terminating at the steep right bank of the Volga. Vast peaceful construction is going on today in the place where fierce battles were fought.

Next to these villages, which have arisen from their ashes, a beautiful modern city is growing up.

A distinguishing feature of the Stalingrad hydropower development today is the steadily expanding volume of work. The entire site on the left bank, where the dam will begin and where a lock and hydropower station will be built, is being set off by levees, and a range of banks is being created by the digging of the enormous trench.

People of the widest variety of professions and trades have come to the banks of the Volga from all parts of the Soviet Union. Investing their talents and knowledge in the great construction project of communism, competent specialists are teaching young novices. Special schools are training mechanics, concrete finishers, armature makers and workers of numerous other trades. In a short period the young novices learn to operate powerful machines.

The building site is growing with amazing speed, and building work is proceeding on an area stretching over dozens of square miles. This area, which until recently was quiet, is now full of activity even at night. The entire construction site is flooded with light.

Up-to-date Soviet-made machines, equipment and materials are pouring in from all parts of the USSR in vast quantities. All this is a gift from the Soviet people to the Stalingrad giant, a contribution to the world peace effort.



**ROAD BUILDING.** New roads are appearing rapidly throughout the Kuibyshev project area. A powerful grader at work at the development site.



**WORKERS' HOMES.** The streets are being leveled and the finishing touches put on houses in this new town for workers at the Kuibyshev hydroelectric project.

**EXCAVATOR.** Powerful machines move thousands of tons of earth. Insert: Ivan Bulgakov, an expert worker who does two or three times his quota.

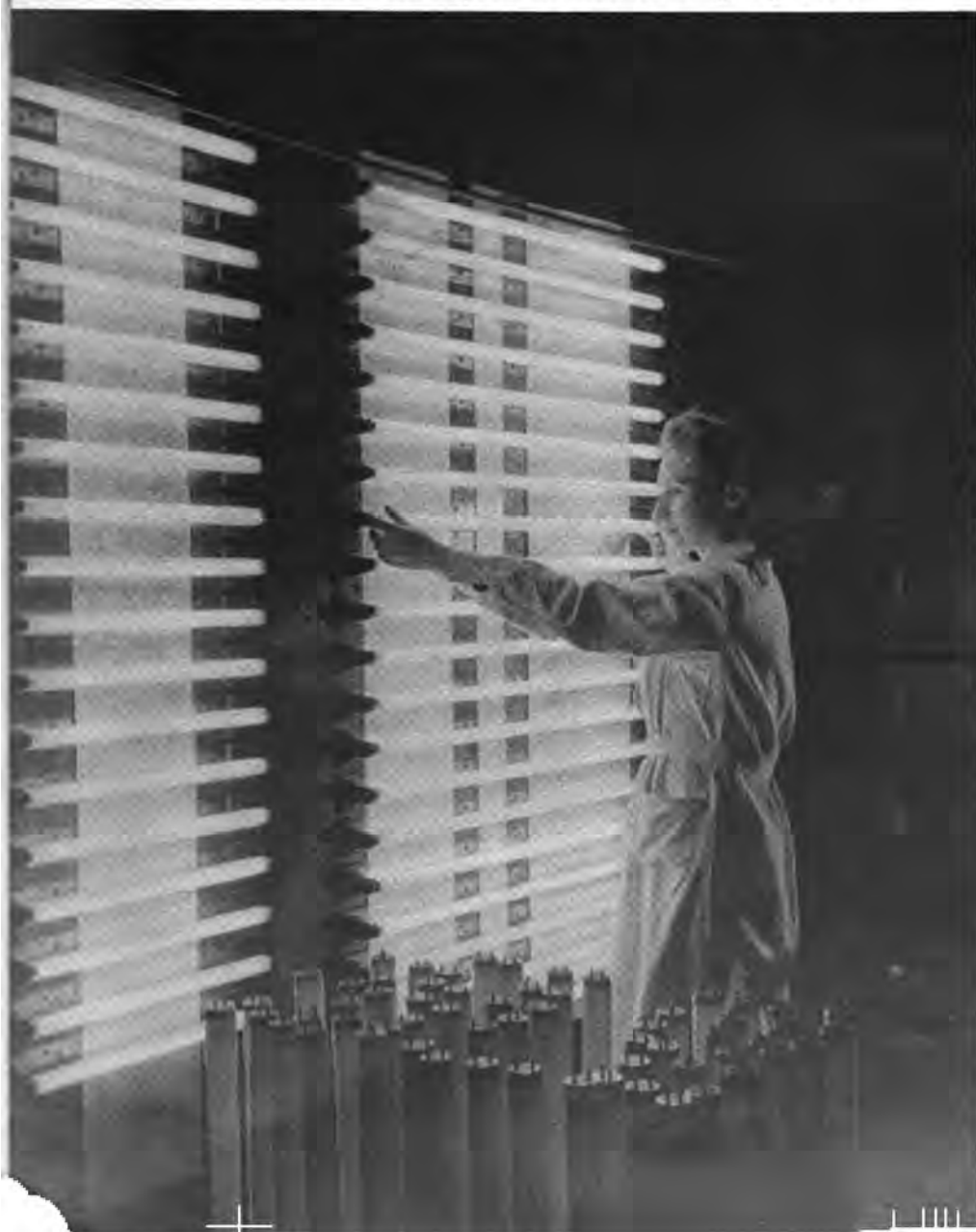




# Moscow's Great Electrical Equipment Plant

By D. Sviridov

The Moscow Electrical Equipment Plant turns out every kind of electrical apparatus, from tiny light bulbs for surgical instruments to giant 400,000-volt transformers. Below: A worker inspects new fluorescent lighting tubes.



THE Moscow Electrical Equipment Plant is one of the largest industrial enterprises of the Soviet Union. The most diverse output for vast peaceful construction is produced in its bright and spacious shops. These include electric light bulbs, powerful transformers, electronic tubes, electric irons, radio tubes and electrical appliances for the automobile and tractor industries. The plant's workers put out some 500 different types of electric light bulbs and a wide range of electrical vacuum apparatus. The plant supplies tiny bulbs no larger than beads, two dozen of which could be placed in a match box. Those go for medical instruments to help the doctor find disease-stricken spots in the human body. On the other extreme there are powerful transformers requiring special 90-ton railway platforms.

Collective Stakhanovite labor prevails in all the shops of the giant enterprise.

Let us visit the section of foreman Peter Dudkin where transformer substations for Moscow's new tall buildings are being assembled. You can sense at once the enthusiasm of the workers and their affection for their jobs.

"We try," says Alexei Shirochenkov, an electrician, "to make our substations not only of high quality but also pleasing in appearance." After pausing for a moment he added, "Our substations will be installed in the tall buildings of Moscow; these magnificent edifices of the Stalin epoch will be admired not only by citizens of Moscow but by all working people. That is why we make everything durable and fine."

The workers engaged on the assembly of the primary and secondary commutators get nothing less than an excellent rating for their work.

"The transformer substation is so well designed that it does not require anyone to supervise its operation," foreman Peter Dudkin relates proudly. "Our substation works automatically."

In the first 10 months of the current year the assembly shop, headed by V. V. Grechishkin, produced 52 transformer substations. By employing advanced Stakhanovite methods of labor, the workers considerably reduced the time for their manufacture.



Above: Young women workers carefully assemble intricate radio vacuum tubes.

Right: Foreman Dudkin (left) and electrician Shirochenkov check a large transformer substation designed for use in one of Moscow's new skyscrapers.



These labor achievements are due to the efforts of the entire personnel of the shop, but special credit is due to fitters Ivan Ananyev and Ivan Shurshakov; electricians Valentina Proshkina and Tamara Koroleva; and the young worker Alexei Shirochenkov.

What is it that moves Soviet workers, engineers and technicians when they complete intricate assignments in record time? A clear-cut answer is given by Vladimir Dementyev, one of the plant's machine adjusters.

"Our people," he said, signing the Appeal of the World Peace Council, "are a peace-loving people. Having victoriously ended the Great Patriotic War, they began their peaceful, constructive labor and are giving all their energy and knowledge to the great cause of building communism."

The same is being said by the millions of Soviet men and women who have signed the Appeal for a Pact of Peace.

The Soviet people reinforce their words by selfless labor and by the early completion of orders in industry, transport and agriculture, and above all in the great construction projects of communism.

Hundreds of first-class machines

have been shipped to the huge hydroelectric stations that are being built on the Volga, Dnieper, Don and Amu Darya rivers. Since the beginning of 1951 the workers of the Electrical Equipment Plant have shipped 6 large and 285 medium-sized power transformers to the construction site of the Stalingrad Hydroelectric Station, 19 large and 670 medium-sized transformers to the Kuibyshev station, and 51 large and 223 medium-sized transformers to the Volga-Don Canal site. On the eve of the 34th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, the workers of the winding shop started the assembly of sections for the unique superpowerful transformers of the Kuibyshev and Stalingrad hydroelectric stations. These giant transformers will have a tension of 400,000 volts.

The products of the Moscow Electrical Equipment Plant are known throughout the country. Its transformers have been installed in collective farm hydroelectric stations and the tall buildings of Moscow; at the famed Dnieper Hydroelectric Station, the first to be built under the Stalin Five-Year Plans; and at the great construction projects of communism. The

plant recently shipped 50 transformers to the Donets coal fields and to Leningrad, Murmansk and other cities.

Electrical equipment of this plant is used at almost all enterprises of the automobile and tractor industries.

Its electric bulbs, called "Lenin lamps," light up every corner of the Soviet land. The plant's household appliances—electric irons, bells, radio tubes and garlands of lights to decorate New Year fir trees—enjoy wide renown.

One of the enterprises of the plant, the Kuibyshev Transformer Works, has again won first place in socialist competition and has been awarded the Challenge Red Banner of the Council of Ministers of the USSR. The personnel of another section of the plant, the one producing electrical equipment for the automobile and tractor industries, has won the title of a Stakhanovite enterprise.

The production achievements of the workers of the Moscow Electrical Equipment Plant provide additional confirmation of J. V. Stalin's words that the Soviet Union is not curtailing but, on the contrary, is expanding its civilian production.



Broad, tree-lined Soviet Street, the central thoroughfare of Minsk.

## The Rebuilt City of Minsk

By O. Feofanov

The new building of Public School No. 21 on Kuibyshev Street.



THE brief winter day was drawing to a close as we neared Minsk, the earth and sky merging into one dark mass outside the windows of our train. Then, all of a sudden, thousands of tiny golden lights came into view in the distance. They glittered and shimmered on the horizon, indicating the outlines of a large city.

"Well, we'll be in Minsk soon," the conductor called out.

Minsk—the ancient capital of Byelorussia, a city with a history of more than 1,000 years.

As the fascist invaders retreated from our land before the onslaught of the Soviet people, they gave vent to their mad rage by destroying the city. For miles around, the criminal invaders destroyed almost all the houses; they turned whatever they could into ashes and rubble. By some miracle, a few of the buildings remained intact; these the fascists had not had time to blow up. After the city was liberated, engineers had to spend several days clearing Government House of TNT, removing truckload after truckload of it.

Although not many years have passed since then, an entirely new socialist city has been built on the site of the ruins.

Today you will find hardly a trace of the frightful damage wrought during the recent war. Not only has the city been rebuilt, but its very plan is being changed. As you step out of the railway station, the clang and clatter of excavators and the rumble of dump trucks strikes your ears. A layer of earth more than nine feet deep is being removed to make way for an asphalted square, in the center of which a garden will be laid out.

Two multistory buildings, decorated with tall clock towers, stand on the sides of the square. These buildings form a sort of giant gateway to the city. Local railwaymen and their families will live in them. Plasterers are now putting the finishing touches on one of the buildings.

Beyond the two new buildings the broad asphalted avenues which divide the city into four districts originate. Rows of lime trees line the avenues; in the spring they will fill the city with their delightful fragrance.

The central thoroughfare is Soviet Street. Broad, and straight as an arrow.



it merges in the distance with the Moscow Highway and bears no resemblance whatsoever to the dirty, narrow small-town street it was in tsarist times. There is considerable motor traffic on Soviet Street. Autobuses have replaced the streetcars, which have been moved to the outskirts of the city. Soon trolley bus service will be instituted in Minsk.

Large, spacious buildings have been erected along Soviet Street. Each has its own specific architectural features, yet together they make up a harmonious ensemble.

The city is all the more handsome and attractive because of the color of the houses. Most of them are cream-colored, brown, and tan.

At the corner of Soviet and Kom-somol streets a building with 124 apart-

Byelorussian ornamentation stands clearly etched against the sky. Workers and office employees of the Minsk Tractor Plant live here. Among those who recently moved into apartments in this house are foreman Glushakov; Trekusov, a milling machine operator; Makarevich, a plumber; Mayevsky, an assistant shop superintendent; and Kostylev, head of a crew of fitters. On the other side of the street a house of the same size is nearing completion.

The new socialist city of Minsk needs a sizable river, and the Svisloch, on which it stands, is now being broadened and deepened. Soon steamboats will be plying parts of the river that used to be shallow and choked with weeds. A bridge is being built across the Svisloch. Although it is still in scaffolding, its

lation movement that exists between its building workers and those of the glorious hero-city of Stalingrad. This emulation movement has become a tradition. Twice a year delegations of Stalingrad builders visit Minsk to study the new methods applied there, and Minsk builders pay return visits, during which they, too, enrich their building experience.

This friendship between the building workers of the two cities serves to increase the speed of construction even more. Almost every day a new building is completed in Minsk. A new apartment house is turned over for occupancy every third day. During the post-war Five-Year Plan period, dwellings with a total of about 5,000,000 square feet of floor space were built in Minsk; in 1951 alone, 120 apartment houses



The new sports stadium in the Byelorussian capital.



The loan desk and reading room of Gorky Library.

ments has recently been completed. It is a splendid example of Soviet architecture, and the people of Minsk are justifiably proud of it.

Next to this house stands a huge structure of light gray stone and glass. This is the Minsk Central Department Store, opened just a short time ago. Huge fluorescent lighting fixtures flood its spacious halls and marble stairways with a soft, even light. The store is always crowded with customers.

A little farther on, Soviet Street broadens out into a large square called Kruglaya Ploshchad, which under the reconstruction plan will be the center of the city. A majestic monument to the Soviet fighting men who fell in the Great Patriotic War is to be erected on the square.

Near Kruglaya Ploshchad a new eight-story building with stucco molding and

contours and size may be gauged. It will be one of the handsomest bridges in the Soviet Union.

Construction on a grand scale is in progress all over the city. The uncompleted buildings seem to be gazing from their empty window frames with envy at their well-appointed neighbors, but before long they too will be bright with lights against the evening sky.

In the evenings, when the workday at the numerous factories, mills and offices is over, the streets of Minsk present a lively, animated scene. You will see the residents of the Byelorussian capital hurrying to the movies, the theater or the shops, or simply promenading along the well-lighted streets, observing the changes which the past day has brought to their beloved city.

The broad scale of construction work in Minsk allows full scope for the emu-

lation movement that exists between its building workers and those of the glorious hero-city of Stalingrad. This emulation movement has become a tradition. Twice a year delegations of Stalingrad builders visit Minsk to study the new methods applied there, and Minsk builders pay return visits, during which they, too, enrich their building experience.

The general plan for the reconstruction of Minsk provides for considerable further expansion in housing development and in the erection of cultural and public service establishments. By the end of 1955 the city will have twice as much housing as it did in the prewar year of 1940.

Every day 1,600,000 rubles is spent on civilian construction in Minsk. This figure is evidence of the peaceful policy of the Soviet Union.

The Soviet people are building cities, erecting splendid dwellings, palaces of culture, schools and theaters. They do not need war.

And that is why the words on the banners at the construction sites of Minsk have such a convincing ring:

*"We stand for peace!"*

As the heavy curtains across the stage of the Bolshoi Theater in Moscow slowly closed, the thousands in the hall broke into applause, bringing to a close on November 27 the final concert of the 10-day festival of Uzbek art and literature.

It has long been a tradition for masters of literature and art of the fraternal Soviet peoples to hold festivals in Moscow at regular intervals. In 1951 alone, besides the recently concluded Uzbek festival, Moscow had a 10-day festival of Ukrainian literature and art and a week of Karelo-Finnish music and dancing. Such reviews always arouse the liveliest interest among the Soviet people.

The success of the 10-day review of the achievements of Uzbek literature and art is a striking illustration of what J. V. Stalin wrote as far back as 1927: "Liberated non-European nations, drawn into the channel of Soviet development, are not a bit less capable of promoting a really progressive culture and a really progressive civilization than are the European nations." In the fraternal family of peoples of the USSR and with their friendly support, especially that of the Russian people, the Uzbek working people during the Soviet years have achieved outstanding successes in the development of their literature, art and culture.

Whereas before the Revolution only two out of every 100 Uzbeks could read and write, and even those few belonged to the most prosperous strata of society, there are no illiterates in Uzbekistan today. The republic has 5,000 schools attended by 1,300,000 children, and 36 higher schools. The latter have played an outstanding role in educating the extensive Uzbek national intelligentsia and their graduates are more numerous every year. Besides this, large numbers of Uzbek young people receive their higher education and do graduate work at schools in Moscow and Leningrad. Extensive work is carried on by the republic's research institutes, the chief of them being the Uzbek Academy of Sciences, which was established during the Second World War.

The flowering of Uzbek literature and art achieved during the Soviet years was brilliantly demonstrated at the recent festival. Up until the October Revolution the Uzbek people had only folk dancers, singers and instrumentalists, and no pro-

fessional art whatsoever. During Soviet times Uzbek artists have continued to develop the finest national traditions, at the same time assimilating the achievements of the great Russian culture. A conservatory of music, five higher music schools and many secondary music schools, an institute of theatrical art, and many others have come into being. Uzbek composers, musicians, actors and stage producers likewise study at the music and drama schools of Moscow. Now one finds thousands of spectators crowding the concert halls of Uzbekistan every evening. The republic has 26 permanent professional theaters, includ-

By O. Moshensky

ing the famous Navoi Theater of Opera and Ballet.

The most important Russian and West European composers, as well as the composers who have arisen in Uzbekistan since the Revolution, were well represented in the concerts given in Moscow during the review. Audiences warmly received the splendidly performed songs and arias from operas by Tchaikovsky and Rimsky-Korsakov. The Uzbek performers on folk instruments have discovered new possibilities for their instruments. One of the highlights of the festival, for example, was a brilliant execution of a Mozart rondo on the changa, a unique stringed instrument. Young Uzbek students of the Moscow Conservatory of Music appeared along with noted Uzbek stage artists.

Uzbek art and literature vividly reflect the thoughts and feelings of the Soviet people, who are building communism. Uzbek literature, music, painting and sculpture all glorify the socialist homeland and the peaceful labor of Soviet men and women. Many Uzbek works of art are built around the theme of fighting for peace. At the final concert of the festival the audience heartily applauded the poem "Dove of Peace" by the noted Uzbek poet Uigun, and the song "Voice of an Uzbek Girl About Peace," sung with great emotion by the

famous Uzbek stage artist Halima Nasyrova. An ovation was accorded the choir as it sang, to the accompaniment of the symphony orchestra, "Glory to the Homeland, Glory to Stalin," the finale of a cantata by Mukhtar Ashrafi dedicated to the workers on the Main Turkmenian Canal.

During Soviet years 220,000,000 books have been published in Uzbekistan. Translations of Russian classics — Pushkin, Lermontov, Turgenev, Leo Tolstoy, Chekhov and Gorky — as well as Russian Soviet literature hold an important place among them. The Uzbek people also read in translation the works of

## Festival of Uzbek

Sophocles, Shakespeare, Schiller, Byron, Goethe, Balzac, Zola and many other foreign authors.

Soviet people are well acquainted with Uzbek literature. Thirty-seven works by Uzbek Soviet writers were translated into Russian especially for the festival. *Wind of the Golden Valley*, a novel by the noted prose writer Aibek, and *Teacher*, by P. Tursun are especially popular. *Wind of the Golden Valley* is about a collective farm and how the collective farmers work to increase the cotton yield. The novel gives a vivid picture of the new men and women of Soviet Uzbekistan. The second novel is about the Soviet Uzbek intelligentsia and its growth.

Uzbek writers and stage artists appeared before large audiences at many clubs and palaces of culture in Moscow during the 10-day festival. Their work was discussed and given friendly criticism at these gatherings, with noted Moscow writers and stage artists, readers and spectators participating.

The 10-day review of Uzbek literature and art has been a striking demonstration of the inviolable friendship of the Soviet peoples. United around the great standard-bearer of peace J. V. Stalin, the peoples of the USSR, a single, close-knit family, are building a communist society and are developing their culture.



Upper left: Composer Mukhtar Ashrafi conducts the Navoi Theater orchestra. Center: Nazira Akhmedova, soloist of the Navoi Theater. Right: Galia Izmailova, an outstanding Uzbek ballerina, performs a Bokhara folk dance.

## Literature and Art

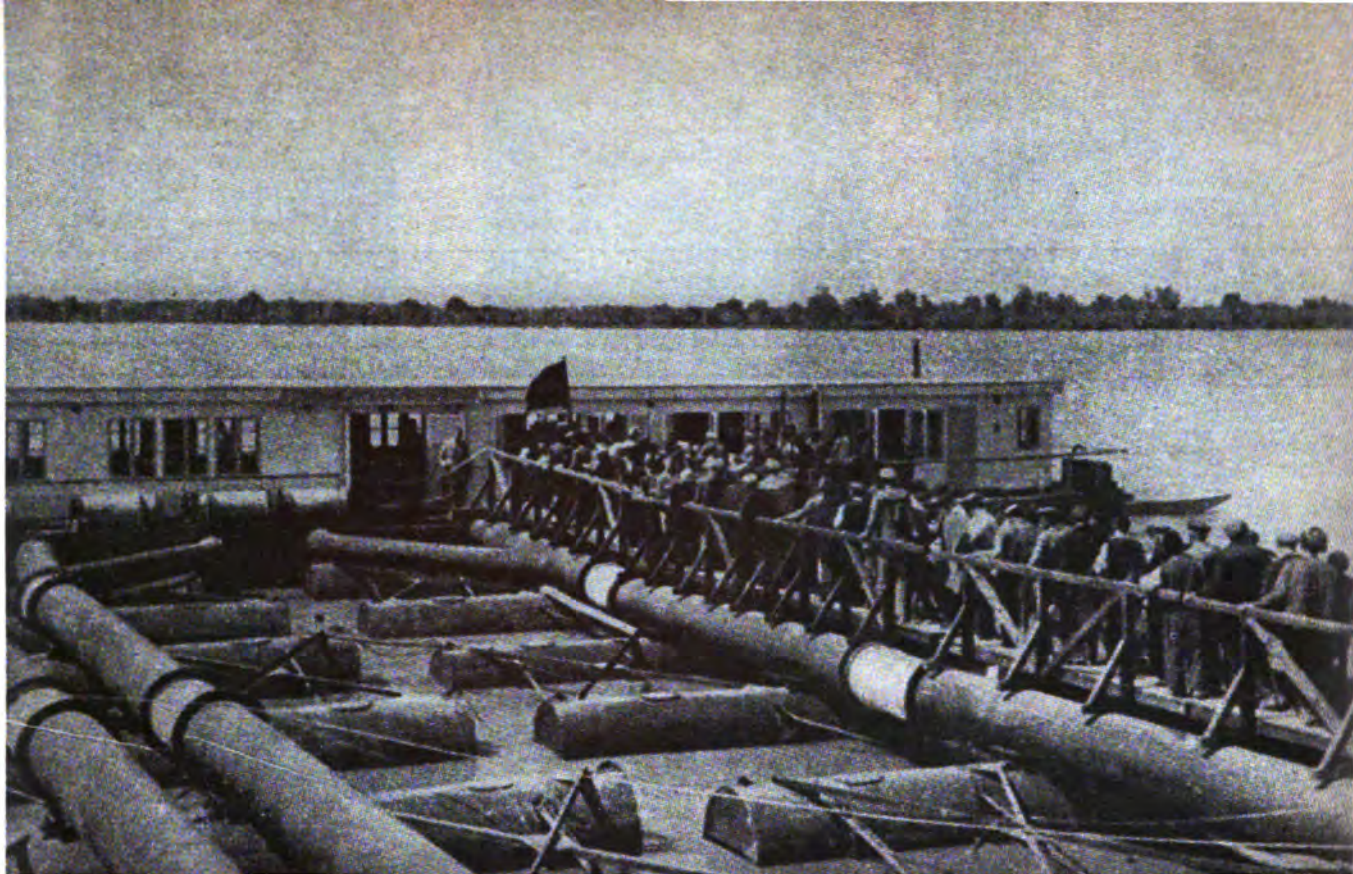
Right: The Song and Dance Group of the Uzbek State Philharmonic Society performs a Kara-Kalpak folk dance.

Lower left: A view of the exhibition of Uzbek painting in the Academy of Arts of the USSR.

Lower right: A group of leading Uzbek writers.







Opening ceremonies of a floating pumping station which sends water from the Danube to the Bryshlyanitsa irrigation system.

# Vast Irrigation Projects in Bulgaria

By S. Shishkov

ONE of the major objectives of the Five-Year Plan of the Bulgarian People's Republic is the construction of water reservoirs and vast irrigation systems.

Irrigation development in Bulgaria is assuming extensive proportions. A big irrigation network has been put into operation in the Bryshlyanitsa depression on the Danube, between the cities of Ruse and Tutracan. Its construction was launched by decision of the Communist Party and the Government of the Fatherland Front of Bulgaria which in 1949 proclaimed it a nationwide project. Particularly wide-scale development of this project began in March-April of last year.

On the Bryshlyanitsa irrigation development 3,575,000 cubic yards of earth have been excavated, dozens of pumping

stations and 130 bridges across the canals have been erected, and numerous engineering installations have been put up. This irrigation system now contains a ramified network of canals totaling some 800 miles in length. Precious water has been brought to more than 45,000 acres of land on which cotton, corn, rice and tobacco will be raised instead of barley.

The opening of the Bryshlyanitsa irrigation system became a nationwide festival in Bulgaria. Thousands of its builders, members of agricultural producers' cooperatives and peasants of Ruse Region assembled in the village of Bryshlyany, Tutracan District.

On behalf of the Government and the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Bulgaria, the gathering was addressed by Raiko Damyanov, Deputy

Chairman of the Council of Ministers of Bulgaria. He emphasized the fact that the construction of the Bryshlyanitsa irrigation system has been made possible through the disinterested assistance of the great Soviet Union. He announced that as a token of the Bulgarian people's deep gratitude to the Soviet Union and to J. V. Stalin, the Bulgarian Council of Ministers had decided to name the Bryshlyanitsa irrigation system after J. V. Stalin. The audience greeted this decision of the Government with a huge ovation in honor of J. V. Stalin, the great friend of the Bulgarian people and the leader and teacher of the working people of the whole world.

A number of other large reservoirs are now under construction in Bulgaria which will make possible the irrigation of hundreds of thousands of acres of



land. Three of these alone — the Stalin, the Georgi Dimitrov and the Rossitsa reservoirs — will irrigate more than 370,000 acres.

The biggest of all will be the Stalin Reservoir, which is being built on the Iskar River near Sofia, the Bulgarian capital. Its capacity will be about 567,000 acre-feet of water, enough to irrigate the entire Sofia valley. This reservoir will completely transform agriculture in the valley, which is now suffering the effects of drought. New rivers will appear here, issuing from the reservoir. One of them, the Eastern River, with its hundreds of branches, will irrigate 98,000 acres; another, the Western River, will bring water to 49,000 acres. Together with the waters of the mountain stream, Blate, which will be included in the Stalin irrigation system, the Western River will irrigate more than 62,750 acres of land.

Construction of the Stalin Reservoir is proceeding rapidly. Inspired by the example of the Soviet people, who are building the great construction projects of communism, the Bulgarians are now initiating a movement for mass socialist emulation and are pledging themselves to complete the job ahead of the schedule set by their Communist Party and Government. Thousands of peasants from neighboring districts are taking part in the construction of the Stalin

Reservoir. The workers are making great progress in the excavation for the dam to be constructed across the Iskar River, thus laying the foundation for the formation of the giant reservoir. Rapid progress is likewise being made on the construction of the development's major project, a 3.5-mile tunnel through which the water from the reservoir will flow under high pressure to the irrigation canals.

Another giant development, the Georgi Dimitrov Reservoir, will irrigate almost 125,000 acres of fertile land in the Kazanlik and Stara Zagora valleys. The distinguishing features of these developments are tunnels totaling 25 miles in length. The Georgi Dimitrov Reservoir is to be put into operation in 1953.

Work is nearing completion on the construction of the Vassil Kolarov Reservoir which was already supplying enough water by the end of 1951 to irrigate the fields in several districts of Plovdiv Region. Nearing completion, too, is the dam of the Rossitsa Reservoir, which will supply water to 98,800 acres in Tyrnova Region. This reservoir was put into operation by the end of last year. The Studena Reservoir will irrigate the fields of Sofia Region.

Besides the Vassil Kolarov Reservoir, other new irrigation networks, among them the Cherveni-Breg and the May First irrigation systems, were completed

in 1951. Work is now in full swing on the Iskar River, whose waters will irrigate the fields near the city of Cherveni-Breg. Large-scale work is proceeding on the Maritsa River, which will irrigate 12,350 miles in the May First District of Plovdiv Region. With the completion of these irrigation systems by the early part of this year, rice, cotton, corn and tobacco will be extensively cultivated in the vicinity of the city of Cherveni-Breg and in the May First District.

Besides the construction of state irrigation systems and reservoirs, extensive work is in progress in Bulgaria on the construction of local reservoirs for the irrigation of fields, gardens and meadows in the agricultural producers' cooperatives. The terrain of Bulgaria is such that it is possible for more than 80 per cent of the existing farming cooperatives to form small lakes and reservoirs on their numerous mountain rivers.

An example of what can be achieved by the building of a local reservoir has been shown by the agricultural producers' cooperative in the village of Slatina, Lovech District. The reservoir built here has made possible the irrigation of a large tract of land and considerably increased the crop yield per acre. From an area of only 123 acres of the newly irrigated land, the cooperative farmers now receive an income of 2,000,000 leva more than they did before the irrigation project was completed. The reservoir has enabled the Slatina cooperative farmers to add to their incomes through the introduction of a fish-breeding industry. Now the Slatina cooperative has begun the construction of a second reservoir. Its example has been followed by the agricultural producers' cooperatives in Pleven, Nova Zagora, Karnobat and other districts. Today 40 farming cooperatives are building their own local reservoirs.

The Bulgarian workers, cooperative farmers and peasants are confident that with the aid of the fraternal Soviet Union, and under the leadership of their Communist Party and people's democratic Government, they will attain in a short time their goals of reconstructing agriculture and providing it with modern scientific and technical facilities. This is graphically proved by their successful construction of huge irrigation systems which will regenerate Bulgaria's fertile soil.



**OPENING A NEW CANAL.** The Bulgarian people greeted the inauguration of the Bryshlyanitsa irrigation system with nationwide festivities.



"Ararat Valley,"  
a sensitive  
evocation of  
scenes familiar  
to him by Gri-  
gori Avakyan,  
a 13-year-old  
Armenian boy.

## Soviet Children's Art

Left: "The Little  
Shepherd," water  
color, by Gasan-  
Aga Agaev, 13,  
from Baku.

Right: "In the  
Children's Park,"  
water color, by  
Irina Labazhova,  
12, from Moscow.



Lev Zuenkov, 14, from Moscow, shows considerable technical skill in his water color, "For the Great Construction Works of Communism."



Andrei Kalinin, 16, treats the theme of peace in his clay model, "Dove."





# Sports Flourish in the Rural Areas Of the Soviet Union

By B. Sokolov  
*Master of Sports*

**P**HYSICAL culture and sports have developed on a large scale in the Soviet Union, not only in the cities, but also in the rural districts. A striking illustration of the solicitude shown by the Communist Party and the Soviet Government for the physical training of collective farmers was the decision adopted several years ago on the creation of village sports societies. Within a brief period sports societies were organized in the villages of the RSFSR, the Ukraine, Georgia, Byelorussia, the Latvian SSR and other Union Republics. Millions of collective farmers and village youths soon joined these societies. In the RSFSR the number of physical culture groups increased by 11,000, while their membership exceeded 1,000,000.

There are many fine athletes among village sportsmen who have achieved excellent results. Among them are P. Gostintseva and M. Gogolev, Masters of Sports of the USSR in skiing; G. Vazhus, Master of Sports of the USSR in cycling; G. Zhuravlev, candidate for the Master title in chess; and others.

One of the biggest of these athletic organizations is the Kolgozpnik Sports Society in the Ukraine, which unites all village sportsmen in the Ukrainian SSR. This year more than 1,000,000 villagers participated in competitions organized by this society in track and field events, swimming, weight-lifting and cycling.

Kolgozpnik members have at their command 8,866 volleyball and 3,735 *gorodky*\* courts. More than 1,000 open-air summer gymnasiums, 9 stadiums and 1,816 soccer fields were constructed this year alone. Twenty swimming pools were opened last summer in Ukrainian villages.

Soccer and volleyball enjoy tremen-

dous popularity among the village youth. As many as 1,093 teams competed for the Soccer Cup offered by the republican council of the Kolgozpnik Sports Society. More than 2,300 collective farm teams took a hand in the contests for the society's Volleyball Cup.

Village sportsmen are scoring ever new successes. Seventy-one republican records of the Kolgozpnik Society have been excelled by its track and field athletes alone.

Sports are being popularized on an extensive scale in the Ukrainian countryside. More than 3,000 lectures were delivered this year in the houses of culture and village clubs of Vinnitsa Region. Seven hundred lectures and 1,300 discussions were held in Drogobych Region. Thousands of new farm members have joined the athletic clubs of the Society.

## USSR Championship in Graeco-Roman Wrestling

**T**HE competition for top USSR team honors in Graeco-Roman wrestling was held recently in Lvov. Among the participants were teams representing the trade union societies, the Soviet Army, Dynamo, Spartak, Labor Reserves and the Air Forces. Each of these sports societies was represented by three teams.

First place among teams in the third group was captured by the Soviet Army matmen, while top honors in the second group went to the trade unions' wrestlers. First place in the first group also went to the trade unions' team.

Thus, the best all-round results were registered by matmen of the trade unions. The Soviet Army wrestlers were second, and Dynamo third.

Among the outstanding individual results were the victories scored by Englas over Chikhladze and Mazur over Kot-

kas. The latter has held the USSR title for a number of years.

## Table Tennis Competition

**T**HE first competition held for the USSR individual title in table tennis took place in Vilnius. Ninety-six men and women players, representing 11 Union Republics and the cities of Moscow and Leningrad made bids for the titles.

The finalists in the women's division were A. Mittov (Estonia) and B. Balashene (Lithuania). Mittov defeated her rival in both games, 21-14 and 21-19.

In the men's division the finalists were A. Akopyan (Armenia) and F. Dushkesas, six times winner of the Moscow title. Akopyan displayed fine skill and scored a decisive victory—21-17, 21-15 and 21-4.

The final in the women's doubles was won by R. Ushakova (Moscow) and Z. Tarasyan (Armenia), who defeated A. Mittov and M. Saar (Estonia). The men's doubles title was captured by Lithuanian players V. Varyakois and V. Dzind. The mixed doubles title also went to the Lithuanian representatives—O. Zhilevichute and V. Dzindzilyauskes.

## Soviet Soccer Players in Romania

**T**HE Soviet Shakhtyor (Miner) soccer eleven, from the city of Stalino, has performed successfully in a number of comradeship games with Bulgarian teams. On their way home, Shakhtyor made a stop-over in Romania, where they participated in a number of friendly matches with local soccer teams.

In its first game the Soviet team faced the Central House of the Army (KKA), winner of the Romanian soccer title and Cup this year, and won by a 2-1 score. Its game with the Flacara Sports Society's team was tied 2-2.

\*A popular Russian game played by throwing a bat in such a way as to knock five small wooden rods, arranged in a series of fixed patterns, from the target area. Teams of three or five usually play.

### Achievements of Soviet Weight-Lifters

**P**ARTICIPATING in a competition for All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions (AUCCTU) titles, Grigori Novak achieved a new, outstanding success. He lifted 142.3 kilograms (313 pounds) in the two-hand clean and press, and thus exceeded the world record in the light-heavyweight division. The former world record, also held by Novak, was established by him in Lodz during a recent comradeship competition between Soviet and Polish weight-lifters.

In the competition for title honors among weight-lifters of the Soviet Army, holder of the USSR and European cham-

pionships Arkadi Vorobyev lifted 133.5 kilograms (293.7 pounds) in the two-hand snatch, exceeding the light-heavyweight world record by 0.5 kilograms. Vorobyev set a new USSR record in the two-hand clean and jerk, 165.5 kilograms (364.1 pounds).

Another USSR record was scored in Baku by the young bantamweight B. Farkhutdinov, who lifted 95 kilograms (209 pounds) in clean and press.

A wonderful performance was registered by the outstanding Soviet flyweight, N. Saksonov. He lifted 138 kilograms (303.6 pounds) in the clean and jerk, and thus shattered the world record by 0.5 kilograms. The former

record was also established by him in recent comradeship contests held in Vienna.

Performing in track and field contests held in Georgia, the young sports-woman Nadezhda Khyunkina covered 60 meters in excellent time—7.3 seconds, repeating the world record established by S. Vlasievich, a Polish runner, in 1933.

V. Sitkin, a schoolboy from the city of Berdichev, scored an outstanding result in the running high jump, clearing 1 meter 81 centimeters (5 feet 11.3 inches), a new USSR record for boys 15 to 16 years of age.

## Keres Wins USSR Chess Championship

By International Master V. Panov

**T**HE 19th USSR chess championship, which lasted a month and was followed with the keenest interest by millions of chess fans in the USSR and abroad, has come to a close.

The well-known Soviet and International Grandmaster, Paul Keres, emerged victorious, capturing the USSR chess title for the third time.

Keres' victory was well earned. He was one of the tournament leaders throughout the match, and, making an energetic spurt toward the end, he succeeded in overtaking his opponents. Keres, not quite 36 years old, has contributed a number of brilliant games, which speak convincingly of the wonderful combinational talent of the Soviet Grandmaster, his constant creative development, and his tireless striving to improve his skill.

The outstanding success of the Odessa master, 26-year-old Yefim Geller, and the 22-year-old Moscow champion, Tigran Petrosyan, who occupied top places in the tournament results and played a number of superb games, shows that the Soviet chess school is continually bringing new talented players to the fore. Besides these, mention should be made of the young Moscow chess masters Averbakh, Aronin, Simagin and Moiseyev, the Leningraders Taimanov and Kopylov, and many other masters who have performed successfully during the past few years in final and semifinal play for the USSR chess championship.

Grandmaster Vasili Smyslov demonstrated his profound and extensive mastery of



Grandmaster Paul Keres

the game. He failed, however, to mobilize all his strength toward the finish of the tournament. This showed that there are still shortcomings in the playing form of this outstanding Soviet chess player, which he will have to strive to eliminate.

As always, Botvinnik displayed his characteristic qualities during the recent competition for the USSR championship—will

to victory, perfect technique, deep strategy and tactical confidence. And if all this did not gain him complete success, it is not because the world champion has begun to play any the less well, but because the general level of chess performance of Soviet players has advanced tremendously. And this is the most noteworthy achievement of the tournament. The fact that Botvinnik had not participated in tournaments for a number of years was also evident in his play.

The results achieved by Grandmasters Bronstein, Flohr, Bondarevsky and Kotov, who placed in the middle of the tournament results, show that these top players will also have to take a more active part in competitions in order to hold their own with the rising generation of chess players.

In reviewing the creative results of the 19th USSR chess championship, it should be noted that the tournament fully justified the hopes placed in it. The games were marked by their battling, temperamental Chigorin style, the striving for tense play, without a shade of readiness to compromise, at all stages of the games, the refusal to adopt any of the cut and dried methods and their search for new ways in the field of strategy and tactics. The tournament has made a valuable contribution to the theory of the chess opening, and has shed new light on a number of creative problems in the middle game, developing the theory of Soviet offensive chess strategy.

The recent 19th USSR chess championship was a wonderful festival of Soviet chess art, the most advanced in the world.

Readers are invited to forward questions on phases of Soviet life to which answers are desired. The questions and answers will appear regularly in this space. Address all queries to USSR Information Bulletin, 2112 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., Washington 8, D.C.

# Questions and Answers

## What Awards and Medals Are There in the USSR?

**I**N the Soviet Union individual citizens as well as collective bodies and military units are awarded orders or medals of the USSR for outstanding services in the sphere of socialist construction or defense of the Soviet State. The awards are made by Decrees of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

During the first years of the Soviet State's existence two orders were instituted: the Order of the Red Banner, to be awarded to persons performing outstanding military feats, and the Order of the Red Banner of Labor for notable labor heroism. Subsequently, the Order of Lenin, the highest order of the Soviet Union, was introduced, followed by the Orders of the Red Star and of the Badge of Honor.

During the Great Patriotic War of 1941 to 1945 the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR established a number of new orders to be awarded for distinguished service in the struggle for the honor, freedom and independence of the Soviet Union. Among these government decorations are the Order of Victory, awarded to the high command; the Order of Suvorov, First, Second and Third Class; the Order of Ushakov, First and Second Class; the Order of Kutuzov, First, Second and Third Class; the Order of Nakhimov, First and Second Class; the Order of Bogdan Khmelnitsky, First,

Second and Third Class; the Order of Alexander Nevsky; the Order of the Patriotic War, First and Second Class; and the Order of Glory, First, Second and Third Class.

Each Soviet order has its special statute.

Besides the orders, the USSR has established 27 different medals. Among them are the medal For Distinguished Labor, For Labor Valor, For Merit in Battle, For Bravery, and medals specially awarded to those who took part in the defense of Moscow and the Hero-Cities of Leningrad, Stalingrad, Sevastopol and Odessa. Awards of medals of the USSR are also made by Decrees of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

In 1944 the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR instituted orders and medals for mothers of large families: the Mother Heroine Order, awarded to mothers who have raised 10 children; the Order of Motherhood Glory, First Second and Third Class, and the Motherhood Medal, First and Second Class.

For heroic deeds Soviet citizens are awarded the title of Hero of the Soviet Union and persons on whom this title is conferred receive the Order of Lenin and Gold Star Medal.

For distinguished achievements in their work citizens of the USSR are awarded the title of Hero of Socialist Labor. Those awarded this high title receive the Order of Lenin and a gold Hammer and Sickle Medal in addition to the title award certificate.

### 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 and morning programs of news, political commentary, and sidelights on Soviet life are broadcast at the following times and on the following bands:

6:00-7:30 P.M., on 15.23, 15.11, 9.7, 9.67, 9.55, 9.65, 7.24, 7.20 megacycles.

7:30-8:30 P.M., on 15.23, 15.11, 9.67, 7.24, 7.20 megacycles.

8:30-11:00 P.M., on 15.23, 15.11, 9.7, 9.67, 9.55, 9.65, 7.24, 7.20 megacycles.

The following is the schedule for the West Coast (time used is Eastern Standard):

11:00 P.M.-1:00 A.M., on 11.88, 9.56, 7.24, 7.20 megacycles.

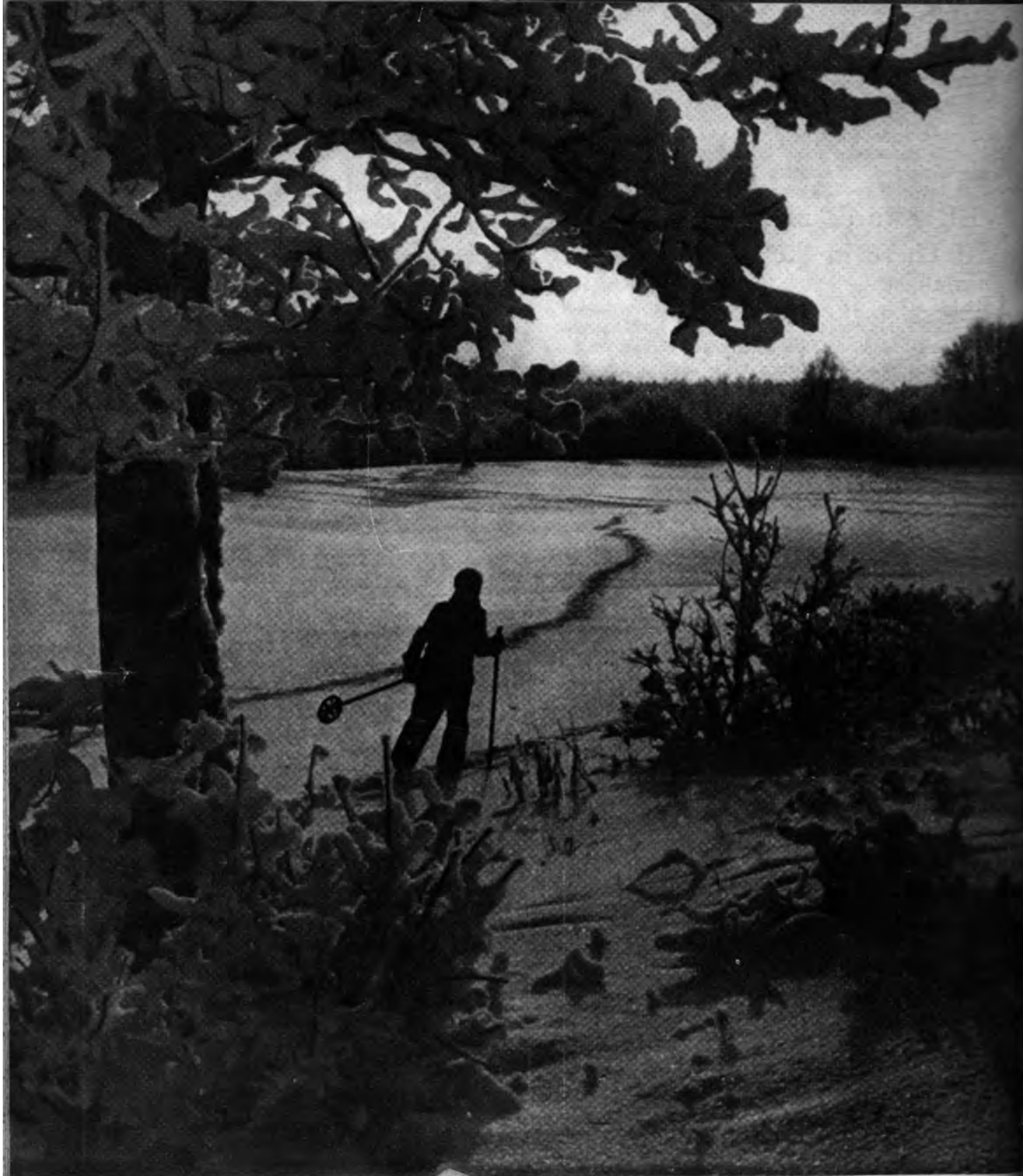
All programs begin with the news and a review of the press. These are followed by comment on Soviet or international subjects.

### NOW AVAILABLE UPON REQUEST

- **J. V. Stalin on the Atomic Weapon**
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*Texts of speeches on November 8 and November 16, 1951 at the session of the United Nations General Assembly*
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*Texts of speeches on November 24, November 30, December 12, and December 18, 1951 at the session of the United Nations General Assembly*
- **Thirty-Fourth Anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution — Report by L. P. Beria**
- **The Third USSR Peace Conference**  
*Proceedings of the peace conference held recently in Moscow*
- **The Sixteen Republics of the Soviet Union**  
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*Information Bulletin*

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# Notes on Soviet Life

**T**HE 1951 All-Union Art Exhibit is now on view in the Tretyakov Art Gallery in Moscow. It includes paintings, sculpture and drawings representing the peoples of the multinational Soviet Union. Along with works of recognized masters are many works by the younger generation of artists.

Major themes of the new works are the peaceful, constructive labor and joyous life of the Soviet people, the world peace effort, the glorious history of the USSR, and the lives and activities of its great leaders, Lenin and Stalin.

## Heavy-Duty Crane Constructed at Stalino

**T**HE Soviet press has reported the construction of what must be one of the largest cranes ever made.

It is being constructed at Stalino for a southern iron and steel mill, and will be able to transfer a train load of ore to the bunkers of a blast furnace in one hour. It weighs 2,500 tons and stands as high as a 10-story building.

Crane-building is a new branch of industry in the Donets Basin. Factories there are specializing in cranes for sea and river ports and for transport warehouses. They are also producing bridge cranes that can transport a ladle of liquid metal weighing 260 tons.

## Construction Works Reveal Past Civilization

**E**XCAVATIONS on the sites of the new power stations and canals are constantly bringing relics of bygone civilizations to light.

One recently reported in Moscow is a town that had long disappeared, though its name, Veliki Bulgar, was known. Work near the new Kuibyshev dam has uncovered remains of the town, and the waters of the new reservoir will eventually come right up to its site, now nine miles from the Volga.

The town square, with fountains and a basin, has been excavated. The square is paved with stone slabs and is provided with drains; pipes from public baths nearby took water to the fountains. A dwelling house of the 12th century is in good condition, and the remains of blacksmith shops have also been found.

The smaller objects are of great interest; they include gold earrings inlaid with pearls, gold and silver buttons, and pottery of all kinds.

## Prizes Awarded for Scientific Work

**A**T its session of December 21, 1951, the Presidium of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR awarded prizes instituted in honor of outstanding Russian scientists.

E. A. Asratyan was awarded the Pavlov Prize for 1950 for his work entitled "Compensatory Adaptation of the Central Nervous System," a treatise on the role of the cerebral cortex in restoring impaired functions of the organism.

The Pavlov Prize for 1951 was awarded to Professor L. G. Voronin, who has carried out extensive experimental research in line with Pavlov's teachings on conditioned reflexes.

The awards also include the V. R. Williams Prize to Doctor of Agricultural Sciences N. K. Balyabo for his "Agronomical Characteristics of Soil in an Irrigated Cotton Zone," a work of great theoretical and practical interest; the P. L. Chebyshev Prize in mathematics to B. V. Gnedenko and A. N. Kolmogorov for their joint work "Limited Distribution for Sums of Independent Random Variables"; the S. S. Namyotkin Prize to Candidate of Chemical Sciences E. S. Pokrovsky for valuable research in the field of oil refining; and others.

**THE COVER: FRONT:** A resounding example of Soviet democracy in action was provided by the people of the USSR in the recent elections for the People's Courts. The turnout to vote was virtually unanimous, averaging more than 99 per cent of all the eligible voters (see page 40). **A group of young voters, students of the Moscow Institute of Technology, on their way to the polls against the background of one of Moscow's new apartment buildings. BACK:** The famous Soviet health resorts and rest homes are now open all year round (see page 56). A winter view of the Ordjonikidze Sanatorium in Kislovodsk.



# USSR

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Published twice monthly by the Embassy of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics at 2112 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington 8, D. C. Subscription rates: \$2.40 for one year; \$2.00 ten months. Ten or more copies to one address, \$1.00 per year per subscription. Sample copy free. Make checks payable to the Information Bulletin of the Embassy of the USSR. Material herein may be quoted or reproduced, with or without credit.





Vladimir Ilyich Lenin

( 1870 - 1924 )



—Painting by D. Naibandian.

Lenin and Stalin draft the plan for the electrification of Russia.

## Under Lenin's Banner and Stalin's Guidance

By S. Titarenko

**T**HE greater the distance separating us from the date of the death of V. I. Lenin, the great leader and teacher of the working people, the more evident are the grandeur of Lenin's immortal cause and the titanic transforming power of the ideas of Leninism. The name of V. I. Lenin is inseparably associated with the new era in the liberation struggle of the peoples, the radical turn in world history from the old, capitalist world to the new, socialist world.

Lenin was the founder and leader of the heroic Communist Party, the builder of the new, communist society. He was the organizer of the victorious socialist revolution in Russia and the founder and leader of the world's first socialist state.

Lenin rendered an immense service to

mankind by elaborating the most important questions of strategy and tactics of the liberation struggle of the international proletariat. There is no problem of the international revolutionary movement, great or small, on which Lenin did not leave invaluable teachings, which serve as a guiding star for the Communist and Workers' Parties of all lands.

Lenin's genius revealed the path of struggle for the victory of the ideals of communism to all working mankind.

The theory of Leninism has been developed and advanced by the great continuator of Lenin's cause, J. V. Stalin. The practical realization of Lenin's behests is associated with Stalin's name.

In 1924, in the name of the Bolshevik Party, J. V. Stalin made a sacred vow

over the bier of the unforgettable leader and teacher: to hold high and guard the purity of the great title of member of the Communist Party; to guard the unity of the Party above all else; to guard and strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat; to strengthen with all our might the alliance of the workers and the peasants; to promote the fraternal cooperation of the peoples of the land of Soviets; to consolidate the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics; to strengthen the armed forces of the land of socialism, which stand on guard over the peaceful, constructive labor of the Soviet people; and to strengthen and extend the unity of the working people of the whole world.

The heroic struggle of the Communist



Party and of all the Soviet people for the fulfillment of this vow has been the keynote of all the years since the death of V. I. Lenin. J. V. Stalin raised high the banner of Lenin and inspired the Party and all the working people of the USSR to the successful construction of socialism. Inspired by the great ideals of Lenin and Stalin, the Soviet people have successfully coped with all the difficulties in the construction of socialism. Within a brief historical period socialism has brought about unprecedented progress in the productive forces, science and culture of the Soviet Union. It has stirred the initiative of millions of working people and awakened them to the conscious effort of building the new, socialist life. Having built the socialist society, the Soviet people are now confidently advancing toward the complete victory of communism.

The Great October Socialist Revolution, the construction of socialism in the USSR, and the historic victory of the Soviet Union in the war against the fascist aggressors cleared the way for the conquest of a free and happy life by the working people of Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Romania, Bulgaria and Albania, who have firmly taken the course of socialist construction. The Chinese people have won a great victory; under the leadership of their glorious Communist Party they have discarded the yoke of imperialism and are effecting sweeping democratic reforms.

The German Democratic Republic has firmly taken its place in the camp of democracy and peace. Under the banner of Leninism, the liberation struggle of the oppressed peoples against imperialist tyranny is gaining momentum in the colonies and dependent countries. Leninism points out the way to the peoples in their great and lofty struggle for peace in the whole world and for the freedom and independence of all peoples, large or small.

The 28th anniversary of Lenin's death finds the Soviet people with outstanding new victories to their credit in the construction of communism. At the very beginning of last year, the working people learned with joy that the first postwar Five-Year Plan for the restoration and development of the national economy of the USSR had been fulfilled and its most important provisions surpassed. The year 1951 witnessed still greater progress of

the socialist economy and culture. The national economic plan of the USSR for 1951 has been fulfilled and in many respects surpassed. Further successes have been made in strengthening the might of the socialist State and in raising the living and cultural standards of the Soviet people.

Inspired by the magnificent Stalin program of communist construction, the Soviet people are coping with the most difficult national economic problems. They are successfully building the world's greatest hydroelectric stations, canals and irrigation systems, remaking nature in vast territories, and preparing the ground for such a powerful advancement of the productive forces in the land of socialism that it will be possible for the Soviet society to inscribe on its banners: "From each according to his abilities, to each according to his needs." As distinct from the capitalist countries, where production is a source of profits for a handful of exploiters, the billionaires, the development of the national economy in the Soviet Union is directed entirely in the interests of the working people. The national income grows year after year, furnishing the basis for a rise in the incomes of the workers, peasants and intellectuals.

People, the working masses, are considered the most precious asset in the land of Soviets, and the welfare and happiness of the people is a matter of para-

mount concern to the Soviet State.

Noteworthy success in peaceful construction has been achieved by the working people in the People's Democracies. Benefiting from the historical experience of the USSR, the free peoples of these countries are successfully building socialism. They are developing new branches of production and building new industrial centers, railways and power stations. The scourge of unemployment has been eradicated. The ranks of the working class are growing, and the living and cultural standards of the working people are being advanced both in the cities and in the rural districts.

While the countries in the camp of socialism and democracy are following the course of construction and uninterrupted progress, the reactionary circles in the capitalist world are whipping up war hysteria, converting the economy of their countries to war production, and burdening the working people with increasingly heavy taxation.

The imperialists are planning new military ventures; they are trying to unleash a third world war. But no matter how the warmongers may rave in their frenzy, no matter what pacts and blocs they may throw together against the peace and security of the peoples, the forces of peace, democracy and socialism are invincible. Hundreds of millions of honest men and women, all those who treasure the interests of freedom and progress, are rallying around the Soviet Union in the anti-imperialist, democratic camp. The land of socialism is in the forefront of the worldwide movement of the partisans of peace, who are selflessly fighting against the intrigues of the instigators of another world war.

The name of Lenin is dear to all progressive mankind. Lenin's name is pronounced with love and respect by hundreds of millions of men and women of good will who are fighting for peace in the whole world. The partisans of peace give their wholehearted support to the peace policy pursued by the Soviet State, founded by Lenin and Stalin. All advanced mankind sees in the foreign policy of the USSR an embodiment of the ideas of Leninism, the ideas of peace and friendship among all nations.

The peace-loving peoples are unanimous in acclaiming J. V. Stalin as the faithful continuator of Lenin's cause, as the great standard-bearer of world peace.



**LENIN IN ART.** One of the exhibition halls of the Lenin Central Museum.





The house in Ulyanovsk where Lenin was born is now a museum.

# The Birthplace of Lenin

By M. Shchelokov

Schoolgirls visit the dining room of the Ulyanov family home.



ONE of the many cities on the banks of the great Russian river Volga is Ulyanovsk (formerly Simbirsk), birthplace of Vladimir Ilyich Lenin, the founder of the world's first socialist state, and scene of his boyhood and early youth.

Everything in this city is permeated with the spirit of Lenin's memory. As one looks at the marble memorial plaques on many buildings, one feels as if he were taking an excursion into the past. The city is a living history of the youth of the great leader of the working people. There is the building of the Simbirsk Gymnasium (secondary school) from which Lenin graduated in 1887. It is still a secondary school for boys. It is the good fortune of 970 young citizens of Ulyanovsk to attend the school where Lenin studied for eight years. The desk occupied by the gymnasium student Vladimir Ulyanov stands to this day in one of the classrooms. To sit at this desk is a great honor, bestowed only upon the best pupils. Lenin's textbooks are guarded in the class as the most precious relics.

Yekaterina Tupitsyna, the principal of this school, showed us thick files of letters received from all parts of the USSR and from many foreign countries. Boys and girls of all nations send their greetings to the young countrymen of Lenin. There have never been any backward students in this school; all the pupils make good or excellent marks. Gold and silver medals are awarded to 15 or 20 graduates each year. Former pupils of this school have become eminent scientists and outstanding specialists in many fields.

Many buildings in Ulyanovsk are associated with the memory of Lenin, but house No. 58 on former Moscow Street (now Lenin Street) is especially sacred to the citizens of Ulyanovsk. It belonged to Lenin's father, Ilya Ulyanov, who was inspector of public schools. It was in this modest house that the Ulyanov family lived for eight and a half years; it was there that Lenin was brought up, there that he said good-by to his parents when he left his native Simbirsk.

Visitors come to this house in an endless stream. The house is furnished exactly as it was when the Ulyanov family lived in it. We are overcome by deep emotion as we enter the dining room, the guest room, the father's study, the mother's room, the children's bedroom.



Then we are invited to the small room in the garret which Vladimir Ulyanov occupied in his school days. It is a modest, plain room; it has one window looking out into the yard, an iron bed, a small table, and a shelf covered with books, maps and school notebooks. It was in this room that Vladimir Ulyanov conceived the great truth which overthrew the tsarist regime in Russia and hoisted the flag of the Soviets over a vast country. It was here that he uttered these prophetic words when he learned that his brother Alexander, who belonged to a terrorist organization, had been put to death by the tsarist executioners: "No, we shall not take this road. This is not the road to follow."

In accordance with the desire of the people, the house-museum at Ulyanovsk has been preserved for posterity. It was taken apart, and every piece was treated with a special solution which protects the wood from damage and decay. A special air-conditioning system regulates the humidity and temperature of the air. Should a fire break out, a curtain of water will arise automatically to extinguish it.

The visitors' book contains stirring entries written in all the languages of the world. Thousands of British, American, French, Australian, Chinese and other visitors have been to this museum. Members of the numerous foreign delegations to the Soviet Union consider it their duty to see the house which seems to revive the atmosphere of Lenin's youth. It gives one an idea of the environment in which the character of the future leader of the October Revolution took shape. Everything in this house is a reminder of the hard and persistent labor in which all the members of the Ulyanov family were engaged and of the remarkable working capacity of the young Lenin, who even at that time possessed an exceptionally wide cultural and political outlook.

Flowing near the house is the River Sviyaga, which discharges its waters into the Volga. From its bank Vladimir Ulyanov could admire the vast steppe stretching beyond it. An entirely different panorama is open to view today; on the other bank of the Sviyaga one can hear the hum of machinery in the shops of an auto plant equipped with the most up-to-date machinery. For several years now Ulyanovsk has been supplying trucks to the country. Extending around

the plant are boulevards, parks, and big blocks of tall apartment houses.

Nor is it possible to recognize in Ulyanovsk the old Simbirsk of the days of the nobility. The auto plant is just one of the numerous industrial enterprises built there in Soviet years. The factories of Ulyanovsk produce machine tools, electrical machinery and precision instruments. There are large-scale food and light industrial enterprises. The thousands of workers of the new, industrial Ulyanovsk are fruitfully engaged in peaceful production.

The celebrated Russian writer Goncharov, a native of Simbirsk, described his home town as a "scene of hibernation and stagnation." Prerevolutionary Simbirsk, which was founded more than three centuries ago, was a neglected provincial town without any industry. About 70 per cent of its citizens were illiterate. There were only three secondary schools in the city, and even these were closed to the working people. Soviet Ulyanovsk, however, is an important cultural center in the Volga area. The city has about 50 schools, eight specialized secondary schools, a normal school and several agricultural institutes. Its schools educate specialists for many branches of industry and culture. The citizens of Ulyanovsk have eight clubs and 85 libraries at their disposal.

A remarkable monument to Lenin is the Palace of Books, with its vast collection of literature and numerous reading rooms. One of the biggest libraries in the country, it serves thousands of readers daily. In the Palace of Books one may meet scientists, engineers, rank-and-file workers, school children, college students and housewives. Special college preparatory courses and advanced courses for training research workers have been opened. The best teachers of the city conduct "Leninist readings," which are immensely popular among the citizens.

The numerous institutions maintained for the benefit of the youngest citizens of Ulyanovsk include a children's center, a sanatorium, an educational center, numerous milk kitchens and two theaters. Tatyana Katina, the mother of 11 children, tells with pride that all her sons and daughters have grown up and received their education in Ulyanovsk.

Ulyanovsk has a great future. When the big dam of the Kuibyshev Hydroelectric Station, now under construction,

blocks the Volga in the neighborhood of the Zhiguli Mountains, and the huge "Kuibyshev Sea" has been created, the river in the neighborhood of Ulyanovsk will rise and spread out to a width of 12 to 15 miles. Ships carrying Donbas coal and northern timber will drop anchor here. The waters of the Volga will irrigate the fields of the neighboring rural districts and make Ulyanovsk the center of a vast fertile region.

The Kuibyshev Hydroelectric Station will give a powerful impetus to the development of industry in Ulyanovsk. Preparations are already under way in the city for meeting the demands that will be created by a rapid increase in its population. Builders are at work on the construction of big apartment houses, clubs, schools, and a new railway station. A magnificent Palace of Soviets will arise in the center of the city in the near future, and the ruby star mounted on the gold spire of its roof will shine over the great Russian river.

The colossal bronze statue of Lenin mounted on the tall bank is visible for many miles. From the granite pedestal, Vladimir Ilyich Lenin looks at his native city. The keen eye of the leader peering into the distance conveys a feeling of unshakable strength and faith in victory.

The city which gave Lenin to mankind towers over the great Volga like a symbol of the grandeur and glory of the Russian people, a glorious monument to the leader of the working people.



**LENIN MEMORIAL.** A heroic statue of the founder of the Soviet State towers over the scenes of his childhood.



# My Film Portrayals of Lenin

An Interview with Mikhail Romm

Outstanding Soviet Film Director, Producer of the Films "Lenin in October" and "Lenin in 1918"

**H**ISTORY has never before known names that the working people of the world pronounce with such sincere love and gratitude as those of Lenin and Stalin. In Lenin and Stalin, millions of plain, honest-minded men and women the world over recognize true leaders of the people, for the entire life and activity of these great geniuses of the proletarian revolution have been devoted to the people, to the noble struggle for their freedom and happiness. That is why every artist, and the Soviet artist first and foremost, considers it a great honor to create works about Lenin and Stalin. To present realistic and vivid portrayals of these beloved leaders of the people, through the medium of art, means to respond to the people's dearest, most treasured thoughts and aspirations.

Screen portrayals of Lenin were first attempted back in the twenties, at the dawn of Soviet cinematography. Sergei Eisenstein, the gifted director who made the famous film *Potemkin*, introduced Lenin as one of the characters in *October*, a full-length feature film about the events in Russia between February and October 1917. The role of Lenin in this picture was played by Nikandrov, a worker who looked amazingly like him.

However, a portrayal of Lenin that would give a sufficiently profound and full interpretation of his complex character, one that would show him as the great founder and leader of the Soviet State, naturally required more than mere outward resemblance. There was indeed a period when many gifted film workers believed that a portrayal of Lenin was beyond the powers of cinematography, and that any attempt to portray him on the screen would be nothing more than a risky experiment, certain to fail.

Meanwhile, Soviet realistic cinema art was becoming established and was developing at a rate that increased with each passing year. Following *Potemkin*, which was a triumphant success in all countries, there came such magnificent Soviet sound films as *Chapayev*, *The Youth of Maxim*, *Baltic Deputy* and *We Are from Kron-*



"LENIN IN OCTOBER." The Soviet actor Shchukin plays the role of Lenin.

*stadt*. These pictures marked the creative coming-of-age, the real beginning of the flowering of Soviet cinematography. They proved that Soviet scenario writers, directors and actors had acquired great experience in producing full-length films that were genuinely artistic and ideologically significant. *Chapayev*, in particular, was convincing proof that the Soviet cinema possessed sufficient forces and abilities to pose and solve genuinely popular problems in its works and to bring portrayals of outstanding leaders of the Communist Party and the Soviet State to the screen. Before, the very thought of portraying Lenin on the screen had seemed audacious and unrealizable; but now, after Soviet film art had been enriched by experience in working on a number of pictures that were significant for both ideological and artistic qualities, we cinema workers felt ourselves ready to embark upon this great and responsible task. We knew that the Soviet people had long been waiting for fine films about the great leaders of the Revolution, and this knowledge made us especially demanding and serious in our approach

to the job of producing such films.

The first full-length sound picture about Lenin to be produced by Soviet cinematography, *Lenin in October*, appeared 15 years ago, on the 20th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. The honor of making this film fell to me.

It is difficult to describe in detail in a brief interview all the stages in the work of creating the Lenin films (*Lenin in October* and *Lenin in 1918*). I shall dwell only on general principles and certain details which I feel will give an idea of our work.

The director and the actor usually begin with a detailed study of the character of their future hero, making a thorough analysis of his behavior and habits. In the character and the soul of a hero there should be no "blank spots," for it is only after one has fully merged with the character he is portraying that he can interpret him realistically and convincingly.

However, when the late Boris Shchukin, a gifted Soviet actor, and I attempted to approach the portrayal of Lenin in



this fashion, we were completely at a loss, at first. In Lenin's every action, in his every word, we clearly saw a unique man of genius, and the literary material provided by the scenario seemed poor and inexpressive. The more deeply we studied the role, the more amazed we were by Lenin's perspicacity and inflexible will, his inexhaustible energy and his tremendous, all-encompassing mind.

I shall not relate in detail how painstakingly and intensively Shchukin worked to prepare himself for the first rehearsals and shots. He did not limit himself to studying documentary films of Lenin, phonograph records of his voice, photographs and drawings. Any actor would have done this. Shchukin aimed at something more. He studied Lenin's writings, seeking in them the key to his character. He tried to feel within himself, and then to convey, the sublimity, and at the same time the remarkable simplicity, of Lenin; from the outward resemblance and other external characteristics he tried to find a way to express the character of this great man.

In our first picture, *Lenin in October*, we tried first of all to present Lenin as the leader of the Revolution, to emphasize his exceptional purposefulness and will to victory. We realized, naturally, that these traits did not exhaust the versatile image of Lenin, but we considered that in a film about the victory of the October Revolution this was the main thing. At the same time we tried to con-



LENIN AND THE LITTLE GIRL. A famous scene from the film "Lenin in 1918."

vey Lenin's remarkable charm, his inexhaustible humor and his fatherly attitude toward people; and it seems to me that here Shchukin was especially successful.

The second picture, *Lenin in 1918*, was a new step in the artistic portrayal of the leader and founder of the Soviet State. In the first film Shchukin copied Lenin's characteristic gestures and his manner of speaking exactly, but in the second one he refrained almost entirely from imitating Lenin's external characteristics. Instead of losing by this, the portrayal gained; it became more profound, more complete, more realistic.

In such scenes as Lenin's speech at the Michelson plant, his talk with Gorky, his talk with the homeless little girl, and others, Shchukin succeeded in crossing the line that divides the actor from the character he is playing, and we see Lenin on the screen the way he lives in our hearts. By that time we had been enriched not only by the experience gained in our work on *Lenin in October* but also by a number of plays and films about the great leaders of the Revolution, Lenin and Stalin. Films like Chiaureli's *The Great Dawn*, and Yutkevich's *The Man with the Gun*, and the Vakhtangov Theater's stage version of the latter work, in which Shchukin also played the role of Lenin, helped us to give an even more profound portrayal.

*Lenin in October* and *Lenin in 1918*, like the other films that have been made about Lenin and Stalin, are tremendously popular. I know, for instance, that in the Soviet Union alone more than 100,000,000 persons have viewed *Lenin in October*. This fact shows once more how inexhaustible and how great is the love of the people for Lenin and Stalin, the builders of human happiness.

The Soviet films that have been made about Lenin and Stalin naturally do not encompass all the greatness of these titans of our times. We workers in Soviet film art feel that it is a responsible and honorable task to work in this field and to create films that will give a still more vivid and profound picture of the lives and activities of Lenin and Stalin.



LENIN AT SMOLNY. Lenin, played by Shchukin, is shown at work in his study.



**RECEIVING BALLOTS.** Two voters are handed their ballots by election officials in Kalinin Region.



**AFTER MARKING BALLOT.** A voter emerges from the private booth after indicating her choices.

## Results of the Elections To the Soviet People's Courts

By **Fyodor Beliayev**  
*Minister of Justice of the RSFSR*

**D**ECEMBER 16 and 23 were momentous dates in the life of all the peoples of the USSR. On these Sundays the working people of the Soviet Union went to the polls to elect their People's Courts, the organs of socialist justice. These elections took place everywhere in an atmosphere charged with great political consciousness on the part of the working people and with the supreme trust of the people in the Party of Lenin and Stalin and in the Soviet Government.

Eloquent evidence of this is contained in the Soviet press reports from many cities and regions of all the Soviet Republics on the results of the elections. In Moscow, 99.99 per cent of all the constituents voted in the elections; 99.57 per cent of the votes were cast for the candidates for People's Judges and 99.98 per cent for the candidates for People's Assessors. The results of the elections to the People's Courts in Leningrad, Minsk, Kuibyshev, Dniepropetrovsk, Stalino and many other cities of the land of Soviets were approximately the same as in the capital.

The figures indicate that in the USSR elections are truly universal and genuinely popular; they attest to the unconquerable strength of the Soviet social

and state system and to the greatness and might of the multinational Soviet State.

The Soviet court is a people's court in the full sense of this word, a court which could originate only in a socialist country. Inseparably bound up with the people, it carries out their will as it is expressed in the laws of the Soviet State.

"Through all its activities," reads the law on the judicial system, "the court educates the citizens of the USSR in the spirit of devotion to their Motherland and the cause of socialism, in the spirit of strict and implicit observance of Soviet laws, a careful attitude toward socialist property and labor discipline, an honest attitude toward their civic and social duties, and respect for the rules of socialist intercourse."

The Soviet court enjoys well-deserved authority among the people of the land of Soviets because it promotes the interests of the working people and assists in further fortifying the Soviet social and state system. This explains the wide interest of the working people of the Soviet Union in the discussion of the activities of the People's Courts during



**CASTING BALLOTS.** In Moscow, 99.99 per cent of the constituents voted.



both the pre-election campaign and the elections proper.

Election to the post of People's Judge or People's Assessor is a great honor, which carries with it a great responsibility. Soviet citizens entrust the administration of justice to people who, by virtue of their lofty moral qualities, are capable of educating others. People of this caliber, men and women who are supremely devoted to their socialist Motherland and who are capable of upholding the interests of their Soviet State and the working people, Communists as well as non-Party people, were nominated by the Soviet citizens for the posts of People's Judges and People's Assessors. It was for these people, the representatives of the glorious Stalin bloc of Communists and non-Party people, that the working people of the USSR voted in the recent elections.

Among the newly elected People's Judges are the young lawyer Jadwiga Dumbrite, a Young Communist League member; Justice Vladas Gutauskas of Klaipeda; Bolus Rolis, returned by the working people of Saulaj to this high post for a second time; L. P. Makeyev of Moscow, formerly a mechanic and now a graduating student in a law school; A. A. Kryukova of Leningrad, who has held the post of People's Judge for 15 years; and Murza Gulam Ogly Abbasov, a man with many years' experience in the judicial services of Azerbaijan. The People's Assessors elected in Kharkov Region number many deputies of the local Soviets, nine Heroes of the Soviet Union and 29 Heroes of Socialist Labor in their midst.

The Soviet people have elected their faithful sons and daughters, ardent Soviet patriots, to the organs of socialist justice. Representatives of all the nationalities inhabiting the USSR, men and women of various occupations and ages, all are distinguished by their supreme fidelity to the Motherland and their readiness to use all their energy and knowledge for strengthening the country which is building communism.

"I am voting for the Soviet court," said Professor B. Dvarionas, the well-known Lithuanian composer, a Stalin Prize Winner, "for the court which safeguards the interests of the socialist State and of its citizens. The fact that the People's Courts are elective is an expression of the genuine democracy of our Soviet



**VOTING IN KIEV.** Professor of Medicine B. Mankovsky drops his vote in the box.

system. I feel happy to live and work in the free land of Soviets, which is illuminated by Stalin's genius."

The same idea was expressed by working people in numerous inscriptions made on the ballots.

It is beyond doubt that the brilliant victory of the Stalin bloc of Communists and non-Party people in the last elections to the People's Courts in the USSR will serve to strengthen the might of the land of Soviets, which stands in the vanguard of all mankind in the struggle for peace and friendship among nations.



**FARMERS.** Leaving a polling place.



**PENSIONER.** Fyodor Neverov votes near his home in Sverdlov District, Moscow.



**PEOPLE'S ARTISTS.** Osip Abdulov (right) and Nikolai Dorokhin vote in Moscow.

# International Stalin Peace Prize Winners for 1951

## Kuo Mo-jo

By Sergei Gerasimov  
(Abridged)

**M**EN and women of good will the world over learned with satisfaction that among the world-famous fighters for peace awarded International Stalin Peace Prizes is Kuo Mo-jo, glorious son of the Chinese people, scholar, and statesman of the new China.

Kuo Mo-jo, one of the most eminent men in modern Chinese literature, has been a writer since 1916. He has written short stories, novels and essays. He is the author of a volume of verse and the translator of Goethe's *Faust* and Tolstoy's *War and Peace* into Chinese. Besides an autobiography and several volumes of short pieces and travel notes, he has done a number of important historical studies, including *The Ancient Society of China* and a treatise on the peasant wars under the Ming dynasty. He is a well-known authority on ancient Chinese history and philosophy.

Kuo has always sided with his people in their struggles. He took an active part in the Chinese revolution from 1925 to 1927, and, when the Japanese invaded his homeland, he urged Chinese patriots to be merciless to the enemy and to fight for the liberation of their country.

While he keenly appreciates the national culture of his people in its every aspect, Kuo has at the same time delved with youthful inquisitiveness and inexhaustible energy into the study of the national cultures of other countries. In the spirit of the traditional friendship between the Chinese and the Soviet peoples, he has applied himself with special ardor and love to the study of the history and great revolutionary experience of the Soviet people.

Kuo Mo-jo's voice resounded at the World Peace Congress at Prague in 1949, and at the Second World Peace Congress at Warsaw in 1950 he was unanimously elected vice-president of the World Peace Council.

I saw Kuo Mo-jo for the first time on the government reviewing stand in Peking on October 1, 1949, the day when



Kuo Mo-jo

the People's Republic of China was proclaimed. A thin man, reserved and sparing of gesture, who did not show his 60 years, he looked with happy eyes at the sea of red banners, slogans and posters, the portraits of the leaders of the revolution—the jubilant festival of the victorious people.

He was eagerly inhaling the breeze of freedom that swept over the square and carried up to the reviewing stand the laughter and shouts of the thousands filling the square and the adjoining streets. At that moment the leaders of the Chinese people, headed by Mao Tse-tung, were filled with that supreme human joy which is known only to those who see their own happiness in the happiness of the people. Kuo Mo-jo was one of those men, and that impression of him is forever alive in our memory.

We met him later in other cities of China, at meetings, conferences and lectures. He captivated audiences everywhere by his ardent, clever, bold and well-aimed words, always understandable to the common people and beloved by them, whether peasants, workers, students, teachers or soldiers. Kuo Mo-jo loves life; he loves people. He is a true fighter for man's happiness, and therefore an impassioned warrior for the cause of peace. And he is known as such to

hundreds of millions of working people.

The activities of Kuo Mo-jo, indefatigable builder of the new China, are varied, and his contributions to the foundation and development of democratic Chinese culture are immense. In August 1949 he was elected chairman of the All-China Association of Workers of Culture, Letters and the Arts; in October of the same year he was elected to membership in the Central People's Government Council. He is deputy prime minister of the State Administrative Council, chairman of the Committee on Culture and Education, and president of the Chinese Academy of Sciences.

Kuo Mo-jo is an old friend of the Soviet people. He has long campaigned for deeper friendship and closer fraternal cooperation between the Soviet Union and China. "The leading role of the Soviet Union and of the great Stalin in the struggle for peace," he says, "is the best guarantee of peace in the world. We are proud of the fact that we are friends of the Soviet Union, the most peace-loving state in the world. We are happy to have in the peoples of the Soviet Union true friends who render us every assistance in the building of the new China."

In September 1951 at the meeting held in Peking to celebrate the award of an International Stalin Peace Prize to his great compatriot, Soong Ching-ling (Madame Sun Yat-sen), Kuo Mo-jo emphasized that the high award bestowed upon her was an honor for all the Chinese people. "It is a great encouragement to Soong Ching-ling," he said, "in her work against aggression and in defense of peace in the world, and it is at the same time a great encouragement for all our Chinese people."

These words are fully applicable to Kuo Mo-jo himself. The presentation of this high award, which bears the name of the great Joseph Stalin, the standard-bearer of peace, to Kuo Mo-jo will inspire this splendid Chinese patriot to do even more fruitful work for the sake of the happiness and friendship of peoples and will bind his name still more firmly with the great movement of our time, the movement for peace.



# International Stalin Peace Prize Winners for 1951

## Pietro Nenni

By Academician A. Nesmeyanov  
(Abridged)

THE name of Pietro Nenni, general secretary of the Italian Socialist Party, member of parliament, expert in the field of international relations, fiery orator and outstanding public figure, has become widely known in progressive circles since he has begun to play a prominent part in the international peace movement. He is now one of the world's most dauntless fighters for peace.

His clear mind and great learning lend an especially convincing note to his speeches and addresses, and his moral prestige is high among the millions of plain people who hate war.

Nenni, born in the home of a poor peasant family, tasted the bitterness of a beggarly existence in early childhood. As a schoolboy in an orphan asylum he devoured books on the revolutionary activity of the Italian patriots Mazzini and Garibaldi. At the age of 17 he took part in a strike at the pottery factory where he was employed.

During the First World War he became acquainted with Marxism, and it was at the front that he came to understand the ideas of socialism. He joined the ranks of the Socialists in 1920, on the eve of the advent of fascism in Italy.

In the early years of the fascist dictatorship Nenni managed to continue the struggle inside Italy, but finally, with Mussolini's agents hot on his trail, he left for France. It was not until 17 years later, in 1943, that he returned to his native country, but it was a return that took him to prison. The traitor Pétain had handed him over to the Duce. A few months later, however, the fascist dictator himself was a prisoner in the same jail from which Nenni had been freed by the people.

Nenni spent the years of his exile carrying on the struggle for working-class unity and for the union of all progressive forces to defeat fascism. He fought in the International Brigade during the Spanish Civil War and was an active participant in the struggle against fascism



Pietro Nenni

during the Second World War.

From the time of the overthrow of the Italian fascist regime to the end of the monarchy, Nenni was a member of the Italian Government. He fought for the establishment of the republic and for the political rights and economic interests of the masses. He advocated support of the policy of united action by Socialists and Communists, an alliance of workers, farm laborers, peasants and the middle classes for the attainment of their common objective—a peace-loving and democratic Italy.

He left the government together with the Communists, and since that time he has been one of the main spokesmen of the parliamentary opposition. He is a merciless critic of the De Gasperi government's reckless subservience to reactionary pressures and pursuit of the armaments drive, a policy that spells disaster for the country.

This courageous man has suffered many a hard trial as a result of the wars of our century. In 1911 he was wounded in the head and chest during an anti-war demonstration. He spent almost all of the First World War in the trenches as a sergeant in the Italian Army, learning through personal experience the privations and horrors that war brings to the ordinary man. He was wounded several

times in the Spanish Civil War, and during the Second World War suffered the loss of his beloved daughter Vittoria, who was arrested by the Hitlerites and put to death at Oswiecim (Auschwitz).

And yet it seems it is not these bitter personal experiences, but an especially ardent and abiding love for the plain people and faith in the possibility of human happiness that generate the amazing — one wants to say inexhaustible — energy of Pietro Nenni in the struggle for peace.

Millions of people nowadays listen to the voices of prudence and hope resounding at the world peace congresses and at the sessions of the World Peace Council. Among those voices are the calm, convincing and faultlessly logical speeches of Pietro Nenni. "There is nothing more absurd than to believe that war is inevitable," he says, "just as there is nothing more illusory than to believe that peace is secure without a broad movement against war and a persistent struggle, day in and day out, against the preparation for war and the armaments drive."

With Nenni's active participation and leadership as chairman of the Italian National Peace Committee, the fight for peace in Italy is growing constantly stronger, as well as more flexible and varied in its form. The struggle for peace is closely interwoven with the fight against unemployment and the curtailing of the national industry, and with demands for agrarian reform.

Like all other true friends of peace, Pietro Nenni has been a friend of the Soviet Union for many years. On his return home in September 1949 from the First USSR Peace Conference he said, "The peoples of the Soviet Union want peace, and, fortunately for us, they are strong enough to enforce the maintenance of peace if it should become necessary."

The Soviet people are immensely happy to greet Pietro Nenni among the winners of International Stalin Peace Prizes. His outstanding services evoke the respect and appreciation of all peace-loving people throughout the world.





# The Year's Successes In Soviet Agriculture

By V. M. Rumyantsev  
*Doctor of Agricultural Sciences*

**T**HE year 1951 was marked by a tremendous advance in the Soviet Union's national economy as a whole, and by the development of the country's socialist economy and culture. In agriculture this development was marked by the further rapid rise in the quantitative and, in particular, in the qualitative indexes in all branches of farming, by the further growth of its technical equipment, by the increase in labor productivity and by the increase in the commonly-owned wealth of the collective farms.

The most modern power farming equipment is being utilized to an ever greater extent every year in all branches of socialist agriculture; socialist agriculture is solving the problem of creating an integrated system of mechanized farming. Not only does this ensure the most efficient performance of all agricultural operations, but it releases a considerable amount of manpower for the accomplishment of such great tasks as the planned remodeling of nature for the benefit of man.

The collective farms of the Soviet Union avail themselves of the powerful machine equipment of the machine and tractor stations (MTS) which do more than two-thirds of the field work on the collective farms. In 1951 almost all the plowing was done by machinery, three-fourths of the sowing was done by tractor-drawn drills, and more than 60 per cent of the grain crops were harvested by combines. This year alone the collective and state farms and the machine and tractor stations received 137,000 tractors (figured in 15 horsepower units), 54,000 harvester-combines including 29,000 self-propelled machines, and 2,000,000 other kinds of agricultural machines and implements. Soviet industry has put into production 150 new types of highly efficient agricultural

machines and implements designed by Soviet engineers.

Soviet designers have created the most perfect cotton-picking machine, which selects and picks only the ripened bolls on the cotton plant, *i.e.*, which performs the work of the most experienced cotton pickers. Similar machines "endowed with sight" are being created for picking tea, seeds of leguminous plants and other crops, as well as for sorting tobacco leaves.

The increased introduction of advanced power farming equipment and the better organization of labor has led to a steady improvement in the quality of agricultural work performed from year to year; the general level of farm work is rising and the qualifications of the farmers are being raised, which is an indispensable prerequisite for the further increase in crop yields.

The 1951 crop area was considerably bigger than it was in 1950. For instance, the area sowed with wheat increased by more than 9,800,000 acres and the area sowed with cotton, by almost 1,000,000 acres. The area sowed with sugar beet, sunflower, hemp, brown hemp, jute, abutilon hemp and many other industrial crops has also grown, as has the area under perennial and annual grasses, fodder root crops and silo cultures.

Harvesting in 1951 was organized better and completed within a shorter time than in former years. Everywhere the sowing of the winter crops was done on time, and insurance, seed and forage funds have been created. During the past few years the gross grain harvests in the USSR amounted to more than 126,500,000 tons annually. During the post-war Five-Year-Plan period the area under industrial crops has increased by al-



**MTS DISPATCHER.** Machine and tractor stations use radio to keep in constant touch with their teams at work on the vast collective farm fields.



most 60 per cent as compared with 1940. The cotton area has been extended by more than 90 per cent while the gross yield of cotton has almost tripled. The best collective and state farms gather as much as 14 to 18 bales of cotton per acre. The Soviet Union now produces more cotton than such cotton-growing countries as India, Pakistan and Egypt together.

New achievements have also been gained in realizing the program outlined for the development of common animal husbandry. As a result the commonly-owned cattle of the collective farms together with that belonging to the state farms predominates in the country. For instance, in Kazakhstan alone by January 1, 1951, the livestock of the collective farms was almost triple that of 1940.

The collectively-owned economy is the foundation that ensures the further development of the collective farms and the prosperity of the collective farmers. In 1950 alone there was an 11 per cent rise in the indivisible assets of the collective farms. Those that possess large, indivisible assets can spend considerable sums on construction work, buy machines, mechanize the stock sections, invest in afforestation, irrigation, and so on. The greater the indivisible assets of the collective farms, the greater the possibilities for the growth of the material and technical basis of their common economy, the greater the returns of the farm and, consequently, the greater the income of the farmers.

It has become a tradition in the Soviet village to demonstrate the new successes and achievements of agriculture at annual district and regional agricultural exhibitions.

At the agricultural exhibition of Khar'kov Region, for instance, the exhibits of the amalgamated Lenin Collective Farm of the Krasnokutsk District elicited particularly great attention. This farm with its diversified economy occupies an area of 21,000 acres. It possesses an electric power station of its own and a fleet of trucks. According to preliminary calculations the returns of the farm in 1951 will amount to more than 5,500,000 rubles.

The number of millionaire collective farms deriving the utmost benefit from the application of the latest achievements of progressive science and tech-

nique is growing steadily in the country. The collective farmers are becoming more prosperous and cultured every year.

The case of Zakirov Bobojan, a collective farmer of the Voroshilov Collective Farm in the Tadjik Soviet Socialist Republic confirms this statement. His family received, in payment for their work on the collective farm in 1951, 80,000 rubles in cash, 4.5 tons of grain, 367 pounds of dried fruit, much vegetable oil and other produce. Collective farmers of other regions and republics will also tell about the rapid growth in their well-being.

To the solicitude that the Soviet Government manifests about the all-round development of socialist agriculture and the prosperity of the collective farmers, the latter are responding by successfully fulfilling the Stalin plan for remodeling nature and by actively participating in the building of the hydroelectric stations and canals on the Volga, Don, Dnieper and Amu Darya rivers.

During the three years that have elapsed since the publication of the Stalin plan for remodeling nature, tremendous work has already been accomplished on planting forests, building ponds and reservoirs, introducing the proper pasture crop rotations and realizing all the other measures included in the great plan. The plan is being fulfilled considerably ahead of schedule. For instance, within a period of only two years forests have been

planted on an area of 3,330,000 acres out of the 14,000,000 acres provided by the 15-year plan. This work, which requires the greatest labor effort, is being successfully accomplished at an ever increasing pace. Shelter belts and commercial oak groves were planted and sown on an area of 1,800,000 acres in the spring of 1951, which is 75,435 acres more than in the spring of 1950.

One of the largest achievements of the remodelers of nature is the completion of the planting of the Kamishin-Stalin-grad and the Belgorod-Don state shelter belts. The great patriotic enthusiasm of the Soviet people has helped accomplish the work of 15 years in three.

Very soon the great construction works of communism on the Volga, Dnieper, Don and Amu Darya rivers will become functioning enterprises. Water will rush along canals to slake the arid steppe districts of the country, and the shelter belts will bar the way to the dry winds. The yields on the socialist fields and the productivity of livestock husbandry will grow to heights unprecedented in the history of agriculture.

The Soviet people are greeting the new year of 1952 with tremendous successes won in peaceful labor. Every labor achievement of the Soviet people gives rise to still greater creative victories, which contribute to the further strengthening of the Soviet Union and serve the cause of peace throughout the world.



**MECHANIZED DAIRYING.** Introduction of labor-saving devices on Soviet farms is making great progress. Above: Moving milk cans by suspension railway.



# A Joyous Holiday for Soviet Children

More than 37,000,000 Soviet boys and girls began their two weeks winter school holiday at the end of December. The trade unions, the Young Communist League and other public organizations have

made good provisions for the youngsters to have an enjoyable vacation.

This article describes how children in the USSR spend the winter school holidays.

of children. Fir trees are set up in all clubs, schools, palaces of culture, theaters and circuses.

All Soviet theaters cheerfully welcome the youngsters during their school holidays, showing them their best productions. The Maly Academic Theater of Moscow, for example, is giving 10 shows for children, including Griboyedov's *Wit Works Woe*, Gogol's *The Inspector*



Above: Grandfather Frost, the Snow Maiden and the Fox greet young guests at a New Year's party in the Hall of Columns of Moscow's House of Trade Unions. Left: The children receive New Year's presents from Puss-in-Boots.

**D**URING the winter school holidays the magnificent white marble Hall of Columns of the Moscow House of Trade Unions turns into a corner of a magic, snow-covered forest. In its center rises a 75-foot fir tree decked with colored lights, gold and silver beads, varicolored glass balls, figures of animals and birds, and other gay ornaments.

The fir tree in the Hall of Columns stays lighted for two weeks. During this time, 75,000 young Muscovites attend the New Year's celebrations arranged there for them by the Soviet trade unions. The children dance around the tree, and see interesting and amusing

performances by actors, puppet theaters, and animals of the famous Soviet trainer Vladimir Durov.

The lobbies of the Hall of Columns are decorated for the holidays by artists and sculptors. Garlands glistening with artificial snow and ice adorn all the rooms. Gay merry-go-rounds lure the youthful vacationers. Colorful panels graphically show what the Soviet land is doing for the upbringing, rest and recreation of its rising generation.

The Soviet trade unions hold the traditional New Year's fir tree festivals in 360 of the largest cities of the USSR and allocate large funds for the entertainment

*General*, and plays by A. Ostrovsky.

School children are hospitably welcomed also at all Soviet museums and exhibitions. The Tretyakov Art Gallery of Moscow alone will be visited during the holiday period by more than 300 school excursions. The Leningrad Hermitage is not only arranging excursions for children, but also series of special lectures for upper graders to acquaint them with the treasures and history of Russian and world art.

The Lenin Museum of Moscow has appointed 30 special guides to serve school children during the winter holidays.



In Kiev, capital of Soviet Ukraine, the lights of a New Year's fir tree will blaze merrily in one of the city's best concert halls. Large numbers of visitors are expected at the clubs of Young Technicians, Young Biologists, Young Aircraft Modelers, and other young people's organizations. Conferences of young chemists, physicists, historians and nature-lovers will be held in all districts of Kiev. At a gala Young Pioneer friendship evening party in the Kiev Theater of Opera and Ballet, city school children will meet with rural school boys and girls who have been specially invited for the occasion to the capital of the republic.

During these school holidays a new scientific and cultural institution, a planetarium, is opening in Kiev. A spe-

dren's New Year's parties will be attended by builders of the Volga-Don Canal, who will tell their young hosts about the construction of the waterway that will link the two great Russian rivers. The builders, in their turn, have invited school children to see the canal, its locks and its dams.

Reports of gay New Year's celebrations for children, school athletic events and hikes pour in from all parts of the country. In Ivanovo, textile center of the Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic, 5,000 school children are touring their region, visiting collective farms and factories.

Young Leningraders plan hikes to historical places associated with the activities of V. I. Lenin and J. V. Stalin. They will visit, among other places, famous

of eight cities. In Leningrad, more than 50 new skating rinks will open for the holidays. A huge skating rink with an area of more than 1,000,000 square feet will be opened for school children in Kiev.

Children's competitions in all sports events will be held in Sverdlovsk, Kaluga, Archangel, Tbilisi, Riga and Tallinn.

Numerous sanatoriums and rest homes, situated in picturesque country places around large inhabited communities, play host to school children during the holidays. Three thousand boys and girls from Tallinn alone are spending the holidays in rest homes. Sanatoriums on the Dnieper, near Kiev, accommodate 5,000 children. Some 5,000 young Muscovites are spending the holidays in sanatoriums in the capital's suburbs.



Above: Cyclists of the circus perform around the base of the New Year's fir tree. Right: Nina Voskresenskaya, a Moscow worker's wife, her son Igor (center) and her nephew Yuri decorate the fir tree in their home.



cial series of lectures will be given there for school children on celestial bodies, the stars and the solar system.

In Riga, the capital of Soviet Latvia, winter recreation camps have been opened for the holidays at all schools. The children spend a good part of the day in the open air, engaging in sports and games. Besides this, the camps hold morning and evening gatherings on various themes: the Soviet people's peace effort, the great construction projects of communism, the achievements of Soviet science and technology, discussions of new books, and so forth.

In Rostov-on-Don the school chil-

Razliv, where V. I. Lenin lived in the summer of 1917. A large group of Leningrad school children have come to Moscow for the holidays to see the sights of the Soviet capital and attend New Year's parties of Moscow school children. Young Muscovites will tour state parks in Moscow Region, including Abramtsevo, where many famous Russian artists painted their pictures, and Muranovo, where Nikolai Gogol lived.

An exceptionally rich program of children's sports events has been mapped out in a number of cities throughout the USSR. In Moscow, hockey championship contests will be held between teams

To provide holiday rest and recreation facilities for the children is a matter of state importance in the land of socialism. And just now, as these lines are being written, Moscow is full of colorful posters inviting youngsters to parks, stadiums, theaters and concert halls. Streamers inscribed "Welcome, young friends" addressed to school children are to be seen everywhere.

In every Moscow home the windows are brightly and merrily lighted. In every home one sees the gay lights of the New Year's fir trees, which make the winter holidays still more joyous and delightful for Soviet youngsters.

By M. Maximov

**I**N the course of the postwar Five-Year Plan (1946-1950), more than 1.07 billion square feet of housing were built in Soviet towns and industrial settlements. Another 290,000,000 square feet of housing were built in the USSR in 1951. Thus, in the six years since the end of the war, the Soviet Union has rehabilitated or built anew more than 1.36 billion square feet of housing.

In each postwar year, the housing facilities of the USSR have increased by an average of 226,000,000 square feet of floor space. Consequently, the Soviet Union's annual increase in housing is equal to the area of several large cities.

The tempo and scale of housebuilding in the USSR have been, and are, unparalleled anywhere in the world. The figures cited above show graphically that the land of socialism is engaged in peaceful labor. Only a country which has no war aims, one which harbors no aggressive plans, could permit itself to build new dwellings for the people on such a scale and spend such vast funds for this purpose, as the USSR is doing. In the course of the postwar Five-Year Plan alone, the Soviet Union spent more than 42 billion rubles for the construction of new houses and the rehabilitation of those wrecked in the war.

The great speed and vast scale of housebuilding in the USSR follow naturally from the nature of the Soviet State, a state of working people. Extensive housing construction in the Soviet Union is a task of the State and is carried out in the interests of the people. Construction of houses and public health and cultural facilities holds a prominent place in all Soviet national economic plans. With each new plan and each new year housebuilding is assuming ever greater proportions. Just before the outbreak of the war against Hitler Germany, the Soviet Union had built 1.2 billion



An immense amount of housing construction is going on in the USSR. This view of No

## Building Houses

square feet of housing, or nearly half as much housing as there was in all Russia before the Great October Socialist Revolution.

There could, of course, be no such housebuilding program in tsarist Russia. Its rulers — industrialists, bankers and landlords — were not interested in the housing needs of the masses. It bothered them not at all that large numbers of workers lived in miserable dwellings and that there were slums in the cities. All houses in tsarist Russia were in the hands of private owners, for whom they were merely a source of profit.

The Soviet regime and the socialist economic system have made it possible to do away forever with slums and inadequate housing. "The October Revolution," J. V. Stalin points out, "has swept the slums out of our towns. They have been replaced by blocks of bright and well-built workers' houses; in many

cases the working-class districts of our towns present a better appearance than the central districts."

Between 1926 and 1939, 200 new cities sprang up in the Soviet Union, including such new towns as Magnitogorsk, a big industrial center in the Urals; Stalinsk, an iron and steel center in the Kuznetsk Basin; Kirovsk, an industrial center on the Kola Peninsula; Stalinogorsk, a large city in the Moscow Coal Basin; Tkvarcheli and Rustavi, in Georgia; Balkhash and Karaganda, in Kazakhstan; and Komsomolsk-on-the-Amur, in the Far Eastern taiga, to name but a few.

An idea of the housing progress in the Soviet Union may be gained by the example of Moscow, which is a model of modern urban development for all other capitals of the world.

Since the advent of Soviet power, 64,500,000 square feet of housing have

Apartments for railway workers in Krasnoyarsk.



The kitchen of a new apartment in Moscow.







Channaya Street in Moscow shows apartment houses in various stages of construction.

## for the People

een built in Moscow, or half as much housing as was built in the city in all prerevolutionary times. Moscow is building on an increasingly larger scale every year. In the course of the postwar Five-Year Plan alone, more than 10 billion rubles were spent on the development and reconstruction of the Soviet capital. The city acquired 5,758,000 square feet of new housing in 1950, or 35 per cent more than in 1939. In 1951, Moscow erected 7,642,000 square feet of housing, or 33 per cent more than the preceding year. Moscow has built the most beautiful subway in the world, and has created a number of parks and a large number of squares. Residential buildings are supplied with gas and steam heat. At the moment, eight tall buildings with a total of 3,767,000 square feet of floor space are going up in the capital. In Soviet times Moscow has become one of the most beautiful cities in the world.

And how splendidly the heroic city of Stalingrad has changed! In February 1943, when the Nazis were routed there, the city lay in ruins. Today, its housing facilities already approach the prewar figure. In the past eight years the Soviet Government has spent almost 3.7 billion rubles on the rehabilitation of Stalingrad.

And here is how one of the new Soviet cities, Magnitogorsk, has grown. Its birth is associated with the beginning of the construction of the iron and steel plant in the Urals, at Magnitnaya Mountain in the spring of 1929. Today, two decades later, a large industrial center with a population of many thousands has spread out on both banks of the Ural River. In the course of the postwar Five-Year-Plan period alone, close to 3,229,000 square feet of housing, seven new schools, a junior industrial college, a motion picture theater, eight hospital build-

ings and numerous other buildings have been erected in Magnitogorsk.

Similar changes have taken place in all Soviet towns.

In the USSR, the basic housing facilities, *i.e.*, medium and large houses, belong to the State. They are public property. At the same time the Soviet State does not bar private ownership by citizens of houses built or purchased by themselves for their personal use. On the contrary, the Soviet State encourages individual homebuilding in every way, and on the basis of a special law grants loans to workers and peasants wishing to build their own houses, and gives them free plots of land. The postwar Five-Year Plan envisaged the construction of individual homes, with the aid of state loans, aggregating 129,000,000 square feet of floor space. This target has been well surpassed.

The Soviet State is extensively building one-family houses, which are sold to workers at low cost, payable in small installments over a long period. In the course of the postwar Five-Year Plan, thousands of miners, iron and steel workers, railwaymen, machine-tool workers and many other categories of workers have bought their own homes on such terms.

The people of the USSR pay the lowest rents in the world. In the Soviet Union, rent rates are set by the Government, and no one can raise them. They have not changed in the past 25 years. A Soviet worker's house rent averages no more than four or five per cent of his earnings.

The systematic improvement of housing conditions raises the living standard of the Soviet people. This is strikingly borne out by the fact that the mortality rate has dropped to half of what it was in the prewar year of 1940, and the annual population increase of more than 3,000,000 is greater than during the prewar years.

A huge housing project is under way in Kaluga.



New buildings on Rust'haveli Street in Tbilisi.





## In Industrial Kharkov

By V. Semakov

**W**HAT did the year 1951 bring to industrial Kharkov? The last traces of the barbarous destruction caused by the fascist invaders are vanishing. Kharkov is becoming more beautiful than before the war. Its many factories and gigantic mills have been restored and are now working at full capacity. New factories and mills have also been built.

Kharkov is being expanded and improved. Many industrial settlements have been built on the outskirts and 54 beautiful five- and six-story apartment houses were erected on the main streets in 1951. The apartments in the new houses have all the modern conveniences, including telephones and radios. They are intended primarily for the families of workers, engineers, technicians and other employees of the industrial enterprises. Hundreds of families of workers, engineers and other employees of the turbo-generator, bicycle, electrical equipment, tractor and other plants have celebrated the new year in new apartments.

The city is being extensively planted with trees and shrubs. More than 80,000 ornamental trees were planted on the streets, squares and boulevards in 1951, and five small parks and one large one were laid out. Kharkov now has four large parks and dozens of small ones.

A new streetcar line (the 25th), completed and opened in 1951, connects the city with the suburban settlement of Alexeyevka; a new trolley bus line opened last year connects the center of the city with the industrial sections. The huge building of the new Kharkov-Yuzhnaya railway station is being erected to replace the old station, which was destroyed by the Hitlerites.

A lake covering an area of 15 acres was created in 1951 in the parkland area, and the beautiful stadium built by the Spartak Sports Society brings the number of sports stadiums in Kharkov to seven.



Tevelev Square in Kharkov.

Kharkov is not only a big industrial center, but also a college center. The city's 25 institutes and Kharkov State University have an enrollment of more than 30,000 students. Two hundred students were admitted to the new department of hydroelectric engineering, opened by the construction engineering institute in 1951. The designs have been completed and preparations have been launched for construction of a new building for the Kharkov State University.

The working people of Kharkov, engrossed in peaceful pursuits, mastered the production of new products in 1951.

The Kharkov Tractor Plant began the mass production of diesel tractors and a new model of a universal gardening tractor. The agricultural machinery plant has launched the production of improved self-propelled haymowers.

The construction machinery plant has undertaken the production of improved cranes for use in the construction of tall buildings.

Mass production of artistic colored ceramics for facing tall buildings has been launched by the ceramics plant, and the local tile factory has undertaken the production of tiles for floors.

The output of household articles continues to grow. In 1951, the enterprises of Kharkov organized the mass production of refrigerators, electric washing machines, electric floor-waxing brushes, and many other household articles.

Kharkov's industry fulfilled the 1951 plan ahead of schedule, and turned out a considerable amount of production over and above plan before the end of the year. More than 16,000 rationalization proposals, designed to raise labor productivity and improve the quality of production, were introduced by patriotic innovators in industry.

The working people of Kharkov welcomed the new year with joy and pride in the results of their peaceful, creative labor, and with deep faith in the victory of the cause of peace.

## In the Mountains of Daghestan

By Mahomet Ikalov

*Senior Inspector, Social Maintenance Department, Kakhib District, Daghestan Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic*

**S**OME time ago, I attended a harvest festival in my native village of Urada, where the Kirov Collective Farm is now situated. At that festival Rasul Shuaibov, an old shepherd, raised his wine glass and said:

"Looking at this table filled with the fruit of our rich soil, seeing the electric lights in our mountains, I involuntarily recall our past, our life before the advent of Soviet power. In those bitter days, our houses were just dugouts, damp and cold, filled with smoke. We suffered dire poverty and starvation. The bare rocks were deaf to our prayers, they yielded no harvest. Over the steep mountain trails we carried heavy loads of earth to our tiny plots so



as to plant our crops. The people then had no festivals. Death stalked through our dugouts. If it were not for the Soviet Government, we Avarians would have perished from the face of the earth. Let us raise our glasses to our beloved Soviet Government!"

It is no accident that the words of the old shepherd Rasul Shuaibov recall themselves to me now. The Avarians, a small people in Daghestan, like all the peoples of our country, large and small, now live in joy and happiness.

Take for example our Kakhib District. Prior to the Revolution there was not a single school there. Now we have schools in every village. In 1951 alone, three new secondary schools were built in the villages of Urada, Telenti and Asab. Each village has a club. Almost every family subscribes to some newspaper or magazine. Before the Great Patriotic War the first hydroelectric station was built on the Chichino River, in the village of Tidib. In 1946, our second hydroelectric station was built on the Golotli River, and a third station was put up in 1951. In 1952, work will begin on the construction of a new hydroelectric station, which will be the largest in our district.

Light has come to nearly all the collective farms in our district. Many villages have their own radio relay stations. Most of our farm work is done with the aid of electricity.

The Avarian villages are growing and improving with each passing year, and bringing with their growth, an attendant rise in the living standards of the Avarian people.

## On the Southern Steppes

By Ivan Kandalov

*Chief Engineer, Power Station Design Office,  
Ministry of Power Stations of the USSR*

THE highly fertile land in the South Ukraine and the North Crimea suffered for centuries from scorching winds and lack of water. This situation will soon be remedied. By decision of the Soviet Government, work has been launched in the arid steppes on the construction of the Kakhovka Hydroelectric Station on the Dnieper with a 250,000-kilowatt capacity, and on two great canals which will be 340 miles long.

Preparations for this great construction undertaking of communism were made in 1951, when surveys were conducted and the material and technical base was prepared.

This construction involves a tremendous amount of work. About 780,000,000 cubic yards of earth will have to be removed and 3,500,000 cubic yards of ferro-concrete work will have to be done in the course of the next five or six years. Only with the highest level of mechanization is it possible to cope with this volume of work. The Soviet Government has ensured the provision of a vast number of up-to-date machines for this construction. Ninety-seven per cent of all the excavation work will be done by machinery. The machinery that is being concentrated in the Kakhovka area is far in excess of the machines which were at the disposal of the builders of the Dnieper Hydro-

electric Station, the largest in Europe at that time. Moreover, these machines are far superior to those used in the construction of the Dnieper station. This is a result of the unprecedented progress in the Soviet machine-building industry during the postwar period.

In five years or so new cotton plantations, vineyards and fruit orchards will appear on the steppes of the South Ukraine and the North Crimea. Under the Soviet plan for remaking nature, 7,804,000 acres of land will now be irrigated. Soviet man, through planning and creative labor, is transforming his country.

## In the Mining Town of Magnitka

By G. Puzanov

*Mining Director; Power Superintendent  
at Magnitka Mine*

AS recently as 1933, the spot where the settlement of Magnitka now stands was virgin pine forest. Soviet geologists discovered rich ore deposits here and the giant pines, with their beautiful coppery bark, were soon cleared away to make room for the ore mines. In a short time a number of mines appeared here, and, with them, a modern workers' settlement grew up. Its streets are paved with asphalt, and lined with trees and beautiful new houses with large windows and spacious apartments. Houses spring up like mushrooms: large three-story apartment houses built by the management for the workers, and attractive one-family cottages built by the workers themselves with the aid of state loans.

And what splendid machines have come to the forest! We have powerful hoisting installations, electric engines, loading machines, electric scrapers, pneumatic winches and a vast array of other modern equipment, which astounds the old miners, who still remember the hard manual labor in prerevolutionary mines.

This, in brief, is the story of the past and present of Magnitka, which has grown up in the woods of Kusinsky District, Chelyabinsk Region.

The year 1951 has passed away, leaving pleasant memories with our miners.

We have put into operation a new concentration factory, which has greatly improved the concentration of our ore. We reached our target for the year ahead of schedule.

The miners are developing and advancing. Three hundred of them have learned the trades of driller, electric engine driver, loading machine operator, and other skilled trades. Many miners have been advanced to leading positions. For example, Stakhanovite tunneler Monakov has recently been appointed shift superintendent at the Yuzhnaya pit.

The past year was a happy one for me personally, too. The mine's power facilities, of which I am in charge, are functioning uninterruptedly. My family life is happy and joyous. My 11-year-old daughter was promoted to the fifth grade of secondary school with excellent marks. The

other day she confided her dream to me: after finishing secondary school she wants to enroll at a higher school and become a mining specialist.

A great deal is being done at Magnitka for young workers. In 1951 we finished the construction of a large, excellently equipped vocational school for 400 trainees. The beautiful building has spacious, airy classrooms, well-equipped laboratories and workshops, fine canteens and comfortable rooms for the trainees.

In the past year, our settlement has grown still more beautiful. New streets have been paved and comfortable new houses have been erected. Our socialist settlement is growing and expanding. The pine forest comes right up to the edge of our asphalted streets flooded with electric light. But year after year the settlement pushes further into the forest, which recedes before the tireless Soviet builders.

### In Fertile Azerbaijan

By Shamama Gasanova

*Field Team Leader of the May First Collective Farm,  
Karyaginsky District, Azerbaijan SSR; Twice Hero  
of Socialist Labor.*

THE cotton growers of Soviet Azerbaijan have named the 1951 harvest "a harvest of peace." It makes me very happy to think that the labor of my field team has gone into the harvest raised by the Azerbaijan collective farmers. We have already picked an average of 11.6 bales of cotton from each acre of my team's 15-acre plot. Harvesting is continuing, and our team will mark the coming of the new year by bringing the harvest up to 16 bales of cotton per acre.

In the evening, after work, my fellow workers and I devote our attention to our textbooks. We are taking correspondence courses from an agricultural secondary school, and in two years we will finish and become agronomists. I am working very hard at present. The school administration has asked me to prepare a lecture on how I obtain bumper cotton crops. I shall soon read this lecture before the student body.

My plan for 1952 is to raise 18 bales of cotton per acre. It is my desire that other teams should gather a similar harvest. I shall make every effort to achieve this aim.

### On the Volga

By Stepan Medvedev

*Chief Engineer of the Stalingrad Power Development  
Construction Job, Stalin Prize Winner*

THE year 1951 was devoted to preparing for the building of the Stalingrad Hydroelectric Station, one of the glorious construction works of communism. The builders

worked selflessly. By August they had their year's quota of work completed, and in September were already working on the 1952 plan.

This past year, work was begun on a 370-mile natural-flow canal that will link the Ural River with the Volga. The water from this canal will bring life to the semi-arid land. Simultaneously, work was begun on the Volga-Akhtubinsk Canal.

In 1951 a new town was laid out for the builders of the power station, and people have already begun to move into the modern stone houses. A clubhouse, a hospital, dining halls and stores are being built in the town, and trees are being planted.

The present year will be a year of great effort to finish the building of the main structures of the power development. In 1952 the amount of construction and assembly work will be five times as great as in 1951.

All the thoughts and deeds of our builders are directed toward getting the lights of the Stalingrad Hydroelectric Station to burn as soon as possible and to bring life-giving moisture to the Volga steppes. We are building for the happiness of the people!

### In the Battle Against Drought

By Yevgeni Chekmenev

*Director of the Central Administration for Shelter Belt  
Planting, Under the Council of Ministers  
of the USSR*

TO the Soviet people, the outgoing year 1951 was a year of successful struggle for building the material and technical foundation of communism, and for remaking nature in vast areas of the USSR.

Nature is being transformed in the USSR with such speed that maps and geographical textbooks are rapidly becoming outdated. Steppes, semi-desert areas and deserts are being transformed with unprecedented speed by the labor of Soviet man. Young forests are rising in the steppes, and artificial ponds and lakes are being created. Water has come to the deserts and the yellow sands are sprouting with young, green shoots.

The colossal afforestation program, launched by the Soviet Government and the Communist Party, is planned to last for a period of 15 years. Yet one-third of this program had already been accomplished by 1951, although only three years have elapsed since the plan was adopted. More than 4,940,000 acres have been afforested since then.

Afforestation on such a wide scale is unknown in any other country in the world.

The forests will protect the collective and state farm fields from the dry winds; they will make the arid climate of the steppe and mixed forest-and-steppe zone milder, and will make it possible to obtain high and stable crop yields.

Under the socialist system, man becomes the real master of nature, changing it in his interest.



## Two Outstanding Young Lathe Operators

By V. Vladimirov



Antonina Zhandarova (left) and Olga Agafonova.

EVERYONE in the USSR knows the name of lathe-operator Antonina Zhandarova, an ordinary Soviet worker. For several months the papers all over the country have been reporting that more and more industrial enterprises in the Soviet Union are taking up the patriotic initiative of Antonina Zhandarova and her co-worker Olga Agafonova, who does the same job on the next shift.

What has Antonina Zhandarova accomplished? What has brought her such nationwide fame?

In the fall of 1951, two friends, Antonina Zhandarova and Olga Agafonova, who work in the mechanical shop of the Foundry and Engineering Plant of Lyublino, a town near Moscow, operating the same lathe on different shifts, launched a socialist competition movement for excellent performance of each separate operation.

They looked upon initiative as something reaching far beyond their own lathe. For example, setting themselves the task of machining a coupler screw on their lathe at only the highest standard of quality, the young lathe-operators made it necessary that the forgings with which they were to be supplied were also of excellent quality. Their initiative,

therefore, involved drawing the entire personnel of the plant into the movement for the excellent performance of each operation.

The initiative of the lathe-operators soon became known in all the shops of the plant. Within a month socialist competition for excellent performance of each operation embraced more than 2,000 workers at the plant. And they were all given invaluable aid by the engineers, foremen and technicians. The initiative shown by Zhandarova and Agafonova has made for higher labor productivity at their plant, increased output and lower production costs.

Nor has the movement started by the two Lyublino workers been confined only to their own plant. Many thousands of Soviet workers in many cities have learned of the movement launched at the Lyublino plant and have decided to adopt this valuable method. The Secretariat of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions passed a special decision to popularize Zhandarova and Agafonova's initiative among all Soviet workers.

Socialist competition for excellent performance of each operation embraces all Soviet industry. Thanks to it, the Soviet land and the entire Soviet people are

receiving more and more manufactured goods. It is therefore natural that the names of the young lathe-operators of the Lyublino plant, Zhandarova and Agafonova, have become known to the broadest masses of the Soviet people. Ordinary workers have thus won nationwide fame.

Antonina Zhandarova lost both her father and her mother in the war against fascism. Her father fell in battle at the front and her mother was killed when a fascist flier strafed the fortifications she was helping to build. But her country took the girl under its wing. She was placed in a vocational boarding school, where for two years she was fully provided for by the State. When she finished vocational school she was a trained lathe-operator, and began to work at the Lyublino plant. Of an inquisitive mind and energetic nature, regarding her work creatively, Zhandarova soon suggested an improvement in the lathe she operated. As a result, three operations were reduced to one. Next, she proposed that the workers using the same machine on different shifts should be mutually mindful of each other's time and work, that they each leave their machine in perfect condition for the next shift, ready for operation without the slightest loss of time. This soon became a widespread practice.

Everything Zhandarova does, she does for her country, for her country's progress and for new achievements in the peaceful, creative labor of the Soviet people.

She receives letters from every corner of the Soviet Union full of warm sentiment and wishes for further successes.

She showed us one such letter, received from an old schoolteacher in Siberia.

We are reproducing an excerpt of it here, which shows the significance of the fame that this young woman has won among the people.

"In our day, my dear young friend, fame travels fast and your fame quickly reached this part of our country. I heartily congratulate you, and am proud of you. I should be happy if my pupils, when they grow up, were to achieve such fame as you have achieved by your work and patriotic deeds for the glory of our beloved country."

## Anatoli Uskov, Excavator Operator

By M. Sukhanov

**W**ITH a fresh breeze blowing in his face and the steppe sun shining brightly in the blue sky overhead, Anatoli Uskov is slowly walking over ground gripped with the first frost. On his right and left rise high mounds and between them, stretching across the steppe to the Volga, runs a yawning channel.

The deep channel and the tall mounds containing over 2,500,000 cubic yards of earth — yet only one section of the Volga-Don Canal — are the work of 17 men, the crew of a giant mobile dragline excavator. And they performed this gigantic job in a little over a year.

The huge mobile dragline in one day excavates up to 15,000 cubic yards of earth, doing the work of 10,000 manual laborers. This marvelous machine has been created by men of bold, innovative thought; equally bold innovators operate it.

When Uskov's comrades saw him off to the Third USSR Peace Conference they instructed him: "Tell the people in Moscow how we are working."

Now, walking over the steppe, Uskov recalled a short but eventful period of his life.

At the end of 1949, the engineers and workers of the Urals Heavy Machinery Plant put out the first mobile dragline excavator, with an 18-cubic-yard bucket and a boom 213 feet long, for the Volga-Don development. Anatoli Uskov, a young engineer from the Stalingrad Engineering Institute, working at the development, was appointed head of the crew of this splendid machine, and, with a group of other engineers, his future assistants, was sent to the Urals Plant. There he first saw the huge dragline, and learned how it worked.

Uskov remembers his trip to the Urals well — the exciting days when the unassembled excavator arrived and was being assembled on the Stalingrad steppe, and the time when it dug out the first bucketful of earth.

It fell to the happy lot of young engineer Uskov and his comrades to be the first to master the operation of this mar-

velous new machine. True, they were aided in this by its makers. Engineers, competent mechanics and designers came from the Urals Plant to the Stalingrad steppe, but naturally they had had no experience in operating the new excavator either. This experience had to be gained in practical work. On the blueprints it was impossible to take into account all the minute details and foretell exactly how each part of the excavator would behave. And, it should be noted, the excavator has 48 motors and many other complex mechanisms.

The people have not only learned to operate the mobile dragline, but they have made the machine serve Soviet man to its utmost capacity, and do his bidding.

The experience was accumulated bit by bit, in persistent searching. It may well be said that on the crew of this machine there is not one man who has not contributed something new to its operation.

For Uskov and his comrades the excavator was not merely a huge piece of amazing machinery. In it they perceived rather the living embodiment of the creative thought and creative labor of people, inspired by the great Stalin idea of creating and building, of remaking nature for the happiness of man. And this warmed their hearts, inspired them and stirred their innovative thought.

The shifts of the excavator's crew began to vie with one another in socialist competition for efficiency, for high productivity and for excellent quality of work. Boldly and persistently, they all searched for new ways of increasing the capacity of the machine, fearlessly tackling complex problems. They were well prepared to solve them. Not only is Anatoli Uskov, the head of the crew, a graduate engineer, but several other members of the crew, too, are graduates of engineering colleges, while the rest are skilled mechanics of long standing. The crew of the excavator not only strove for expert operation of the machine; it even introduced certain improvements in its



A. Uskov at the USSR Peace Conference.

design. At the suggestion of Uskov and the mechanics Plekhanov, Korzhov, Gridnev and others, a new and more powerful compressor was installed on the machine; the arrangement of its electrical equipment was improved; the speed of lifting and turning the bucket was increased. The crew achieved a shorter excavation cycle. According to the excavator's rated capacity it was to take 70 seconds to scoop up a bucketful of earth and discharge it; now this is done in 45 seconds.

In its work on improving the machine the crew collaborated closely with the scientists. The designer of the excavator, Boris Satovskiy, came to the Stalingrad steppe several times; Professors Pavel Milentyev, Nikolai Dombrovsky and others helped the operators to solve the most difficult technical problems, and theoretically substantiated the results of their practical work. In this way Professor Pavel Milentyev, for example, arrived at the formula for the most productive excavation work.

The scientists were amazed and very happy over the exceptional advancement of the excavator operators and their boldness and persistence in achieving the most effective use of the machine.

The output of the mobile dragline grew daily: in April it excavated 530 bucketfuls per shift; in May 600; in June 650; and it now turns out 735 bucketfuls per shift.

On some days the machine excavates up to 20,000 cubic yards of earth. Ten



railway trains would be needed to transport this amount of earth.

When Anatoli Uskov returned from Moscow the dragline was working at a new place. Dump trucks were speeding, motors were humming and the boom of the excavator roared in the air. The walls of the sluice locks could be seen in the distance. The Stalingrad steppe was seething with creative activity. On the third, tenth, thirteenth and other sluices, the last cubic yards of concrete were being poured, and the equipment was being installed. Masons were paving the canal sides. Specially built factories were prefabricating the architectural ornamentation of the canal and its installations.

Very soon the dream of the Russian people of linking the Volga with the Don will become a reality. In the spring of 1952, ships will sail from Moscow to Rostov-on-Don over the canal built by Uskov and his crew and thousands of other excavator men, tractor drivers, concrete finishers, mechanics and other workers. It is for the realization of this dream that the crew of the great excavator and the entire huge army of builders of the Volga-Don Shipping Canal are selflessly working.

Addressing the Third USSR Peace Conference, Anatoli Uskov said: "We are peaceful people, engaged in peaceful work and planning our peaceful work for many years to come."

On one of the posters adorning the mobile dragline the words "Let us preserve the mobile dragline for other great construction projects of communism," are inscribed.

The Soviet people, engaged in carrying out the peaceful, constructive plans outlined by Joseph Vissarionovich Stalin, are looking with confidence toward their future. This will be a day of new creative plans and accomplishments for the happiness of the people. In the name of that future, Anatoli Uskov is now working on a paper on the most efficient use of his excavator, in which he intends to generalize on the experience of the first crew of the first huge mobile dragline excavator in order to pass it on to the builders of the new, great hydrotechnical projects going up under the great Stalin plan for remaking nature.

## Igor Gorbachev, Gifted Young Actor

By Vladimir Tregubov

IN October 1951 I happened to attend a performance of Gogol's *The Inspector General* given by the amateur drama circle of Leningrad State University. The students in the drama circle had won the right to participate in the final round of the USSR review of amateur talent, held in Moscow. Several thousand art circles and more than 2,000,000 workers, students, collective farmers, teachers and scholars from all over the country took part in the annual review, the best groups and performers being selected for the final round in Moscow.

And so the curtain rose, and Gogol's immortal characters came to life on the stage. The gifted young people of Leningrad University had created a production in which each actor helped bring out the idea behind the comedy — the narrowness and pettiness of provincial life in prerevolutionary Russia.

Especially noteworthy was the actor who played the leading role of Khlestakov—Igor Gorbachev, fifth-year student at the university. His was an exceedingly difficult part. Khlestakov is a liar and a fop, a petty official from St. Petersburg who is converted by a sudden trick of circumstance into the "terrifying" inspector general around whom all the events in the play revolve. Gorbachev gave a subtle and original interpretation of Khlestakov, and was rewarded at the close of the performance with prolonged applause.

Reviews of the performance and his acting appeared in the Soviet press. In *Pravda*, for example, stage director A. Popov, a leading figure in the Soviet theater, wrote of Gorbachev's acting:

"I. Gorbachev, who played Khlestakov, displayed real acting skill in interpreting one of the most difficult roles in

the Russian classical repertory. It is not to be wondered at that he has amazed us actors and stage directors of the capital by his ability to bring out Khlestakov's real character through his deeds and actions."

A few days later the newspaper *Sovetskoye Iskusstvo* (*Soviet Art*) announced that Igor Gorbachev, the student who played in *The Inspector General*, had received an offer from the Moscow Art Theater to join its company.

Gorbachev is the son of a Leningrad engineer, a student in the philosophy department of Leningrad University. When he was in secondary school he used to attend drama classes at the Children's House of Art Education. Upon entering the university he joined the drama circle there. In the four years he has been at the university he has played leading roles in plays by Ostrovsky, Goldoni, Molière and Konstantin Simonov.

During 1951 the students of the Leningrad University drama circle spent eight months rehearsing and preparing to stage *The Inspector General*. Their efforts to produce a good performance were crowned with success.

There is only a bit more to be added. Igor Gorbachev is now in Leningrad preparing for his final examinations and graduation from the university. Simultaneously he is attending classes for fourth-year students at the Leningrad Theater School.

Beginning with 1952, this gifted young actor, who was trained in an amateur drama circle, will join the company of the Moscow Art Theater. This is an outstanding event for Gorbachev, whom the Soviet land has helped to find his true calling and to whom it has opened all doors for the further development of a striking and individual gift.





**VACATIONERS.** Students enjoy winter sports at a rest home near Moscow.

**M**ILLIONS of Soviet working people spent their holidays last summer at the country's numerous health resorts. More than 4,000,000 people took rest or health cures in sanatoriums and rest homes during 1951.

Many new health-building establishments were opened last year in the land of socialism. Among them are the new Kudyashevsky-Bor Sanatorium, near Novosibirsk, for workers employed in the agricultural machine-building industry, and the Chistyakovsky Rest Home in Stalino Region, Ukrainian SSR, which caters to miners. A new Sanatorium of the Labor Reserves has been opened in the famous Yessentuki health resort in the Caucasus. All told, more than 60 new sanatoriums and rest homes were built in the USSR in 1951. The trade unions alone allotted 235,000,000 rubles for the construction and equipment of spas in 1951.

Huge sums are spent by the Soviet State for the organization of the working people's rest. This is amply illustrated by the fact that, whereas during the first Five-Year Plan period, 2,935,800 workers and office employees spent their vacations at sanatoriums and rest homes with the cost of their accommodations defrayed in full or in part by the state social insurance fund, the number of people who rested in trade union sana-

# The Busy Winter Season At Soviet Health Resorts

By **Andrei Tretyakov**

*Director of the Central Health Resort Research Institute of the USSR*

toriums during the postwar Stalin Five-Year-Plan period exceeded 9,640,000, three times as many.

A distinctive feature of Soviet health resorts is that they serve the purpose of protecting and building up the health of the working people, offering them both preventive and curative treatment.

Formerly the health resort season opened in May and closed at the end of September, while in the northern areas the season lasted no more than three months. Such short seasonal operation prevented many thousands from taking rest or health cures at these resorts. Greatly solicitous of the health of the working people, and striving to give as many people as possible an opportunity to avail themselves of health resorts, the Soviet State has made many of them year-round establishments. The experience and clinical observations obtained in the year-round resorts indicate that the treatment given at these spas during the winter is highly efficacious.

The winter season is now in full swing at all of the health resorts of the USSR. As in the summer months, many people are resting at the seashore resort of Sochi. More than 10,000 vacationers from all over the country are now spending their holidays there, where 50 resorts are at their service.

More than 14,000 persons are accommodated in trade union sanatoriums alone in Sochi during the winter season. The entire group of Caucasian mineral water resorts, Kislovodsk, Yessentuki, Pyatigorsk and Zheleznovodsk, also operate during the winter.

A great many people are now resting in health resorts on the southern shore of the Crimea. Comfortable steamers, with many people on board, anchor regularly in the port of Yalta. More than 400 persons arrive there daily. As in summer, these vacationers take excursions to points of interest along the Black Sea coast; they visit the famous Nikitsky Botanical Gardens and the

home of the great Russian writer A. P. Chekhov, which has been made a museum. More than 600 children are now vacationing at the famous Artek Camp.

Nearly all the sanatoriums of the Tskhaltubo health resort, one of the most popular in the Georgian Republic, function during the winter season. This health resort is especially noted for its radioactive mineral waters. The number of sanatoriums there is increasing from year to year. Twelve new sanatoriums were built in Tskhaltubo last year. A new health resort will soon go up in Tsaishi village, Zugdidi District, Georgia, where a powerful mineral spring has been found. The temperature of this new gusher is 176 degrees Fahrenheit.

The mountain resorts of Dzhalsalabad and Ak-Su in the republic of Kirghizia, which are noted for their valuable mineral water sources, and the famous balneological health resort of Issyk-Kul are also open to the public during the winter months.

Hundreds of thousands of working people spend their annual vacations at Ukrainian resorts. Since the beginning of 1951 more than 100,000 working people have rested in Odessa sanatoriums on the Black Sea shore. There are 50 sanatoriums functioning there at present.

More than 200 winter sanatoriums and rest homes are situated in the woods of Moscow's suburbs. At many of these resorts there are sulphur, carbonaceous and other baths, mud treatment, and other health-building facilities. Very popular among the capital's workers and office employees is the Monino Sanatorium, which has a course of treatment for people suffering from heart and nervous ailments. The Peredelkino and Tishkovo sanatoriums, near the Moscow Canal, are now filled with vacationers.

About 800,000 persons will spend their vacations at sanatoriums and rest homes in the USSR during the autumn and winter months.



# Vladimir Korolenko— Masterful Short Story Writer

By Professor Gennadi Pospelov  
Moscow University

Vladimir Korolenko, the outstanding Russian writer, developed his powers as a writer during the period from 1870 to 1880. Because of his close ties with revolutionary circles of the Russian intelligentsia, he was subjected to severe persecution by the tsarist government in his youth. A protest against the autocracy led to his expulsion from the Petrovsk Academy, and then to his arrest. He spent four years in prison and in exile in the eastern part of European Russia. In 1881, after the assassination of Alexander II by members of the *Narodnaya Volya* (People's Freedom), Korolenko was exiled to eastern Siberia for refusing to pledge allegiance to the new emperor. There he spent four years in the northern part of Yakutsk Region, in the tiny settlement of Amga. In 1885 he was allowed to settle in Nizhny Novgorod, now the city of Gorky. From this time on Korolenko gave himself up to literary and public activity. The years spent in prison and exile stamped their mark on his work, and his literary and public activity was devoted to defending the people and affirming the popular striving for truth and justice.

Korolenko's writing is distinguished for its profound social and ideological content. "The idea is the soul of a work of art" is his formulation of the main requirement of art, and he strongly condemned any manifestation of estheticism or formalism in literature.

With his very first story, *Makar's Dream*, Korolenko began to develop as a writer of important literary works, and in many ways this story determined the path of development of his writing. Delineating the character of Makar, the author shows with great artistic power how a simple, downtrodden man becomes conscious of his worth as a human being, and how protest arises and grows in him. Here Korolenko wanted to show that neither exploitation, ignorance nor

humiliation is able to crush the powerful forces that lie concealed in the oppressed masses, that the time would come when the people themselves would pronounce the truthful words that are so terrifying to the exploiters: "We cannot endure it!"

In 1892 Korolenko wrote his story *The River Is Playing*. The leading character in the story is the peasant ferryman Tyulin, whom Korolenko depicts honestly and through whom he shows that moments of crisis arouse in the common man the ability to perform deeds of fearless valor. Maxim Gorky praised *The River Is Playing* highly, saying: "With the tender yet strong hand of the great artist, V. G. Korolenko has given us an honest and truthful portrait of a muzhik, a real, full-length portrait."

Besides Tyulin, the most developed folk character depicted by Korolenko is Matvei Lozinsky, hero of the story *Without a Tongue*. Here Korolenko presents a man with great spiritual possibilities, who possesses the qualities that are typical of the Russian national character: love of freedom, spiritual purity, kindness, boldness, independence, integrity, and great moral strength.

Korolenko raised the lyrical short story to new heights; he was an innovator in the short story, combining as he did vividly expressed lyricism with profound social, psychological and philosophical content. His story *The Blind Musician* is a brilliant illustration of this.

Korolenko took the eternal theme of the struggle of a blind man against suffering and darkness in an effort to attain a full life and gave it profound social meaning. This philosophical story, permeated with moving lyricism, filled with wonderful warmth and charming sincerity, is an inspired, heroic poem in prose. The lofty, life-asserting motifs in the story, together with the burning social fervor and love of one's people sum-

marize, as it were, the essential features of Korolenko's work.

Korolenko was not only a writer. He was an active public leader and pamphleteer who defended the interests of the people against the despotism and violence of the authorities. In the 90's he took part in the fight against hunger, and his book *In the Year of Hunger* exposes the ruling classes, who profited from the elemental calamity that came upon the people. He came out boldly in defense of the Udmurt peasants whom the tsarist government had falsely accused of a ritual murder. As a protest against the refusal of the Academy of Sciences to accept Maxim Gorky as a member, Korolenko resigned from the Academy. In 1905 he wrote an open letter against the bloody reprisals wrought against the people by the police.

Korolenko's is a profoundly original style of writing. In his work he employed a combination of fantasy and descriptions of everyday life, lyrical emotion and a striving for a broad epic form.

Vladimir Korolenko has won wide recognition from the Soviet public as an outstanding representative of Russian democratic literature, whose work is distinguished for its rich, realistic content, the nobility of its conceptions, and its perfection of form.

Korolenko's works are published in the USSR in editions running into the millions and are always in great demand. Between 1917 and 1946, for example, 333 editions of Korolenko's works were issued in the USSR, in more than 30 languages of the peoples of the Soviet Union, in printings amounting to 7,270,000 copies.

In 1946, when the country marked the 25th anniversary of Korolenko's death, the Soviet Government adopted a special decision to perpetuate the writer's memory. A number of secondary and higher schools were named after him, and Korolenko Scholarships were established in several higher schools. In Poltava, where Korolenko lived and worked, the Korolenko Museum, which was burned down during the war, was restored.

All this is confirmation of Maxim Gorky's words that "in the great work of building the new Russia the splendid writings of V. G. Korolenko, a man with a great and strong heart, will find a worthy place."

# Mid-Winter Sports Events in the USSR

By B. Sokolov  
*Master of Sports*

**I**N the Soviet Union physical culture and sports are acquiring general importance. The Communist Party and the Soviet Government display constant solicitude for the development of the physical culture movement on a mass scale and for the advancement of the mastery of Soviet sportsmen. Hundreds of thousands of new people are joining and participating in physical culture activities every year, and the results in all fields of sports are improving. During the first 11 months of 1951 alone Soviet sportsmen established 32 new world and 435 USSR records.

The winter sports season has been launched in the Soviet Union. Ice skaters and hockey players have taken to the rinks and ice-covered fields, and the skiers have already had their first workouts. Interesting contests and meets in all the winter sports events are scheduled for the season.

## Hockey Season in Full Swing

**T**WELVE teams are battling it out for the 1952 USSR ice hockey title. Among the participants are five Moscow teams: the Air Forces team, holder of the 1951 championship, Central House of the Soviet Army, Dynamo, Wings of the Soviets, and Spartak. Other teams are the Dynamo and House of Officers teams from Leningrad; the Sverdlovsk and Tallinn teams of the Dynamo Sports Society; the Minsk Spartak team; the Chelyabinsk Dzerzhinets team; and the Riga Daugava team.

Preliminary contests took place among these teams on December 1 and 11 in the cities of Sverdlovsk, Chelyabinsk and Novosibirsk. Six teams — Air Forces, Central House of the Soviet Army, Wings of the Soviets, Moscow Dynamo, Daugava and Dzerzhinets — produced the best results in the semi-final play and are to meet in the final games, which will determine the new USSR champion.

The other teams will compete for seventh to twelfth places.

## Competition for USSR Team Championship in Graeco-Roman Wrestling

**T**HE first inter-departmental competition for the USSR team championship in Graeco-Roman wrestling took place in Riga, capital of the Latvian Soviet Socialist Republic.

The most interesting matches took place between teams representing the Dynamo and Iskra sports societies. The meet between the second teams resulted in a 5-3 victory for the Dynamo matmen, while the duel between the first teams was also clinched by Dynamo by a 6-2 score. The Dynamo wrestler Dadashev, who is holder of the USSR title, made quick work of his opponent, Astatyan. Tkachenko, another Dynamo wrestler, defeated Chachanidze after grappling 52 seconds.

The Dynamo team captured first place, with 30 points to its credit. The Iskra wrestlers came in second with 23 points, and Spartak was third with 22 points.

## USSR Team Championship in Acrobatics

**T**HE Soviet Union is the only country in the world where acrobatics are conducted on a wide scale as one of the regular fields of sport. As a matter of fact, acrobatics form part of the general events in the competition for the USSR team championship in gymnastics, and constitutes its first stage.

This year the country's team title in acrobatics was contested in Tbilisi by teams representing the Russian Federation, the Ukraine, Byelorussia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Armenia, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, and the cities of Moscow and Leningrad. Each of the teams included eight men and two women.



ICE HOCKEY. Twelve teams are competing for the 1952 USSR title. Above: A moment of the match between Chelyabinsk Dzerzhinets and Leningrad Dynamo.



An outstanding success was scored by Z. Yevtikhova, a young woman from Leningrad, who was awarded 9.8 points for her performance in the free exercise... In the men's division the Latvian acrobat A. Kudelin performed faultlessly in free calisthenics, and received the highest award, 10 points. The Moscow strong pair, V. Frolov and V. Marchenko, also received a maximum rating, 20 points, for their free combinational exercises. The winners of top honors in the combined five events, however, were the Latvian representatives G. Mutyev and A. Kudelin. The best result in the mixed pairs was turned in by the country's champions, Leningraders Z. Yevtikhova and N. Fateyev, who scored a total of 98 points. First place among the strong fours went to the Muscovites I. Minayev, M. Vinogradov, V. Pykhov and N. Doletski. Mention should also be made here of the victory achieved by P. Zvereva of Leningrad who battled it out in a keen contest with USSR champion N. Petrova and captured first place in jumping.

For the second year in succession the team championship went to the collective of Moscow acrobats, who scored a total of 581.625 points. The Ukrainian team was second with 573.6 points, and Leningrad third with 570.6 points.

#### Competition for USSR Team Championship in Boxing

THE 17th title competition for the USSR team championship in boxing took place in Minsk. Participating in the matches were boxers representing 14 Union Republics and the cities of Moscow and Leningrad. Each of the teams consisted of 10 boxers. Among the participants were USSR champions Bulakov, Garbuzov, Sokolov, Lobodin, Shcherbakov, Tishin, Nazarenko and Shotsikas.

Teams representing Moscow and the Russian Federation battled it out in the finals. All of the matches were hotly contested. In the first match 19-year-old Usmanov of the Russian Federation team offered unusually stiff resistance to Bulakov, many times a winner of the USSR championship. Bulakov won from Usmanov by a slight margin. After a number of contests the score stood 11-10 in favor of the RSFSR team. But the Muscovites Lukyanov, Silchev and Perov won their fights, and the final victory went to the Moscow team, which was awarded

first place in the contests. The Russian Federation team was second, the Leningrad boxers were third, the Ukrainian team fourth, and Byelorussian fifth.

The USSR team championship in boxing showed that notable progress has been achieved in boxing by young pugilists, who held their own against their more experienced opponents.

#### Title Competition Among Weight-Lifters of the Trade Union Sports Societies

A COMPETITION for the weight-lifting titles among athletes of the Soviet trade unions, which was contested by 21 sports societies, has come to a close in the city of Yerevan. About 270 top trade union weight-lifters made a bid for the individual championships.

A fine result was achieved by Lyubavin, lightweight, of the Wings of the Soviet Society, who scored an excellent total of 337.5 kilograms (742.5 pounds). Kostylev, another lightweight representing the Iskra Society, established a new trade union record in the two-hand snatch — 108.1 kilograms (237.8 pounds).

The well-known Soviet athlete Y. Duganov (Iskra) scored a total of 370 kilograms (814 pounds) in the triple event and took first place in the welterweight division. The trade unions' middleweight title was captured by F. Osypa, an Iskra athlete.



WEIGHT-LIFTER. Y. Duganov placed first in the welterweight class at Lodz.

A wonderful success was chalked up by the world record-holder, Grigori Novak (Wings of the Soviets). As we have already informed our readers, Novak established a new world record in the two-hand clean and press in the light-heavyweight class — 142.3 kilograms (313 pounds). Having lifted a total of 420 kilograms (924 pounds) in the triple event, Novak became the absolute trade union champion.

Top team honors went to the Iskra athletes. Second place was taken by Wings of the Soviets, and third by the Stroitel weight-lifters.

#### Moscow Women's Basketball Team Scores Victory in Prague

THE Prague Grand Prize in basketball was contested this year by seven women's teams — Moscow, Budapest, Prague, Brno, Sofia, Warsaw and Paris (Workers Sports Union of France). This was the second time that a picked Moscow team participated in this traditional international tournament. The Muscovites first competed for the Prague Grand Prize in 1948 and scored a well-earned victory.

This time the Moscow team again displayed its high technical and tactical skill. The most exciting games were contested with the Brno and Budapest teams. The Czechoslovak basketball players offered the Soviet players stiff resistance. The score at the close of the first half stood at 26-23, and the final score was 56-44 in favor of the Moscow team.

The Moscow and Budapest teams met in the final games. At the close of the first half the Muscovites led 34-26. Retaining its lead throughout the second half, the Moscow team captured that game by a 57-44 score.

Thus, after winning all of its games, the Moscow basketball players placed first in the competition and won the Prague Grand Prize for the second time. The Budapest players took second place, and the Brno team, holder of the Czechoslovak championship, was third.

The Czechoslovak sport fans praised the performance of the Soviet basketball team highly. The newspaper *Pravda* wrote: "The wonderful Soviet quintet — Maximova, Mamentyeva, Kopylova, Alexeyeva and Moiseyeva — has no equal at present among women basketball players."

# The People's Democracies Follow Lenin's Teachings

By I. Laponogov

**I**N the small Polish town of Poronino, in the Tatra foothills, there is a little house that has become sacred to the working people of Poland and other countries as well. It was in this house that V. I. Lenin lived in the summer of 1913. From this town he directed the revolutionary movement in Russia and guided the work of the Bolshevik Party for a whole year.

In November 1947, by the will of the working people of the new Poland, the little house at Poronino was converted into a Lenin Museum. Since then there has been an endless stream of visitors to the museum from all parts of Poland, and from Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Romania, Bulgaria, Albania and the capitalist states as well. Of special interest among the exhibits are the materials illustrating the successes of the People's Democracies in building a new life, a life free from exploitation, poverty and subjugation.

The facts and figures from the life of the People's Democracies, which are following a Leninist course, afford a vivid illustration of the triumph of Lenin's ideas and of their embodiment into life.

Guided by the teachings of Lenin and Stalin, the peoples of Central and Southeast Europe, liberated by the Soviet Army from the German fascist yoke, took the destinies of their countries into their own hands. Having overthrown the anti-popular regimes in their countries, they established the people's democratic system, which secures their national independence and state sovereignty and affords them the possibility of successfully building a socialist society.

Only a short time ago the states of Central and Southeast Europe were more or less backward, agrarian countries, completely dependent upon the big imperialist powers. Their economic life was controlled largely by foreign monopolies, which were shamelessly plundering these

countries of their riches and resources.

Polish coal, Romanian oil, Hungarian bauxites and other minerals were bought up by the foreign monopolies for next to nothing and shipped out of these countries. And this happened at a time when the Poles in the Silesian Basin were freezing because of the lack of fuel, when the Romanian peasant could not always afford to buy kerosene for the lamp in his hut, when the Hungarians paid exorbitant prices for aluminum imported in limited quantities from Germany, which was taking the bauxite she needed for the aluminum industry from Hungary for next to nothing. Unemployment and poverty were spreading among the people.

Taking the course mapped out by the great Lenin and his glorious successor, J. V. Stalin, the peoples of Central and Southeast Europe acquired freedom and independence, and became the sole and full-fledged masters of their countries and of all their national wealth.

Such predominantly agrarian countries as Poland and Hungary have within five or six years developed into thriving industrial countries. Under the people's government, the number of wage and salaried workers (outside agriculture) has nearly doubled and now approximates 6,000,000.

Both Poland and Hungary, which a few years ago had already surpassed the prewar level of industrial production, are advancing to the ranks of leading industrial countries. They have already outpaced Italy and are overtaking France with respect to industrial production per capita of population.

The changes and progress that have taken place in the past few years in the economy of Bulgaria and Romania, formerly very backward countries, are truly striking. These two countries have been advancing their industrial development with seven-league strides, rapidly building up their national industries. At the

beginning of 1952 Bulgaria's industrial output was four times the prewar volume. In Romania it has been estimated that in the first two years under planned economy (1949-1950), industrial production in this republic has grown more than in 25 years under the old royalist landlord rule.

Even the little mountainous country of Albania is successfully building an industry which can satisfy the essential needs of her population and raise its living standard. Albania has already increased her industrial output to 4.5 times the prewar volume.

The rapid industrialization, the thousands of peaceful construction works in all the People's Democracies, the mechanization and general advancement of agriculture in these countries — all this is illustrative of the great triumph of Lenin's ideas.

Free labor brings with it happiness and prosperity for the people. The living standard of the working people in all the People's Democracies is 40 to 50 per cent above the prewar standards.

Real wages and salaries are rising yearly. In Bulgaria, for example, they have increased by 78 per cent over the prewar standard. In all these countries, the working people enjoy extensive social insurance benefits, free medical services and paid annual vacations. The best health resorts, of which they could not even dream in the past, are at their service.

The result is that in Czechoslovakia, for example, mortality from tuberculosis has been dropping continuously, and in 1950 the lowest mortality rate in the history of the country was achieved. Infant mortality has dropped by 40 per cent as compared with the prewar rate, and by 50 per cent as compared with 1945. A 40 per cent increase was registered in the birthrate in 1950, as compared with 1937.

Similar changes have taken place in the other People's Democracies. These changes show how the realization of Leninist ideas has benefited the peoples who are building a new, happy life.

In accordance with the teachings of Lenin and Stalin on the national question, the People's Democracies are successfully eliminating the age-old economic backwardness of the regions inhabited by national minorities, who are now guaranteed equal rights by the



constitutions of these countries. Characteristic in this respect are the changes in the destiny of Slovakia, which in the past was an extremely backward hinterland of bourgeois Czechoslovakia.

The Czech financial oligarchy, which treated Slovakia as an agrarian appendage of the industrially developed Western regions, deprived her of industry, having closed and dismantled a number of enterprises in the twenties. Matters have changed radically since the establishment of people's government. About 50 big factories and mills have been built in Slovakia in the past five years, and her industrial output has surpassed the prewar level by 350 per cent.

Great changes have taken place under the influence of the Lenin-Stalin national policy in such places as Pirin Region of Bulgaria, Transylvania and Moldova in Romania, and other regions. Prior to the establishment of people's government, the Macedonian population of Pirin Region was brutally exploited and kept in ignorance. An entirely different picture is presented by the region today. The living standard of its population has been immeasurably improved in the seven years under people's democratic rule. The Bulgarian Government devotes much attention to the cultural development of this region. In the district of Blagojevgrad alone, more than 30 elementary and secondary schools, 10 dispensaries, and numbers of women's health centers, children's homes, nurseries and other institutions were opened within a short time. Extensive construction of homes and cultural institutions is under way in Blagojevgrad, Goce Belcev, Sandanski and other cities.

Electrification is advancing rapidly in Pirin Region. Two new power stations built in recent years supply electricity to scores of villages.

Culture is making rapid progress among the national minorities inhabiting the Romanian People's Democratic Republic. Eight hundred and ninety-six pre-school institutions have been opened for children of the Hungarian, German, Serbian, Ukrainian and Turkish population, and more than 250,000 children receive instruction in their native languages in the elementary and secondary schools. The higher schools have opened 17 departments where instruction is conducted in the languages of the national minorities.

# A Historic Date In Albania's History

By I. Svetlov

**T**HE first session of the Albanian Constituent Assembly opened in Tirana on January 11, 1946. Its deputies were the real representatives of the people, elected for the first time in Albania's history on the basis of universal, direct and equal suffrage by secret ballot. At this session the Albanian parliament gave legislative effect to the changes that had taken place in the life of that country since its liberation from the German and Italian invaders and the overthrow of the feudal-fascist clique of King Zog.

In an atmosphere charged with enthusiasm the session adopted the declaration on the establishment of the republic. "As masters of their own destiny," the declaration reads, "the Albanian people have decided freely and unanimously, through the Constituent Assembly, which carries out their will, that Albania shall become a people's republic and that the monarchy shall be abolished in Albania."

Exactly six years have passed since then. The People's Republic of Albania

has grown to maturity and gained strength, advancing its national economy and culture and the living standard of its people.

**T**HE port of Durres on the Adriatic coast is always bustling with life. The beautiful white houses of this big city with the blue Albanian mountains in the background, the luxurious buildings of the former royal palace, the country cottages and beaches move the visitor to admiration. But the Albanians delight in other things too. They rejoice at the sight of the huge ocean-going ships with the flags of the USSR and the People's Democracies which are always crowding the harbor.

Shipments constantly arrive at Durres from the Soviet Union, as well as from Poland, Czechoslovakia, Romania and the other People's Democracies. To the inhabitants of Durres and to all the people of Albania, these caravans of ships, whose outlines loom big on the blue

Friendship among the peoples, which is one of the cornerstones of the great teachings of Lenin and Stalin, has become a powerful factor which stimulates economic and cultural progress in the People's Democracies. It is expressed in the daily fraternal assistance rendered by the Soviet Union to these countries, in their close cooperation and mutual aid. It is with good reason that the Bulgarians and Romanians have named the cable laid across the bottom of the Danube for conveying electric power from Romania to Bulgaria, "the bridge of friendship."

This cable was laid two years ago. "We now have a surplus of electric power," the Romanians told the Bulgarians at that time. "We can give this surplus to you, and you will return it when you have built new power stations." Incidentally, this electric power is used for advancing the economic and cultural standards of the population in Dobrud-

ja, which only recently was a point of contention between the two countries now living in fraternal friendship.

Relations of this kind are possible only between nations which have adopted the ideas of Lenin and Stalin as the basis of their life, and which are fighting in common for peace and socialism. In this struggle they have the support and inspiring example of the country of Lenin and Stalin, the home of Leninism — the great Soviet Union.

It is impossible to read the record in the visitors' book of the Lenin Museum at Poronino without deep emotion. Delegations of working people from different countries have confided their thoughts and impressions in this book. The keynote of all the entries is well expressed in this simple and meaningful statement: "Every Pole should bow his head in honor of the memory of the great Lenin, who set all mankind moving toward progress."

Adriatic, represent a token of the unselfish assistance of the fraternal peoples to the little highland country.

"Caravans of peace and friendship," the inhabitants of Durres call them. "They help us to build up our national industry, to mechanize agriculture, to build schools and theaters."

The first Soviet ship dropped anchor there in 1945, immediately after the country's liberation. It brought grain. Then the first shipments of equipment and materials arrived in little Albania from the great Soviet Power. In 1949, when Albania undertook the realization of her first two-year plan, an economic treaty was concluded between the Soviet Union and Albania. Since then, the Soviet Union has been supplying Albania with still greater deliveries of railway and motor cars, building materials, industrial equipment and raw materials, tractors, mineral fertilizers, general consumer goods and medicines. "Without this assistance it would have been impossible to improve the life of the people of our small nation," said Enver Hoxha, head of the Albanian Government, voicing the opinion of all the working people of that country.

An agreement providing for Soviet deliveries of industrial equipment to Albania from 1951 to 1955, on a credit basis, for technical assistance to Albania, and a number of trade agreements as well, were signed in Moscow in February 1951.

Together with the Soviet Union, the People's Democracies render substantial aid to the economic and cultural advancement of Albania. Poland supplies diesel engines, steel, coke for the metallurgical industry, and textiles; Czechoslovakia delivers heavy trucks, various instruments and apparatus, and agricultural machines; Hungary sends general consumer goods; Romania furnishes gasoline, fishing boats, wheat and corn; and Bulgaria supplies pedigreed cattle and horses.

With the fraternal assistance of the USSR and the People's Democracies, the Albanians are successfully building up their national industry and strengthening the economic and political independence of their republic.

Six years ago Albania was the only European country without railways. Her highways were very few. The buffalo or the ox was the principal means of

conveyance, apart from the small Albanian horse adapted for traveling over rocky mountain roads and paths.

The Albanian people, downtrodden as they were, and suffering from poverty and want, had hardly anything to transport. Matters are different today in the People's Republic, since freedom and independence have come to the Albanian people. The rapid development of industry and the national economy in general has created an urgent demand for new transportation facilities.

The first railway was laid through the mountains from Durres to Pekin. It was opened for traffic on November 7, 1947. In March 1948 teams of young builders began the construction of another railway line, which linked Durres with Tirana, the Albanian capital. After that the third and fourth railway lines were put into operation. New highways and country roads were built and the old ones improved.

Steps were taken at the same time to facilitate the rapid restoration and modernization of all the industries and to build new industrial enterprises. As a result of the realization of the two-year plan (1949-1950), industrial production surpassed the prewar level by 367 per cent.

The oil industry, which was almost completely wrecked by the invaders before the country's liberation, has achieved especially noteworthy success. With the aid of Soviet engineers and technicians, the Albanians, within a year and a half, have completely restored the two oil fields of the country, at Kucevo (now Stalin) and Patos. New refineries and wells were built, and the oil pipeline from Patos to Vlora was put into operation. By 1949 Albania had already brought her oil production up to five times the 1945 volume.

Some of the new industrial enterprises of Albania represent a great contribution to her industrialization. The biggest among them are the textile mills at Tirana and the Selita Hydroelectric Station. The textile enterprise, which includes three mills, is capable of turning out 21,800,000 yards of textiles a year, enough to fill the demands of the entire population. Thanks to the modern equipment supplied by the USSR, all the production processes in the mills have been mechanized.

As for the Selita Hydroelectric Station,

it is one of the most important projects launched by the State for the purpose of the electrification of Albania, a country where even most cities had no electric light in the past.

The Albanian village is also making progress. The cultivated area in the republic has been increased to 152.2 per cent of the prewar size. The machine and tractor park in agriculture is being expanded year after year; large-scale reclamation is under way; irrigation canals are being built and trees planted.

The people of Albania are successfully eliminating the age-old economic backwardness of their country. Economic progress in this People's Democracy is attended by improvements in the living standard of the working people and the advancement of science and culture. The ordinary people, the rank-and-file workers of the Albanian People's Republic, are reaping the fruits of their peaceful labor.

Scores of new apartment houses, dining halls and motion picture theaters have been built in the oil centers of Stalin and Patos and in the mining centers of Bulkiz, Selenivce, Krave and Rubike. Thousands of working-class families have moved from miserable shanties into fine, comfortable apartments.

The Albanian working people spend their vacations, for which they are paid, in sanatoriums and rest homes situated in picturesque localities on the Adriatic coast, on the shores of Lake Ohrid, in the mountains of Doga, Rozma, Kaf-stamo, and at other pleasant spots.

A veritable cultural revolution is taking place. Compulsory elementary education is now in effect in the country where only six years ago illiteracy was as high as 80 or 90 per cent. The number of schools has increased several times over, and many technical and vocational schools have been opened. Three higher schools now function at Tirana: a polytechnical school, an agricultural school and a pedagogical institute. The foundation has thus been laid for the development of college education in Albania.

All this has been brought to the liberated Albanian people by the People's Republic. It is the advent of freedom and progress, and the promise of an even greater future, that the people celebrate on January 11, anniversary of the founding of their republic.



# Tito Clique Menaces Yugoslavia's Neighbors

By G. Slavin

**T**HE slanderous complaint of the Titoites, ascribing hostile activities against Yugoslavia to the Government of the USSR and to the Governments of Albania, Bulgaria, Hungary, Romania, Poland and Czechoslovakia, has been placed on the agenda of the Sixth Session of the United Nations General Assembly. The Belgrade rulers figure officially as the authors of this slanderous sally against the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies, but behind them is the hand of the imperialist instigators of war, who are interested in defaming the peace policy of the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies and in representing it as a policy of aggression. Another purpose of the Tito libel is to deceive the Yugoslav people and to divert their attention from the real cause of their troubles, the criminal anti-national policy of the Tito clique.

The Tito libel is made up of hurriedly fabricated forgeries. Among the "facts" cited by the Titoites as proof of the danger to Yugoslavia's "independence" are the introduction of new shoulder straps in the Czechoslovak army and the great popularity enjoyed by Soviet films in the People's Democracies. The Titoite delegates operated with similar "materials" in the General Assembly, in their futile effort to prove the accusations advanced in the Yugoslav libel.

The Yugoslav charge was exposed as a lying, slanderous document in the course of its discussion in the Special Political Committee.

"The statement in this libel ascribing hostile activities against Yugoslavia to the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies is a lie and calumny," declared Sobolev, the delegate of the USSR. "The USSR and the People's Democracies have never been, and are not, conducting any hostile activities against Yugoslavia and the Yugoslav people.

"In fact," Sobolev continued, "the Yugoslav Government has for a number of years been conducting hostile and subversive activities against the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies."

This statement of the Soviet delegate is confirmed by indisputable facts. Here are some of them. The trials of Laszlo Rajk in Budapest and Traicho Kostov in Sofia furnished irrefutable proof of the fact that the Belgrade rulers, inspired by the international imperialists, were preparing *coups d'état* in Hungary, Bulgaria, Albania and other countries. Thus, speaking of Tito's plans at the trial, Rajk cited this statement made by Rankovic, chief of the UDB (the Yugoslav secret police): "In view of the defeat of the rightist elements, Yugoslavia should undertake the task of overthrowing the democratic system in all the People's Democracies."

In the confession, written in his own hand, the Bulgarian traitor Traicho Kostov referred to his meeting with Tito at Yevksinograd, saying that Tito emphasized that his plans provide for strengthening the anti-Soviet forces not only in Yugoslavia and Bulgaria, but in all the People's Democracies, and for economic, political and military pressure with the object of tearing the People's Democracies away from the USSR and bringing them into the Western bloc.

All the activities of the Tito clique are irrefutable proof of the aggressive intentions and designs of the Titoites in the Balkans. Yugoslavia is being rapidly converted into a military base. Strategic highways and railways for the transportation of troops are being built throughout the country; airdromes for jet planes, and military barracks are under construction. Rieka, Split, Pola and other Adriatic ports of Yugoslavia are being rapidly expanded and prepared to receive big warships and submarines. In 1949 alone,

the Titoites spent more on the construction and expansion of the Adriatic ports than the royal government did in 22 years.

The Yugoslav-occupied Zone B in the Free Territory of Trieste has been converted into a naval base. The deliveries of foreign arms to Yugoslavia via Trieste are being constantly increased.

The aggressive nature of the military preparations of the Titoites is unquestionable. They are directed against Yugoslavia's peace-loving neighbors, Albania, Bulgaria, Hungary and Romania. The Titoites are concentrating troops on the borders of these countries. A representative of the Italian General Staff told a group of press correspondents that the strength of the armed forces of Hungary, Romania and Bulgaria is less than the strength of the Yugoslav divisions concentrated on the frontiers of these countries.

Strategic highways, which the Titoites are building with forced labor, rounding up tens of thousands of Yugoslavs for this purpose, lead to the borders of the People's Democracies. Particularly intensive military construction is being conducted in the regions of Yugoslavia bordering on these countries. Large-scale construction is under way on fortifications on the banks of the border rivers Drava, Timok, and the Danube. Forbidden zones about 35 miles wide have been cordoned off along the borders. Construction is in progress in these zones on lateral communications, airdromes for jet planes and underground munition dumps.

The Tito clique is organizing endless border incidents. Thus, the Yugoslav authorities provoked 63 incidents on the borders of Bulgaria in 1949 and 123 incidents in 1950. They engineered 795 provocations on the Hungarian border in 1950 alone, and 80 provocations on the

Albanian border in the course of the first 10 months of 1951.

The Belgrade rulers are using the provocations organized on the borders for slanderous propaganda, for whipping up a war psychosis in the country, and for justifying the armaments drive in Yugoslavia.

Nor does the Tito clique confine itself to the organization of border incidents and propaganda for war. The Belgrade fascists are smuggling spies and saboteurs into the People's Democracies. The Titoites have set up a network of centers for training spies and saboteurs along the Albanian border. These centers are situated along the border of Albania with Montenegro; at Ulcinja, Tivara, Podgorica and Andrijevisa; on the border between Albania and Kosovo and Metchia; and on the border between Albania and Macedonia. From there the Titoites are smuggling gangs of criminals and bandits onto Albanian territory. The Ministry of the Interior of the Albanian People's Republic has recently published an official statement revealing

that in the last few months scores of saboteurs sent in by the Titoites have been arrested or destroyed as they crossed the border to Albanian territory. Caught red-handed, the Titoite spies Nikol Din Kola, Hussein Metvoka and Din Nduje Arapi described at the trial held in Tirana in October 1951 how Rankovic's secret police is organizing the shipment of armed gangs of spies and saboteurs to Albania.

The evidence given by the exposed Titoite spies confirms the fact that the Tito clique is preparing for aggression against the People's Democracies. At the trial in Tirana mentioned above, one of the defendants, Nikol Din Kola, said:

"The UDB chief in the town of Prizren, Vlado Popovic, told us time and again that Albania would soon be attacked by Yugoslavia and Greece."

The Titoite spies and saboteurs smuggled into the People's Democracies are conducting their subversive activities under the guidance of Yugoslav diplomats accredited to these countries. At the trials in Hungary, Bulgaria, Romania

and Albania it has been established that the Yugoslav diplomatic services were the centers directing the espionage and subversive activities of Tito's secret agents. Evidence of this is contained in particular in the statement made by the Yugoslav spy, Darinka Krystic, convicted by the Sofia District Court in November, 1951.

Thus, numerous facts indicate not only that Yugoslavia is not menaced by any "danger from the East," but that, on the contrary, Titoite Yugoslavia menaces the security of its peace-loving neighbors, the People's Democracies.

In the light of these facts — and many more could be mentioned — it becomes perfectly clear that the Yugoslav libel in the UN is made up completely of lies and slander. The real menace to Yugoslavia's national interests stems from the criminal policy pursued by the Tito clique. While the free and independent People's Democracies are engrossed in peaceful, constructive labor, the Belgrade rulers have converted Yugoslavia into a hotbed of aggression in the Balkans.

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# Questions and Answers

## How Many People Are There Over 100 Years Old in the USSR?

**T**HE Institute of Biology of Kharkov State University keeps extensive records of people 90 years of age and over in the USSR. During the past 20 years a unique card index has been compiled, consisting of several thousand entries with detailed information about persons of advanced age. The index is supplemented by some 2,000 photographs. These materials are of great interest to Soviet medical and biological research.

Professor A. V. Nagorny of Kharkov University is in general charge of collecting and analyzing the information. He is a noted biologist and author of *The Problem of Old Age and Longevity*.

In a recent interview, Professor Nagorny said:

"Until recently the opinion was current that only Abkhazia, where there are 212 persons over 100 years of age, has favorable conditions for attaining such a ripe old age. There were even theories about the great concentration of ultra-violet rays in the air of Abkhazia as the main cause of such longevity.

"The institute's card index shows that longevity in the Soviet Union is not limited to any particular region. Favorable conditions for prolonging life have been created all over the country."

The oldest living person in the USSR, according to the card index, is Vasili Tishkin, a Russian collective farmer who was born in 1806. He is a member of the Andreyev Collec-

tive Farm, Alexandrovsky District, in Stavropol Territory. The oldest living woman in the USSR is 127-year-old Mazamyan Khanum, a resident of the town of Mary in the Turkmenian Republic. Her youngest son is 80 years old.

Most of the centenarians have numerous progeny. Makhmud Eivazov, for example, 142-year-old member of the Komsomol Collective Farm, Lerik District, in the Azerbaijan Republic, has 118 direct living descendants, including great-great-grandchildren. His wife is 120 years old, and his daughter Dala is 100. The Eivazov family receives almost half of the entire income which the collective farm distributes to its members.

The Soviet Union has about 30,000 centenarians, according to figures in Professor Nagorny's index. There are more than 2,700 in the Ukraine and 183 in Kharkov Region.

Other countries of the world have relatively few cases of such long life. The well-known French biologist Chaminet made an attempt to set up a similar card index of longevity in the last century, but succeeded in registering only 26 Frenchmen more than 100 years old in his catalogue.

A careful investigation of the state of health and mode of life of centenarians has been carried out in Kharkov Region. The results of this investigation, together with information received by the institute from public health agencies in other parts of the USSR, have been of great value to scientific research. Most of the old people have preserved excellent memory and vision.

A book on this subject, *The USSR—Country of Longevity*, is now being prepared on the basis of the data collected by the institute.

### 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 and morning programs of news, political commentary, and sidelights on Soviet life are broadcast at the following times and on the following bands:

**6:00-7:30 P.M.**, on 15.23, 15.11, 9.7, 9.67, 9.55, 9.65, 7.24, 7.20 megacycles.

**7:30-8:30 P.M.**, on 15.23, 15.11, 9.67, 7.24, 7.20 megacycles.

**8:30-11:00 P.M.**, on 15.23, 15.11, 9.7, 9.67, 9.55, 9.65, 7.24, 7.20 megacycles.

The following is the schedule for the West Coast (time used is Eastern Standard):

**11:00 P.M.-1:00 A.M.**, on 11.88, 9.56, 7.24, 7.20 megacycles.

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

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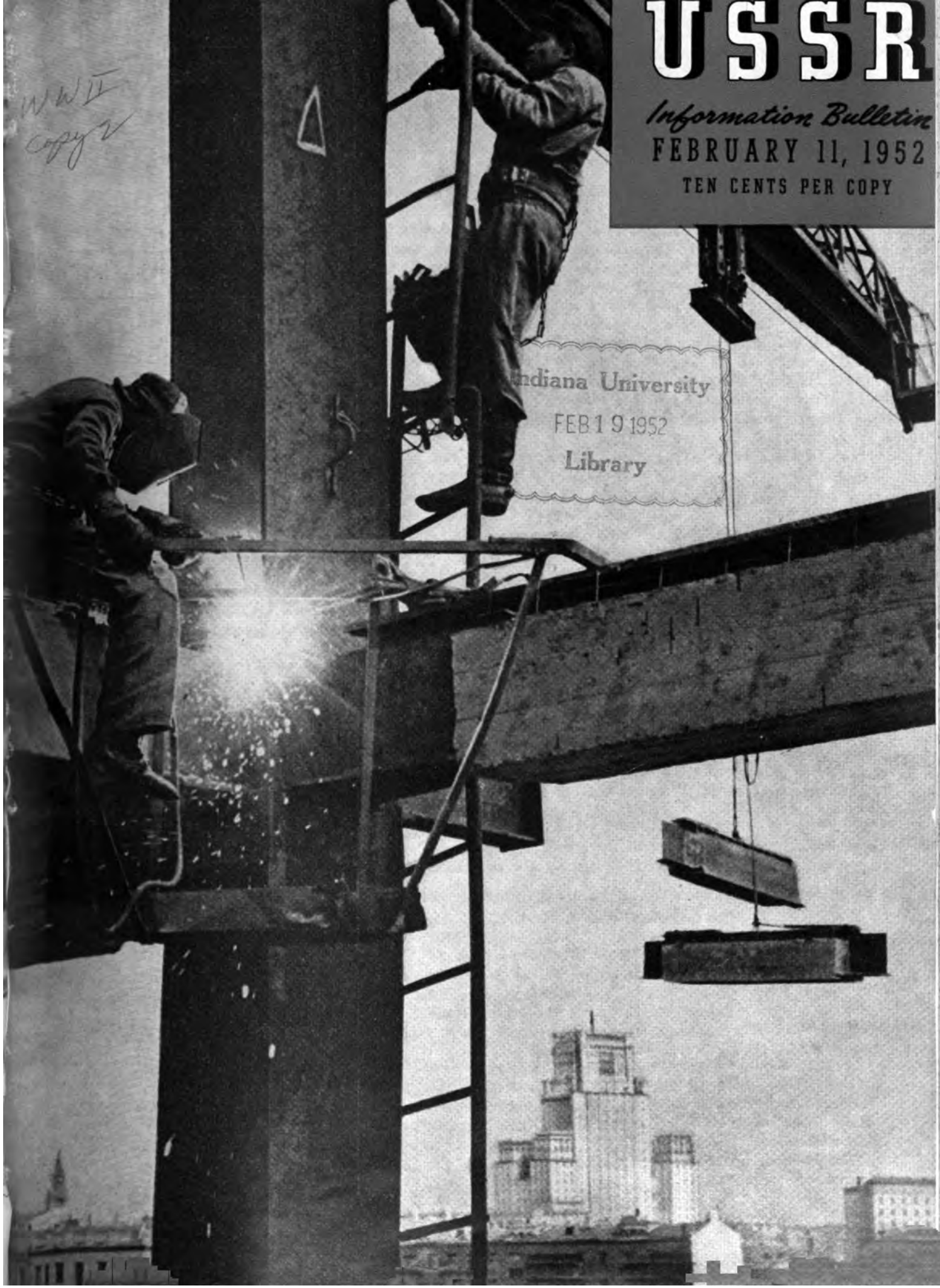
# USSR

*Information Bulletin*

FEBRUARY 11, 1952

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Library

# Notes on Soviet Life

A STUDENT or writer working in Moscow has a great advantage — he can avail himself of the great library named for Lenin, one of the largest libraries in the world.

The Lenin Library has 14,000,000 books, over 100 miles of shelves, and 20,000,000 catalogue cards. Last year about 1,700,000 people used its reading rooms, and about 9,000,000 books were issued to them. The library's mail room dispatches daily about 20,000 books, magazines and newspaper files to students all over the USSR.

The library has books in 160 languages. There are books and manuscripts not only in the widely used languages like English, French, Chinese and German, but also in those spoken by only a few thousand people, such as Eskimo, Tat and Romany (a gypsy language).

There is a great collection of first editions, including those of many English writers such as Dickens, Sir Walter Scott, John Stuart Mill and Adam Smith.

One of the library's most cherished possessions is a volume entitled *Common Law of Normandy*, published at Rouen toward the end of the 15th century. The only other known copy of this work is in the Rouen municipal library. Another treasure is the immense Chinese encyclopedia, *Tu Shu Tsu Chen*, which has 5,160 volumes.

Copies of leading English, German and French magazines are to be found in the library, from their earliest issues. The Foreign Publications Section of the library is widely used. Its reading rooms open at nine in the morning and stay open until midnight.

## One Large Building Completed Every Three Days in Rostov

ONE hundred and eight large buildings have been put up in Rostov in the past year. This means the city's builders completed an average of one every three days. The new buildings include several handsome apartment houses on Molotov Square and the beautifully designed dormitories for students of the mine-rescue high school and the motor highway building school.

The speed of the work to restore and extend Rostov is increasing steadily. On House of the Soviets Square work has started on a tall building to house the Rostov Coal Administration. Preparations are under way to restore the House of the Soviets building. Plans for this coming year include construction of a House of the Timber Industry, an eight-story apartment house on Budennovsk Street and many other buildings.

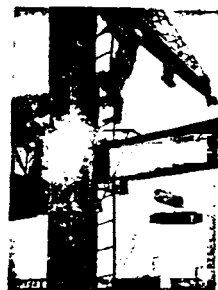
## Soviet Film Workers Going to International Festival in India

AN international film festival organized by the Indian Ministry of Information and Radio Broadcasting is being held in India between January 24 and February 27. The Soviet film industry is sending to the festival a group of film workers including the actors B. Chirkov, A. Borisov, V. Maretskaya, P. Kadochnikov and N. Arkhipova, the director L. Varlamov, the scenario writer M. Smirnova, and cameramen I. Sokolnikov, A. Sologubov and G. Monglovskaya. The delegation is headed by N. Semenov, Deputy Minister of Cinematography of the USSR.

Soviet pictures to be shown at the festival include the color films *Fall of Berlin*, *Donets Miners*, *Cavalier of the Gold Star*, *Liberated China*, *First of May 1951*, *Soviet Tajikistan*, *At the Moscow Construction Jobs*, *Soviet Uzbekistan*, *Flowering Ukraine*, *Soviet Azerbaijan*, and *In the Circus Arena*.

The Soviet delegation has already left for India to take part in the festival.

THE COVER: FRONT: A gigantic construction program is under way throughout the length and breadth of the Soviet Union. The rising Soviet economy is being put to full use for peaceful, constructive purposes—for great hydroelectric stations, canals and vast irrigation developments as well as new factories, housing, schools, and hospitals. Welders at work on the steel frame of one of the tall buildings going up in Moscow. BACK: Moscow youngsters ice-skating in Sokolniki Park.



# USSR

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Published twice monthly by the Embassy of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics at 2112 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington 8, D. C. Subscription rates: \$2.40 for one year; \$2.00 ten months. Ten or more copies to one address, \$1.00 per year per subscription. Sample copy free. Make checks payable to the Information Bulletin of the Embassy of the USSR. Material herein may be quoted or reproduced, with or without credit.



# The Great Stalin Plan For Communist Construction in the USSR

By I. Doroshev  
*Stalin Prize Winner*

**"As regards the plans for a longer period ahead, the Party means to organize a new mighty upsurge in the national economy, which would allow us to increase our industrial production, for example, three times over as compared with the prewar period. We must achieve a situation where our industry can 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, and up to 60,000,000 tons of oil. Only under such conditions can we consider that our homeland will be guaranteed against all possible accidents."**

**—From the speech of J. V. Stalin on February 9, 1946.**

SIX years ago, on February 9, 1946, J. V. Stalin, leader of the Soviet people, delivered a historic speech at a meeting of voters of the Stalin Electoral District, Moscow, on the elections to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. This speech gave the Soviet people a long-range program of peaceful construction, illuminating the road to the victorious building of communism in the USSR.

The year in which that speech was made, 1946, was, for the Soviet Union, the first year of peaceful reconstruction after the most severe and difficult war in its history. The USSR took upon itself the main brunt in the great battle against fascist tyranny, for the freedom of the peoples, emerging victorious and immeasurably enhancing its international prestige. The war dealt colossal damage to the national economy, however. About 32,000 industrial enterprises (small ones not included), 98,000 collective farms, more than 1,200,000 dwellings in towns and 3,500,000 in villages, and more than 40,000 institutions for health protection were wrecked. The damage to property on the territory of the USSR subjected to fascist occupation amounted to 679 billion rubles.

In his speech J. V. Stalin brilliantly disclosed the causes of the Second World War and the sources of the Soviet Union's victory in this war. Then, with utmost clarity, he defined the paths of peacetime building. Speaking of the

immediate tasks facing the Soviet people after the war, Stalin put forward the task of rapidly rehabilitating the districts that had suffered from enemy occupation and of restoring, and then substantially surpassing, the prewar level of industry and agriculture. This task was embodied in the first postwar plan for the rehabilitation of the national economy of the USSR. At the same time, Stalin outlined tasks for a longer period when he formulated a majestic program of building communism in the USSR. The cornerstone of this program was the organization of a powerful new upswing in the national economy so as to increase the industrial level threefold as compared with prewar in the course of approximately three postwar Five-Year Plan periods.

The Stalin program of peaceful building was received with tremendous enthusiasm by the Soviet people, and they have displayed truly heroic efforts in carrying it out. The postwar Five-Year Plan of national economic development was overfulfilled by a considerable margin.

In 1950, industrial output was 73 per cent greater than before the war. More than 6,000 large industrial enterprises had been restored or built anew and put into operation. Agricultural output also exceeded the prewar level. A big rise was registered in the material and cultural level of the population. In 1950 the national income of the USSR was 64 per cent higher than in 1940.

The Soviet people, carrying out the Stalin plan of building communism, achieved outstanding new successes in 1951. Industrial output in 1951 was twice as great as in the prewar year 1940. Taking into consideration the immense economic damage wrought by the fascists in the districts of the USSR which they occupied, it cannot be denied that this growth in production represents a gigantic leap forward. For a full appreciation of the significance of this leap, it should be borne in mind that in 1940 the economic might of the USSR was already great. In industrial output, the USSR then firmly held first place in Europe and second place in the world.

To present a graphic conception of the scale of industrial production in the Soviet Union today, it will suffice to point out that it manufactures approximately as much steel as Britain, France, Belgium and Sweden combined. In 1951 the increase alone in the USSR's steel output amounted to 4,000,000 tons. There is likewise a great and steady expansion on a very large scale in the production of other industrial items. For example, in the past few years the coal output has increased by an average of 24,000,000 tons annually, and the oil output by 4,500,000 tons annually. The 1951 increase in the output of electrical energy was more than 13 billion kilowatt-hours.

The fastest rate of growth is in the machinery industry, the basis of the



**BEFORE . . .** The Tsimlyanskaya excavation on the day before the Don was diverted into its man-made channel.

USSR's industrial might. In 1950 the output of the machinery industry was already 2.3 times greater than in 1940, and in 1951 there was another 21 per cent increase. In 1951 the machinery industry of the USSR produced more than 400 new types of machines and mechanisms, which ensures the equipping of the various branches of the national economy with the most modern machinery on a vast scale. The rapid development of the machinery industry ensures regular technical re-equipment of the entire national economy of the USSR, steady technical progress, and an uninterrupted increase in labor productivity. All this accelerates the laying of the material basis of communism.

The year 1951 was marked by a further development of agriculture in the USSR, by its further mechanization and electrification. Particularly rapid progress is being made in the production of industrial crops, primarily cotton and sugar beet. The scale of cotton production may be gauged from the fact that

the USSR now raises more of this crop than the well-known cotton countries of India, Pakistan and Egypt combined. The USSR's agriculture is steadily advancing toward the creation of abundance in the country.

The rapid development of industrial and agricultural production has enabled the Soviet Government to effect a considerable expansion in the manufacture of consumer goods, to reduce their prices systematically, and to increase the volume of trade, thereby steadily raising the well-being of the population. As a result of the rise in the material and cultural standards of the people of the USSR, in particular, the improvement of housing conditions and the achievements of the Soviet health protection system, the death rate in the USSR has dropped by half as compared with 1940. A noteworthy fact is that for several years now the annual net increase in the population of the USSR has been greater than it was in 1940 and comprises

3,000,000 persons. The steady improvement in the people's material well-being and the growth in their requirements are a constant stimulus to the development of production.

Thanks to the swift development of the national economy, and first and foremost of the machinery industry, the Soviet Union has been able to launch hydroelectric and irrigation developments and other undertakings for remaking nature on a scale that is unprecedented in the history of mankind. The creation of forest belts thousands of miles long and the construction of the now world-famous Kuibyshev and Stalingrad hydroelectric stations on the Volga, the Main Turkmenian Canal, the Kakhovka Hydroelectric Station on the Dnieper, the South Ukrainian and North Crimean Canals, the Volga-Don Canal and the Tsimlyanskaya Hydroelectric Station mark a new and higher stage in Soviet economic development, testifying to the exceptional and brilliant potentialities for a still greater advance in

**AFTER . . .** The photograph below, made from the same point as the one above, shows the Don in its new channel.





all the material and spiritual forces of Soviet society.

The completion of these developments, which the Soviet people justifiably call the great construction works of communism, will solve major national economic problems. These new hydroelectric stations alone will annually produce 22.5 billion kilowatt-hours of cheap power, which is practically equal to the entire annual electric power output of Italy. The new Soviet hydroelectric stations will not only generate billions of kilowatt-hours of electric energy for factories and mills and the transportation services, but will also exercise a tremendous transforming in-

ferences between mental and physical labor, a cardinal condition for the building of a communist society. The process of eradicating these differences is already taking place. Thanks to their high technical level, to all-round mechanization and to the automatization of operations, the construction works of communism are a graphic prototype of technology in the communist future. The preponderance of machine equipment is accompanied by a steady increase in the cultural and technical level of the workers, who are approaching the level of engineers and technicians. Thus the differences between mental and physical labor are gradually being wiped out.



**FOR PEACEFUL CONSTRUCTION.** Steel in the USSR is going into the great construction works of communism and other peacetime civilian uses.

fluence on agricultural development. The power generated by these stations and the canals connected with them will bring water to more than 69,000,000 acres of arable land and grazing land.

Of major importance is the fact that the new Soviet hydroprojects will create and expand a unified water transport system. The Volga-Don Canal, which is to be completed this year, will link the five seas of the European part of the USSR—the White, Baltic, Caspian, Azov and Black—into a unified transport system.

Completion of the great construction works of communism will raise the USSR's productive forces to a new level, ensuring rapid eradication of the dif-

One could have no more striking evidence of the Soviet people's peaceful aspirations and striving for creative building than the great construction works of communism upon which they are now engaged. Their peaceful constructive efforts are steadily bringing them closer to the phase of social development under which all sources of wealth will flow in a full stream, when society will attain an abundance of material and cultural amenities.

The men and women of the Soviet Union are working with inspiration to carry out the Stalin program of building communism. Their constructive endeavor is a great contribution to the cause of world peace.

## Excerpts from Speech Of P. N. Pospelov

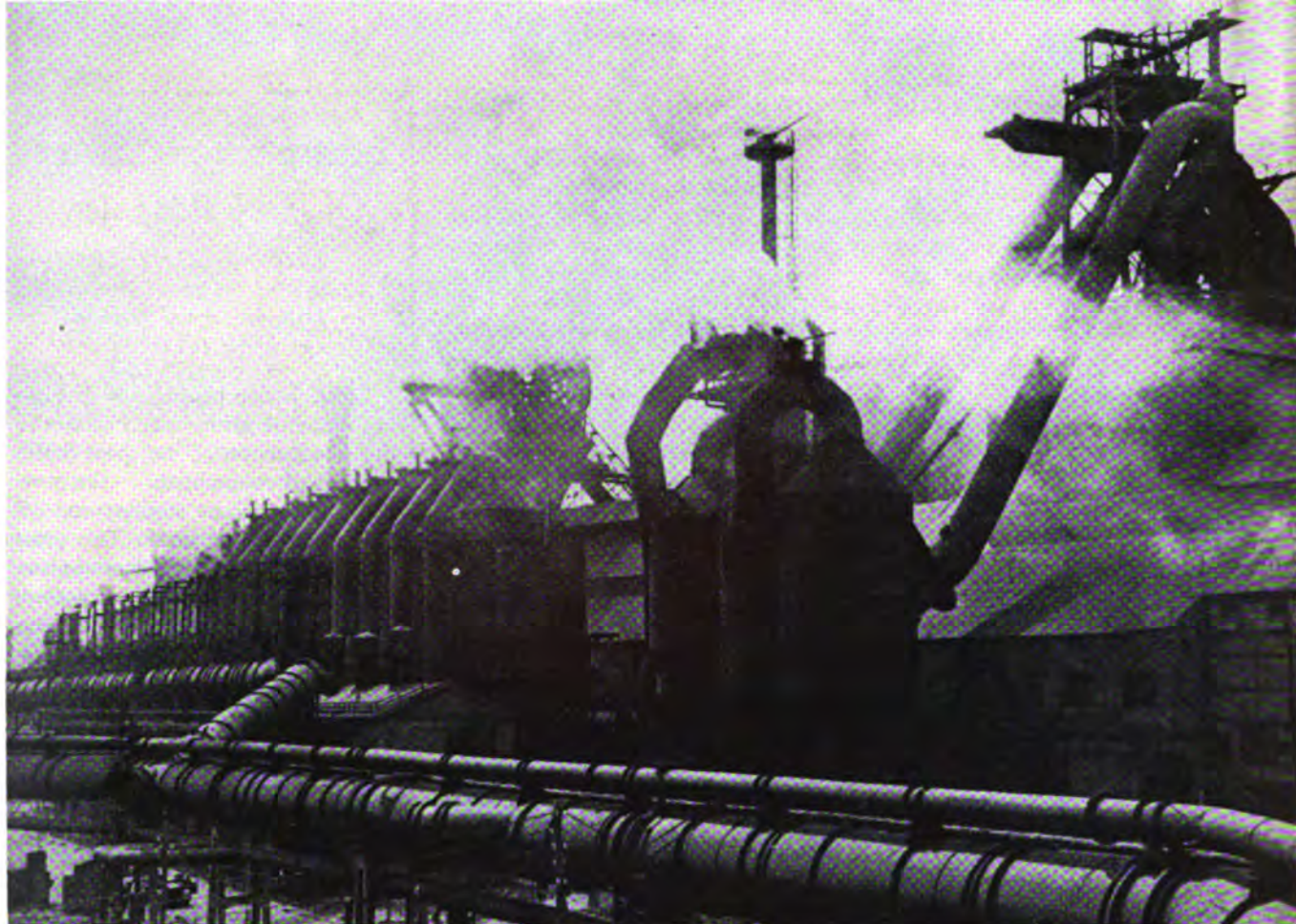
*—Delivered on January 21, 1952  
at the Memorial Meeting in  
Moscow on the 28th anniversary  
of V. I. Lenin's death.*

"The Soviet people are displaying immense creative enthusiasm in the construction of the great Stalin projects of communism — the powerful hydroelectric stations and gigantic irrigation canals. The great engineering works of communism, coupled with the successful accomplishment of the plan to refashion nature, represent a cardinal element in the establishment of the material and technical foundation of communism. New sources will be tapped to multiply society's wealth; they will make for a still greater abundance of food, clothing and the other good things of life in our country. Agriculture's dependence on a fickle nature will sharply diminish, and the builders of communism will increasingly harness the forces of nature. The famous prediction of Engels that men who have become the masters of their social being 'thereby become the masters of nature,' is coming true.

"In the epoch of building communism — industry, agriculture, transport and construction are all provided with increasing quantities of new, advanced machinery, enabling the mechanization of labor-consuming processes, rendering the work easier and ensuring the continued growth of labor productivity . . .

"We can say today that communism is no longer a thing of the distant future, that it is growing and will continue to grow out of the great constructive labor effort of the Soviet people, out of the fresh successes of our science and technology, out of the continued rise of labor productivity and the heightened material and cultural standards of our people."





STEEL MILL. Zaporozhstal Iron and Steel Mills in the Ukraine.

# The Soviet Iron and Steel Industry

By O. Mikhailov  
*Master of Technical Sciences*

**T**HE postwar years have been marked by further achievements in the iron and steel industry of the USSR. In 1950, the last year of the Five-Year Plan, the production of pig iron was 29 per cent above the prewar level; steel, 49 per cent; and the production of rolled metal, more than 50 per cent. The output of ferrous metals as a whole was 45 per cent above the prewar level, while the Five-Year Plan goal called for only a 35 per cent increase.

The overfulfillment of the Five-Year Plan targets by the workers of the iron and steel industry came as a result of the restoration of the southern mills on a new technical basis and as a result of the sharp improvement in the work of

all of the industry's operating units.

Iron and steel workers attained new successes in the past year. The fulfillment of the production program for pig iron and steel was achieved by the further improvement in the utilization of blast and open-hearth furnace capacities, perfection of the technology of production, introduction of advanced labor methods and the commissioning of new blast and open-hearth furnaces.

There is a steady improvement in the main indexes showing the utilization of blast and open-hearth furnaces — the coefficient of utilization of the useful volume of blast furnaces and the daily output of steel per square meter of open-hearth furnace bottom.

The coefficients for the utilization of equipment registered by Soviet industry are the best in the world.

The technical level of the Soviet iron and steel industry has risen considerably. At many reconstructed mills, especially in new shops, metal is being produced in huge furnaces. Such furnaces put out 200 to 300 tons and more in one heat. Prerevolutionary Russia had only two 100-ton open-hearth furnaces, while at present more than half of all open-hearth steel is melted in furnaces with a capacity considerably above 100 tons. The USSR holds first place in the world for the number of super-powerful open-hearth furnaces with a capacity of more than 300 tons.



The need for the swift pouring and further handling of such large quantities of liquid metal determines the broad scale and high degree of mechanization of blast and open-hearth furnace departments.

The increase in the capacity of units and the sharp improvement in their utilization have contributed greatly to the increased output of metal.

The introduction of perfected metallurgical units and auxiliary equipment of modern design and the application of the latest technological processes have been proceeding on a large scale at the iron and steel mills during the postwar years. The further mechanization of labor-consuming and arduous jobs and the automatization of production processes have been effected widely.

As a result of extensive work effected in recent years the level of mechanization at metallurgical mills has risen sharply, and in the shops of a number of mills (Kuznetsk, Makeyevka and others) has reached 90 per cent. In other words, these mills are close to completing the comprehensive mechanization of all processes. Comprehensive mechanization, embracing all stages of production, beginning with the unloading of materials arriving at the mill and ending with the transporting of the output, is a major factor in the technical advancement of the metallurgical industry. Mechanization has accelerated production processes, raised labor productivity, and also



**ROLLING MILL.** Improved technology has resulted in a better quality of rolled metal and increased productivity of the plants.

considerably lightened the labor of the personnel.

Considerable gains have been achieved in the automatization of production processes in blast furnace and steel shops. At present almost all blast furnaces are outfitted with installations for the automatic regulation of the temperature of the blast. A substantial portion of the air-heaters are outfitted with devices for the automatic regulation of the burners. This contributes to the even work of the blast furnaces and reduces the use of coke.

Automatization of control and regulation of the heating regime in open-hearth furnaces was begun on a large scale only during the war, but by the end of 1951 automatized open-hearth furnaces were already contributing 86.5 per cent of all the open-hearth steel produced at the mills of the Ministry of the Iron and Steel Industry.

The technology of melting new types of steel has been mastered at Soviet mills. Alloy wastes are used on a large scale in open-hearth and electric furnaces. This required the elaboration of new methods of production, radically differing from the usual technology of steel melting.

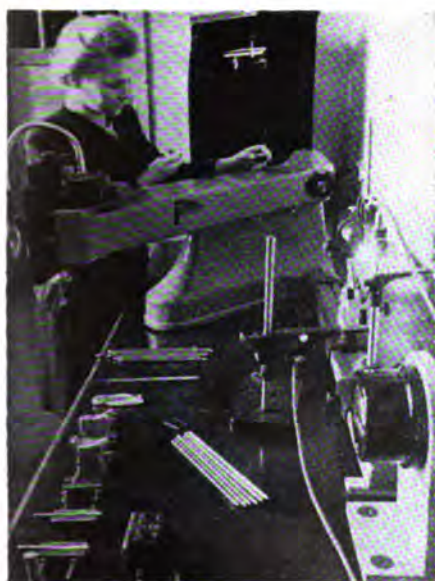
The use of oxygen in open-hearth and electric furnaces to step up the production process is a great achievement in the perfection of the technology of steel production.

At the same time Soviet metallurgists have perfected the technology of rolling, as a result of which the internal structure of the metal has been improved, the

use of steel per ton of rolled metal has been cut and the productivity of rolling mills raised.

More and more high-quality metal is needed to ensure the needs of a constantly developing industry and the entire national economy and to carry out the great construction projects of communism. From year to year the demand with regard to assortment and quality of steel is increasing. Soviet metallurgists have mastered the production of a great many diverse high-quality steels — steel for high-speed cutting tools; rustless, heat-resisting, acid-resisting steels; and many other kinds. They have also produced hundreds of new shapes of rolled metal. During the postwar Five-Year Plan alone the production of more than 150 new shapes of rolled metal has been organized, including many intricate shapes for the automobile, building, coal, oil, chemical and agricultural machinery industries, the railways, and other enterprises. A number of the new shapes are designed for the great construction projects of communism and for Moscow's tall buildings. The use of new shapes of rolled metal makes for big savings in metal and labor and also raises the quality. A great saving of metal is also effected by the output of rolled metal with reduced tolerances.

The achievements of the Soviet iron and steel industry have been attained to a great extent through the widespread development of the Stakhanovite movement and the movement for socialist emulation, the splendid movements of trail blazers in production. In 1951



**TESTING ALLOYS.** The spectral method gives a complete analysis in 50 minutes.



alone, 114 iron and steel workers were awarded Stalin Prizes for their achievements in developing the Soviet metallurgical industry.

Hundreds and thousands of the foremost workers and trail blazers of industry, who devise new methods for improving metallurgical processes and set new production records, have come to the fore at iron and steel mills in the postwar years. Among those in first place are steelworkers who turn out fast heats. Their names are well known throughout the country. Stalin Prizes have been awarded to many of them — P. G. Boltov, E. P. Kalashnikov, F. A. Zhironkin (Novo-Tagil mills), V. A. Zakharov, M. Zinurov, I. I. Semenov (Magnitogorsk mills), S. S. Baiev, N. I. Lutoy (Kuznetsk mills), and P. S. Kochetkov (Dzerzhinsky mills).

The broad scale of the movement of trail blazers in production, closely associated with the introduction of new technique and advanced labor organization, has resulted in a sharp improvement in the work of metallurgical units.

The past year was marked by a further advance in the Soviet iron and steel industry. The production of ferrous metals in 1951 was considerably above the preceding year: the increase in pig iron alone amounted to 2,700,000 tons, steel about 4,000,000 tons and rolled metal about 3,000,000 tons.

One example will suffice to give an idea of what this increase represents. The growth in the production of steel in the USSR in 1951 alone is almost equal to the entire output of steel in Russia before the First World War and it comprises about half of the entire steel production of France in 1950. The Soviet Union now produces approximately as much steel as Great Britain, France, Belgium and Sweden combined.

This increase in output was attained primarily by the further improvement in the utilization of metallurgical units. Soviet workers now utilize blast and open-hearth furnaces much more efficiently. In 1951 this alone yielded about 1,300,000 more tons of pig iron and 1,350,000 more tons of steel.

Soviet metallurgical workers are concentrating their efforts on realizing in the shortest possible time the program outlined by J. V. Stalin for producing 50,000,000 tons of pig iron and 60,000,000 tons of steel annually.

# Achievements of the Soviet Coal Industry

By A. Kuzmich

*Deputy Minister of the Coal Industry of the USSR*

**I**t was with a feeling of greatest satisfaction and legitimate pride in their socialist homeland that the Soviet people summarized the results of the fulfillment of the 1951 plan. Like all other branches of the national economy, the coal industry attained outstanding successes.

Because of the tireless solicitude of the Communist Party, the Soviet Government and J. V. Stalin personally, the coal industry is increasing the pace of production steadily each year. The annual increase in coal production in the USSR has amounted to an average of 24,000,000 tons in the past several years. The annual coal output program was

fulfilled ahead of schedule in 1951. Several million tons of coal over and above plan were extracted, and labor productivity increased 7.6 per cent above the 1950 level.

In 1951, coal production in the USSR reached a record level.

The technical reconstruction effected in recent years is of greatest importance for the Soviet coal industry. In 1951 the extensive use of modern machinery and equipment in the coal industry rose considerably. Compared with 1940 the number of coal-cutting machines increased 20 per cent; pneumatic picks and hammer drills, 80 per cent; conveyor belts, 140 per cent; electric locomotives, al-



**COAL MINE.** Pithead of the Stalin Coal Mine in the Kuznetsk Coal Basin. Coal production in the USSR has increased 24,000,000 tons annually in recent years.





**MINING COMBINE.** S. Makarov (right), chief designer, and miner A. Medeh beside a combine at the coal face.

most four times; and loading machines for tunneling work, 70 times.

In recent years almost the entire range of mining machinery has been improved. No machinery or equipment of prewar design is now put out by engineering plants supplying the coal industry. Consequently, it is not only a matter of substantial increase in the quantity of machinery, but also of profound changes in the technique of coal mining.

The introduction of coal combines has made it possible to increase the volume of mechanized loading of coal by one and a half times over last year. The productivity of combines rose more than 15 per cent. Mechanization of the loading of coal and rock during preparation of entries has been extensively developed. Scraper conveyors of various types are extensively employed now instead of the low-productivity conveyors used formerly. By the end of 1951 scraper conveyors comprised 90 per cent of the total conveyors on the faces. Powerful electric locomotives are being widely introduced, and they now comprise about one-quarter of all such engines used in the coal industry.

Machine-building plants of the Ministry of the Coal Industry have manufactured more than 100 experimental models and experimental sets of new machinery, equipment and instruments.



**ELECTRIC ENGINE.** They are used four times as widely now as in 1940.

The widespread introduction of new machinery has demanded a radical change in the organization of labor and production in the mines. Work in mines and on faces according to a schedule that provides for one cycle daily represents the new, progressive organization of production corresponding to the high level of coal output.

By the end of 1951 about 35 per cent of all operating faces were transferred to work on a cycle schedule. This produced good results. On all faces of the Donets area where the new organization of work has been introduced, for example, average daily output has increased 43 per cent, and on faces which meet the standards of the cycle schedule, 57 per cent.

Substantial achievements have been registered in capital construction. Many powerful mines, concentration factories, power stations and hundreds of miles of highways and railway lines have been built and put into operation. More than 400 cultural and service institutions and well-built homes with a total floor space of close to 15,000,000 square feet have been built.

**T**HE new year will be marked primarily by the further mechanization of labor-consuming processes. The extensive use of machinery and equipment in



**KARAGANDA EXECUTIVE.** V. Shibayev (left), director, keeps in constant touch with all pits by radio and telephone.



the mines makes it possible to start the successful transition to the mechanization of the entire technological process of coal mining.

In 1952 the coal industry will begin the radical improvement of mining operations in the collieries, a change-over to more efficient systems of mining, adapted to the geological conditions of each basin.

As in previous years, large funds are being allocated for labor protection. Further improvement of working conditions in the mines will be the main demand presented to all executive, engineering and technical personnel in the coal industry.

Construction of mines, concentration factories, cultural and service institutions and homes will increase in scope.

The Communist Party and the Soviet Government display great concern for improving the living and working conditions of the miners. A substantial increase in coal production will be accompanied by a further improvement in the housing and living conditions of the miners.

There is no doubt that in 1952 the workers of the coal industry will take another step toward solving the task set by J. V. Stalin — to bring coal production up to 500,000,000 tons annually — and will thereby make a substantial contribution to the great cause of building communism in our country.



**NEW MACHINE.** Workers prepare a combine for lowering into the mine.



**TE-2 DIESEL LOCOMOTIVE.** Diesel engines are becoming widespread in the USSR.

## Labor Victories Of Soviet Railwaymen

By K. Tikhonov

*Director Colonel of Traffic*

**T**HE year 1951 was one of new achievements for Soviet railwaymen. In the report to J. V. Stalin, the Minister of the Railways wrote: "We report to you, dear Joseph Vissarionovich, that the railwaymen of the Soviet Union completed ahead of time the State Plan for freight-loading set for the Ministry of Railways for 1951."

"The railways have surpassed the planned provisions for the acceleration of freight car turn-around, increasing labor productivity, and reducing the fuel consumption of the locomotives and transportation costs."

The freight carriage on Soviet railways has grown considerably.

All these great achievements have been attained by Soviet railwaymen thanks to the day-to-day solicitude and aid of the Communist Party and the Soviet Government.

The steady growth of production and the increase in output is a distinctive

feature — the main law, in fact — of the development of socialist economy. Herein are manifested the advantages of the socialist system of economy.

Hand in hand with a growth in the output of the national economy goes an increase in railway freight carriage. While production on an extending scale is the most important economic law of socialist society, the steady increase in loading and shipments is the expression of this law in the socialist transport system. The role of the railways in the economic life of the country is especially great in the USSR, which occupies a territory of more than 8,500,000 square miles and extends over one-sixth of the earth's surface. "The USSR as a state," J. V. Stalin teaches, "would be inconceivable without a first-class railway system linking its numerous regions and districts into a single whole. Herein lies the great state significance of the railway system in the USSR."



By the end of the First Five-Year Plan the railways of the USSR carried 2.6 times as much freight as in 1913. In the course of the Second Five-Year Plan freight carriage again more than doubled, and in 1940 it was 6.3 times above 1913. Railway carriage rose sharply during the Stalin postwar Five-Year Plan period, comprising 121 per cent of the 1940 level and being 3 per cent above the Five-Year Plan target. Such a rate of increase in freight carriage has not been known by any capitalist state, even at the peak of its development.

The state loading plan is the foundation of the work of Soviet railways. This plan follows directly and immediately from the general national economic plan for the development of socialist economy and includes, along with measures for the advancement of production, measures for stepping up freight carriage. If the national economic plan, for example, provides for the production of a certain quantity of metal, the respective sections of this plan envisage also the mining of the necessary ores, fluxes, fireproof materials and coal, and their delivery to metallurgical plants. Other sections of the plan provide for the distribution of the produced metal either as semi-manufactures or as ready articles among the machine-building plants, construction sites and other enterprises in need of metal. This means that the corresponding sections of the national economic plan also provide for the transportation of this metal. Thus, the state freight carriage plan is an integral part of the general economic plan of production and consumption in the country, reflecting the level of production. The exact carrying out of the carriage program for all freights, without exception, is an indispensable condition for the precise work of all branches of socialist economy.

The structure and volume of freight carriage by the Soviet railways reflect the fundamental changes which have occurred in the country's economy during the Stalin Five-Year Plans and, first and foremost, the tremendous achievements in the industrialization of the country and the collectivization of agriculture. The basis of freight carriage of Soviet railways consists of freights for industry — coal, oil, ores, machinery and metal wares, and building materials (including

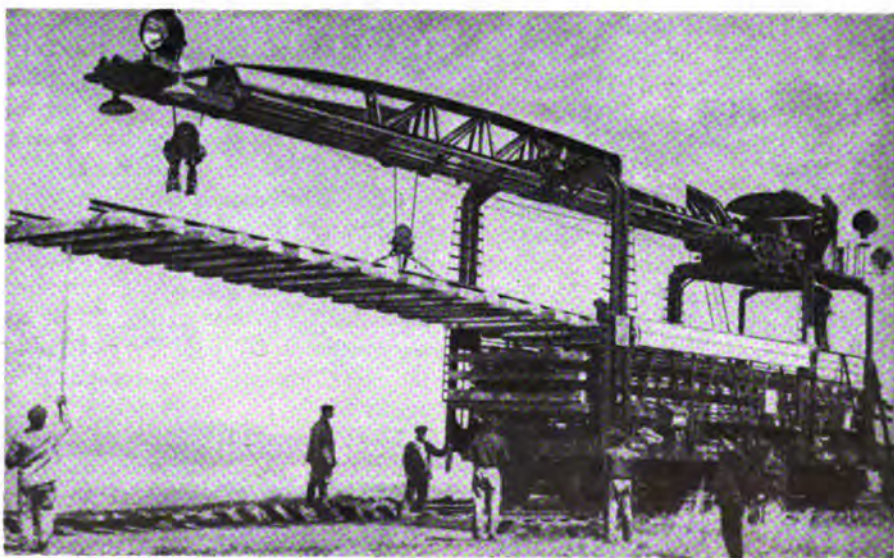
timber). They make up more than 60 per cent of all railway loadings. It is characteristic that not only in size but also in their relative proportion these freights increase in total shipments from year to year. The industrial nature of the freight is also reflected in the stability and uniformity of carriage. It is a long time since Soviet railways suffered sharp seasonal fluctuations in loadings, which were the rule in prerevolutionary Russia when agricultural freight accounted for a much bigger share in total shipments. Today, loadings in winter months are usually higher than in the summer months. Incidentally, this distinctive feature of growth in shipments is characteristic of railways only in the USSR. Soviet railwaymen have accumulated much experience in ensuring stable work on transport in any weather, under the most difficult climatic conditions. Soviet scientists and engineers hold priority in developing a special branch of science concerning the exploitation of railways in winter, organizing train traffic and terminal work under winter conditions. Thorough theoretical elaboration of these questions and the extensive practical experience of Soviet railwaymen, reinforced by powerful equipment for combating snows, ensure the precise functioning of railways despite cold and snowfall.

The steady increase in carriage is ensured in the USSR first of all by the state's constantly providing the railways with the most up-to-date machinery and equipment. The carrying capacity of the

railways has long since exceeded the prewar level. During the Stalin postwar Five-Year Plan the transport system received a large number of powerful new locomotives and freight cars of great capacity. Thousands of miles of new railway lines have been laid; a number of the more heavily traveled lines were electrified; Diesel locomotives have become widespread. Sturdy rails, crushed-stone ballast, and the reinforcement of bridges and other installations make it possible to increase the weight of freight trains and the speed of traffic. New types of Soviet-made automatic blocking devices, dispatcher and terminal centralization, automatic train stops, locomotive signalization and radio communication during shunting and with moving trains ensure faster delivery of freights and safety of traffic.

The substantial increase in shipments on Soviet railways reflects the achievements of all branches of Soviet socialist economy. Every day, thousands of cars with the most diverse cargoes are delivered to the magnificent construction projects of the Stalin epoch — gigantic hydroelectric stations, canals and irrigation systems. The great construction projects of communism are being built by the entire country, and freight for them comes from all parts of the USSR.

The railways, which met the increased requirements of the country in shipments during the postwar Five-Year Plan, are now continuing to help in the further development of the productive forces of Soviet society.



TRACKLAYING MACHINE. It moves ahead on the track it has just laid.





LOADING TANK CARS. A depot in the Ural-Volga district, "the second Baku."

## Rising Production Of the USSR's Oil Industry

By N. Baibakov

*Minister of the Oil Industry of the USSR*

**W**ITH the constant assistance of the Party and the Government, Soviet oil workers completed the postwar Five-Year Plan ahead of schedule and, in 1951, attained a further advance in all branches of the oil industry. By December 28 they had completed the 1951 state production program for the extraction of oil and the production of light oil products and lubricating oils ahead of schedule. The personnel of the oil industry contributed hundreds of thousands of tons of oil and oil products above plan.

The successful fulfillment of the state program ensured a sizable increase in the extraction of oil in 1951, compared with the preceding year, and a further rise in the share of the eastern areas in the total output of the industry.

An improvement in the technical facilities and technology of production facilitated the increase in oil output. The secondary tapping of old oil fields is conducted on a large scale.

Rich oil deposits in new districts were discovered in 1951 as a result of extensive exploratory drilling, and the pros-

pected industrial reserves of oil grew substantially. The outfitting of geological prospectors with the latest perfected equipment and instruments made it possible to find new oil deposits in a short time and with a minimum outlay of labor. The accelerated drilling of oil wells has been further developed, and the importance of the progressive turbine method of drilling has risen sharply. The application of this method greatly increased the speed of sinking oil wells, especially in eastern districts where hard strata are encountered.

Great achievements have been registered by the workers of the oil refining industry. The application of new technological processes and technical improvements helped to raise quality, extend the assortment of oil products and reduce the expenditure of fuel and chemical reagents.

New, perfected equipment for all branches of the oil industry has been provided by the creative and persistent efforts of designers and machine builders of the ministries of the oil industry, heavy machinery, machinery and instru-

ment-making, transport machinery and other industries. In 1951 the total output of the machine-building plants of the Ministry of the Oil Industry increased 22 per cent as compared with 1950.

The builders have made a valuable contribution to the further advance of the oil industry in 1951. The volume of construction and assembly work accomplished by the building organizations of the ministry increased 30 per cent as compared with 1950. New oil refineries and units and oil and gas trunk pipelines were built and commissioned, the capacities of machine-building plants were extended and new pipe supply bases, roads, machine shops and other installations were built at oil fields and prospecting sites. The volume of construction of houses and cultural and service institutions increased.

Greater activity by industrial trail blazers has facilitated the development of the oil industry. On the initiative of the innovator Kafarov, a Stalin Prize winner, many oil fields reorganized oil extraction teams into comprehensive teams operating on a self-paying basis. Doroshenko, a driller of the Grozny oil fields, has started an emulation movement among drilling teams for the best annual results in well sinking.

New technological maps which make possible a considerable increase in the speed of drilling have been drawn up by a group of engineers and technicians of the First Drilling Office of the Tiumaza Oil Drilling Trust. This group, headed by engineers Ilyin and Yevstigneyev, summarized the experience of the best workers.

The increase in the number of inventors and rationalizers of production strikingly attests to the creative efforts of the Soviet oil workers. During the postwar years alone they have submitted more than 150,000 rationalization proposals and inventions. Over 200 oil workers have been awarded Stalin Prizes for outstanding inventions and radical improvements in labor methods.

The Party, the Government and J. V. Stalin personally show constant concern for the further improvement of cultural and other services for the oil workers. Many thousand oil workers have been awarded orders or medals for long years of irreproachable work. In 1951 oil workers received hundreds of millions of rubles in service bonuses.



# The Chemical Industry In Soviet Economy

By S. Tikhomirov

*Minister of the Chemical Industry of the USSR*

Large funds and material resources are spent annually for the building of homes and cultural service facilities in all branches of the oil industry. More than 21,000,000 square feet of living space and a number of hospitals, schools, kindergartens and other cultural and service institutions have been built for oil industry workers in recent years.

In the new year Soviet oil workers will work still more persistently on the large-scale application of the most up-to-date equipment and technology and the spreading of the experience of trail blazers in production.

Together with the entire Soviet people, oil workers will continue the great constructive endeavors of building communism in the USSR in 1952, and they will exert all their efforts to complete ahead of schedule the task set by J. V. Stalin — to bring oil production up to 60,000,000 tons annually.



DRILL. New fields are being tapped.

**T**HANKS to the efforts of the Communist Party and the Soviet Government, a powerful chemical industry has been developed in the USSR, and it plays a highly important part in the development of Soviet economy.

The postwar Five-Year Plan provided that in 1950, the last year of the plan, the output of the chemical industry was to exceed the prewar level 1.5 times. This goal was exceeded, and the output of the chemical industry actually increased 1.8 times over the prewar level.

The chemical industry registered new progress in 1951. By December 30 the factories of the Ministry of the Chemical Industry had fully completed the annual state program for the production of mineral fertilizers, sulphuric acid, calcium carbide, aniline dyes, phenol, acetone, nitro-lacquers and solvents, synthetic rubber, automobile tires and rubber footwear. The plan for gross output was exceeded.

The production of all major chemical products was substantially above the 1950 level.

Of great importance for the national economy is the development of the production of mineral fertilizers. By 1950 agriculture had already received almost twice as many phosphate, potash and nitrate fertilizers as in the prewar year 1940.

The raw material resources of a phosphate fertilizer industry have been developed in Central Asia in postwar years, and on the basis of this source new superphosphate factories have been built and put into operation. This marked the beginning of the development of the production of phosphate fertilizers in Central Asia and a reduction in long-distance shipments of these fertilizers.

To meet the demands of the collective and state farms, chemical fertilizer factories continue to re-equip the plants for the production of granu-

lated fertilizers. New factories are to turn out only such fertilizers. These measures made for a sharp increase in the output of granulated superphosphate and nitrate fertilizers.

Scientific research institutes and chemical factories, in cooperation with agriculturists, have worked out and tested new, effective chemical preparations for combating agricultural pests. Last year a number of new shops for manufacturing these preparations were put into operation, and output almost doubled as compared with 1950.

The chemical industry gained greater importance as a supplier of chemical materials and machine parts made of plastics and rubber to the machine-building industry. The mass production of new types of plastics has been organized; these save non-ferrous metals and provide the machine-building and other industries with high-quality parts for technical use.

The manufacture of new chemical products needed for the further development of the national economy has been organized in postwar years on the basis of advanced technique.

The production of synthetic rubber increased 20 per cent last year as compared with 1950.

Certain achievements were also registered in the production of synthetic dyes. Seeking to meet the highest requirements of the textile, leather, fur, printing and other industries, aniline dye factories are systematically extending their assortment and increasing the output of high-quality dyes.

Chemical factories likewise steadily increase the production of consumer goods — articles made of plastics and rubber, and chemical products for general consumption. The output of consumer goods increased as follows compared with the prewar level: rubber footwear, 1.5 times; bicycle tires, 5 times; plastic materials, 8 times; and other chemical goods, 1.5 times.

Groups of skilled, experienced workers — engineers, technicians and scientists — are developing in our industry. The progress of the chemical industry is founded on the introduction and mastery of new equipment, advanced methods of work, and perfection of the technology of production.

Mechanization is being effected in labor-consuming processes in chemical mining enterprises, as well as in loading and unloading operations at soda, superphosphate, and other factories. Certain technological processes in the production of calcined soda, synthetic rubber and automobile tires have been made automatic.

Widespread socialist emulation for the fulfillment of the production program and improvement of the technical and economic indexes of operation have ensured a steady growth in output and a rise in labor productivity. Last year labor productivity increased 9.1 per cent above 1950 and exceeded the planned goal. The plan for the reduction of production costs was likewise overfulfilled.

The development of the chemical industry is greatly promoted by the achievements of Soviet chemical science and the creative fellowship of scientists and workers in industry. Many scientists, engineers, technicians and Stakhanovites have won Stalin Prizes for valuable scientific discoveries and improvements in production.

The Communist Party and the Soviet Government display tireless solicitude for improving the material conditions and cultural services for workers in the chemical industry. Last year alone, more than 2,000,000 square feet of living space and many new schools, nurseries, kindergartens, clubs, hospitals, and other cultural and service institutions were made available.

In his report on the results of the First Five-Year Plan (1933) J. V. Stalin said: "We did not have a big and up-to-date chemical industry. Now we have one."

Since these words were uttered by the leader of the Soviet people, the chemical industry of the Soviet Union has grown into an even more powerful branch of socialist economy, equipped with the latest technical facilities.

# New Machinery For Soviet Agriculture

By A. S. Mayat

*Director of the All-Union Scientific Research Institute of the  
Agricultural Machinery Industry; Stalin Prize Winner*

**S**TATE machine and tractor stations in the USSR do more than two-thirds of all the field work on the collective farms. In 1951 almost all of the plowing was mechanized on the collective farms, 75 per cent of the sowing was done with tractor-drawn planters and seed drills, and over 60 per cent of the entire acreage under grain crops was harvested with combines. Nearly all of the main agricultural work on state farms was mechanized.

Extensive work aimed at the integrated mechanization of all agricultural processes in raising all crops is being conducted in scientific institutes, laboratories and experimental stations. Many new machines designed by Soviet scientists and technicians during the past few years have helped to fill in the gaps in the complete mechanization of the cultivation of such crops as cotton, sugar beet, corn, flax, hemp, grapes, kok-sagyz and others.

The task of mechanizing the very difficult and labor-consuming work of cotton picking has been successfully solved in the USSR. Thousands of picking machines are now employed on the country's cotton fields. In 1950, Soviet industry launched the manufacture of beet harvesting combines, which dig up the tubers, pull them out of the ground by the tops, chop off the leaves, gather the beets in the bunker and then place them in piles on the field.

The USSR holds first place in world flax fiber production. The area planted with flax in the USSR, from which the most durable cloths are made, is greater than the area under this crop in the European countries and the United States put together. Soviet designers were the first in the world to develop a flax harvesting combine. This machine helps to mechanize the difficult work of harvesting the crop on the extensive flax croplands. The flax combine pulls



**NEW TRACTORS.** Hundreds of new machines in a Kharkov tractor park await shipment to machine and tractor stations and construction sites.



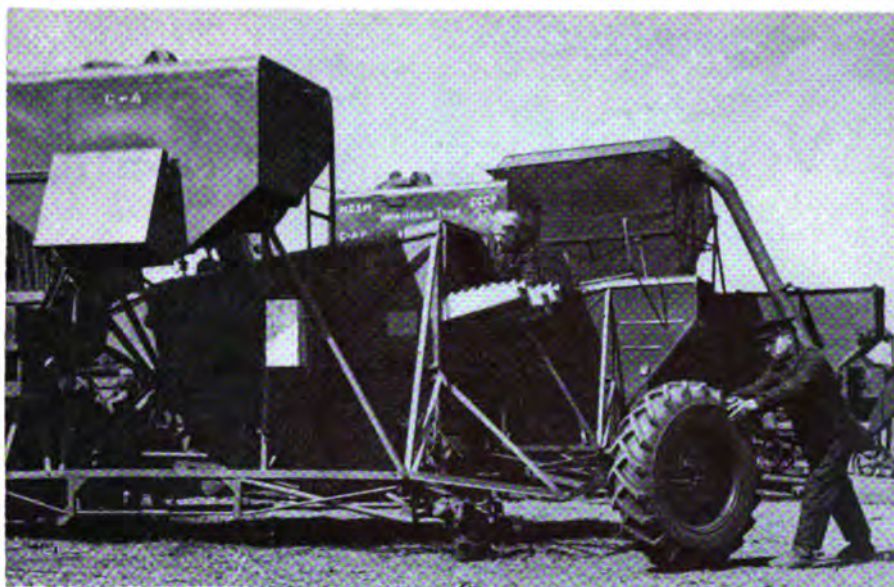
the stems out of the ground, combs off the tops and the seeds, and then binds the stems into sheaves.

A potato digging combine is now manufactured in the Soviet Union for use on light soils. Another is being designed for use on soils with high moisture content. Mass production of corn harvesting combines was launched in 1951. A complex of hydraulically-controlled machines and implements has been worked out for cultivating and sowing. These machines and implements—plows, cultivators, planters—weigh less, are easier and more convenient to operate and excel tractor-drawn implements in maneuverability. The employment of such machines for tractors, equipped with a hydraulic system of operation, yields the national economy big savings in metal and fuel and eliminates the need for the extra workers ordinarily required to operate trailing machines and implements.

Soviet designers have achieved a great deal in the mechanization of the harvesting and stocking of fodder crops. State machine and tractor stations, as well as machine stations serving livestock farms, are being supplied by agricultural machinery plants with ever greater numbers of wide-swath hay mowers, rakes, tractors, hay buck-and-stack mowers, crane hay stackers, hay presses, and so on. A recently designed well-digging machine plays an important role in districts suffering from drought where cattle grazing is conducted on extensive lines. This machine can dig a well 100 feet deep in 30 hours.

Many new machines have been and are being created in the USSR to meet the requirements of the tremendous afforestation program that is being realized in accordance with the Stalin plan for remaking nature, and the development of irrigation—implements for deep plowing of forest-belt areas, tree-planting machines, cultivators for tilling the soil between rows of saplings, and machinery and implements for digging temporary ditches and watering furrows.

Soviet engineers are giving considerable attention to the development of artificial sprinkling of crops. A number of these installations, equipped for sprinkling both large and small plots, are used for watering orchards, veg-



**HARVESTER COMBINE.** The machine and tractor stations prepare well in advance for the needs of the harvest. Above: A machine is reassembled after repairs.

etable gardens and cotton plantations. Soviet designers are working on machines for harvesting tobacco, essential oil crops, hops, castor-oil plant and cabbage; checkrow-hill planters which simultaneously apply granulated fertilizer; combined cultivators and sub-feeding machines; combines for isolating the fiber from freshly-cut stems of jute, hemp, and flax; etc.

The successful solution of these tasks

is guaranteed in the USSR. The Soviet State has created for this purpose a ramified chain of scientific research institutions and special designing offices. Scientific research workers, designers and mechanizers of machine and tractor stations and collective farms are working in close cooperation on the peaceful pursuit of striving for bumper harvests, for the building of communism, and for peace throughout the world.



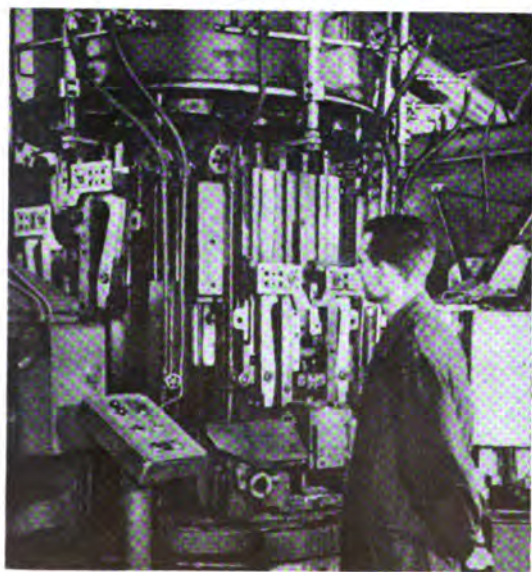
**SELF-PROPELLED HAY MOWERS.** These models are among the great variety of modern farm equipment produced at the Rostov Agricultural Machinery Works.



# World's First Automatic Piston Factory



**ALUMINUM INGOTS.** The metal is conveyed automatically to the furnace.

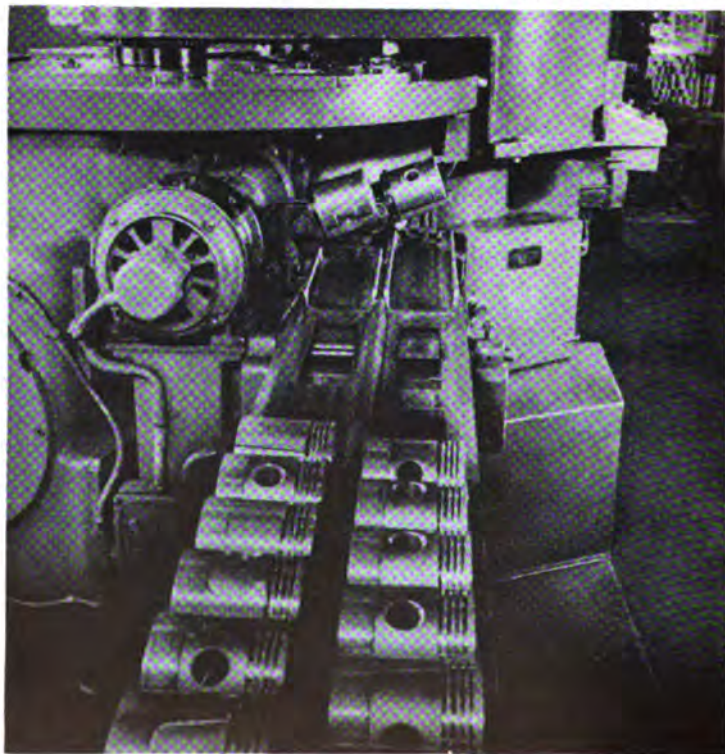


**CASTING MACHINE.** One of the plant's staff watches the operation of the machine.

**O**N the outskirts of Moscow are the shops of the Stankokonstruksia Plant, the world's first fully automatic plant for the manufacture of automobile pistons. This is a factory where ideas and projects verging on the fantastic are put into practice—the prototype of industrial establishments of the future. It is concrete evidence of the trend that is natural under socialism, the obliteration of the distinction between manual and mental labor. The worker in this unique plant is almost on a par with the industrial engineer.

This factory not only eliminates the arduous labor heretofore associated with the casting and machining of pistons, but it effects a tremendous saving in labor, space, and cost. The basic staff consists of four operators, and there are a few skilled machine setters who intervene in case of stoppages. Its output is as great as that of a well-organized mass-production plant, but it is no larger than a medium-sized shop.

**WEIGHT TESTING.** The pistons are automatically calibrated here.



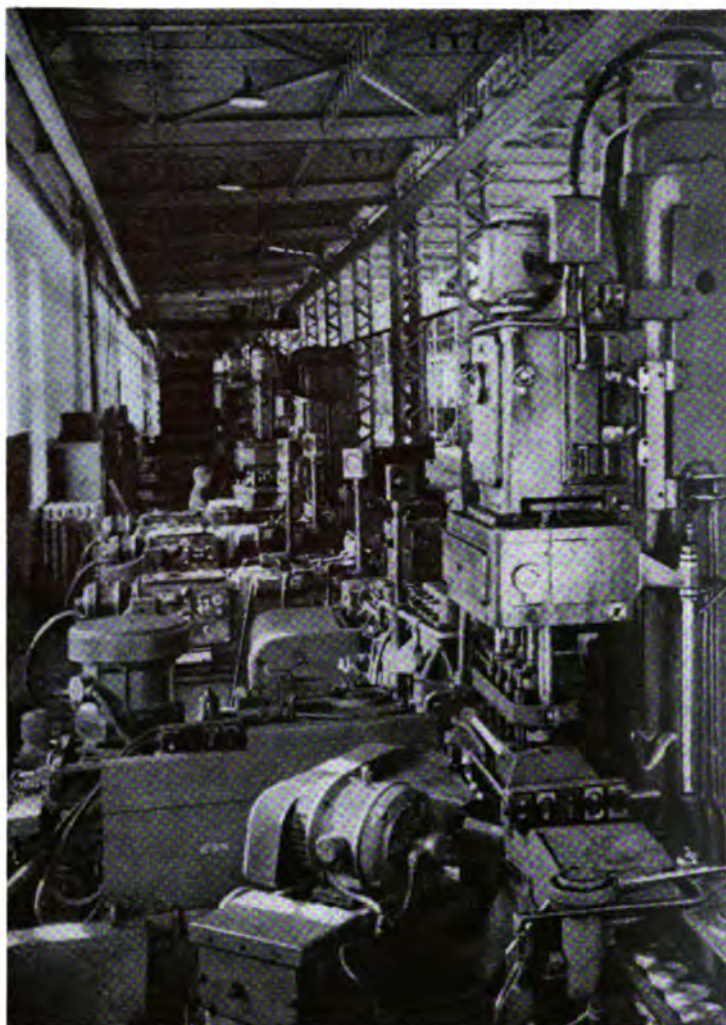


Aluminum ingots are carried by a conveyor belt to the electric furnace to be melted. Cleaned of oxides, the molten metal passes to an automatic weighing device and from there into the molds of the casting machine, and then, in the shape of a piston, to the trimming machine. It is then delivered to the annealing furnace and from there to an automatic press for strength testing.

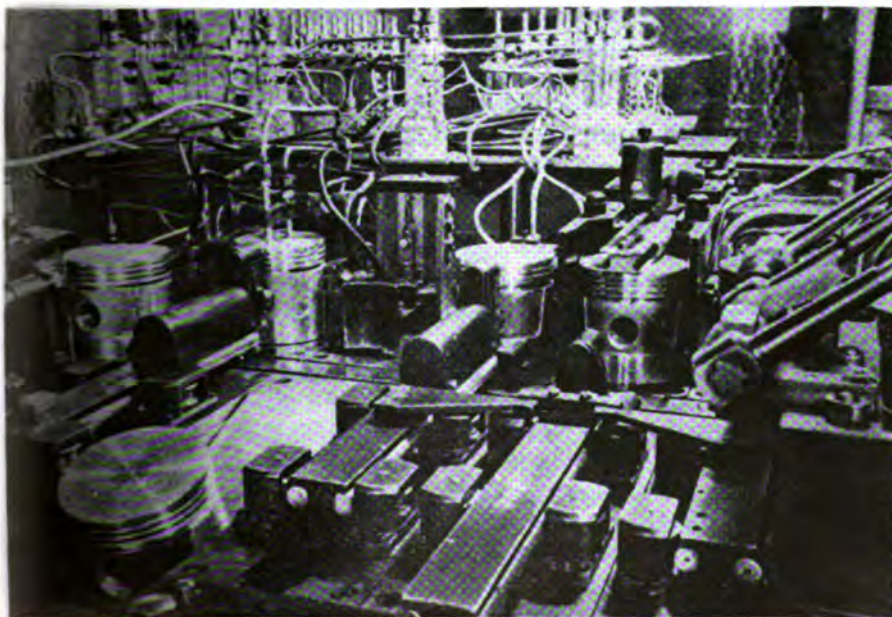
The tested pistons are directed to a storeroom capable of holding several thousands of them. From here they go to the machine shop for another series of processes: boring the basic holes, rough tooling, grinding, finishing, and so on. After washing, tinning and other operations, the finished pistons are automatically tested (to a tolerance of .0001 inch), sorted and stamped. Then they arrive at the last stage, the packing machine, where they are covered with protective grease, wrapped in paper, and packed.

All operations are automatic, and are checked from a central control point. The factory is quiet and clean; even the characteristic smell of overheated machine oil is absent. The shop looks more like the laboratory of a research institute than a factory.

The designers of this remarkable plant, headed by Vladimir Dikushin, have been awarded a Stalin Prize for their achievement. Soviet scientists, engineers and designers are working on the organization of new automatic plants, new methods of production embodying the features of communism. They are producing new improved tools and highly efficient machines that perform the work of thousands of people. In this way, industrial establishments typical of communism, where man is the master and not an adjunct of the machine, are becoming an integral part of Soviet life. Mankind's cherished dream, communism, is becoming a reality.



ABOVE: A general view of the production line. The automatic factory, a prototype of the industrial plant of the future, eliminates arduous labor and elevates all workers to the level of engineers, thus erasing the distinction between mental and manual labor.



LEFT: The sorting and testing machine instantly rejects any imperfect part.



# International Stalin Peace Prize Winners for 1951

## Ikuo Oyama

By A. Kozhin  
(Abridged)

**I**KUO Oyama, professor and head of the department of economic and political sciences of Waseda University in Tokyo, one of the outstanding fighters for peace awarded an International Stalin Peace Prize for 1951, belongs to the glorious legion of devoted sons of the Japanese people who follow the road of peace, despite the vicious forces of reaction.

He was born in September 1880 in the village of Wakasano, the son of a physician, an educated man, who fostered in his son a love for truth, labor and knowledge. Oyama graduated from Waseda University in 1905 and continued his education at Chicago and Munich.

He began his career during the First World War as a journalist, contributing to the newspaper *Asahi*. The rampant militarism of those days found no sympathy among progressive intellectuals, of whom Ikuo Oyama was one. Several years later, when trainloads of soldiers were passing through Tokyo to occupy the Soviet Far East, Oyama wrote a scathing article against militarism and war. The authorities at once caused him to be dismissed from the newspaper, and he became an instructor at Waseda University. He immediately began to take an active part in the progressive students' movement. The activities of the young scholar and his friends did not fail to attract the attention of the reactionary authorities, and wholesale arrests and murders began. With his life in danger, Oyama left Japan.

He returned home after the defeat of Japanese militarism in the Soviet Far East and devoted himself with fresh energy to the cause of the people. He founded the Worker-Peasant Party, which, together with the Communist Party, became an active defender of the people's interests. The government dissolved the party, and Oyama was again forced into exile, this time for many years.



Ikuo Oyama

At the end of the Second World War in 1945, Oyama again returned to Japan, full of hope for the regeneration of a democratic, peace-loving Japan. His hopes were at once dashed, however, by what he beheld in his native land. He watched with grief how violators of the infamous "Order No. 325," directed against those who raise their voices in defense of peace and a democratic Japan, were led in chains for interrogation to the central police headquarters. Oyama himself did not escape this fate. This eminent scholar and member of Parliament was seized by Yoshida's agents and thrown into prison. Only after realizing that this time they had gone too far did the police release him.

For many years, Professor Oyama's voice has resounded on the university rostrum, on city squares, at rural meetings and in workers' districts, urging Japanese patriots to fight for peace and international friendship. Thousands of people have heard and applauded him.

Discussion of the separate peace treaty with Japan in the Japanese Parliament last year found Oyama bedridden in a hospital. Despite grave illness, he went before the Parliament and delivered a fiery, angry speech against the treacherous treaty.

He is a member of the Japanese Peace

Committee. This committee is poor in funds, but immeasurably rich in moral strength and solid ties with the people. Six million Japanese citizens have signed the World Peace Council's Appeal for a five-power Pact of Peace.

On the day Ikuo Oyama's great honor was announced, we went to his home. The small, modest house was full of light and an unusual hubbub for the quiet neighborhood where it is located. The telephone was ringing almost constantly, and messenger boys brought dozens of telegrams. Many members of trade union, student and cultural organizations, friends and strangers had hastened to congratulate Professor Oyama and to share his joy. There were a number of present and former students of Waseda University, in high spirits and dressed in holiday garb.

Professor Oyama received us in his modest, unheated study, lined on three of its walls by bookshelves from floor to ceiling. Before us, shivering slightly from the cold, sat a thin, gray-haired man, but youthfully lithe and with a pleasant, intelligent face full of life, energy and happiness. We congratulated him and wished him many more years of fruitful activity in the cause of peace.

Professor Oyama smiled, and, speaking fervently and with eager haste, said:

"I was never so happy in my life as I am today. The high honor that I have been granted belongs not only to me, but to the millions of honest-minded men and women of Japan who are courageously raising their voices in defense of peace. And how splendid it is that our voice has been heard in Moscow, in Soviet Russia, which has become the real standard-bearer of peace! I am not alone. Could those who live and fight for such a lofty and radiant cause be alone? Please convey to the great city of Moscow and to all the Soviet people our heartfelt thanks for everything, and tell them that, in the face of new, foul adventures of the warmongers, in spite of all their persecutions, we will fight with redoubled energy for peace and fraternal friendship among nations. And we will triumph."



# International Stalin Peace Prize Winners for 1951

## Monica Felton

By Lidia Petrova  
(Abridged)

THE list of outstanding peace fighters, which was added on December 21 to the glorious roster of winners of International Stalin Prizes "For the Consolidation of Peace Among Nations," includes the name of Monica Felton, British civic leader and public figure.

Monica Felton joined the ranks of the international democratic women's movement only recently, but she has already done much to expand and strengthen this movement in Great Britain and has won the affection and respect of millions by her courage and devotion to the cause of peace.

As active civic leader and journalist, Monica Felton has always considered the study of the needs of her people her primary duty. She has written a number of pamphlets and articles on social problems. For the last nine years the rank-and-file members of the Labour Party have elected her to the London County Council. She has been a member of a parliamentary commission and chairman of the Stevenage Development Corporation since 1945.

Her name became especially popular in Great Britain in May 1951 when, on the invitation of the International Women's Day Committee, she went as a member of the Women's International Democratic Federation to Korea. Before leaving England, Mrs. Felton told her friends that she was going to Korea because she knew that many British people were eager to learn the truth about that suffering country.

In Korea, Monica Felton beheld with her own eyes the staggering picture of the sanguinary atrocities perpetrated by the aggressors. She saw bomb fragments with the inscription "Made in Great Britain" on the roadsides and in the ruins of homes. She hid in ditches as planes strafed the peaceful population working in the fields. When one young Korean mother, whose only child had been killed by British soldiers, asked



Monica Felton

her whether people in Britain love babies, Monica Felton broke down and wept. On that day she vowed at a mass grave of murdered Korean children to tell every woman in her country the truth about the atrocities committed by the imperialists in Korea and the real causes of this war.

Monica Felton has lived up to her vow with honor. On returning from Korea, she described openly and courageously everything she had seen. She said that she had not seen one single town that had not been destroyed, not a single hospital that had not been damaged by a direct hit. She illustrated her statements with numerous photographs, letters and other indisputably authentic documents.

For five months Mrs. Felton toured the country, delivering as many as 12 or 15 reports in various cities of England and Scotland each week. She submitted a report to members of the government and issued a pamphlet, which was quickly sold out. She spoke before a group of Labour members of Parliament. Despite ill health, she devoted all her energy to the noble task of bringing the truth about Korea to the British people.

Monica Felton's work for peace and her exposure of the imperialists evoked the hatred of British reaction. The war-

mongers demanded that she be tried on a charge of high treason under a law dating back to 1351, which provides but one penalty — death.

She was dismissed from her position as chairman of the Stevenage Development Corporation. The reactionary press did everything possible to intimidate her and discredit her before the public at large. But nothing could stop her. She said that when she looked at the cities and towns of her country she saw hanging over them the specter of the ruin to which Korea has been reduced and into which the whole world may be plunged tomorrow. Her work has helped the broad masses in Great Britain and elsewhere to realize that peace must not be waited for, but must be won.

The common people of Great Britain have risen to the defense of this courageous woman, because they see in the persecution of Monica Felton a direct threat to peace and to what remains of democratic freedoms all over their country. Thousands of protests flooded the government, and millions of men and women in other countries have come out in her defense. The Women's International Democratic Federation, on behalf of 91,000,000 women in 60 countries, sent an energetic protest to the British Government, pointing out that Mrs. Felton's activity was a valuable contribution to the cause of world peace.

Under this pressure, the British Government was forced to drop the charges against her. Though the reactionaries continue to bait her, Monica Felton knows that she is not alone. With her are the millions of common people, the most sincere fighters for peace in the world.

On learning that she had been awarded an International Stalin Peace Prize, Mrs. Felton said that she had done only what anyone else would have done. Any woman who had seen what she saw in Korea would have done the same thing she did. That is why, she said, she considered the award a recognition of the services rendered by all the supporters of peace in Great Britain.



# Lenin and Stalin

## On the Coexistence of the Two Systems

By I. Kirilin  
*Master of Historical Sciences*

AT the founding of the Soviet State, V. I. Lenin and his closest disciple and comrade-in-arms, J. V. Stalin, worked out the basic principles of its foreign policy, and the cardinal principle of Soviet foreign policy is to work for peace, friendship and cooperation among nations. The peaceful foreign policy of the USSR follows from the very nature of the socialist state, in which there are no exploiting classes interested in seizing foreign territories and enslaving and oppressing other peoples. Having established the most equitable social and state system in their own country, the Soviet people regard aggressive war as the greatest calamity for the plain people of every country. •

From its inception the Soviet State has undeviatingly pursued a policy of peace. Its first foreign policy act was the Decree on Peace, adopted by the Second All-Russian Congress of Soviets on November 8, 1917, on Lenin's proposal.

In December 1919, on the motion of the immortal Lenin, the Seventh All-Russian Congress of Soviets passed a resolution instructing the government "to continue following a policy of peace and to take all measures necessary to ensure its success."

The fight for peace is the behest of the great Lenin and the Soviet people are following this course unswervingly. "Underlying the policy of our Government, our foreign policy, is the idea of peace," J. V. Stalin, the continuer of Lenin's great cause, said in 1925.

The Lenin-Stalin foreign policy of the USSR proceeds from recognition of the fact that the two social systems — the capitalist and socialist — will inevitably coexist for a considerable historical period, and that cooperation between them is both possible and desirable.

Lenin stated repeatedly in his speeches and writings that peaceful cooperation between a socialist state and the capitalist countries was possible. As far back

as 1919, in answer to the question of a correspondent of the American newspaper *Chicago Daily News*: "What is the Soviet Government's position with respect to economic understanding with America?" Lenin replied: "We are definitely for economic understanding with America, with all countries, but particularly with America."

In answer to the question of a correspondent of the *New York Evening Journal*: "Is Russia prepared to enter into business relations with America?" Lenin stated in February 1920: "Of course, it is prepared to do so, just as with all other countries."

From this it can be seen that Lenin was strongly in favor of cooperation between the Soviet State and the capitalist countries and, particularly, the United States, the greatest power in the capitalist world.

Stalin, the great continuer of Lenin's immortal cause, has stressed many times that peaceful coexistence between the two systems and cooperation between them was possible. Stalin has guided and continues to guide the foreign policy of the USSR along the path of struggle for peace, friendship and cooperation among nations.

In December 1927 Stalin said that "maintenance of peaceful relations with the capitalist countries is an obligatory task for us. Our relations with the capitalist countries are based on the assumption that the coexistence of two opposite systems is possible."

That same year, in the interview given to the first American Labor Delegation, Stalin gave a detailed explanation of the spheres in which cooperation between the two systems was possible. "I think," said Stalin, "that the existence of two opposite systems — the capitalist system and the socialist system — does not exclude the possibility of such agreements. Export and import are the most suitable ground for such agreements. We are pursuing a policy of peace and

we are prepared to sign non-aggression pacts with bourgeois states. We are pursuing a policy of peace and we are prepared to come to an agreement concerning disarmament, including complete abolition of standing armies."

On other occasions, too, both before the war and after, Stalin stated that peaceful coexistence of the two systems was possible. He spoke in detail on this question in the interviews he granted Elliott Roosevelt and Harold Stassen in particular.

In the interview with Stassen, Stalin said that the difference between the two systems "is not important as far as cooperation is concerned. The economic systems in Germany and the United States are alike and, nevertheless, war broke out between them. The economic systems of the USA and the USSR are different, but they did not fight with each other, and cooperated during the war. If two systems could cooperate during the war, why could they not cooperate in peace time? Naturally it should be understood that provided there is desire to cooperate, cooperation is perfectly possible with different economic systems. But if there is no desire to cooperate then even with economic systems that are alike states and people might be fighting each other." Stalin remarked that "as regards the desire of the people and of the Communist Party of the USSR to cooperate, such is their desire."

Of course, the paramount condition for cooperation between two systems is recognition of the sovereignty of states and non-intervention in their internal affairs.

In the practical application of its foreign policy the Soviet Government carries out these directives of Lenin and Stalin scrupulously and consistently. Expressing its readiness to cooperate with the capitalist countries in safeguarding peace and universal security.

(Continued on page 93)



# Program of Measures To Strengthen Peace Submitted to UN by Soviet Delegation

*On behalf of the Soviet Government the head of the Soviet delegation to the United Nations submitted to the Political Committee on January 12 the following draft resolution of the General Assembly:*

1. The General Assembly declares that participation in the aggressive Atlantic bloc, as well as the establishment by some states, primarily by the United States of America, of military, naval and air bases on foreign territories is incompatible with membership in the United Nations.

2. The General Assembly considers it necessary that: (a) the countries participating in the hostilities in Korea immediately cease fire, conclude an armistice and withdraw their troops from the 38th parallel within 10 days; (b) all foreign troops and all foreign volunteer units be withdrawn from Korea within three months.

3. The General Assembly, recognizing the use of the atomic weapon as a weapon of aggression and mass annihilation of peoples to be contrary to the conscience and honor of peoples and incompatible with membership in the United Nations, declares the unconditional prohibition of the atomic weapon and the establishment of strict international control over the implementation of this prohibition, having in view that the ban on the atomic weapon and international control will come into force simultaneously.

The General Assembly instructs the Disarmament Commission to draw up and submit for the consideration of the Security Council by

June 1, 1952, a draft convention envisaging measures that ensure fulfillment of the General Assembly's decisions on the prohibition of the atomic weapon, the discontinuation of its production and the utilization solely for civilian purposes of atom bombs already produced and on the establishment of strict international control over the implementation of the above convention.

4. The General Assembly recommends that the permanent members of the Security Council—the United States of America, Great Britain, France, China and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics—reduce the armaments and armed forces which they will have at the moment of the adoption of this decision by one-third in the course of one year, counted from the date of adoption of this decision.

5. The General Assembly recommends that immediately, and in any case not later than within a month after the General Assembly adopts decisions on the prohibition of the atomic weapon and reduction of armaments and armed forces of the five Powers by one-third, all states submit full official data on their armaments and armed forces, including data on the atomic weapon and military bases on foreign territories. This data should be submitted as of the moment the General Assembly adopts the above decisions.

6. The General Assembly recommends the setting up of an international control agency within the framework of the Security Council, the function of which agency will

be to control the implementation of the decisions on the prohibition of the atomic weapon and the reduction of armaments and armed forces and the verification of information submitted by states regarding their armaments and armed forces.

With the aim of establishing an appropriate system of guarantee of the observance of the Assembly's decisions on prohibition of atomic weapons and reduction of armaments the international control agency shall have the right to carry out inspection on a permanent basis without the right to interfere in the internal affairs of states.

7. The General Assembly urges the governments of all states, both members of the United Nations and those not members of the United Nations at present, to consider at a world conference the question of a substantial reduction of armed forces and armaments, as well as practical measures for the prohibition of the atomic weapon and the establishment of international control, to ensure that this decision be observed.

It shall be recommended that the said world conference be convened as soon as possible, and in any case not later than July 15, 1952.

8. The General Assembly calls on the United States of America, Great Britain, France, China and the Soviet Union to conclude a pact of peace, uniting their efforts for the attainment of this lofty and noble goal.

The General Assembly also calls on all other peace-loving states to join the pact of peace.

# On the International Economic Conference

The USSR Information Bulletin was recently asked by some business, trade union and professional organizations, as well as by individuals, in the United States about the International Economic Conference which will be held in Moscow from April 3 to 10, 1952.

The USSR Information Bulletin is informed that all routine work in connection with the convocation of the Con-

ference is being performed by the International Preparatory Committee, elected by the Sponsoring Committee for the Convocation of an International Economic Conference. The Secretary General of the International Preparatory Committee is Mr. Robert Chambeiron. The Committee's address is Hotel Beaulieu, Springforbi, Copenhagen, Denmark.

## Communiqué of International Economic Conference Sponsoring Committee

*The Sponsoring Committee for the Convocation of an International Economic Conference held a meeting in Copenhagen on October 27 and 28. At a press conference called by the representatives of the Sponsoring Committee on October 29 the following communiqué, was made public:*

**A**N exchange of opinions among representatives of different circles and various countries was held in Copenhagen on October 27 and 28, 1951.

Noting that the growing deterioration in international economic relations is threatening the conditions of life of the peoples of many countries, the representatives have decided to convene an International Economic Conference.

Economists, industrialists, farmers, merchants, engineers, officials of trade unions and cooperatives — people of diverse views desiring to promote international economic cooperation — will participate in this conference.

The aim of the conference is to find ways of promoting the peaceful cooperation of different countries and various economic and social systems. The conference will avoid any discussion on the respective advantages of different economic and social systems.

The conference will be held in Moscow from April 3 to 10, 1952. The participants will number from 400 to 450 persons. The agenda will be as follows:

"To find ways to improve people's living conditions through peaceful cooperation between different countries and various systems and through the development of economic relations among all countries."

The conference will try to consummate its work by proposing practical measures, and it will afford the participants the opportunity to establish personal contact and exchange views in the sphere of their economic activities.

At the present time the Sponsoring Committee for the convocation of the conference consists of the following persons:

**Austria.** I. Dobretsberger, ex-Minister, Professor of Economics at Graz University.

**Belgium.** Walter Bourgeois, Professor of Economics at Brussels University; Emil Cavenel, industrialist.

**Brazil.** Otto Rocha e Silva, industrialist.

**Chile.** Guillermo del Pedregal, ex-Minister.

**China.** Yu Chao-nan, Director-General of the China Tea Company; Tsi Chao-tin, economist, member of the Academy of Sciences of China; Ma In-chu, Dean of Peking University; Nan Han-chen, Director-General of the People's Bank of China.

**Cuba.** Jacinto Torras, economist.

**Czechoslovakia.** Otakar Pohl, Director-General of the Czechoslovakian National Bank, Prague.

**France.** Alfred Sauvy, member of the Economic Council, Director of the Demographic Institute; Pierre Le Brun, member of the Economic Council, Secretary of the General Confederation of Labor; Robert Chambeiron, ex-Deputy to the National Assembly.

**Germany.** Heinrich Krumm, industrialist; Grete Kuckhof, President of the German Emission Bank.

**Great Britain.** Joan Robinson, Professor of Economics at Cambridge University; Wilford Brown, industrialist.

**India.** A. Pestoinji Wadia, Professor of Economics at Bombay University; Indulal Iagnik, leader of the Kisan Sabha organization.

**Iran.** Hossein Dariush, merchant.

**Italy.** Sergio Steve, Professor of Economics at Venice University; Oscar Spinelli, President of the National Cooperative League.

**Japan.** Yoshitaro Hirano, Director of the Institute for the Study of China, member of Japanese Scientific Society.

**The Netherlands.** K. Stewart, banker.

**Pakistan.** Mian Iftikaruddin, member of the Constituent Assembly, publisher of the *Pakistan Times*.

**Poland.** Oscar Lange, ex-Ambassador, Professor at the Planning and Statistical Institute.

**Romania.** A. Barladeanu, Professor of Economics.

**Soviet Union.** Konstantin Ostrovityanov, Director of the Moscow Institute of Economics; Mikhail Nesterov, Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce; Vlas Nichkov, President of Exportles (organization for export and import of timber and paper products); Vasili Kuznetsov, Chairman, All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions.

**Syria.** Maaruf Davalibi, ex-Minister.

All these previously-mentioned persons took part in the Copenhagen meeting, with the exception of Guillermo del Pedregal (Chile), Jacinto Torras (Cuba), Professor Wadia (India), Yoshitaro Hirano (Japan), Kuznetsov (USSR), Maaruf Davalibi (Syria), Ma In-chu and Nan Han-chen (China), as well as Samuel B. Lash, industrialist of Philadelphia, who for reasons of a technical nature were unable to come to Denmark.

Present at the meeting in the capacity of observers were representatives from Denmark, Norway, Sweden and Finland.



# The Forthcoming International Economic Conference

By D. Melnikov

THE International Economic Conference will take place in Moscow on April 3, 1952, by decision of the Sponsoring Committee. The convocation of this conference has aroused tremendous interest among public circles all over the world. The press in all countries widely discusses questions arising in connection with the conference.

This great interest of the public in the conference is quite understandable. It has been stimulated by the agenda of the conference, formulated by its sponsors as follows: "To find ways to improve people's living conditions through peaceful cooperation between different countries and various systems and through the development of economic relations among all countries." The conference will avoid any discussion of the merits of different economic and social systems. Its task is to prepare practical recommendations and to assist in the establishment of personal contact and in an exchange of opinions among the participants of the conference on questions relating to their economic activities.

Speaking of the aims of the International Economic Conference, the Danish newspaper, *Politiken*, notes the fact that the organizers of the conference "have succeeded in preparing a general platform suitable for . . . a meeting between the delegates from the East and West." This will make it possible to have at the conference representatives of the most diverse circles, social groups and professions. The conference will be attended by economists, manufacturers, farmers, merchants, engineers, and trade union and cooperative leaders who desire to assist in promoting international economic cooperation.

Great interest in the International Economic Conference is displayed by industrial and financial circles in various countries. According to a report in the *New York Times*, Samuel B. Lash, a big importer of cotton by-products in the USA, has announced his intention of taking part in the conference and of forming an American delegation com-

posed entirely of capitalists. Another American paper, the *Daily Compass*, writes that a number of representatives of American business circles have insisted that Mr. Baruch go to Moscow.

In an article published under the title, "Peace Among Businessmen," the Belgian Catholic newspaper *Cité* writes: "In connection with the forthcoming economic conference in Moscow, it becomes increasingly clear that Belgian industrial circles support the idea of 'peace among businessmen.' We might remind the reader that, from the commercial point of view, the Eastern market represents a valuable sphere."

The organs of the business circles in other West European countries likewise speak of their interest in trade with the East. The French newspaper *L'Action* refers to the forecasts of a poor grain crop in Western Europe and says that the question of grain, as well as the question of timber, which is extremely important to France, will doubtless be raised at the Moscow conference. According to Jens Sonderup, the Danish Minister of Agriculture, Denmark will have to import 600,000 tons of feed grain and other fodder before September 1952 if she is to preserve her livestock at the present level. In this connection the Danish press points out that a good crop has been harvested in Eastern Europe, which has surplus fodder for export.

Naturally, the prospects of a resumption of trade with the East have stirred very great interest among those big business circles in the West European countries which have always done a lively trade with the East European countries and are now suffering because of the limitations imposed recently in some Western countries.

The Brussels newspaper *Côte Libre*, the Danish *Berlingske Tidende* and other newspapers observe that the regulations restricting deliveries to the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies are equally harmful to East and West. The restoration of normal trade would, in

the opinion of a number of West European newspapers, stimulate peaceful cooperation among the different social and economic systems. *Paris-Presse-Intransigeant*, for example, says that the development of trade between the West and East "would afford the possibility for a transition from the armament policy to a policy of peaceful economy."

There are indications that the announcement of the forthcoming convocation of the International Economic Conference was received with great interest in Japanese and West German business circles. According to a report broadcast from Tokyo, eight prominent Japanese economists and representatives of business circles have declared that they will take part in the conference. Among them are Kei Hoashi, representative of the Association of Japanese Manufacturers, Syudzo Inaba, director of the Industrial Economy Research Institute, and others. An article published in the New Year's issue of the Düsseldorf *Handelsblatt*, a West German industrial organ, contains a demand for lifting the restrictions which hinder trade between Western Germany, on the one hand, and the German Democratic Republic and the East European countries, on the other. "The development of trade between the East and West," says the author, "is a better guarantee of peace than the armaments race. If this is unquestionably true in relation to world trade, it is all the more true with regard to inter-zonal trade."

Preparations for the International Economic Conference are under way in Latin America, in the Near and Middle East and in Australia. According to a statement made by the Indian Professors Wadia and Kasambi, delegates from some 80 countries are expected to participate in the conference. This indicates that the widest sections of the world public approve the convocation of the International Economic Conference and regard it as an event of major international significance.

# Soviet Products on Exhibit in India

By S. Borzenko

**T**HE International Industrial Exhibition was officially opened in Bombay amid great festivity.

The exhibition has excited much interest in India's industrial and commercial circles. Citizens of Bombay and out-of-town visitors are eager to see the exhibition to learn the truth about the mighty Soviet Union, which is displaying its products at the exhibition, the truth that is being so carefully concealed from them. The numerous hotels of the city are filled to capacity.

In addition to the huge Soviet pavilion, there is an extensive display by the People's Republic of China, Czechoslovakia and Hungary.

Long before the opening of the exhibition, the Soviet exhibits attracted the attention of Indian businessmen and industrialists. Mikhail Nesterov, president of the Presidium of the Chamber of Commerce of the USSR, who is now in Bombay, accepted the invitation of the Indian Chamber of Commerce to deliver a lecture for the national (non-comprador) bourgeoisie.

After the lecture, which was cordially received by the audience, the lecturer was asked a number of questions on various aspects of trade, which showed the desire of India's commercial and industrial circles to broaden trade relations with the USSR. The industrialists expressed astonishment at the fact that thus far the Government of India has not signed any trade treaty with the USSR. Such a treaty would, in their opinion, assist in widening and strengthening economic relations between the two great neighbors.

Many visitors spoke of the fact that India would have been able to purchase Soviet grain, locomotives, streetcars, motor buses, machine tools, automobiles,

chemicals, dyes, fertilizers, agricultural machinery, linotypes, textile equipment and, in return, sell jute, shellac, tea and pepper to the Soviet Union. Professor Wadia, vice-president of the Association of Indian Manufacturers, asked whether it would be possible to commission Soviet engineers to go to India in order to assemble Soviet equipment.

Immediately before the opening of the exhibition a press conference was held in the Soviet pavilion. It was attended by more than 200 Indian and foreign press correspondents, a far greater number than at any other press conference at the exhibition.

At this gathering Nesterov described the achievements of Soviet industry. There was thunderous applause from the audience when Nesterov said that the participation of the Soviet Union in the International Industrial Exhibition at Bombay will assist in furthering friendship and trade between India and the Soviet Union.

Present at the press conference were USSR Ambassador to India Novikov, and diplomatic and trade representatives of the People's Republic of China, the Hungarian People's Republic and the Czechoslovak Republic.

After the press conference was over, the press correspondents were given the opportunity of viewing Soviet machines and other exhibits. The meeting with the representatives of the Indian press took place in a cordial, friendly atmosphere.

Most journalists declared that the Soviet pavilion is rich enough to give a complete idea not only of the economic achievements of the Soviet people, but also of its intellectual development, its advanced world outlook, culture and social achievements. The press conference

broke the ice of silence, and most Indian newspapers began to print enthusiastic comments about the Soviet pavilion.

Now the exhibition is open. Thousands of visitors stream past the amusement grounds, with their merry-go-rounds and swings, to the bright building of the Soviet pavilion. What first meets their eyes is a huge emblem of the Soviet Union. Many citizens of India had never before seen portraits of Lenin and Stalin. They walk past these portraits with reverence.

Upon entering the pavilion the visitors find themselves in a new world, which for many years has been carefully concealed from the citizens of India. Hitherto, the inhabitants of India only heard from time to time a few facts about the gigantic transformations in the land of socialism. Through the eyes of the first visitors to the exhibition, India beheld the great Soviet Union in all its glory.

Photographs and artistic panels mirror the joyous, creative labor of the Soviet people, who are fighting for their happiness, for prosperity, for peace, for building a communist society in the Soviet Union.

At times the Indian newspapers did write about the victories of socialist construction in the USSR. But can short newspaper items convey an idea of the capacity and beauty of the Soviet ZIS-110 automobile, which moved the big crowd of visitors grouped in front of it to admiration? The Indians learned with surprise that only a few days before, the Soviet chauffeur Vasili Sorokin drove a car like this from Delhi to Bombay along a poor road, covering 860 miles in 18 hours. At times he was able to travel along the road at the rate of 87 miles an hour.



The visitors linger near every Soviet machine to observe its operation. They are interested in the coal-mining combine, the weaving loom and the electrically operated excavator. A group of members of the Bombay provincial government assembled in front of a caterpillar tractor. They seemed excited, and it may be presumed that they were thinking of the tiny strips of peasants' fields in their own country, which lack enough space even for a pair of oxen to make a turn.

The women standing in front of the showcases with samples of Soviet fabrics seemed spellbound, enchanted by the wealth of attractive patterns and colors.

"Do your women really wear all this?" they queried again and again, and after receiving an affirmative answer, they murmured in confusion: "And yet for dozens of years we were told that the Russians dress only in gray."

The visitors assemble in large groups in front of the metal-working machines and the rich display of sables, ermines, karakul and other furs in the showcases of Soyuzpushnina (Fur Production Association of the USSR), or wander singly through the halls, stopping in front of every exhibit, for fear of missing something.

Here is a peasant pausing in front of a showcase with countless varieties of seed. A dhoti, a white piece of cheap cotton fabric, is draped around his hips. He is lovingly fingering the wheat and confesses that he has never seen such big kernels. The peasant inquires about the price of this wheat; he would like to purchase a little of it for planting.

Students and lecturers of the Benares Metallurgical Institute who had seen the Soviet pavilion declared: "We marvel at the achievements of Russia in the technical development of her industry."

Visitors to the Soviet pavilion are interested not only in harvester combines, electric motors and trucks. They want to know everything about socialist emulation, about the Stakhanovite movement and about Soviet science, which arms the workers in their struggle for technical progress. All the exhibits, stands, pictures and artistic decorations of the exhibition are continuing proof of the titanic power of planned socialist economy.

One doctor stopped at length in front of a bookstand with Soviet publications, copied the names of scores of volumes, asked their prices, and then said: "Your exhibition is a vivid example showing that peaceful cooperation is possible between the two systems — the socialist and the capitalist."

Although there are many signs, beautifully made guidebooks and catalogues in the local languages, the Indians look for a Soviet citizen in order to press his hand and hear a word in Russian.

Here is one fact which is eloquently illustrative of the great success of the Soviet pavilion: an hour had barely passed after the opening of the exhibition when the sign "sold" appeared on some of the Soviet machine tools and machines.

A strong impression is produced by the Chinese pavilion. With gold lettering on a vermilion background, it resembles one of the buildings of the Peking palace. All the exhibits in this pavilion have been made by the workers and peasants of the People's Republic of China in the past two years. Steam hammers, metal-working machines, models and photographs of locomotives, blast and open-hearth furnaces, mountains of wheat, kaoliang and rice, serviceable shoes and fine fabrics demonstrate better than words that the free Chinese people have already accomplished many tasks in the struggle for making their country economically independent of the capitalist world.

The visitors are interested not only in the exhibits showing what is made in the People's Republic of China, but in how all this has been made. They are seeking the secret of victory. I have seen a group of Bombay textile workers, their eyes popping with wonder when they learned that the outstanding workers of the Chinese mills are operating 190 looms each. One of the workers said: "The explanation is simple — labor has become a matter of honor to them. When we begin to work for ourselves, we too will try as hard."

The Indians find it hard to believe that liberated China, which but recently was a colony like India, has accomplished so much in so short a time. But it is impossible not to believe your own eyes.

In the bright pavilion of Czechoslo-

vakia, after viewing the machines and the excellent array of general consumer goods, the visitors pause in front of three machines brought from the Swit factory in the city of Gottwald. This factory was once owned by the capitalist, Jan Bata, but such machines were not to be seen in the factory at that time. These machines, which lighten labor, were invented by production rationalizers after Jan Bata had fled to South America and his factory was nationalized by the Czechoslovak people. Bata shops are still doing a lively trade in the biggest cities of India, and a Bata factory is situated not far away from Delhi. But none of these machines is found in that factory. For a few dozen rupees Indian workers do the backbreaking labor in the factories, while the profits flow in a gold stream into the bottomless safes of Jan Bata, ex-king of shoemaking.

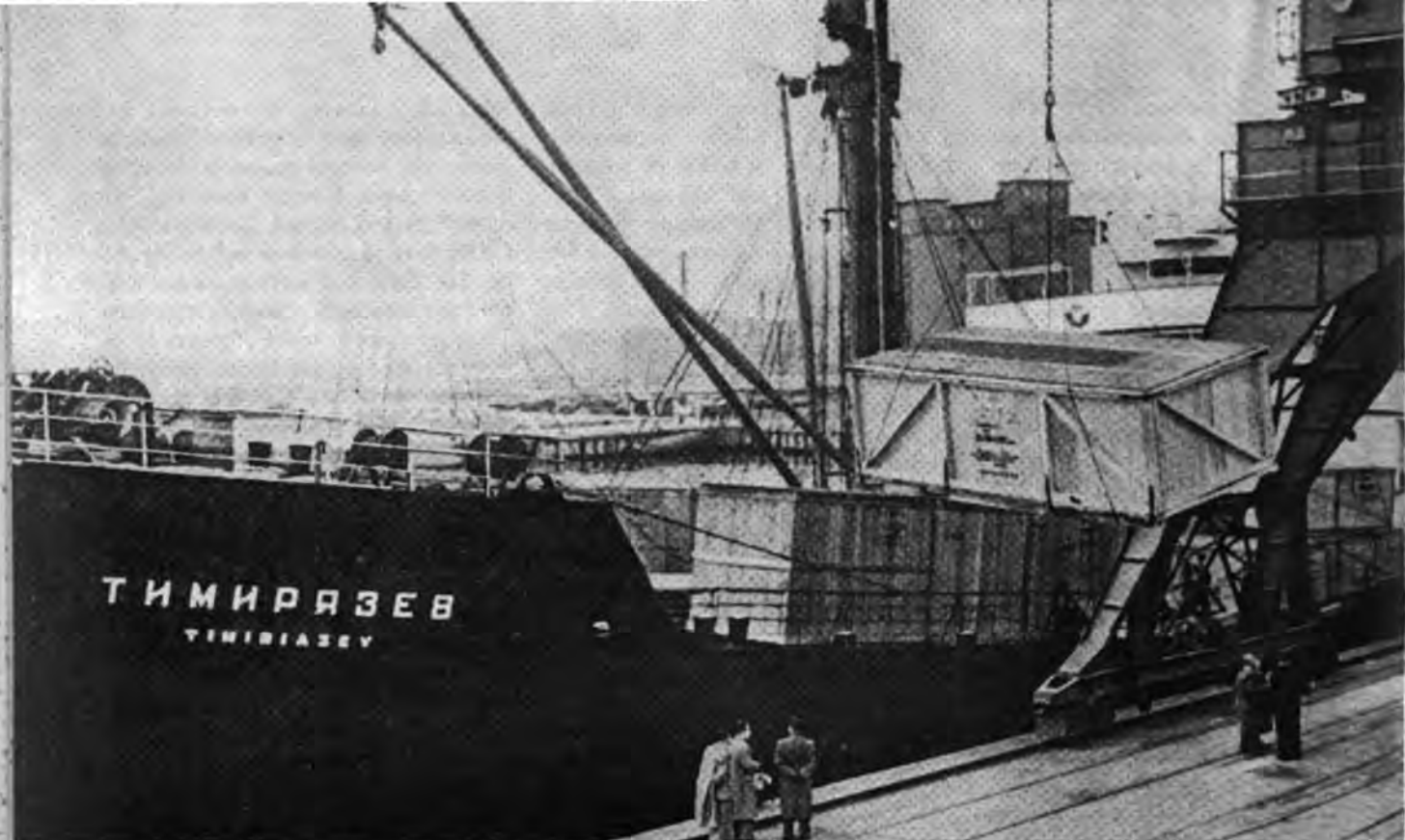
The pavilions of Czechoslovakia and Hungary mirror the economic advancement of the People's Democracies and the development of the selfless builders of the new world.

A few dozen small pavilions represent Indian companies at the exhibition. Most of them are there by proxy. Indian signboards serve as a camouflage for foreign capitalists, who filled the Indian pavilions with goods in order to sell them tariff free.

Real Indian products are represented by excellent objects made of ivory, and specimens of folkcraft. Of commercial interest are the samples of jute, rope, shellac and spices.

In the International Industrial Exhibition at Bombay the population of India has graphic proof of the fact that the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies are in a position to supply equipment and machinery, products and goods of the best quality.

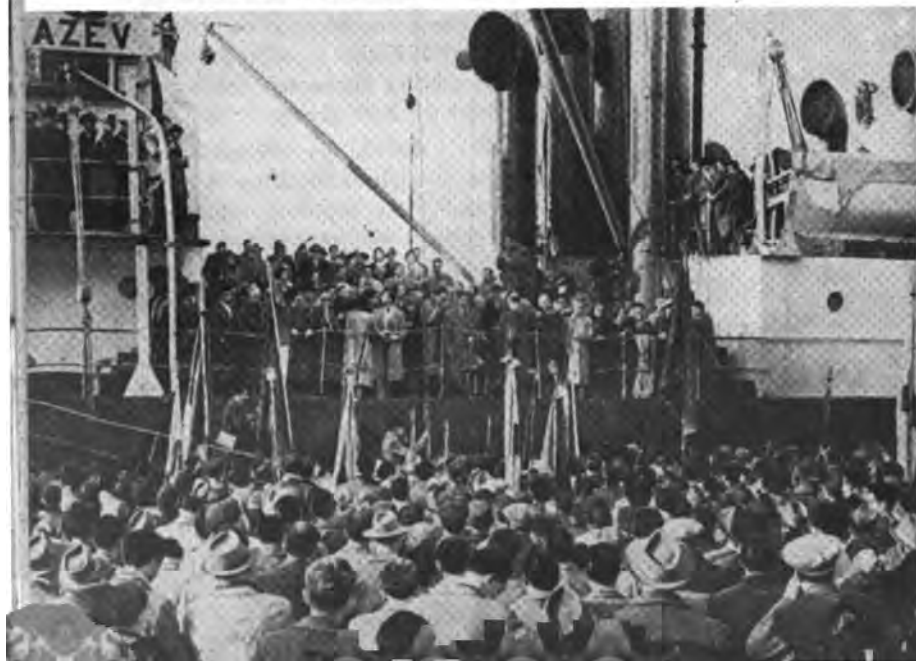
Not all the visitors succeeded in seeing the pavilion of the Soviet Union on the opening day. Right up to the closing hour there were crowds surrounding the pavilion like a wreath of live flowers. In the evening, the citizens of Bombay constantly lifted their eyes skyward where, along with the cold, lifeless planets high above, there was the bright red star of the Soviet pavilion. The people of India call it the guiding star, the star of peace and happiness.



RELIEF SHIP. The SS Timiryazev, bearing gifts from the Soviet people to Italian flood victims, is unloaded at Genoa.

## Soviet People Aid Italy's Flood Victims

WELCOME MEETING. Italian working people greet the Soviet visitors.



THE Soviet people were moved to deep sympathy and quick, effective action by the sufferings of the Italian people living in the Po River valley, which was recently devastated by one of the most destructive floods in its history. The All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions of the USSR telegraphed Giuseppe di Vittorio, general secretary of the Italian General Confederation of Labor, that it was putting at the disposal of the Italian organization 2,500 tons of wheat flour, 100 tons of sugar, and the sum of 40,000,000 lire. The General Union of Consumers Cooperative Societies offered to the National Cooperatives League of Italy for distribution to flood victims 2,000 tons of wheat flour, 1,000 tons of seed wheat, 50 tons of sugar, and 10,000,000 lire. With the plight of mothers and children uppermost in their minds, the members of the Soviet Women's Anti-Fascist Committee offered to their Italian sisters through Maria Madalena Rossi, president of the Union of Italian Women, 500 tons of wheat flour, 200 tons of farina, 100,000 cans of condensed milk, and 10,000,000 lire.

The SS Timiryazev bearing the gifts of the Soviet people docked in Genoa on December 23, and its arrival was an occasion of rejoicing and renewed expressions of friendship and solidarity between the So-



viet and Italian peoples. The dock workers of Genoa volunteered to unload the ship without pay. A meeting in the port of Genoa brought out thousands of Italian citizens to welcome their Soviet friends. A mass meeting in the evening was held in the Palazzo Ducale, one of the largest halls in Genoa, and was attended by more than 20,000 people. V. Berezin, on behalf of the Central Council of Trade Unions of the USSR, and Z. Lebedeva, for the Soviet Women's Anti-Fascist Committee, presented greetings and expressions of in'ternational working-class solidarity on behalf of the Soviet people.



**MASS MEETING.** Thousands gather on the docks to welcome the ship.



V. Berezin presents greetings from the Soviet trade union organizations to Giuseppe di Vittorio.



Z. Lebedeva (left) greets Maria Maddalena Rossi on behalf of the Soviet Women's Anti-Fascist Committee.

**EVENING RALLY.** More than 20,000 people fill the huge Palazzo Ducale and cheer Soviet-Italian friendship and solidarity.





# Four Years of Soviet-Romanian Cooperation

By I. Larin

**F**OUR years ago, on February 4, 1948, a treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance between the Soviet Union and the Romanian People's Republic was signed in Moscow. That historic act sealed the friendship between the peoples of the two countries, the foundation for which had been laid in their common struggle for the complete defeat of the Hitlerite invaders.

Since then Romania's national independence has become immeasurably stronger and her international prestige has risen in proportion. Romania has become an important factor in the struggle for peace, and her role in this respect is growing greater all the time. The more than 11,000,000 signatures to the Appeal for a Pact of Peace collected in that country is convincing proof of this.

Striking changes have taken place in Romania during these four years. It should not be forgotten that the monarcho-fascist regime had left the country

with a backward economy and a very low cultural level.

There were many examples of this. For instance, although oil is Romania's principal national wealth she produced no oil equipment. It was imported from foreign monopolists, for whom this was a means of consolidating their control of the Romanian oil industry. Besides oil Romania exported many other useful minerals, and this invaluable raw material came back in part in the form of manufactured articles. For every carload of imported products, five or six carloads were exported.

That is the way things were in the old days. But since people's rule has been established, Romania has made unparalleled economic progress. The Soviet Union has given the Romanian People's Republic, its ally and friend, immense assistance in developing her national economy; it has helped her found industries entirely new to that country. Thanks to this help, Romania's

industrial output was doubled under the first two-year plan (1949-1950), increasing more than it had in the past 25 years under old, bourgeois-landlord rule. With this assistance, the Romanian people also scored a great victory last year. The first-year plan of their five-year plan period was overfulfilled and the iron and steel and electrical industries developed rapidly. Great progress was also made in agriculture.

In his New Year's message, C. Parhon, chairman of the Presidium of the Great National Assembly of Romania, said: "The many-sided fraternal assistance given us by our great friend and liberator, the Soviet Union, and the close friendship and cooperation with the People's Democracies are day by day changing Romania into a progressive country with a large-scale industry and a developing agriculture."

These words express the sentiments of the entire Romanian people. Romania's working people are well aware of this fraternal and unselfish Soviet aid and its beneficial results.

Particularly great advances have been made by heavy industry and the oil industry. With the help of Soviet specialists Romanian factories have launched the production of equipment for the oil industry, especially for very deep drilling. This industry, a leading branch of the national economy, is now developing at an unprecedented pace. Hundreds of new oil wells and many formerly idle ones are now producing, and large new fields have been discovered in Moldova and other areas.

With technical assistance from the Soviet Union and by employing the advanced methods used by Soviet innovators, the Romanian oil workers fulfilled considerably ahead of schedule the plan for the production of oil and the refining of gasoline and kerosene established for the first year of the five-year plan period. The increase in oil



**ROMANIAN MACHINERY IN MOSCOW.** The Romanian National Economic Exhibition in the USSR showed the remarkable progress of Romanian industry.



production for the year was 23 per cent.

Promoting the rapid advancement of Romania's national economy are the Sovroms, joint Soviet-Romanian corporations established in a number of the more important industries; these corporations function on a parity basis. The Soviet Union helps equip the Sovrom plants with up-to-date machinery and other industrial equipment and supplies them with raw material, thus rendering effective aid in speeding the country's industrialization. The entire output of the Sovrom enterprises is used by the Romanian Government to meet the country's needs.

Last year the Sovrom tractor works in the city of Stalin began to produce caterpillar tractors; the plant mastered the production of this tractor with the close cooperation of Soviet experts. Technically and operationally the new machine is far better than the old wheel tractor previously manufactured by that plant.

Another of the Sovrom factories has designed combines, the first to be manufactured in Romania. With the aid of Soviet specialists the Sovrom metal works has started production of special steels, and this has made it possible for the Steagul Rosu Plant to begin the production of ball bearings.

The Soviet Union has also helped Romania to create a machine-tool industry, to mechanize many production processes in the coal and oil industries and to ensure uninterrupted operation of textile mills. Last year over 100 new industrial articles began to be produced for the first time in Romania, including 35 types of lathes and other machines, compressors, and so on. Steam turbines, locomotives, freight cars, oil tanks, trolley buses and engines for motor cars are now also produced in the country.

The assistance of the USSR is a major factor in the implementation of Romania's 10-year electrification plan. On the sites of the future electric stations a good deal of equipment and raw material coming from the Soviet Union may be seen.

Among the new power stations under construction and to be built, the largest will be the Lenin Hydroelectric Power Station in Bicaz and a heat and power plant at Doicesti. The former, with 210,000-kilowatt capacity, will serve the

iron and steel, textile and oil industries and other plants in Moldova, and will furnish light to hundreds of villages in that extensive area and provide water for irrigating 7,400,000 acres of arid land. The other plant will provide electricity for the oil districts in Prahova Region and industrial plants in Bucharest Region.

Because of the rise of industry the Romanian countryside is getting more and more agricultural machinery and implements. For the first time in Romania's history poor and middle peasants are using tractors and agricultural machinery to cultivate the land. Last summer 138 state machine and tractor stations served the peasants for small fees.

The equipment of agriculture with modern machinery and the application of advanced methods developed by Soviet agronomy has already yielded its first results: agricultural output is going up and, with it, the standard of living of the peasants.

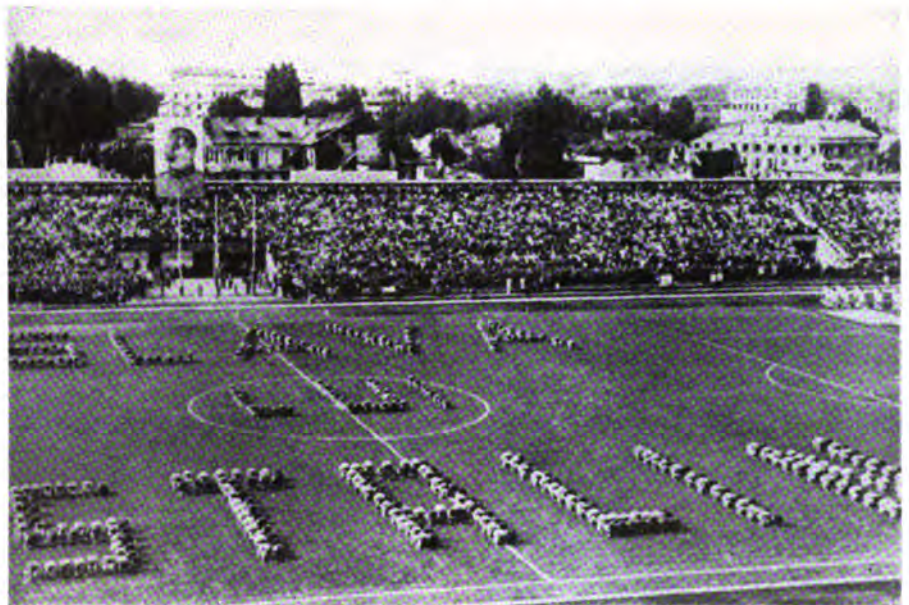
Steady improvement in the well-being of the working people is the governing principle of life in the Romanian People's Republic. Construction to meet the personal and cultural needs of the population is being conducted on a wide scale. Factory and office workers have received 1.5 billion lei in home building loans. Illiteracy, sad heritage of the old regime, is being abolished, and by

the end of the five-year plan period it is expected to disappear completely. Some 500,000 adult men and women in Romania learned to read and write last year.

Elementary school and higher education has reached a level never before known in that country. Last year the number of students attending secondary schools was triple that of 1938, and the number of students at higher educational establishments was double. About one-third of the state budget revenue was spent last year on public education and scientific research.

Academician C. Parhon was quite right in stating in his New Year's message to the Romanian people: "We look confidently to the future, and for the sake of that future and of our successes and achievements, the Romanian people are taking an active part in the struggle for peace."

In celebrating the anniversary of the Soviet-Romanian Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance the Romanian people well realize what a great contribution to the cause of peace this treaty has been. The four years that have passed since it was signed have fully confirmed this. Romania's friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union and with other peoples is an important contribution to the fight for peace and to the struggle against another world war.



**PHYSICAL CULTURE FESTIVAL.** Romanian athletes spell out "Glory to Stalin" at a sports festival in Bucharest.



# Soviet Artists on Foreign Tours

By Valeria Barsova

*People's Artist of the USSR, Stalin Prize Winner*

THE recent session of the World Peace Council in Vienna called for a further strengthening and broadening of cultural ties among the nations. It likewise noted with satisfaction that this idea is already being carried out and that significant measures are being undertaken among men of culture, science, and the arts in different countries to strengthen cultural cooperation. In this connection I should like to tell how Soviet artists are bringing their achievements in the field of art to the peoples of foreign countries.

Each year, greater and greater numbers of Soviet singers, instrumentalists, dancers, musical ensembles and even entire theater companies go on foreign tours. I myself have taken part in several of them to various countries in Europe. Whether it was mountainous Albania, flowering Bulgaria, or Finland, the land of lakes, we Soviet artists were always greeted as welcome guests, envoys of peace and progress, who were contributing to the consolidation of friendship among nations.

During the past two or three years Soviet stage artists have visited many countries. The Red Banner Song and

Dance Ensemble of the Soviet Army made a triumphant tour of Poland, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Romania and Hungary. The State Folk Dance Ensemble of the USSR, under the direction of Igor Moiseyev, has visited these countries several times. The example of these splendid ensembles has inspired art workers in the People's Democracies to set up similar groups.

Other ensembles that have toured the People's Democracies are the State Choir of Russian Song under A. Sveshnikov, the Pyatnitsky Choir of Russian Folk Songs, the Georgian Dance Ensemble, and others. A group of ballet dancers from the Bolshoi Theater in Moscow enjoyed tremendous success when they played to audiences in Warsaw, Cracow and Lodz. The visit to the People's Republic of China by the Leningrad classical dancers Natalia Dudinskaya and Konstantin Sergeyev, the Uzbek dancer Galia Izmailova and the young singers Yevgenya Smolenskaya and Yelizaveta Chavdar was a triumphant success.

Performances were given in Poland and Czechoslovakia by the Central Puppet Theater, under Sergei Obraztsov, and the Moscow Drama Theater. In 1950 the Ivan Franko Theater of Kiev, the best in the Ukraine, toured Poland. The Pushkin Drama Theater of Leningrad has just completed a highly successful run in Warsaw.

The Soviet Union also carries on a regular exchange of cultural achievements with the capitalist countries. Singers, ballet dancers and musicians from the Bolshoi Theater had a highly successful tour in the Scandinavian countries, Austria and Italy. Everyone remembers the unsurpassed success enjoyed by the Soviet ballerina Galina Ulanova, the pianist Emil Gilels and the cellist Mstislav Rostropovich at the Maggio Musicale festival in Florence and at concerts given in Milan and Venice. Equal success came to the singers Vera Davydova and Ivan Petrov on their visit to Sweden and to the singer Zara Dolukhanova, the pianist Tatyana

Nikolaeva and the cellist Mstislav Rostropovich when they went to Norway. Beryozka, a Moscow women's dance ensemble, recently returned from a long tour of Sweden, Norway and Finland, where the delicate poetry and grace of the Russian folk dances captivated the northerners. Commenting on the performances of the Beryozka ensemble, the newspaper *Friheten* wrote: "It was as if a fresh breeze had suddenly penetrated into the stale atmosphere of this Atlantic bloc country, where the people have become accustomed to pessimism. They beheld a real people's art, an art rich in beauty and color."

Soviet stage artists often help artists in the People's Democracies to stage operas and ballets by Russian and Soviet composers. In Sofia, P. Rumyantsev has staged Tchaikovsky's opera *Eugene Onegin*; E. Sokovnin has directed Glinka's opera *Ivan Susanin*; the ballet master N. Anisimova has produced Asafiev's ballet *Fountain of Bakhchisarai*; and N. Holfin and V. Bely have done the ballets *The Red Poppy*, by Gliere, and *Aibolit*, by Morozov. In Hungary, ballet master V. Vainonen has staged Tchaikovsky's *Nutcracker*.



Sergei Obraztsov, puppet show director.



Vera Davydova at a concert.



*Suite* ballet and Asafiev's *Flames of Paris*, and ballet master A. Messerer has produced Tchaikovsky's immortal *Swan Lake*.

The Soviet Union also plays host to many stage artists from abroad. In the past few years singers, dancers and musical ensembles from Bulgaria, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Romania, Hungary and Albania have given concerts in Moscow and other cities of the USSR. Stage artists from heroic Korea have made two visits. Members of a Chinese circus demonstrated their splendid art in Moscow, Kiev, Baku and Tbilisi. Professor Joseph Skupa of Czechoslovakia and his noted Schpeibl and Gurvinek Puppet Theater have visited the Soviet Union. Soviet music lovers gave a warm welcome to Italy's great conductors Willi Ferrero and Carlo Cechi and to the Austrian conductor Joseph Kripps. The Polish singers Ewa Bandrowska-Turska and Boleslaw Paprocki and the musicians Tadeusz Wronski, Wladyslaw Kendra and Wladyslaw Szpilman gave a series of concerts in Moscow.

The Soviet Union opens its doors wide to envoys of culture from any land, just as men and women of the Soviet arts eagerly take part in all kinds of foreign tours. This exchange of cultural achievements will undoubtedly play a big role in the further strengthening of friendship among the nations, and will help men of good will in their noble battle to consolidate and preserve world peace.

## Coexistence of the Two Systems

(Continued from page 82)

the Soviet Government proposed general disarmament at the Genoa Conference as far back as 1922. It again proposed general and total disarmament in 1927, at the Fourth Session of the Preparatory Commission for calling a conference on disarmament. This same proposal was brought up again at the Disarmament Conference in 1932.

The Soviet Union's efforts to organize collective security during the period when the fascist aggressors were unleashing World War II are known to the entire world. The Soviet Union strove by every means to avert the danger of war. On joining the League of Nations in 1934, the Soviet Union urged the member states of the League of Nations to take the most vigorous measures to preserve peace. It concluded non-aggression and mutual assistance pacts with a number of countries. The Soviet people vigorously condemned the aggression of the fascist states in China, Abyssinia, Spain, Austria and Czechoslovakia.

During World War II the USSR furnished a model of cooperation with the capitalist states. It was the heart of the anti-Hitler coalition. By their heroic deeds the Soviet people saved world civilization from the fascist terrorists. The Soviet Union unselfishly, consistently and honestly carried out the duties it had undertaken as an ally in the fight against the common enemy.

Applying the Lenin-Stalin foreign policy in the postwar years, the Soviet Government is waging a stubborn struggle for peace, friendship and cooperation among nations. At international conferences and in the United Nations the representatives of the Soviet Union always uphold the cause of peace. At sessions of the General Assembly and other organs of the United Nations, in particular, the Soviet Union has repeatedly proposed a general reduction of armaments and armed forces, prohibition of atomic weapons and establishment of strict control over the implementation of this decision, prohibition of war propaganda, conclusion of a Pact of Peace by the five Great Powers

and reduction of their armed forces by one-third. At the Sixth Session of the General Assembly the Soviet Union introduced a proposal on "Measures To Eliminate the Threat of Another World War and To Strengthen Peace and Friendship Among Nations."

The Soviet Government stands for the establishment of friendly political and economic relations with all countries in the capitalist world, and particularly with the United States, Great Britain and France. Everyone will remember the statement made by Stalin, as the head of the Soviet Government, in January 1949, in reply to questions submitted to him by Mr. Kingsbury Smith, that the Government of the USSR was prepared to consider the question of publishing a joint declaration with the Government of the United States that they had no intention of having recourse to war against each other. The Soviet Government expressed readiness to cooperate with the Government of the United States in taking the necessary measures to implement a pact of peace.

The Soviet Government believes that fundamental improvement in Soviet-American relations is possible. The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR stated in its Resolution of August 6, 1951 in reply to the Joint Resolution of the United States Senate and House of Representatives that one important step in the direction of improving Soviet-American relations "could be the elimination of the discrimination against the Soviet Union in all spheres of international relations which hinders normal relations between our countries.

"An even more weighty step toward improving relations between our countries and promoting peace among nations would be the conclusion of a Pact of Peace by the five Powers, to which other states desirous of promoting peace could adhere.

"The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics does not doubt that all peoples who wish to see peace preserved would hail the conclusion of such a pact with deep satisfaction."



The singer Zara Dolukhanova.

# "The Sun of Russian Poetry"

By Nikolai Aseyev  
*Soviet Poet*

ON February 10, 1837, 115 years ago, the great Russian poet Alexander Pushkin was killed in a duel, slain by the bullet of a hired assassin. Expressing the feelings of thousands of advanced people of that day and putting the people's sorrow into his words, the Russian poet Mikhail Koltsov wrote: "Alexander Sergeyevich is dead; he is no longer among us! The sun has been shot through the heart!"

The Soviet people call the great Pushkin "the sun of Russian poetry." His name is dear to every citizen of the land of the Soviets. Pushkin's poetry is a remarkable blend of lucid reason and ardent passion, with a purity and simplicity of language that is understandable and close to the widest sections of the reading public. The works of this great poet are a model of poetic perfection, a model for all artists who desire to serve the people.

Pushkin was an exceptionally versatile writer, with remarkable skill in every genre of literature. His sparkling lyric poetry, his magnificent prose works, unsurpassed for their concrete, simple and expressive language, and his dramatic works, with their wealth of human emotion and faithfulness to historical truth, are superb.

A man of unusually broad culture and erudition, Pushkin's world outlook was akin to that of the revolutionary Decembrists, who, although they belonged to the nobility, revolted against autocracy in December 1825.

It was to the Decembrists, with whose ideas he sympathized, that Pushkin addressed these impassioned, freedom-loving lines:

*Russia will rouse from her long sleep,  
And where autocracy lies broken,  
Our names shall yet be graven deep.*

Pushkin spoke out boldly and forcefully in his works against the immorality and barbarity of serfdom. He condemned depravity, avarice and the debasement

of human dignity, and proclaimed the great principles of liberty, humanism and enlightenment.

While creating his works, Pushkin made a thorough study of the life of the people and learned much from them. In undertaking the writing of his epic about Pugachev, the leader of the peasant uprising in Russia, Pushkin made a long trip by carriage, in rain and blizzards, over the muddy roads which had been followed by Pugachev's detachments, in order to tell the true story about Pugachev, the story which had been preserved by the people.

The poet wandered through village fairs, listening to the people's dialect and memorizing proverbs and sayings. He made notes of folk songs and tales in order to return them to the people in his wonderful fairy tales, every one of which is a real gem of narrative and poetic art.

Pushkin loved his country with all his heart, but his love of Russia did not obscure from his vision the contradictions between the interests of the tsarist government and the interests of the people. He drew a sharp line between the reactionary, police-ruled Russia of Nicholas I and the progressive, people's Russia, with its urge toward the future, toward freedom and happiness for the widest sections of the people.

The finest democratic minds of Russia saw in Pushkin a great national genius who worked for the future of the people. The great Russian critic Vissarion Belinsky wrote: "Pushkin was one of those creative geniuses, one of those great historic beings, who, while working for the present, prepare the way for the future."

Contemporary Soviet writers and poets find an inexhaustible source of inspiration in Pushkin's works. They turn to him as to the sun of Russian poetry.

Pushkin's books are found in every Soviet home. There are always flowers at



—From the painting by Kiprensky.  
Alexander Sergeyevich Pushkin

the pedestal of the monument to Pushkin in Moscow, a traditional place of meeting between the people and the beloved poet. Pushkin's fame lives on. He is read in 76 languages in the USSR. His books pass through literally millions of hands.

Pushkin's attraction for the people lies not only in the unfading charm of his poetry, but also in his powerful thought and the ardor of his heart, which appeal directly to the people's finest feelings.

People have a high regard for Pushkin in the land of the Soviets because he was an advanced representative of his time, a poet whose works served as the cornerstone for building the progressive, realistic trend that is the glory of Russian literature.

The Soviet people study Pushkin's heritage carefully. It is enough to recall the discovery of Chapter 10 of  *Eugene Onegin*, which was not included in the editions of the poem published in Pushkin's time, and the numerous new Pushkin texts and manuscripts which have been made available to the public in recent years.

Convinced that he would live on in the memory of future generations of his country, Pushkin wrote, "And every living tongue in it will speak my name." Time has borne out this prophecy. Today, all honest people the world over who treasure real culture, the culture of lofty humanism, pronounce his name with love and respect.



# Soviet Sports Achievements in 1951

By B. Sokolov  
*Master of Sports*

**T**HE new year of 1952 was met joyfully by the Soviet people. They have achieved notable successes in the peaceful fields of labor, science and art. Along with the entire people, Soviet sportsmen have a number of notable achievements to their credit for the past year. The tremendous growth in their ranks, and the unlimited possibilities opened by the Soviet system to every person wishing to perfect his mastery of sports have served as powerful stimuli in advancing Soviet sports.

Soviet sportsmen retained 38 world and 521 USSR records in 1951. They scored a number of outstanding victories in the international sports arena during the past year, among them in competitions for the world title in chess and volleyball (men's division), the European championship in basketball (men's) and volleyball (women's). Soviet athletes captured top honors in all of the team events contested at the World Student Games in Berlin, winning 259 medals, 158 of them gold.

During the past year the Shakhtyor, Spartak, Tbilisi and Moscow Dynamo soccer teams scored 13 victories and tied four games with the strongest Bulgarian, Albanian, Polish, Romanian and German Democratic Republic teams, the over-all score of the meets being 49-9.

Soviet hockey players achieved decisive victories in their matches with teams representing the Czechoslovak, Polish and German Democratic republics. They scored 158 points against their opponents' 13.

Thirty-seven victories were chalked up by Soviet boxers in contests with Swedish pugilists. Wrestling bouts with Czechoslovak and Hungarian matmen resulted in victories for Soviet wrestlers.

The year 1951 was notable for the swift growth of young talented sportsmen, thanks to the unusual attention given them by the entire people. A number of new USSR records were set by them in various fields of sports during the closing days of December alone.

**RUNNER.** Nina Pletneva, who holds the world record in the 800-meter run.



Participating in a competition held in one of the physical culture palaces in the city of Kiev, the young swimmer F. Dosayev covered the 100-meter breast stroke event in 1 minute 12.1 seconds, a new USSR record. He bettered the former record held by V. Minashkin, from Leningrad, by 0.3 seconds.

Two seconds were sliced off the former USSR record by a junior swimming team consisting of R. Chmykhov, A. Malyshev, V. Kotov and V. Serov in a competition held in Leningrad. This trade-union junior sports school team established a new USSR record in the 4 x 50 free style relay for juniors 15 to 16 years old—1 minute 55.5 seconds.

Only six months ago 20-year-old Nina Pletneva was little known among track and field athletes. She now holds the world record for the 800-meter run.

New achievements have likewise been attained by young people in various other fields of sports.

The recent 19th tournament for the USSR chess championship resulted in a truly brilliant victory for the young participants. As is known victory in that competition went to Grandmaster Paul Keres from Tallinn. Having scored 12 points, Keres won the honored title of chess champion of the Soviet Union.

Second and third places with 11.5 points each, were shared by Masters E. Geller (Odessa) and T. Petrosyan (Moscow); fourth place went to Grandmaster V. Smyslov (Moscow) with 11 points. Grandmaster M. Botvinnik (Moscow) placed fifth, with 10 points; sixth to eighth places were shared by Grandmaster D. Bronstein (Moscow), Masters Y. Averbakh (Moscow) and M. Taimanov (Leningrad), with 9.5 points each. These were followed by Master N. Kopylov (Leningrad), 8.5 points; Grandmasters I. Bondarevsky (Leningrad) and A. Kotov (Moscow), 8 points each; Master V. Simagin (Moscow), 7.5 points; Masters I. Lipnitsky (Kiev) and O. Moiseyev (Moscow), 6.5 points each; Master N. Novotelnov (Grozny), 3 points; and Master E. Terpigov (Moscow), 2.5 points.

An analysis of the final results showed the brilliant results that have been achieved by the young performers in that tournament. Veterans like Botvinnik, Smyslov, Bronstein and others were overtaken by Geller and Petrosyan, who shared second and third places. Moscow chess champion Petrosyan is only 22 years old. Finishing in whirlwind style, he defeated Smyslov, Simagin, Kotov, Taimanov and drew his game



with Keres. The young Odessa chess master Geller won from Botvinnik, holder of the world championship, at the finish.

Kopylov, the young Leningrad chess master, who placed eleventh, played a number of very interesting games and scored victories over the Moscow champion, the USSR champion and the holder of the world title.

Summing up some of the tournament results, Grandmaster S. Flohr wrote: "Our multimillioned chess movement serves as an inexhaustible source of new talent. The veterans are still strong, but worthy replacements have already grown up, and are multiplying and growing in strength with every passing day."

Speaking about chess in the Soviet Union, Max Euwe, former chess champion of the world, said in an interview with a correspondent of the newspaper *Ny Dag* "The Soviet Union is a nation of great chess players. In the Soviet Union chess enjoys the attention of the state and the public."

Many young athletes have come to the fore in the recent competition for the USSR weight-lifting titles held in Baku, capital of Azerbaijan. Young Master of Sports Alexander Nikulin from Penza outpointed such well-known athletes in the lightweight division as V. Svetilko, E. Lopagin, D. Ivanov and others. After lifting 102.5 kilograms (225.5 pounds) without exerting himself in the two-hand clean and press, Nikulin expressed his desire to lift the record weight of 112 kilograms (246.4 pounds), and proved successful in his very first attempt.

When the spectators were informed by the radio announcer that Alexander

## Soviet Sportsmen Looking To Olympics

As is known, the Olympic Committee of the USSR recently informed the organizational committee of the 15th Olympiad of the preliminary consent of Soviet sportsmen to participate in the Olympic Games scheduled to take place in Helsinki between July 19 and August 3, 1952.

This announcement was received with satisfaction by sports followers throughout the world. The participation of Soviet sportsmen in the Olympic Games has aroused tremendous interest. The ability of sportsmen of the Soviet Union is well known. The Swedish bourgeois sports paper *Idrottsbladet*, for instance, wrote that Soviet track and field athletes are the best in Europe,

and that in 1951 Soviet athletes had scored seven of the best results in Europe in 18 track and field events that are included in the Olympic Games. The Finnish newspaper *Työ-kansan Sanomat* points out that the participation of the Soviet Union in the Olympic Games gives them a real international character and that it transforms the Olympic Games into a world sports festival.

The Olympic Games should be an Olympiad of peace and friendship among the peoples. Soviet sportsmen are confident that the games in Helsinki, at which sportsmen of many countries will meet in friendly contests, will become international contests dedicated to peace.

Nikulin had exceeded the USSR record by 700 grams and the official world record by one kilogram (2.2 pounds), they greeted the announcement with a burst of applause. The first to congratulate the victor was Honored Master of Sports V. Svetilko, the former holder of these records.

A new USSR record was established in the two-hand clean and press in the bantamweight division by the Dynamo Sports Society athlete, B. Farkhutdinov. He first took up weight-lifting a little over two years ago. Farkhutdinov's new achievement—95.7 kilograms (210.5 pounds)—exceeded the former USSR record by 700 grams (1.5 pounds). I. Udonov, another young Soviet weight-

lifter, lifted 95 kilograms (209 pounds) in the two-hand snatch, turned in the best result in the two-hand clean and jerk—125 kilograms (275 pounds), and registered an excellent result for the triple event—310 kilograms (682 pounds). That achievement is 2.5 kilograms (5.5 pounds) better than the former record of the Soviet Union held by Honored Master of Sports M. Kosarev.

It is gratifying to note that large groups of young talented performers came to the fore in the weight-lifting competition, the 19th chess tournament for the USSR title, as well as in other fields of sports. It is enough to note that the average experience of the 73 weight-lifters who participated in the recent meet was no more than three years.

The team championship in the USSR weight-lifting competition was captured by the Soviet Army team with 306.5 points. Second place went to the Trade Union team with 317.5 points, and third to the Dynamo Sports Society's team with 426 points.

Soviet weight-lifters established 35 new USSR records, 14 of which exceed world marks, achieved brilliant victories at the World Student Games in Berlin and in competitions in Finland, Austria and Poland, and wound up the outgoing year of 1951 with flying colors.



**SOCCER MATCH.**  
Central House of  
the Soviet Army  
vs. Tbilisi Dynamo.



Readers are invited to forward questions on phases of Soviet life to which answers are desired. The questions and answers will appear regularly in this space. Address all queries to USSR Information Bulletin, 2112 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., Washington 8, D.C.

## Questions and Answers

### How Does a Nursery Operate At a Soviet Factory?

**T**HERE are kindergartens at almost all the factories, plants, institutions and collective farms of the USSR. In 1950 the kindergartens of the USSR served more than 1,270,000 children. For their maintenance the state allocates hundreds of millions of rubles from the state social insurance fund every year. Factory and office workers pay an insignificant sum for the accommodation of their children in kindergartens, while children of war invalids and servicemen of the Soviet Army are accepted free of charge.

The kindergarten of the First Calico Printing Works, for instance, occupies a cozy two-story building not far from the factory and has been functioning for many years. During that time the kindergarten has won the reputation of being a model child-training institution.

The 80 children of the kindergarten in the age group of four to seven are the children of the plant's employees. Every day except Sunday they spend 10 to 12 hours in the kindergarten.

The children receive four meals a day here from a special kitchen. Mothers leaving their children in the kindergarten have nothing to worry about. They know that their children will receive delicious and nourishing food, that experienced teachers are in charge of their upbringing and that a special

children's doctor is in charge of their health. The tots enjoy themselves in the well-furnished rooms of the kindergarten. They play, carve, draw and get accustomed to useful things; at the proper times they eat, play outdoors and take their naps.

Both in winter and summer the children spend much time in the open air. The protection of the children's health and their physical well-being is one of the most important tasks of the teachers. Under the guidance of the doctor the children do physical exercises; they sleep on a terrace (in winter — in special sleeping bags). The doctor's reception quarters have an ultra-violet lamp therapy room for treating the children.

Much attention is devoted in the kindergarten to the musical education of the children. The music teacher instills in the children a sense of rhythm and develops their musical abilities. In the older group the children are taught singing, choral and solo, and dancing.

The children prepare for their holiday parties with great interest. For the last New Year's festival the children made many original toys and decorations; carved a Grandfather Frost and a Snow Maiden, made a luminescent star, colorful snappers, boxes and other decorations. At the New Year's party the children's chorus sang, reciters appeared and clowns entertained the children. Some scenes from Russian folk tales and Krylov's fables were shown too.

Every summer the kindergarten moves to one of the most picturesque places near Moscow. The children spend the whole summer there.

#### 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 and morning programs of news, political commentary, and sidelights on Soviet life are broadcast at the following times and on the following bands:

6:00-7:30 P.M., on 15.23, 15.11, 9.7, 9.67, 9.55, 9.65, 7.24, 7.20 megacycles.

7:30-8:30 P.M., on 15.23, 15.11, 9.67, 7.24, 7.20 megacycles.

8:30-11:00 P.M., on 15.23, 15.11, 9.7, 9.67, 9.55, 9.65, 7.24, 7.20 megacycles.

The following is the schedule for the West Coast (time used is Eastern Standard):

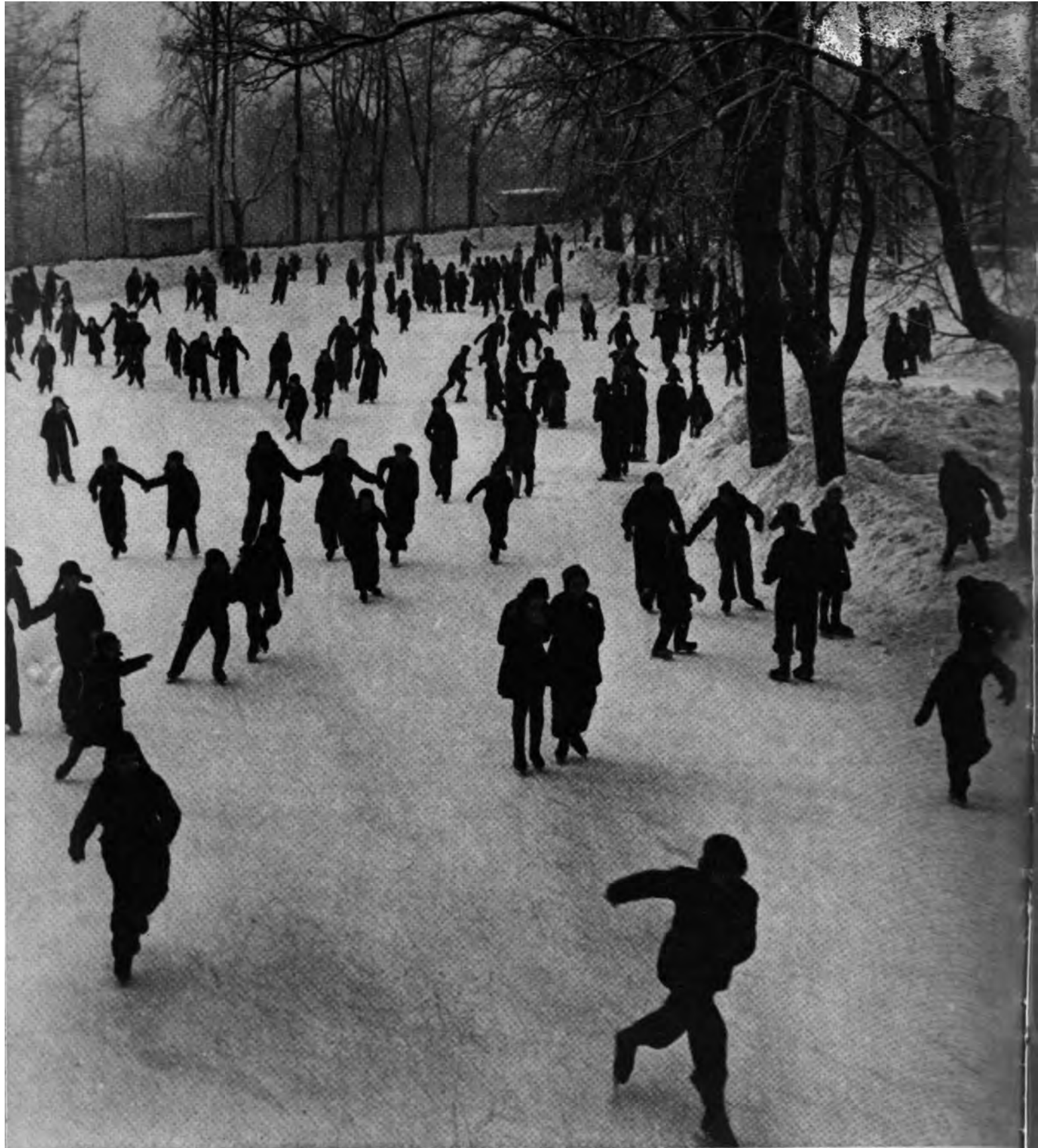
11:00 P.M.-1:00 A.M., on 11.88, 9.56, 7.24, 7.20 megacycles.

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

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- **J. V. Stalin on the Atomic Weapon**
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*Texts of speeches on November 8 and November 16, 1951 at the session of the United Nations.*
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*Texts of speeches on November 24, November 30, December 12, and December 18, 1951 at the session of the United Nations.*
- **Thirty-Fourth Anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution — Report by L. P. Beria**
- **The Third USSR Peace Conference**
- **The Sixteen Republics of the Soviet Union**  
*128-page illustrated pamphlet by N. Mikhailov*
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*Information Bulletin*

FEBRUARY 25, 1952

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# Notes on Soviet Life

**A**SHKABAD, the capital of Turkmenia, is growing and improving. Recently, several buildings have been completed in the city's new medical center. A polyclinic, a hospital, a maternity home and a laboratory have been erected on its spacious grounds. The center has its own telephone exchange and radio-relay station, and is equipped with first-class medical apparatus.

Nearing completion in the city today are two new secondary schools, several libraries and a large number of dwelling houses and cultural and public service establishments.

Work is in full swing on the construction of a large department store, new premises for the medical institute, and new light industrial enterprises. Designing offices in Ashkhabad, Moscow and Leningrad are laying out buildings for the Turkmenian Academy of Sciences, the republic's opera and ballet theater, and a number of other institutions. Many of the new buildings will be finished in pink and white marble, deposits of which have recently been discovered in Turkmenia.

## Nikolai Gogol Centenary Being Prepared

**L**ENINGRAD is now making preparations to mark the centenary of the death of the great Russian writer Nikolai Gogol.

A special Gogol centenary committee has been set up at the Zhdanov State University. Students at the university are preparing lectures on Gogol's life and work, which they will deliver at industrial enterprises and schools. The Russian Museum, together with the Literary Museum of the Institute of Russian Literature of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, is planning an extensive Gogol exhibition. Leningrad theaters will have new productions to present when the country marks the Gogol anniversary.

In the Ukraine the Academy of Sciences of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic has set up a commission headed by Academician A. V. Palladin, president of the academy, to make arrangements for the Gogol centenary.

## Scientific Expedition Surveys Region of Future Canal

**T**HIS past year the Academy of Sciences of the Kazakh Soviet Socialist Republic sent a large expedition to the lowlands around the Caspian Sea and to the region of the future Main Turkmenian Canal. The 182 members of the expedition, researchers from various institutes of the academy, investigated the economic conditions, plant world and mineral resources of the Caspian area. They carried out a hydrological survey over a territory of 4,200,000 acres, and compiled soil and geobotanical maps.

Under Academician V. G. Fesenko, astronomers at the academy investigated interplanetary meteoric matter. The observatory in the mountains recorded eight comets in the course of the year.

## Soviet Delegations Leave for Trips Abroad

**A**T the invitation of the Danish-Soviet Society, a Soviet cultural delegation recently left for Denmark.

The delegation consists of Academician V. P. Nikitin (head of the delegation); E. P. Leontyev, chairman of the Committee on Cultural and Educational Institutions under the Council of Ministers of the RSFSR; Professor I. E. Glushchenko, Doctor of Biological Sciences; and A. T. Gonchar, the writer.

A Soviet cooperative delegation headed by N. P. Sidorov, vice-president of Centrosoyuz (Central Union of Cooperatives), also left recently by plane for Amsterdam to attend the meetings of the Executive Committee of the International Cooperative Alliance.

**THE COVER: FRONT:** One of the great construction works in the Soviet Union, the Volga-Don Canal, is nearing completion and will be opened shortly. New, powerful equipment specially made for use at these projects help to speed their completion and ease the labor processes involved. Nikolai Lyshnov, operator of one of the 10-ton portal cranes at the Volga-Don Canal site. **BACK:** Soviet mountain climbers scaling an ice-covered slope.



# USSR

## Information Bulletin

FEBRUARY 25, 1952

VOLUME XII NUMBER 4

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Published twice monthly by the Embassy of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics at 2112 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington 8, D. C. Subscription rates: \$2.40 for one year; \$2.00 ten months. Ten or more copies to one address, \$1.00 per year per subscription. Sample copy free. Make checks payable to the Information Bulletin of the Embassy of the USSR. Material herein may be quoted or reproduced, with or without credit.



# Second Anniversary of Soviet-Chinese Treaty Of Friendship, Alliance and Mutual Assistance

## Exchange of Telegrams Between J. V. Stalin and Mao Tse-tung

Comrade Mao Tse-tung,  
Chairman of the Central People's Government  
of the People's Republic of China,  
Peking

On the occasion of the second anniversary of the signing of the Soviet-Chinese Treaty of Friendship, Alliance and Mutual Assistance, accept, Comrade Chairman, my cordial congratulations and wishes for the further strengthening of the alliance and cooperation between the People's Republic of China and the Soviet Union in the interests of world peace.

J. STALIN

Comrade J. V. Stalin,  
Chairman of the Council of Ministers  
of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

On the occasion of the second anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Friendship, Alliance and Mutual Assistance between the People's Republic of China and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, permit me, on behalf of the government and people of the People's Re-

public of China, to express heartfelt gratitude and warm greetings to the great Soviet people, the Soviet Government, and yourself.

We appreciate the enthusiastic and generous assistance given to the government and people of China by the Soviet Government and people during the past two years in the spirit of the Treaty of Friendship, Alliance and Mutual Assistance between the People's Republic of China and the USSR, and other related agreements. This assistance has greatly helped in the economic rehabilitation and development of the new China and in strengthening the nation.

We hail the great, ever closer friendship between the peoples of China and the Soviet Union. The mighty alliance between China and the USSR is an invincible force, a powerful guarantee against imperialist aggression and for safeguarding peace and security in the Far East, and a guarantee of victory in the great cause of world peace.

Long live the unbreakable friendship and unity of the peoples of China and the Soviet Union!

MAO TSE-TUNG

Chairman of Central People's Government  
of People's Republic of China

## Exchange of Telegrams Between A. Y. Vyshinsky and Chou En-lai

Comrade Chou En-lai,  
Premier of State Administrative Council  
and Minister of Foreign Affairs  
of the People's Republic of China,  
Peking

I cordially congratulate you on the occasion of the second anniversary of the Soviet-Chinese Treaty of Friendship, Alliance and Mutual Assistance, which is a tremendous contribution to the cause of strengthening peace and democracy throughout the world.

A. Y. VYSHINSKY

Comrade A. Y. Vyshinsky,  
Minister of Foreign Affairs  
of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

On the occasion of the second anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Friendship, Alliance and Mutual Assistance between the People's Republic of China and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, please accept my heartfelt greetings. May the great friendship between China and the Soviet Union grow ever stronger in struggle against imperialism and in defense of peace in the Far East and the world.

CHOU EN-LAI

Premier of State Administrative Council  
and Minister of Foreign Affairs of  
Central People's Government of Peo-  
ple's Republic of China

# Soviet Friendship Aids People's China

By V. Sidikhmenov



WORKING. Chinese miners at the coal face in the Fushun State Colliery.

Two years ago, on February 14, 1950, a Treaty of Friendship, Alliance and Mutual Assistance between the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China was signed in Moscow, and simultaneously an agreement on the Chinese Changchun Railway, Port Arthur and Dairen, and an agreement for the granting of long-term economic credit to the People's Republic of China were signed.

The conclusion of the Soviet-Chinese treaty opened a bright new page in the annals of the relations between the two great peoples.

"The signing of the Treaty of Friendship, Alliance and Mutual Assistance between China and the USSR," Mao Tse-tung, leader of the Chinese people, has said, "besides rendering enormous assistance in building up the new China, is at the same time a powerful guarantee in the struggle against aggression and for the preservation of peace and security in the Far East and the entire world."

The treaty has sealed the bond of friendship between two great peoples, numbering together some 700,000,000 people, or nearly a third of the world's population.

Every article of the treaty is permeated with the striving for peace and international cooperation. Its principal purpose is to prevent the revival of Japanese imperialism and not to permit a repetition of aggression on the part of Japan or any other state that may join in any way with Japan in acts of aggression. This

main function of the treaty expresses the vital interests of the USSR and China.

The treaty, however, is not aimed against the Japanese people, who have fallen into distress because of foreign occupation. In his New Year's message addressed to Kiishi Iwamoto, editor-in-chief of the Kyodo Agency, J. V. Stalin said: "Please tell the Japanese people that I wish them freedom and happiness, that I wish them full success in their gallant struggle for the independence of their homeland."

The Soviet-Chinese treaty marks the flowering of genuine fraternal economic and cultural cooperation between the two countries.

When the Chinese people overthrew the hated Kuomintang regime and announced on October 1, 1949, the establishment of the People's Republic of China, they were confronted with the immense tasks of reviving and developing the national economy and culture. In the Soviet people they found a sincere and unselfish friend ready to lend them a helping hand.

Pursuant to the agreement, the Soviet Union has turned over to China without compensation all property in Dairen that had been temporarily administered or leased by it. It has also transferred without compensation the property acquired by Soviet economic organizations from Japanese owners in northeast China, and also the buildings and land in the former Soviet military compound in Peking.

The Soviet Union has granted the People's Republic of China long-term credits in the amount of 300,000,000 United States dollars, at the favorable rate of interest of 1 per cent per annum, for the purchase in the USSR of industrial equipment, locomotives, freight cars, machine tools, tractors, combines and other machinery. According to the Shanghai newspaper *Ta Kung Pao*, the

Soviet credits enable China to import 65 per cent more machinery and other equipment annually than were imported into that country before the Second World War from all the capitalist countries put together.

Striving to throttle People's China, the enemies of peace instituted an economic boycott and naval blockade against her in the hope of thereby dealing her a fatal blow. But they have been completely disappointed in their calculations. As Chou En-lai, Prime Minister of the State Administrative Council has stated, the economic boycott, while causing China no injury at all, has been used "to speed the abolition of the semi-colonial dependence characterizing our economy and to take a short cut to complete independence and to the self-sufficiency of our economy."

Thanks to the growing trade with the USSR and the People's Democracies, China's volume of foreign trade has already considerably exceeded the 1936 figure. The unfavorable foreign trade balance is a thing of the past: for the first time in many decades China's exports have exceeded her imports.

The Soviet Union supplies China with everything she needs for the development of her economy. Moreover, according to the magazine *People's China*, China gets Soviet machines and other industrial equipment at 20 per cent under prices prevailing in capitalist countries, and even cheaper. Soviet assistance plays a great part in the development of agriculture. China has state farms which are equipped with the latest machinery, high-grade seed and improved breeds of livestock from the Soviet Union. No less substantial is the help rendered China by the USSR in the development of culture, public education and public health.

The economic cooperation between the Soviet Union and China, based as it



is on friendship and full equality of both parties, is an important factor in the rapid revival and development of China's national economy. Here are some facts substantiating this.

If the 1950 output of the iron and steel, coal, and power industries is taken as 100, then the 1951 output will show the following figures: pig iron, 131; steel ingots, 142; steel products, 178; coal, 118; and electric power, 122. Among the machinery bearing the inscription "Made in China" one now finds in that country caterpillar tractors, trolley buses and diesel engines.

It took but a short time to rehabilitate the country's railway lines, which extend for more than 14,000 miles. For the first time in 13 years there is regular traffic on all the principal railway lines.

Great progress has been made by the textile industry. All mills are turning out more cotton yarn, fabrics and other cotton goods. Last year the machine-building industry began, for the first time in China's history, to manufacture textile equipment, the output of which meets the needs of the country's textile industry to a considerable extent.

Completion of land reform on a territory with a rural population of 310,000,000 has radically changed the face of the Chinese countryside. The Chinese peasant no longer labors for the landlord, but for himself. The abolition of feudal land tenure has made possible a

considerable increase in agricultural production and in the use of modern farm machinery and implements for cultivating the fields. The 1951 cereal harvest was higher than the one in 1950 and was enough to fulfill the country's requirements and to put an end, in particular, to the import of rice. The cotton crop was 20 per cent above the average annual harvest for the five years preceding the war. A great deal is being done to restore and develop flood prevention and irrigation works.

Substantial assistance is furnished the Chinese people in their constructive endeavor by Soviet engineers, technicians, skilled workers and other specialists, who have been sent to China at the request of the People's Government of China. The Chinese call them "*lao tako*," which means "elder brothers." Soong Ching-ling, Vice-Chairman of the Central People's Government, wrote the following about the work of the Soviet specialists:

"The Soviet engineering specialists have brought to China their precious experience in solving practical problems of any magnitude. They have brought with them methods based on the highest scientific attainments and a rich experience of working for the benefit of the people. They are filled with the greatest enthusiasm for the task set them, namely, to help the Chinese people to use this experience for building new China."

Soviet-Chinese friendship is growing

stronger every day. Branches of the Chinese-Soviet Friendship Society, which has some 17,000,000 members, are to be found all over China.

The works of Russian scientists produced before the Great October Socialist Revolution and of Soviet scientists, as well as the works of the Russian classical and Soviet writers, are immensely popular in China. More than 300 books by Soviet authors have come out in China in the past two years. As regards Chinese literary works published in the Soviet Union, the total number of copies printed is in excess of 3,000,000. Translations have been made in 10 languages of peoples inhabiting the USSR.

Besides economic achievements, the Chinese people also have great cultural attainments to their credit. Under the Kuomintang regime more than 90 per cent of the population in China was illiterate. The People's Government has done a great deal to eliminate illiteracy and to raise the cultural level of the people. By 1951 there were 400,000 elementary and secondary schools and 201 higher educational establishments, with pupils and students numbering more than 37,000,000, or 55 per cent more than there were on the eve of the war with Japan.

The People's Republic of China has made great and important progress. The old semi-feudal and semi-colonial China is buried in oblivion, and in its place has risen the new China, People's China, whose power and prestige are growing stronger day by day. The People's Republic of China has already established diplomatic relations with 19 countries, and six others have announced their recognition of the People's Republic of China and have expressed the desire to establish diplomatic relations with it. These six are Great Britain, Ceylon, Norway, Israel, Afghanistan and Holland.

The endeavors of international reaction to halt the firm step of the Chinese people and to put history into reverse are in vain. Time has already shown that the Chinese people are able to stand up for the freedom and independence of their country and for peace and security in the Far East.

The friendship and alliance between the two great nations, the Soviet Union and China, and their political and economic cooperation serve the cause of peace and human progress.



**STUDYING.** Cultural advance in new China has been tremendous. More than 37,000,000 people studied in 1951. Formerly, there was 90 per cent illiteracy.

## Form Soviet Preparatory Committee For International Economic Conference

**I**N connection with the forthcoming International Economic Conference in Moscow from April 3 to 10, national preparatory committees for this conference have been set up in a number of countries. On the initiative of the Chamber of Commerce of the USSR, a number of Soviet industrial and commercial organizations, the Central Union of Cooperative Societies of the USSR, the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions, the Institute of Economy of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, and Soviet scientific economic circles, a Soviet Preparatory Committee composed of the following persons has been formed:

M. V. Nesterov, Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce of the USSR (chairman of the committee);

V. V. Kuznetsov, Chairman of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions;

I. S. Khokhlov, Chairman of the Central Union of Cooperative Societies of the USSR;

A. V. Zakharov, Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade of the USSR;

A. N. Kuzmin, Deputy Minister of Ferrous Metallurgy of the USSR;

N. S. Ryzhov, Deputy Minister of Light Industry of the USSR;

V. S. Gerashchenko, Vice-Chairman of the State Bank of the USSR;

V. N. Nichkov, Chairman of the All-Union Exportles Organization;

K. V. Vlasov, Director of the Stalin Auto Plant;

K. V. Ostrovityanov, Director of the Institute of Economy of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR;

Academician S. G. Strumilin, economist;

Academician I. P. Bardin; and

N. V. Orlov, Director of the Scientific Research Institute of Economic Conditions of the Ministry of Foreign Trade of the USSR.

The address of the Soviet Preparatory Committee is 6 Kuibyshev Street, Moscow, USSR.

## West European Newspapers Urge East-West Trade

**F**RENCH newspapers, like those of many other countries, are showing interest in the International Economic Conference to be held in Moscow.

The French weekly *L'Action*, in an article entitled "The Barriers Are Falling" published in issue No. 367, considers that one of the reasons for the decline in the economies of the European countries at the present time is the discontinuation of trade between the East and the West. Such a situation, says the article, is arousing a growing feeling of anxiety among the peoples of Europe.

The paper goes on to say: "Many European industrialists, including the French, have already announced their intention

of trading or of renewing trade relations with the East and China. Representatives of French industrial and trade circles, whose existence is threatened by the consequences of the Atlantic policy, turn to trade with the East as a means which will help them to avoid going under."

The newspaper *Nouvelles de Bordeaux* published a statement made by Sartoul, a businessman, which says: "The Bordeaux district would like to exchange its agricultural produce, its excellent specialized equipment, woodworking machinery, installations for dairy farms, etc., for the raw materials of the countries of the East."

*L'Action* carries an article by Louis

Grégoire in issue No. 371 called "Preparing for the Economic Conference in Moscow." It says: "The number of businessmen and bankers in France (not only in Paris but in the provinces as well) anxious to send their proposals and orders to Moscow is much greater than the number of persons scheduled to leave for the Moscow conference in April 1952."

Newspapers in other European countries are likewise demanding the extension of trade relations between East and West. The Netherlands *Algemeen Handelsblad*, an organ of the big industrialists, writes, for example: "If the West European countries want to sell their goods profitably, including the manufactures of German industry, they should enter into trade relations with Eastern Europe and the People's Republic of China. It is worth thinking about that not only China, but other countries in Asia, as well as the East European countries, might become good purchasers and suppliers of raw materials."

The West German press is devoting much space to the problem of normalizing trade relations with the East. The newspaper *Rheinischer Merkur*, organ of the Christian-Democratic Union, comes out for a more lively exchange with the countries of Eastern Europe.

Stressing the fact that the strengthened economy of the East European countries is a guarantee of stable trade connections, the Danish newspaper *Land og Folk* in the article "A Way Out of the Dollar Crisis" says: "While England and Western Germany have reduced their coal shipments by 24 to 28 per cent and are now threatening a further reduction, Poland has increased her export of coal to our country and is now our largest supplier. . . . The case is the same with a number of other highly important raw materials which, because of the arms drive, are becoming increasingly difficult to obtain from the western countries."

"Extend trade with the eastern countries; that's the way out of our economic difficulties," concludes *Land og Folk*. This conclusion is typical of those held by a majority of the foreign press.

—From *Literaturnaya Gazeta*.



# Results of Fulfillment of State Plan Of the USSR for 1951

Report of the Central Statistical Administration of the Council of Ministers of the USSR

**T**HE development of industry, agriculture and transport, capital construction, expansion of trade and the rise in the material and cultural standards of the people in 1951 are characterized by the following data:

I

## Fulfillment of Industrial Output Plan

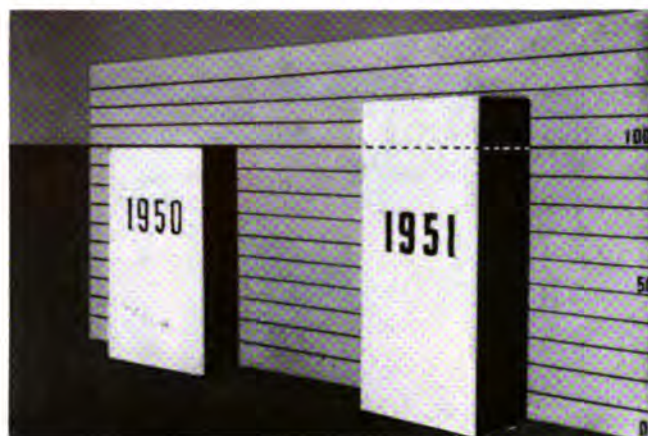
**T**HE 1951 plan of gross output for industry as a whole was fulfilled by 103.5 per cent. Separate ministries fulfilled their annual industrial gross output programs as follows:

### Percentage of fulfillment of annual plan for 1951

Ministry of the Iron and Steel Industry .....	104
Ministry of the Non-Ferrous Metals Industry .....	102
Ministry of the Coal Industry .....	100.7
Ministry of the Oil Industry .....	103
Ministry of Power Stations .....	102
Ministry of the Chemical Industry .....	104
Ministry of the Electrical Industry .....	103
Ministry of the Communications Equipment Industry..	102
Ministry of the Heavy Machine-Building Industry ....	100
Ministry of the Automobile and Tractor Industry .....	100.6
Ministry of the Machine Tool Industry .....	100
Ministry of the Machine and Instrument-Making Industry .....	100.9
Ministry of the Building and Road-Building Machinery Industry .....	106
Ministry of the Transport Machinery Industry .....	100.9
Ministry of the Agricultural Machinery Industry .....	104
Ministry of the Building Materials Industry of the USSR .....	102
Ministry of the Timber Industry of the USSR .....	94
Ministry of the Paper and Wood Processing Industry..	103
Ministry of Light Industry of the USSR .....	102
Ministry of the Fish Industry of the USSR .....	109
Ministry of the Meat and Dairy Industry of the USSR .....	103
Ministry of the Food Industry of the USSR .....	107
Industrial Enterprises of the Ministry of Cotton Growing of the USSR .....	99.7
Industrial Enterprises of the Ministry of Railways ....	99.1
Industrial Enterprises of the Ministry of Public Health of the USSR .....	106
Industrial Enterprises of the Ministry of Cinematography of the USSR .....	103
Ministries of Local Industry and Ministries of the Local Fuel Industry of the Union Republics .....	106
Producers' Cooperatives .....	106

In 1951, the production program was overfulfilled for certain items of ferrous metals, certain non-ferrous metals, iron piping, coal, coke, oil, natural gas, gasoline, ligroine, diesel fuel, peat, electric power, electric motors, electric vacuum apparatus, metal-cutting machine tools, spinning

## GROSS OUTPUT OF SOVIET INDUSTRY Increased by 16%



machines, looms, roving machines, tractors, grain combines, flax combines, complex threshers, flax pullers, tree-planting machines, trucks and automobiles, buses, trunk line locomotives, diesel locomotives, excavators, graders, bulldozers, motor rollers, derrick trucks, automatic loaders, ball bearings, synthetic rubber, automobile tires, synthetic ammonia, caustic soda, sulphuric acid, mineral fertilizers, chemicals for combating agricultural pests and weeds, dyes and other chemicals, roofing felt, roofing slate, window glass, paper, alcohol, and other items of industrial products.

The government assignment for an additional output of manufactured goods and foodstuffs in excess of the established annual plan was overfulfilled. In 1951 large quantities of cotton, woolen and silk fabrics, clothing, hosiery, rubber footwear, sewing machines, clocks and watches, cameras, sausage, condensed milk, cheese, vegetable oil, sugar, confectionery, canned goods, macaroni products, tea, grape wines, champagne, beer, soap, cigarettes, matches, and other goods for the population were produced in amounts that exceeded the plan.

While fulfilling and overfulfilling the annual plan with regard to gross output and the output of the majority of principal industrial products, some of the ministries did not fulfill the plan for individual items of output, with separate enterprises overfulfilling the program of gross output through the greater production of secondary items, at the expense of the production of items envisaged in the state plan.

In 1951 a further improvement in the quality and assortment of industrial products continued. Not all branches of industry, however, completely fulfilled the state plan assignments with regard to production and delivery of certain items in the established assortment and quality. Thus, for



example, the Ministry of the Iron and Steel Industry did not completely fulfill the plan for certain items of rolled ferrous metals; the Ministry of the Heavy Machine-Building Industry did not fulfill the production program for steam boilers and steam turbines; the Ministry of the Machine and Instrument-Making Industry, for certain types of chemical equipment, compressors and calculating machines; the Ministry of the Agricultural Machinery Industry, for tractor-drawn seed drills, grain cleaners, sorters and certain other agricultural machines; the Ministry of the Building Materials Industry of the USSR, for certain kinds of cement; and the Ministry of the Timber Industry of the USSR did not fulfill the plan for the haulage of the basic kinds of dressed timber.

## II

### Growth of Industrial Output

**T**HE output of the major manufactures in 1951, compared with 1950, was as follows:

	1951 in percentage of 1950
Pig iron .....	114
Steel .....	115
Rolled metal .....	115
Iron piping .....	114
Copper .....	114
Lead .....	125
Zinc .....	115
Coal .....	108
Oil .....	112
Natural gas .....	108
Gasoline .....	120
Kerosene .....	103
Diesel fuel .....	145
Electric power .....	114
Steam turbines .....	110
Large hydroturbines .....	245
Turbogenerators .....	211
Hydrogenerators .....	193
Large electrical machines .....	137
Electric motors .....	124
Electric bulbs .....	120
Large, heavy and special machine tools .....	111
Chemical equipment .....	138
Agricultural machinery .....	115
Tractor-drawn seed drills .....	115
Tractor-drawn cultivators .....	117
Grain combines .....	115
Trunk line electric locomotives .....	111
Buses .....	134

Motorcycles .....	102
Excavators .....	105
Calculating machines .....	201
Ball bearings .....	130
Calcined soda .....	109
Caustic soda .....	108
Dyes .....	115
Mineral fertilizers .....	107
Chemicals for combating agricultural pests and weeds .....	185
Synthetic rubber .....	120
Cement .....	119
Bricks .....	120
Roofing felt .....	113
Roofing slate .....	127
Prefabricated houses .....	116
Haulage of dressed timber .....	117
Paper .....	112
Bicycles .....	178
Sewing machines .....	133
Clocks and watches .....	127
Cameras .....	137
Radios .....	116
Phonographs .....	124
Pianos and grand pianos .....	121
Cotton fiber .....	133
Cotton fabrics .....	122
Linen fabrics .....	111
Woolen fabrics .....	113
Silk fabrics .....	134
Hosiery .....	126
Leather footwear .....	117
Rubber footwear .....	111
Fish .....	122
Meat .....	112
Sausage .....	117
Butter .....	106
Milk products .....	144
Condensed milk .....	144
Cheese .....	120
Vegetable oil .....	112
Confectionery .....	116
Sugar .....	118
Alcohol .....	111
Grape wine .....	124
Champagne .....	121
Beer .....	116
Canned goods .....	118
Matches .....	106
Cigarettes .....	113
Tea .....	131

Gross output of the entire industry of the USSR in 1951 increased 16 per cent compared with 1950.

### Pig Iron



14% above 1950

### Steel



15% above 1950

### Rolled Metal



15% above 1950



Last year the national economy of the USSR, in conformity with the state plan of supply, received considerably more raw materials, supplies, fuel, electric power, and equipment than in 1950.

Further improvement in the utilization of equipment in industry continued in 1951. In the iron and steel industry, utilization of the useful volume of blast furnaces increased last year by more than 5 per cent over 1950. Production of steel per square meter of furnace hearth increased almost 5 per cent. Operational drilling speed increased at the enterprises of the Ministry of the Oil Industry. The proportion of light fractions rose. At the enterprises of the Ministry of the Coal Industry productivity of coal combines increased 19 per cent last year. There was an improvement in the utilization of capacities for the production of synthetic rubber and synthetic ammonia at the plants of the Ministry of the Chemical Industry, and in the utilization of equipment in the cotton goods and cement industries.

Expenditure of raw materials, supplies, fuel, and electric power per unit of output in 1951 was lower than in 1950, and in many industries was also below the planned rates. The plan for reduction of industrial production costs set for 1951 was overfulfilled. The economy effected through reduction of industrial production costs amounted to more than 26 billion rubles in 1951, not counting the savings derived from reduction of wholesale prices for raw materials and supplies. On the basis of successes in the development of industry, rise in labor productivity and reduction of production costs attained in 1951, the Government effected, as of January 1, 1952, a new reduction of wholesale prices of metals, machinery and equipment, fuel, chemicals, building materials and paper, as well as a reduction of rates for electric power and heat and freight carriage.

### III

#### Introduction of New Techniques in the National Economy

**F**URTHER achievements in the utilization of new types of machinery, equipment and materials were attained in 1951.

The Soviet machine-building industry developed in 1951 about 500 highly important new types and models of machinery and equipment ensuring further technical progress in the national economy.

New types of powerful steam turbines and high-pressure boilers, hydroturbines and hydrogenerators, air switches, and high tension circuit breakers and reactors for the long-distance transmission of electric power were developed.

Powerful dredges and suction dredges, high-capacity single-bucket "walking" excavators and multi-bucket excavators, powerful concrete mixers for automatized concrete-making plants and 25-ton trucks were produced for mechanizing labor-consuming jobs at the construction of big hydrotechnical installations.

The machine-tool industry produced almost 150 new types of highly efficient metal-cutting machine tools and forge and stamping machinery and a considerable number of new types of hard-alloy tools.

New types of equipment were put out for the oil, chemical, light, food, and other branches of industry and transport.

New types of machinery and implements for soil cultivation, sowing, planting, harvesting and processing of grain, industrial crops and vegetables were manufactured for the further mechanization of agricultural field work. In addition, a number of new machines were produced for the mechanization of the preparation of fodder, as well as for the work of planting forest shelter belts.

The level of mechanization in all branches of the national economy rose considerably.

In the coal industry mechanization of the processes of cutting, stripping and hauling of coal, and underground transport was completed as early as 1950. The introduction of new types of combines for working thin and steep, sloping seams, thus making it possible to raise the level of mechanization in coal loading was begun in 1951. More than 1,500 combines and coal-cutting machines and 1,350 conveyor lines were switched to remote-control operation.

The volume of mechanized work in the enterprises of the Ministry of the Timber Industry of the USSR increased as follows: felling and haulage of timber, 1.7 times compared with 1950; loading of timber, 2.2 times; and transporting of timber, 1.2 times.

Introduction of new, highly productive technological processes was continued in all branches of the national economy in 1951, and work on the further automatization of production was continued.

#### Oil



12% above 1950

#### Machine Building



21% above 1950

#### Electric Power



14% above 1950

# Soviet Agriculture in 1951

## Gross Harvest

7,400,000,000 poods\*

## Increase in Crop Area

6,700,000 hectares†

\* 1 pood equals 36.113 pounds.

## Machinery Received in 1951

137,000 tractors

53,000 grain combines

59,000 trucks

2,000,000 other farming machines

† 1 hectare equals 2.471 acres.

In the mills of the Ministry of the Iron and Steel Industry 87 per cent of the entire production of steel was smelted in open-hearth furnaces outfitted with automatic regulators of the heat cycle. There was an increase in production of special shapes of rolled metal which make for a considerable reduction in the expenditure of metal during further processing.

New methods and perfected technology of concentration and the comprehensive processing of ore concentrates and slime which make for fuller extraction of non-ferrous and rare metals were introduced in the non-ferrous metals industry.

Application of turbine drilling was substantially expanded in the oil industry. Oil production applying the method of maintaining pressure in the strata, which makes for a fuller extraction of oil, was further developed. New technological processes of oil refining, employing Soviet-made machinery, were introduced, resulting in increased yield of oil products and improved quality.

Advanced methods of metal working — high-speed cutting, new electric and thermal methods of metal processing — were further extended in machine building. Automatic and semi-automatic devices were introduced to control the sizes of parts produced on a mass scale.

Work was carried on for a comprehensive automatization of hydroelectric stations and automatization of the thermal processes in boiler units of power stations. More than 90 per cent of the district hydroelectric stations have automatic control of units.

Introduction of close to 700,000 inventions and rationalization proposals of workers and engineering and technical personnel designed to perfect and radically improve production processes were applied in 1951.

## IV

### Agriculture

**I**N 1951 socialist agriculture attained new successes in the development of farming and animal husbandry, as well as in the organizational and economic strengthening of the collective farms. According to the figures of the Chief Harvest Assessment Inspection of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, the total grain harvest in 1951 amounted to 7.4 billion poods,\* despite unfavorable weather conditions in districts of the Volga basin, western Siberia, Kazakhstan and certain other regions. The harvest of food grains (wheat and

rye) was above the 1950 level. The total crop of unginned cotton was above 1950 and higher than in the preceding years. The sugar beet harvest surpassed the 1950 figure, and was in excess of 27,000,000 tons.

The total crop area in 1951 was 6,700,000 hectares\*\* above 1950. The area under cotton, sugar beet, sunflower, and other industrial crops was expanded. Sowing of perennial and annual grasses, fodder root crops and silage crops increased considerably.

The collective farms and state farms successfully fulfilled the plan for sowing winter crops for the 1952 harvest. The area plowed in autumn for sowing of spring crops in 1952 was 5,400,000 hectares above that plowed in the autumn of 1950.

The technical base of agriculture grew still stronger in 1951.

Last year agriculture received 137,000 tractors (in terms of 15-horsepower units), 53,000 grain combines (including 29,000 self-propelled), 59,000 trucks, and also 2,000,000 soil-cultivating implements and sowing, harvesting and other agricultural machines.

The increase in the technical facilities of agriculture made possible still further mechanization of agricultural work on the collective and state farms. Machine and tractor stations performed 19 per cent more work for collective farms in 1951 than in 1950. Last year the machine and tractor stations did more than two-thirds of all the field work on the collective farms. Almost all the plowing and three-quarters of the sowing on the collective farms were mechanized; more than 60 per cent of the entire grain area on the collective farms was harvested by combines. On state farms the main agricultural jobs are almost completely mechanized.

Along with the mechanization of agriculture, much work was accomplished for its electrification. The use of electric power in the processing of grain, preparation of fodder, water supply, milking of cows and shearing of sheep on the collective farms increased considerably in 1951.

The growth of the commonly-owned livestock on the collective and state farms continued in 1951. The commonly-owned livestock on the collective farms, together with that of the state farms, has become predominant in the total livestock herd. Commonly-owned livestock on the collective farms increased in 1951 as follows: beef and dairy cattle, 12 per cent (including cows, 15 per cent); hogs, 26 per cent; sheep and

\* 1 pood equals 36.113 pounds.

\*\* 1 hectare equals 2.471 acres.



goats, 8 per cent; and horses, 8 per cent. The amount of poultry on the collective farms increased 1.5 times.

Livestock increases on the farms of the Ministry of State Farms of the USSR in 1951 were as follows: beef and dairy cattle, 15 per cent (including cows, 14 per cent); hogs, 21 per cent; sheep and goats, 11 per cent; and horses, 14 per cent. The amount of poultry on the state farms increased 27 per cent.

The total livestock owned by all categories of owners — collective and state farms, collective farmers and factory and office workers — increased in 1951 by almost 14,000,000 head, including more than 1,600,000 head of beef and dairy cattle, 2,600,000 hogs, 8,500,000 sheep and goats and almost 1,000,000 horses. The increase in the amount of poultry was more than 60,000,000 during the year.

The collective farms, forestries, machine and tractor and afforestation stations, as well as state farms in the steppe and forest-steppe areas of the European part of the USSR, planted shelter belts on an area of 745,000 hectares in 1951.

## V

### Growth of Railway, Water and Road Traffic

**T**HE rail freight carriage plan for 1951 was overfulfilled. Freight carriage was 12 per cent higher than in 1950. The over-all plan for average daily carloadings was fulfilled 103 per cent.

The target set by the state plan for accelerating turn-around time of freight cars was surpassed in the past year. Fuel expenditure per ton-kilometer on the railways was 3 per cent less than in 1950. However, the target for improving operation of railways was not fully accomplished.

The annual plan of freight carriage by inland water transport was fulfilled in 1951 by 100.6 per cent. River-borne freight carriage was 13 per cent higher than in 1950.

The sea-borne freight carriage plan for 1951 was fulfilled 102 per cent, and freight carriage was 8 per cent higher than in 1950.

Road transport freight carriage was 20 per cent higher than in 1950.

## VI

### Increase of Capital Investments in the National Economy

**I**N 1951 a broad construction program was accomplished. The volume of state capital investments in the past year was 112 per cent of the 1950 figure. The volume of state capital investments in construction of electric stations was 140 per cent of 1950; in the iron and steel and non-ferrous metals industries, 120 per cent; in the coal and oil industries, 112 per cent; in machine-building, 110 per cent; in the building materials industry, 135 per cent; in machine and tractor stations and state farms, 106 per cent; in transport, 103 per cent; in housing construction, 120 per cent.

The 1951 assignments for the building of large hydro-technical installations on the Volga, Don and Dnieper and also for building the Main Turkmenian Canal were successfully fulfilled.

In 1951 the building organizations received a large quantity of highly productive machinery and equipment. The available fleet of excavators increased almost 40 per cent as against 1950; scrapers, more than 30 per cent; and bulldozers more than 80 per cent. The fleet of other building machinery and equipment was also increased considerably. Over-all mechanization of building work is being ever more widely introduced on construction projects. Supply of building materials has improved.

In the course of 1951 the building organizations lowered both cost and time of construction as compared with 1950. However, many organizations did not fully accomplish the fulfillment of the targets set by the state plan for the reduction of construction costs.

State enterprises, offices and local Soviets, and also the population in towns and workers' settlements, with the help of state credits, built dwelling houses with a total floor space of 27,000,000 square meters.\* In addition, about 400,000 dwellings were built in rural localities.

\* 1 square meter equals 10.764 square feet.

## New Housing in 1951:

27,000,000 square meters in the cities  
400,000 new houses in rural areas



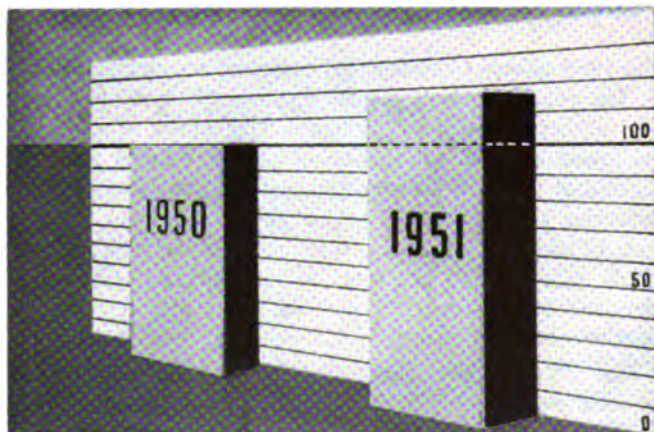
URBAN. New housing in the Donbas city of Stalino.



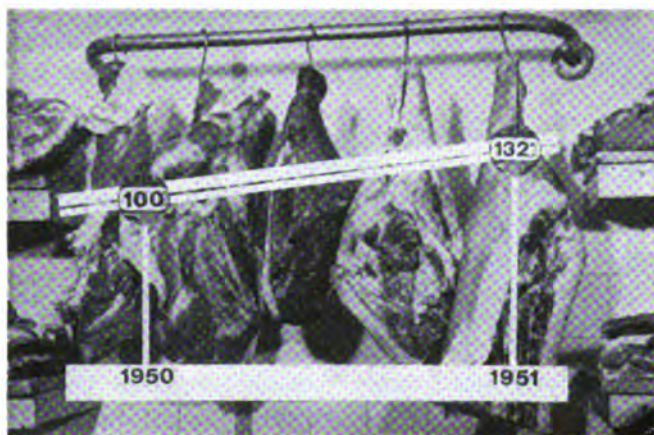
RURAL. New houses on a Latvian collective farm.



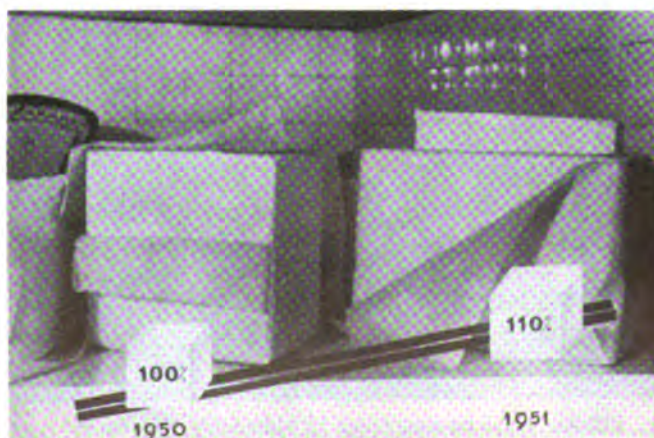
## RETAIL SALES TO THE POPULATION Increased by 15%



## Sales of Meat Rise 32%



## Sales of Butter Up 10%



## VII

### Expansion of Soviet Trade

**I**N 1951, Soviet trade continued to expand. The new achievements in industrial and agricultural production in 1950, the increased productivity of labor and lower production costs enabled the Government, on March 1, 1951, to cut state retail prices on consumer goods for the fourth time since the abolition of rationing. The new reduction in prices resulted in further strengthening the Soviet ruble, in raising its purchasing power and in a substantial increase in the sale of goods to the population.

In the course of 1951, state and cooperative retail sales to the population (in comparable prices) were 15 per cent higher than in 1950. Sale of various foodstuffs and manufactured items increased as follows: meat, 32 per cent; sausage, 29 per cent; fish products, 14 per cent; butter, 10 per cent; vegetable oil, 40 per cent; milk and dairy products, 35 per cent; eggs, 20 per cent; sugar, 29 per cent; confectionery, 13 per cent; tea, 29 per cent; fruit, 33 per cent; cotton fabrics, 18 per cent; silk fabrics, 26 per cent; clothing, 14 per cent; leather footwear, 11 per cent; furniture, 50 per cent; building materials for the population, 45 per cent; household and toilet soap, 13 per cent; radio sets, 26 per cent; clocks and watches, 15 per cent; sewing machines, 29 per cent; cameras, 38 per cent; bicycles, 86 per cent. Sale of refrigerators, washing machines and vacuum cleaners increased several times over.

The network of state and cooperative trading establishments expanded. In 1951 about 8,000 new stores opened.

In 1951, sales to the population of agricultural produce in the collective farm markets, especially of flour, cereals, lard, fowl, eggs, fruit and honey, were considerably greater than in 1950.

## VIII

### Increase in the Number of Factory and Office Workers and Growth of Labor Productivity

**T**HE number of factory and office workers in the national economy of the USSR at the end of 1951 amounted to 40,800,000, and was 1,600,000 more than at the end of 1950. The number of workers and office employees in industry, agriculture, forestry, construction and the transport services increased by 1,250,000 during the year; in educational, scientific research and medical institutions, by almost 250,000; and in trade, housing and public utilities, by more than 100,000.

As in previous years, there was no unemployment in the country in 1951.

Last year, 365,000 young persons graduated as skilled workers from trade, railway, mining and factory schools and were given jobs in industry, building construction and transport.

With the help of individual, group or class instruction, 7,000,000 factory workers and other employees acquired new skills or improved their qualifications.

The productivity of labor of industrial workers was 10 per cent higher in 1951 than in 1950. It was 14 per cent higher in the machine-building industry, 9 per cent in the iron



## 5,000 New Schools in 1951



A first-grade class in a girls' elementary school.

and steel industry, 6 per cent in the non-ferrous metals industry, 8 per cent in the coal industry, 9 per cent in the oil industry and 9 per cent in the chemical industry. The productivity of labor in construction was 9.5 per cent higher in 1951 than in 1950.

### IX

#### Cultural Development, Public Health and City Improvement

**F**URTHER successes were registered in all fields of socialist culture during 1951.

The number of people studying in the USSR during the past year, including all forms of study, amounted to 57,000,000.

The number of seven-year and secondary schools increased by almost 5,000 during the year. The number of students in the 5th to 10th grades of these schools increased by 2,500,000.

In 1951, 887 higher educational establishments (including correspondence institutions) had a student body of 1,356,000,

## Libraries Total 350,000



The regional library of Oirotia, Altai Region, RSFSR.

or 108,000 more than in 1950.

The 3,543 technical and other specialized secondary schools (including correspondence institutions) had 1,384,000 students, 86,000 more than in 1950.

In 1951, higher educational establishments graduated 201,000 young specialists, and the technical schools graduated 262,000.

The number of graduates of higher educational establishments and technical schools engaged as specialists in the national economy increased 8 per cent in 1951, compared with 1950.

In 1951 more than 24,000 students were doing postgraduate work in higher educational establishments and scientific institutions.

For outstanding work in the spheres of science, invention, literature and art, 2,694 scientists, engineers, agronomists, writers, artists and leading workers in industry and agriculture qualified in 1951 for Stalin Prizes.

In 1951 there were more than 350,000 libraries of all types

## 4,000 New Motion Picture Theaters



Theater in the district center of Gurjani, Georgia.

## 50,000 Hospital Beds Added in 1951

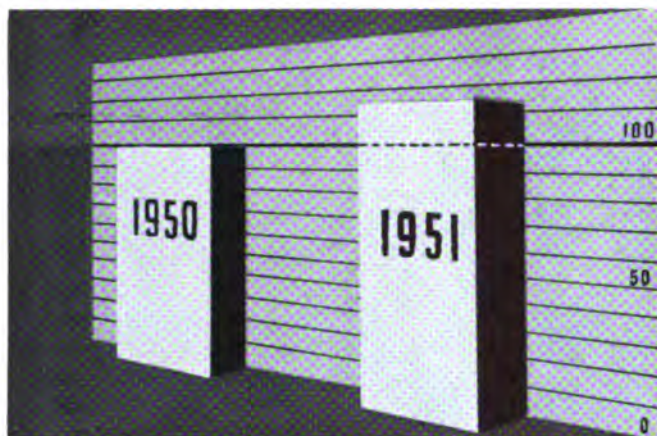


A patient in the Clara Zetkin Maternity Home.



## GROWTH OF THE NATIONAL INCOME

### Increased by 12%



maintained by the state and public organizations, with more than 700,000,000 books.

The number of moving picture installations in 1951 increased by 4,000 compared with the preceding year. The attendance at theaters and moving picture houses in 1951 was 12 per cent above 1950.

In the summer of 1951 more than 5,000,000 young children and adolescents spent holidays in Pioneer camps, children's sanatoriums, and excursion and tourist centers, or spent the entire summer in country places with their kindergartens, children's homes and nurseries.

The network of hospitals, maternity homes, clinics and other medical institutions, as well as sanatoriums and rest homes, was further expanded in 1951. The number of beds in hospitals and maternity homes increased by almost 50,000 as compared with 1950. The number of places in sanatoriums and rest homes increased by 18,000. In 1951 the number of physicians increased by more than 6 per cent as compared with 1950.

The production of medicines and medical instruments and equipment increased by 36 per cent as compared with 1950, resulting in a substantial improvement in the supply and outfitting of medical institutions with medicine and the latest apparatus, laboratory equipment and medical instruments.

In 1951, as in preceding years, much work was done in building public utilities and improving towns and workers' settlements, constructing waterworks and sewage lines, extending streetcar and trolley bus services, providing gas and central heating in dwellings, planting trees and shrubs, paving and asphaltting city streets and squares, and laying out parks, gardens and boulevards.

X

### Growth of National Income and Income of Population

**I**N 1951 the national income of the USSR, measured in comparable prices, increased by 12 per cent as compared with 1950.

In the Soviet Union the entire national income belongs to the working people. As in the preceding year, the working people of the USSR received about three-quarters of the na-

tional income to satisfy their personal material and cultural requirements, while the rest of the national income remained at the disposal of the state, collective farms and cooperative organizations for expanding socialist production and for other general state and public needs.

The growth in the national income resulted in a substantial improvement of the material conditions of the workers, peasants and intelligentsia and ensured the further expansion of socialist production in town and countryside.

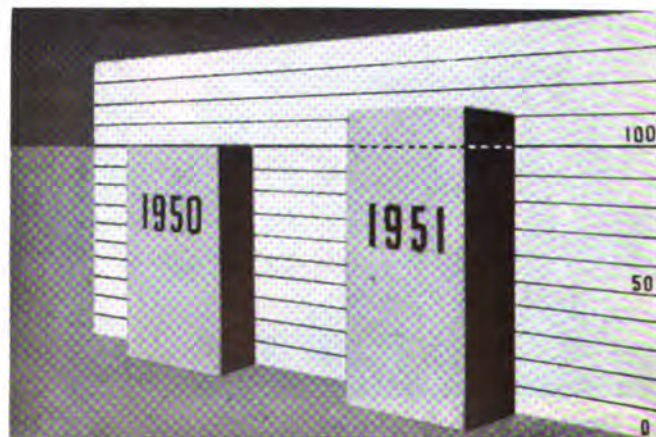
The improvement in the material position of the population of the USSR was expressed in the rise of the monetary and real wages of the factory and office workers and in the increased incomes derived by the peasants both from commonly-conducted collective farming and from their household plots and personal husbandry.

Moreover, in 1951, as in preceding years, the population received, at the expense of the state, allowances and grants from social insurance funds for the factory and office workers: pensions from the social maintenance fund; 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 treatment; free vocational education and professional and trade instruction; students' stipends and a number of other benefits and privileges. Further, all factory and office workers, *i.e.*, about 41,000,000 people, enjoyed paid vacations of not less than two weeks, while workers in a number of trades had longer holidays. In 1951, these benefits and privileges received by the population at the expense of the state amounted to 125 billion rubles.

The income of factory and office workers and incomes of the peasants, measured in comparable prices, were 10 per cent greater in 1951 than in 1950, as a result of the reduction of prices of consumer goods, the growth in monetary wages of the factory and office workers, increased incomes of the peasants in cash and in kind, and growth in the benefits and privileges received by the population at the expense of the state.

CENTRAL STATISTICAL ADMINISTRATION  
OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS OF THE USSR

### RISE IN INCOMES OF WORKERS AND COLLECTIVE FARMERS: 10%



USSR INFORMATION BULLETIN



# The Well-Being Of the Soviet People Is Advancing Steadily

**HAPPY FAMILY.** The entire Lysyuk family gathers to see its youngest member off on his daily walk.



**I**T was with a feeling of great satisfaction that the Soviet people received the report 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 1951.

The results of the past year show that the Soviet people attained new achievements in communist construction and that the land of Soviets is confidently marching along the road of the steady advance of socialist economy, culture and well-being of the working people.

The Communist Party, the Soviet Government and J. V. Stalin demonstrate solicitude for the welfare and progress of the homeland, for the utmost lightening of labor and for improving the living conditions of the Soviet people.

"Of all the valuable capital the world possesses," J. V. Stalin teaches, "the most valuable and most decisive is people, cadres."

Facts and figures cited in the report of the Central Statistical Administration graphically show that the uninterrupted advance in the well-being of the working people is an indefeasible law of development of socialist society and that the welfare and happiness of the people is the main concern of the Soviet State.

Under the socialist system, where

there are no exploiting classes, where people work for themselves, for their own society, every step in the development of the country's productive forces leads to a further advance in the people's well-being. In the Soviet Union everything is done in the interests of the people. Civilian industry is being steadily expanded and agriculture and transport are being developed. On the initiative of J. V. Stalin, huge hydroelectric stations and irrigation canals are being built in the USSR and the tremendous plan for remaking nature is being carried out.

The Soviet socialist system has done away forever with unemployment, the inevitable concomitant of capitalism. The report of the Central Statistical Administration stressed that in 1951, as in previous years, there was no unemployment in the USSR. In the Soviet Union the number of factory and office workers is growing constantly. At the end of the postwar Five-Year Plan, as is known, it was 7,700,000 above the prewar level. At the end of last year the number of factory and office workers in the national economy rose 1,600,000 compared with 1950 and amounted to 40,800,000 people. To have work all the time and to be confident of the future—this is the boon which only socialism gives to man.

J. V. Stalin, as early as 1934, stated at the 17th Congress of the Party:

"The abolition of exploitation, the

abolition of unemployment in the towns, and the abolition of poverty in the countryside are such historic achievements in the material standard of the working people as are beyond even the dreams of the workers and peasants in the bourgeois countries, even in the most 'democratic' ones."

The tireless solicitude of the Party and the Government for the well-being of the people is strikingly manifested in the increase in the output of consumer goods. It is known that as a result of the fulfillment of the postwar Five-Year Plan the production of goods for the population substantially exceeded the prewar level. Last year the Government, on the initiative of J. V. Stalin, took measures for increasing the production of manufactured goods and foodstuffs over and above the annual plan. As a result, the population received considerably more goods than in 1950. It is seen from the report that sales of meat, butter, sugar, fabrics, leather footwear, furniture, radios, bicycles and other goods were substantially above 1950.

The Party and the Government pursue a policy of systematically reducing prices of consumer goods. The new reduction of state retail prices on manufactured goods and foodstuffs, effective as of March 1, 1951, the fourth since the abolition of rationing, resulted in the still further strengthening of the Soviet ruble, the rise of its



purchasing power and the further increase of sales of goods to the population.

Housing construction has assumed sweeping proportions in the USSR. During the postwar Five-Year Plan period houses with a total floor space of more than 1.08 billion square feet were restored and built in towns and workers' settlements, and 2,700,000 dwellings were rehabilitated and erected in rural communities. The pace of housing construction continues to mount. Last year state enterprises, offices, institutions and local Soviets, as well as the population of towns and workers' settlements, with the help of state credits, built homes with a total floor space of 290,000,000 square feet. In addition, about 400,000 dwellings were built in rural localities. In 1951, as in previous years, much was done to build public utilities and improve towns and workers' settlements.

The Soviet State devotes exceptional attention to public health. In 1951 the network of hospitals, maternity homes, clinics and other health institutions, as well as sanatoriums and rest homes, was further extended, and the production of medicines, medical instruments and the latest equipment was increased. More than 5,000,000 children and adolescents spent last summer in Pioneer camps, children's sanatoriums and excursion and tourist centers, or were taken, under expert guidance, to the country for the entire summer by children's institutions.

The growth in the well-being of the working people of the USSR is most vividly expressed in the growth of the national income. During the postwar Five-Year Plan period the national income of the USSR, measured in comparable prices, rose 64 per cent above the prewar year 1940. In 1951 the national income of the Soviet Union, measured in comparable prices, was 12 per cent above 1950.

In the Soviet Union the entire national income belongs to the working people. Last year about three-quarters of the national income was received by the working people for meeting their personal material and cultural requirements. The balance of the national income remained at the disposal of the state, collective farms and

#### COUNTRY STORE.

The rise in material well-being is not confined to the cities. Collective farm stores, like this one in Transcarpathia, offer their customers an ever-increasing variety of goods.



cooperative organizations for expanding socialist production and for other general state and public needs.

The growth in the national income made it possible to improve substantially the material position of the workers, peasants and intelligentsia, and to ensure the further expansion of socialist production in town and country. The improvement in the material position of the population is shown also by the rise in the monetary and real wages of factory and office workers, the increase in the incomes of the peasants, both from the collective farms and from their household plots and personal husbandry.

Again in 1951 the population, as in previous years, received at the expense of the state allowances and grants in the form of social insurance for factory and office workers; pensions from the social maintenance fund; accommodations in sanatoriums and rest homes free of charge or at reduced rates; allowances to mothers of large families and unmarried mothers; free medical aid; free education and professional and trade instruction; students' stipends; and a number of other payments and privileges. Further, all factory and office workers, *i.e.*, about 41,000,000 people, received paid vacations of not less than two weeks, and more in the case of workers in many professions. In 1951 the population received these payments and privileges at the expense of the state in the sum of 125 billion rubles.

As a result of the reduction in prices of consumer goods, the growth of monetary wages of factory and office workers, the increase in the in-

come of the peasants in money and in kind and the growth in the payments and privileges received by the population at the expense of the state, the incomes of factory and office workers and the incomes of peasants, measured in comparable prices, were 10 per cent higher in 1951 than in 1950.

The outstanding achievements of the Soviet Union in peaceful construction and the further advance of the country's economy and in the culture and well-being of the people again demonstrate to the entire world the advantages of the socialist system over the capitalist system. In capitalist countries a frenzied armaments drive is under way, the living standard of the working people is declining disastrously, and unemployment and the impoverishment of the masses are growing.

In the USSR, where the economy is subordinated to the aims of peaceful construction, the well-being of the people steadily rises. The working people of the Soviet Union know that the better they work and the higher their labor productivity, the more cultured and prosperous their life becomes. The solicitude of Stalin for the welfare of the people inspires Soviet men and women to fresh labor exploits, to struggle for the further consolidation of the might of their beloved homeland, the indestructible bulwark of world peace.

Under the guidance of the Communist Party and the leadership of J. V. Stalin, the Soviet people, with great enthusiasm, take part in constructive work in the name of the victory of communism.



# Successes of Soviet Industry In 1951

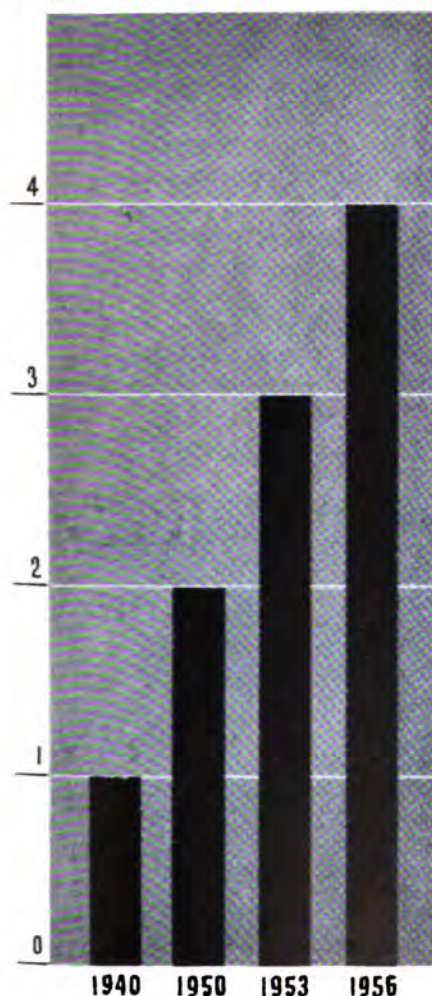
By E. Frolov  
*Soviet Economist*

**S**oviet industry is developing at an unusually rapid rate. This was once again demonstrated by the figures for 1951.

The published report of the Central

## OUTLOOK FOR SOVIET INDUSTRY

Estimated Growth of Soviet Industry, Based on Rate Of Gain During 1951



Statistical Administration of the USSR on the results for 1951 show that industrial output increased 16 per cent and was double that of the prewar period.

Figures for postwar industrial output are highly illuminating. This is the picture of the development of Soviet industry they reveal:

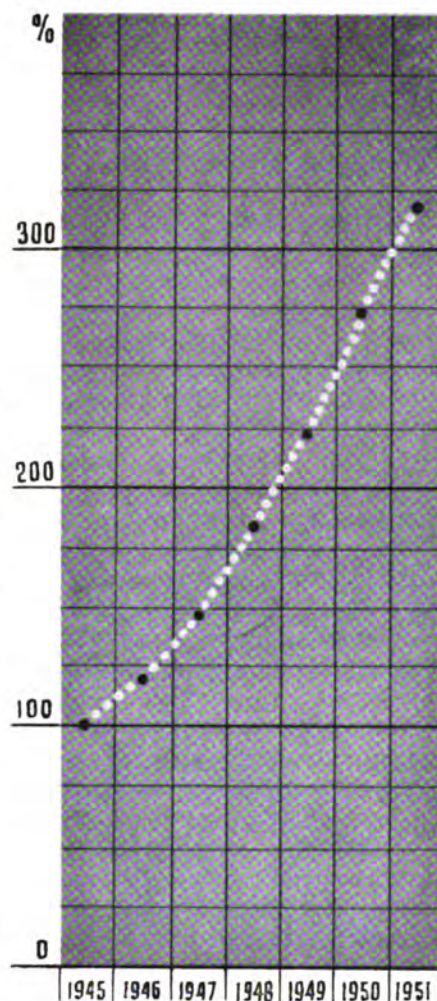
### Volume of gross industrial output in the USSR (1945 equals 100)

1946 .....	120
1947 .....	146
1948 .....	186
1949 .....	223
1950 .....	274
1951 .....	318

What is striking here is both the smoothness and the speed of the country's industrial advance. Figures show that the development of Soviet industry is proceeding on a steadily ascending curve. Here there are no recessions, no drops in production. It is not difficult to calculate that if Soviet industry maintains the same annual rate of growth (about 16 per cent in 1951), in about two and a half years from now it will have trebled the prewar level of output and in approximately four and a half years it will have exceeded that level four times over. The present scale of production and volume of output, as we see, open broad new vistas for Soviet industry in its further advance.

The steady and swift growth of industrial output in the Soviet Union is not a chance phenomenon, of course, but follows naturally from the planned, peaceful nature of the development of Soviet socialist economy. Here there are no factors undermining

## POSTWAR INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE USSR



the economy, as is the case in many other countries. The USSR has no crises, no unemployment; it is not participating in the armaments drive; the whole of the national income is utilized productively. The Soviet national economy is directed by the plan of the state, which pursues the policy of peaceful construction. The state tirelessly cares for the growth and comprehensive development of industry, which has the task of building the material and technical foundation of communism.

Highly indicative and important is the fact that in 1951, as in all preceding postwar years, there was a general growth of industry—in the production of both the means of production and consumer goods.

The figures for the increase in the output of the main branches of heavy



industry in 1951 are as follows: production of pig iron, as compared to 1950, rose 14 per cent; steel and rolled metal, 15 per cent. Coal production rose 8 per cent; oil, 12 per cent; and electric power, 14 per cent.

The fastest rate of increase, as hitherto, was set by the machine-building industry. Its output rose 21 per cent in the course of the year. This is the result of the planned policy designed to bring about a constant advance in the level of technique in all branches of the national economy and to effect the complete mechanization and automatization of production. In 1951 the Soviet machine-building industry developed about 500 major new types and models of machinery and equipment, including new types of powerful and superpowerful steam turbines, hydroturbines and hydro-generators, and new types of machines for the coal, oil, chemical, light and other industries and for construction, transport and agriculture. During the year close to 150 new types of highly efficient metal-cutting machine tools and forging and stamping equipment were put out, including machine tools for the high-speed cutting of metals.

The successful development of the machine-building industry is one of the most important results of last year. It made it possible to elevate to a still higher level of technical equipment all branches of the national economy and to approach the complete mechanization of work, even in the most labor-consuming fields.

In the coal industry, introduction of new types of combines designed by Soviet engineers mechanized the last labor-consuming operation, the loading of coal. Full, comprehensive mechanization of all the processes of coal mining has already been effected in many Soviet mines.

In the timber industry, the volume of mechanized operations increased as follows, compared with 1950: in felling and hauling timber to the landings, 1.7 times; loading of timber, 2.2 times; and delivery of timber, 1.2 times. Last year the enterprises of the timber industry received large quantities of locomotives and lumber carriers, powerful tractors, mobile power stations, cranes, electric hoists, electric saws, etc.

A high level of mechanization has been attained in construction. To facilitate the building of big hydropower installations, Soviet machine-building plants have manufactured powerful suction dredges and other dredges, highly productive single-bucket "walking" excavators, scrapers, equipment for automatized concrete-making plants, 25-ton dump trucks, etc. Housing construction has become a major industry. A total of 27,000,000 square meters (290,628,000 square feet) of living floor space was built in towns and workers' settlements and about 400,000 homes were erected in rural localities in 1951.

Further intensive supply of machinery to agriculture was continued last year.

In the past two years, the machine-building plants supplied agriculture with more than 317,000 tractors (figured in terms of 15-horsepower units), 99,000 combines (including 52,000 self-propelled units), 141,000 trucks, and more than 3,700,000 soil cultivating, sowing, harvesting and other agricultural machines. The amount of machinery in agriculture increased several times over the prewar figure.

The progress of Soviet machine building has ensured the rapid advance of the level of mechanization in agriculture. On state farms almost all the main agricultural work is mechanized. On collective farms, plowing is almost completely mechanized, and three-quarters of the sowing and three-fifths of the grain harvesting is done by machinery. With the present rapid rate of supply of technical equipment to agriculture, the attainment of complete mechanization of agricultural production is not a prospect of the remote future but of the coming few years.

Let us now see how the light and food industries producing goods for the population developed last year. Has the swift growth of heavy industry not affected these industries? It is not difficult to understand that if heavy industry and its core, machine-building, are developed for peaceful aims, to meet the needs of civilian production and not of war production, its progress will always have a beneficial influence on the branches producing consumer goods. Here are

## Soviet Machine-Building Production



Shaft for a new blooming mill.



Final test of a ZM-800 automatic rolling mill.



the figures for 1951 on this score:

The output of light industry last year was 19 per cent above 1950. Production of leather footwear increased 17 per cent; cotton goods, 22 per cent; woolen fabrics, 13 per cent; silk fabrics, 34 per cent. Production of bicycles rose 78 per cent; sewing machines, 33 per cent; clocks and watches, 27 per cent; cameras, 37 per cent; radios, 16 per cent; and phonographs, 24 per cent. The rise for major foodstuffs was as follows: fish, 22 per cent; meat, 12 per cent; sausage, 17 per cent; dairy products, 44 per cent; sugar, 18 per cent; canned goods, 18 per cent; etc. The great concern of the Soviet State for increasing the output of goods for the population may be gauged also by such facts as these: in 1951 capital investments in the food industry, for instance, surpassed the prewar level more than twice; supplies of raw material, metal, machines and everything necessary for the construction and expansion of production in the food industry topped the level of 1940 three to four times.

A big rise in output was registered for literally every item of the light and food industries. As can be seen from the above figures, the rate of increase for these branches is higher than for industry as a whole. Naturally, bigger output of consumer goods had its effect on the expansion of retail sales, that is, further growth in popular consumption. Sales of goods to the population in state and co-operative stores last year increased as

much as 15 per cent above 1950.

An important result of the development of Soviet industry in 1951 was a further improvement in the utilization of equipment; a reduction in expenditure of raw materials, supplies, fuel and electric power per unit of output; improvement in quality; and reduction of production costs. Two figures will suffice to give an idea of the significance of these facts: labor productivity of industrial workers rose 10 per cent during the year, and the saving from the reduction of production costs exceeded 26 billion rubles. These figures testify to the thoroughgoing qualitative changes in Soviet industry. They are an index of the progressive development of Soviet industry, which steadily advances the organization of production.

As we see, the development of Soviet industry is of very definite nature. It is directed toward the utmost development of civilian industries, expansion in building of homes and cultural institutions, and raising the living standard of the people. The Soviet Union is attaining ever greater successes in these spheres. Of course, if the USSR were to squander its budget on an armaments drive, there could be no question of peaceful development of the economy. But it is a matter of record that the state budget of the USSR for 1951 allotted 299.3 billion rubles, or 66.3 per cent of all budgetary expenditures, for financing the national economy and development of culture, while appropriations for

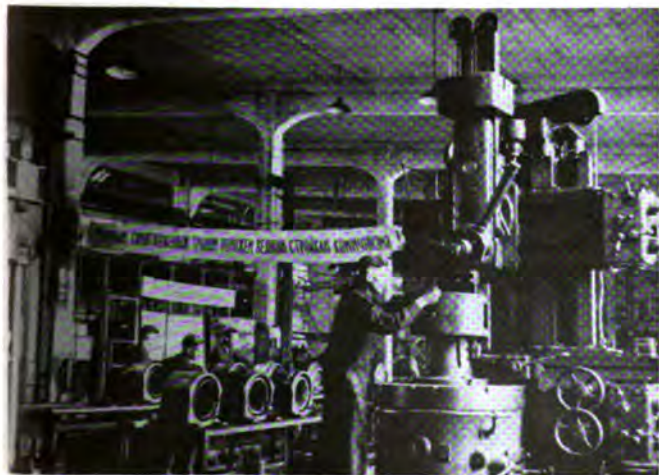
defense comprised only 21.3 per cent of the budget, compared with 32.5 per cent in the prewar year of 1940. It is this peaceful channeling of budgetary funds that ensures the economic and cultural progress of the USSR.

J. V. Stalin, in an interview given to a *Pravda* correspondent in February 1951, stated: "Not a single state, the Soviet Union included, could develop civilian industry to the full, launch great construction projects like the hydroelectric power stations on the Volga and Dnieper and the Amu Darya, which demand tens of billions in budget expenditure, continue the policy of systematic price reduction for consumer goods which also demands tens of billions in budget expenditure, invest hundreds of billions in the restoration of the national economy destroyed by the German invaders, and together with this multiply simultaneously its armed forces and develop war industry."

"It is not difficult to understand that so reckless a policy would have led any state to bankruptcy."

The entire course of the postwar development of peaceful economy in the USSR confirms these words. The countries engaged in the armaments drive are destroying their civilian industry, and face insurmountable difficulties. But the Soviet Union, engaged in peaceful construction, has expanded its industry; it has been able to undertake, and is successfully building, gigantic hydrotechnical projects; and it has attained prosperity.

## Soars by 21% in 1951



Assembling motors for the great construction works.



K-32 auto derricks at the site of the South Ukrainian Canal.



# On Guard for the Defense of Peace

By Major General I. Zubkov

**T**HE Soviet Union is a land of peace and friendship among nations. On the day after its birth, on November 8, 1917, the Second Congress of Soviets passed the historic Decree on Peace proposing a just peace to all the countries involved in the First World War. This decree was the first legislative act of the Soviet State, which has always considered peaceful cooperation among nations one of its basic tasks.

It will be remembered that the governments of the Western countries rejected the Soviet proposal to end the war and conclude a just peace. Misinterpreting the peace policy of the land of Soviets as a sign of weakness, they arranged a military campaign against the young Soviet Republic.

At the beginning of 1918, the army of militarist Germany, along with its allies, the Austrians and the Turks, embarked upon military intervention against Soviet Russia. Soon thereafter the Entente countries joined in this intervention.

Soviet Russia was thus confronted with the necessity of forming armed forces in order to repulse the onslaught of the interventionists. The Soviet Army was founded at the beginning of 1918, when the German troops began their drive into the interior of the Soviet Republic. The new units of the Soviet Army revealed their exceptionally high fighting qualities in the very first battles. On February 23 at Narva and Pskov, the Soviet regiments dealt a severe blow to the German invaders and checked their advance on Petrograd.

February 23 has been celebrated since then as the birthday of the Soviet Army. It was founded as an army for defending peace, for defending the historic achievements of the Great October Revolution.

The enemy forces persisted in their onslaught on the Soviet Republic. After Germany's military defeat, the Entente states intensified their intervention against Soviet Russia and surrounded

her with a fiery cordon and blockades.

Under these circumstances the Soviet State and its armed forces had no alternative but to answer the enemy blow for blow. "A revolutionary army," said the great founder of the Soviet State, V. I. Lenin, "never fires the first shot, and it acts furiously only against invaders and oppressors of the people."

Created by V. I. Lenin and J. V. Stalin, under the fire of military intervention and civil war, the Soviet Army became a sharp and formidable weapon in the struggle for the freedom and independence of the Soviet Motherland. Inspired by the just liberating aims of the war, the Soviet Army frustrated the military campaign of 14 states, routed the armies of Kolchak, Denikin, Yudenich, Wrangel and other White Guard generals and cleared Russia's territory of the foreign invaders.

Following the end of military intervention and civil war, the peoples of the USSR turned their attention to peaceful construction. Within a brief time the Soviet State accomplished the successful implementation of the plans for socialist construction and converted Soviet Russia into a mighty industrial power with collectivized farming. The rising political and economic might of the Soviet State was attended by the growth in the fighting might and improvement in the technique of the Soviet Army. Ed-

ucated in the spirit of respect for other nations, in the spirit of defending peace in the whole world, the Soviet Army has firmly guarded the peace and security of nations, striking at the root of the attempts of the enemies of the Soviet Union to disturb the peace. Glorious pages have been inscribed in the annals of the Soviet Army by the operations of the Soviet troops in the Far East, in 1938-1939, in the area of Lake Hassan and the Khalkhin Gol River, against the Japanese army which, in pursuance of its aggressive aims, trespassed on Soviet borders and on the borders of the Mongolian People's Republic.

The Soviet Army routed the Japanese invaders and restored peace in the Far East. It dealt likewise with the White Guard Finnish troops which, on orders of the imperialists, launched military operations at the end of 1939 on the northwestern frontiers of the Soviet Union, in the neighborhood of Leningrad.

It was only for the sake of safeguarding the independence and freedom of its Motherland, for the sake of peace, that the Soviet Army fought, defending the USSR against enemy attacks. "The Red Army," points out J. V. Stalin, "is an army for defending peace and friendship among the peoples of all countries. It was created not for the conquest of foreign territories, but for defending the borders of the Soviet country. The Red

**SOVIET ARMY MEN.** Soviet soldiers at leisure, rehearsing for an amateur talent concert.





Army has always respected the rights and independence of all nations."

On June 22, 1941, Hitler Germany treacherously attacked the Soviet Union, after capturing almost the whole of Europe. Thus, from the very outset of the war, the Soviet Union and its armed forces were confronted with a task of tremendous historic importance. In the war forced upon the Soviet State, its army had before it the task of upholding the honor, freedom and independence of its own country, and the task of liberating the enslaved peoples of Europe from fascist tyranny.

In spite of the unfavorable conditions at the beginning of the war resulting from the suddenness of the attack, the Soviet Army performed all its tasks with credit. Having tied down on the Soviet-German front all the main forces of the Hitler war machine, the Soviet Army under J. V. Stalin's brilliant generalship exhausted and bled white the German fascist army by active defense, and then went over to the strategic counteroffensive which predetermined the final and complete defeat of the German fascist army. For three years the Soviet army fought Hitler Germany entirely unaided. The second front was opened only after it had become clear that the USSR was capable of achieving the complete rout of fascist Germany even without the aid of the Allies.

In August 1945 the Soviet State, true to its duties as an ally, entered the war against imperialist Japan. The crushing blows dealt by the Soviet Army to the Japanese armed forces in Manchuria, Korea, South Sakhalin and the Kuriles compelled Japan to end the policy of prolonging the war and accept the terms of unconditional surrender. Thus, after the liquidation of the hotbed of war in Europe, the hotbed of war in Asia was also wiped out through the selfless efforts of the Soviet Army. The peace disrupted by the bloc of aggressive fascist states was restored.

By routing fascist Germany and militarist Japan, the Soviet people and their armed forces rendered inestimable assistance to the peoples of Europe and Asia in their struggle for freedom and national independence, and saved the peoples of the whole world from the danger of fascist enslavement. In the sacred liberation war the Soviet Army

**NAVY MEN OFF DUTY.** On February 23 the Soviet people celebrate Army and Navy Day, paying tribute to Soviet servicemen on land and sea, who stand on guard for peace and international friendship.



revealed more than its military might to all mankind. The Soviet Army earned the reverent respect of the peoples of the world, who beheld in the Soviet soldier a selfless fighter for peace, a fighter for the friendship and the peaceful coexistence of all nations.

The Soviet State and its armed forces, headed by J. V. Stalin, emerged still stronger and mightier from the war. In line with its consistent peace policy the USSR has, in the postwar period, reduced the strength of the Soviet Army and returned the soldiers of the older age groups to their families and to peaceful constructive labor. The whole world knows that the Soviet Union demobilized its troops after the war. The demobilization of millions of men from the army has been carried through in an organized way, in strict accordance with the adopted plan. The strength of the Soviet Army today is approximately the same as its peacetime strength before the Second World War.

Having healed the deep wounds of the war, the Soviet people, under J. V. Stalin's leadership, are successfully advancing towards communism, winning new victories in peaceful labor. The outstanding achievements of the Soviet people in the construction of communism gladden the hearts of the working people

of all countries, who justifiably regard this as the most vivid confirmation of the peaceful foreign policy of the Soviet State. Soviet foreign policy is a policy of peace. It reflects the fundamental interests of the Soviet people and stems from the very essence of the socialist system established in the Soviet Union. Propaganda for war is punishable by law in the USSR.

The Soviet State is tirelessly fighting for peace. "The Soviet Union," declared J. V. Stalin, "will continue in the future as well to pursue the policy of averting war and maintaining peace."

The peaceful foreign policy of the Soviet Union is an expression of the might of the Soviet State, of the Soviet people's confidence in their own strength. This policy is based on recognition of the fact that the coexistence of two different systems — the socialist and the capitalist — is possible.

Educated in the spirit of internationalism, in the spirit of respect for the freedom and independence of other peoples, the Soviet Army has for 34 years been firmly and valiantly guarding the peace policy and peaceful labor of the peoples of the USSR. The Soviet Army is the reliable defender of the interests of the Soviet Union, the defender of peace and friendship among the nations.



# An Ex-Soldier Builds For Peace

By Boris Polevoi  
*Soviet Writer, Stalin Prize Winner*

**T**HE Urals tank corps, which covered itself with glory on the battlefronts of the Great Patriotic War, was one of those combat units which were always in the vanguard. The majority of the men and officers of this corps, workers, technicians and engineers from factories in the Urals, were volunteers.

A tank reconnaissance platoon in this glorious Urals corps was commanded by Lieutenant Dmitri Slepukha, later a Senior Lieutenant.

Dmitri Slepukha was by nature a silent, laconic man; he did not like to talk about his battle feats. His comrades, however, related many interesting things about him. And when the officers described the combat traditions of the corps to new men from the replacements, they always told about the prowess of the daring tankman Dmitri Slepukha.

Slepukha's friends and superior officers counted him among those who had become fully at home under the conditions of front-line life. But he himself knew that this was not so. In the army since the first day of the war, he had covered thousands of miles of front-line roads in his tank, and in his regiment he had justly won the reputation of a courageous and resourceful officer. Yet all the time he yearned for the Urals, for the iron ore mine at Magnitnaya Mountain where he worked, for the excavator with which he scooped out the inexhaustible riches of that hill.

Yes, it was about his work that he dreamed. Before, it had seemed to him to be just an ordinary, routine occupation, but now he dreamed about it as the height of human joy. Though before the war he had been the pioneer of the Stakhanovite movement among the excavator operators of the Urals, he had never reflected very much about the value of his innovative methods. From his youth, ever since the time when he, the son of a Kuban cossack from the village of Pashkovskaya, graduated from a

mining school and took his seat at the controls of an excavator, work had become an inseparable part of him, his second being; he threw himself wholeheartedly into his work, without even being aware of it, the way a normal, healthy person, for example, is not aware of his breathing.

But when the war tore him away from the Urals he came to realize how much work meant in his life, the work which had brought him so much joy.

**T**HE last inch of native soil had been liberated, and Soviet tanks were now rumbling down the roads of Poland and Germany. There was a kaleidoscopic succession of towns and villages with unpronounceable names. The fascist armies, sensing that the end was near, were putting up more and more violent resistance. The SS regiments covering the retreat were ruthlessly burning and destroying their villages and towns; they wanted to leave behind a zone of scorched earth, gashed by shells and mines. So now the Soviet tankmen were advancing with all speed not only to deprive the enemy of a chance to dig in, but also, by dealing sudden blows and executing outflanking maneuvers, to save German towns and villages from destruction.

And it was at this time, not far from Dresden, in a little German town with a strange name, that an episode which inscribed a special page in the life story of Dmitri Slepukha took place.

The tank company which Slepukha now commanded broke into the town after a swift blow at the rear of the enemy fortifications, from the west. The town was already in flames. Slepukha stopped his tank at a street intersection and climbed out of the turret to get his bearings in the smoke-filled town. At that moment the sound of children screaming came from



Dmitri Slepukha

somewhere above, penetrating through the roar and crackle of the conflagration. A large house on the other side of the street was on fire. The lower stories were enveloped in flames and smoke, which were bursting forth from the windows and climbing higher. When a gust of wind cleared away the smoke, he saw two children in a window on the third floor—a boy of about seven and a tiny, fair-haired girl. The girl was crying and the boy was shouting. The tankman could not make out his words, but it was obviously a call for help. They were high up, and the entrance to the house was now an inferno.

Experienced soldier that he was, Dmitri Slepukha made a lightning decision. He ordered the turret gunners to keep a sharp eye on the adjoining streets and then dashed over to the building. The lower rungs of the fire escape were scorching hot and burned his hands, but this did not stop him.

The tankmen, begrimed with oil, sweaty and excited by the offensive they had just carried through, stood in the turrets with heads thrown back anxiously gazing up at the black hole of the window where two young faces were to be seen every time the wind swept away the smoke. All of a sudden the lean face of their commander appeared in the window. He said something to the children. At the first instant, when the children saw behind them a man in foreign uniform, their faces were distorted with fear. Then the faces vanished from the window, and after minutes that



seemed an eternity the Soviet officer stepped through the gateway. In his arms he carried the little girl, still crying, while the boy walked behind, timidly but confidently holding on to the trouser leg of his uniform.

And then something unusual took place, something that fills Dmitri Slepukha with emotion every time he recalls it. The street, which an instant before had seemed dead and deserted, came to life. From basements and from behind gateways emerged timid, exhausted people with pale faces darkened by soot and grime. Trustfully they approached the foreign battle machines that until then had seemed terrifying and hostile. The old men and boys stopped at a distance, but the women and children walked up to the officer and tenderly took the rescued children from him. An old woman with a shawl on her head tried to kiss his hand.

Then the tanks dashed forward. Ahead lay Dresden, Berlin, and rejoicing, spring-blossoming Prague, which would rapturously welcome its liberators.

**P**OSTWAR life was a life of joyful promise for Dmitri Slepukha. It was with joy that the Urals Stakhanovite took off his officer's uniform and returned to his mine and the peacetime work of which he had dreamed so often during the brief moments of rest at the front. When he climbed into the cab of his excavator he experienced the same incomparable thrill a soldier does when he stands at the threshold of his home, the threshold beyond which he will meet his family, after long months in the fighting lines. Then began his workday life. To the demobilized tankman this life was gayer than any holiday imaginable. He had an inexhaustible thirst for work. He became his old gay, sociable, talkative self. Chatting with young workers, he was fond of saying that of all the awards he had received in the war, the dearest was his work on the excavator.

But the highest award was still to come. The people of the Urals learned that, in the distant area between the Volga and the Don, construction work on an unprecedented scale had started. From the size of the machine parts they started to manufacture for the job they could see how gigantic an undertaking

it was. And Dmitri Slepukha, who by this time had regained his position of the best excavator-operator at the mine, married and become a father, felt an irresistible call to leave his comfortable Urals home for the unfamiliar Don steppes, where the first of the great construction works of communism was in progress. He sent in an application in which he told in brief the story of his life and said that for him, a Soviet soldier who had gone through the war from beginning to end, participation in the great construction job was the highest award he could hope to dream of.

A reply came by wire, inviting him to come. The work was then just getting under way. When he arrived, Dmitri Slepukha himself assembled an Uralets excavator that had arrived in parts, and then he removed his first cubic yards of earth. Since then he has never parted from his machine. His steel giant he calls now jocularly, "my shovel," now tenderly, "neighbor," and he is very proud of it. An excellent machine the Uralets is. And to Dmitri Slepukha, who in his time has worked on 11 different models of Soviet and foreign excavators, it has revealed its vast and far from fully tapped potentialities.

Here, at the great construction development of communism, boundless new creative horizons opened up for Soviet workingman Dmitri Slepukha. True, after the war, upon his return to peaceful labor at the Urals mine, he had applied a number of interesting new methods that were quickly taken up by the other Stakhanovites. But it was at the giant canal job that he displayed his abilities and talents in all their scope.

When he looked at the work map hanging in the office of the district construction chief, his heart beat faster with pride in the magnitude of the operations and in the fact that he, ex-tankman Dmitri Slepukha, was taking part in them. He helped assemble the excavator and followed the work of the assemblymen with an exacting eye. He was deeply stirred by the consciousness that he was about to drive his powerful machine into the great peacetime offensive to remake nature and the very climate of the Soviet land so that they should serve man more fruitfully.

Hardly a month goes by without his exceeding the production records he himself has set. The designer of the fa-

mous excavator came to the construction site from the Urals and spent a whole shift at Dmitri Slepukha's side, admiring the performance of his machine in the hands of this splendid master excavator. He asked Dmitri Slepukha's advice about the machine, listened to and took down his critical remarks and suggestions born of rich experience. Together with the operator, the designer dreamed of giant new excavators that as yet existed only in the imagination.

How could the creator of this steel giant help but rejoice when, in the skillful hands of Dmitri Slepukha, it excavated as much as 4,127 cubic yards of earth in one shift instead of the 1,300 he had thought it capable of! The work methods of the master operator inspired the designer with new creative ideas.

What is the secret of his unparalleled achievement? Many people have asked him this question, including the designer of the Uralets, as he sat in the spacious cab of the excavator, beyond the windows of which lay a panorama in which people were not to be seen — only huge mounds of earth and huge steel machines. Dmitri Slepukha replied that he and the members of his crew, almost all of them ex-servicemen, were inspired by the goal of ever greater successes in peaceful labor for the welfare of their homeland.

The reply pleased the designer. "Do a lot of fighting in the war?" he asked.

"Yes. All the way to Berlin," Slepukha said, deftly operating the controls.

The designer nodded. At his factory he had often seen ex-servicemen register amazing work performances in their peacetime occupations. Now everything was clear. Dmitri Slepukha's success, about which so much was now being written and spoken, was compounded of many things: the excellent qualities of the giant power shovel with which the Soviet machine industry had armed him; inspired skill, which the operator had raised to an art; his great, unquenchable love of peaceful, constructive labor, a love he had carried intact across all the battlefronts; and his noble striving to make his labor contribute to the preservation of peace on earth.

It is this that we learn from the devoted work of Dmitri Slepukha, veteran of the Great Patriotic War, zealous adherent of peace, tireless enthusiast of communist building.





TSIMLYANSKAYA DAM. A view of one section of the dam under construction.

# The Volga-Don Canal Getting Ready to Open

By N. Chumakov

OUR car speeds along the asphalt highway leading from Stalingrad to Kalach. Ahead and to our right stretches the snow-covered steppe. On the left, parallel to the road, runs the 60-mile Volga-Don Shipping Canal.

The canal looks like a huge canyon. In many places it is deserted: their work finished, the builders have moved on to other sections of the job, where things are now also nearing completion. Huge structures of steel and concrete rise here and there above the canal. These are the locks, of which there are 13 in all. By means of these locks, which will act as steps of a giant staircase, ships will ascend to the Don, or rather to the Tsimlyanskaya Sea which will spread out in the valley of that river.

At the last lock, the thirteenth, there is a pumping station. It is the destination of my journey.

The pumping station is visible from afar. It is an imposing structure, consisting of huge, round towers containing the pumps. The highway and walk lead onto a bridge passing over the towers next to the machine house containing the control equipment. On both sides of

the station stretches the big earthen dam faced with stone which forms the canal's first reservoir, the Karpov.

Together with Victor Pisarev, a young building engineer of the pumping station, I am standing at its very bottom, on the concrete floor at the foot of the towers. If we turn our backs to the towers we see spreading before us the reservoir's snow-covered floor.

"In a short while this will be filled with water," says Pisarev.

Showing me the pumping station, its tunnels and galleries hidden in the thick concrete wall, he tells me how the equipment is being rapidly installed at the station. In February the pumps will begin operation, and from the huge gray towers the Don waters will gush into the reservoir.

Further up, two more pumping stations will be working. They will drive the water to the canal's second and third reservoirs. In this manner the water will rise to the crest of the watershed and fill up the entire canal.

"And where will you go?" I ask Pisarev. He, like any other Volga-Don builder, understands just what I mean.

"To the Stalingrad hydropower development," he says with assurance, as one speaks of a matter long decided; and with the enthusiasm with which he has just described the Volga-Don canal, he begins to speak about the gigantic hydroelectric station with its Stalingrad Sea and 370-mile gravitation canal to the Ural River.

Like Pisarev, most of the Volga-Don builders are planning to go over to the Stalingrad project. Many of them, however, intend to go to the other great construction projects: in the Ukraine, in the Crimea, in Central Asia. Excavator operator Yakov Durnyev, who came here from the Donbas, told me that he would go to the Main Turkmenian Canal. "I like a job where the work is the hardest," he said.

The Volga-Don builders are completing their job and are getting ready to hand over their magnificent creation to its new masters, the maintenance men of the Volga-Don waterway.

The builders are preparing the canal to receive ships and are completing the equipment of the locks. The basic installation of equipment at nine locks



**LOCK.** A lock of the Volga-Don Canal at the Tsimlyanskaya dam as it appeared during its construction.

was finished in January and will be completed at the other four locks in February. Concrete moorings for ships are being built at the locks. Work has been launched also on the architectural ornamentation of the structures and on planting trees and shrubbery along the canal and in its residential settlements.

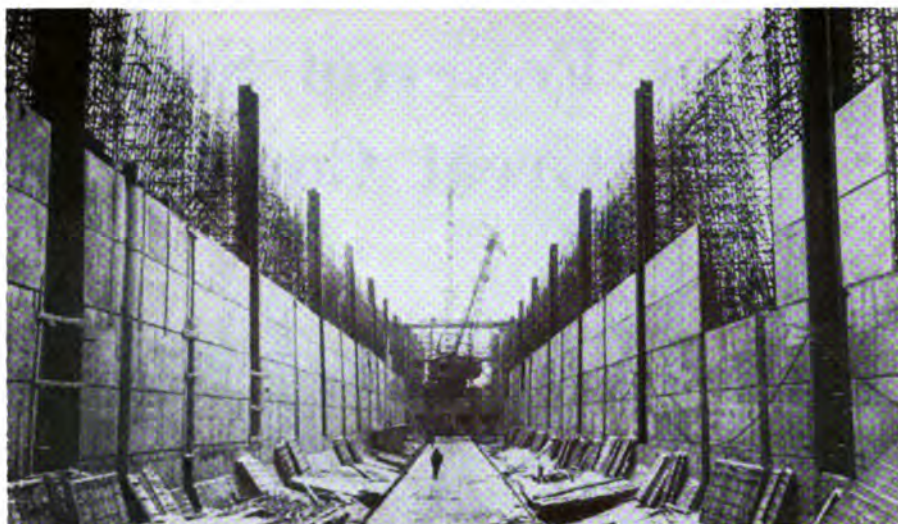
The Volga-Don architecture will reflect the grandeur of the Stalin era. A monumental statue of J. V. Stalin will be erected at the Stalingrad entrance to the canal. It will be set on a huge pedestal faced with gray granite, which is now under construction. A broad granite staircase will lead from the river to the foot of the pedestal, and all this will be surrounded by a park.

Stretched across the first lock will be a triumphal arch 12 stories high, dedicated to the labor and military exploits of the Soviet people. The last, 13th lock, will be crowned by a triumphal arch dedicated to the Soviet Army, which in this district surrounded the 300,000-man Nazi army that besieged Stalingrad in 1942. Tall beacons will rise at the exit of the canal.

Though it is winter now, the builders are planting trees and beautifying the Volga-Don workers' comfortable new residential settlements, with their attractive cottages, schools, shops, mechanical laundries, restaurants and houses of culture. Three green belts will run along each bank of the canal, and in places subject to constant winds the canal will be protected by five shelter belts on each side. Ships will sail through the canal as though through a broad drive in a park.

People have already come to take the place of the Volga-Don builders. The Volga-Don Shipping Administration has been formed and supplied with a large fleet of freighters, tugboats and comfortable passenger liners. All these craft are now being prepared for service with an eye to the specific spring navigation conditions on the Tsimlyanskaya

**PLANTING TREES.** Millions of trees, some of them 8 to 12 years old, are being planted along the new canal.



Sea. During storms the waves there will rise to a height of 10 feet. But at present one may observe here a unique sight: pilots are riding around in cars on the bottom of the Tsimlyanskaya Sea, studying navigation conditions in the area where ships will soon sail.

On returning to Stalingrad, I stepped into the Volga-Don Construction Administration's educational center, which has trained thousands of skilled builders of the canal. Three weeks ago this remarkable educational establishment was given a new task. It opened courses training maintenance personnel for the new canal: lock mechanics, pilots, beacon attendants. They will soon take the place of the builders of the Volga-Don Shipping Canal, which will link five seas and bring water to the arid Stalingrad steppes.



**WELDER.** Nikolai Sergeyev at work on a transformer substation on the dam.





# New Powerful Soviet Machinery For Great Construction Works

**SUCTION DREDGE.** It simultaneously excavates a canal and fills dams or dikes, moving some 260,000 cubic yards of earth a month. Below: Engine room of the suction dredge.



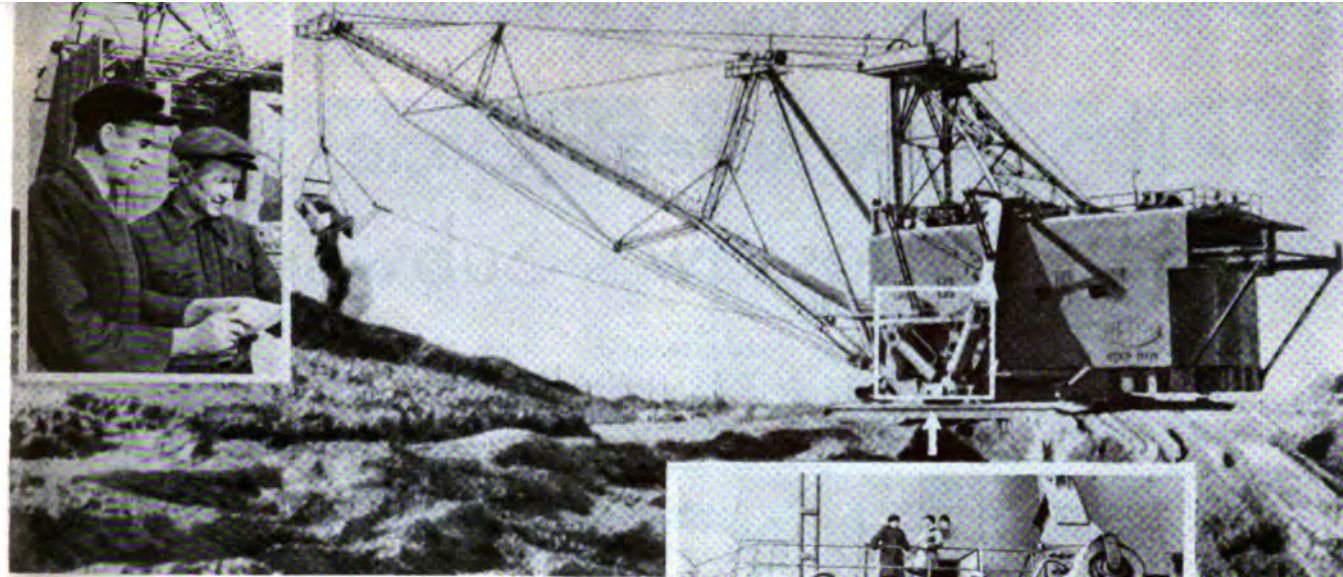
**S**OVIET industry has lavishly supplied the workers on the great construction projects with labor-saving machinery of every type: dredges, tractors, bulldozers; automatic concrete-making factories; dump trucks of all sizes up to 25 tons' capacity; the fabulous "walking" excavator, with its 211-foot boom and 18-cubic-yard scoop; and the numerous tall cranes that look like huge birds as they bend and nod, setting each item precisely in its place—to name but the most spectacular.

Soviet designers and engineers, working in close collaboration with the operators on the job, are continually renewing and improving this machinery, so that the vast plan for remaking nature can proceed with even greater speed.

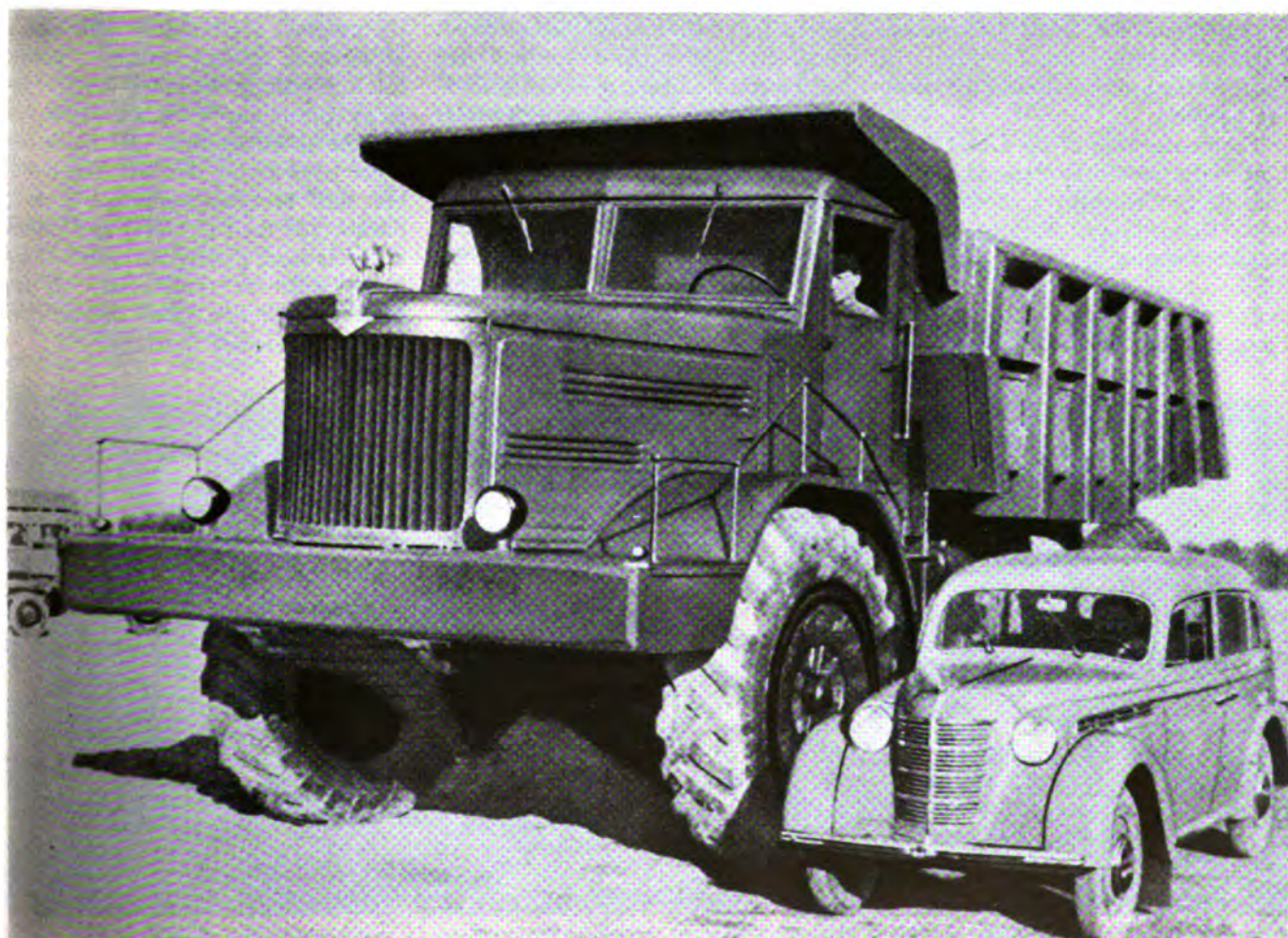
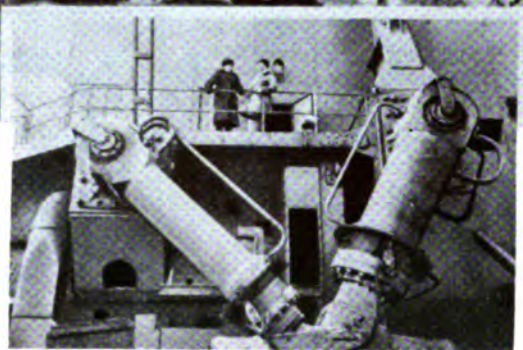
**ROTARY DIGGER.** This machine can move 400 cubic yards of earth on hour.







"WALKING" EXCAVATOR. Insert (left), Boris Satovsky, awarded a Stalin Prize for designing the machine. Bottom: Close-up of the "bridge" of the excavator gives an idea of its size. It is manned by a crew of five.



TWO EXTREMES. A huge 25-ton truck, which dumps its load in 30 seconds, is seen alongside a small Moskvich car.



# The New Great Circle Line Of Moscow's Subway

By I. Shamayev

*Assistant Chief, Subway Building Administration*

ON the eve of the new year, the second section of the Great Circle Line of the Moscow Subway was completed. A few days later four huge new underground palaces—the Komsomolskaya-Koltsevaya, the Botanichesky Sad, the Novoslobodskaya, and the Byelorusskaya-Koltsevaya stations — were opened to the public, and normal traffic began to travel along the new line.

The construction of the Moscow Subway, begun 20 years ago at J. V. Stalin's suggestion, is a manifestation of the great care shown by the Communist Party and the Soviet Government for satisfying the cultural and material needs of the broad masses of the working people.

The first section of the Great Circle Line, with the Gorky Park of Culture and Rest, Kaluzhskaya, Serpukhovskaya, Paveletskaya, Taganskaya and Kurskaya-Koltsevaya stations, opened for service on January 1, 1950. The second section is a continuation of this line. From Kurskaya-Koltsevaya Station, the



subway trains will proceed through Komsomolskaya-Koltsevaya, Botanichesky Sad and Novoslobodskaya to Byelorusskaya-Koltsevaya Station. The entire run from the Gorky Park of Culture and Rest Station to the Byelorusskaya-Koltsevaya Station will take 20 minutes.

The subway building organization, which has been decorated twice by the Soviet Government, carried out a formidable job in building this new section of the line. The builders excavat-

ed and removed more than 1,000,000 cubic yards of underground earth, poured 195,000 cubic yards of concrete, installed 150,000 metric tons of metal tubing, laid 8,700 miles of track, put up thousands of square feet of marble and granite, built 27 escalators, and carried out a lot of other complex work. Two of the new stations are transfer points which connect with other parts of the line.

The second section of the Great Circle has been built on a high level of engineering. Our Soviet socialist industry supplied our builders with dozens of first-rate heading machines, powerful rock-loading machines, electric engines, pneumatic wrenches for screwing the tubes together, and numerous other labor-saving devices. The builders' skill has also improved tremendously, and their technical and cultural levels have greatly advanced. Compared with the construction of the subway's first line, labor productivity has now increased fourfold.



**MOSAIC.** Artists at work on the panel "Suvorov's March Across the Alps" in a new station.



**MURAL DECORATION.** One of the ornamental panels in the Byelorusskaya-Koltsevaya Station shows a joyous national dance.





**SUBWAY ENTRANCE.** Monumental stairway leading to the Komsomolskaya-Koltsevaya Station of the Moscow Subway.



**VESTIBULE.** The luxurious decoration of the Novoslobodskaya Station is admired by some of the first passengers.

A great step forward in Soviet subway engineering is the new and more efficient layout of the stations, transfer junctions, escalator tunnels and other installations of the second section of the Great Circle route. This is particularly evident at Komsomolskaya-Koltsevaya Station. Our designers and builders have succeeded in creating enormous expanses underground. The volume of this station is twice as great as that of the usual deep subway stations. The central hall of the station is 29 feet high, and the distance between the columns which support three vaults of different diameters is 36 feet. The station now has five inclined main and transfer tunnels, and two more are to be built later. Two of these tunnels each have four escalators, set side by side. Such tunnels are an entirely new thing for the Moscow Subway, and they have been built with the aid of equipment specially made for this purpose. Situated at three railway terminals, Komsomolskaya-Koltsevaya Station can handle up to 100,000 passengers an hour.

The new subway line is a great improvement over the old ones, also, in its electrical engineering installations, its power-supply arrangement, automatic block system, and communications system. In creative collaboration with the engineers of our building administration and of the subway management, the workers and specialists of the Perovo Engineering Plant have developed a new design for the escalators. These look better, have a greater efficiency, and work smoothly and

noiselessly. Widely developed on the new line are automatic remote controls, which ensure smooth, safe and uninterrupted train traffic.

Today the Moscow Subway has a total of 39 stations. Each one of them is a splendid work of architecture, reflecting the grandeur of our Soviet epoch. Yet, there is a tremendous contrast between the old stations and the ones going into service now. The second section of the Great Circle Line demonstrates the unprecedented flowering of culture and art in our country and the fundamental changes that have taken place in the life of the Soviet people, who have built socialism and are now confidently marching forward to communism.

Faced with light, delicate-hued marble and crowned with ornamental capitals, 68 columns support the high vault of the Komsomolskaya-Koltsevaya Station's central hall. Nine huge crystal chandeliers, each bearing 80 daylight lamps, impart uncommon beauty to the mosaic panels, the bas-reliefs, the marble of the walls and columns, and the mirror-like polished granite. The theme of the ornamentation of the station is the great military exploits of the Russian people and the undying glory of their arms. The Soviet people carried the war against fascism to victory, and now cherish in their hearts the words Stalin uttered on November 7, 1941, on Red Square in Moscow before the troops who were about to set out in the defense of their native land: "Let the heroic images of our great forebears — Alexander Nev-

sky, Dmitri Donskoi, Kuzma Minin, Dmitri Pozharsky, Alexander Suvorov and Mikhail Kutuzov — inspire you in this war!" And it is the images of these forebears that are depicted in the Komsomolskaya-Koltsevaya Station on five huge mosaic panels, made of hundreds of thousands of tiny pieces of varicolored glass, marble and semiprecious stones. Three panels, entitled "The Vow," "The Capture of Berlin," and "The Peace Parade," deal with events of the Great Patriotic War.

An indelible impression is also made by the architectural and artistic ornamentation of the Botanichesky Sad, the Novoslobodskaya and Byelorusskaya-Koltsevaya stations.

The Botanichesky Sad Station is ornamented with motifs of the great Stalin plan for the transformation of nature and abundant collective-farm harvests. Magnificently embellishing Novoslobodskaya Station are 32 beautiful pictures of varicolored glass, inlaid on pylons, which are being used for the first time in decorating the Moscow Subway. The themes of the pictures are the labor effort of the Soviet people and their ardent love for their homeland and their great leader.

The ornamentation of Byelorusskaya-Koltsevaya Station portrays the heroic struggle of the Byelorussian people in the Great Patriotic War and Soviet Byelorussia's wonderful economic and cultural progress.

The new subway stations are a worthy adornment of the glorious capital of the USSR.



# International Stalin Peace Prize Winners for 1951

## Anna Seghers

By D. Melnikov

PEOPLE the world over were glad to learn that the German writer Anna Seghers had been awarded an International Stalin Prize "For the Consolidation of Peace Among Nations." Anna Seghers is rightfully regarded as one of the most prominent of modern German writers. And it is highly fitting that this outstanding figure in German letters, an ardent champion of her people's happiness, has received the lofty award bearing the name of the great standard-bearer of peace, Joseph Vissarionovich Stalin. In Anna Seghers the supporters of peace hail not only a great talent but an outstanding fighter for world peace, a representative of the democratic forces of Germany, forces which are striving to make the entire German nation an equal member of the great commonwealth of peace-loving nations.

Anna Seghers began her literary career almost a quarter of a century ago. Her early novel *Revolt of the Fishermen* (1929) won the Kleist Prize and became known far beyond the borders of Germany. Her *Companions of the Road*, *Road Through February*, *The Price on His Head* and other novels have been translated into many languages.

In these books, which appeared in the 1930's, her firm position as a writer who was carrying on the finest humanistic traditions of German letters took form. Her writing was deeply rooted in the people, optimistic, and permeated with a radiant faith in Germany's democratic and peace-loving future. At the same time, she wrathfully branded those bitter enemies of peace, the reactionaries and warmongers. She attacked both the dull-witted butchers of the SS and assault detachments and the high-placed officials and industrialists who backed Hitler.

*The Seventh Cross*, one of Anna Segher's best novels, was written during the darkest years of Germany's history. The web of fascism had enmeshed the entire country. The mad corporal Hitler



Anna Seghers

and his masters and inspirers, the imperialist vultures of Germany and certain other Western countries, were making their war plans. Thousands of honest-minded Germans were flung into Himmler's dungeons. Nevertheless, Anna Seghers was able to show that there were people in Germany who carefully cherished and passed on the banner of courage, freedom and peace. Despite the bloody terror, the Communists Georg Heisler and Wallau do not lose faith in the future of their people. Nor are these men alone in the brown desert. Heisler succeeds in escaping from the Westhofen concentration camp because unknown men and women from the common people help him, at the risk of their lives, to get away from the fascist butchers.

Love for her country, its cities, rivers and language, love of the traditions of its great democratic leaders and, finally, a passionate faith in the creative, constructive possibilities contained in the German people have made Anna Seghers pose the question time and again in her writing: What path must Germany take in order for its people to be free and happy?

Her latest novel, *The Dead Stay Young*, deals with the solution to this

question. In this novel Miss Seghers has shown with irrefutable clarity that the path of war has invariably led Germany to national disaster, chaos and despair. The path of peace is the one that is vitally necessary to the German people. The writer describes with passion and inspiration the common people of Germany, those like Martin, Heschke and others who have taken the path of struggle against fascism. Now we find these people among those who are fighting for peace and the unity of democratic Germany. Opposed to these representatives of the people stands the camp of war and fascism. Anna Seghers has portrayed the fascist officers and the big Rhine and Ruhr industrialists in all their vile-ness, men who have twice forced the German people into war ventures for the sake of big profits and higher rank.

It is obvious even from this analysis of Anna Seghers' work that all of her writing is permeated with but a single desire, a single idea: all nations need world peace. It is only natural, therefore, that Anna Seghers should have become one of the most active champions of peace immediately after the war.

In 1948 she addressed the World Peace Congress in Prague, and in 1950, the Congress in Warsaw. She is chairman of the peace committee in the German Democratic Republic, and is a member of the World Peace Council. Today, as the imperialists plot another war in which they want to use Western Germany as a springboard in their aggression and the German people as "cannon fodder," Anna Seghers is giving her entire talent, her fiery pen and her courageous heart to the fight for the great ideals of peace and friendship among the nations. "Anna Seghers' works serve the defense of peace and the active fight against reaction and war," Wilhelm Pieck, President of the German Democratic Republic, has said. In the vast army of peace Anna Seghers is a worthy representative of the peace-loving German people, which, despite the designs of the imperialists and their Bonn henchmen, is striving toward unity and peace.



# International Stalin Peace Prize Winners for 1951

## Jorge Amado

By S. Vorobyov

JORGE Amado, awarded an International Stalin Peace Prize in December 1951, is a popular novelist, poet and publicist as well as a prominent political figure in present-day Brazil. He has dedicated his great artistic talent to the cause of peace and the emancipation struggle of his people, who are languishing under the heavy yoke of native factory owners and landlords and foreign monopolists.

He is the author of about a dozen splendid works, many of which are widely known not only in his own country but abroad as well. In his very first novel *Carnival Land*, published in 1931 when he was only 19, he painted a striking picture of the hard and dreary life of the Brazilian working people. The books that followed also deal with the life of the common people of his country. These are his novels *Cocoa* (1933); *Sweat* (1934); *Jubiaba* (1935), which describes the life of the Negroes in Brazil; *Dead Sea* (1936), depicting the life of seamen; and *Sand Captains* (1937), a tale of homeless children. Amado's books and his speeches castigating the tyranny of fascist-minded President Vargas were not to the liking of Brazil's rulers, and so in 1937 Amado found himself in jail. It was a year before he was able to secure his release, and as police persecution continued he soon had to leave his native country.

Living in exile, Amado wrote a number of new works about the life of the Brazilian people. In these works he depicts his countrymen's struggle for liberty and national independence. To these themes are dedicated the stern and wrathful pages of *Boundless Lands*, *The Land of Golden Fruit*, and *Red Shoots*, which depict the life of the Brazilian tiller of the soil.

Amado has said of his people: "Although oppressed and shackled, with hands bound and lips sealed, living in want, betrayed by their rulers and subjected to the most terrible humiliation, the Brazilian people do not despair or



Jorge Amado

lose hope, and they are not sinking into indifference, which would mean suicide. They demand, protest and fight, and they produce leaders and heroes who are their own flesh and blood."

The defeat of Hitler Germany disorganized the camp of Brazil's fascist rulers, and for a time they thought it best to appear "democratic." The ban on the Communist Party, which for nearly a quarter century had been compelled to function illegally, was repealed. Amado returned home from exile and in December 1945 was elected deputy to Brazil's National Congress. In his fiery speeches in the Chamber of Deputies and his impassioned speeches at mass meetings he urged the Brazilian people to continue to fight untiringly against reaction, and for peace and democracy.

In 1947, the dictator Dutra, who was then President, had a law passed once again prohibiting the activity of the Communist Party, and Amado, who was one of its leaders, was again forced to leave his country, going this time to Europe.

But even in exile Amado's life is devoted to the interests, feelings and aspirations of Brazil's plain people. A thousand threads bind him to his suffering people, who are struggling for their

freedom and for peace.

The peace partisans in Brazil collected 5,000,000 signatures to the Stockholm Appeal for the prohibition of the atomic bomb, and mass meetings and conferences have been held all over the country to demand that no troops be sent to Korea. Brazil's true patriots have thus far collected some 3,000,000 signatures on the appeal for a pact of peace among the five Great Powers.

At a press conference in Budapest in 1950, Jorge Amado stated emphatically that the peoples of Latin America look to the Soviet Union with affection and hope, and that no slander of the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies, or any provocations against them will mislead the popular masses of Latin America. The peoples of Latin America love and trust the great and victorious Soviet Union.

On his departure last summer from Moscow, Amado said in an interview: "In carrying out its construction for peaceful objectives, the USSR is defending the peace for all peoples. Every building, every canal, every tree planted and every hydroelectric station serves the cause of peace, as does every book by a Soviet writer and every work by a Soviet scientist."

Brazil's ruling circles are particularly irritated by Amado's statements on the achievements of the USSR and the People's Democracies. Last July the Brazilian police confiscated all copies of his book *The Peace Camp* in which he gives his impressions of his trip to the Soviet Union and People's Democracies. This shameless act of fascist tyranny brought a wave of protest from the democratic community of Brazil.

Amado's activity in the front ranks of the peace champions has won him the love and respect of all progressive humanity, and at the Second World Peace Congress he was elected a member of the World Peace Council.

The award of the International Stalin Prize "For the Consolidation of Peace Among Nations" is proper recognition of his outstanding services in the noble cause of peace and universal security.



# Mendeleyev, Classifier Of the Chemical Elements

By Oleg Pisarzhevsky  
*Writer, Stalin Prize Winner*

**A**GAINST the background of the triumphs of Russian and world science, the discovery more than 80 years ago by the great Russian scientist Dmitri Mendeleyev of a fundamental law of natural science, the periodic law of chemical elements, stands out, not only for its grandeur but also for its singular fate. Mendeleyev's periodic law served in the past, and continues to serve, as a guide for creative researches in the chemical, physical, geological, technical and many other sciences. For after the formulation of the Mendeleyev law, the principle of periodicity in the chemical elements was carried over into the study of various other natural phenomena. It is difficult to find another discovery that could survive the great upheaval in man's ideas about nature in the time that followed its announcement, and that could stand up against so immense an extension of the realm of the known. Far from collapsing in face of new facts, it has become stronger and acquired a new importance, which cannot be overestimated.

Until Mendeleyev gathered all the chemical elements which had been discovered up to that time into a table, and noted the connection between the numerical sequences of their atomic weights and their properties, it had not been known how many elements there existed in the world. Their compounds in nature seemed to be a chaos in which it was futile to look for a beginning or an end. It was with good reason that the separate elements were then called "chemical individuals," for no one could imagine that glittering gold, brittle brimstone, poisonous fluorine and harmless bismuth had anything in common.

Suddenly everything changed. In the early spring of 1869 many Russian chemists received a small paper from Mendeleyev, which later on was to become the preface to his new university course called, modestly, "Elements of

Chemistry." The name of the course soon acquired symbolic significance, for the small paper, which was entitled "An Experiment in the System of Elements," in fact laid the foundation of modern chemistry, and, as it turned out, not merely of chemistry but of other sciences as well.

All known simple substances could be placed in the squares of Mendeleyev's table, which, furthermore, possessed the remarkable quality of making it possible to trace the periodic dependence of all elements on their atomic weights. Mendeleyev was thus the first to prove that the great variety of chemical elements and their compounds in nature form an orderly system. Mendeleyev's periodic law not only established the order of mutual dependence of the chemical and physical properties of substances, but also made it possible to foretell the discovery of new, hitherto unknown elements, together with their properties and their place in the Mendeleyev table. And, indeed, researchers in different countries, using Mendeleyev's brilliant discovery as a basis, soon found all the elements, such as gallium, scandium, germanium and the rest, to fill the gaps in the periodic system.

Mendeleyev was an extraordinarily attractive personality. He was a genuine man of science, its devoted servant. He possessed the rare and remarkable combination of good nature and real intellectual grandeur, in addition to a dauntless persistence for accomplishing a set aim. He was a product of the mighty democratic social movement in Russia in the sixties of the last century. It was under the influence of the outlook of Russian revolutionary democracy that the ideal of science was born in Mendeleyev, a science whose "harvest," as he expressed it, "should be reaped by the people."

Fervent love for his country and people and a desire to see his native land

prosperous prompted the scientist to make a study of the country's productive forces and called forth the great variety of pursuits for which Mendeleyev was notable throughout his life. He sought and investigated new kinds of fertilizer and took part in designing the first ice-breakers; to him belongs the idea of oil pipe lines and of fractionation of petroleum, and he was the author of a method of underground gasification of coal and the herald of scientific meteorology.

Until very recently, however, a shroud of obscurity had veiled the most interesting and striking moment of Mendeleyev's biography, the actual period in which he created the periodic system of elements. As far as Mendeleyev himself is concerned, as was the case with many Russian researchers whose modesty was equal to their scientific gift, he commented in detail on the end results of the discovery his genius had made, but passed over the details of his searches.

A year ago, however, new documents were found in the archives of Leningrad University, among which was the rough copy of the first draft of the system of elements which had been thought irretrievably lost. The documents were discovered in the university's museum where Mendeleyev's manuscripts are kept, and their publication was regarded by the country's scientific community as an event of the greatest importance. A study of the documents made it possible to trace the entire course of Mendeleyev's creative thought and reproduce in one's mind the whole intricate picture of the scientist's labors. By boldly carrying out his idea of bringing together dissimilar elements, separating them into groups and then comparing the groups, Mendeleyev established the coincidence of the periods obtained in the general line-up of all the elements.

The new documents and annotations show the profound originality of the path followed by Mendeleyev and the independence of his creative system from all other attempts to classify chemical elements. The date appearing on the manuscript, March 1, 1869, may be definitely fixed as the day on which the Russian scientist Mendeleyev made the great discovery, the day on which his law on chemical elements was born.

Progressive humanity pays proper tribute to the great Russian scientist, a true titan of Russian and world science.



# Soviet Skaters Set New World Records

By B. Sokolov  
*Master of Sports*

**T**HE traditional competition among the top Soviet ice skaters for the Prize of the Council of Ministers of the Kazakh Soviet Socialist Republic took place during the early part of January on the Medeo Mountain Rink, near the city of Alma Ata.

Located in the Ala-Tau mountains, 5,400 feet above sea level, the Medeo rink was constructed a year ago. More than 30 world and USSR records have already been established there.

The competition opened with the 500-meter sprint in the men's division. L. Pusharev (representing the city of Kirov) showed the best time in the first race, 43.8 seconds. The results kept improving with every successive start: Y. Golovchenko raced the distance in 43.3 seconds; the Muscovite Y. Grishin, in 42.7 seconds; and the USSR record-holder, Kudryavtsev (Moscow), in 42.4 seconds. The spectators followed the performance of the talented Moscow speedster, Yuri Sergeyev, who represented the Dynamo Sports Society, with keen interest. Before the competition for the Prize of the Council of Ministers of the Kazakh SSR, Sergeyev covered the distance in the excellent time of 42.4 seconds. At the Medeo competition, he led the field from beginning to end, finishing in the unusually fast time of 41.7 seconds. Thus, Yuri Sergeyev beat the USSR record established 12 years ago by K. Kudryavtsev by 0.3 seconds, and the world record registered by the Norwegian G. Engnestangen in 1938, by 0.1 seconds.

Two Soviet speedsters, B. Berezin and Y. Grishin, tried for a new record in the 1,000-meter race. Berezin started first and covered the distance in 1 minute 27.3 seconds, excelling the world record of 1 minute 28.4 seconds established in 1930 by the Finnish skater Clas Thunberg. Berezin's new world record, however, lasted no more than three minutes. The 20-year-old skater Yevgeni Grishin covered the distance in the even faster time of 1 minute 26.4 seconds.

**RINK.** The Medeo Mountain Rink near the city of Alma Ata, one of the finest in the USSR, where the recent skating meets were held.



The 5,000-meter race was also covered in excellent time. The Gorky skater G. Piskunov established a new USSR record when he raced the distance in 8 minutes 21.8 seconds. The former record, held by V. Proshin, was bettered by 1.7 seconds.

Many of the participants broke the former USSR record in the 1,500-meter race. The best time was shown by the young Leningrader V. Shilkov, who repeated the world record held by the Norwegian Engnestangen — 2 minutes 13.8 seconds.

B. Berezin's attempt at smashing the country's record in the 3,000-meter distance proved successful. He streaked across the finish line in 4 minutes 50.5 seconds, beating E. Krasilnikov's former mark by 6.3 seconds.

The final race in the men's competition, the 10,000-meter distance, also yielded a new USSR record. The Muscovite N. Mamonov finished the race in 17 minutes 8.8 seconds, and bettered the former record by 17.1 seconds.

The best performance in the four races — 500, 1,500, 5,000 and 10,000-meter distances — was registered by Yuri Golovchenko (Omsk), who turned in a total of 191.138 points, a new USSR record. He was awarded the Prize of the Council of Ministers of the Kazakh SSR. Second place went to N. Mamonov with 191.696 points, and third to P. Belyayev with 192.145.

After the men's races came the competition among the women participants for the prize offered by the Council of Ministers of the Kazakh SSR.

First place in the 500-meter race was captured by M. Valovova (Gorky) in 47.2 seconds. M. Isakova was second with 47.7 seconds. Rima Zhukova, who was paired with Isakova, was unlucky in that race; she fell near the finish line, and covered the distance in 51.4 seconds.

An outstanding performance was achieved by Zhukova in the 3,000-meter distance, however. She raced very evenly, finishing each of the laps in 41.42 seconds, covering the entire distance in

5 minutes 21.3 seconds. She excelled the former USSR and world record held by the Soviet skater O. Akifyeva, by 0.9 seconds.

The 1,000-meter race was captured by M. Isakova in 1 minute 39.5 seconds. Zhukova came in only 0.1 second behind.

The competition on the Medeo Mountain Rink marked a new outstanding achievement in Soviet speed-skating annals. In four days the Soviet skaters succeeded in establishing 8 USSR records, 3 of which excel the world records.

#### Competition for USSR Skating Titles

A FEW days later, also at the Medeo rink, picturesquely situated at the foot of a knoll covered with tall, stately pines, the best speed skaters in the Soviet Union got together to try their skill for the USSR skating titles. Sixty men and women lined up on the Medeo rink, which is flooded with the purest mountain water, and the traditional parade of the participants began. Among them were the three-times winner of the women's world championship, Maria Isakova; the world recordholder, Rima Zhukova; the talented young speedster Yuri Sergeyev, and others.

Contests in the men's division took place on January 19 and 20. The first day began with the 500 and 5,000-meter events. One pair after another got on the mark and were off at the sound of the pistol shot, skating at lightning pace. Nearly every one of these contests yielded fine results. A tense battle took place in the sprint event between two Muscovites, Honored Masters of Sports of the USSR Ippolitov and Mamonov. Both of them crossed the finish line in 42.2 seconds. But this result was surpassed by the Moscow skater Yevgeni Grishin, who raced in the sixth pair. He covered the distance in 41.7 seconds and equaled the world record established by Y. Sergeyev several days before. But this record lasted only a few minutes. It was excelled by the ninth pair, Honored Masters of Sports Yuri Sergeyev and V. Proshin, both from Moscow. Sergeyev covered the first 100 meters in 10.1 seconds. Then he increased his speed, and the spectators were treated to one of the most

beautiful skating performances ever witnessed on the rink. Sergeyev streaked across the remaining 400 meters like a whirlwind. When the three judges looked at their stopwatches the second hands showed 41.2 seconds. Sergeyev thus averaged a speed of 43 kilometers (26.6 miles) an hour. The spectators and contestants greeted the new world and USSR record with a burst of applause.

The 5,000-meter races also proved interesting. G. Piskunov, from Gorky, covered the distance in 8 minutes 17.2 seconds, bettering his former USSR record by 4.6 seconds, and Krasilnikov's USSR record, which was established several days before the competition, by 1.6 seconds. Piskunov was awarded the country's championship in the 5,000-meter event.

The first pair to race in the 1,500-meter distance were the electrical technician from the city of Kirov, 26-year-old Valentin Chaikin, and the laboratory worker of the Omsk Road-Building Institute, Yuri Golovchenko. Thousands of spectators followed the speedsters with bated breath. Chaikin covered this most difficult of skating events in 2 minutes 12.9 seconds.

Thus the Soviet skater Valentin Chaikin smashed the world record formerly held by the Norwegian G. Engnestangen, established on the Davos Mountain rink in Switzerland about 13 years ago.

In accordance with the rules, 16 skaters were allowed to participate in the 10,000-meter race, the 12 who had shown the best time in the 5,000-meter distance, and four who had scored the greatest number of points in the three preceding races. Victory was won in this race by the young speedster Vladimir Sakharov, a student at the Gorky Medical Institute. He covered the 10,000 meters in 17 minutes 31.4 seconds. He also made the best showing in the combined four events, having scored 191.030 points, a new USSR record. Sakharov thus captured the absolute championship of the Soviet Union. Valentin Chaikin placed second with 192.070 points, and Proshin came in third with 192.193 points.

Contests in the women's division took place on January 22 and 23. The weather was unfavorable; the moist

air and soft ice made the going difficult.

The individual titles among the women were contested by 24 participants. Half of the contestants were young women who only two years ago had been in the Junior division.

The contestants tried their strength in the 500 and 3,000-meter distances on the first day of the competition. The 500-meter event was captured by Natalia Donchenko, a student of the Gorky Institute of Foreign Languages. She covered the distance in 47.7 seconds. Second place was taken by M. Valovova (Gorky); third and fourth places were shared by Olga Akifyeva and Lidia Selikhova; Rima Zhukova was fifth.

Rima Zhukova won the 3,000-meter race in 5 minutes 26.4 seconds. Tatyana Karelina was second, while Akifyeva and Anikanova were third and fourth respectively.

The 1,000 and 5,000-meter events were contested on the second day. Zhukova, who was paired with Avdonina, set a fast pace from start to finish. She flashed across the 1,000-meter distance in 1 minute 36.6 seconds, a new world and USSR record. Avdonina registered the next best time, 1 minute 38.1 seconds.

Will to victory and superb racing technique were displayed by Zhukova in the 5,000-meter race, too. Paired with Karelina, Zhukova stepped up her speed in the final laps and finished in 9 minutes 34.5 seconds.

Thus, after proving victorious in the 5,000-meter event, Rima Zhukova was awarded her third gold medal for winning the country's top skating honors, the gold medal of absolute champion of the USSR. She established a new world record in the combined skating events, 208.750 points.

Second place was taken by Akifyeva (212.070 points); Karelina was third with 213.303. It should be noted that because of recent illness, the three times winner of the world title, Maria Isakova, participated in the competition for training purposes only.

Sakharov and Zhukova, the new absolute champions of the Soviet Union, had the honor of lowering the sports banner of the meet, which was marked by new outstanding achievements attained by the Soviet skaters.



Readers are invited to forward questions on phases of Soviet life to which answers are desired. The questions and answers will appear regularly in this space. Address all queries to USSR Information Bulletin, 2112 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., Washington 8, D.C.

## Questions and Answers

### How Is Justice Administered In the Soviet Union?

**T**HE function of the courts of justice in the USSR is to safeguard the labor and property rights and other interests of Soviet citizens, and to protect the rights and lawful interests of state institutions, enterprises, and cooperative and other public organizations.

All courts, from the People's Court, which is the lowest, to the Supreme Court of the USSR, which is the highest, are elective.

The jurisdiction of each court is strictly defined. The bulk of the criminal and civil cases are tried by the People's Courts (composed of a judge and two people's assessors). The territorial, regional and area courts hear cases involving crimes against the state, judge disputes between state and public organizations, and consider appeals from and protests against sentences and decisions of the People's Courts. Supervision of the judicial activities of all courts in a particular union republic is exercised by the Supreme Court of the republic. The Supreme Court of the USSR is charged with supervision of the judicial activities of all judicial bodies in the USSR.

In all courts cases are tried with the participation of people's assessors.

The powers of the people's assessors are the same as those

of the people's judges, and this equal authority constitutes the most important principle of the entire Soviet judicial system.

The Soviet Constitution provides for the complete independence of judges. No government body or official may dictate to the court what the decision should be in any particular case or influence in any way the outcome of a trial. The court's judgment or decision must be in strict conformity with the law and the evidence in the case.

All citizens are equal before the law. There are no privileged courts in the USSR for any category of the population. The People's Court is the same for all citizens.

Judicial proceedings are conducted in the language of the union or autonomous republic. Persons unfamiliar with the language are provided with interpreters. All citizens have the right to use their own language in court.

One of the most important principles of the Soviet court is that cases are heard in public. The only exceptions are cases involving state, military or diplomatic secrets.

The Soviet court performs a great educational function.

While punishing criminals, the Soviet court at the same time makes provisions for their correction and re-education. The laws of the USSR reject punishment as an aim in itself, as a retribution, or as a method of humiliating the dignity of the convicts. The Soviet State creates conditions of life and work for the convicts which enable them to atone for their guilt by honest labor and conduct and to regain their status as decent Soviet citizens.

#### 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 and morning programs of news, political commentary, and sidelights on Soviet life are broadcast at the following times and on the following bands:

6:00-7:30 P.M., on 15.23, 15.11, 9.7, 9.67, 9.55, 9.65, 7.24, 7.20 megacycles.

7:30-8:30 P.M., on 15.23, 15.11, 9.67, 7.24, 7.20 megacycles.

8:30-11:00 P.M., on 15.23, 15.11, 9.7, 9.67, 9.55, 9.65, 7.24, 7.20 megacycles.

The following is the schedule for the West Coast (time used is Eastern Standard):

11:00 P.M.-1:00 A.M., on 11.88, 9.56, 7.24, 7.20 megacycles.

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USSR

*Information Bulletin*

MARCH 8, 1952

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# Notes on Soviet Life

**A**FTER an absence of almost seven years, Vladimir Durov, one of the USSR's most famous animal trainers, is again entertaining circus fans. His troupe includes some 300 animals and birds — foxes and roosters, cats and rats, zebras and hares, dogs, ponies, seals, bears, monkeys and elephants. There are camels and kangaroos, a flock of pigeons, and some Antarctic penguins. Each of these artists has its part in the performance. Masha, a female elephant, excels in a gypsy dance; the rats ride in a plane piloted by a cat; there is a camel who gives satiric impersonations; and the kangaroo has a boxing match with one of Durov's assistants (the kangaroo always wins). Durov's pair of Himalayan bears always make a hit. They waltz, draw water from a well, and saw a log in two. At the end of their act, one of them drives the other from the arena in a car.

The art of circus clowns is much admired in the USSR. There is no cult of "playing with death" in Soviet circuses, nor is there any display of human deformity or other vulgarity. Soviet clowns are highly skilled, versatile artists who speak sharp, topical dialogue. They have great physical dexterity and often combine their work with the use of trained animals.

Circus artists in the USSR work in close collaboration with musicians, writers and motion picture and theater producers. They appear often at factory clubs, and they hold frequent conferences with their audiences to discuss future productions.

## Soviet Scientists Honor the Memory of S. I. Vavilov

**T**HE anniversary of the death of Sergei Ivanovich Vavilov, a most outstanding Soviet scientist, was commemorated by the scientific world of the Soviet capital on January 25.

In honor of Vavilov's memory, the Soviet Government has instituted a gold medal named after him to be awarded annually for outstanding work in physics. The Presidium of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR has awarded the Vavilov Gold Medal this year to Academician D. V. Skobel'syn.

A memorial plaque has been placed in the building of the Physics Institute of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR where Vavilov conducted scientific experimental work between 1918 and the end of 1950.

## Some Remarkable Old People in the Far North

**A**REPORT in the Moscow press gives some remarkable details about the long life enjoyed by people in the Far North. There is, for instance, Anna Akunka of the village of Djugju, who is 120 years old. She lived for nearly a century in a dark, smoky birchwood hut, and only moved into a timber house in 1932 when her sons and grandsons joined a collective farm and began to lead a new kind of life.

Suitan Udy, of the Taimen Collective Farm on the lower Amur, is a 93-year-old trapper and fisherman. Every winter he slings his rifle over his shoulder and sets out to hunt — and his traps, they say, are never empty. He was even victorious in single combat with a bear recently. He listens to Radio Moscow and takes a lively interest in many other things besides trapping.

Another old hunter, Ettenkuta, from Berezhovo in the Markovsky District, has passed his 100th birthday, but he goes out to sea in an open whale boat, catching seal and walrus.

In the Khabarovsk Territory alone there are 300 very old people, the veteran of them all being Ivan Cherednichenko, who is 127.

THE COVER: FRONT: Soviet women, together with other women of the world, are observing International Women's Day on March 8. In the USSR women stand on an equal footing with men. With all opportunities open to them, Soviet women play an important role in all phases of life in the USSR. Z. Chernysheva, a Corresponding Member of the USSR Academy of Architecture and a Stalin Prize winner. BACK: The kindergarten of the Stalin Textile Mills in Tashkent, Uzbekistan.



# USSR

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Published twice monthly by the Embassy of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics at 2112 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington 8, D. C. Subscription rates: \$2.40 for one year; \$2.00 ten months. Ten or more copies to one address, \$1.00 per year per subscription. Sample copy free. Make checks payable to the Information Bulletin of the Embassy of the USSR. Material herein may be quoted or reproduced, with or without credit.



# The Soviet Union Stands for Peace

By M. Kotov

*Secretary General of the Soviet Peace Committee*

**A**n interview given by J. V. Stalin, head of the Soviet Government, to a *Pravda* correspondent concerning problems of foreign affairs was published in February 1951. Millions of men and women of good will on all continents and in all countries found in this document clear answers to the most disturbing questions of modern times. The great leader of the Soviet people showed in this interview that war is not inevitable, that the peoples of the world can avert the danger of another world war and ensure world peace.

"Peace will be preserved and consolidated if the peoples take the cause of preserving peace into their own hands and uphold it to the end," Joseph Stalin said at that time. "War may become inevitable if the warmongers succeed in enmeshing the popular masses in a web of lies, deceiving them and inveigling them into another world war. Hence a broad campaign for the preservation of peace, as a means of exposing the criminal machinations of the warmongers, is now of paramount importance."

This call issued by the great Stalin instilled fresh energy into the hearts of all honest-minded people and strengthened their faith in the victory of peace.

Stalin pointed out in the interview that the aggressive forces are trying to represent the war they are preparing as a defensive war and the peace policy of the peace-loving countries as an aggressive policy. The enemies of peace are doing this in order to deceive their peoples, to foist their aggressive plans upon them and inveigle them into another war.

The peoples of the world see for themselves the great truth of Stalin's words.

In the Soviet Union the first postwar Stalin Five-Year plan was successfully fulfilled. The past year was marked in the USSR by further outstanding achievements in all fields of peaceful endeavor. The 1951 plan for gross industrial output was fulfilled by 103.5 per cent. Gross industrial output in 1951

was 16 per cent above 1950. The total grain harvest last year amounted to 7.4 billion poods (133,600,000 tons). The number of cattle in the USSR increased in 1951 by almost 14,000,000 head.

The successful development of industry and the increase in agricultural output allowed for a significant increase in the output of consumer goods. As a result of the fulfillment of the postwar Five-Year Plan, the production of articles of general consumption has, as is known, considerably exceeded the prewar level. Last year the Soviet Government, on J. V. Stalin's initiative, took measures to increase the production of manufactured goods and food products over and above the amount envisaged by the annual plan. As a result, the population of the Soviet Union received far more goods in 1951 than in 1950. During last year the population of the USSR purchased 15 per cent more goods (in comparable prices) through the state and cooperative trade network than it did in 1950. There is a systematic reduction in the USSR of prices on food and manufactured goods. The incomes of the factory and office workers and

the peasantry increased in 1951 by 10 per cent over the preceding year.

The Soviet people are carrying out a huge building program. The amount of state capital investments in 1951 was 112 per cent of 1950. The speed of housing construction is steadily increasing. In 1951 residents of Soviet towns and workers' settlements received new dwellings totaling 290,000,000 square feet of floor space. Besides this, about 400,000 homes were built in the rural districts.

Work on the great construction projects of communism is developing successfully. In a few months the Volga-Don canal will go into operation, and the new Tsimlyanskaya Sea will appear on the map. Hundreds of miles of forest belts have already been planted. The Soviet people are building new cities, erecting magnificent tall buildings, taking in unprecedented harvests, and creating splendid works of literature and art. They are doing this in the name of peace.

On the other hand, the peoples see the feverish haste with which a new war is being prepared by the enemies of peace. The remilitarization of West-



**APARTMENT HOUSE.** A huge housing construction program is being carried out in the USSR. A new residential building on Kotelnicheskaya Embankment in Moscow.



ern Germany and Japan is being accelerated. The imperialists are building military and air bases around the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies. War expenditures have attained monstrous proportions in the Western countries.

At the Sixth Session of the UN General Assembly the Western powers again refused to accept the Soviet proposals to reduce the armaments of the Great Powers by one-third, to call a world conference on arms reduction, to cease hostilities in Korea, to prohibit the atomic weapon and establish strict international control to enforce the prohibition, and to conclude a pact of peace.

In the face of the threat of another war, millions of men and women in all countries are joining forces to defend peace. For them the Appeal of the World Peace Council for a Pact of Peace among the five Great Powers represents a program of action. National organizations embracing representatives of all sections of the population have been set up in all countries. These organizations of men of good will are conducting painstaking work among the population to explain the underlying principles of the World Peace Council's Appeal for a peace pact and to organize the collection of signatures endorsing this document, which expresses the cherished hopes of all the common people of the world.

A people's assembly in defense of peace was held in France in July 1951.

Three thousand delegates, elected by the working people of 90 departments, handed over to the National Peace Council documents bearing millions of signatures on the demand for a peace pact. Peace supporters in Finland held a big Peace Relay, during which they distributed the appeal for a peace pact and drew thousands of men and women into the peace movement. Peace champions in the northern countries held a congress in December 1951, and there was a national peace conference in Japan and an all-Netherlands peace conference.

Last year was marked by tremendous successes in the campaign for signatures on the World Peace Council's Appeal for a peace pact. Men and women of all races, nationalities and religious beliefs, irrespective of their property status and political views, signed this appeal. Among them were 3,000,000 Argentines, 16,000,000 Germans, 6,000,000 Japanese, 16,000,000 Italians, 18,000,000 Poles, 10,000,000 Frenchmen, 344,000,000 Chinese, 2,000,000 Iranians and many, many thousands of representatives of other nations. In the Soviet Union the entire adult population—117,500,000 men and women—put their signatures on this appeal.

According to the statement of the Secretariat of the World Peace Council, 596,000,000 signatures have already been collected on the council's appeal for a peace pact—more than were collected on the Stockholm Appeal for the

prohibition of the atomic weapon. This fact shows that Stalin's wise words correspond to the hopes and aspirations of the common people, that the peoples of the world are taking the defense of peace into their own hands and that they are filled with determination to bar the way to the organizers of another war.

The successes that have been achieved, however, are not producing complacency in the ranks of the peace supporters. Throughout the world, peace supporters are intensifying their vigilance, exposing the intrigues of the imperialists, and extending and strengthening their ranks.

In his interview with the *Pravda* correspondent a year ago, Stalin said: "As for the Soviet Union, it will continue unswervingly to pursue its policy of preventing war and preserving peace."

The past year has eloquently demonstrated the sincerity and consistency of the peaceful Soviet foreign policy. This policy is warmly supported by the 200,000,000 people of the Soviet Union. It is endorsed by the peace-loving peoples of the entire world. The Soviet people, through their envoys to the Third USSR Peace Conference in November 1951, confirmed again and again the fact that they are filled with unswerving determination to defend peace and to keep a vigilant and watchful eye on the intrigues of the instigators of an aggressive war.

# American-Soviet Trade Relations

By N. Torsuyev

**S**OVIET-American trade relations began in the early years of the existence of Soviet Russia. The briskness of the trade between the USSR and the United States before the Second World War can be judged by the fact that the volume of business reached hundreds of millions of dollars a year. Moreover, Soviet purchases in the United States were always more — and often considerably more — than Soviet sales to the United States.

Soviet imports from the United States consisted, in the main, of machinery and

equipment of various kinds: machine tools; rolling-mill equipment; power, forge and press-shop equipment; mining and oil equipment; transportation machinery; and the like. Many American machine-manufacturing plants received substantial Soviet orders year after year, among them orders for such big developments as the Dnieper Hydroelectric Station, the Automobile Works in Gorky, and others. But machinery and equipment were not the only Soviet imports from the United States. The list of other American commodities pur-

chased by the Soviet Union more or less regularly included non-ferrous metals, petroleum products, chemicals, cotton, tobacco, and automobile tires.

Among the commodities the United States purchased from the Soviet Union, an important role was played by manganese ore. The United States' supply of this commodity, as is known, comes almost entirely from abroad, and because of the high manganese content and other important properties possessed by the Soviet ore, American industry used a considerable quantity of it an-



nually. For some years the Soviet Union was the principal supplier of this important commodity. Soviet furs, which because of their quality are in regular demand in the United States, also occupied a place at the top of the list of commodities the United States imported from the USSR. Other commodities on the import list were bristles, caviar, sausage casings, tobacco, linters, etc.

The list of commodities figuring in Soviet-American trade remained practically unchanged for many years, showing that the trade relations between the USSR and the United States were of an enduring and not a casual nature, that Soviet-American trade was meeting definite economic needs of the two countries.

It is important to note that, while the list of commodities exported by the Soviet Union to the USA was a rather long one, it would have been difficult to find on it items competing with articles produced in the United States. The commodities exported by the USSR to the USA were either such as were not produced in the USA at all or were produced in quantities insufficient to meet the United States demand.

During the war, when many Soviet orders for various types of equipment and other commodities were placed in the United States, many Soviet engineers, economists and representatives of Soviet economic organizations visited the United States and, while there, established contact with representatives of United States business circles. All that should have helped to develop economic cooperation between the two countries, and, indeed, a great many people expected that the volume of trade between them after the war would substantially exceed the prewar volume. In March 1944, for instance, Eric Johnston, then president of the United States Chamber of Commerce, stated that extensive opportunities might be expected after the war for the profitable exchange of commodities and services between the two countries. Calling attention to the fact that the Soviet Union had many materials American industry would be in need of, he said that he foresaw postwar relations between the two countries reaching dimensions never even approached in the past.

But these expectations were not destined to materialize.

Immediately after the war the United States began to follow a line of trade discrimination with respect to the Soviet Union, in violation of the trade agreement between the USSR and the USA signed in 1937. The United States, as is known, in January 1947 unilaterally ceased to supply the Soviet Union with various equipment and other commodities on credit under the pipe line agreement. In March 1948, the United States Department of Commerce virtually stopped issuing licenses for the export of industrial equipment and many other commodities to the USSR. Later on there was further discrimination against the USSR, and since March 1951 licenses have been required for the export of all commodities without exception.

In President Truman's message of July 7, 1951, to N. M. Shvernik, and in the resolution of the Congress of the United States that accompanied it, a desire was expressed for better relations between the USA and the Soviet Union. Yet, two weeks before, the Congress of the United States had passed an act on trade agreements which provided, among other things, for the cancellation of all preferential customs duties on commodities imported to the United States from the USSR and banned outright the import of certain kinds of furs. It was at about the same time that the United States denounced the 1937 trade agreement between the two countries.

The result of all this has been that the trade volume between the two countries has dropped to less than one sixth in a few years time. At the present time Soviet-American trade is altogether negligible.

Anyone who has followed the rapid development and advancement of the economy of the Soviet Union in the postwar years can clearly see that the policy pursued by the United States with respect to trade with the Soviet Union will have no effect on the development of the national economy of the USSR. This policy strikes first and foremost at the interests of the many American firms which dealt with the Soviet Union before, filling Soviet orders. Because of the denunciation of the trade agreement by the United States some of the companies will have to pay higher duties,

and the others are losing a big customer. Yet it is the United States, with its highly developed industry, that could more rapidly than any other country do a big business in exporting a great variety of its commodities to the USSR.

In regard to the Soviet Union, it followed in the past, and follows today, the policy of extending and strengthening trade relations with all countries. The difference in social systems should in no way serve as an obstacle to economic cooperation. That the development of trade is possible between countries of different economic systems has been proved both theoretically and practically. The Soviet Union has always stood for the extension of business relations with all capitalist countries and, in particular, with the United States. While trade was rather brisk even before the war, the opportunities for developing trade relations with the Soviet Union are incomparably greater now.

Striving to extend economic relations with different countries, the Soviet Union is taking part in the work of the committee sponsoring the convocation of an International Economic Conference in Moscow, which is destined to play an important role in promoting international trade. As is known, the purpose of the conference is to find the means for facilitating peaceful cooperation among different countries and different social systems, leaving aside discussions of the merits or demerits of the different systems.

Representatives of many business circles in various countries, engineers, economists and other persons who want to promote international economic cooperation have expressed their desire to attend the conference. Personal contact between the participants will help in no small degree to attain the purposes of the conference, making it possible to develop still further the traditional economic relations between individual countries, relations which have been disturbed in recent years.

There can be no doubt that extensive development of international trade on the basis of equality and mutual profit would help to bring about a better understanding among nations and would serve to preserve and strengthen world peace.



# Soviet Women Work for Peace

By Pelageya Kochina

*Corresponding Member, USSR Academy of Sciences*

ON March 8 we shall celebrate International Women's Day, that great traditional holiday whose keynote the world over will be the fight for the great cause of peace.

In the Soviet land it is customary on that day to review the attainments of our women in industry and agriculture, in study, and in all the many other spheres of their activity. With each new year these attainments become greater, more significant and more striking.

The tremendous role which women play in the life of the Soviet Union may be seen from the following facts and figures: They comprise more than 40 per cent of all the persons working in the national economy. They comprise more than half of the country's vast number of specialists with higher education. More than 400,000 women are attending the colleges and universities of the Soviet Union this year. That figure is more than the total number of students in the higher schools of Britain, France and Italy combined. The students of Leningrad University alone include more than 6,000 women of 65 different nationalities, including the Eskimo, Nenets and other peoples of the Far North.

There are approximately 60,000 women scientific workers in the USSR. A tremendous number of women, 945,000, are schoolteachers, performing the noble task of educating the younger generation. More than a million are employed in the Soviet health protection services; of these, 191,000 are physicians. The lofty Stalin Prize has been conferred on 578 women for their outstanding attainments in science, invention, literature and art. Two hundred and eighty women are deputies to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. More than half a million are deputies to local Soviets.

The entire life and work of Soviet women is permeated with the idea of peace. Together with the entire Soviet people, they see the fruits of their free labor in those heartening figures,



**DESIGNERS.** Armenian architects plan a new structure for the city of Yerevan. Women take part in all the vast plans for new building in the USSR.

signifying victory in all spheres of economy and culture, that are published annually at the beginning of the year by the Central Statistical Administration of the Council of Ministers of the USSR.

Here are a few examples of what can be attained in just one year when a country pursues a policy of peace. Gross output of the industry of the USSR as a whole rose 16 per cent in 1951 as compared with 1950. The total crop area was extended by 6,700,000 hectares (16,500,000 acres), and harvests were higher. The total livestock increased by almost 14,000,000 head.

In the past year some 8,000 new state shops were opened. The population purchased 15 per cent more goods in state and cooperative stores than in 1950. As in the previous years, there was no unemployment in 1951. At the same time, the number of factory and office workers increased by 1,600,000.

During the past year almost 5,000 new elementary and secondary schools were opened. The number of pupils attending the 5th to 10th grades in these schools increased by 2,500,000. There

were 108,000 more students in the higher educational establishments and 86,000 more in the technical and other special secondary schools. Compared with 1950 the number of beds in hospitals and maternity hospitals increased by almost 50,000. There were 18,000 more places in sanatoriums and rest homes. The national income in the USSR, which belongs to the working people, increased by 12 per cent, and incomes in every family rose. As a result of this, mortality has dropped by half as compared to the prewar year of 1940, the drop being especially sharp among children. These figures testify most eloquently to the big new step the Soviet people have taken along the road to communism. It is this great goal, the building of communism, that gives birth to the great energy of the Soviet people.

During my recent visits to the sites of the great new canals and reservoirs and powerful hydroelectric stations I saw with my own eyes the fervor of construction that has gripped every woman worker who is taking part in these



great construction works of communism, whether her job is large or small. I talked there with many women, some young, others middle-aged; I talked with women who were excavator operators, welders, concrete pourers; I talked with young women who yesterday were students and now are technicians or engineers. All spoke with happy pride of how they were working to increase the speed of construction. I saw the light of happiness in the eyes of the women members of scientific expeditions, who are battling the desert sands to learn their secrets and turn them into flowering fields, as the Soviet people have willed.

Many of the women engaged on the great construction works of communism have won renown by their splendid performance on the job. Among them is R. D. Petrova, senior engineer at a factory serving the Tsimlyanskaya power development, who is the author of a comprehensive method which has doubled labor productivity in the manufacture and welding of reinforcements. Three of those who have won fame at the Volga-Don canal job are Pelageya Smyshnikova, a Stakhanovite excavator operator; Lyubov Zanina, a young engineer in charge of facing the sides of the canal; and Maria Belik, head of a brigade of plasterers. The names of these women adorn the Honor Roll.

As the Soviet people are transforming nature on a scale and at a speed that have no precedent in world history, their thoughts are of peace and the radiant future of the rising generation. They are accomplishing this work so that socialist industry and agriculture may flourish more than ever, and that the living standards of the Soviet population may rise still higher.

With this goal in view, Soviet women warmly support the Stalin foreign policy of peace of the Soviet Government. Conscious of their strength and the rightness of their cause, they unanimously signed the World Peace Council's Appeal for a five-power peace pact. How many deep, stirring words were uttered during the campaign for signatures, words that express the thoughts and feelings of all Soviet women. Every Soviet girl, every Soviet woman and mother declared, together with the Soviet writer Vera Inber: "We are not creating, we are not building in order to

see ruins. We are not penetrating into the secrets of science in order to kill. We are extending our fields for harvests, not for battles. We need new rivers filled with life-giving water, not rivers of blood. We need life, not death. We need peace, not war."

White-haired Olga Lepeshinskaya, outstanding scientist and champion of man's happiness, gave a correct, exact definition of the meaning and content of life for the many thousands of Soviet scientists when she said, "Our entire science and all of us Soviet scientists are working in the name of world peace, for the sake of a happy future for our people."

And Xenia Borisova from the town of Pensa, who has brought up 10 children, voiced the thoughts of every Soviet citizen in these words: "We are marching in the front ranks of the peace fighters, defending our right to love and raise children, to rear them for great constructive labor. Peace, and only peace, for the sake of the happiness of our children!"

This steadfast striving for peace on the part of Soviet men and women is the chief thing noticed by the numerous envoys of our friends abroad that come to the Soviet Union in order to see for themselves how the Soviet people live.

Peace—a word close, comprehensible and dear to all mothers in all countries. They will never forget the suffering that the Second World War brought them—the death of their husbands and sons on the battlefield, the oppression of the invaders, the humiliation and torture in fascist death camps, the hunger and deprivation, the ruined towns and villages. They cannot forget that as a result of this war 13,000,000 children of Europe lost their parents, and 21,000,000 were deprived of shelter. Millions of women realize the terrible misfortunes and horror another world war may bring unless the enemies of peace are curbed.

Today the Women's International Democratic Federation unites 135,000,000 fighters for peace in 64 countries. By its consistent defense of the vital interests of women, by its defense of the right of children to life, health and education, and by its active protest against the sanguinary plans of the warmakers, the federation has won trust and respect among the broadest sections of women the world over. By de-

cision of this world organization of women, two major events are to take place during the current year: in April the International Conference in Defense of Children will be held in Vienna, and in the autumn the Third International Women's Congress is to be convened in Denmark.

Progressive mankind has rallied all its forces in order to safeguard children from the calamities which endanger their lives. "In all parts of the globe the voices of well-known scientists, doctors, educators, lawyers, mothers, and all others who hold dear the destinies and future of children are to be heard, telling about the steadily deteriorating living conditions of children in the majority of countries and the grave new dangers which are becoming more obvious and are threatening their existence," declares the program of the International Conference in Defense of Children. This conference will discuss all the urgent problems relating to children: how to safeguard the lives and health of children, who are threatened by another world war; how to guarantee them the food, housing conditions and medical service they need for their growth; what to do so as to give each child the opportunity to study and to obtain vocational training. The conference will also discuss the education of children in the spirit of democracy and friendship among nations.

No less profound and serious are the tasks on the agenda of the Third International Women's Congress, tasks connected with the fight to consolidate peace. This congress is called upon to rally women still more closely around the great banner of the struggle for peace.

Like a vow, like a militant call, we all treasure in our memory the words of the manifesto adopted by the Second International Women's Congress: "Women of all countries! Great is the responsibility for our children, for our peoples, for mankind and for history that rests upon us. And if all we women—and we comprise half of mankind—come out in solid ranks against the instigators of another war, there will be no war!"

Together with all the women of the world, Soviet women are united in their striving to uphold peace and friendship among the peoples of the world.



Deputies to the Soviet of Nationalities from Chuvash ASSR.



Valentina Zaitseva, an expert crane operator.



Mikhrinisa Ubaidullayeva, Uzbek agronomist.

Y. Japaridze, USSR Deputy Minister of Ferrous Metals.



## Women in Soviet Life

**S**OVIET women enjoy in practice the full equality that is guaranteed them by law. There is no field of the national economy, science, culture, art or government to which women do not contribute their creative abilities.

Women comprise more than 40 per cent of all persons employed in the national economy. More than 383,000 work as engineers and technicians in industry, construction and transport. There are 945,000 women school-teachers. More than a million work in the public health system, including 191,000 qualified physicians and surgeons. There are 60,000 women scientific workers; 35,000 doctors of science and researchers employed in the country's laboratories and research institutions; and some 42,000 specialists in farming (agronomists, veterinarians, biological technicians and farm machinery specialists).

About 413,000 women are students in the USSR's higher educational institutions—a number which exceeds the total student body of Britain, France and Italy combined. The Leningrad State University alone has more than 6,000 female students, representing 65 nationalities.

The accomplishments of Soviet women in peaceful constructive labor are highly regarded by the Soviet Government. The title of Hero of Socialist Labor has been awarded to 1,988 women, and more than 600,000 women have been decorated with orders and medals.

Stalin Prizes have been awarded to 578 women for scientific achievements, for fundamental improvements in production methods, for works of literature, music and art, and for noteworthy artistic performance.

The role of women in social and political life is growing steadily. Whereas in 1922 there were only five women in the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, the highest organ of state power, there are now 280. Hundreds of women have been elected to Supreme Soviets of the Union and Autonomous Republics and some 500,000 to local Soviets.

Mothers receive special honor and solicitude in the USSR. More than 3,000,000 mothers of large families have received the Order of Motherhood Glory or the Motherhood Medal, and 33,000 the title of Mother Heroine. During the past five years alone, nearly 18 billion rubles have been paid by the state as allowances to mothers.

Z. Lebedeva (center), head of a tuberculosis institute.





# These Are Soviet Women

## Kazakh Deputy Minister

By M. Likhachev

THE last caller came out of the office.

Today, Nurzhamal Sengaliyevna Sanaliyeva, Deputy Minister of Social Maintenance of the Kazakh Soviet Socialist Republic, received representatives of three regional departments of social maintenance who reported on the work of their departments, and also 20 pensioners and invalids who had come with questions concerning pensions, medical treatment and getting placed at work. The last visitor stated that he came to express his gratitude for the help extended him by the Ministry of Social Maintenance.



Conversing with the Deputy Minister, the visitor said: "I called on you three years ago. I am almost blind. You advised me at that time to go to a music school for invalids. I have finished that school, and am now employed in the capacity of accordionist. My salary and pension amount to over a thousand rubles, I am well off materially, and what gladdens me particularly is that I get great satisfaction from my musical work. I want to express my heartfelt appreciation for the help you extended me."

"It's not I that you have to thank but the Soviet State," said the Deputy Minister with a smile.

A republican conference on cultural questions is being prepared in Alma-Ata, capital of Kazakhstan. Nurzhamal Sanaliyeva will deliver a report on social maintenance work carried out in 1951.

There is plenty to report. The Ministry of Social Maintenance of the Kazakh SSR has spent 600,000,000 rubles from the state budget for pensions, for teaching invalids at special schools, and for the upkeep of boarding schools, homes for invalids and the aged, and rest homes.

Thanks to the successes attained in training invalids, 89 out of every 100 are now employed as qualified workers in various occupations in the national economy. What is more, all of them are continuing to receive their pensions, regardless of their earnings. In 1951 more than 2,000 invalids were granted free passes to sanatoriums and rest

homes. These facts illustrate the ministry's great achievements.

And who is Nurzhamal Sanaliyeva?

Her father was employed in the Baskunchak Salt Works before the Revolution, while her mother had to work as a laundress for a merchant in order to keep her children from starving.

Nurzhamal Sanaliyeva has been working in Soviet institutions for 25 years. She has held the post of Deputy Minister for six years. Sanaliyeva also finds time to study. Despite her age—she is 45 years old—she is now finishing the correspondence course of a pedagogical institute.

Soviet power has regenerated the Kazakh people; it has opened the path of creative life to Kazakh women.

## Ophthalmologist and Scientist

By A. Us

TANYA'S coming into the world was none too great a joy to her parents. Her father, Vasili Birich, said that she would have a hard life. He was a rural schoolteacher and knew well what life was like. There was but one parish school in their entire district, and it was housed in a dilapidated one-room peasant hut where all its three classes were taught simultaneously. There were hardly any girls in the school.

But little Tanya was fortunate.

The Great October Revolution brought emancipation to the toiling people.

The Soviet system opened a radiant road to happiness for Tanya, as well as for millions of working people. Her years of study went swiftly by and she finished high school. But the girl, with her great thirst for knowledge, was not content with that. She dreamed of the university.

Tanya decided that there was no more noble vocation than that of the doctor, and she enrolled at a medical college.

At the Moscow Medical Institute, Tatyana Vasilyevna thoroughly mastered the science and art of surgery, under the direction of eminent professors. At the same time she devoted herself to scientific research.

To learn new methods of curing the sick she went to the famous Professor Filatov in Odessa. And there, under his direction, she mastered the intricate technique of transplanting the cornea. Upon her return to Minsk Tatyana Vasilyevna was appointed head of an eye hospital. At the same time she continued to teach and work for her doctor's degree. Her fruitful work as a scientist was interrupted by the Second World War.



Together with all the Soviet people, Docent Birich fought against the Nazi invaders by her selfless labor. While working in a military hospital she finally developed the theme of her dissertation for the doctors' degree. She successfully defended this dissertation on the subject of curing certain eye diseases, and her methods of treatment are now widely applied in clinics with good results.

A woman of the common people, she became a professor at the age of 38. This has become possible thanks to her personal ability, as well as to the conditions that have been created in the Soviet land, where the road to science is open to all the working people.

Professor Birich is famous not only as a scientist but also as a civic leader. As deputy to her City Soviet, she heads the Soviet's standing Health Commission.

With equal success, Tatyana Vasilyevna delivers reports at sessions of the City Soviet and meetings of scientists. Recently, she read a paper on the "Cure of Tubercular Diseases of the Eyes" at a joint session of the scientific boards of the health ministries of the Baltic Soviet Socialist Republics and of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic.

This Soviet scientist devotes all her energy and knowledge to her people, a people of fighters for the happiness of mankind, a people which promotes progress and peace.

## Geologist and Stateswoman

By A. Budkevich

THE name of Sarajon Yusupova is well known throughout Soviet Tajikistan. It is pronounced with great respect in towns, villages and workers' settlements of the republic. Old men speak with pride of the daughter of their people, who has grown up in Soviet times and has become an active builder of communism. Young people and children speak of her with admiration.

Doctor of Geological Sciences Sarajon Yusupova, eminent scientist and civic leader, finds time to write entrancing stories for children about the history of minerals and alluring trips and excursions.

Yusupova was born in 1910 into the family of a poor worker. Like most of her contemporaries she entered school after the advent of Soviet power. The broadest horizons opened to her, as to all Tajik girls.

In 1935 she was graduated from Tashkent State University, and she went on to do postgraduate work as a geochemist in Moscow.

Today Sarajon Yusupova is a doctor of science who has



40 papers to her credit. More than 130 students are enrolled in the department she heads at Tajik University. Next year she will graduate her first class of geologists.

In 1951 an academy of sciences was opened in Tajikistan, and Sarajon Yusupova was elected one of its members. She has charge of the laboratory of the academy's Geological Institute and directs research on a number of important problems. Several postgraduates are training for scientific work under her guidance.

Sarajon Yusupova is known not only as a scientist and an able pedagogue, but also as a stateswoman. The Tajik people have elected her their deputy to the Supreme Soviet of the Tajik Republic. Together with other envoys of the people, she settles state affairs, takes part in planning the budget and outlines the further development of her republic, which is part of the friendly family of peoples of the Soviet Union.

Sarajon Yusupova frequently delivers lectures and reports before audiences of workers and collective farmers. She acquaints her voters with the results of her work and tells them about her plans. They come to her, their deputy, for advice; they write to her of their needs and requirements. Not a single letter or appeal remains unanswered.

Sarajon Yusupova, the woman scientist, is bound by close ties to her people, from whose midst she comes. She devotes all her knowledge and energies to the great cause of building communism.

## Collective Farm Leader

An Interview with Praskovya Oleinik,  
*Hero of Socialist Labor, Head of a Field Team*

OUR collective farm bears the name "The Road to Communism." And we are justifying the name by our deeds. With each year the yields of our collective-farm fields are mounting, our collective farm grows richer, and with its progress the welfare of our collective farmers rises. All this is the result of our entire membership's conscientious and sedulous work. Take, for example, our field brigade. Most of its members are women. They work with great enthusiasm in the fields, consistently obtaining bumper harvests.

Every one of us is deeply proud of our socialist homeland. Conscientious work in the Soviet Union is highly esteemed. Almost a third of the membership of our collective farm have been decorated by the Soviet Government for achievements in field and animal husbandry. And more than half of these are women and girls. Along with many other Ukrainian collective farmers, I was awarded the title of Hero of Socialist Labor in 1947.

In Kiev, at an All-Ukrainian conference of leading agriculturists, I met Hero of Socialist Labor and Stalin Prize winner Mark Ozerny, who is renowned throughout the country for his high crop yields. He told me in detail about the comprehensive system of agrotechnical methods he employs to achieve high fertility of the soil.

This conversation showed me that I must thoroughly



master scientific farming. I resolved to go to Kharkov and enroll at a course for master agriculturists.

Upon returning to my collective farm after finishing the course, I resumed my work as field team leader. In 1949, my team obtained 72 centners of corn per hectare (about 6,400 pounds per acre) on all the 18 hectares (44.46 acres) under its care, and in 1950, more than 83 centners (7,392 pounds per acre). My team usually takes in 300 centners of sugar beet per hectare (26,720 pounds per acre).

Following our methods the other teams of our collective farm also increased their crop yields. And today our Road to Communism Collective Farm is one of the foremost in Kharkov Region for per-hectare yields.

Our collective farm also owns close to 500 head of cattle, more than 500 pigs, hundreds of sheep, large numbers of poultry and more than 100 beehives.

With the growth of our collective farm's wealth and the prosperity of our collective farmers, our village of Brigadirovo, which was wrecked during the war, is growing and improving. Cheerful, spacious new houses, a school a clubhouse, a children's nursery, a radio relay station, a medical dispensary—all built after the war—have entirely changed the face of our village. Last year, our collective farm erected its own flour mill and oil mill and a number of new farm buildings.

For me personally, the year 1951 was a particularly joyous one. The people of Izyum District placed great trust in me and elected me deputy to the Supreme Soviet of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic. And I am applying all my energy, knowledge and experience to justify the trust placed in me.

Our collective farmers are awaiting spring like a joyous holiday. Powerful tractors and motor trucks will begin to hum, carrying grain to the fields; and the broad steppes will reverberate with the songs of women, glorifying peaceful, creative labor. The collective farmers will launch a new effort for a bumper Stalin harvest.

## Singer and Actress

By Zoya Solovyeva

Stage Artist at the Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Music Theater

NOT long ago I gave a recital at the Dynamo Works clubhouse in Moscow. The hall was filled to overflowing with veteran workers, foremen and engineers who had known me when I worked there. There were also many young people present, members of the amateur talent circles at the clubhouse. I sang arias from the operas of great Russian composers, songs



of Glinka, Tchaikovsky and Cui, as well as Soviet compositions.

Then the audience asked me to sing some of the Russian and Ukrainian songs I used to sing many years ago from this same stage, when I worked at the plant and took part in amateur talent activities at the clubhouse.

From the amateur talent circles at the Dynamo Works clubhouse my path in art has led to the stage of an opera house. While I worked at the plant I sang in a circle for vocalists at the clubhouse. The leader of the choir said that I had a fine voice and expressive diction and that he thought I should study singing. Public organizations at the plant helped me to enter evening courses in singing at a music school, where I studied four years, working at the plant at the same time.

When I was in my last year at this school I read an announcement that the Stanislavsky Studio of Opera and Drama was holding competitive examinations for admission to the studio. Many young men and women were anxious to be admitted to this studio headed by the great stage artist Konstantin Stanislavsky. I decided to try my luck too. When I saw that Stanislavsky himself was listening to me, I tried to do my very best in "Tatyana's Letter" from Tchaikovsky's opera "Eugene Onegin", which I sang at the examination.

Under Stanislavsky and his assistants I began to study singing and acting in earnest. Stanislavsky used to give us talks on the ethics of the Soviet actor and the noble task of serving one's people by one's art. I studied three years under the immediate direction of this great man of the Soviet theater, and they were among the happiest years in my creative life.

During the Second World War, when the entire Soviet people was fighting selflessly against the Hitlerite invaders, I toured the front with a concert ensemble. We also sang at military hospitals.

Since the war I have been with the Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Music Theater in Moscow. Here I sing my favorite roles of Madame Butterfly, Maro in the opera "Keto and Kote" by the Georgian composer Dolidze, and the young girl Katya in the Soviet opera "The Stone Flower" by Molchanov.

Although I have become an opera singer, I still keep up my ties with my friends at the Dynamo Works. I give recitals at the clubhouse several times a year, listen to members of the plant's amateur talent voice circle and help them with advice.

The story of my life is not exceptional in our country. Many Soviet workers and collective farmers have reached the professional stage through amateur talent activities. Among the singers at the Bolshoi Theater in Moscow there are Nadezhda Chubenko, who once worked on a collective farm in Kharkov Region; Nina Pokrovskaya and Vera Firssova, both daughters of weavers in Ivanovo; Yevgenia Smolenskaya, the daughter of a blacksmith in the Donbas; Leokadia Maslennikova, who used to work at a Minsk haberdashery factory; and many others.

Conditions have been created in the Soviet Union for the all-round development of the abilities of each person.



Soviet shops are producing more and more women's wear in a great variety of styles.

A display of spring apparel for Soviet women.



A designing room in the Moscow Fashion House.

## For the Soviet Woman



The salon of a fashion shop in Moscow.

A session of the Art Council of the Krasnaya Roza Textile Mill to approve some new designs for fabrics.





# Women in the People's Democracies

By I. Vasilevskaya

ONCE at one of the sessions of the Women's International Democratic Federation, Eugénie Cotton, chairman of the federation, was asked about the women's problem in Hungary.

"In that free country no such problem exists; life itself has simply removed it from the agenda," answered the chairman of the federation. "The problem of equality of women, which is still a burning question in our country, is no longer a problem in Hungary and in Eastern Europe in general. These countries, which before the war lagged behind us in many respects, not only caught up but surpassed us in a few years and are today setting us an example."

SEVERAL years ago I met a woman in Hungary, whose life's path is very characteristic of those great changes which have taken place in the life of the working women in the countries of Central and Southeastern Europe since their liberation by the Soviet Army.

She was Anna Ratko, a pretty, middle-aged woman. For a number of years she worked at a textile mill and took an active part in the workers' movement. After the country's liberation she was elected chairman of the central committee of one of Hungary's trade unions. Later, textile worker Anna Ratko became Minister of Health. She heads this important ministry to this day.

Here is another Hungarian woman—Piroska Szabo, who was formerly a metal worker. Today she occupies the high position of Secretary of the Presidium of the Hungarian Republic. Three other women are deputy ministers, and many women direct departments in different ministries, head large industrial enterprises, and occupy other positions formerly reserved only for men.

Eighteen-year-old Anna Czukor, yes-

IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA. Women workers are making a great contribution to the advances of the Czechoslovakian economy. A woman lathe operator in one of the country's machine-building plants.



terday an ordinary bricklayer, is today a student at the Polytechnical Institute; Sandorne Szilagyi, a peasant woman, finished a three-year agricultural school after the liberation and is today working as an agronomist in Turkeve; Roza Peter, lecturer, received the Kossuth Prize for outstanding work in the field of mathematics; Erzsebet Andics is a professor at the capital's university and is chairman of the Hungarian Peace Council. And one could go on citing names of Hungarian women who are engaged in important government and public activities. As for prominent working women in production, there are thousands upon thousands of them!

Of the 402 deputies to the Hungarian National Assembly, 72 are women. There are 60,000 women working in the local organs of self-administration—city, regional, district and village councils.

They take part in the administration of the country on a par with men.

In all the People's Democracies women have become active builders of the new life. Considerable changes have taken place in Albania, where until recently many women did not dare to discard the veil—that shameful token of age-old oppression, inequality and backwardness. The people's democratic system has forever emancipated the Albanian woman, granted her all rights and created the necessary conditions for her active participation in the public, political and economic life of the country. Thousands of women are deputies to local people's councils, 365 are assistant judges and 17 sit in the republic's highest legislative body, the People's Assembly. Women today constitute 20 per cent of the factory and office workers engaged in Albanian enterprises. At Tirana's footwear factory the number



of women overfulfilling their production programs increased two and a half times in the past year. Paraskhevi Nasi, one of the best workers at the auto repair workshops in Durazzo, has been promoted to the position of head of a department.

Women are taking an ever more active part in building a new life in Romania, where the remnants of age-old backwardness and semi-feudal relations also existed right up to the recent past. There are about 28,000 women among the deputies to the local people's councils of the country, from village to regional. Tens of thousands of them occupy leading positions in the trade unions and cooperatives. The same may be said of the women in Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia and Poland.

Known throughout the world are the names of the Romanian woman Anna Pauker, the first woman in the history of international relations to occupy the position of Minister of Foreign Affairs; Godinova-Spurna, chairman of the Czechoslovak Peace Committee and vice-chairman of the National Assembly of the Republic; Stella Blagoyeva, Ambassador of Bulgaria in Moscow; and many other women prominent in public affairs.

In the People's Democracies many women have won fame by their remarkable achievements in production. For example, the Bulgarian weaver Lilyana Dimitrova, the first in the country to utilize the experience of Soviet workers in operating many looms, now tends 18 looms and fulfills three to four quotas daily. Lilyana Dimitrova has received Bulgaria's highest award, the Dimitrov Prize.

In Poland no less famous is Irene Dziklinska, molder at the Zigmund metallurgical works. Working on molds for casting car axle-boxes, she acquired such skill in this trade, which previously was considered a "man's trade," and rationalized the working process to such an extent that she began to perform alone the entire operation which previously required six molders.

Polish women are also mastering other "men's trades" with success. Two years ago the first 12 women dispatchers appeared on the Polish railways, and today their number is growing. Many thousands of women attend technical secondary schools, and after graduating they become highly skilled workers and are promoted to positions of foremen, heads of shops, and so on.

**T**HE opponents of true equality of women try to show that women's participation in constructive work is harmful both to them and to their families. These trumpeters of medieval conceptions are slandering and vilifying the People's Democracies, where women for the first time in history have become masters of their own destiny and are full-fledged builders of a new life.

There is not a grain of objectivity in their assertions. In support of my statement I will cite the statement of the Netherlands journalist Hendryk Kalf, who spent some time in Hungary. He visited several working women in order to see them at home, in their family circle.

"Here," writes Hendryk Kalf, "I was able to see with my own eyes how erroneous is the opinion that work draws women away from their families. On

the contrary, a conscientious wife who works well is much better able to understand her working husband and his problems. A mother with a broad outlook is better able to bring up her children. The difference in the views of the representatives of different sexes and generations disappears; the life of the family becomes more harmonious and happy."

People's power creates all the conditions for the constructive work of women. A special decree has been issued in Hungary, for example, to the effect that married women be provided with work close to their residence. Pregnant women receive a three months' maternity leave and monetary allowances, and those with limited incomes also receive a layette for the baby. In the event that a child under one year becomes ill, the mother is allowed to stay home and look after it, receiving the same benefits as if she herself were sick.

New maternity homes have been opened in all the People's Democracies, and a wide network of kindergartens and nurseries at factories, mills and institutions has been set up. Special rest homes have been equipped for mothers with small children, making it possible for the whole family to spend their holidays together.

Before her liberation from the fascist yoke, Bulgaria was among the countries with the highest death rate among children and a birth rate which was rapidly declining. During the years of people's power child mortality in Bulgaria has been reduced by 40 per cent and the birth rate has increased by 25 per cent.

Women in the People's Democracies combine their civic duties and work in production with public activities. They take a particularly active part in the peace movement. There were 15 women among the 34 Hungarian delegates to the Second World Peace Congress.

"In the name of all working mothers," said the Hungarian peasant woman Janosne Vitarisz from the village of Rede, "I promise that by working more and better we will wage a selfless struggle for the happy future of our children, for peace."

These words of the Hungarian peasant woman express the sentiments of all the women of the People's Democracies.



**IN ROMANIA.** The Workers' Party and the Government of Romania provide every necessity for the upbringing of children. Left: Breakfast in the children's nursery on the Vasile Roaite Cooperative Farm.



# Love

## A Short Story

By Nina Emelyanova



**T**IMOFEI Ivanovich and his wife had decided to adopt a child. There was no doubt that this should be done, and done as soon as possible. When Timofei Ivanovich returned from the front, and with his wife, Tatyana Sergeyevna, entered the apartment he had left almost four years before, he sensed, for the first time in their long life together, a chilliness and emptiness in the big, bright rooms.

"Don't you think, Tanyusha, that a dugout seems more cheerful sometimes?" he asked, and then, as his wife protested, he added lamely, "What we need is a child running about—"

"Why do you say such things?" she asked, evading his eyes.

Timofei Ivanovich knew she was thinking about the child they had both awaited with such longing. It had been a boy and had lived only three hours. After that, there had been no more children.

"I'm sorry," he said, putting his arm about her and tipping up her chin. "Don't be unhappy. We'll adopt a baby and then everything will be fine."

The war changed people in many ways. For one thing, Timofei Ivanovich had learned to make bolder decisions on difficult problems concerning his life and the life of his comrades, and to carry out these decisions without hesitation. And now, instead of trying to comfort his wife, he made a decision that concerned both of them. Through her tears Tatyana Sergeyevna admitted that she had long dreamed of adopting a child but had been afraid her husband would not love a child that was not their own.

"Not our own?" he protested. "Why, it's our children who have been orphaned by the war, the children of our

comrades who died for our homeland. Come along with me, and you'll see them."

So now all Timofei Ivanovich had to do was carry out his decision, one with which his wife agreed. But here, as in all true-to-life stories, enters the conflict that the reader sometimes looks for in vain in the course of an entire novel. In this story the conflict arises right at the beginning, and it is a perfectly definite one. At first glance it seems a minor conflict, but that is only at first glance.

Timofei Ivanovich wanted a son, and his wife dreamed of a daughter. From out of the hazy future a blue-eyed, slender little girl with a big blue bow in her fair hair stretched out her arms to Tatyana Sergeyevna. This wonderful little beauty passed before her eyes, slowly turning her head, smiling, seating herself at the table, and one adored her from morning till night.

In Timofei Ivanovich's imagination his son came running up to him, his face wreathed in smiles, a smudge on his cheek, his nose scratched, and his father—what a wonderful word!—would shout at him, "Oh, you little roughneck!" and the boy would fling himself into his arms.

So that her future daughter would like her, Tatyana Sergeyevna put on her light gray dress, a becoming one that made her fresh round face look even younger and more attractive, and she and Timofei Ivanovich set out for the children's home. The home was located in the suburbs of Moscow, half an hour's ride by train. All the way Tatyana Sergeyevna talked of the bed, the blankets and the dolls she was going to buy for her daughter and how she would bring her home and dress her up like a little doll. Timofei Ivanovich began to feel a strange, growing anxiety.

This was not because he felt he should insist that they adopt a noisy little boy instead of his wife's unreal girl out of a picture book. After all, all children were fine. Whether it was a boy or a girl was of no great importance. He was ready to love a daughter, too. But the question of choosing a child was rooted in deep human emotions that Timofei Ivanovich had come to know only during the difficult and momentous years of the war. He had brought back from the war an angry feeling of how irreparable were the losses he had seen almost every day: mothers who had lost their children, children who had lost their mothers, and there was nothing that could dispel this feeling.

A big, strong man, he had for the first time experienced unbelievable, aching pity when he saw the tiny child, no more than two years old, wrapped in a soldier's padded coat, whom one of his scouts had rescued from the battlefield. The sight of this child, his deep-sunken eyes shining as he gazed at a simple wooden rooster that armyman Saveliev had carved for him, smiling waveringly at the toy after the frightful days spent in a damp ditch beside his dead mother, filled Timofei Ivanovich's soul with anguish.

"Have you fed him?" he asked abruptly, not addressing any one of the men standing around the child in particular. He could feel his heart beating fast and hard (his wife called him "imperturbable").

"Why, of course, comrade captain!" replied gay young Saveliev, a splendid scout and a trustworthy comrade. "Only just a little, not all he wants, because maybe it would be bad for him. He's starved. When we picked him up he was hardly breathing."

"What'll we do with him?" asked Timofei Ivanovich, wondering whether it was possible to send the child to his wife and realizing instantly that it was not. But he knew that the memory would forever remain with him of the child's brightening gaze, of the tiny little fist in the folds of the army jacket, and the sensation of great human happiness from the child's trusting look. The word "love" did not enter his head, for it was a word that Timofei Ivanovich used rarely, but this was love. And, like real love, it called for action.

"Saveliev," he said, "tomorrow we'll be moving. You have eight hours. Take the child, and, no matter how difficult it is, see that he gets sent back to the rear. Even if you have to catch up with us later."

"I'll see that he does!" Saveliev replied as he ran off to get ready.

Saveliev returned that evening to report that he had given the child to Nurse Markova at the medical battalion, that he had seen the child washed and dressed and taken to the station by the nurse in a truck to be put on a hospital train standing there. Everything had been done properly.

Thus the child went out of Timofei Ivanovich's life in the arms of his best scout, but the memory of it remained with him all through the rest of the war.

He remembered the childish smile as he gazed at dead children, at sobbing mothers, and then Timofei Ivanovich was seized by violent rage. He felt that now he walked the earth erect and firm only because in his heart the feeling of love and pity for the rescued child existed side by side with a feeling of hatred for those who had encroached upon the

life and happiness of the children of his country. Now Timofei Ivanovich fought with grim determination: he could not love without at the same time defending what he loved.

AND now, gazing at the excited face of his wife lit up by a dreamy smile, Timofei Ivanovich realized that she possessed spiritual qualities unknown to him, that there were things about her he did not know. He felt it was dangerous to go like that to "choose" a child; at the same time he could not think of a better way of doing it. He was worried about the image of a beautiful daughter that obsessed his wife, and the main thing that worried him was the fact that in his wife's imagination the girl lacked the precious, self-willed traits of a child.

"We'll buy her pajamas," said his wife, gazing out of the window at the passing cottages, trees and shrubs. "Pajamas are so darling on a little girl! Makes them look like little women."

But that was just what he did not want! What he wanted was to return childhood to at least one child who had been deprived of everything. He wanted to give it back everything it had missed. He wanted his child to have a happy, gay childhood, but Tatyana Sergeyevna seemed to want something quite different. In this desire of his wife's to have a beautiful, smiling plaything of a little girl he suspected a lack of love for the child itself, one of those children whom, singly and together, Timofei Ivanovich could not help but love. What was the matter with her, anyway?

He thought of what a good wife Tatyana had been to him. A wise and reserved woman, she had surrounded him with care and affection from the very beginning of their life together, before he became an engineer and when he was working at a recently-built factory in Magnitogorsk. Later he had studied a great deal, and she had helped him. She had her own work besides. She knew languages well and worked as a translator. Their life was so closely bound together that it was a long time since he had been able to separate his wife from himself.

But now, here she was selecting a child that would be suitable, and he was afraid to admit that in this selection there was not affection but calculation. Was it that they needed a child to adorn their life? No, no, he must fight against that!

However, Timofei Ivanovich was unable to think of any way of doing so during the train trip. From the station they took a path covered with pine cones.

"Mother used to send us to gather cones so that she could heat the samovar," he began awkwardly. "There were four of us brothers. The way we used to run around gathering cones and then throw them at one another!"

"Boys are always mischievous," Tatyana Sergeyevna remarked, and with that the conversation died.

The N. K. Krupskaya Children's Home was situated on a fine spot, in three two-story log houses painted green. Tall pines, their thick tops outlined against the blue July sky, surrounded the house and swayed softly as though conversing about what they saw from their lofty height.

"We'll go in to see the children in just a moment," said the matron of the home, an elderly woman with dark expressive eyes. "Only I must ask you to refrain from talking





about the children in front of them." In explaining the reason for their coming Tatyana Sergeyevna had said that all she could think of was a beautiful daughter. Now the matron continued, "Pardon me for speaking of it, but I always tell my subordinates that they must perceive the human being in the child, a human being who has suffered during the brightest years of his life and is often slightly wounded. All of our children are orphans from the fields of battle. If you could have seen them, most of them, when they first came here! We had a little boy who seemed frozen with fear: he didn't talk, and at first we thought he didn't hear us when we spoke to him. He withdrew into himself and of course we couldn't imagine what was going on in his child's soul but could only suffer with him. Gradually he returned to life, and the first word he said to Galina Ilyinichna, his attendant and teacher—"

"What was the word?" asked Timofei Ivanovich, who had been listening tensely.

"Mamma!" the first word of any child! After that he remembered others. So you see, comrades, there are no beautiful or ugly children here. Just as to children everyone they love is beautiful."

"That's in answer to Tatyana!" thought Timofei Ivanovich. "A wise and clever woman!" He felt that this serene woman, her hair combed smooth and with a white collar on her dark dress, understood everything. It was fine that she talked to them so frankly.

Smiling, the matron went on, "In all the groups with which that teacher has worked the prettiest doll is always given the name 'Galina Ilyinichna.' The children adore her, although you would hardly call Galina Ilyinichna beautiful—her features aren't regular and she hasn't any color in her face."

By that time they had reached a big door. The matron opened it and invited them into the room. But Timofei Ivanovich held his wife back and let the matron go first. The room was filled with children of four and five. They

were playing a game, but Timofei Ivanovich could not make out immediately what it was. The fact that the girls wore dresses of different colors and designs showed that every effort was made to make the children's home seem like a real family. At that moment the children caught sight of the matron and the visitors standing in the doorway. They ran up to them, tipping back their heads and shouting, "Good day, good day, Maria Kirillovna!"

"Here, children, I've brought some visitors to see you," she said, putting her arms around the children.

A black-eyed little girl ran up to Tatyana Sergeyevna, took her by the hand and said gravely, "Please sit down. Vasya, bring some chairs."

After lowering himself into a tiny chair that hardly held him, Timofei Ivanovich looked about and found that all the faces were on a level with his. The attentive gaze of all those children looking trustfully at the tall, middle-aged, moustached man reminded him of the shining eyes of the other child, and he involuntarily looked about to see whether there was anyone like him here. But all the faces were both similar and dissimilar to the child in his mind: gay, curious, mischievous, tender—and only one little boy watched him with sorrowful, resigned eyes unlike a child's.

Meanwhile, a round-faced little boy had brought a picture book and placed it on the little table in front of Tatyana Sergeyevna. "Read it!" he said. Another boy, very short and stocky, with broad shoulders, dragged up a dappled gray horse with a bast tail and laid it on Timofei Ivanovich's knee.

"My, what a fine horse!" said Timofei Ivanovich, stroking the boy's head as he recalled that in his own childhood he had yearned to possess just such a horse, seen at a village fair. "What's your name?"

"Petya Fetisov," the boy replied, continuing to stare at the visitor. "Let's go outside."

"Let's," said Timofei Ivanovich. "That is, if you're allowed to."

"We love to have visitors," said Maria Kirillovna. "The children must become better acquainted with people."

An hour later the children were called in to dinner and Tatyana Sergeyevna approached her husband. He was smoothing back his ruffled hair, for he had been running about the garden carrying the smallest children on his back by turns.

"It's all wonderful!" he said, taking her by the arm. "No matter which one you choose it'll be all right with me. We'll take one and come to visit the others. Which one did you like best?"

"It's awful!" she said. "Did you see that boy with scars on his little chest? The attendant unfastened his shirt to show them to me and he tried to prevent her. It was so awkward. Do you know about him? He was dragged out of a burning house; just a little thing, and horribly burned. And that one with the black bandage on his eye hasn't any eye at all. And there's a girl here with only one arm. She was wounded by a mine fragment."

He saw that the visit had made a deep impression on his wife.

"But what I didn't expect to find here," she went on, "is the attitude of the attendants to the children. I realize it's Maria Kirillovna's doing, but the children do love their

teachers, and the teachers, the children. I watched Galina Ilyinichna. She has wonderful tact."

The matron called Tatyana Sergeyevna and her husband over and said softly, "The older group will go past now and you'll see our prettiest little girl. She's a good girl—incidentally, I don't know of any bad children—and, like all of them here, an orphan. Her name is Lyudmila. I'll call her over but I must ask you not to show in any way whatsoever that you might be interested in adopting her. There are many reasons why we approach the adoption of a child so carefully, so cautiously. First of all, we mustn't hurt the feelings of the other children to whom you aren't drawn. When a child is adopted we tell the other children that the parents have been found. And secondly, I must know you better before I can give you one of our children."

"But my husband has told you who we are and how we live—" said Tatyana Sergeyevna, a trifle annoyed. "He's a Party member who returned to his plant after the war—I'm a translator—"

"Yes, yes, I know all that. But I have a rule," smiled the matron. "The trial period for future parents lasts a month or two. Believe me, it is better for the child to live in the big friendly family here at the children's home than in a small family without real maternal love."

"Just as though she saw right through her," thought Timofei Ivanovich. "A splendid woman!"

"You're perfectly right," he said, "Let my wife and myself earn your confidence. Let us enter into the life of all the children, and gradually we shall find our child among them."

The children were walking down the sandy path, two by two. Tatyana Sergeyevna immediately saw the little girl, the very embodiment of her dreams. Blue-eyed, slender, with long straight legs, she carried her head erect as she walked along so lightly and gaily.

"Timofei!" Tatyana Sergeyevna exclaimed, squeezing his arm. "Oh, look!"

"Well, what of it?" he answered. "You look yourself. I've told you that any child will please me."

Two months had passed since their first visit to the children's home. Tatyana Sergeyevna went there frequently, but still she and her husband had not yet had a definite talk about the child they would adopt. She would return from a visit to the home all excited, almost always with a story about another child she had got to know better. She knew which children were entering school in the autumn and what talents and abilities they had. Maria Kirillovna had asked her to telephone the Trekhgornyy Textile Mills, where the weavers were planning to make the children's home a gift of cloth for dresses and wished to know what kind would be best. Or else she would ask her to drop in at a bookshop and select books for the children, or at the music shop on Kuznetsky Most for a new children's song. In spite of the fact that she was busy with her own work, Tatyana Sergeyevna was always ready to carry out these commissions, and Timofei Ivanovich would hear her speaking over the telephone of the children's home as "our home."

But when Timofei Ivanovich once asked her which he was to expect, a son or a daughter, she answered in confusion:

"I'm afraid to say anything. Do you know, my feelings are all mixed up. I don't want to 'choose.' Somehow it seems unpleasant to me. I'm used to all of them. While I admire Lyudmila, I'm also attached to Slavik, but when I think of his being my child, of my taking him home to keep, I wonder. He pleases me but, I think, will I suit him? There must be something lacking in me, the thing that would attract a child."

And so the autumn passed. Timofei Ivanovich, engrossed in the big affairs under way at his plant, and also perhaps because he did not want to hurry his wife, seldom spoke of the child.

Then there came a time when Tatyana Sergeyevna stopped going to the children's home so often.

"I'm just afraid of adopting a child from there," she told her husband. "Afraid to take him from a big family where he has friendship and love. You should see the visitors that the children have. There was one, a wonderful woman, a weaver. Lyudmila didn't let her out of her sight. So you decide yourself, or else we'll wait for some chance. Maybe someone will leave me a child and then I'll just take him without a second thought."

Now that she no longer visited the children's home Tatyana Sergeyevna began to pay attention to all the children she met. As she left the bus she would glance at the women sitting with their children on the front seats. She would admire the round little faces, feeling that she was missing something.

In a toyshop she once heard someone exclaim, "What, isn't there anything for sailors?" A young woman was staring in vexation at the toys, and Tatyana Sergeyevna clearly understood that her little boy was a sailor and had to have a ship. He just had to have a ship! But why were things all topsy-turvy in her case? Lyudmila? She was afraid to admit to herself and her husband that she felt a little awkward when she was with Lyudmila. The girl was really as pretty as a picture, but there was something that made Tatyana Sergeyevna hold herself aloof.

"Still, perhaps we had better adopt Lyudmila," she said to her husband. "The girl is used to us. Galina Ilyinichna writes that she remembers us."

"Very well," replied her husband. "We'll go there together."

The familiar houses were now surrounded by deep snow. Paths trampled down by the children led to a snow hill no higher than Timofei Ivanovich's shoulders. Red-cheeked children in fur coats and felt boots were energetically dragging their sleds up and coasting down, filling the air with shouts and laughter. Timofei Ivanovich immediately joined them, pulling the sleds up the hill with the children on them, and taking them for rides along the path, meanwhile glancing constantly at his wife's face. It wore a sad expression, although Lyudmila kept running up to her. "Well, what can you do?" he thought. "We'll just have to wait a while with a child. She really can't give a child any more than he gets right here. Under such conditions I can't urge and advise. But how I'd like to seize one of these youngsters and say, 'Come on, son, let's go home!'"



When the children were put to bed after dinner Timofei Ivanovich found his wife in the office of the matron of the home. Tatyana Sergeyevna rose to meet him with a decided expression on her face.

"I'll ask Maria Kirillovna to give us Lyudmila. I'll be a good mother to her."

"Well, if that's the way you've decided, all I can do is promise you my full support."

When, after saying good-by to the matron, they walked down the steps of the porch, the big park around the children's home was silent and empty; the children were still taking their naps. Bluish-white snow lay beneath the pines, and everywhere there were children's footprints. A sled lay on the slippery path leading up to the snow hill.

"I just don't know," Tatyana Sergeyevna said heatedly, her hand tucked in her husband's arm. "I am distressing you, but here we're taking Lyudmila and I'm afraid she'll be lonesome with us. Do you remember Maria Kirillovna saying that it was better for a child to live in the big, friendly family of the children's home than in a small family without real maternal love? How can I find that love in myself?"

The pathway led to the gate, with an arch of pine branches. On the other side of the arch, she knew there were the words: "Welcome!" A welcome for Soviet people who loved children and who would make a big, human family for them. What wonderful people she had seen here! When that weaver from the Trekhgornny Mills had opened her arms and gathered in three children at once, how the children had danced around her in excitement! She had a wonderful face, filled with concern and love. And when she had brought out a bundle of different colored bits of cloth, how the children, both the girls and boys, had gasped! And when she scolded the cook in the kitchen because her table was not wiped up properly, she had seized the rag and scoured the table herself until it shone. A woman like that would choose a child at once, without thinking about it, and would not be mistaken in her choice. There was a housewife and mother of the Soviet land for you!

Tatyana Sergeyevna freed her hand from her husband's arm, said, "Wait for me," and ran back to the house. Tears prevented her from seeing the path clearly and she stumbled into a snowdrift. She opened the door of the house in which the three and four-year-old children lived. The odor of freshly-washed floors rose to meet her in the corridor. From behind the door of the cloak room she could hear laughter and scuffling. The nurse was getting the children ready to go outside. "Be quiet now," she said. "We're all going out." Children began to file out into the corridor.

Tatyana Sergeyevna did not want them to see the tears on her face, so she stepped into the empty bedroom and stood there.

The big room with the rows of little beds was empty: all the children had gone, and without them it seemed a cold, white room. She sat down on a little chair near the window.

"There's nothing to think about," she said to herself. "Something has happened to me. I can't go away just like that." She smiled gently and thoughtfully. "Wait, Timofei, you'll see—"

Out from under one of the beds crawled a boy of four or less, dragging a rag goose behind him. His round face was still pale and timid; it wore a somewhat sullen expression, as though he were displeased by something, which was evidently why he had hidden under the bed. The boy stared at her.

Her heart aching with pity for him, he was such a tiny, solitary figure in this big bright room, Tatyana Sergeyevna smiled at him gently.

"What's the matter, little boy?" she asked. "Why are you here alone?" The child continued to stare at her. Suddenly he cried, "Mamma!" and ran toward her, tripping on the carpet and dropping his goose. "My mamma!"

Tatyana Sergeyevna sprang up, seized the child in her arms, and hugged him close, laughing and crying at the same time.

Softly Timofei Ivanovich entered the bedroom. He did not have time to open his mouth before the boy, clinging to his mother's shoulder, demanded, "Give me my goose!"

Timofei Ivanovich hastily picked up the goose and handed it to his son.





# A Moscow Department Store

By V. Golubeva

**K**RASNAYA Presnya is an industrial district of Moscow. The big Trekhgornyy Textile Mills, a sugar refinery and many other manufacturing enterprises are situated there. The 300,000 people who live in this district are served by an ever expanding network of stores and shops. Every year new delicatessens, grocery, confectionery, shoe, dry goods, haberdashery, clothing, fur and other stores open in the district.

Among this network of stores there is a four-story department store open for business. Its display windows give an idea of the rich selection one may find in this large establishment, which is a very popular shopping center with the people of the area.

The entire store is organized around the idea of service and efficiency. Its stockrooms are constantly refilled with goods from the state wholesale depots. It has a staff of special inspectors who carefully examine all goods and see that they are priced strictly in accordance with their quality and grade. Should any article prove to be of lower grade, they call representatives of the respective branch of industry and have its price marked down. In case they find goods to be defective they send them back to the respective manufacturing enterprise. This, however, is an extremely rare occurrence, since all factories have their own very strict quality control systems.

Everything is arranged in the store to best serve the customers. Samples of goods with their prices clearly shown are conveniently displayed so that a customer can make his choice easily. In this way the salesclerk's role becomes largely that of adviser, and the customer gets expert advice. Soviet salesclerks are not primarily concerned with personal gain. Their first objective is to serve the customer well. Only people who are qualified go in for salesmanship, and they take their positions behind the counter only after thorough training.

The large staff of the Krasnaya Presnya department store includes quite a few people with a higher education,

graduates of the Soviet Trading Institute. To increase their skill, nearly all salesclerks attend special courses given by the store. Lectures by merchandise experts are attended as eagerly by salespeople with a record of 25 years of service as by young salesclerks who have just come out of salesmanship schools.

Behind the counter here one may also meet salesclerks who are taking correspondence courses at the Soviet Trading Institute. Ivan Shlimakov, assistant manager of the store's crockery and household goods department, is a third-year student in the institute's merchandise department. Shoe salesclerk Georgi Terskov, who is also a third-year student in the same department of the institute is preparing with him for the coming examinations. Vera Dericheva, a salesclerk in the store's knit goods department, is a second-year correspondence student at the institute. This year Klavdia Tikhonova, another salesclerk at the Krasnaya Presnya department store, enrolled in a correspondence course at the institute. An even greater proportion of the store's personnel take correspondence courses at the Soviet Junior Trading College. These are mainly young people who have finished a general educational seven-year school or a salesmanship school.

At 11 A.M. the doors of the Krasnaya Presnya department store open to the public. Let us follow one of the customers. There is a young man in the bicycle and motorcycle department. We learn that he is Vasili Pavlov, an electrician. As yet he has a very short service record, but he has already introduced a valuable rationalization proposal for which he has received a bonus. With what fascination and expert knowledge this young sportsman looks over a shining IZH-49 motorcycle.

Having made his purchase he goes to the fur department on the third floor. He wants to buy a surprise gift for his sister, a young worker at the Trekhgornyy Textile Mills, who is planning to make herself a new winter

coat. But the young man is at a loss for just what to buy. While he knows everything about motorcycles, here he needs advice. Salesclerk Yekaterina Kuznetsova readily comes to his assistance. She soon finds out from the young man what material his sister has bought for her winter coat, her age and the color of her eyes and hair. Putting before him a fine selection of beautiful silver foxes, blue foxes and gray karakul she initiates him at the same time in the intricacies of color combinations. At last the fur is chosen and the satisfied customer pays for his purchase.

Over-the-counter contact is not the only form of relationship between the customers of the Krasnaya Presnya store and its staff. Like all stores in the country this establishment keeps customers' suggestion books in which the customers enter remarks and suggestions concerning the work of the store, its merchandise and other things relating to the maintenance of good relations between the enterprise and the customer.

Reports by the store's director at meetings of workers of this district are still another form of contact between the customer and the store. Recently a report of this kind was given at the Trekhgornyy Textile Mills. After hearing the directors' report, the workers discussed the work of the department store in detail and made a number of very valuable suggestions on how to improve it further. All these suggestions were carefully considered by the store management, and the customers soon had the opportunity of seeing the attentiveness with which the management regarded their suggestions.

Along with a rich assortment of goods put out by Soviet factories and mills, which are increasing general consumer goods output daily, one may also see goods from the People's Democracies at the department store—testimony to the strengthening economic ties between them and the USSR. Among other things we see Chinese silks, Czechoslo-





The women's shoe department.



The fur and hat department.



The haberdashery section.

vak shoes, Hungarian haberdasheries and German crockery.

After going through the store, which is always full of customers, we stepped into the office of Georgi Polunin, its business manager, a man highly respected by his co-workers. While some old data on the store's business was being prepared for us, I took the opportunity to learn Polunin's biography. Georgi Polunin's father was a poor peasant in Tula Region. It is no wonder then that the son became an adult at the age of seven; for 36 pounds of grain he worked a whole summer as farmhand for a local kulak. A new life began for him right after the Revolution. He fought for the young Soviet republic in one of the first Red Guard units. After this he went to school. He fought on the Finnish front. Several years later he fought the fascist invaders all the way to Berlin. At the Krasnaya Presnya department store, where he is now sales manager, he began as a salesclerk, and, to borrow his expression, "has grown with the development of Soviet trade."

The development of Soviet trade may be seen from the example of the Krasnaya Presnya department store. Here are a few figures showing annual sales progress beginning with 1948, the year that rationing was abolished in the USSR: in 1948 the store sold 97,000,000 rubles' worth of goods; in 1949, 98,500,000; in 1950, more than 109,000,000 rubles; and in 1951, its sales reached the 120,000,000 ruble mark. As a rule yearly sales rise sharply in April after the usual March reduction of prices on general consumer goods. With the growth of the people's welfare, a sharp rise has been registered in the demand for radios, television sets, bicycles, motorcycles, furs, sewing machines, high-grade woollens and silks, high-quality shoes and other goods.

Consumer demand is studied thoroughly. This is a sensitive barometer by which not only the Krasnaya Presnya department store, but the whole Soviet trading system is guided. The primary concern of the Soviet trading system is to supply maximum satisfaction of all the needs of the working people of the Soviet Union. The Krasnaya Presnya department store, one link in the vast chain of Soviet trading enterprises, is fulfilling its part of the task admirably.



# Changing the Course of Rivers

By Konstantin Paustovsky

**N**INETEEN fifty-one, one of the most splendid years in the life of the Soviet Union and all progressive mankind, has moved into history. It was a year of gigantic work to transform nature, a year of great achievements in this unprecedented, heroic effort.

The effort to transform nature is directed first of all toward advancing our socialist agriculture. It is impossible, of course, to convey in one brief article the scope and the variety of this work. Scientific articles, stories and poems will be written about it. At present one can dwell on only a single aspect of this effort.

Man has chosen water as his first assistant in his work of remaking nature. The Soviet Union is richer in water than any other country in the world. More than 100,000 rivers flow across the plains of our country, from the majestic Volga, Yenisei and Neva to such small streams as the Petlyaika and the Moshka, overgrown with water lilies.

Nowhere in Europe is there such a close intertwining of rivers and their many tributaries. Nowhere else do rivers flowing into different seas come so close to one another. The map of Russia's rivers looks like a thick, tangled skein. If we were to unravel this skein we would have a thread 1,500,000 miles long.

Our rivers symbolize the character of the Russian. When we speak of a Volga man we mean not merely someone who was born and grew up on the banks of the Volga; we mean a big-hearted, gifted, freedom-loving Russian. Lenin grew up on the Volga. Maxim Gorky, too, was a perfect example of the Volga man.

One of the fountainheads of our love for our native land lies at the sources of the great rivers, where a little spring bubbles at the roots of a birch tree and slowly whirls a golden autumn leaf.

And if to each fading leaf, fragrant with the freshness of autumn, we give a particle of our love, how much of



**JUNCTION OF TWO RIVERS.** This photograph made in the summer of 1951 shows the point in the vicinity of Sarpa Creek where the Volga and Don will meet.

this love do we give to our country in all its vastness and magnificence! This love is forever beyond measure.

There is probably no one who has paid greater tribute to Russian rivers than the poet Yazykov. He wrote of the Volga, the queen of rivers, "the vast Russian waters that follow their glorious and ever majestic course, between hill and fertile vale, to the dark swell of the Caspian."

Yazykov's verse contains a remarkable enumeration of Russian rivers: the Tversta that "cradles a thousand ships"; the "broad, verdure-lined" Oka; the "lovely, meandering" Sura; the "playful, sleepless" Sviyaga; and, finally, the Kama, "whose tempestuous, foam-flecked waters course between rock-bound shores to the accompaniment of eagles' cries, carrying iron and timber and mountains of salt on giant barks."

And now it has turned out that the "tempestuous waters" of all the rivers of Russia can produce 3 trillion kilowatt-hours of electric power a year.

In the course of one year the rivers of the Soviet Union carry about 5.2 tril-

lion cubic yards of water to the sea. Of our 100,000 rivers 1,500 may be called large rivers, while several like the Volga, Dnieper, Yenisei, Lena, Ob, Amu Darya, Northern Dvina, Amur and Don are huge rivers.

Most of the Soviet Union's river water flows into the icy polar seas, to that part of the earth where life is rigorous and the frozen soil offers comparatively little opportunity for development of the national economy. The Yenisei alone carries more than 650 billion cubic yards of water into the Arctic Ocean annually.

For many thousands of years man helplessly observed nature's stupid wastefulness. He did not even dare to dream of stopping this purposeless expenditure of water and turning it onto fertile but arid land. Today this is a matter of the near future. Part of the water of the Ob, Irtysh and Yenisei is to be halted in its centuries-old path, turned completely around, and made to flow through new channels over onto the Turansk and Caspian lowlands. Today the great problem of utilizing Si-



beria's rivers is being thoroughly studied.

Siberian water will feed the deserts and semi-deserts of Central Asia, kill the hot, dry winds, and create a new, humid climate. The channels of old rivers that dried up ages ago will fill with water again. Water will set hydroelectric stations in motion, irrigate fields, and make it possible to raise rich harvests where not so long ago vast areas of land were covered by desert grasses.

From time immemorial, changing the course of a river has been a symbol of the impossible. To think that a river might flow from its mouth to its source was equal to man's dreaming of changing the position of the earth's axis or of uniting the continents of America and Africa.

But times have changed, and now the boldest, the most daring ideas, ideas that seem almost fantastic, are given real embodiment. This is a time of great plans, and accomplishments that are no less great. The vague dreams of remaking nature once held by poets, philosophers, dreamers and utopians have now become reality. Mathematics and engineering are making these dreams come true.

Russia's old geography is changing before our eyes. The land is being cut according to a new, reasonable pattern. Soviet man is doing away with the kind of climate that does not suit him and is substituting another. In the south and the southeast of the country, wonderful new regions are being created. New towns and new settlements are coming into being.

The Volga, the Kama and then the Oka will be barred by dams and converted into a successive chain of huge, deep reservoirs.

The entire Volga, from its upper reaches to Stalingrad, will be a sparkling procession of hydroelectric stations connected by locks. Three such stations are already in operation, at Ivankovo, Uglich and Scherbakov, and three more are under construction—the Gorky, Kuibyshev and Stalingrad dams, which were begun in 1951. Construction of similar giant hydrotechnical works was also begun in 1951 in the South Ukraine and the Kara Kum Desert.

The Kuibyshev and the Stalingrad reservoirs will be the largest man-made lakes in the world. Water will be

pumped from them by powerful stations into irrigation canals. In amount of water some of these canals will be the size of big rivers. The canal from the Stalingrad reservoir to the Ural River will carry as much water as the Oka, and the main canal from the Tsimlyanskaya reservoir to the Don steppes will carry 1.5 times as much as the Don itself.

On the Volga-Don Canal the great staircase of 13 locks is almost completed, and the canal will soon be open. It will be the last link joining the five seas in the Soviet Union—the White, Baltic, Caspian, Azov and Black seas. More than 18,000 miles of navigable rivers in the country will then become part of a single great system.

Sea-going vessels will sail past the forest and meadow expanses of Russia, past places where not so long ago the silence of ages reigned. Elk will prick up their ears in fear at the sound of the whistles of these majestic sea vessels.

The famous nightingales of Sheksninsk will greet these guests from the sea with their singing, and the meadows along the Oka, with the fragrance of flowering wild roses.

Out of the pensive twilight of the white nights of the North ships will sail into the star-spangled darkness of the southern night. The fragrances of hazelnut leaves, wormwood and acacia will mingle in the cabins with those of pine bark and lungwort.

The dam across the Don at Tsimlyanskaya was completed in 1951. This dam, 8.3 miles long, will hold back the spring flood waters of the Don and raise them to a height of 85 feet, thus forming the Don storage lake, 112 miles long and as much as 18 miles wide in some places. It will be impossible to see across to the other side of this lake. During storms the wind will lift waves 10 feet high at the eastern end, where the lake will be deepest. The surf will foam and break on the shore just as it does on the shore of the Black Sea. Ports for shelter will be built to make sailing safe.

To sail the Don lake and the lakes at Stalingrad and Kuibyshev, a new, seaworthy fleet is being built. Steamships with cabins for 500 passengers and equipped with restaurants, concert halls and swimming pools—all the comforts of a modern Soviet vessel—are now

under construction at the Sormovo yards for the Moscow-Rostov line.

Four tunnels through the Salsk elevation will carry water from the Don lake to the Salsk and Don steppes for irrigation and watering purposes. Water will be fed to a territory of some 7,400,000 acres. More than 3.9 billion cubic yards of Don water will go annually to irrigate the arid steppes.

When the present construction works of communism are finished, the total area of land irrigated and supplied with water will reach 69,160,000 acres. Throughout all history, mankind has succeeded in wresting from the desert on all continents only about 200,000,000 acres of land. In just a few years, our country will recover 69,160,000 acres of land from the desert. These figures allow one to judge the gigantic scope of the irrigation work now under way in the USSR.

It has been estimated that, when all the work is completed, 137,700,000 tons of water will be evaporated annually from all these irrigated lands, from all the reservoirs, and from the new, leafy forests. This tremendous amount of evaporation will moisten the atmosphere, form rain clouds, fill the rivers, and radically change the climate.

The hot, dry winds will be gone forever. Dust storms will cease to roll across the expanses of the southeast. New areas of wealth and abundance will flourish in the south beneath a clear sky, in the quiet, humid earth, in the warmth of the sun.

The once barren steppes will become gardens. Every year up to 1,500,000 metric tons of wheat alone will be harvested on the irrigated fields of the Don steppes. Electric energy will flow in a mighty stream to cities and collective farms. The Kuibyshev and Stalingrad hydroelectric stations will provide the farms of their respective regions with several times as much electricity as was used on all the farms of the Soviet Union before the war.

We stand on the threshold of a magnificent flowering of our country. Our country is being led toward this abundance by the mighty Party of the Communists and the genius of Stalin—the great transformer, the great friend of all the peoples of the Soviet Union, the friend of all advanced mankind.

# A Visit To Ilyich Collective Farm

By V. Korneyev



AFTER THE WORKDAY. Some young people gather to go to the clubhouse.

THE horses were brought right up to the porch of the Visitors' House, where we had stopped. Harnessed to a light sleigh, they snorted impatiently, clanking their bits.

"Cross-breeds," said the driver, Mikhail Chernov, nodding toward the pair of raven-black horses, as we seated ourselves in the sleigh, "we'll get there quickly. We could have come for you in a car, we have five of them on the farm, but there was a snowstorm during the night and the road is pretty well covered up. Anyway, we'll get there faster using horses."

After saying this, the coachman deftly picked up the reins, jumped up to the front of the sleigh and started the horses trotting. The cold wind cut us in the face. We wrapped ourselves up completely in our sheepskin coats, except for our eyes.

Ahead lay the steppe, completely covered with snow. The horses ran swiftly at a good trot, eating up the distance by the minute.

The Ilyich Collective Farm in Voronezh Region, where we were bound, is seven and a half miles from Dobrinka Station, the very same Dobrinka where Maxim Gorky, the great Russian writer, worked as a night watchman in the autumn of 1888. More than half a century has passed since then, but the

memory of the tall, round-shouldered fellow walking around the warehouses carrying a stick, and reading books to the station workers by the light of a kerosene lamp in his spare time has been retained here forever. Gorky later wrote the story *The Watchman* about his stay in Dobrinka, in which he described with astonishing force the hard life of a plain man in an out-of-the-way small town in tsarist Russia.

Dobrinka now is no longer what it was, and neither are the people what they were. Everything has changed. Life has become different.

"There was not even a sign of our village in those days," said our driver, "and now look at our big, beautiful village." Indeed the village by the woods bore no resemblance to old Russian villages, with their rickety, straw-roofed peasant houses and creaking wells. The new collective-farm village, with its widely-spaced cottages, its club, water hydrants and electric station, looked beautiful on the steppe.

We went into the collective-farm offices, which occupy a one-story house with a garden in front, and there we met Anatoli Komarov, the chairman of the collective farm. A tall, middle-aged man, he won our hearts immediately by his good nature and enthusiasm. He is an agronomist by education, having graduated from the Voronezh Agricultural Institute some years before. He had worked as an agronomist and later he was elected collective-farm chairman.

It is not easy to manage a highly developed and up-to-date farm with many branches of husbandry, such as the Ilyich farm. But Komarov is doing quite well at it and the collective farm's production keeps growing. Last year the farm's income was over 1,000,000 rubles, and the indivisible fund (the cost of the livestock, buildings, machinery, and so on) is more than 3,000,000

rubles. The growing income comes from the increasing crop yields and productivity of the livestock. Although the past summer was dry and hot here, the farm nevertheless harvested between 33 and 34 bushels of wheat per acre.

"In the old days," Komarov said, "such a drought would have doomed the peasants to hunger and poverty. But we fertilized the soil well and by doing the sowing at the best time possible from the point of view of agronomy and by using selected seed, we won out over the elements. That's why we had such a high yield."

"And before long," Komarov added, after thinking a while, "nature's whims won't worry us at all. Take a look at our shelter belts!"

He led us to the window and pointed in the direction of the buildings housing the livestock. Long rows of young trees, black against the background of snow, stretched southward at right angles to the barns.

"Shelter belts," said the chairman, "are just one of the many measures we have taken to make sure that we get stable crop yields every year."

We made a detailed examination of the farm's common husbandry. The farm has four livestock and one poultry section and cattle, hog, pedigreed horse and sheep sections. The animals and birds are housed in excellent buildings, equipped with running water and lighted by electricity. They get good care, with the scrupulous application of the rules of zootechny.

The farm is proud of its hog section. It has over 450 hogs of the so-called Dobrinka breed group. The breed was developed by the collective farmers themselves by picking out the best specimens of white pigs and breeding them. At the present time, the Dobrinka breed will be found extensively not only in Voronezh Region but in other parts



of the country as well. In 1951, each sow here gave the farm an average of 23 to 25 suckling pigs, and there were some that produced from 20 to 27 at one farrow.

"For the past three years," Anisya Alenicheva, a hog breeder, told us, "the 12 sows under my care brought us 600 young. I raised them all, without the loss of a single one. For my work last year I received 20 suckling pigs in bonuses."

"What is your average yearly income?" we asked her.

"I live alone," Alenicheva answered, "and if I figured up the cash value of the grain, vegetables and animal products I receive from the farm it would amount to about 18,000 rubles a year. This is not counting the income from my household plot, on which I plant potatoes, cabbage, carrots, tomatoes and other vegetables."

The other collective farmers also have high incomes.

In the cattle section we talked with Alexandra Galaktionova, a milkmaid, and her father, Andrei Galaktionov, a cowherd. There are six persons in the Galaktionov family, five of whom are working. The family's income for 1951 was over 60,000 rubles, aside from what they got from their plot of household land, on which they keep a cow, two pigs and several dozen geese and chickens.

Like the rest of the collective farm-



**SINGER.** Yevdokia Popova is a popular member of the amateur arts group.

ers here the Galaktionov family lives in a cottage by themselves. It has three rooms and a kitchen.

We visited them in the evening. They have electricity, a radio, and good furniture. They also have quite a library, in which we saw the complete works of Maxim Gorky, novels by Tolstoy, Turgenev, Theodore Dreiser and Sholokhov and the works of Darwin, Michurin, Williams, and others. One of the sons, Vasili, is preparing to enter an agricultural college.

Our visit to the Ilyich Collective Farm made an unforgettable impression on us. We saw the electric station, paid a visit to the seven-year school, in which the collective farmers' children receive a free education, visited the flour mill, sausage factory and dairy, and observed how they were repairing their agricultural implements in the farm workshop. We also attended a meeting of the farm's management board.

We will remember our visit to the stud farm for a long time too. There we saw thoroughbred Orloff trotters; the farm has 200 of them. Many of them have repeatedly run at district and regional racetracks, carrying off prizes. Last autumn, Ivan Vorobyov, trainer and jockey, riding Kisten, a two-year old stallion, received seven prizes at the races in Voronezh.

"There he is, that stallion," Vorobyov said proudly as he led us over to a raven-black, slender-legged horse, "and take a look on the other side, that is the mare Tishina. She took five firsts."

In the evenings, when work is over, the collective farmers go to their club. Every other day a movie is shown, and lectures are given regularly on a great variety of subjects. There are also amateur performances, and chess and checker games.

Peasants now live a rich and cultured life. Soviet power and the collective-farm system have brought plenty, joy and happiness to every home.

"Don't think," said farm Chairman Anatoli Komarov to us as he bid us good-by, "that we live better than the others. All the farms around here are like ours. Visit our neighbors, for example the Vperyod Collective Farm. They live still better. We are all striving to live even better and in a more cultured way. And we have every possibility of doing so."

## Evenkia Today

**I**N the land of the Evenks, lying amidst the taiga, tundra and lakes, modern dwelling houses are appearing, as well as new cultural institutions, schools and hospitals. In 1951 alone an agricultural school, a veterinary dispensary and a Young Pioneer house have been erected in the industrial village of Tura; clubs have opened in the villages of Baikit, Kuyumba, Uchani and Tutotchany; and new schools have been built in several inhabited communities. In the village of Yenisei, where the millionaire Put Lenina (Lenin's Path) Collective Farm is situated, a hospital and two houses for teachers have been built.

### Collective-Farm Electric Stations

The Omaktokhokto (New Road) Collective Farm is situated in the taiga. It has built the first electric station in an area where three other collective farms will soon begin to build electric stations.

### Fur Farms

Two years ago, 14 collective farms organized silver fox farms. The animals were brought here by plane. Since then the farms have nearly doubled their fox herds.

### Movies in the Taiga

Until recently the Evenk villages were served by portable movie projectors sent in from the district centers. The equipment was transported by deer teams over hundreds of miles. Now most of the collective farms have installed their own stationary movie projectors.

### Radios in Taiga Villages

A good half of the Evenk collective farms have set up their own radio relay facilities. And now the farmers here enjoy broadcasts every day from Moscow, Krasnoyarsk, Novosibirsk and other cities. In 1952, all the other villages in the area will also install radio relay facilities.





**ELEMENTARY SCHOOL.** A geography lesson in a class for young girls. There is universal compulsory education between the ages of 7 and 14 in the USSR.

# Public Education In the USSR

By Alexander Arsenyev  
*Deputy Minister of Education of the RSFSR*

**VOCATIONAL TRAINING.** Students with ability can get training for whatever trade or profession they prefer. Victor Lukakhin is studying to be an electrician.



**B**ECAUSE of the great attention and solicitude shown by the Communist Party and the Soviet Government, and on the basis of the economic and cultural flowering of the country, public education in the USSR has acquired a scope unknown in any other country in the world. From a country in which the majority of the population was illiterate, the USSR was turned, in a few decades, into a land of universal literacy and advanced culture, a land covered by a vast network of higher, secondary, seven-year and elementary schools, where instruction is conducted in the languages of all the nationalities inhabiting the USSR.

The number of general and technical schools and higher educational establishments in the land of socialism, as well as the number of their pupils, is increasing from year to year. The same holds true for the quality of instruction and training of the growing generation. In the Russian Federation alone, the construction of 1,860 schools was begun in 1951, and the overwhelming majority of them were put into operation at the beginning of the current school year.

The network of schools in the national republics is increasing rapidly. Here, prior to Soviet power, public education was at a very low level. In the Turkmen Republic, for instance, prior to the Great October Revolution, there were fewer than 60 schools, of which only three were secondary schools. At present there are more than 1,500 schools, including nearly 500 secondary schools, in this republic.

It is just a little over five years since Transcarpathia became part of the Soviet Ukraine. Prior to this period there were 452 schools here, including 430 elementary. Today, about 850 schools are functioning in this territory, of which over 50 are secondary (a 13-fold increase), and about 320 seven-year schools (an 18-fold increase).

A teachers' institute, two pedagogical schools and 12 specialized secondary schools have been founded in Transcarpathia. The first group of young specialists graduated from the Transcarpathian University in Uzhgorod in 1951.

The successes of public education in the USSR are especially striking if compared with the condition of public edu-





**YOUNG SCIENTISTS.** Two students of analytical chemistry make an analysis in the laboratory.



**FUTURE ENGINEERS.** A class in drafting at the Urals Polytechnical Institute.

cation in the capitalist countries, whose governments, while expending huge sums on the preparation of new wars, at the same time allocate miserly sums for public education. In Great Britain, for instance, a little over 400 new schools have been built during the post-war years, while according to official data a minimum of 3,000 are needed.

The Soviet Union is the first country in the world where education has become accessible to the whole people and where all children study in their native language. Instruction in the schools of the USSR is conducted in more than 100 languages of the peoples inhabiting the country. Universal, compulsory seven-year schooling for children from 7 to 14 years of age has been realized in the Soviet Union. The number of boys and girls who finish secondary school and graduate from higher educational establishments is steadily increasing. After completing secondary school, 355,000 young men and women entered the higher educational establishments of the USSR in the autumn of 1951. Eleven new higher schools, including a university in Frunze, Kirghizia; an agricultural academy in Tallinn, Estonia; and a polytechnical institute at Chelyabinsk in the Urals opened their doors at the beginning of the current school year.

The Soviet schools are steadily im-

proving the quality of the instruction and training of their pupils. Among the students enrolled in higher schools in the autumn of 1951, 31,000 won gold and silver medals for excelling in their studies.

The material resources and facilities for furthering the studies and the work of training in the schools are steadily expanding in the USSR, as is the equipment of the classrooms and laboratories. The majority of the schools have their own orchards, experimental gardens and plots. The teachers are steadily improving the quality of experimental and laboratory work. They are attracting the pupils on a wider scale to practical work in the numerous circles and encouraging them to make various devices and visual aids. Frequent excursions to factories, mills, electric stations, machine and tractor stations and collective farms are organized for the school children.

The aim of the Soviet school is to give young people an all-round education, equip them with systematic knowledge, give them a Marxist-Leninist world outlook and teach them to apply this knowledge in practical work.

The Soviet schools are staffed by a large army of teachers, numbering some 1,600,000. A wide network of higher educational institutions for training teachers has been created in the USSR.

More than 70 teachers' institutes and pedagogical schools have been founded in the Soviet Union during the postwar years. Introduction of universal compulsory seven-year schooling and the further expansion of secondary education in the country have led to this rapid growth in the number of higher pedagogical schools. In 1951 alone, the pedagogical and teachers' institutes graduated 60,000 young specialists who have assumed the task of educating the rising generation.

Great attention is paid in the Soviet country to the advancement of the pedagogical qualification of the teachers. Soviet instructors improve their knowledge at short-term courses organized by regional departments of public education and at institutes for advanced training of teachers, as well as by taking correspondence courses from pedagogical schools. In 1951, more than 100,000 teachers attended such courses and about 30,000 graduated from correspondence courses at pedagogical institutes and teachers' training schools in the Russian Federation alone.

The socialist state has created all the conditions necessary for the rising generation to receive an all-round education. Every young person in the Soviet land not only has wide access to knowledge, but can acquire training for the profession he most desires.

**BOTANY LESSON.** Training future teachers in the Leninabad Teachers' Institute, Tajik SSR.



**DAGHESTAN MEDICAL INSTITUTE.** Formerly, there was over 95 per cent illiteracy in Daghestan.





# Culture of Peace and Friendship

By Dmitri Shostakovich  
*Composer*

**C**ULTURE and the arts in the land of Soviets have become the heritage of the working masses. The progress of socialist art and its continuous enrichment with new productions are matters of constant concern to the Soviet Government and to the Party of Lenin and Stalin.

National in form and socialist in content, the culture of the peoples of the Soviet Union has made unprecedented progress. Guarding its cultural heritage, each of the fraternal peoples of the USSR, headed by the great Russian people, has enhanced this heritage with remarkable new contributions to science, culture and the arts. The life-giving radiance of socialist culture has penetrated everywhere, bringing light to regions that were formerly the darkest and most neglected corners of our vast Motherland.

In all the works of Soviet writers, dramatists, film directors, composers and artists there is not one production that lauds war and the destruction of peoples, great or small. Soviet plays and films, symphonies and songs contain no militarist or misanthropic ideas. Glance at the billboards of the theaters and moving picture houses of Moscow, Leningrad, or any city in the provinces; look into the halls of the art exhibitions; read the stories, novels and poems published in editions comprising millions of copies. All these productions are dedicated to the constructive labor of the builders of communism, to the great and lofty task of the struggle for peace, to the happiness and joy of the Soviet people and of all mankind.

Soviet art workers want their productions to be on a level with the people's demands, to combine lofty ideas with beauty and stirring emotions, to be as beautiful as the life of the free man inspired by the great ideals of communism. Our people are attracted by a healthy, realistic art which discloses the rich spiritual world of the Soviet citizen, his optimism, his creative initiative

in labor, his invigorating love of his Motherland.

In the land of Soviets the artist has unlimited possibilities for work in his favorite field of endeavor. He has the support and attention, the encouragement and affection of the government, of the great Communist Party, of all the Soviet people who are vitally interested in the success of every artist and of art in general. That is why valuable treasures have been produced in our country in all the fields of art. The Soviet people do not rest content with their achievements; they encourage the best, boldly criticize the shortcomings, assist those who err to find the correct way and to create works which will win the support and approval of the widest sections of the people.

The Soviet Union is interested in the widest possible friendly cultural exchanges with the peoples of other countries. Soviet citizens give their wholehearted support to the declaration contained in the resolution of the Vienna session of the World Peace Council, that "the strengthening of cultural relations between the peoples creates the most favorable conditions for their mutual understanding." And we can see in practice that Soviet art works, which bear the imprint of socialist humanism, provoke a keen response and friendly sympathy among all progressive mankind. Evidence of this is contained in the numerous performances given in foreign countries by outstanding Soviet musicians, singers, ballet dancers, large ensembles and dramatic casts. It is a fact that these envoys of Soviet culture have scored great successes not only in the friendly People's Democracies, but also in the capitalist states. And this is understandable. A truthful art, an art permeated with the great and lofty ideas of construction, finds its way to the hearts of millions. Even bourgeois newspapers, which I can hardly suspect of special sympathies for the USSR, have to recognize this.

We all know of the great successes scored in the People's Democracies by the Alexandrov Song and Dance Ensemble of the Soviet Army, the State Russian Song Chorus conducted by Professor A. Sveshnikov, the Pyatnitsky State Russian Folk Chorus, the Osipov State Orchestra of Russian Folk Instruments, the State Folk Dance Ensemble of the USSR, the Georgian Folk Dance Ensemble, the Moscow Drama Theater, the State Central Puppet Theater and by numerous Soviet actors.

These ensembles, dramatic casts and actors did not perform in the People's Democracies only. Concerts were given in Paris by the pianist Lev Oborin and the violinist Igor Bezrodny, and in Sweden and Norway by the singers Vera Davydova and Zara Dolukhanova, the violinist David Oistrakh and the pianist Tatyana Nikolayeva. Successful concerts were given in Iceland by the composer Aram Khachaturyan and the singer N. Kazantseva. The bourgeois press was unanimous in recognizing the unprecedented success scored by the outstanding Soviet ballerina Galina Ulanova and a group of remarkable musicians and singers at the festival in Florence, and later in Milan, Venice and other cities of Italy.

The Beryozka Choreographic Ensemble, which recently returned from a tour of Sweden, Norway and Finland, captivated the people of these northern countries by the charm and beauty of Russian folk dances.

The very enumeration of these facts is illustrative of the great readiness of the Soviet people to send its representatives as often as possible to take part in international concerts and contests, and to share its achievements in culture and the arts. Why then are the imperialists circulating slanderous charges about the notorious "iron curtain" allegedly put up by the Soviet Union between itself and the rest of the world? Apparently for the purpose of raising a curtain of slander in order to keep out the truth about



the great and unquestionable successes of our Motherland, and to get the peoples of the world to believe in the mythical aggressiveness of the Soviet Union. But facts are stubborn things, and the facts indicate that quite the contrary is the case.

With the great hospitality native to the peoples of the Soviet country, the citizens of Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev, and other cities have welcomed visiting singers, actors, ensembles and dramatic casts from various foreign countries. Everybody remembers the success of the Polish, Romanian and Bulgarian singers. To this day, Muscovites recall with pleasure the performances given by the famous Czechoslovak Spejbl and Hurvínek Puppet Theater headed by the talented artist, Professor Jozef Skupa. A troupe of Chinese circus actors toured the USSR for several months, giving performances in Moscow and other cities, acquainting us with their original, genuinely popular art. The first performance of *The White-Haired Girl*, presented by actors of the People's Republic of China, and the first concert of the Chinese Youth Art Ensemble held recently in Moscow found great favor with Soviet audiences.

The Soviet public also acclaimed the concerts of the well-known German conductor, Hermann Abendroth, who conducted symphony orchestras in Moscow and Leningrad. A very cordial reception was accorded to the actors of the heroic Korean people by the Soviet audiences.

It is hard to enumerate the names of all the actors and the numerous foreign ensembles which have given performances in the Soviet Union. I should like to mention the outstanding Italian conductors Willi Ferrero and Carlo Zecchi, who, I am convinced, recall with satisfaction their visits to the USSR and the ovations with which their concerts were greeted.

New delegations from different countries come to the USSR literally every day, every week. Last summer we received a visiting delegation of theater people and writers from India, who were followed in October by outstanding film producers and actors of that great country. A stirring meeting between the Indian and Chinese film workers took place in Moscow's Central Art Workers' Club. How significant and touching was

this friendly meeting between the delegates of the great peoples of China and India and the art workers of the Soviet capital!

The Soviet Union receives visits not only from representatives of foreign culture and the arts, but also from numerous delegations of people prominent in public life in America, Canada, Britain, Austria, Australia, France and other countries. All these delegations travel to different cities and villages of the land of socialism; they are free to conduct interviews and to talk with whom-ever they wish, and to learn the truth about the Soviet Union first hand.

The representatives of Soviet culture are continuing their efforts to improve works of art. This is part and parcel of our struggle for peace, which is finding increasing numbers of supporters among men and women of good will.

The Soviet artist creates works dedicated to peaceful labor because he knows that all our people are interested in such works. I can cite my own work as an example. I receive numerous letters containing songs dedicated to the peaceful labor of the Soviet people. These letters come from ordinary Soviet citizens — workers, collective farmers, teachers, doctors. This fact alone is illustrative of the interest which the mass of the people takes in the work of the artists.

The Soviet people are convinced that they will deal a crushing rebuff to any new "Hitler" who may dare to attack our land of Soviets. But we do not want war, we do not want any new sacrifices of blood, any destruction and death of our children, brothers and fathers. We are therefore demanding peace.

The Soviet people are building a communist society and working for the creation of an abundance of culture. That is why we are eagerly and readily delegating our actors, singers and artists to any country of the world, knowing that we have something to show, something to be proud of. That is why the land of Soviets opens, with traditional Russian hospitality, the doors of its concert halls and theaters to visiting foreign art workers. That is why we wholeheartedly welcome all other delegations from any countries who come to us with an open heart and good intentions. The Soviet people greets them all with "Welcome, dear friends!"

## Book Review

### A Worker's Story

ROAD TO HAPPINESS, by Pavel Bykov.  
Moscow: Trade Union Publishers,  
1951. 192 pages.

A QUARTER of a century ago a 14-year-old boy left his native village to find work in the city, taking with him a suitcase, a balalaika, and two pairs of bast shoes. At this point the story told in Pavel Bykov's autobiography departs from the traditional one of a young man going out on his own. Soviet life opened another way for him.

Young Bykov got a job in a small machine-tool shop in Moscow. "The shops were housed in old wooden sheds," he writes. "The lathes were old."

The shop has grown much during the intervening years. "What a wealth of machinery!" Bykov says. The plant turns out many types of machines, "far superior technically to the best models of foreign machine-tool companies," he writes.

Pavel Bykov has won a Stalin Prize and become famous in the USSR and far beyond its borders for his creative, trail-blazing achievements in cutting metal at high speeds. Beginning in 1935 to follow Stakhanovite methods, he soon attained a speed of 80 meters a minute. Never content, he has since brought this up to 1,884 meters, and has reached 2,400 meters experimentally.

In 1950 he was elected a deputy to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

The account of Bykov's life and public activities blends naturally with a detailed description of his work and his broad understanding of its social importance. Here is a living expression of the socialist attitude toward labor as a matter of honor, glory, valor and heroism. As Gorky said — and this is the epigraph of the book — "There is no truer road to happiness than the road of free labor."

**R**USSIAN classical literature is permeated with ideas of humanism and kinship with the people, social justice and patriotism. For many decades of the 19th century literature was the only legal platform in Russia from which passionate and inspired words defending the people from the tyranny of the feudal-landlord system could resound. It was here that Nikolai Gogol, brilliant Russian author whose death centenary the country marked on March 4 of this year, played an exceptionally great role.

Gogol's works were written in the 30's and 40's of the past century, only a few years after the suppression of the first revolutionary outburst in Russia, the Decembrist uprising of 1825. Bitter reaction reigned in the land. No repressions of the tsarist government, however, could extinguish the people's dream of freedom. Gogol's satire was an expression of the maturing hatred of the people for their enslavers. Gogol's humor had an annihilating force that was colossal. He held up to public view all the filth and rottenness of the tsarist regime. That is why the advanced Russia of that time raised Gogol's work high as a banner in the struggle for revolutionary invigoration of life.

Gogol began to become widely known around 1831 and 1832, after the appearance of his collection of stories *Evenings on a Farm Near Dikanka*. These stories struck a completely new note in Russian literature. They breathed a genuine knowledge of the life of the people. The wealth of realistic impressions, the rich texture of Gogol's prose, and his subtle humor all combined to attract the attention of the public to this young author.

Gogol combines a realistic, truthful description of the life of the people with elements of folklore and romantic fairy tales. But in his delineation of character he is, as the noted Russian critic Belinsky put it, "mathematically true to life."

It is in this that one must seek the reason for the tremendous success of *Evenings on a Farm Near Dikanka*. After reading Gogol's first stories the poet Pushkin wrote: "They amaze me. Here is a real mirth for you, sincere, unconstrained mirth without affectation, without primness. And what poetry in places, what sensitiveness! All of this is

# Centenary of Gogol's Death

By Semyon Mashinsky

Master of Philological Sciences



Nikolai V. Gogol (1809-1852)

so unusual in our present-day literature."

Gogol's next book, *Mirgorod*, met with even more enthusiastic response. The narratives in this collection distinctly revealed the most important feature of Gogol's talent, the one that became the chief and determining feature of his writing. In these stories Gogol stands forth as a satirist, mercilessly exposing the banality and the futility of feudal-landlord life in Russia.

Gogol's satire not only exposed the

vices of the existing system, but it destroyed the myth of the immutability of this system. It showed up the emptiness of the aura of might built up around it, condemned it, and in this way aroused faith in the possibility of another, better life. This is why Belinsky had such a high opinion of Gogol's stories. The great critic considered that Gogol's humor was an expression of the growing consciousness of a people who not only no longer feared to look their enemy boldly and squarely in the face, but who made fun of him.

The expository trend in Gogol's work was an expression of his ardent patriotism, his passionate love for his people and for Russia. These emotions are manifested with tremendous force in the book *Taras Bulba*.

*Taras Bulba* presents numerous character portrayals of Zaporozhye Cossacks, splendid men imbued with a boundless love of liberty and their native land and hatred for their enemies. Their heroic stature, their lofty code of ethics, and their humanity give them tremendous charm. In them Gogol saw an embodiment of the finest traits of the Russian national character.

In depicting the Zaporozhye Cossacks, Gogol combines the historical exactitude characteristic of the realistic writer with the great lyrical fervor of a romantic poet. The organic merging of these two styles constitutes the individuality and charm of this narrative.

Gogol's further development was marked by a sharpening of his satiric attitude toward life. His skill as a realist becomes deeper and more perfect. With merciless irony and hatred he shows up the hideousness of the world of officials and landlords and exposes the very foundations of this world.

The play *The Inspector General*, which first appeared on the stage in 1836, was something unprecedented in the Russian theater. Previous to Gogol no one had laid bare with such annihilating force the corruption of the tsarist regime and its state apparatus. Over the crowd of petty officials, the "heroes" of the play, lay the invisible shadow of Russia's chief official of that time, Tsar Nicholas I. The group of petty swindlers in Gogol's play grows into a sinister symbol of the entire state system.

Gogol's satire acquired still greater force of generalization in his immortal





—Painting by V. Volkov  
Gogol at Vasilievka



—Painting by M. Kanchalovsky  
Gogol's birthplace at Sorochinsk



—Drawing by K. Trutovsky  
An illustration for "The Fair at Sorochinsk"



—Drawing by P. Sokolov  
Tchitchikov and Plyushkin, from "Dead Souls"

poem in novel form, *Dead Souls*. Never before in Russian literature had the most significant problems of life in a society based on serfdom been posed with such an all-embracing breadth. The grasping Tchitchikov, the landlords Manilov, Sobakevich, Nozdryov and Plyushkin, and the officials of the provincial town are all types taken from this life. "One could go mad," wrote the critic Herten, "at the sight of the menagerie of nobles and officials who inhabit that murky world, buying and selling the 'dead souls' of peasants."

To the hated kingdom of dead souls Gogol opposed his love for Russia. He speaks with inspiration of Russia's boundless expanses, of her enchanting nature, of the "lively, ready wit" of the Russian man, of his songs and his apt, free-flowing speech.

The revolutionary democrats Belinsky, Herten, Chernyshevsky and Dobrolyubov made wide use of Gogol's works as a powerful weapon in the struggle

against various forms of the enslavement and oppression of man to be found in



EXHIBIT. Editions of Gogol's works in various languages of the USSR.

the Russia of the feudal landlords and in the Europe of the bourgeois capitalists. Belinsky, for example, in his exposé of the falsity and hypocrisy of West European bourgeois democracy, wrote that there "they have the same Tchitchikovs, only in different dress. In France and England they do not buy up dead souls but bribe living souls in the so-called free parliamentary elections!"

Gogol's work had a great influence on all subsequent Russian literature. For many decades it served as an example in the struggle for advanced art, imbued with deep ideological content.

It is in Soviet times that the great Russian writer's work received its genuine recognition. The Gogol centenary has developed into a great festival of Russian national culture. In the Soviet land the immortal works of Gogol help to inculcate high ethical qualities in men. They are an aid in the struggle for the triumph of the principles of humanity and justice the world over.



# Leading Soviet Authors Discuss Their Plans for 1952

By O. Moshensky

IN several issues since the beginning of the new year, Moscow's *Literaturnaya Gazeta* (*Literary Gazette*) has been publishing the replies to the questionnaires it sent to outstanding novelists, poets, playwrights and critics concerning their writing plans for 1952. These replies are of great interest, not only because they tell of the works that popular Soviet authors are preparing for publication, but also because they give one an idea of the nature of Soviet literature.

The chief theme with which Soviet writers will deal in 1952 is the colossal constructive effort of the Soviet people. It is the inspired labor of the men and women who are building communism that fires the imagination of Soviet writers. In the coming year Fyodor Panferov, for example, plans to publish the first book of his new novel about how Soviet people are transforming nature, about the great construction project now in progress on the Volga. Soviet collective farmers, who with the help of powerful machinery are transforming a formerly backward district of Georgia into a rich wheat-growing area, are the subject of the novel on which the noted Georgian writer Konstantin Lordkipanidze is now engaged. Arkadi Perventsev is working on a novel about technical progress in the USSR, the growth of the Soviet Union's peacetime industry and the work of its engineers and technicians. G. Leberecht of Estonia is planning a novel about workers in the Estonian shale industry and their efforts to improve it. Valentin Kaverin is at work on a trilogy about Soviet epidemiologists and microbiologists, who are waging a successful struggle against disease.

The words of the noted Soviet playwright, B. Romashov, involuntarily come to mind as one reads the replies to *Literaturnaya Gazeta's* questionnaire, for the theme of creative labor determines the nature of all the writing done in the USSR. He said: "Our literature reflects

the constructive, creative activity of Soviet man, the builder of a new human society. One will not find a work in our multinational literature, in any language of the fraternal peoples, that does not glorify the majesty and joy of labor."

The Soviet Union is the bulwark of peace and the security of nations, and Soviet men and women look upon their labor, directed toward strengthening their socialist homeland, as a contribution to the cause of peace. They consider the fight for peace their most important duty. The theme of the defense of peace, the theme of friendship among peoples, rings out like a clarion call in Soviet literature. Proof of this can be found in the plans for future publications described in *Literaturnaya Gazeta*. Dramatist Alexei Surov, for instance, is now engaged on a play about the fight the Soviet people are waging for peace. In addition, in the coming year he will issue a collection of his articles and speeches, to be called *A Word About Labor and Peace*. The poet Stepan Shchipachev is completing several poems reflecting his impressions of a visit to the new, free Albania. The outstanding Tajik poet Mirzo Tursun-Zade is working on verses dealing with his trip along the Panj and the Amu Darya. In a new book of verse, *Stalingrad-Berlin*, Lev Oshanin will describe his visit to Stalingrad and the construction site of the Volga-Don Canal this past summer and then his trip to the World Youth and Student Festival in Berlin.

The ideas that move men of Soviet letters were well expressed in V. Yermilov's reply to the *Literaturnaya Gazeta* questionnaire. Yermilov, who is soon to issue his monograph on the great Russian writer Nikolai Gogol, wrote: "The decision of the peace fighters of various countries to mark the anniversary of Gogol's death in the coming year makes me very happy. This decision makes the Soviet people very proud. Our

great Gogol will stand forth in 1952 as a direct participant in the greatest struggle ever waged by mankind, the struggle against 'dead souls'\* and against those gentlemen who want to turn all mankind into dead souls." Yermilov concludes his reply: "Man, the fighter and builder, is immortal! And he will be victorious."

In all the replies the responsibility that Soviet writers feel to their people is clearly expressed. Writers speak of their striving to give a truthful and profound depiction of Soviet life and to express the feelings and thoughts that move the millions of builders of communism.

"For 25 years I have been studying the methods of struggling against the influence of the Central Asian desert on the steppes along the Volga," says Fyodor Panferov. "For the past two years I have made trips to the lower reaches of the Volga, chiefly to the Stalingrad and Astrakhan regions. I have made long visits there, studying everything that the people are doing to combat the unfriendly forces of nature."

The poet Marieta Aliger makes a statement typical of Soviet poets when she says that she is now working on lyric verse which she will publish only if she is "sure of its general significance, weight and necessity."

In this same vein the poet Tursun-Zade once said: "Lyric verse has always reflected the subjective experience of the poet; the more significant this experience, the more it corresponds to the experience of many people, the stronger, more intelligible and thereby more popular the poetry becomes. The richer the world of experience of the poet, the more important is his lyric verse."

Soviet authors write for the broadest sections of the working people. They try to make their talent serve the people, and they find in this the meaning of their work. Literature in the Soviet Union instills creative aspirations in its readers; it summons them to constructive labor and the fight for world peace. The replies made by Soviet writers to the *Literaturnaya Gazeta's* questionnaire concerning their work in 1952 are further reminders of this fact.

\* The title of Gogol's most famous work is *Dead Souls*.



# Soviet People Pay Homage to Victor Hugo

By Marina Yakhontova

Master of Philological Sciences, Head of the  
Department of Literature, Moscow Pedagogical Institute

ON February 26, 1952, the Soviet people, together with all of progressive mankind, observed an important date in the history of world culture—the 150th anniversary of the birth of the great French writer, Victor Hugo.

Soviet readers are well acquainted with Hugo's work and appreciate his writings. His books never stand untouched on the shelves of the public libraries, and are quickly bought up in the bookstores. In the past 30 years there have been 277 editions of Hugo's works in the Soviet Union, totaling 6,600,000 copies. Hugo has been translated into 44 languages of the peoples of the USSR.

In honor of the anniversary several more editions of Hugo's works are to be put out. The State Publishing House of Fiction and Poetry is getting a two-volume edition of his selected works in 90,000 copies ready for the press. Subscriptions will soon be open to an edition of Hugo's complete works in 150,000 copies.

In Victor Hugo the Soviet reader sees a writer who was a passionate, convinced defender of the disinherited and the oppressed, a writer who never held himself aloof from life, was never a cold and indifferent observer of social and political events. Like a true patriot and citizen, the passionate publicist Hugo participated in these events, converting his pen into a keen weapon in the struggle.

In Hugo the Soviet reader sees a writer who was closely bound up with the people, fully sharing the popular hatred for the oppressors and the popular dreams of emancipation. Hugo's democracy is clearly seen in his historical novels and plays, and in his pamphleteering. It was not palace life, not royal ways and manners but the life of the urban poor and the petty artisans that most interested the author of *Noire Dame de*

*Paris* and *L'Homme qui rit*. As distinguished from many bourgeois humanitarians, whose attitude toward the common people was that of pity, Hugo proclaimed a genuinely humane attitude toward them and, first and foremost, a genuine respect for their high moral qualities, their spiritual riches. In his characters Hugo portrayed people of great intelligence and talent, people who were energetic, bold and proud.

An ardent patriot of France and her people, Hugo did not possess the narrow-mindedness and chauvinism of the bourgeois nationalists. In his own words he was an "ardent patriot of mankind." He boldly raised his voice in defense of the Chinese people from colonial enslavement; together with Pushkin and Byron, he passionately responded to the struggle of the Greek people for liberation from Turkish rule. He energetically espoused the defense of John Brown, the organizer of an uprising against the slave owners. In the 60's Hugo, at the call of the Russian revolutionary democrat, Herten, spoke out in defense of enslaved Poland.

The Soviet reader appreciates in Victor Hugo his passionate struggle for the triumph of peace and fraternity among the nations. With all his heart and soul the great French writer hated wars of aggrandizement. As chairman of the International Congress of the Friends of Peace, held in 1849, he said at the opening: "The idea of world peace is something that belongs to all nations. They demand peace as the highest good." These words, spoken more than a century ago, sound as though they had been pronounced today.

In his appeal to an international student congress held in Brussels in 1865, Victor Hugo wrote:

"No single nation has the right to lay hands on another nation! . . . No people

has the right to be master of another people, just as no man has the right to be the master of another man!"

The Soviet people value Victor Hugo as a courageous fighter who exposed the bourgeois system with its savage laws and customs and its heartless governmental machinery. Hugo's most popular works in the Soviet Union are those in which he scourges social oppression or depicts the struggle of the popular masses. These include the novel *L'Année Terrible*, in which the heroism and courage of the French people in the beleaguered Paris of 1870-71 are shown especially well, and the novel *Les Misérables*, whose most memorable scenes are those at the barricades.

The Soviet reader feels and understands the militant fervor that permeates Hugo's political verse. The fiery, rebellious words on the pages of Victor Hugo's works have a modern ring. "The living fight," the great writer declared, calling upon his readers to do so.

Victor Hugo wrote: "Try to stop a falling stone; try to stop a flood, to stop a storm . . . to stop the world, hurled by the will of Providence toward the light!"

These words of the great French writer contain the unwavering optimism of a man confident of the victory of progress, of mankind's happy future, of the liberation of man from slavery and poverty.

Victor Hugo is dear to the Soviet people as a humanist, as a representative of the glorious, heroic people of France, to whom Hugo's work is bound by indissoluble ties. The Soviet people note with joy that Hugo's traditions and his finest aspirations continue to live and grow in the work of the advanced writers of modern France, who are giving their talent and their labor to the cause of progress and the struggle for peaceful cooperation among the nations.

# Recent Soviet Contests In Ice Hockey and Skiing

By B. Sokolov  
*Master of Sports*

**T**WELVE of the best hockey teams in the Soviet Union recently battled it out for the USSR ice hockey title.

As a result of preliminary play conducted in Novosibirsk, Chelyabinsk and Sverdlovsk, six of the strongest teams, winners in their groups (two teams from each group), gained the right to participate in the final matches held in Moscow to decide this year's title winner. The final competition was conducted in two rounds, each of the participating teams meeting its rivals twice.

The six top teams were as follows: VVS (Air Force, Moscow), last year's champion of the Soviet Union; CHSA (Central House of the Soviet Army, Moscow); Wings of the Soviets (Moscow) of the Trade Unions' Sports Society; and the Moscow Dynamo, Riga Daugava and Chelyabinsk Dzerzhinets teams.

Especially keen hockey battles during the two rounds of play took place among the first four of the above-mentioned teams. Toward the finish, however, it became clear that the most serious contenders for the honored title would be the VVS and CHSA teams. CHSA finished before VVS, and registered 18 points. VVS had 16 points to its credit and another match to play with the strong Wings of the Soviets team. Displaying great tenacity and excellent technique, VVS succeeded in defeating Wings of the Soviets by a 6-3 score. It thus rounded out the competition with 18 points to its credit. In accordance with the rules, the VVS and CHSA teams met on January 24 in a special match to settle the issue of the hockey championship. Thousands of fans turned out to see that match. Both teams attacked and counterattacked, trying hard to get ahead of each other. Bobrov, the VVS captain, was first to open the score. He sent a perfect shot into the CHSA net, and then increased the count to 2-0.

That happened in the first period. The teams exchanged a goal each in the second period. CHSA succeeded in scoring another goal in the beginning of the third period.

The score was now 3-2 in favor of VVS. All of CHSA's efforts to increase the count failed, and so the much-vaunted USSR ice hockey title was captured by VVS once more.

Second place went to CHSA, Moscow Dynamo was third and Wings of the Soviets fourth.

## Skiing Contests Held

**A**BOUT 80 of the best Soviet skiers participated in contests held in the Ukutsk hills, located in the suburbs of Sverdlovsk.

On the first day of the meet, contests were held in the 18-kilometer distance for men and 5 kilometers for women. Ulyana Yarmolenko from Yaroslavl covered the 5-kilometer event in 17 minutes 40 seconds — the best time ever shown by a Soviet woman skier. Second place was taken by last year's winner, V. Tsareva, from Leningrad. The 18-kilometer race was finished in excellent time by the Muscovite Fyodor Terentyev, 1 hour 1 minute 5 seconds. V. Olyashev, a top racer from Moscow, lost to the winner by 1 minute 6 seconds.

On the second day, contests took place in the 30-kilometer distance for men and 10-kilometer distance for women. The winners were again Terentyev and Yarmolenko. Terentyev raced the 30 kilometers in 1 hour 39 minutes 59 seconds. No other Soviet skier has yet covered 30 kilometers of broken country terrain as fast as Terentyev. The Sverdlovsk skier A. Borin lost to the victor by only 31 seconds, and took second place. The winner of the 10-kilometer race among women was Yarmolenko, whose time was 37 minutes 23 seconds.

It has become a tradition for the top

Soviet mountain skiers to hold their first contests in the environs of the small Georgian settlement of Bakuriani, on the slopes of the Kokhta Mountains.

The participants competed in the double event, an 18-kilometer race and a jump from a 70-meter ski jump. The race was won by Beznosov in 1 hour 12 minutes 16 seconds. The best result in the jump, 72 meters, was made by the Muscovite skier Skvortsov. First place in the double event was taken by the Sverdlovsk skier Samokhvalov.

The winners in the slalom contests were the Muscovites Bassalova and Filatov. Bassalova took first place also in the skiing speed descent, (1,400 meters distance from a height of 400 meters), which she covered in 1 minute 46.7 seconds. The men competed in a similar race, with an additional hurdle to overcome in the form of a mound. Victory went to the experienced master, the Muscovite Rostovtsev, who covered the event in 1 minute 12.2 seconds. The 20-year-old skier Melnikov also proved his superb skill as a mountain skier. He lost to Rostovtsev by only 0.2 second, and took second place.

## New Records Scored by Junior Skaters

**T**HREE hundred and fifty young skaters participated in an all-Union competition for top individual and team honors in the city of Gorky. A great success was scored in these contests by the young Gorky girl, N. Avrova. Covering 1,500 meters in 2 minutes 44.8 seconds, she excelled the standard for the Master of Sports title and also bettered the former USSR record for girls 15 to 16 years of age by 7.2 seconds. A new record in the boys' division was registered by Y. Abramov, a student of the Moscow Electromechanical Secondary School. He turned in a total of 155.083 points in the 500, 1,500 and 3,000-meter races.

Excellent results were shown by the 16-year-old schoolgirl, L. Shatskaya, in contests held in the city of Kirov. She covered the 1,000-meter distance in 1 minute 50.0 seconds, while her total for the three races (500, 1,000 and 1,500 meters) was 166.633 points. Both of these results excel the USSR records for girls 15 to 16 years of age.

The successes scored by the young Soviet skaters are proof of the talented reserves developing in the USSR.



Readers are invited to forward questions on phases of Soviet life to which answers are desired. The questions and answers will appear regularly in this space. Address all queries to USSR Information Bulletin, 2112 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., Washington 8, D.C.

# Questions and Answers

## What Is the Function Of the Soviet Writers Union?

**T**HE Soviet Writers' Union has in its ranks more than 3,000 writers of all the nationalities inhabiting the USSR. It is an influential public organization.

J. V. Stalin has called Soviet writers "engineers of the human soul." The Soviet people respect and admire their writers because the latter truthfully depict the people's life. The works of Soviet writers faithfully mirror the high moral qualities of Soviet men and women and their efforts for the further enhancement of the Soviet Motherland and its growing might, for peace and friendship among nations and for the happiness of people all over the world.

In this way, Soviet writers, by means of their artistic work, help to educate the popular masses in the spirit of the most progressive ideas of our day, in the spirit of communism.

Soviet writers are in the vanguard of the people's peace movement in the USSR. The writer Nikolai Tikhonov is chairman of the Soviet Peace Committee.

The socialist revolution has given rise to a great many national literatures. The Adygei, for instance, a small people numbering altogether around 90,000, now have their own writers; before the Revolution they did not even

have a written language. The Kyurins (a Lesghian tribe), whose language is spoken by no more than about 30,000 people, advanced from their midst the outstanding poet Suleiman Stalsky, whom Maxim Gorky called the "Homer of the twentieth century."

Like the rest of the country's democratic public organizations, the writers' union is based on the federal principle of organization. The Union and Autonomous Republics have their own national writers' unions, which are affiliated with the Writers' Union of the USSR. The union is headed by an executive board, which is elected at writers' congresses by secret ballot.

All-round creative activities are conducted by the union. It has sections devoted to prose, poetry, drama, scientific fiction and the feature story, and special committees for work with writers of the various nationalities and writers of children's books.

The Soviet Writers' Union maintains a large publishing house, and it publishes a number of literary magazines in Moscow, Leningrad and other cities. Among them are *Novyy Mir* (New World), *Oktaybr* (October), *Zvezda* (Star), *Znamya* (Banner), *Sibirskiy Ogn* (Siberian Light), *Dalni Vostok* (Far East), and several newspapers: *Literaturnaya Gazeta* (Literary Gazette), *Literatura i Mistetstvo* (Literature and Art), the latter in the Ukrainian language, and others.

### 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 and morning programs of news, political commentary, and sidelights on Soviet life are broadcast at the following times and on the following bands:

6:00-7:30 P.M., on 15.23, 15.11, 9.7, 9.67, 9.55, 9.65, 7.24, 7.20 megacycles.

7:30-8:30 P.M., on 15.23, 15.11, 9.67, 7.24, 7.20 megacycles.

8:30-11:00 P.M., on 15.23, 15.11, 9.7, 9.67, 9.55, 9.65, 7.24, 7.20 megacycles.

The following is the schedule for the West Coast (time used is Eastern Standard):

11:00 P.M.-1:00 A.M., on 11.88, 9.56, 7.24, 7.20 megacycles.

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

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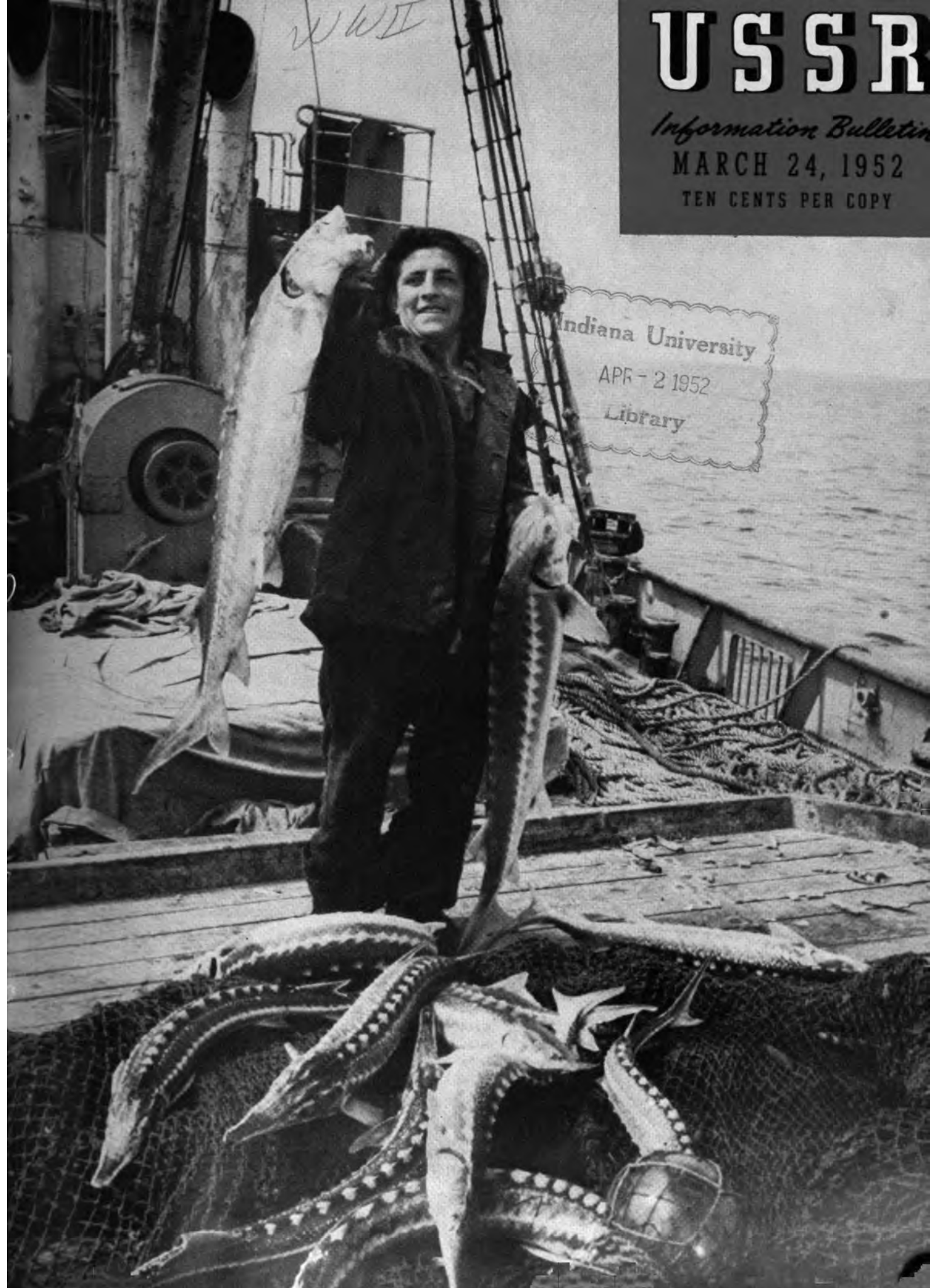


# USSR

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# Notes on Soviet Life

**A**N exhibition of works of Russian artists has been opened in the Central House of Art Workers of the USSR in Moscow. About 300 exhibits are on view there. They include paintings, studies and sketches, relating to the second half of the past century and the beginning of the current century. The works of Repin, Surikov, Serov and other artists are on display there.

Among the works hitherto little known or exhibited for the first time are a portrait of S. P. Botkin (1880) painted by I. N. Kramskoi; "Steve-dore" (1884), painted by K. A. Savitsky; "Apiary" (1882), by I. I. Shishkin; "The Volga" (1886) by I. I. Levitan; and "Two Ways" (1905) by M. V. Nesterov.

The exhibits come from private collections. The exhibition has attracted much interest among artists, art critics and the general public.

## Kishinev Receives Many New Structures

**I**N all the history of Kishinev its citizens have not witnessed anything equal to the present scale of industrial and civil construction in that city. Lenin Street, the central thoroughfare, has received modern new apartment houses. Construction is now in full swing on a house with 120 apartments, an office building for the Ministry of the Food Industry, an opera theater and a moving picture theater.

The downtown section is undergoing fundamental reconstruction. Tall apartment houses are going up there. Work is under way on the construction of two buildings which will house dormitories for students of the agricultural institute, a four-story building for a secondary school, and homes for metal workers and wood workers. A furniture workers' settlement has arisen in another part of the city, the Skulianskaya section, and new homes are being built for workers of the automobile repair plant.

## Woman Director of a Textile Mill

**T**HE director of the Red Rose Textile Mill in Moscow, one of the largest of its kind in the Soviet Union, is a woman, Alexandra Bogayeva, who was born a peasant and began her industrial career 20 years ago as a worker in the plant she now heads.

Bogayeva showed keenness and aptitude from the very beginning, and her advancement was steady. She attended a textile technical school in the evenings and soon became a department head.

Her duties include more than mere supervision of production. She takes a keen interest in all problems affecting the health, living conditions, and technical and cultural development of the workers. She is a constant visitor at the mill's technical school and at the various clubs, nurseries, and other institutions it maintains. With all this, she still finds time to study, especially technology and the social sciences, so that, as she says, "in the future I shall be able to manage the plant better."

## Great New Construction in Kazakhstan

**E**XTENSIVE construction of apartment houses and buildings for cultural and utility services is being conducted in the Karaganda Coal Basin. Many comfortable homes for the miners with a total floor space of about 5,000,000 square feet were built in the city under the postwar Five-Year Plan.

A palace of culture was built for the miners in the center of Karaganda; its construction involved the expenditure of more than 25,000,000 rubles. Two clubs, a hospital, and numerous schools, kindergartens, dining halls and stores have been built in the mining settlements.

**THE COVER: FRONT:** The well-being of the Soviet people is advancing steadily as consumer goods production expands and new enterprises and services are added. The production of all types of consumer goods and food-stuffs holds a high priority in the planned further expansion of the USSR's national economy. **Fisherman**

Magomed Khasayev displays his catch of sturgeon, a delicacy popular with the Soviet people. **BACK:** Moscow youngsters are ready with their birdhouses for the return of the starlings in the spring.



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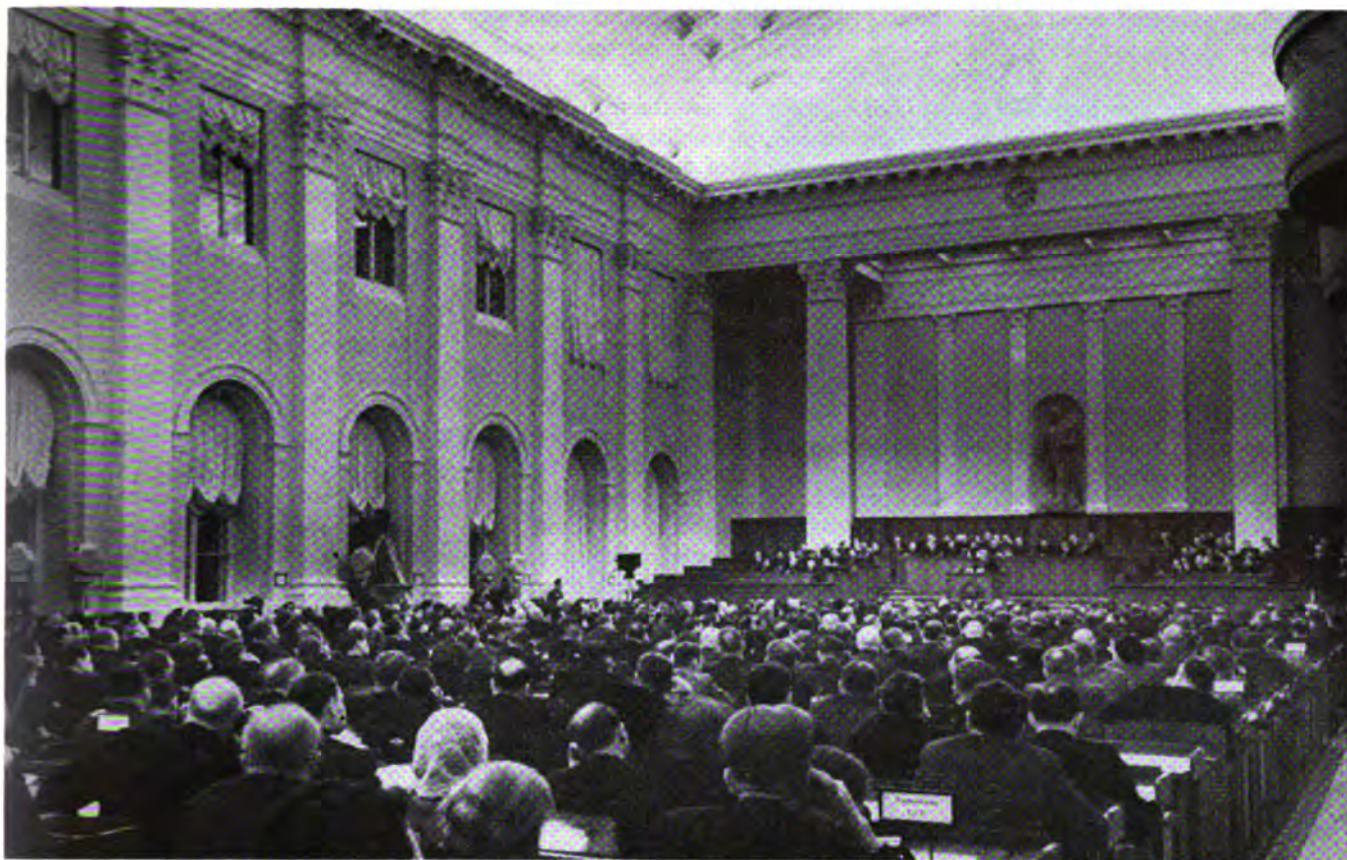
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Published twice monthly by the Embassy of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics at 2112 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington 8, D. C. Subscription rates: \$2.40 for one year; \$2.00 ten months. Ten or more copies to one address \$1.00 per year per subscription. Sample copy free. Make checks payable to the Information Bulletin of the Embassy of the USSR. Material herein may be quoted or reproduced, with or without credit.





Session of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR in the Grand Kremlin Palace at which the 1952 budget was passed this month.

# The State Budget of the USSR for 1952

By K. Plotnikov

*Deputy Finance Minister of the USSR*

THE Soviet State carries on tremendous economic organizational and cultural educational work, the aim of which is to continually develop the peacetime economy, to enhance culture in all fields, and to systematically raise the material standard of the Soviet people. The accomplishment of this task is also a function of the state budget of the USSR, which is the basic financial plan of the country of socialism.

Soviet economy, which is based on public ownership of the instruments and means of production, and is developed according to plan, experiences no crises or depressions. This provides exceptionally favorable conditions for the constant

growth of the country's social wealth and for a systematic rise in the well-being of the people. The national income of the USSR in 1950 exceeded that of the prewar year 1940 by 64 per cent, and in 1951 it was up 12 per cent compared with 1950.

The mounting budget of the Soviet State reflects the steadily increasing national income, which is distributed fully in the interests of society as a whole. Through the distributive mechanism of the budget, mobilized funds are brought into circulation in the socialist economy, producing new values and thereby ensuring a further increase in the national income, a steady expansion in the pro-

ductive forces, and the all-round development of the country's economic and cultural life. This is the basis for the regular rise in the living standard of the working people, the development of commodity circulation, the rise in the purchasing power of the population, and the increase in consumption by the people. The budget of the USSR fully serves the interests of the entire Soviet people.

The budget of the USSR has a firm economic foundation, namely, the planned and steadily developing national economy, which makes it stable and without deficit. During the postwar years the budget of the USSR has regularly



provided an excess of revenue over expenditures, as was the case before the war.

The constantly growing income and accumulation of socialist economy ensure through the budgetary system mobilization of funds which keep increasing from year to year. Thus, revenues under the state budget of the USSR have increased from 302 billion rubles in 1945 to 422.1 billion rubles in 1950, and the total budget revenue for the five years following the war (1946 to 1950) was 1,981.2 billion rubles, or nearly 22 times the revenue for the first prewar Five-Year Plan period (1928 to 1932). The total revenue under the 1951 budget was 468 billion rubles, according to preliminary figures, and the revenue provided for under the 1952 budget, which has just passed, is 509.9 billion rubles, or 8.9 per cent more than last year.

The principal revenue item of the budget consists of receipts from the socialist economy. Taxes paid by the population are a minor item in the budget, accounting for only 9.5 per cent of the 1951 revenue and even less — 9.3 per cent — in the 1952 budget.

The budget of every state mirrors, in a way, the life of that country, and reflects its policy. The Soviet budget reflects the peaceful policy pursued by the USSR, and the disbursement side of the budget provides a graphic illustration of the peaceful life of the people.

The great bulk of the revenue provided for by the state budget of the USSR goes to finance the national economy and social and cultural services. Thus, budgetary outlays for developing the national economy during the first postwar Five-Year Plan period amounted

to 708.1 billion rubles. This money went to rehabilitate state enterprises and to build new ones — more than 6,000 in all — to implement the plan for remaking nature, to combat drought, and to start the work of building the immense hydroelectric stations and irrigation systems, which, when completed, will ensure a considerable increase in the production of material wealth for the population.

Under the 1951 budget, 178.5 billion rubles, or 39.5 per cent of the entire amount on the disbursement side, were allotted to meet the needs of the national economy, and this huge investment yielded results. Industrial output that year was double the 1940 volume. Agriculture is on the road of steady advancement. During the six years of the postwar period Soviet peasants have received from the state almost 700,000 tractors (in terms of 15-horsepower units), nearly 150,000 combines, and many other machines.

Thanks to the successful development of industry and the increasing production of agricultural raw material, output of consumer goods has been considerably expanded. Light industry, for example, produced 19 per cent more in 1951 than the year before. The material and cultural standards of the Soviet people rise from year to year. Since the end of the war the Soviet Government has cut retail prices on goods of mass consumption four times. This has meant a tremendous material gain for the population and has ensured a substantial increase in consumption by the people. In recent years consumption has been considerably above the prewar level.

Budgetary outlays for 1952 have been

fixed at 476.9 billion rubles, of which 180.4 billion are earmarked for developing the national economy.

A tremendous amount of money is spent by the Soviet State for public education, public health services, and other social and cultural purposes, and appropriations are mounting yearly. Under the 1952 budget the allotment for these purposes is nearly 125 billion rubles, against 118.9 billion provided by last year's budget. Education gets 60 billion rubles this year; public health services and physical culture, 22.8 billion rubles; and social insurance and social security, 37.5 billion rubles.

The vast amounts appropriated to meet the social and cultural needs of the people testify to the Soviet Government's exceptional concern for raising the cultural standard of the people and improving their health. Last year the total attendance at all types of schools was 57,000,000, and it will be still greater this year. And whereas attendance at higher educational establishments last year was 1,350,000, this year it will rise to 1,416,000. The broad network of medical institutions ensures free medical care for the population. Every year millions of people build up their health at state or trade-union sanatoriums or rest homes functioning at the country's numerous health resorts. Last year more than 4,000,000 people were accommodated at these health resorts.

The Soviet Union has no aggressive designs; it is not threatening any country or any people. Neither are its armed forces waging war anywhere, nor are they taking part in any military operations. The Soviet Union has put into force the Law in Defense of Peace, which is designed to strengthen peace and friendship among nations. In the postwar years the ratio of defense appropriations to the total appropriation has gone down, the current year's allotment for this purpose being 23.9 per cent as against 32.5 per cent in the prewar year 1940.

From the figures of the state budget already cited, it can be seen that in 1952, as in previous years, the great bulk of budgetary funds is being spent on financing the national economy and social and cultural services. And this shows better than anything else the peaceful and constructive aims of the Soviet budget and the peaceful policy of the USSR.



**NEW HOUSING.** A new, large housing construction program is planned under the new state budget for 1952. Recently - built apartment houses in the city of Moscow.



# Soviet Law Forbids War Propaganda

By M. Kotov

*Executive Secretary of the Soviet Peace Committee*

**D**URING the memorable days of November 1950 the heroic city of Warsaw, capital of the Polish People's Republic, played host to delegates from 80 countries, representing the majority of peace-loving mankind. These delegates came from all parts of the world to take part in the Second World Peace Congress, that great assembly of nations.

I remember how delegate after delegate mounted the platform to speak in defense of peace, to demand that an end be put to preparations for another war. It was with anger and sorrow that many delegates told of the unrestrained war propaganda now carried on in the Western countries through the press, radio and movies. The envoys of all the nations represented at the Warsaw Congress condemned war propaganda, declaring that propaganda for a new war represents a great threat to all mankind.

The Second World Peace Congress appealed to the governments of all nations, calling upon them to prohibit criminal war propaganda, and adopt laws in defense of peace.

It is common knowledge that there was wide response to this appeal in many countries. Soon after the congress, laws banning war propaganda were passed in Poland, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Hungary, Romania, Albania, the German Democratic Republic and the Mongolian People's Republic. In the Soviet Union the appeal of the Warsaw Congress also found warm support.

Several months after the Warsaw Congress, in March 1951, I was present in the Kremlin during a session of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. All the

peoples inhabiting the Soviet Union were represented there. One of the speakers at the session was the noted Soviet poet, Nikolai Tikhonov, chairman of the Soviet Peace Committee. He took the floor to tell the deputies to the highest legislative body in the Soviet Union of the decisions of the Warsaw Congress. In the name of the Soviet Peace Committee he proposed the adoption of a law in defense of peace.

The support given Nikolai Tikhonov's proposal was overwhelming. Expressing the will of Soviet men and women, the deputies declared that in the Soviet Union there are no grounds, nor can there be, for spreading propaganda for a new war, since the entire life of the Soviet people is directed toward peace and construction.

The session of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR unanimously supported the proposal for a law in defense of peace. The text of the law reads as follows:

"The Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, guided by the lofty principles of the Soviet policy of peace, which pursues the aims of consolidating peace and friendly relations among nations,

"Recognizes that the conscience and sense of justice of the peoples, who have suffered the calamities of two world wars in the lifetime of a single generation, cannot tolerate the impunity with which war propaganda is being conducted by aggressive circles of some states, and associates itself with the appeal of the Second World Peace Congress, which expressed the will of the whole of progressive mankind, in regard to the

prohibition and condemnation of criminal war propaganda.

"The Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics decrees:

"1. That propaganda for war, regardless of the form in which it is carried out, undermines the cause of peace, creates the danger of a new war and constitutes the gravest crime against humanity.

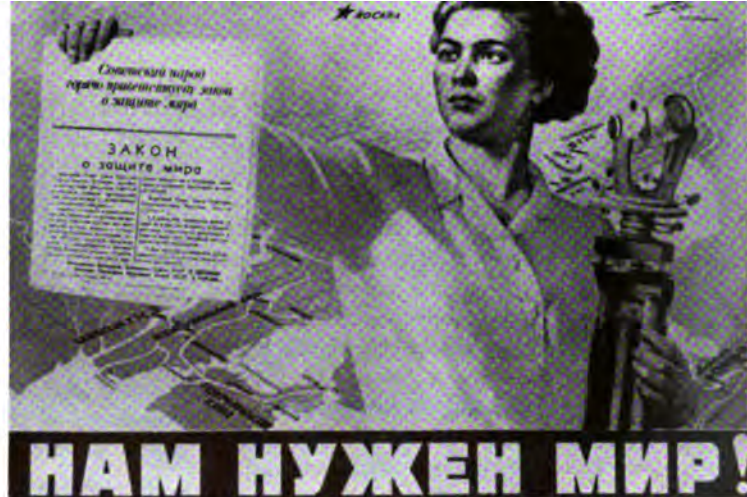
"2. That persons guilty of propaganda for war shall be brought to trial and tried as heinous criminals."

I saw the unanimity with which this law was adopted by the session of the Supreme Soviet. I saw Joseph Stalin, the great standard-bearer of peace, vote for this law.

A few days after the session I visited many factories and talked with Soviet men and women of different occupations. In one voice they all expressed their agreement with the decision of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, the highest organ of state power.

"This law strengthens our confidence that peace can be preserved," said Maria Stukalova, a railway conductor. "I am a conductor on a Moscow-Sochi train, and made my first trip during the war, in 1944. That was the first time I saw the terrible damage the war had done to our country. We rode past towns and villages that the enemy had turned into a heap of ruins.

"More than seven years have passed since then. Now when our train runs through the fields of Orel and Kursk regions, through the steppes of the Ukraine and the North Caucasus, I see new collective-farm villages and pretty houses through the car windows. We stop at



"WE NEED PEACE." This recent poster shows a young surveyor holding a copy of the 1951 Law in Defense of Peace.



handsome stations. All around there is building going on. The Soviet people have put a lot of work into restoring their cities and villages. Like all the rest of the Soviet people, I stand for peace because I don't want to see a repetition of the horrors of the last war. That is why I warmly endorse the Law in Defense of Peace adopted by the Supreme Soviet."

Professor Andrei Tyukhtenev of the Moscow Oil Institute declared:

"Like all Soviet scientists I am against war. To us peace means a new and unprecedented flowering of science for the benefit of the people. We are working so that our country will be still more beautiful, so that our fields will yield still richer harvests, so that the workingman will be able to tame nature still more rapidly."

And one recalls the words of an ordinary Russian woman, Matryona Orlova, who operates an elevator. She said:

"I consider that the Law in Defense of Peace is a very popular law. Is there one person in the Soviet Union who will say that he needs war? I do not want to go through the horrors and difficulties of another war in my old age. I am for the Law in Defense of Peace because I wish a good life and happiness for all the honest people in the world."

A year has passed since the Law in

Defense of Peace was adopted in the Soviet Union. Men and women of good will in all countries have seen for themselves, over and over again, that the Soviet Union firmly stands on guard for peace, freedom and justice.

The Soviet people are engaged in building giant canals and power stations, in planting orchards, in transforming nature. Last year more than two-thirds of the state budget of the USSR went for peaceful construction.

More than 117,000,000 Soviet men and women signed the Appeal of the World Peace Council for a five-power pact of peace.

At the Sixth Session of the General Assembly in Paris, the Soviet delegation submitted proposals that would ensure a peaceful solution of all controversial problems. The delegation of the USSR made the following proposals: that participation in the aggressive Atlantic bloc, and the establishment of military bases on foreign territories be considered incompatible with membership in the United Nations; that hostilities in Korea be halted immediately, and all foreign troops and foreign volunteer units be withdrawn; that atomic weapons be prohibited, and strict international control be established to enforce this prohibition; that the armaments and armed forces of the five Great Powers be reduced by one-third in

the course of one year; that a pact of peace be concluded among the five Great Powers.

The proposals of the Soviet Union represent a concrete program for peace, one that conforms to the hopes of all the peace-loving peoples. And it is not the fault of the USSR that this program was not adopted by the General Assembly of the UN.

The Soviet people are carrying out magnificent plans of peaceful, constructive labor. At the Third USSR Peace Conference, held in Moscow in November of last year, the delegates, expressing the will of the people, again affirmed their determination to fight for a lasting, stable world peace.

Soviet men and women want to live in peace and friendship with the peoples of the United States, Britain, France, and all other countries. They want all peoples to live in peace and friendship so that they may enjoy all the blessings of life.

Men of good will the world over may be certain that the Soviet Union will stand vigilantly on guard for peace and will spare no effort in the fight to consolidate peace.

J. V. Stalin has stated: "As for the Soviet Union, it will continue unswervingly to pursue its policy of preventing war and preserving peace." These words express the will of the Soviet people.

## Soviet Union Favors Expansion Of International Trade Relations

By V. Cheprakov

In connection with the forthcoming International Economic Conference in Moscow in April, the USSR Information Bulletin has received numerous queries on whether it is possible to expand economic relations between the USSR and the USA. The answer to this question is given here by the Soviet economist, V. Cheprakov.

**W**HAT is the attitude of the Soviet Union toward this problem? The USSR has repeatedly proposed the establishment of normal and extensive trade relations with the capitalist countries on the basis of complete equality and mutual advantage, justifiably considering such relations as the foundation for the peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems.

On the basis of the premise that the development of economic relations be-

tween states with different social systems is possible, the leader of the Soviet people, J. V. Stalin, declared as far back as 25 years ago, in 1927: "Our relations with the capitalist countries are based on the assumption that the coexistence of two opposite systems is possible." And this is in fact the basis of the foreign trade policy of the Soviet Union. It will not be amiss to recall today that trade between the USA and the USSR developed over a period of many years to the



mutual advantage of the two countries.

Business relations between the two countries have taken a sharp turn for the worse, however, in the past few years. No one can accuse the USSR of any actions tending to disrupt economic relations among nations.

Those who are opposed to economic cooperation among nations are deliberately doing everything they can to reduce Soviet-American trade to nothing. Else, how can one explain the economic discrimination practiced by the USA since 1917, the fact that the United States last June denounced the trade treaty concluded by the two countries in 1937, and the fact that the United States Congress demands of the countries receiving aid under the Marshall plan and other plans that they discontinue all trade with the Soviet Union? All this was naturally bound to bring about a sharp drop in the volume of trade between the USA and the Soviet Union.

And whose interest suffered most thereby? Malicious persons try to put across the notion that disruption of trade is almost capable of arresting the economic development of the USSR. The truth is that the economy of the Soviet Union is developing rapidly, in spite of all the wishful thinking of the foes of the USSR. Its industrial output in 1951 was double the prewar level. The national income of the USSR in 1950 was 64 per cent above the 1940 level, and a further increase of 12 per cent was registered in 1951.

There is also a theory current that winding up of trade with the Soviet Union is a "strategic necessity." But, first, this warlike language is altogether inappropriate for nations who live and desire to live in peace. Second, far from conducting an arms drive, the Soviet Union is engrossed in peaceful labor: it is expanding housing construction and building titanic new hydro-electric stations, irrigation systems and canals. All the material resources of the Soviet Union are used for this purpose, and this means that the material resources which the Soviet Union is receiving and will receive as a result of trade with other countries are also intended for these peaceful purposes. Where, then, does the "strategic necessity" come in?

In the meantime, the policy of sabotage hits most of all at the inter-

ests of many circles of businessmen in the USA. This applies also to the numerous representatives of the small and medium-sized companies which are not connected with war contracts. And we have not mentioned the great mass of people to whom Soviet orders would afford an opportunity for employment.

The policy of undermining international economic relations injures primarily the countries which are pursuing this policy. The *Statist*, which represents the views of British business circles, had to admit recently that the absence of extensive trade between the East and the West is the cause of many shortages and economic difficulties in the United Kingdom and other West European countries.

The Soviet Union favors a considerable extension of economic relations with all the capitalist countries, the USA included, on mutually profitable terms.

Does the possibility for this expansion exist? It unquestionably does.

Pointing to the real basis for agreement between the Soviet Union and the capitalist countries, J. V. Stalin said: "Export and import are the most suitable ground for such agreements."

The Soviet Union is a buyer of a great variety of manufactured goods as well as raw materials. Today, when the level of economic development in the Soviet Union is far higher than before the war, it has incomparably greater potentialities for trade. The Soviet Union is the world's greatest market, and it is in a position to order and pay for great amounts of goods.

The same is true of credits. The paying capacity of the Soviet Union is known to the whole business world. The Soviet Union has never undertaken, and will never undertake, any obligations it cannot meet. It is a generally known fact that the Soviet Union is getting on very well without foreign credits. Nevertheless, the USSR is not averse to establishing credit relations with the capitalist countries on mutually profitable terms. In the course of the interview granted by J. V. Stalin to Elliott Roosevelt in 1947, the latter asked: "If a system of loans or credits were arranged between the United States and the Soviet Union, would such agreements have a lasting benefit to the economy of the United States?" Stalin answered that a system of such credits is, of course, mutually

advantageous both to the United States and the Soviet Union.

The possibilities for expanding economic relations between the Soviet Union and the capitalist countries are considerable. The artificial obstacles erected in the way of this cooperation can and should be surmounted.

In this respect the International Economic Conference can be highly instrumental in developing international economic cooperation. Four hundred or more representatives of various sections of society — economists, industrialists, merchants, farmers, trade unionists, and others — are expected to attend this conference.

The purpose of this conference is to assist in the development of economic cooperation among nations and to explore the possibilities of improving the life of the people through peaceful cooperation among the different economic and social systems. This lofty purpose is in full harmony with the desires of all the peace-loving peoples. The conference will try to draft practical recommendations and to give its participants an opportunity to establish personal business contacts.

Soviet economic organizations are looking forward with great interest to the forthcoming conference and to the meetings with businessmen from different countries.

It should be noted that West European business circles have readily responded to the appeal to take part in the Moscow conference. This is quite understandable. Reality is a stronger force than invented reasons or artificial obstacles. Many West European industrialists are seeking closer business contact with Soviet economic organizations and favor expansion of international trade.

There can be no doubt that American economic circles as well ought to be interested in discussing on a businesslike basis the questions of interest to them at the forthcoming International Economic Conference.

True to its consistent policy of furthering peace and friendship among nations, the Soviet Union will continue its efforts to promote normal economic relations among states with different social systems, regarding this as an important condition for fortifying peace and general security.



# Soviet Participation in International Fairs and Expositions

By Mikhail V. Nesterov

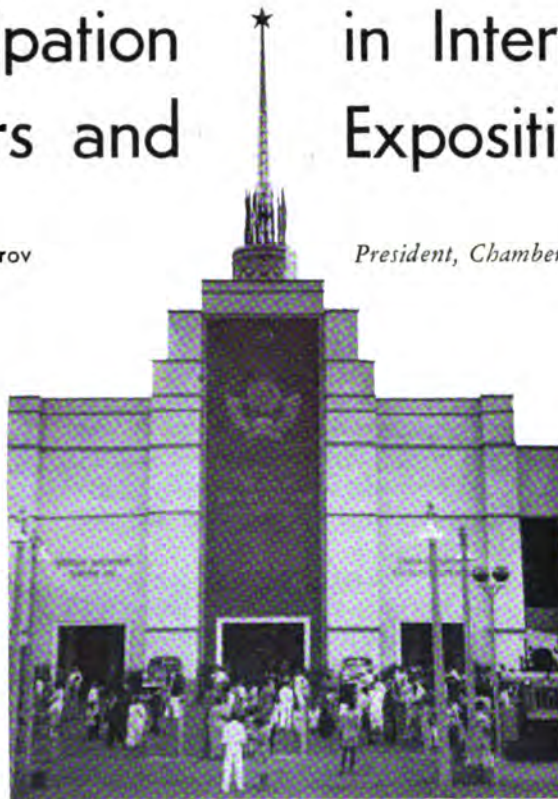
*President, Chamber of Commerce of the USSR*

**T**HE Soviet Union has always stood, and stands today, for extending commercial and business relations with all countries on mutually profitable terms. Over-all development of trade relations is particularly vital at this time, since most countries are in great need of restoring and developing their economies and improving the life of their people.

With the development of the Soviet Union into a powerful industrial country, the Soviet State has incomparably greater potentialities for business relations with foreign countries. The Soviet Union has become a highly industrialized power, capable of producing any modern equipment, machines, machine tools, and other instruments, based on the latest achievements of science and technology. The Soviet Union is in a position to export its manufactures to countries that may be in need of such items.

Soviet industry puts out a great variety of products of high quality. There are no machines or other equipment that can not be produced by Soviet industry, and the USSR's wide export possibilities constitute a solid foundation for broadening its relations with countries interested in obtaining Soviet commodities.

The international industrial expositions and fairs in which the Soviet Union takes an active part play a great role in developing international economic ties, and the Chamber of Commerce of the USSR, which sets up Soviet pavilions at international expositions, has the function of helping to develop and strengthen economic relations between the USSR and foreign countries. Participation of the USSR in expositions has become especially broad and systematic since the end of the war. In the past three or four years the Soviet Union has



The Soviet Pavilion at the recent fair in Bombay.

had exhibits at many international expositions and fairs, and in 1951 alone Soviet pavilions adorned five fairs and expositions abroad. More than 21,000,000 persons visited Soviet pavilions in the five-year period of 1946 to 1950. Products of every kind produced by the leading branches of Soviet industry were displayed in Paris, Leipzig, Milan, Prague, Helsinki and other cities.

Products of the machine-building industry were broadly represented in the large group of metal-cutting machine tools of the latest design and of high productivity; automobiles and tractors; mining equipment; electric power equipment; equipment for the oil, printing, textile, footwear and food industries; road-building and other building machinery; agricultural machines; radio, telephone, cinema and photographic apparatus; and measuring and optical instruments and tools. Products of the extracting industry, light industry, the food and printing industries, of handicrafts, and other branches of production were also extensively represented.

From 200 to 500 large machines were exhibited at each exposition and most of them were demonstrated in operation.

Visitors at the exhibitions admired the great achievements of the Soviet Union in every sphere of economic activity; they gave high praise to the high-speed metal-cutting machine tools, oil equipment, powerful excavators, self-propelled combines, shelter belt planting machines, automobiles and trucks, powerful transformers, optical instruments, tools, and so on.

The Soviet pavilions mirror the actual situation in the country — the peaceful and constructive pursuits of the peoples of the Soviet Union. The great construction developments, designed to transform nature in order to

improve the life of the people, have been demonstrated, and at the most recent exhibitions (at Prague and Bombay) the construction of the gigantic electric stations, canals and irrigation systems, which will fundamentally change the economic life of vast regions of the Soviet Union, were shown.

At the same time the Soviet exhibits abroad reflect the advancement of the Soviet people's material and cultural standards, the rise in monetary and real wages and in the allotments for cultural services, public health services, and so on. This is shown by means of documentary photographs, slides, diagrams, texts, tables, charts, models, panels and other forms of graphic art.

Participation of the Soviet Union in international expositions and fairs makes it possible for business circles, the scientific world, and the public at large to become better acquainted at first hand with the economy of the Soviet Union and its attainments in the various branches of science and technology. It serves as a dependable factor for launching and developing economic relations with different countries, which, strictly speaking, is the chief purpose of inter-



national trade expositions and fairs.

Early this year the Soviet Union exhibited at the International Industrial Exhibition in Bombay, India. Products of Soviet industry and agriculture aroused lively interest among India's businessmen and manufacturers. Some business circles expressed the opinion that India might profitably buy grain, locomotives, streetcars, buses, machine tools, motor trucks and cars, chemicals, dyes, fertilizers and agricultural machinery from the Soviet Union and sell jute, shellac, tea and pepper to the USSR.

Visitors at the exposition lingered at every Soviet machine, carefully watching its operation. The stands displaying the coal combine, loom, metal-working machine tools and electric excavator had the largest number of people around them. During the very first hour following the fair's opening many Soviet machines and machine tools were sold, indicating the great success enjoyed by Soviet manufactures at the Bombay fair.

The Soviet Union possesses large raw material and food resources. It is one of the world's greatest producers of grain, and its wheat is famous for its high

quality. Countries in need of cereal grains could buy them profitably from the Soviet Union.

The high quality of Soviet timber is known all over the world. A number of countries are in great need of lumber, and the lumber shortage in those countries has an adverse effect on housing construction and equipment. The Soviet Union is prepared to supply them with the quantities of lumber and products of the timber industry they may be in need of.

Besides being a big exporter, the Soviet Union is also a great consumer of raw material and manufactures of other countries. In particular, it could buy, in addition to manufactured products, such raw materials and food products as rubber, shellac, rice, copra, spices, tea, tin, cinchona, and so on.

All this provides extraordinarily favorable conditions for developing trade between the Soviet Union and other countries on a mutually profitable basis.

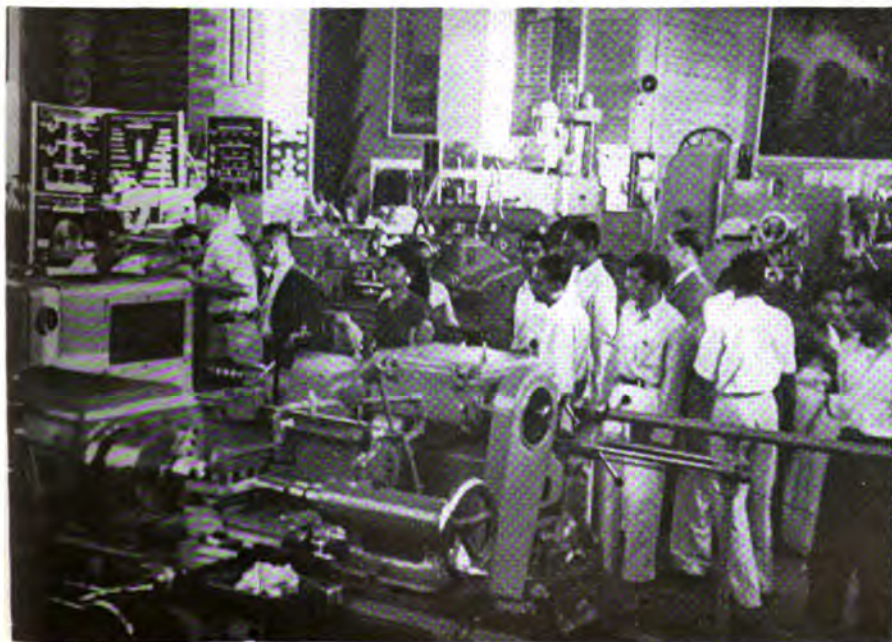
Preparations are now being made for the International Economic Conference to be held in Moscow from April 3 to 10. Reflecting the interest in the confer-

ence on the part of representatives of the most diverse business circles and sections of the population in every country on the globe, newspapers and journals all over the world are devoting more and more space to the conference and the questions to be discussed by those attending it.

In many countries special committees have been formed and they are energetically busy doing the preparatory work for the conference, choosing delegates, and outlining questions to be taken up at the conference. The International Economic Conference, to be made up of representatives of the most diverse circles and views, will pursue but one aim, namely, to promote economic cooperation among countries.

There can be no doubt that, with good will on the part of the conference participants, an important step will be taken toward strengthening economic relations among the different countries, extending trade among them and promoting peace among nations. With regard to the representatives of the Soviet Union's business circles, they will give the conference every possible assistance.

**PRODUCTS OF PEACEFUL SOVIET LABOR.** Indian visitors were greatly impressed by the excellence of the machine tools (below), large excavating, mining and agricultural machines in the outdoor exhibit (right), and the other items in the Soviet display. One Hindu delegation came from a village 1,200 miles away.





# Women in the Soviet Union Stand for International Friendship

By M. Popova

*Assistant Secretary General, Soviet Women's  
Anti-Fascist Committee*

THERE is no loftier appeal than the appeal for peace. There is no fairer demand than the demand for peace. Moved by the desire to do their utmost to advance the cause of peace and promote mutual understanding and cooperation among nations, Soviet women are extending a friendly hand to the women of all countries; they readily welcome visiting foreign friends and give them every opportunity to see the life and work of the Soviet people. It is with great warmth and sympathy that we in the land of Soviets think of our dear guests, women from Denmark, Norway, France, Holland, Britain, Germany, Italy, Albania and other countries who visited the USSR in 1951.

During their stay in the USSR, the delegations of foreign women were free to talk to workers, collective farmers, office employees and professionals, to visit homes, and to go to stores, public dining halls, theaters and clubs. The delegates interested in questions of religion visited Russian Orthodox churches, Catholic churches, and synagogues. Soviet women everywhere accorded a cordial, friendly welcome to the foreign guests. The doors of Soviet educational, cultural and scientific institutions are always open to foreign visitors.

The delegates emphasized all these things repeatedly in their statements to the press. Thus, in a statement made in Moscow in August 1951, the members of a delegation of Austrian women declared:

"We should like to say in the first place that we have not found any 'iron curtain,' about which so many stories are circulated in our own country. We were entirely free everywhere to talk to the population, to men, women and children. The first truth of which we had convincing proof is that the equality of women in the Soviet Union is not only recorded in the Constitution but is a real

fact. We have seen women here in positions of which we cannot even dream in present-day Austria. We met women government ministers, members of city councils, industrial executives and directors of various scientific institutes."

The foreign delegates visited with particular interest the homes of factory and office workers and professionals. The first remark made by a delegation of British women when they entered the apartment of Nina Ledeneyeva, a worker at the Yava tobacco factory of Moscow, was "Very nice!" And, indeed, it was a fine apartment, furnished with good taste. The conversation revolved mainly around the questions which interest the British housewives most of all: the budget of the Soviet family, apartment rent, the opportunities of workers' children for a college education, and so on. The delegates received clear, satisfactory answers to all their questions. The British guests visited apartments of citizens of Stalingrad, and

they talked to people who were taking their vacations in Kislovodsk. In the course of a conversation in Sanatorium No. 1 of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions, Dora Russell, head of the British delegation, said that the delegates had come to this great country from a place thousands of miles away in order to see for themselves what the Soviet people are doing for peace and to report it to the people of Britain. All that they had seen in the USSR, she went on to say, was "wonderful." It had surpassed all their expectations. No member of the delegation could deny, she declared, that the Soviet Union is striving for peace. She assured us that everything she and the other British visitors had seen in Moscow, Stalingrad, Yerevan and Kislovodsk would be brought to the attention of the widest sections of the British people.

Representatives of Soviet women, on their part, regularly visit many countries on the invitation of women's democratic



VISITORS. A British delegation in Red Square during its visit last summer.



organizations. Among the Soviet women who have traveled to Finland, Norway, Sweden, Austria, Britain and Czechoslovakia recently were representatives of various professions: Maria Lysenko, a collective farmer; Maria Materikova, an industrial worker; Professor Vera Fomina; Hero of Socialist Labor Yelena Chukhnyuk, an engineer in the railway transport service; Anastasia Makarova, director of a confectionery factory; and others.

The visits of Soviet women's delegations to foreign countries assist in spreading the truth about the USSR and the position of women in the Soviet Union. Speaking at the Berlin session of the Executive Committee of the Women's International Democratic Federation in December 1951, Siri Sverdrup Lunden, representative of Norway, said:

"A delegation of Soviet women visited Norway for the first time in 1951, and they aroused much interest among women in our country. The visitors were asked numerous questions, which they patiently answered. In a small town, one of the delegates, Andreyeva, a school-teacher from Tambov, spoke and answered questions from eight o'clock in the evening until six in the morning. When she left the hall, the people in the street were still discussing what they had heard and asking her new questions. To this day you can hear people in our country recall the Soviet women and the facts they gave about the Soviet Union."

In a telegram addressed to the Soviet Women's Anti-Fascist Committee from Helsinki, a group of Finnish women write:

"We are grateful to you for your very valuable cooperation and friendship. We send special greetings and thanks to the delegation of Soviet women headed by Professor Vera Fomina, whom we remember in our country with great affection. We admire the colossal achievements of Soviet women and of all the Soviet people in construction which is strengthening peace in the whole world."

The Soviet Women's Anti-Fascist Committee receives numerous letters from foreign women who have visited the Soviet Union, and readily answers all the letters of the delegates and of all those who wish to maintain contact with Soviet women. Remarkable ties of confidence and friendship are being estab-

**ALBUM.** People of Manchester presented an album to a Soviet women's delegation which recently visited Britain. The entry reads: "Ours is the responsibility to see that our children grow up in Peace."



lished in this way among the women of different countries who want to stave off the danger of war and safeguard the future of their children.

Soviet women maintain a direct correspondence with many American women. Quite recently Yekaterina Zheliabuzhskaya paid a visit to our committee and read us the latest letter she had received from an American friend who writes:

"My youngest son, David, is 20 years old and he is in the air force. He is a wonderful boy. Catherine, my dear, we must use all possible ways and means in order to preserve peace in the whole world for the sake of all the Davids and Vladimirs in the world, who have no ill feeling for each other. David will soon come home on furlough, just as your boy recently came home to you. They must become friends, and not enemies! I cannot endure it, the very thought of war breaks my heart!"

Soviet women maintain friendly relations with foreign women's organizations and individual representatives of the women's movement through correspondence and through the exchange of women's magazines. The editors of *Soviet Woman* alone received about 100 letters from foreign readers and correspondents in the second half of 1951, and the magazine in its turn mailed 130 letters to editors of magazines and to readers. The magazine published more than 40 articles and letters from foreign writers in 1951, including Andrea Andreen (Sweden), Freda Grimble (Britain), Ting Ling (China), Jessie Street (Australia) and others.

The Soviet Women's Anti-Fascist Committee receives numerous requests from national women's organizations and from magazine editors for various

materials. Thus a request for an article on the life of the Soviet people and the Soviet family was received from France; a letter from Norway asked for materials on how the Soviet children study the life of children in other countries; a request for materials on the work of the Soviet puppet theater came from Chile. The committee willingly supplies the requested materials.

Soviet women, who courageously endured the hardships of the Second World War, do not want more bloodshed. They want to devote all their energies to building a peaceful happy life for themselves and their children. For this reason Soviet women readily accepted an invitation to the International Conference in Defense of Children, the first of its kind in history. They know that this conference is bound to make a considerable contribution to the cause of peace.

The future belongs to the children. They dream of joy and happiness and they do not want to become victims of another holocaust. War deprives them of their parents, of their homes; war cripples their childhood; it brings great privation and suffering to these innocent little beings. Thousands of letters received in the Soviet Union from children of all countries of the world speak of this with touching sincerity. Here is what a little Italian girl, Liola Buossi, writes in her letter to the Soviet Women's Anti-Fascist Committee: "I am just a little girl, and I stand together with you because you know how to fight for the cause of peace. We, the children, want peace and not war."

Millions of women in all countries are energetically fighting for peace, and there is no force that can stop the worldwide movement for peace. It has truth, justice and life itself on its side.



# Bulgaria on the Road of Progress

By I. Livanov

**F**OUR years ago, on March 18, 1948, a Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance was signed in Moscow between the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of Bulgaria. Based on mutual respect for independence and national sovereignty, the Soviet-Bulgarian treaty fully conforms to the vital interests of the peoples of both countries and the interests of all the peace-loving peoples struggling for the prevention of a new war and the preservation of universal peace.

At present, when the enemies of peace, disregarding the Potsdam agreement, are openly reviving militarism and fascism in Western Germany, when a revanchist West German army is being formed in preparation for an aggressive war against the USSR and the People's Democracies, the Soviet-Bulgarian treaty takes on special significance.

"This treaty," said V. M. Molotov in his speech at the signing of the Soviet-Bulgarian treaty, "is aimed at preventing a repetition of German aggression, which during the past decades twice disrupted peace among nations and unleashed two world wars."

The Soviet-Bulgarian treaty reflects the relations based on equality between the two countries mutually interested in developing their respective national economies. Under the treaty the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of Bulgaria have undertaken to act in a spirit of cooperation and friendship in order to develop and strengthen the economic and cultural cooperation between the two countries.

The four years that have passed since the signing of the treaty have shown the beneficial effect of Soviet-Bulgarian friendship. The free Bulgarian people are carrying out great plans of peaceful, constructive work. They are putting into practice a five-year program of development of the national economy, a program of the industrialization of the

country. In these efforts Bulgaria receives all-round assistance from the Soviet Union.

In conformity with the economic agreements the USSR supplies the Bulgarian Republic with valuable equipment and machines, metals, oil products, and other materials needed by the country. The USSR, on the other hand, receives from Bulgaria commodities it produces. The Soviet Union constitutes an advantageous market for Bulgarian export. The trade between the two countries, conducted on the basis of mutual economic advantage, is constantly expanding. In only four years, 1947 to 1950, USSR-Bulgarian trade more than doubled.

People's Bulgaria is today no longer an agrarian country. Through the will and selfless labor of the free Bulgarian people she is undergoing a change and is becoming an ever greater industrial power. The volume of industrial output now exceeds the prewar level 3.5 times. In the course of 1951 alone, Bulgarian industry increased its production by 19 per cent. New industrial centers, such as

the city of Dimitrovgrad, with its chemical works, the greatest in the Balkans, producing mineral fertilizer, have been created in the country. These construction works of peace, together with the huge heating and power plant built in Dimitrovgrad, were completed ahead of schedule in the past year. In 1951 the country was enriched by such construction works as the Vassil Kolarov Reservoir, the Balkan railway, a huge cotton spinning mill named after Thaelmann, the Bryshlyanitsa irrigation system, and other projects.

Bulgaria already possesses its own up-to-date machine-building industry, enterprises that produce machine tools and various types of machines. "Compared with 1939," writes the magazine *Bolgaria*, "one hundred times more machines are now being produced." The one state engineering plant now produces five times as many machines and other equipment as all the machine-building enterprises of bourgeois Bulgaria.

Vivid proof of the economic progress attained by People's Bulgaria is furnish-



**LIBRARY.** The new Vassil Kolarov Library in Sofia, the largest in the Balkans, has space for 1,500,000 volumes and a reading room seating 600 persons.



ed by the excellent achievements in the electrification of the country. "The generating capacity of power plants being commissioned this year," the Bulgarian newspaper *Trud* noted in the closing days of 1951, "exceeds by 40 per cent the aggregate capacity of all plants built in the 60 years up to and including 1947." Sixteen power plants were put into operation last year. Powerful new heating and hydroelectric plants are being constructed at a rapid pace. Complete sets of new equipment have arrived for them from the USSR.

Construction is going on everywhere in the country.

Great changes have also taken place in the countryside. The number of state machine and tractor stations has increased, and now stands at 115. They possess thousands of tractors, hundreds of combine harvesters, and many thousands of tractor-drawn plows, sowing machines and other agricultural implements. Tractors and combine harvesters regularly arrive from the USSR, while the other machines are produced by Bulgarian enterprises. A rich harvest was gathered in 1951 thanks to the mechanization of agricultural work, introduction of modern agricultural technique and extensive reclamation work. The sown area has increased considerably.

The achievements attained by the Bulgarian people in the fulfillment of the national economic plans give rise to a steady improvement in the living standards of the working people. They have forgotten about unemployment long ago. Compared with the prewar level, real wages have increased 1.5 times. During last year alone, the wage fund in the country increased 12.6 per cent, as against 1950.

The urban and rural working people are leading a more and more prosperous and cultured life. The purchasing capacity of the population has grown. The population bought twice as much woolen fabric and three times as much cotton fabric in 1950 as in the prewar year of 1939. Last year 37 to 53 per cent more products of various kinds, and 53 per cent more clothing were sold than in 1950. The number of food and dry goods stores opened in 1951 in the cities and villages of the country was 862.

The state allocates large sums for the organization of the working people's leisure. Large sums are being spent on

## Soviet-Bulgarian Trade Agreement for 1952

**A**s a result of the successfully completed negotiations between the Ministry of Foreign Trade of the USSR and the trade delegation of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, headed by Minister of Foreign Trade Mr. Ganev, a protocol on mutual shipment of goods by the USSR and Bulgaria in 1952 was signed on February 9.

The protocol envisages a further expansion of trade in 1952 as compared with 1951.

the development of health resorts in the mountains and on the Black Sea coast. More than 160,000 people spent their holidays last year in the rest homes of the trade unions alone.

The cultural level of the Bulgarian people has risen immeasurably, and science and art are flourishing. Dozens of drama and opera theaters are functioning in the capital and in the provinces. Last year 102 new moving picture theaters were opened, 96 of which are located in the villages.

The Soviet people, together with all the peace-loving peoples of the world, rejoice over the successes attained by the Bulgarian people through their free labor. The entire world can become convinced of the beneficial results of Soviet-Bulgarian friendship, cemented forever by the treaty between the two nations.

The Soviet Union and the People's Republic of Bulgaria will continue to strengthen and extend the mutual cooperation which serves the cause of the struggle for the peace and security of Europe.

Bulgaria today is a country steadily increasing its economic might, a country that can conduct lively trade with all states on the principle of equality and mutual benefit. The economic and public circles of the Bulgarian Republic are actively preparing to participate in the International Economic Conference to be held in Moscow in April.

In the tremendous economic and cultural construction that has developed throughout the country, in the unprecedented enthusiasm with which the campaign for the collection of signatures to the Appeal for the conclusion of a five-power peace pact proceeded in the republic, the Bulgarian people express their inflexible will to peace and their faith in the victory of the forces of peace over the forces of war.

It is under the banner of peace that the Soviet and Bulgarian peoples observe the fourth anniversary of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance, a treaty which effectively serves the interests of both countries, and the cause of international cooperation.

## Soviet-Hungarian Trade Agreement for 1952-55

**A**s a result of negotiations, which took place in Moscow in an atmosphere of friendly mutual understanding, with the government delegation of the Hungarian People's Republic, a long-term agreement on mutual deliveries of goods was signed on January 23 between the USSR and the Hungarian People's Republic, as well as an agreement on deliveries of equipment for complete enterprises and on rendering technical assistance to the Hungarian People's Republic in the period of 1952-1955.

In the desire to further extend mutual trade both sides agreed to increase considerably the trade turnover between the USSR and the Hungarian People's Republic in the period of 1952-1955.

# Savings Banks in the USSR

**L**AST year the Soviet Union made a great new advance along the road of the development of socialist economy. In 1951, Soviet industry, the decisive branch of the national economy, achieved an output twice as great as that of the prewar year 1940.

With the powerful growth of the national economy, the standard of living of the working people is steadily rising, and the well-being of the population is fast improving. This is evident in the increased real wages of factory and office workers and in the increasing incomes of the peasantry. By 1950, the aggregate income of factory and office workers and the peasantry was 62 per cent greater than it was in 1940, measured in comparable prices. And the growth of public welfare in the USSR, it will be noted, is not limited to real wages and farm

incomes alone. The Soviet State spends enormous funds on cultural and welfare services for the working people. In 1950, the working people of the USSR received, at state expense, social insurance allowances and benefits, pensions, free medical services, free tuition in the schools, student stipends, and other benefits amounting to more than 120 billion rubles, or three times as much as in 1940.

Another important index of the Soviet people's growing welfare is the increase in retail sales and the rising purchasing power of the population as a result of the expansion of the production of consumer goods and the systematic reduction of retail prices on foodstuffs and manufactured goods. Four general price reductions have been carried out in the Soviet Union during the postwar years.



**SAVINGS BANK.** Soviet banks offer many types of services to depositors.



**BONDHOLDER.** Office worker Tatushina checks her bonds at a savings bank.

They have yielded the working people enormous gains.

Under the socialist system, the growth of the income of the population makes for increased savings by the people in the form of state loans and savings deposits. Subscription to state loans and the depositing of savings in Soviet banks is entirely voluntary. Soviet citizens loaned their government during the postwar years tens of billions of rubles out of their savings for the rehabilitation and rapid development of their country's national economy. Furthermore, the savings of the working people deposited in banks have reached large proportions. Savings accounts have increased 20 times over since 1933, and their growth has been especially rapid since the end of the war. The constant improvement in the welfare of the working people creates favorable conditions for the further growth of the savings deposited by the people in the Soviet state savings banks.

Depositors in the Soviet savings banks are working people: workers, collective farmers, intellectuals. By depositing their spare funds in savings banks or investing them in state loans, they help their government to develop the national economy, advance culture, and raise the general living standard of the people. These savings are taken into account when the state budget of the USSR is drawn up and are used as a supplement-



ary source for financing the national economy and for social and cultural measures.

On the other hand, the funds deposited in savings banks directly benefit the working people, as the banks pay interest on the deposits. Hence, the savings deposited in Soviet banks benefit both the state and the individual depositors.

Every depositor in the Soviet Union is free to withdraw any part or all of his savings deposit upon request. The right to private ownership of cash savings is fully guaranteed by Soviet law. Deposits in savings banks are kept in strict confidence.

The entire network of credit institutions in the Soviet Union, including savings banks, belongs to the state. There are no privately owned credit institutions. The Soviet financial system, which is based on socialist economy, is not subject to any unpredictable influences, and credit institutions experience no financial difficulties. There are no crises, no bankruptcies or failures of banks or other credit institutions. The Soviet financial system therefore guarantees the full safety of the savings of the working people, whether in the form of state loans or in savings deposits. The income from these savings is likewise guaranteed.

The savings banks are not only a great convenience to their depositors and benefit them by safekeeping their funds, but they play a great part in promoting savings by the working people of the USSR. There is a wide network of savings banks in the USSR, their number running to nearly 40,000. The banks not only receive and issue deposits, but on the depositor's instructions also perform various financial transactions for them: payment of rent, gas, electricity and telephone bills; deposit transfers; payment of personal pensions and pensions to scientists; payment of taxes and insurance premiums; etc. The banks also pay premiums on state loans and buy and sell state bonds. All of these services are of great convenience to the population.

While savings banks in the USSR function in much the same way as similar institutions everywhere, they have one essential distinguishing characteristic: the funds deposited by the population are used exclusively to satisfy more fully the steadily growing material and cultural needs of the whole population.

## A Soviet Food Store

By V. Golubeva



**DELICATESSEN.** This department sells a wide variety of tasty specialties.

**M**USCOVITES are accustomed to reading information about their city's ever expanding trading network in the local news columns of their daily newspapers. Besides this, they can see for themselves that more and more food and other stores are constantly opening in every part of town. The appearance of new stores is only natural, as the ever growing consumer demand is met by ever increasing commodity output.

Let us step at random into one of Moscow's numerous food stores, say Grocery Store 37, on Sadovo-Kudrinsk Street. Its number alone tells us that it is one of many stores. It belongs to the state network of grocery stores and, in addition to groceries, carries fresh fruit, meat, fish, delicatessen, confectioneries and other food products.

The store is situated on the ground floor of an apartment house and occupies a relatively small space. But all of it is laid out for the most efficient service. As you walk into the store you see many showcases displaying samples of the products on sale and giving the price of each article. Price lists, showing the

fixed state prices according to the products' quality and grade, hang on the walls. Your attention is drawn to glassed-in counters with an attractive display of produce.

To the right are the confectionery, grocery and fresh food departments. It would be a formidable job to enumerate the enormous selection of chocolates, candies, cookies, cakes and pastries one sees here. Soviet candy and cooky factories are constantly improving the quality, flavor and appearance of their output, and at the same time reducing costs. The Bolshevik Bakery of Moscow, for example, has doubled the assortment of its output since the war.

No less varied is the selection of products in the grocery department. Here we see all kinds of cereals, macaroni products, tea, coffee, cocoa, spices, vegetable oils, and a large assortment of other products, too many to be enumerated. Most of the products on sale here are packaged.

At the next counter, a young saleswoman amiably greets the customers, who are asking her about the varieties





**MEAT.** A customer chooses a roast.

of apples, oranges, tangerines and lemons lying in neat pyramids, and the clusters of delicious grapes. One may also get a large variety of preserves, including fragrant Georgian black nut preserves and rose leaf preserves, as well as dried and cured fruit, apricots, figs and plums, to name but a few. Here, too, one finds a good selection of nuts, including Siberian cedar nuts and a large variety of southern walnuts.

From 9 A. M., when the store opens, until midnight one hears the steady measured clink of cash registers. They are silent only between 1 and 2 P. M. when the store closes for lunch. The cash registers in the other departments of this store — wine, delicatessen, meat, fish and dairy — are similarly busy. With a daily average of some 20,000 sales, the store's receipts come to 80,000 to 100,000 rubles a day.

Let us stop for a few minutes at the delicatessen department. There is a large variety of pickled, salted and cured fat herrings; salmon, smoked and semi-smoked; sturgeon; *balyks* (smoked filet of sturgeon); hot and cold-cured fishes; a long line of sausages, hams, beef rolls, pork rolls; and a wide selection of black caviar, soft, pressed and pasteurized. As we stop, a young woman is buying a sturgeon *balyk*. She is Alla Vershinina, a housewife and a regular customer at the store. Her husband is a bookkeeper.

We follow her to the dairy department where she buys butter and some

cheese from a selection of 14 kinds. Alla Vershinina tells us that the store constantly studies consumer demand. "Recently," she said, "we received a postcard from the store in which the management asked what shortcomings, if any, we had noticed in the store's service. This is what is called a consumers' conference by correspondence. We have already taken part in one such conference. At that time my husband suggested that the store carry Narzan mineral water. And now we don't have to go to the drugstore especially for it, since we get it right here in the food store."

"I advise you," Alla Vershinina continued, "to go into the order department. It delivers purchases to customers' homes, and we frequently take advantage of its service; it saves us a lot of time."

At the order department a clerk was taking down an order over the phone, and asked us pleasantly to wait a moment. We learned that prior to this job she had worked for several years in the delicatessen department. In answer to our question, she informed us that the call was from a student dormitory where a group of young friends were preparing to celebrate an important event in the life of one of their comrades. He had just received his engineer's diploma and, giving up the vacation he was entitled to, was leaving to work at one of the country's giant construction jobs. The boys told the clerk that there were 12 of them and that they wanted to make it a grand party; for the rest they

relied solely upon her judgment to make up the menu and advise them how to set the table.

No sooner was this order put through than the telephone rang again. This time it was at once evident that the customer was well versed in the grades of vodkas, wines and foodstuffs. He asked the clerk in detail what kinds of Soviet champagne there were in the store, what kinds of vodka, and so forth. Having received a satisfactory reply, he dictated a long list of food and drinks, gave his address and asked that the order be delivered to his house by seven in the evening.

At the office of the store's director, Pyotr Vavilov, a chart of daily sales showed graphically that the store was overfulfilling its sales targets month after month. The December plan, for example, was fulfilled by 109.9 per cent. For overfulfilling their sales targets all of the store's 50 salesclerks received New Year's bonuses.

The director showed us how well sanitary conditions were observed at the store. The products are stored according to scientific principles with a strict time limit for each product. The store has excellently equipped cold-storage rooms with temperatures regulated for the different products. All products coming in from state wholesale stores and factories have certificates signed by sanitary control inspectors.

"To supply our customers with only the best products is our prime and sacred duty," says Pyotr Vavilov.



**ORDER DEPARTMENT.** Customers like its quick, efficient and courteous service.



# An Automatic Bread Factory

By M. Shchelokov

**I**N the small hours before dawn, blue motor vans speed through Moscow's streets. Inscribed on their sides is a single word: "Bread." Muscovites are still asleep, but the city's numerous stores are already receiving fresh goods from the bakeries. Sixteen mechanized bread factories send streams of various kinds of fresh bread to every corner of the city. And in any bread store or baked goods department the consumer finds an abundance of bakery products. More than 70 different kinds of bakery items are produced from wheat flour alone in Moscow.

Prerevolutionary Moscow got its bread from hundreds of small private bakeries in which hand labor predominated. These primitive establishments disappeared many years ago. The rapid technical progress in the food industry of Moscow, a city with a population of many millions, began in bread baking. Long before the war bread factories ap-

peared there, turning out hundreds of tons of bread a day. Each such factory replaced 100 to 150 of the small, old bakeries. This development solved the problem of large-scale, high-quality bread production.

Moscow has the biggest and most efficient bread factories in the world. The major plants here are based on the circular conveyor system. Its inventor, Georgi Morsakov, a talented Soviet engineer, has based bread baking on two principles — automatic operation and rotary flow. Everything here — flour, yeast, sponge, dough, and the baking bread — moves clockwise and downwards, from the flour bins on the fifth floor to the shipping department on the ground floor. Complete mechanization of all processes enables the bakeries to turn out high-quality bread not only in vast quantities, but also without its being touched by human hands.

By way of illustration, let us take

the Khrushchev Bread Factory in the Krasnaya Presnya district of Moscow. One of the first in the bread-baking industry, it was built in 1931 under the direction of engineer Morsakov, the inventor of the new rotary flow system. The bakery is housed in a huge round building, circled with five belts of large windows. The form of the building is dictated by the circular conveyors. Trainloads of flour come directly to the plant on its own siding. Belt conveyors take the tightly packed, 180-pound sacks of flour down into the basement storage room. And it is to this spot that the factory's chief engineer, Mikhail Shmain, takes us first.

"Here you shall see the first operation in our production process," he says.

After a laboratory analysis, the flour is emptied into sifting machines and is then taken by a bucket conveyor up to the very top, the fifth floor of the building, and discharged into bins. Flour for sponge and dough are placed in different bins.

"This is the only upward movement," the chief engineer says smiling; "everything else you will see here will be moving downward. To follow the process let us go upstairs."

And so we go to the fifth floor. The walls of the large round room are faced with white tiles. The place is spacious, flooded with light, and spotlessly clean.

We enter the batch room. But where are the workers? Noticing my amazement, my companion points to a high platform in the center of the room. Here at a control panel stands a girl dressed in a snow-white smock. She is the batch-maker. Every now and then a bell rings, whereupon the girl presses a button. And at once the required portions of fluid, salt and sugar solutions, butter, liquid yeast — the ingredients to make up the dough — flow from special containers through pipes into an empty trough on the fourth floor. Incidentally, the liquid yeast is prepared right here in huge vats moving on a special circular conveyor. Another bell, and an automatically weighed batch of flour drops into the trough from above.

We descend to the fourth floor. Here we see four circular dough-mixing conveyors: four rings, one larger than the other. At the beginning of each of them special mechanical arms like huge hands mix sponge in troughs. The trough



**LIQUID YEAST.** The plant manufactures its own leavening in large vats.



moves slowly along a circle, on a conveyor closed up on all sides. After three and a half hours an additional batch of flour is discharged into the troughs from above and the dough is again mechanically mixed and kneaded; an hour later it gets its final kneading.

The process of making up and fermenting the dough takes five hours. During this time the trough makes a complete circle and is emptied into a chute. The dough drops into the hopper of a dividing machine on the third floor.

Here the machines cut the dough into loaf-size portions at a speed of 56 per minute, mold them into the required shape and drop them on a conveyor for the dough to rise. After making almost a complete circle, the well-risen loaves automatically descend to the second floor, into the baking department; here they land on a moving endless belt and after a trip through the oven (which takes 30 minutes) at a temperature of 475 to 500 degrees Fahrenheit, they come out perfectly baked.

The hot, brown, aromatic loaves slide over chutes to the first floor, landing straight on the revolving sorting tables of the shipping department. Here the bread is cooled on special moving wire racks, and four hours later is loaded into vans.

"You have witnessed the entire bread-baking process," the chief engineer says. "You noted, of course, the complete absence of hand labor. The only hand operation we still had until recently was the distribution of the pieces of dough on the intermediate conveyor before putting them into the oven. A mechanic of our repair shop, Yevgeni Kostromin, has invented a machine which rapidly and accurately performs this operation. Thus, the workers' job in the main is just to watch the machines, instruments and signals."

Our conversation about the bread factory continued in the office of its director, Alexei Storonkin. This elderly man has devoted his entire life to bread baking. Fifty years ago, when he was 10 years old, he came to Moscow from his village to look for work. With great difficulty he managed to get a job in a small bakery. He remembers the dark basement, the hard labor of the bakers and the pitiful pay they used to get. Under the Soviet system Alexei Storonkin has become a competent specialist



**BATCHMAKER.** When the signal is given, the required ingredients are released.

of the bread-baking industry. When the Khrushchev Bread Factory was put into operation, he was appointed its director.

"We bake several kinds of high-grade white bread from Volga wheat for the people of Moscow," the director tells us. "Our four circular conveyors enable us to produce four different kinds of bread at a time and to change over rapidly to other kinds. Our daily output amounts to 250 to 260 tons, which we deliver to almost 400 stores."

The director told us of the changes that have taken place at the factory in the past few years. The most important of them is that the factory has changed



**MECHANIZED BAKING.** The dough falls through a chute to the next department.

over to gas fuel. Instead of coal it now uses Saratov natural gas.

On its three shifts, 380 workers are employed, in other words 125 to 130 per shift. Ninety per cent of the personnel are women. This is not fortuitous, since there is no physical labor involved and women perform all the jobs excellently.

The director mentioned by name some of the workers of whom the entire factory is proud. The leading profession here is that of the technologist, the shift superintendent. The best technologist at the factory is Maria Vasilyeva who once was just a sweeper. She has had long practical experience and has also attended courses, finished a junior college and worked in the laboratory. Somewhat similar is the career of technologist Zoya Gulina. The shift superintendents vie with one another in socialist competition. First place in the competition is awarded once a month to the shift which has produced the best quality bread, has not violated the standards (this is determined by laboratory analyses), has registered the highest output and has most effectively used all the machines.

Famous at the bread factory is dough-mixer attendant Anna Sheganova who is called "Master Dough Maker." She heads a Stakhanovite class training young workers. The best batchmaker is Tatyana Timakova, who learned her trade right at the factory.

Young shift technician Lyudmila Kryukova ensures strict observance of established recipes. And it will be noted that the technician handles not only flour, but the seven tons of salt, sugar, shortening and vitamins which the factory uses every day.

These and the many other women who operate the complex machines and instruments have an excellent knowledge of bread-baking technique.

Indicative of the high standard of efficiency at the bread factory is its huge laboratory, occupying several large, airy rooms. Here flour is given a chemical analysis, dozens of test bakings are made every day, and bread recipes are made up. Strict control over the quality of flour, sponge, dough, yeast and the various other ingredients runs through the entire technological process. The first rule for all the workers of the factory is absolute cleanliness. The production rooms look rather like laboratories. I



did not notice even a speck of flour dust.

In the old days when, for his exhausting toil in the small bakery lacking the most elementary conveniences, the baker received pitiful pay for his work, he lived at the starvation level. The skilled workers of the Khrushchev Bread Factory, who do no physical labor, earn 1,000 to 1,200 rubles a month, which provides them with a good standard of living. To this should be added the fact that the workers here have at their service a canteen, a kindergarten, a children's summer camp, a club and a library. Many of them spend their vacations at rest homes and sanatoriums free of charge, their accommodations being paid for by the union. Last year, for example, some 120 of the factory's personnel spent their vacations in this way.

The Khrushchev Bread Factory works day and night. An endless stream of bread flows from its gates. It is one of Moscow's 16 automatic bread factories, in which Soviet engineering clearly demonstrates its maturity and its high standard of efficiency. Mass production of bread for the huge city is fully mechanized.

Moscow bread, always of the best quality and always in enormous variety, shows the USSR's advanced production efficiency. The bread-baking industry in Moscow is evidence of the desire of the Soviet State to provide well for the people.



**RETAIL SHOP.** A baked goods shop in Sverdlov District, Moscow.



**NEW FABRICS.** The sample department of the Shcherbakov Silk Mill in Moscow.

## A Moscow Silk Mill

By M. Shchelokov

**F**ROM morning till night, throngs of people flow through the doors of the huge department store on Petrovka Street in the heart of Moscow.

"Make sure you see our silk department," says the store's director, telling the customers of the many departments, and the goods they have on sale. "We carry a large selection of the finest silks."

There is a brisk trade at the long counters. Everybody admires the beautiful fabrics put out by the A. Shcherbakov Silk Mill of Moscow.

"What a superb print!" says a girl fascinated by a lovely design on the light blue background of a dainty fabric. "This will make a charming dress."

There are fabrics of at least 100 grades and colors on sale here: crimson, white, brown and green silks in numerous shades; fluffy, soft velvet; excellent plush; the best kinds of pile cloth. Moscow silk is famous throughout the country.

Shortly after this I drove to Stalin District of Moscow to make the acquaintance of the workers who produce these splendid fabrics. On the way I passed any number of stores with large show windows, many of which display these colorful silks.

Electrozavodsk Street was once in the outskirts of the city. Now it is a busy industrial district with tall new apartment houses, clubs, stadiums and a recently built theater. Not a trace remains now of the former district. The A. Shcherbakov Silk Mill is almost a city in itself, seething with activity. Its dozens of manufacturing buildings are equipped with powerful Soviet-made automatic looms and machines.

"Our Soviet machine-building industry," says the mill's director, Vasili Trokhov, "has helped us to outfit our mill with the most up-to-date equipment. Complete mechanization of production has transformed our workers into mechanics. A textile worker nowadays is





**HOUSING.** This apartment house is occupied by Shcherbakov Mill workers.

a highly-skilled, advanced industrial worker. Last year, for example, our worker-rationalizers invented some 450 original instruments and devices, and submitted almost 5,000 proposals which helped us to enlarge our assortment of top-quality fabrics."

On the initiative of dyer Alexandra Bogatova, the mill adopted a continuous dying process which has increased output by 1,500 yards per shift. Following warper Nina Galikhina's example, every worker here has his or her individual Stakhanovite plan. In drawing up this plan with the assistance of a specialist, each worker takes full stock of all possible production facilities. For example, spooler Tamara Konkova has found a new method of eliminating yarn breaks, and, having calculated how much time she can save on this operation, has pledged herself to put out three metric tons of silk yarn above plan in 1952.

"Our Soviet people," says Tamara Konkova, "want more and more beautiful silks. After the several price reductions we have had in our country, consumer demand for these fabrics has greatly increased. A silk dress is not a luxury with us, as it used to be in tsarist Russia. Silks in our country are now worn by ordinary people."

The mill puts out high-grade fabrics from natural as well as artificial silk, including prints, staple fabrics, crepe de Chine, reps, tricot, velvet, plush, pongee, pile and other fabrics of the most diverse hues and patterns. Eighty-two per cent of the mill's output is first-grade fabric. But the workers are not content

with this and have resolved to raise the percentage to 90 or 95 in 1952.

In the director's office hangs a Challenge Red Banner of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, a high reward for the mill's fine performance. The mill now holds first place in the socialist competition among the silk mills of the Soviet Union. Its output plan for last year was fulfilled by December 15, and the mill turned out tens of thousands of yards above plan.

"We are far in advance of our prewar output level," says the mill's director. "Never before have we worked on such a large scale. Our output is growing steadily. We are constantly pushed forward by the growing consumer demand for silks in our country. As for our assortment, it has increased several times, compared with prewar. For New Year's alone our pattern studio designed 20 rich and attractive new prints which have already gained great favor with the public. For example, checkered and pongee fabrics, patterned plush, golden tricot and new shirt fabrics are being sold in large quantities.

"This year," the director continued, "the government has instructed us to increase output by another 12.5 per cent. And we are increasing it in the very best grades, as consumer demand is law for us. A characteristic feature of our work is our close ties with our consumers. Salespeople and specialists of the Central Department Store and many other shops of the capital come to our mill regularly to inform us of the public's wishes and to offer advice. We consider

it our duty to heed the voice of the masses and meet their demands. Thus, for example, we increased our output of staple fabrics which enjoy a high consumer demand, and put out crepe de Chine of brighter spring shades. We are studying consumer demand not only in Moscow but also in the remote cities of our country, to which we send our specialists. Close ties with the consumers in such cities as Kiev, Riga and Murmansk have enabled us to put out a number of prints in folk patterns."

The mill's personnel has resolved to accomplish its output plan for this year, considerably enlarged as compared with last year, by the 35th anniversary of the October Revolution. Quality control inspector Tamara Alexeyeva pointed out a characteristic fact: this year the quality of the fabrics of all sections is beyond reproach. Senior artist Klavdia Shtikh showed us an album of new designs and patterns. The mill's own newspaper *Shelkovich* (Silk Maker) is preparing an issue devoted to the popularization of Stakhanovite Nina Galikhina's advanced methods. And the trade-union committee is calling a socialist competition conference.

Trucks laden with bundles of silk of all colors and kinds leave the mill's gates and speed to the railway terminals and trade warehouses. In a short while the new fabrics will adorn the counters and show windows of numerous shops. From there they will pass on to the consumers who will again commend the dextrous silk makers, working for peace and the happiness of the people.



**SILK WEAVER.** Taisia Sheina, an expert weaver, is shown here at her loom.



# A Close-Knit Family

**T**wo years ago, when a son was born into the family of Moscow railwayman Mikhail Krupnik, his wife Anna received especially warm congratulations from her doctor and the nurses, for this was her eleventh child.

Lying in her pleasant room at the maternity hospital, Anna sensed the respect and honor she was being accorded in everything around her. She had received congratulations and gifts from the people at the electrical appliances factory where she used to work, and from the employees at the office of the Yaroslavl railway line and all those who work on the Moscow-Vladivostok express with her husband, a conductor.

She returned home from the hospital to find a big surprise awaiting her. Seven-year-old Galochka gave away the secret the minute she saw her mother appear in the doorway of their home with the new baby in her arms.

"Mama, we're getting a new house!" she shouted joyfully.

The rest of the children surrounded her and, interrupting one another, told about the new house they had been given by the Shcherbakov District Soviet.

All the friends of the Krupnik family joined them to celebrate the housewarming. Even strangers from neighboring houses dropped in to rejoice with them. They pressed the mother's hand and said warm, friendly words to her.

**T**wo automobiles pull up in front of a freshly painted house with white curtains at the windows. The drivers of the cars are Anna Krupnik's older sons, Lev and Yuri, who have come to have dinner with their mother.

Inside the house the children are playing in one of the rooms, laughing and talking. Suddenly one of them starts singing a popular song that has just come over the radio. The rest join in, and the fine chorus of children's voices sings it to the end.

"The children love to sing," says Anna as she bustles about the dining room table. "They are all musical. When my husband is home from his runs we

have regular home concerts. He plays the violin and the accordion. The children are also learning to play musical instruments, especially the twins Joseph and Valery. They are 11 and are in the fifth grade. They take an active part in the music circle at school. Joseph plays the mandolin and Valery and Victor, who is older than they, the accordion. They have a splendid ear, that we knew long ago. The teachers at the kindergarten discovered it when they were going there before they entered school. At the kindergarten they always sang the solo parts in the choir and had their first lessons in music."

If you ask Anna Krupnik, who is a young-looking woman of 43, how she has brought up and educated such a wonderful, close-knit family she will laugh gently and say:

"Of course, it's a lot of work, with nine sons and two daughters. But to tell you the truth, I don't notice it. Still, that isn't only to my credit — our government has helped me a great deal. I receive great financial aid when each child is born. Once my husband and I figured out that the state has paid me about 45,000 rubles to help bring up the children. Besides, the children go to nurseries, kindergartens and school free of charge. We have seven in school now. And although I love my work at the factory very much I had to leave it because there is so much more to do at home. But I'm certain that in case of need I'll always be given assistance."

Anna called her seven-year-old son Vovochka. The boy quickly dropped his toys and ran to his mother. Stroking his head, she went on:

"I feared very much for this boy. He is a twin and was very weak when he was born. Then they discovered signs of rickets. But the doctors from the district consultation center looked after him with such care and attention that he began to get better. And when he was a bit older we put him in a splendid children's sanatorium near Moscow for a whole year. He would come home to see us each Sunday and seemed to blossom



Anna Krupnik, mother of 11 children.

before our eyes. It wasn't long before he'd caught up with his twin sister Galochka, whose development was normal. He's our athlete," his mother said with a smile. "There at the sanatorium he became so used to doing setting-up exercises that now he has all the children doing them with him every morning."

"I bring up all my children to have a sense of responsibility for the entire family, and each one is taught to help me about the house," says Anna Krupnik. "They decide for themselves in what turn they'll do their duties. The older ones see that there is order in the house and help take care of the younger ones."

Although Anna's entire day is filled with household cares, she never gives up the thought of returning to the factory, her fellow workers and her beloved trade.

"When I left work," she says, "the director told me that he was just giving me a leave of absence and that I should always consider myself a member of their family of workers. 'Any day that you find it possible to return to work,' he said, 'we'll be glad to have you back on your old job.'"

And Anna Krupnik recalled the words spoken by Nikolai Shvernik, Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, when he awarded her the Order of Mother Heroine in the Kremlin. He said that the upbringing of chil-

*(Continued on page 180)*



# Foreman Sergei Petrov

By Nikolai Zhdanov

**T**HE Tsimlyanskaya Hydroelectric Plant almost merges with the overflow dam at its base; they are separated only by the fish lift. From the head-race it is hard to tell where the dam ends and the plant begins. For half a mile across the bottom of the Don runs a line of huge reinforced concrete piers, like those of a great bridge. As a matter of fact, the dam will also serve as a bridge for rail and highway traffic. On the high trestle stretched over the piers, motor tractors one after another come up with a roar, bringing immense cylindrical containers of concrete on their flatcars. On the trestle there is also a row of powerful cranes which day and night deliver structural sections, scaffolding, facing slabs, concrete and everything needed by the builders on the job.

Descending from the trestle into one of the spaces between the piers at the left bank, we come inside a wide, round concrete well. This is one of the four spiral chambers at the very foundation of the hydroelectric plant.

When the plant is ready to begin operation, the waters of the Tsimlyanskaya Sea, held back by the dam, will rush into the chamber through two spillways

separated by a reinforced concrete break-water. Under the pressure of 250 to 350 pounds per square inch produced by the difference in the levels of the head and tail races, the streams will gush into a wide suction pipe. The immense power of the rushing water will be transformed into electric power.

Thus it will be. Soviet man, the builder, will infuse life into the dam's concrete breast, will animate the steel and stone of the gigantic structure. And in the words of an audacious poet, he will say to nature, "Fulfill my will, submit to me." Master of the sciences and valiant in labor, Soviet man transforms nature to his will and intelligence.

In the concrete well of the spiral chamber, the hydroturbine is now being installed. By the coming of spring the enormous machine will be assembled, tested and put into operation. The Tsimlyanskaya Sea is now just in the process of being created, and through the openings of the spillways we see machines and men preparing the bed of the future sea.

Lofty and powerful feelings involuntarily grip one in this gigantic laboratory of creation. They come from one's

perception of the complexity, immensity and responsibility of the work being performed here, coupled with the confidence, customary with Soviet people, that everything that has to be accomplished will be accomplished thoroughly and on time.

And seeking the cause of this confidence, one involuntarily looks around and realizes again and again that it emanates from the remarkable builders of the construction project, the men who have grown up in Soviet times, who have learned from the great labor experience of our people of builders and made it their own. Particularly significant is the fact that the creators of the great things being accomplished here are, for the most part, ordinary Soviet workers.

**N**EXT to the turbine's revolving barrel stands a tall, powerful man in a waterproof jacket. His name is Sergei Grigoryevich Petrov. He is constantly addressed by welders, fitters, construction men, riggers. Everybody needs him. He is foreman in charge of erecting the machine, which will be assembled from its knocked down parts, with all the precision befitting such an intricate engineering unit. Here, under foreman Petrov's direction, the future turbine will, so to speak, take its first breath, begin its life.

This is not the first time that Sergei Grigoryevich has handled such a complex job. At Soviet construction developments one frequently meets people whose personal biographies are epitomes of the history of the industrialization and electrification of our country. Petrov is such a man.

Strange as it may seem, this man who so freely handles such wonderful creations of human genius could have, and most likely would have, become a barker at a St. Petersburg store. He could have, but did not, become one. For the capitalist store, in which our present construction foreman began his career, as

## A Close-Knit Family

*(Continued from page 179)*

dren in the Soviet family was not only the personal affair of the parents. Children are the future of the nation, its happiness, and for that reason the whole socialist society is as much interested in a strong, healthy family as the people who created this family.

Anna Krupnik is an ordinary Soviet woman, one of the 33,000 Mother Heroines in the Soviet Union, women who have raised 10 or more children. Like all of them, she knows that in the land of victorious socialism there are no "ex-

tra mouths." Her big family does not bring care and sorrow to her mother's heart, but fills it with joy, pride and happiness. She has no fear for her children's future, for she is constantly aware of the strong, generous, tender hand of her Motherland.

And when on holidays and special occasions Anna Krupnik pins the gold star with the spreading rays on her breast, her heart fills to overflowing with warm gratitude to the friend of all mankind, tireless fighter for mankind's happiness — the great Stalin.



well as the very profession of barker, have disappeared from our country. But when Seryozha Petrov was 11 his parents chose for him just that sort of career. They found a job for him as "boy" in a haberdashery store. This was on the eve of the First World War. By that time Seryozha had managed to finish only the first three grades.

Then history itself took charge of Seryozha Petrov's future. His haberdashery career ended with the first blasts of the Revolution. At the Commune Automobile Repair Workshops in Petrograd he soon became a mechanic's helper and gradually mastered the trade of mechanic, essential in any field of production. After a few years' work in the shops of the Novaya Derevnya shipyards he went over to the metal plant — the very same Stalin Plant of Leningrad, now nationally famous, which is the home of the turbines being installed today at the Tsimlyanskaya Hydroelectric Station.

Petrov was a mechanic then. He repaired the boilers of the station supplying power to his plant. The plant was already manufacturing the first Soviet turbines, as yet of small capacity. There were testing stands at the plant, and the young mechanic keenly watched the machines being tested. It was at that time that he got his initial training in installing turbines and acquired his first knowledge of this field. Soon he began to work on construction jobs himself, first as a rank-and-file mechanic, and after 1936 as master mechanic.

The war interrupted our country's peaceful construction and compelled our peace-loving people to take up arms in the defense of the very possibility of life and peaceful labor. But it so happened that not even the war could change the career of the Leningrad worker from the famous Vyborg District.

In 1942, together with a group of other workers and specialists from his plant, he was rehabilitating the Volkhov Hydroelectric Station, the first erected under the Soviet Union's electrification plan, which had been severely damaged by fascist bombs. This was work akin to fighting on the battlefield. Work under enemy fire. The current of the revived station, like warm blood infused into the veins of a dying body, gushed into Leningrad's home and factories.

It gave the worker joy to know that

his great country, while waging battle against the enemy without respite, still continued to build. During the war Sergei Petrov worked on the construction of the Chirchik Hydroelectric Station, near Tashkent, and installed hydro-turbines in Kirghizia and the Urals. When the heroic Soviet Army had driven the invaders out of the Ukraine and the people beheld one of the most atrocious crimes of the Nazis, the ruins of the Dnieper Hydroelectric Station, Sergei Petrov became foreman on this reconstruction job. He helped to install the station's powerful new machines.

He was absorbed in his work, and he joyfully gave it all his energies. The only thing that bothered him was that he had so little time to be with his family. When his work coincided with summer school holidays, he took his family (three sons — Vitaly, Sasha and tiny Borya—and his wife Zoya Alexeyevna) and traveled with them, sometimes to Lake Sevan, sometimes to the North. The family spent last summer with him at the construction site of the Tsimlyanskaya Hydroelectric Station.

"Haven't you come here too early to install the turbines, papa?" asked 11-year-old Sasha, already experienced in power equipment installation. "Why, they haven't finished building the station yet."

"Oh no, son," Petrov replied. "That's the way it should be. We'll install the equipment while the building is going up."

Petrov's job was especially demanding in the days when preparations were being made to redirect the Don to its new channel. Since the excavation was to be flooded, it was urgently necessary to ward off the water from the hydroelectric station on the tailrace side. And here, in putting up the shields and the pumps, Petrov's great organizational experience told. Like everybody else, he worked during those days with no thought of time. The wrinkles on his large face deepened still more. His eyes grew red from loss of sleep, but their intelligent, merry twinkle never faded. Petrov could be seen wherever, for some reason or other, difficulties arose, wherever fresh vigor, decision, persistence and valiant labor was required.

The station was prepared in good time for the flow of the water. The Don waters, having filled the excavation, obe-

diently stopped still at the heavy shields. And in the concrete wells of the spiral chambers, the installation of the turbines began.

The casing of the turbine is set firmly on its concrete foundation, leaving only a wide opening for the admission pipe. Powerful cranes hand down, in parts, the iron colonnade of the stator on which the entire machine will rest with all its weight. Together with his assistants — fitters, installation men, welders — Petrov is setting the equipment in its exact position. Soon, covered with concrete, the parts of the turbine will grow, as it were, into the body of the power station. The work is forging ahead. Precision, accuracy and speed are the principal features of the installation men's work. Not a minute to be wasted. The country is waiting.

Once in a while engineers, superintendents of the job, come to the site. A shortish gray-haired man with a youthful ruddy face has just come down the sheer wall. This is Ivan Vasilyevich Nikiforov, superintendent of this sector, a competent engineer and a Communist Party functionary. He worked with Petrov on the rehabilitation of the Volkhov Hydroelectric Station's turbine back in the days of the war, under enemy fire, and came to know in practice the valor and persistence of his faithful assistant. With Nikiforov has come the sector's chief engineer, Victor Nikolayevich Zeberg.

The chief engineer of the sector is respected by everybody as a man of great experience. Like Petrov, he has taken part in the installation of turbines at many hydroelectric stations and plants throughout the country. He and Petrov once counted up how many stations they had helped to build and how many turbines they had installed. The total proved to be an imposing one: the engineer and foreman had installed several dozen turbines in various parts of the country during their respective careers.

The spring day when the huge installation on the bank of the Don will begin its useful service to man is drawing ever closer. And then the plain Leningrad worker in the coarse waterproof jacket who has installed this magnificent machine will be able to say, handing it over to his country: "Serve our socialist homeland as faithfully as I have served it all my life!"





# Mechanization On Soviet Railways

By Engineer L. Volgin

**T**HE train was smoothly gaining speed. Operated by the competent hand of engineer Victor Blazhenov, the engine was pulling, without particular effort, a long string of heavy freight cars.

"I guess we'll gain at least five minutes on this stretch," the engineer said to his assistant. "It would be well to run through the station without stopping: it would give us another 15 minutes."

The assistant got the point, and at once switched on the locomotive's two-way radio.

"Dispatcher!" the engineer called, continuing his thought.

"Dispatcher listening," a clear woman's voice immediately came from the loud-speaker.

This was Klavdia Korolyova, section dispatcher at the Moscow Division of the Moscow-Ryazan Railroad.

"We are coming through this stretch five minutes ahead of schedule. Could you let us pass the station without stopping?" Blazhenov asked.

"Yes," Korolyova's voice came back, after a moment's pause, "and if you also make the next stretch ahead of schedule, you may pass two stations without stopping."

Radio is fast assuming an important position in the operation of Soviet railways. Radio communication between the section dispatcher and the engineer of a moving train makes traffic management more flexible and helps greatly to accelerate freight traffic.

Radio is successfully used at large junctions for communication between station dispatchers and shunting loco-

**RADIO COMMUNICATION.** The use of radio between dispatchers and moving trains at switchyards and busy junctions, coupled with extensive automatization, has greatly expedited the movement of rail traffic in the USSR. **ABOVE:** Dispatcher at the mechanized hump yard of the Lyublino Marshaling Yards.

**RIGHT:** An engineer receives instructions en route.



motives, train make-up men and switching posts. It is used especially widely at hump yards.

The technical facilities of Soviet railways make it possible more and more to improve the work of marshaling stations and to apply automatic controls ever more extensively. At Bryansk-Lgovsky Station, for example, the hump yards are equipped with Soviet-made central automatic controls. The station's chief engineer, M. Lopatinsky, says the following of their merits:

"Formerly, to break up a train an operator had to set the switches for each car or group of cars by hand. First of all, this made the train break-up process a slow one; secondly, the operator, busy setting the switches, gave less attention to braking the cars coming down the

hump. As a result, the cars in the lower yard stopped too far from each other and frequently had to be moved back. Now, with the centralized automatic controls, a special apparatus sets the switches in their proper order, and the operator, relieved of this job, is now able to concentrate all his attention on braking the cars and stopping them at strictly set intervals. Today, when the switches for all cars of the trains to be broken up are set beforehand on the automatic instrument panel, any error is revealed at once by the apparatus."

Automatic controls also make for greater traffic safety. The automatic stop invented by the famous Soviet engineer Tantsyura is widely used on railroads in the USSR. This device unfailingly stops a train if it passes a danger signal.



Besides automatic controls, numerous other mechanical facilities are widely used on the Soviet railroads. The operation of the Soviet railways is distinguished first of all by the high level of mechanization of loading and unloading work, the railways' most arduous and labor-consuming job. Coal, ore, flux, petroleum products, ferrous metals, mineral building materials, and other bulky freight, are handled with the aid of machines. Freight stations and freight yards on Soviet railways are equipped with such machines as cranes, conveyor belts, excavators, stackers, electric trucks, self-propelled hoisting machines, etc., and also with numerous bunker, semi-bunker and scraper installations, and various types of platforms, elevated roads and car tilting devices. A number of specialized stations are also mechanized.

During the seasonal transportation of grain, the Soviet railways make use of mobile mechanized plants. These usually consist of four to six conveyor belts and one or two scraper conveyors, as well as a mobile electric station. These plants, moving about according to a definite schedule, each serve 10 to 15 small stations where the permanent installation of loading equipment is not warranted.

To complete the picture, it is necessary to say that the Soviet railways possess large numbers of self-unloading gondola cars, hopper cars and dump cars, and that various categories of freight are transported in specialized containers which are being used ever more widely on the railways. All this raises the level of mechanization of loading and unloading work.

Track maintenance on the Soviet railways is organized on a new basis with the aid of all-round mechanization. The Soviet trackman is a new type of industrial worker. He has at his service ditching appliances, road ballasters, Balashenko earth-removing machines, Gavrichenko snow-clearing machines and many others. Soviet trackmen also have at their disposal a large number of mobile electric stations with all kinds of electric appliances (electric tie-setting hammers, electric wrenches, etc.). Many line divisions of the Soviet railways are completely mechanized: all work on them is performed by machines.

Automatization and mechanization of the Soviet railways is characterized also



**AUTOMATIC YARD CONTROL.** Above: An operator in a mechanized hump yard moves switches by remote control. Left: A train marshaled automatically.

by their extensive equipment with automatic couplings, automatic block signals, comfortable new Soviet-made, all-metal, air-conditioned passenger coaches, and so on.

Extensive electrification of the railways, their equipment with powerful Soviet-made steam engines, diesel engines, electric locomotives and high-capacity freight rolling stock, coupled with automatization, mechanization, and improvement of technology on the basis of advanced Stakhanovite experience, create the necessary conditions for the fulfillment of all the Soviet Union's railway transportation needs.

The efficient operation of the Soviet railways has enabled Minister of Railways of the USSR B. Beshchev to report to the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, J. V. Stalin, that the railwaymen of the USSR have fulfilled ahead of schedule the freight traffic plan set by the Ministry of Railways for 1951. The Soviet railwaymen have loaded millions of tons of essential freight over and above plan, including coal, ore, coke, petroleum products, ferrous metals and grain.

All this has become possible through the extensive automatization and mechanization of the Soviet railways, and the conscientious work of the Soviet railwaymen.



# Youth Demands A Peaceful, Happy Life

By V. Nikolayev

*Member, Soviet Youth Anti-Fascist Committee*



**STUDENT.** Gennadi Vasilyev attends evening classes at an engineering school.

**I**NTERNATIONAL Youth Week is observed by the youth of the world every year between March 21 and March 28. This is the week in which spring comes to those of us who live north of the equator. After the winter cold, nature reawakens under the first rays of the warm sunshine of spring. It is appropriate that these days be observed annually as the special week of youth, the spring of mankind, with its slogan calling for peace and friendship among the nations.

During the forthcoming International Youth Week, just as in former years, the young men and women of all nations will demonstrate their will for peace. Millions of young people, of different political opinions and religions but unanimous in their sincere desire for peace, will proclaim again and again

their support for the worldwide movement for the conclusion of a peace pact by the five Great Powers and will collect more thousands of signatures to the Appeal of the World Peace Council.

Voicing its inflexible will for peace, youth will insist on the satisfaction of its just demands. The keynote of International Youth Week this year will be measures for intensifying the preparations for the International Conference for the Protection of the Rights of Youth, scheduled to meet in the summer of 1952. Called on the initiative of the widest sections of the youth of many countries, this conference will play a major role in intensifying the just struggle of youth for its rights. In the summer of 1951, young workers of the Wester Sugar Refinery at Amsterdam, after discussing problems arising from the growing danger of another world war and deterioration of the living conditions of young workers, addressed an appeal to the whole world to convene the International Conference for the Protection of the Rights of Youth. This appeal declared in particular:

"We cannot help noting that enormous sums are being spent in our country for the production and purchase of war materials. This leads to a considerable deterioration in the living conditions of youth. In our own factory, 16-year-old boys are obliged to work as hard as adult workers, but their wage is 20 to 25 gulden below the wage of adult workers. . . . The young workers in other factories face the same hardships."

"Efforts are being made to convert our young people into a docile mass, to kill all their aspirations in order to convert them into soldiers. But young people do not want to take up grenades and rifles, to pilot jet planes, to fight the



**WORKER.** Vyacheslav Trusov, vocational school graduate, is a lathe operator.

youth of other countries; they do not want to tolerate any longer the unbearable conditions in factories and mills. They want to work, to study, to have homes; they want a happy, peaceful future."

The appeal of the young workers of Amsterdam received an ardent response from the youth of the whole world. Young workers in many countries have already launched preparations for the conference, intensifying in the course of these preparations the struggle for peace and for their rights.

The National Conference of Italian Youth, which met in Parma at the end of 1951, unanimously endorsed the proposal of the Dutch youth and decided to launch nationwide preparations for the International Conference for the Protection of the Rights of Youth. The



National Youth Conference in Italy expressed the will of the overwhelming majority of Italian youth. Representatives of differing political opinions and religions took part in the conference. About 6,000 local youth conferences were held in preparation for the conference at Parma.

A recent meeting of the National Committee of the National Federation of Young Workers of Canada adopted a program of action in defense of the rights of youth, against dismissals, against the appalling housing conditions, and in defense of the rights of students. The National Federation of Young Workers of Canada resolved to send a large delegation to the International Conference for the Protection of the Rights of Youth.

In a letter addressed to the Secretariat of the World Federation of Democratic Youth, the democratic young people of Ecuador report that preparations are already under way in their country for the International Conference for the Protection of the Rights of Youth. "We are convinced," says the letter, "that this conference will give a new impetus to united action of youth in the struggle for a better life and a happy future."

In connection with the preparations for the conference, the First National Congress of Recruits was held in France in November 1951. The congress prepared a charter of demands of youth.



**SCHOOLMATES.** Three young friends meet at home to hear a radio program.

The basic provisions of this charter were discussed before the congress at youth meetings in 25 departments. Young Communists, Socialists and Catholics, as well as unorganized youth, took part in these discussions.

The proposal of the youth of many countries to convene the International Conference for the Protection of the Rights of Youth received support from the World Federation of Democratic Youth, which numbers in its ranks more than 75,000,000 young men and women from 84 countries.

Together with all the democratic youth of the world, Soviet youth will take an energetic part in the preparations for the conference. The Soviet delegates will acquaint the conference with the life, work and study of youth in the USSR and with its fervent desire for peace. They will report that Soviet youth, together with all the Soviet people, unanimously affixed their signatures to the Appeal for the conclusion of a peace pact by the five Great Powers. They will tell of the part played by youth in the peaceful construction of the Soviet people. The Soviet young men and women will speak at the conference of the unlimited rights enjoyed by the youth of the USSR, the happiest young people in the world.

In the Soviet Union, the young man or woman is a full-fledged member of society. Representatives of youth take part in the work of all government institutions, from the local level up to the highest organ of state power, the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. The rights of work, education and rest are the inalienable rights of every Soviet young man and woman. There is no unemployment in the Soviet Union. The total number of persons studying in the USSR in 1951 was 57,000,000. This figure includes 1,356,000 college students in 887 higher schools and 1,384,000 students in technical and other specialized secondary schools. All Soviet factory and office workers, about 41,000,000 persons, received paid vacations last year.

Free and equal Soviet youth is being educated in the spirit of peace and friendship with all peoples, the spirit of proletarian internationalism and the spirit of respect for the peoples of all countries, great and small. Soviet youth is constantly strengthening the bonds of

friendship with the youth of other countries. It accords hospitality and a hearty welcome to delegates of the youth of other countries, and readily accepts invitations to visit its foreign friends. More than 300 youth delegations from the USA, Canada, Britain, Australia, France, Italy, Sweden, Norway, Finland, Brazil, Indonesia, Ceylon, all the European People's Democracies, the People's Republic of China, the Korean People's Democratic Republic, the German Democratic Republic, and many other countries have visited the USSR since the war. More than 150 Soviet youth delegations visited various foreign countries during the same period.

The foreign youth delegates, who could see for themselves the life of Soviet youth and the whole Soviet people, unanimously admired the results of the peaceful labor of the Soviet people, and the free, happy and interesting life of Soviet youth. This fact was emphasized in particular by an American youth delegation which visited the USSR in the autumn of 1951 and held a press conference in the editorial offices of *Komsomolskaya Pravda* before departing for home.

During World Youth Week, Soviet young men and women will demonstrate once again their desire for friendship with the youth of all nations and their solidarity with all young fighters for peace.



**RECREATION.** Young students of a trade school enjoy skiing on a holiday.



# One of 350,000 Public Libraries

By Vladimir Tregubov

**"In 1951 there were more than 350,000 libraries of all types maintained by the state and public organizations, with more than 700,000,000 books."**

*—From the Report of the 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 in 1951.*

**T**HE state public library which we have chosen to describe is located in a district of Moscow that has seen great changes since the war. Many large apartment houses have gone up here, in the district of Peschany Street, and blocks of new houses are still being built. Hundreds of Muscovites move into these new apartments every month.

The library in this district bears the name of the Soviet writer Dmitri Furmanov, whose books about the first years of the Revolution enjoy tremendous popularity in the Soviet Union. The Furmanov Library possesses a book stock of more than 46,000 volumes, and its readers are residents of the neighborhood, building workers and students.

About 3,000 persons visit the library each month. Some get books to take home, and others come to work in the reading room on social, political or scientific material, or to read the latest magazines.

Like all public libraries in the USSR, the Furmanov Library serves the public free of charge. Its operating expenses are borne by the state. Funds for the purchase of new books and for subscriptions to magazines and newspapers for the reading room also come from the state. The library comes within the jurisdiction of the Moscow administration of cultural and educational establishments and is one of the many libraries to be found in all districts of the capital. In

Leningrad District alone, where the library is located, there are 12 other state libraries. Besides, there are dozens of libraries maintained by the trade unions at factories, mills and institutions.

Zinaida Kurilinskaya, an experienced librarian, is head of the Furmanov Library. She is a graduate of the Moscow Library College, as are two of the other librarians. The other three workers are graduates of a library school.

The library's duties do not end with issuing books. The main task of the library is to bring all the riches of culture within the reach of the reader, to enlarge his horizons and knowledge, and to keep him in touch with events at

home and abroad. That is why one finds so many lists of recommended reading in all the library rooms.

In February and March the Soviet people are marking two noteworthy dates, the centenary of the death of the great Russian writer Nikolai Gogol and the 150th anniversary of the birth of the great French author Victor Hugo. Portraits of these two famous men of world literature hang in the library, together with the names of their books and works of literary criticism about them.

One of the library's lists of recommended reading is devoted to the great power and irrigation developments, the



**SERVING THE PUBLIC.** Maria Ivoilova, head of the circulation department of the Furmanov Library in the Leningrad District of Moscow, serves a borrower.



construction works of communism. Soviet magazines and newspapers publish a great many stories and articles about the men and women who are building the hydroelectric stations and canals, and about the work now in progress to transform nature. The librarians make bibliographies of all these articles and compile bulletins for the convenience of their readers.

Lectures and talks are an important part of the library's work. These lectures are not limited to literary topics. There is a special fund which enables the library to invite lecturers from the USSR Society for the Dissemination of Political and Scientific Knowledge to speak there. The subjects of the lectures include the world peace movement and the achievements of Soviet industry, agriculture and culture. Each lecturer ends his talk by giving a list of books and articles which his listeners may read as additional material on the subject. If the Furmanov Library does not have the material he has recommended, readers can obtain it under the exchange system from the largest library in the Soviet Union, the Lenin Public Library, or from the historical, medical and other large libraries in Moscow.

Readers' conferences take place frequently at the Furmanov Library. They are devoted, as a rule, to books that are being widely read at the moment. Among the books discussed at recent conferences are *Truck Drivers* by the young Soviet author Rybakov, and *Students* by Trifonov, also a young writer. The first is about the men who drive the trucks at a big state garage, and the other tells about the life and range of interests of students at a higher school. To these meetings the library staff invited those of their readers who they felt would be most interested in the subject under discussion. For instance, there were truck drivers present at the conference on Rybakov's book. They expressed their attitude toward a novel on a theme about which they knew so much, pointed out the book's good features and criticized its shortcomings. College students made up the greater share of the audience at the conference on Trifonov's novel. Added interest was given the latter discussion by having the author himself present. More than 20 young men and women spoke.

The Furmanov Library is open daily

for 10 hours, during which time it is visited by an average of 100 to 120 persons. But the work of the library is not confined to the library building itself. It has small branches, or portable libraries, set up in 11 different places, at construction sites, in dressmaking establishments, at handicrafts cooperatives and in barbershops. These portable libraries are in charge of public-spirited readers who distribute books among their fellow workers.

We were allowed to glance at random through some of the readers' cards, and we discovered that plasterer Polzunov, for example, had read seven books during January, including books by Leo Tolstoy, Jack London, Mikhail Sholokhov and Boris Polevoi. He had also read a popular science pamphlet about the origin of the earth and the planets. During January engineer Sevastyanov took out a collection of essays on the history of philosophy in ancient Greece and Rome. Kindergarten teacher Zyukova was interested in literature on the upbringing of children and borrowed four books on this subject in January.

Readers' interests are extremely varied. Besides fiction and poetry, books about all fields of knowledge, and critical works on literature, the theater and painting are in constant demand. There is an understandably great demand for technical literature, since the Soviet worker, foreman or engineer is constantly interested in improving his skill on the job. Books written by workers and engineers about their experiences never stay on the shelves for long. In January, 146 books written by innovators in Soviet industry were taken from the library.

In the spring the Furmanov Library will receive new and more spacious quarters in one of the apartment houses now being completed nearby. Then, the librarians say, they will open up two reading rooms (there is only one now), set aside a special place for permanent exhibitions of books, and make more detailed catalogues according to subject. This will enable them to offer the working people even better service and to make their books still more readily available to their readers.

Books reach millions of readers in the USSR through the public libraries, of which the Furmanov Library is but one example.

## **Book Review**

### **Epic of Education**

ROAD TO LIFE, by A. S. Makarenko.  
Moscow: Foreign Languages Publishing House, 1951.

**I**N the autumn of 1920, on the instructions of the Poltava Department of Public Education, Ukrainian SSR, the Soviet pedagogue Anton Semyonovich Makarenko organized a labor colony for juvenile delinquents. He devoted 16 years to the noble aim of returning to life "young people running wild in their solitude" and opening to them its real beauty. Makarenko accomplished his aim; about 3,000 responsible citizens—engineers, physicians, teachers, artists, skilled workers—alumni of the Gorky Labor Colony, are now working successfully in all fields of Soviet socialist construction.

Anton Makarenko is not only an excellent practical teacher, but also a profound theoretician. Guided by the teachings of Lenin and Stalin on communist education, he elaborated his own pedagogical system. Rejecting the "law" that children are doomed by fate, that they "inherit" a bad disposition, Makarenko established theoretically, and graphically proved in his practical work, the tremendous significance of properly conducted education, for which Soviet reality had created all the necessary conditions.

In his *Road to Life*, Makarenko shows in vivid and colorful characters how man frees himself in friendly and joyful work for the good of society from the survivals of the capitalist past, corrects his personal traits, and is reborn for a spiritually rich and creative life.

The book is written in a lively, expressive and humorous style. The author presents many fine psychological studies, a galaxy of images and human types.

For his tremendous services in the literary field, the Soviet Government has awarded Anton Makarenko the Order of the Red Banner of Labor.

# The Founder of Soviet Literature

By Sergei Petrov

Assistant Director, Gorky Institute of World Literature,  
Academy of Sciences of the USSR

**M**AXIM Gorky, great Russian writer and tireless fighter for peace and friendship among nations, was born 84 years ago, on March 28. His life and work are inseparably bound up with the greatest era in the history of mankind, the era which witnessed the birth of the new socialist society.

An active fighter in the revolutionary movement of Russia, a friend and comrade-in-arms of Lenin and Stalin, Gorky used the full power of his genius to condemn exploitation. As a great writer, Gorky discovered a new world of ideas and characters, and gave literature a new hero — the fighter, the real representative of the people. "'Man' — it has a proud ring!" declared Gorky, but life must be rebuilt to make it worthy of man.

It is well known that Gorky rose to the summits of cultural achievement from the very midst of the people. At an early age he lost his father (an upholsterer), and was brought up in the home of his grandfather, a dyer by trade, and a very cruel and gloomy man. From the time of his early boyhood, Gorky had to earn his keep by hard manual labor: he worked as a cook's helper, clerk, stevedore and baker. In his youth, Gorky set out on foot to see Russia, tramping all the way from the middle Volga area to the Caucasus. These wanderings enriched him with a tremendous store of observations and knowledge of the life of the people.

Although Gorky never finished school, he was a man of broad learning when he embarked upon his literary career during the nineties of the past century. This knowledge was acquired through self-education by persistent labor.

In his very first works young Gorky sang of the men of labor, of people strong in spirit and filled with resentment against what Gorky called the "leaden abominations" of prerevolution-



Maxim Gorky (1868-1936)

ary Russian life. His romantic productions of the nineties like *Old Woman Isergil*, *Song of the Falcon*, and *Song of the Stormy Petrel* resound with a call to freedom and happiness.

In his first important realistic novel, *Foma Gordeyev* (1899), Gorky shows himself as a writer who treats of great social problems and flays the Russian bourgeoisie. Moved by admiration for Gorky's novel, Jack London described *Foma Gordeyev* as a great book, which has not only the breadth of Russia's expanses, but also a wide cross-section of life; it is not a book to be read for entertainment, but an able treatment of the problems of life — not of life in general, but of life in particular, of contemporary social life. It cannot be called a pleasant book, but neither is it possible to use the term pleasant in application to contemporary social life; it is, however, a healthy book, he said. It is so frank in depicting social evils, so merciless in tearing the attractive veils away from vice, that it contains a strong im-

petus for good. It is a gadfly, declared Jack London, which stings the dormant human consciences and awakens them in order to send them into battle in the name of mankind.

In 1901, Gorky wrote his play *The Philistines*. Its hero is the worker, Nil, a locomotive engineer. Speaking of the principal character of the play, Gorky wrote to Konstantin Stanislavsky: "Nil is a man who is calmly confident of his own strength and of his right to rebuild life and all its ways, according to his own ideas."

In 1902, Gorky's play *The Lower Depths* had its premiere at the Moscow Art Theater; this play depicts people who have sunk to the very bottom of society, people crippled by the system of tsarist Russia. Showing the life of the inhabitants of a "flophouse," the "people of the lower depths," Gorky defined his attitude toward them as follows:

"Here are people living in a 'flophouse'; nothing can be worse than their life, and yet they are people. It does not matter that they are in rags. In rags a man is more conspicuous than in a uniform or a tail coat, for example. And it is not pity, not compassion, but respect and fear, precisely fear, that these people should excite in 'the powers that be.' Suppose these people suddenly come and say, 'Now, make room for us, we are not worse than you are.' That's where the essence of the play lies."

Through the rags of the tramp the great writer saw man — man who has the right to happiness, to freedom and respect.

His novel, *Mother* (1907), won world fame for Maxim Gorky. It gives a truthful, realistic picture of the life of the working people in Nizhni Novgorod (now Gorky) at the beginning of the century. The principal characters in the novel are the worker, Pavel, and his mother, Nilovna, people of the type



about whom Lenin wrote, characterizing this new stage in Russian history:

"The period of direct political activity of the 'common people' is beginning. The thought and reason of millions of downtrodden people are awakening; they are awakening not only for reading books, but for action, for living human deeds, for making history."

In 1909 and 1910 Gorky published the stories *Little Town Okurov* and *The Life of Matvei Kozhemyakin*, which show the blunting, enervating power of philistinism. In these works Gorky mercilessly lashes philistinism. Ardent faith in the great, though for the time being dormant, forces of the Russian people, faith in the glorious future of his country, is expressed to some degree in every one of Gorky's works. "Believe in your people, believe in their creative forces," urged Gorky.

After the Great October Socialist Revolution, Maxim Gorky became entirely absorbed in the development of socialist literature; he conducted extensive public activities, enriching Soviet as well as world literature with inimitable productions. With the publication of *My Universities* in 1923, the writer completed his autobiographical trilogy which also includes *My Childhood* and *In the World*. This was followed by the publication of his reminiscences about Lenin, a work remarkable for its artistic forcefulness and for the love it conveys for the leader of the Socialist Revolution.

In 1925, Gorky published *The Artamonov's Business*, and later his epic, *The Life of Klim Samgin*. In these two monumental productions, which are closely allied to the dramatic trilogy, *Yegor Bulychov and Others*, Gorky unraveled a vast, creative picture of Russian life covering a period of 40 years.

Of great interest are Gorky's stories and articles about Soviet people, about the socialist transformation of Russia. These stories were intended by their author to show how "Russia's age-old backwardness is being abolished and the new society is taking shape, through the efforts of millions of working people led by the Communist Party."

In his article, "Little" People and Their Great Deeds, Gorky shows the common man developing under socialism into a genuine hero, into a builder of the new life. The greatest place in Gorky's artistic productions and journalistic articles is given to the glorification of energetic, creative labor. Gorky himself considered this one of the services to his credit, saying:

"If I were a critic writing a book about Maxim Gorky, I would say that the force which made Gorky what he is . . . lies in this, comrades, that he was the first in Russian literature, and, perhaps, the first in the history of literature to grasp thus, personally, the greatest significance of labor, the labor that produces all the greatest treasures, all that is beautiful, all that is greatest in this world."

Fervently popularizing the successes of socialist construction in the USSR, glorifying the constructive labor of the Soviet people, designed to further the progress of culture and to secure the well-being of all the working people, Gorky declared with pride: "The working class and peasant masses of the Soviet Union do not want to fight."

An ardent propagandist for peace, the great writer and humanist constantly warned the peoples of the dangers of war.

Gorky attached great significance to the participation of the foreign, progressive intellectuals in the struggle for peace. "On whose side are you, masters of culture?" was the question repeatedly addressed by Gorky to honest intellectuals of Europe and America.

Gorky understood the great force represented by women in the struggle for peace. He addressed a fiery appeal to the women of all countries to take a stand against the threat to peace. Addressing himself to the mothers, the great writer said:

"You, mothers, number millions and hundreds of millions! Why do you not cry out to your mad children: Enough of this slaughter! Dare not kill one another. We have brought you into the world for life, for labor, for construction, in order that you should find happiness in life, that you should make it wise, just and beautiful. Down with the air war, the poison gases and the other diabolical inventions intended for mutual annihilation."

The great writer had abiding confidence in the forces of the peace-loving peoples. "You have the strength to prevent war," he wrote, addressing himself to the working people. "You and all the people who are still capable of understanding how senseless and criminal another general European war would be can give the adventurers a resolute rebuff. You have all the necessary means to do this."

The idea that peace does not wait upon us, that it has to be won, which is so popular today among the peace-loving peoples, was part of Gorky's philosophy.

Even today Gorky, the great fighter for peace, the writer and humanist, whose works are immortal, stands in the forefront of the mighty movement for peace in the world.



Gorky and Mark Twain at the Young Writers Club in New York (1906).



# Soviet Skaters Mark Up New Records

## In Exhibition Meet



**DISTANCE SKATER.** Nikolai Mamonov excelled the world record for the 5,000-meter distance.

**F**OLLOWING the competition for the USSR skating championships, held recently on the Medeo Mountain Rink near Alma-Ata, the country's top skaters held an exhibition match in which three world and three USSR records were registered.

World record holder Nikolai Mamonov covered the 5,000-meter distance in 8 minutes 3.7 seconds, a better time than the record held by the Norwegian Hjalmar Andersen (8:07.3).

A. Titov, a 17-year-old boy from Leningrad, established a new USSR record in the 3,000-meter event (4:46.7). P. Belayev then raced the same distance in 4:42.1, excelling the record of the Swedish skater O. Soiffart by 3.6 seconds.

Yuri Sergeyev, world record holder in the 500-meter sprint, set a new 1,000-meter record by finishing in 1:25.

Despite slow ice on the second day of the meet, Rimma Zhukova, absolute woman skating champion of the USSR, set a new USSR record for 500 meters, 46.6 seconds.

Two junior USSR records were also set. N. Savostina, 18, established the 500-meter record for girls, 49.5 seconds. A. Titov's 5,000-meter time, 8:20, was also a new USSR record.

Thus, all records in the men's division and a number in the women's division had to be revised. Furthermore, a number of talented young skaters came dramatically to the fore.



**LEFT:** Yuri Sergeyev is congratulated by one of the judges after his record-breaking performance on January 19 (500 meters in 41.2 seconds). **BELOW:** Women's champion Rimma Zhukova in action.





# Further Impoverishment of the Working People In Tito-Ruled Yugoslavia

By G. Slavin

ON New Year's Eve, Yugoslavia's Marshal Tito delivered himself of his latest oration. He was forced to recognize that the past year had been a hard one for the working people of Yugoslavia. Tito was full of promises; he promised to feed the hungry and clothe the naked in 1952.

The Belgrade rulers have repeatedly made such promises in the past, only to give the working people of Yugoslavia added evidence of the fact that there is a deep gulf between the words of the Titoites and their deeds. In their efforts to deceive the masses, the ring-leaders of the Tito clique have become so confused as to contradict one another. Two days before Tito, in his New Year's speech, promised to "advance the living standard," President Kidric of the so-called Economic Council declared in the Skupshtina that the living standard of the Yugoslav working people would remain unchanged in 1952.

The plain people of Yugoslavia have been convinced through their bitter experience that the Tito clique is pursuing a policy of hunger and poverty, a further offensive against the living standards of the working people. It is a policy of preparation for an aggressive war in the Balkans. And it is a fact that preparations for war are inevitably attended by the curtailment of peaceful production and civilian construction, by higher prices and increased taxation.

Yugoslavia's military expenditures continue to grow. In 1951 they were double the 1949 expenditures, comprising more than 70 per cent of the Yugoslav budget.

"Guns instead of butter" — this Hitlerite slogan is being carried into practice by the Belgrade fascists. The enterprises producing consumer goods are being closed down or converted to war production. Such branches of production as the textile, leather and similar indus-

tries are working at 40 to 60 per cent of their capacity.

The curtailment of peaceful production and the complete cessation of work in some enterprises has caused mass unemployment. There were about 200,000 unemployed in Yugoslavia last year, and their number has been constantly growing. There are approximately 60,000 unemployed in Belgrade and Zagreb alone. And those workers who are employed are mercilessly exploited by the Titoites. The eight-hour day has been abolished. The working day in the factories lasts 12, 14 and even 16 hours. Production quotas have been raised and wages have been cut. The workers employed in construction at Belvar are laboring 11 to 13 hours a day, and in the port of Place, 14 hours a day. The rate paid to stevedores in the port of Rijeka for unloading a ton of coal has been cut by five dinars; and the production quotas in the lumber yards of Herzegovina have been raised by 70 per cent.

By imposing fines and all kinds of deductions, the Titoite employers are making further inroads into wages. In the most arduous occupations, in the ore and coal mines and in the lumber yards, they are using the unpaid labor of workers and peasants brought there by force. About 450,000 people have been mobilized for work in the mines of Bosnia, Slovenia and Croatia. Some 2,000,000 peasants are doing forced labor on the construction of military objectives, strategic highways and railways, in lumber camps, and on similar projects.

The life of a workingman is treated as the most worthless thing in Yugoslavia. The Titoite newspaper *Politika* has to admit: "The number of accidents in the Yugoslav factories and mills has grown incredibly in the past two years. In one factory of Nis alone 24 workers were injured in one month."

Seeking additional means for financ-

ing the preparation of war, the Titoites are raising the already high taxes. Income taxes in 1951 have grown by 23 billion dinars, as compared with 1950. It is true, however, that owing to the resistance of the working people, the Tito clique failed to raise the planned sum. According to the confession of the Belgrade newspaper *Borba*, the taxation plan was fulfilled in 1951 by less than 50 per cent, and in cities like Skopje and Bitolj, for example, by less than 15 per cent. The terrorist measures employed by Tito's tax collectors bring no results.

In addition to wage cuts and tax increases, the Tito clique constantly raises the prices of food and consumer goods in its offensive on the living standard of the working people. Prices have increased 7 to 10 times as compared with 1947. In such a granary as Voivodina, a kilogram of butter costs 500 dinars and a kilogram of sugar 450 dinars. Yugoslav housewives are employing all their resourcefulness in order to manage somehow to feed their families. But what can they do if their husbands earn no more than 2,500 to 3,000 dinars a month? Plain arithmetic will show that this is hardly sufficient for the bare necessities of one man, to say nothing of a family. One needs 2,700 dinars a month to pay for dinners and suppers in the Belgrade restaurants of the "C" category — *i.e.*, the cheapest, and these meals consist mainly of vegetable soup and beans. A slightly better diet in the restaurants of the "B" category costs 7,000 dinars a month.

The Yugoslav workingman cannot provide enough food for his family, to say nothing of clothing. Cheap cloth for a man's suit costs 7,500 dinars a meter, and a pair of women's shoes, 10,000 dinars.

A number of new measures, carried through by the Titoites last October and

November, have brought about still greater impoverishment of the working people of Yugoslavia. The prices of railway and airplane tickets have been trebled. Railway fare was raised from 134 to 420 dinars per 100 kilometers (62 miles). This has had an adverse effect on the supply of products from the village to the city, with a resulting further increase in the prices of farm products. Streetcar and motor bus fares have been increased 7 to 10 times. The Belgrade factory or office worker now has to spend 900 to 1,200 dinars a month, one third of his wage or salary, on carfare. It is clear that he cannot afford this expense.

The charge for electric power and water has been trebled; the coal price has increased 2.5 times; and the price of firewood has grown by 73 per cent. The Titoites have sharply raised the prices of medicines and hospital fees. A patient requiring penicillin treatment has to pay at least 10,000 dinars for it. The fee for clinical service has been raised from 135 to 700 dinars a day.

Many sick people had to discontinue treatments because they could not afford the expense. Thus, for example, Peisc, a peasant from the village of Lestany, Vracar District, had to take his granddaughter home from the clinic where she was brought with serious burns, although the doctors recommended that she be left at the clinic for at least a month.

Hunger, cold, exhausting toil and horrible living conditions have caused widespread disease among the working people of Yugoslavia. The Tito clique does absolutely nothing to protect the health of the population. Let us take, for example, Bosnia and Herzegovina, the third largest republic in Yugoslavia, with a population of 2,500,000. There are only 389 doctors in this republic. Putsar, the Titoite ruler of Bosnia and Herzegovina, admits that tuberculosis, hereditary syphilis, typhus, malaria, trachoma and other diseases are most widespread in his domain. A medical examination of 500,000 people revealed about 35,000 cases of syphilis and

more than 15,000 cases of trachoma.

The Tito clique is resorting to various tricks in order to conceal from the public the constant deterioration of the living standard of the population in Yugoslavia. Thus, the Titoites have recently made much noise about the announced 10 per cent reduction in prices for textiles and tobacco. But Titoite propaganda made no mention of the fact that only last July prices for textiles and tobacco were raised by 50 to 300 per cent.

The working people of Yugoslavia, however, know the worth of the Titoite demagogy. They detest the Tito clique, which has brought hunger and poverty and which is preparing for them the lot of cannon fodder in a war for alien interests. The working people of Yugoslavia see the only way to freedom and independence, the way to a life worthy of man, in deliverance from the Belgrade rulers. And the struggle of the people against Tito's fascist regime is therefore gaining momentum in Yugoslavia.

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Readers are invited to forward questions on phases of Soviet life to which answers are desired. The questions and answers will appear regularly in this space. Address all queries to USSR Information Bulletin, 2112 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., Washington 8, D.C.

# Questions and Answers

## What Is the Status Of Religion in the USSR?

**T**HE Constitution of the USSR proclaims freedom of conscience for all citizens.

A citizen of the USSR has the right to profess any religion or none at all. This is entirely a matter of personal conviction.

In the Soviet Union, the church is separated from the state. The church has no right to interfere in the political activities of the state. Neither does the state interfere in the affairs of the church. No church in the USSR receives state subsidies. All churches are equal before the state, with no church or sect enjoying special privileges. The Soviet State makes no distinction among citizens because of religion. In official documents (passports, marriage licenses, birth certificates, etc.), a citizen's religion is not indicated. Public education has been completely taken out of the hands of the church, and the school is separated from the church. No religious instruction is given in Soviet schools.

The separation of church from state does not mean that the clergy and believers have been deprived of civil rights. The clergy of all churches and religious denominations enjoy electoral and other rights equally with all other citizens.

The Soviet Constitution grants all citizens professing any faith the right to unite into religious congregations and associations, which may establish their central governing bodies. Such central bodies hold congresses of the clergy and conferences of the believers, publish magazines and books, and establish religious schools. Church institutions are maintained by voluntary contributions from the faithful.

Soviet law protects the rights of the faithful to assemble freely for public worship, to baptize children or adults, hold church services and requiems and perform other rites. The Soviet State grants religious congregations the free use of houses of worship and church vessels.

There are the following religious associations in the USSR:

1. The Russian Orthodox church, headed by Alexei, 74-year-old Patriarch of Moscow and All Russia. He took his monastic vows in 1902. He has an advisory board — the Holy Synod. This church has the largest following.

2. The Moslem faith (Islam), governed by four territorial ecclesiastical centers. The overwhelming majority of Moslems in the USSR are Sunnites, the principal sect of Islam, and only a small number, mainly in Transcaucasia, are Shiites.

3. The Roman Catholic Church, to be found mainly in the western part of the USSR.

4. The Staroobriadzi, divided into three main sects having no communion with one another: the so-called Byelokrinitsky Hierarchy; the sect which rejects the office of priest; and the sect which maintains as priests those who were formerly connected with the Russian Orthodox Church.

5. The Orthodox Church of Georgia, headed by the Catholicos-Patriarch.

6. The Armenian (Gregorian) Church, headed by the Supreme Catholicos-Patriarch of All the Armenians.

7. The Evangelical Christian-Baptist Church, uniting formerly independent bodies of Evangelical Christians, Baptists and adherents of the Pentecostal Church.

8. The Lutheran Church, functioning mainly in the Latvian and Estonian Soviet Socialist Republics.

9. The Buddhists.

10. The Jewish faith, having no organized religious center.

Besides those enumerated above, there are a number of other smaller religious denominations and churches in the USSR (Seventh-Day Adventists, Reformed, Molokane, Methodists and others). They enjoy equal rights with other sects.

Functioning under the Council of Ministers of the USSR are the Council for the Affairs of the Russian Orthodox Church and the Council for the Affairs of the Religious Cults. These were set up to assist religious bodies in matters requiring intercourse with the state authorities and institutions; to supervise the proper application of the laws on freedom of conscience and freedom of religious worship; and to draft bills and regulations on questions raised by religious bodies.

To safeguard freedom of conscience, the Constitution of the USSR also recognizes freedom of anti-religious propaganda for all citizens. The idea of anti-religious propaganda is to inculcate in people a scientific understanding of the world. The law prohibits offending the feelings of the faithful, while conducting this propaganda.

### 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 and morning programs of news, political commentary, and sidelights on Soviet life are broadcast at the following times and on the following bands:

6:00-7:30 P.M., on 15.23, 15.11, 9.7, 9.67, 9.55, 9.65, 7.24, 7.20 megacycles.

7:30-8:30 P.M., on 15.23, 15.11, 9.67, 7.24, 7.20 megacycles.

8:30-11:00 P.M., on 15.23, 15.11, 9.7, 9.67, 9.55, 9.65, 7.24, 7.20 megacycles.

The following is the schedule for the West Coast (time used is Eastern Standard):

11:00 P.M.-1:00 A.M., on 11.88, 9.56, 7.24, 7.20 megacycles.

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



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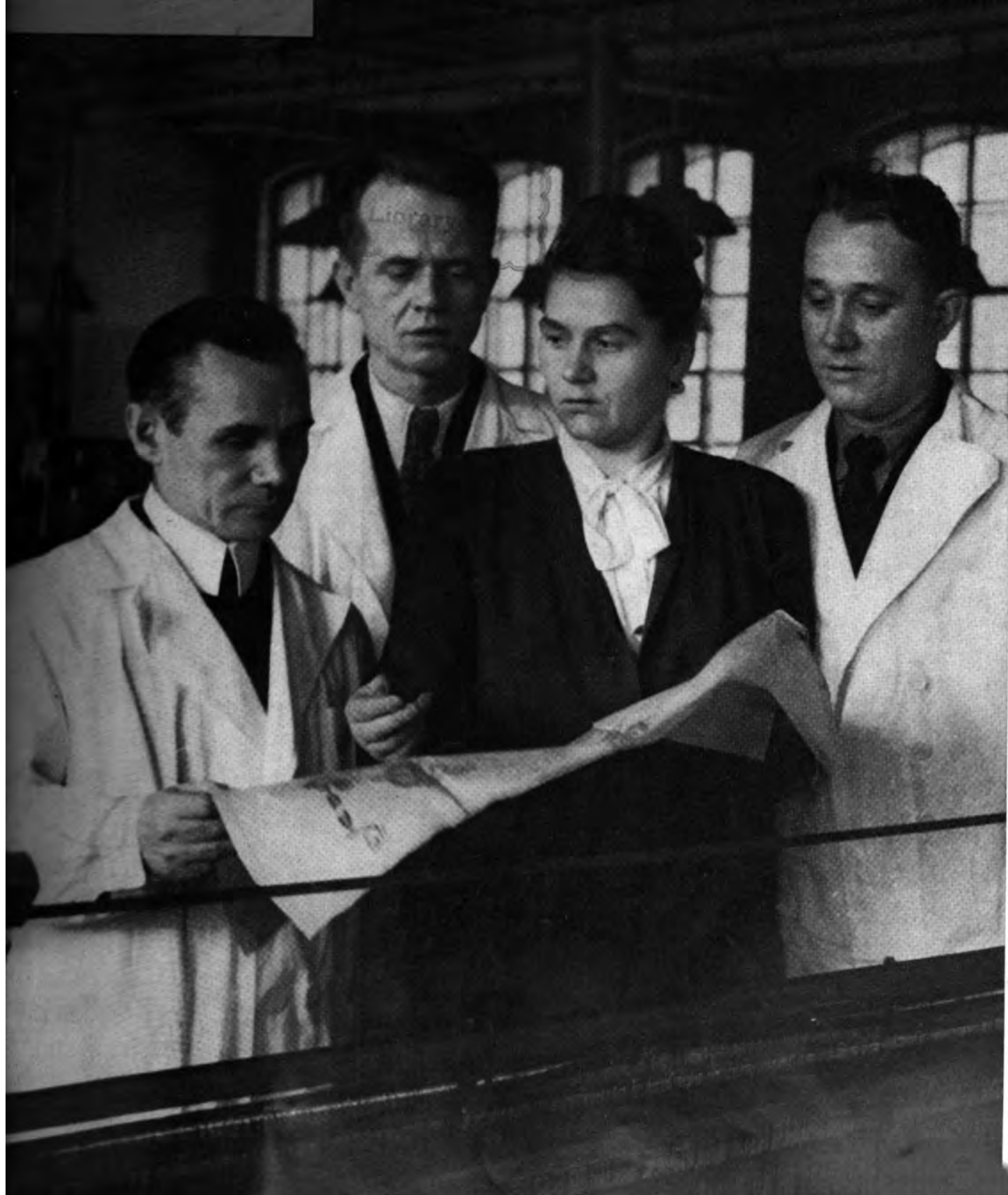


# USSR

*Information Bulletin*

APRIL 14, 1952

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# Notes on Soviet Life

**P**REPARATIONS for the coming spring and summer tourist season have begun in the USSR. Seventy-two tourist and excursion centers located in picturesque spots of the country are being renovated and outfitted. The Soviet trade unions take an active part in promoting tourist travel. In keeping with a decision of the Secretariat of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions, regular tourist trips are being organized along 47 routes.

More than 2,700,000 working people, 700,000 more than last year, will take part in tourist trips and excursions. The first tourist centers were opened on the Black Sea coast in March.

Tourists manifest a great interest in the Transcaucasian route, which takes them to Gori, Baku, Tbilisi and other places where J. V. Stalin spent his childhood and youth and started his revolutionary activities.

Trips are being organized to places associated with the life of Pushkin, the great Russian national poet: Leningrad, the town of Pushkin, and the villages of Mikhailovskoye and Trigorskoye.

Many tourists will visit Transcarpathia, the Altai, the Ukraine, Caucasus, and the republics of Central Asia.

## New Monument to Gogol Unveiled in Moscow.

**A** NEW monument to the great Russian writer N. V. Gogol was unveiled with great solemnity on March 2, 1952, on Gogol Boulevard in Moscow.

The new monument by the sculptor Nikolai Tomsky shows the writer at the height of his creative powers.

The pedestal bears the following inscription:

*To the great Russian artist of the pen  
Nikolai Vasilievich Gogol  
From the Government of the Soviet Union  
March 2, 1952.*

Thousands of Moscow's working people have come to see the new monument.

## A Soviet Country Doctor

**M**IKHAIL Kanaikin is a typical country doctor in the USSR. In the Cosack village of Nevinomiskaya where he lives and works a wide public health system has been developed. It includes a hospital, a polyclinic, and a number of dispensaries and pediatric institutions.

In tsarist times there were only one doctor's assistant and one midwife in the entire district. Today there are 250 medical workers, including 60 qualified specialists. Six collective farms have their own hospitals. The district clinic is equipped with the most up-to-date apparatus and is prepared to undertake complicated operations and medical diagnoses.

Dr. Kanaikin has been elected to the District Soviet; he is a popular lecturer on general and political subjects and a regular broadcaster from local radio stations; he even finds time for his favorite hobby, amateur dramatics.

"Can there be a higher and more honorable calling," he says, "than to care for the health of the working people and to disseminate knowledge about the great achievements of science and culture?"

**THE COVER: FRONT:** The annual award of Stalin Prizes to outstanding persons in science, literature, the arts, agriculture and industry is always an occasion on which the Soviet people take pride in their achievements and give public recognition to those whose contributions have been most meritorious. Improvements that save labor and time in industry stand high on the list. An example is the compact, fast silk loom installed in the Red Rose Silk Mill in Moscow, being inspected by Alexandra Bagayeva, the mill's director, the chief of the design office, and its three prize-winning inventors. **BACK:** The newly announced price reduction on consumer goods in the USSR, the fifth since the war, will bring further savings to the Soviet people. A food shop in Leningrad.



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Published twice monthly by the Embassy of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics at 2112 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington 8, D. C. Subscription rates: \$2.40 for one year; \$2.00 ten months. Ten or more copies to one address \$1.00 per year per subscription. Sample copy free. Make checks payable to the Information Bulletin of the Embassy of the USSR. Material herein may be quoted or reproduced, with or without credit.



# Reply of J. V. Stalin to Questions Asked by a Group of US Newspaper Editors

**A** GROUP of editors of United States newspapers, who are touring countries of Western Europe and the Middle East, asked J. V. Stalin, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, on behalf of 50 editors, to answer four questions regarding the present international situation.

The editors who made the request represent newspapers published in 21 states of the United States, including California, Texas, Kansas, Michigan, Alabama, Louisiana, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, New Jersey, Minnesota, Ohio, etc.

The message to J. V. Stalin was signed by James Wick of the Niles (Ohio) *Daily Times*; John Johnston of the Chicago *Daily News*; Evelina de Pentima of the Wichita (Kansas) *Beacon*; Hugh Boyd of the New Brunswick (New Jersey) *Home News*; David Howe of the Burlington (Vermont) *Free Press*; Philip Miller of the Royal Oak (Michigan) *Tribune*; Irene Bedard of the Hibbing (Minnesota) *Tribune*; Eloise Hanna of a Birmingham (Alabama) television station; Helen Farmer of the New Iberia (Louisiana) *Daily Iberian*; John Corcoran of a Philadelphia television station; Paul Jenkins of the El Centro (California) *Morning Post*; Tim Elliott of an Akron (Ohio) radio station; Arthur Hoyles of the Alliance (Ohio) *Review*; Ronald Woodyard of a Dayton (Ohio) radio station; Roy Pinkerton of the John Scripps newspaper in Ventura, California; and others.

On March 31, J. V. Stalin sent the following reply to the questions asked by the group of United States editors:

**QUESTION:** Is a third world war closer now than two or three years ago?

**ANSWER:** No, it is not.

**QUESTION:** Would a meeting of the heads of the Great Powers be helpful?

**ANSWER:** Possibly it would be helpful.

**QUESTION:** Do you consider the present moment opportune for the unification of Germany?

**ANSWER.** Yes, I do.

**QUESTION:** On what basis is the coexistence of capitalism and communism possible?

**ANSWER:** The peaceful coexistence of capitalism and communism is quite possible, provided there is a mutual desire to cooperate, a readiness to carry out undertaken commitments, observance of the principle of equality, and non-interference in the internal affairs of other states.

# On the New Reduction of Food Prices

*The following is the text of 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.*

**I**N connection with the achievements in industrial and agricultural production, the growth of labor productivity and the decrease in production costs, attained in 1951, the Soviet Government and the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (Bolsheviks) have found it possible to effect, as of April 1, 1952, a new reduction of state retail prices of foodstuffs of mass consumption, the fifth in sequence.

The Council of Ministers of the USSR and the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (Bolsheviks) have decided:

I. To reduce state retail prices of foodstuffs, as of April 1, 1952, as follows:

## **Bread, Flour and Macaroni Products**

	<i>Per Cent</i>
Rye bread	12
Bread from coarse-milled wheat flour	12
Bread from graded rye flour	15
Bread from graded wheat flour, rolls, ring-shaped rolls and other bakery products	15
Rye flour	12
Coarse-milled wheat flour	12
Graded rye flour	15
Graded wheat flour and other flour	15
Macaroni, noodles and other macaroni products	15
Yeast	20

## **Cereals, Rice, Legumes and Concentrated Foods**

Semolina, pearl barley and oatmeal	20
Millet, buckwheat, rice, tapioca and other cereals and legumes	15
Concentrated foods	10
Starch	15

## **Grain and Fodder**

Rye	12
Wheat, oats, barley and other grains	15
Bran, oil cakes, oil meal, combined fodder, hay and straw	15

## **Meat and Meat Products**

Beef, mutton, pork, salami, sausages, chickens, and other meat products	15
Ducks, geese and turkeys	20

Canned meat, and canned meat and vegetables	<i>Per Cent</i> 20
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## **Fats, Cheese and Dairy Products**

Butter	15
Edible fats	20
Milk, milk products and canned milk	10
Soviet, Swiss, Holland and other cheese	20
Local cheese	10
Vegetable oil	20
Peanut and fruit seed oil	30
Margarine	15
Mayonnaise and other sauces	30
Ice cream	15
Eggs	15

## **Sugar, Confectionery and Grocery Products**

Granulated and lump sugar	10
Wrapped caramels, soft candies, chocolate and other sugary confectionery products	10
Unwrapped caramels	15
Cookies, wafers, pound cakes, cream cakes, pastry, gingerbread, rusks and other confectionery products made of flour	12
Jam, marmalade and jelly	10
Vitamins	10
Natural tea	20
Natural coffee and cocoa	15
Coffee beverages	10
Salt	30
Vinegar	15

## **Fruit**

Apples, pears and grapes	20
Fresh frozen fruit and berries	20
Dried fruit and nuts	20

## **Canned Vegetables and Fruit**

Canned natural vegetables: pickles, pepper, green peas, tomatoes and fresh frozen vegetables	20
Canned fruit: fruit salad, sauce and paste, pickled vegetables, tomato paste, fruit and tomato sauces	10
Natural juices: grape, apple, plum and tomato	20

II. To reduce prices accordingly in restaurants, dining rooms and other public catering establishments.

III. To reduce, as of April 1, 1952, retail prices of books, including textbooks, 18 per cent on the average.

IV. To reduce also, as of April 1, 1952, hotel rates 15 per cent on the average.



# Lower Food Prices Bring Better Living For the Soviet People

By E. Frolov



**SHOPPERS.** Throngs filled the shops last year when the fourth price cut was announced. The new reduction will mean even more savings.

**A**s of April 1, prices on foodstuffs of mass consumption have again been reduced in the Soviet Union.

Bread, flour, bakery products and macaroni have been reduced by 12 to 15 per cent; meat, sausage and other meat products, by 15 to 20 per cent; canned meat and vegetables, by 20 per cent; butter and margarine, by 15 per cent; vegetable oil and edible fats, by 20 to 30 per cent; cheese, by 20 per cent; dairy products, by 10 per cent; mayonnaise and other sauces by 30 per cent; eggs, by 15 per cent; sugar, by 10 per cent; tea, by 20 per cent; coffee, by 15 per cent; salt, by 30 per cent; confectionery products, by 10 to 15 per cent; and fruit, by 20 per cent. Prices have been reduced accordingly in dining rooms and restaurants.

Price reductions also affect books, including textbooks, which have been reduced by 18 per cent. Hotel rates have been cut by 15 per cent.

The new price reduction on commodities of mass consumption is the fifth in sequence carried out by the Soviet State in the postwar years. The first reduction in prices was effected in December 1947, and the population gained about 86 billion rubles from it in the course of the year. The second price reduction, effected in March 1949, resulted in an additional annual gain to the population of about 71 billion rubles. The third reduction in prices, effected in March 1950, by cheapening goods, increased the actual purchasing power of the population during the year by 110 billion rubles. From the fourth price reduction, announced in March 1951, the population gained another 34.5 billion rubles in one year. The present price reduction, the fifth, will bring the population a new gain in the amount of 28 billion rubles. It will raise the real earn-

ings of the working people, strengthen the ruble, increase the purchasing power of the population, and raise still higher the level of national consumption.

The very enumeration of the stages of price reductions shows that they are not taking place haphazardly in the Soviet Union, but have become systematized. This fact tells a great deal. First, it discloses the nature of the policy of the Soviet State as a policy directed toward systematically raising the living standard of the people, satisfying their requirements to the maximum. The steady reduction of prices on commodities is a vivid expression of the constant care displayed by the Soviet State for the interests and well-being of the working people. Second, the planned reduction of prices testifies to the tremendous economic achievements made by the Soviet State and to the uninterrupted upsurge of socialist economy, which ensures the conditions for price reductions. Third, the systematic mass reductions of prices show clearly that the Soviet State is pursuing its unrelenting policy of peace and is steadily developing peaceful construction.

The uninterrupted rise in the material and cultural well-being of the Soviet people emanates from the very nature of the socialist state. In Soviet society there are no exploiting classes, and the national income in its entirety therefore belongs to those who produce it — the working people. And the state can distribute it only in the interests of the working people as a whole, for no other interests exist here. A part of the national income, approximately 75 per cent, is assigned to consumption. The other part, approximately 25 per cent, is used for accumulation, that is, is spent on extending production, on constantly developing the national economy. On

the basis of this, the national income increases from year to year, and the incomes of factory and office workers and the peasantry increase simultaneously. Thus, as a result of the rapid development of the national economy in the postwar Five-Year Plan period, the national income of the USSR in 1950 exceeded the prewar 1940 level by 64 per cent, and the incomes of the working people rose by 62 per cent at the same time. In 1951 there was a further 12 per cent rise in the national income, with the incomes of the working people rising by 10 per cent. The prewar level of national consumption was surpassed as early as 1949.

The Soviet national economy develops according to a single state plan. Production and consumption develop in conformity with one another. Hence, there are no crises here. The increase in industrial production in Soviet economy takes place not only as a result of extending the production apparatus, but chiefly in consequence of the increase in the productivity of labor. This in its turn is based on the rapid technical progress taking place in the Soviet land — on the introduction of new, highly productive equipment and improvement in the technology of production. The growth in the productivity of labor leads to reduction of expenditures in production, reduction of production costs.

The systematic reduction of prices on commodities of mass consumption is possible when the country has commodities to satisfy the growing requirements for them on the part of the population. This means that the state must constantly develop civilian production on an ever widening scale. The figures on the growth of industrial output (a more than threefold increase in 1951 as against 1945) and the rise in agricultural production (the annual harvest of grain is more than 7 billion poods\*) show that in the Soviet land all branches of civilian production are developing rapidly. It is

\* 1 pood equals 36.113 pounds.

obvious that if there were suspension, or even curtailment, of the development of peaceful production, the Soviet State could not have reduced prices on commodities.

In his well-known interview given to a *Pravda* correspondent on February 17, 1951, J. V. Stalin pointed out that the Soviet Union "is not curtailing, but, on the contrary, enlarging its civilian industry, is not contracting, but, on the contrary, expanding construction of gigantic new hydroelectric power stations and irrigation systems, is not abandoning, but, on the contrary, continuing the policy of reducing prices."

A striking new illustration of this is given by the decision adopted by the Council of Ministers of the USSR and the Central Committee of the Communist Party to effect, as of April 1 of the current year, the fifth successive reduction of prices on foodstuffs of mass consumption.

In the same interview, replying to the *Pravda* correspondent on the question concerning the slanderous assertions spread abroad that the Soviet Union is increasing its armed forces, Stalin explained that "not a single state, the Soviet Union included, could develop civilian industry to the full, launch great construction projects like the hydroelectric power stations on the Volga and Dnieper and the Amu Darya, which demand tens of billions in budget expenditure, continue the policy of systematic price reduction for consumer goods which also demands tens of billions in budget expenditure, invest hundreds of billions in the restoration of the national economy destroyed by the German invaders, and, together with this, multiply simultaneously its armed forces and develop war industry. It is not difficult to understand that so reckless a policy would have led any state to bankruptcy."

Engaged in peaceful construction, the Soviet Union is consistently and firmly developing peaceful construction, ensuring a high standard of living for the entire population.

## Law on the State Budget Of the USSR for 1952

THE SUPREME SOVIET OF THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST  
REPUBLICS RESOLVES:

1. To approve the State Budget of the USSR for 1952 presented by the Council of Ministers of the USSR and the amendments adopted on the basis of the reports of the Budget Commissions of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities, namely, revenue in the total amount of 509,911,608,000 rubles and expenditures in the total amount of 476,920,588,000 rubles, with an excess of revenue over ex-

penditures of 32,991,020,000 rubles. Balances of republican and local budgetary funds on hand on January 1, 1953, are fixed at 2,962,710,000 rubles.

2. Pursuant to Clause 1 of the present Law, the Union Budget for 1952 is fixed at 411,154,661,000 rubles for revenue and 378,163,641,000 rubles for expenditures, with an excess of revenue over expenditures in the sum of 32,991,020,000 rubles.

3. To approve the state budgets of the Union Republics for 1952 in the following amounts:



	Revenues (in thousands of rubles)	Expenditures (in thousands of rubles)
Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic	54,716,358	54,716,358
Including: republican budget	37,764,343	13,016,102
local budgets	16,952,015	41,700,256
Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic	17,538,195	17,538,195
Including: republican budget	13,512,235	5,629,250
local budgets	4,025,960	11,908,945
Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic	3,718,386	3,718,386
Including: republican budget	3,346,711	1,101,415
local budgets	371,675	2,616,971
Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic	3,337,449	3,337,449
Including: republican budget	2,599,790	1,327,400
local budgets	737,659	2,010,049
Kazakh Soviet Socialist Republic	4,427,499	4,427,499
Including: republican budget	3,852,916	2,016,577
local budgets	574,583	2,410,922
Georgian Soviet Socialist Republic	2,747,417	2,747,417
Including: republican budget	2,400,467	1,257,508
local budgets	346,950	1,489,909
Azerbaijan Soviet Socialist Republic	1,983,489	1,983,489
Including: republican budget	1,638,909	829,107
local budgets	344,580	1,154,382
Lithuanian Soviet Socialist Republic	1,471,051	1,471,051
Including: republican budget	1,277,395	652,957
local budgets	193,656	818,094
Moldavian Soviet Socialist Republic	1,161,958	1,161,958
Including: republican budget	935,114	529,928
local budgets	226,844	632,030
Latvian Soviet Socialist Republic	1,414,976	1,414,976
Including: republican budget	1,068,283	714,681
local budgets	346,693	700,295
Kirghiz Soviet Socialist Republic	1,066,516	1,066,516
Including: republican budget	918,096	469,367
local budgets	148,420	597,149
Tajik Soviet Socialist Republic	1,012,919	1,012,919
Including: republican budget	864,767	440,832
local budgets	148,152	572,087
Armenian Soviet Socialist Republic	1,273,433	1,273,433
Including: republican budget	1,146,062	691,504
local budgets	127,371	581,929
Turkmen Soviet Socialist Republic	983,171	983,171
Including: republican budget	874,479	474,353
local budgets	108,692	508,818
Estonian Soviet Socialist Republic	1,059,280	1,059,280
Including: republican budget	874,423	607,160
local budgets	184,857	452,120
Karelo-Finnish Soviet Socialist Republic	844,850	844,850
Including: republican budget	788,607	620,063
local budgets	56,243	224,787
TOTAL of republican and local budgets	98,756,947	98,756,947
Including: republican budgets	73,862,597	30,378,204
local budgets	24,894,350	68,378,743

4. To fix the balances of republican and local budgetary funds on hand on January 1, 1953, in the following sums: the RSFSR, 1,641,491,000 rubles; the Ukrainian SSR, 526,146,000 rubles; the Byelorussian SSR, 111,552,000 rubles; the Uzbek SSR, 100,123,000 rubles; the Kazakh SSR, 132,825,000 rubles; the Georgian SSR, 82,423,000 rubles; the Azerbaijan SSR, 59,505,000 rubles; the Lithuanian SSR, 44,132,000 rubles; the Moldavian SSR, 34,859,000 rubles; the Latvian SSR, 42,449,000 rubles; the Kirghiz SSR, 31,995,000 rubles; the Tajik SSR, 30,388,000 rubles; the Armenian SSR, 38,203,000 rubles; the Turkmen SSR, 29,495,000 rubles; the Estonian SSR, 31,778,000 rubles; the Karelo-Finnish SSR, 25,346,000 rubles.

5. To fix the allotments from the republican budgets to

the budgets of the Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republics and the local Soviets for 1952 in the following sums:

	(Thousands of rubles)
Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic	24,748,241
Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic	7,882,985
Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic	2,245,296
Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic	1,272,390
Kazakh Soviet Socialist Republic	1,836,339
Georgian Soviet Socialist Republic	1,142,959
Azerbaijan Soviet Socialist Republic	809,802
Lithuanian Soviet Socialist Republic	624,438
Moldavian Soviet Socialist Republic	405,186
Latvian Soviet Socialist Republic	353,602
Kirghiz Soviet Socialist Republic	448,729
Tajik Soviet Socialist Republic	423,935
Armenian Soviet Socialist Republic	454,558
Turkmen Soviet Socialist Republic	400,126
Estonian Soviet Socialist Republic	267,263
Karelo-Finnish Soviet Socialist Republic	168,544
TOTAL	43,484,393

6. To fix the 1952 allotments to the republican and local budgets from the all-Union state taxes and incomes in the following proportions:

a) Out of receipts from the turnover tax: the RSFSR, 4.1 per cent; the Ukrainian SSR, 8.5 per cent; the Byelorussian SSR, 25.7 per cent; the Uzbek SSR, 2.1 per cent; the Kazakh SSR, 29.3 per cent; the Georgian SSR, 22.3 per cent; the Azerbaijan SSR, 11.9 per cent; the Lithuanian SSR, 31.6 per cent; the Moldavian SSR, 15.9 per cent; the Latvian SSR, 1.1 per cent; the Kirghiz SSR, 26.9 per cent; the Tajik SSR, 17.3 per cent; the Armenian SSR, 37.8 per cent; the Turkmen SSR, 19.8 per cent; the Estonian SSR, 13.9 per cent; the Karelo-Finnish SSR, 51.0 per cent.

b) Out of receipts from the income tax paid by the population and the agricultural tax paid by the collective farmers and individual peasants, 25 per cent.

c) Out of receipts from taxes paid by collective farms, single persons and married persons with no children or few children, from the sale of timber and from proceeds of state loans floated among the population, 50 per cent.

d) Out of receipts by machine and tractor stations: RSFSR, Ukrainian SSR, Byelorussian SSR, Kazakh SSR, Georgian SSR, Azerbaijan SSR, Lithuanian SSR, Moldavian SSR, Latvian SSR, Kirghiz SSR, Tajik SSR, Armenian SSR, Turkmen SSR, Estonian SSR, Karelo-Finnish SSR, 25 per cent; Uzbek SSR, 10 per cent.

Receipts from taxes on other than commodity operations are to be allotted directly to the local budgets beginning with January 1, 1952.

7. To approve the report on the fulfillment of the State Budget of the USSR for 1950 for revenue in the sum of 422,767,710,000 rubles and for expenditures in the sum of 413,236,606,000 rubles with an excess of revenues over expenditures in the sum of 9,531,104,000 rubles.

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, March 8, 1952.*

# Progressive Mankind Celebrates The 82nd Anniversary of Lenin's Birth

By A. Ovcharova

**A**PRIL 22 will mark 82 years since the birth of the greatest genius of our times, the leader and teacher of the working people, the founder of the Soviet Socialist State, Vladimir Ilyich Lenin.

The name of V. I. Lenin is inseparably connected with the Great October Socialist Revolution and with the birth of the world's most democratic state, the Soviet State, the state of the working people.

V. I. Lenin was not only a political genius who led the popular masses, awakened by the Great October Revolution, to independent historic activities. He was a great theoretician and revolutionary scholar who proved, evolved and scientifically demonstrated the ways of building a socialist society, a society that is free from anarchy in production, from crises and from unemployment.

With his comrade-in-arms, J. V. Stalin, Lenin founded and steered the mighty Communist Party, the vanguard and guiding force of the proletariat and of all working people in their struggle for democracy and socialism.

Leninism derives its invincible strength from its close accord with the fundamental interests of the working people. The ideas of Leninism have become a banner of freedom and happiness to the peoples of the world. At the time of the foundation of the Republic of Soviets, Lenin emphasized that the guarantee of its strength and stability lay in the active participation of the working people in the administration and development of the state. "The strength of the state," he said, "lies in the consciousness of the masses. It is strong when the masses know everything, when they are able to judge everything and do everything consciously."

The creative initiative of the masses, the energetic activities of the public organizations, the increasing number of new forms taken on by the participation



of the working people in economic and cultural development, and the growing political activity of the people are eloquent evidence of the great superiority of Soviet socialist democracy. In the land of Soviets, the mass of the people are "drawn unflinchingly into constant and, moreover, decisive participation in the democratic administration of the state."

Talented organizers and outstanding statesmen are being constantly advanced in the USSR from the midst of the people. The Soviet Union, founded by Lenin and Stalin, is a great commonwealth of equal socialist nations welded by ties of unbreakable friendship and fraternal cooperation. Building the foundation of the state of a new type, the state of the working people, Lenin said: "We want a voluntary union of nations — a union which would make impossible any oppression of one nation by another, a union based on full trust, clear understanding of fraternal unity, and absolutely voluntary agreement."

The Soviet State thus rests upon the

principle of voluntary consent. It is a fraternal federation of free nations.

The Soviet Union is a system of union and autonomous republics, autonomous regions and national areas, in which the national interests of the nations and nationalities are successfully combined with the general interests of all the working people. Each of the Soviet national republics and regions has its own organs of power and unlimited possibilities for developing its socialist national economy and its own socialist culture. Representatives from all the republics and regions of the USSR take a direct part in framing the laws of the Soviet State.

The Lenin-Stalin national policy, the Soviet ideology of the equality and friendship of all nations, has brought about unprecedented economic and cultural progress in all the nations in the USSR. The formerly backward peoples have risen to the level of the advanced ones. They have built their own powerful economies and advanced their individual cultures. Therein lies the strength and superiority of Soviet democracy, of socialist mutual assistance and cooperation among nations.

Immediately after the advent of Soviet government, Lenin raised the question of eliminating the economic and cultural backwardness of the country. He emphasized that a fundamental reconstruction of the national economy on the basis of socialism would make socialism invincible. The first major move in the direction of socialist transformation was Lenin's plan for the electrification of Russia, the GOELRO Plan adopted in 1920 by the Eighth All-Russian Congress of Soviets, at the time when the Soviet Republic, tortured by hunger and cold, was just beginning the restoration of its economy, ruined in the years of the First World War and the civil war. The English writer H. G. Wells, who visited the



Soviet Union in 1920 and saw the hardships experienced by the nascent Soviet Republic, did not believe that the electrification plan could be realized. He called the GOELRO Plan utopian, and Lenin, "the Kremlin dreamer." But Lenin and Stalin saw far into the future. They knew their people well and were clearly aware of the sources of their titanic, inexhaustible energy. The Lenin plan for the electrification of Russia was surpassed almost three times over by 1935, and 15 times over by 1950. As for the rate of electrification, the Soviet Union has outpaced all the countries of the world.

The great Lenin emphasized time and again that there was an inexhaustible fountain of organizational and other talent in the people. The boundless energy and initiative of the Soviet people were shown in especially bold relief by the Stalin Five-Year Plans, as a result of which the Soviet Union was transformed from a backward agrarian country into an advanced industrial power with a collectivized agriculture.

On the eve of the Great Patriotic War against the fascist invaders (1941-1945), the Soviet people had already entered the period of the completion of socialist construction and the gradual transition to communism. The perfidious attack of Hitler Germany interrupted the peaceful construction of the Soviet people.

Under the banner of Lenin and the leadership of J. V. Stalin the Soviet people won a historic victory in the Great Patriotic War, saving mankind from fascist enslavement.

Mobilizing the titanic forces of the Soviet state and social system, the Soviet people fulfilled the postwar Five-Year Plan (the most important provisions of this plan were considerably exceeded), as well as the 1951 plan, and they are now working enthusiastically for still greater progress of the socialist national economy and culture, for the gradual transition from socialism to communism. Launched on Stalin's initiative, large-scale afforestation and the construction of gigantic hydroelectric stations and canals are now under way in the USSR with the object of changing nature itself. The Soviet people are laying the material and technical foundation of communism.

The life of the Soviet people is be-

coming increasingly prosperous and cultured with every passing year. The production of consumer goods is growing uninterruptedly in the USSR. Socialism has brought to the mass of the people not only political and economic freedom, but prosperity as well. The Soviet people are confidently advancing toward an abundance of material and intellectual benefits.

Immediately after the victory of the October Socialist Revolution in 1917, the great Lenin proclaimed the policy of peace and friendship among nations as the foundation of the foreign policy of the Soviet State.

One of the first acts of the Soviet State was the Lenin Decree on Peace, adopted by the Second Congress of Soviets on November 8, 1917.

Asked by an American newspaper correspondent on February 18, 1920, for his opinion on the possibilities of an economic alliance between Soviet Russia and the capitalist countries, Lenin said, "We favor alliance with all countries, excepting none." The working people of the USSR have no sympathy with any policy of aggression or the conquest of foreign territories, which is inimical and

repulsive to them. Stable peace harmonizes with the fundamental interests of the Soviet State, which is building communism. Only under conditions of peace, Stalin said as far back as 1927, is it possible to advance the building of socialism at a speed desirable to us.

Lenin and Stalin have conclusively proved the possibility and the necessity of the peaceful coexistence of socialism and capitalism. "Our foreign policy is clear," the head of the Soviet Government has declared. "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 Soviet State is firmly and consistently pursuing the peace-loving foreign policy of Lenin and Stalin, a policy which is in accord with the fundamental interests of the peoples of all countries. It has the approval and support of all progressive mankind.

Inspiring the working people to struggle for peace, Lenin stressed that the forces of the people are far superior to the aggressive forces of imperialism. Now that the forces of international reaction are endeavoring to unleash another world war, the struggle for a stable peace has become a matter of vital concern to the peoples of all countries. The Soviet policy of safeguarding peace, and the immense growth of the movement for peace in the countries of the East and West represent a formidable obstacle in the way of the criminal plans of the warmongers.

Leninism teaches us that the existence of the Soviet Union and the camp of the democratic states opens unprecedented prospects in the struggle for peace. War can be prevented by the forces of the camp of peace, democracy and progress. "Peace will be preserved and consolidated," Stalin has declared, "if the peoples take the cause of preserving peace into their own hands and uphold it to the end." Hundreds of millions of people in all countries, regardless of political opinion, religion, social standing and ideological views, are closing their ranks in the struggle for peace.

The great ideas of Leninism illumine for the working people the way to victory in the struggle for democracy, peace and cooperation among all nations.



—Painting by N. Belousov.

#### TURNING POINT IN LENIN'S LIFE.

Lenin's brother Alexander was executed in 1891 for his part in an attempt on the tsar's life. Lenin comforts his mother and renounces terrorism with the well-known words, "We shall not take this path."

# International Economic Conference In Moscow

## Plenary Meeting On April 3

**T**HE International Economic Conference opened on April 3 in the Hall of Columns of the House of Trade Unions in Moscow. Participating in its work are manufacturers, businessmen, economists, engineers, trade-union and cooperative leaders, editors of economic newspapers and journals, and other personalities from 42 countries, including Austria, Argentina, Britain, China, Czechoslovakia, Brazil, France, the German Democratic Republic, India, Iran, Italy, Pakistan, Poland, the Soviet Union, West Germany, Sweden, Finland, and others. A number of participants in the conference are still en route to Moscow. The conference is attended by representatives of the foreign and Soviet press and numerous guests.

On behalf of the Preparatory Committee of the Sponsoring Committee of the International Economic Conference, the first meeting of the conference was opened by Robert Chambeiron, Secretary General of the Committee, who made the introductory speech.

Welcoming the participants and thanking them on behalf of the Sponsoring Committee for having accepted its invitation, Mr. Chambeiron said:

"I am certain that I am interpreting the wishes of all at this conference in expressing our deep thanks to the Soviet Preparatory Committee and to its chairman, Mr. Nesterov, president of the USSR Chamber of Commerce, for the irreplaceable organization which will permit us to deliberate in the very best conditions."

Mr. Chambeiron emphasized that the attention of the whole world is focused today on the Moscow economic conference. At a time when so many countries are the prey of grave economic difficulties, the Moscow conference is a vital necessity, he noted. He said that the initiative which aims at restoring economic relations between all countries, and in this way improving the living conditions of peoples, can evoke indifference and hostility only among those who base their prosperity upon dangerous rivalries among nations.

Reviewing the developments responsible for the origin of the idea of the convocation of the conference and the preparations for the conference, Mr. Chambeiron made special mention of the fact that it is a conference of private persons and not of government representatives. He observed that it is primarily a question of facilitating the development of economic cooperation among all countries and of urging all those who so desire to join in this undertaking, without any obligation to approve the aims or policy of any association or any government whatsoever.

Replying to the question as to why this conference has been convened in Moscow, Mr. Chambeiron stated that the choice of any city in any other country would have precluded the possibility of convening a genuine world conference. The Soviet delegation furnished all the necessary guarantees for such an assembly. Furthermore, the choice of Moscow will bring many delegates into contact with an economic reality of which they had an inadequate idea before coming to this country and will enable them to appraise the great possibilities opened to international trade by a country which possesses a tremendous market and indisputable export potentialities.

The speaker went on to say that the Sponsoring Committee had invited delegates not in order that they should waste their efforts in fruitless and purposeless debates on the comparative merits of different economic and social systems. The Sponsoring Committee calls upon the conference to discuss the possibilities of resuming and promoting economic relations between countries, irrespective of their economic and social systems.

In conclusion, Mr. Chambeiron expressed the hope that the work of the conference will lead to general agreement and practical results.

The conference was welcomed on behalf of the Moscow Soviet of Working People's Deputies by its chairman, Mikhail A. Yasnov.

"It is gratifying to know," he said, "that you have chosen Moscow, the capital of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, as the site of so important a conference. The purpose of the International Economic Conference is to examine the present state of international trade and to discuss the problem of developing economic cooperation among countries. Such cooperation should help to improve the living standards of the world's millions. The results of your deliberations will be eagerly awaited by wide sections of the public and by representatives of every sphere of economic endeavor."

"The members of this conference, regardless of their political views and convictions, are united in the noble purpose of finding ways and means of improving the living conditions of the people. A free and frank exchange of views will undoubtedly contribute to the success of the conference."

Pointing out that the extension of international trade is a necessary condition for the attainment of mutual understanding among nations and for the maintenance and consolidation of peace, the speaker said that Moscow is always prepared to assist in this noble work.

"The people of Moscow," Yasnov said, "will follow your



work with the closest interest, and, needless to say, that interest will extend far beyond Moscow."

The chairman of the Moscow Soviet invited the conference members, as guests of Moscow, to acquaint themselves with the capital, and wished them success in their momentous labors. Mr. Chambeiron thanked the chairman of the Moscow Soviet for his message of good wishes and his invitation, and then called on Mohammed Iftikaruddin, head of the Pakistan delegation.

Mr. Iftikaruddin, on behalf of the Sponsoring Committee, suggested the election of a presidium consisting of representatives of business circles from the following countries: Argentina—Jose Maria Rivera, director of the Central Statistical Administration of Argentina; Austria—Professor Joseph Dobretsberger; Brazil—Americo B. Oliveira, engineer and economist; China—Nan Han-chen, director-general of the People's Bank of China; Czechoslovakia—Otokar Pohl, director-general of the Czechoslovak National Bank; France—Paul Bastide, former Minister of Commerce; German Democratic Republic—Grete Kuckhoff, president of the German Emission Bank; Great Britain—Lord John Boyd-Orr; Iran—Dr. Matin Daftari, Senator; Italy—Sebastiano Franco, member of Parliament, Sicily; Pakistan—Iftikaruddin, publisher, member of the Constituent Assembly; Poland—Professor Oscar Lange; United States—Oliver Vickery, manufacturer; USSR—Mikhail Nesterov, chairman of the USSR Chamber of Commerce; the Netherlands—De Vries, professor of economics; as well as representatives of India and West Germany. He also suggested the election to the presidium of Di Vittorio, chairman of the World Federation of Trade Unions.

The participants of the conference unanimously endorsed the composition of the presidium.

Robert Chambeiron was unanimously elected secretary general of the International Economic Conference.

Professor Oscar Lange (Poland), a member of the Preparatory Committee of the conference Sponsoring Committee, who spoke next, emphasized that the idea of the conference had met with a favorable response in countries with different economic and social systems. In all of these countries there are

men who clearly understand that normalization and development of international economic relations and extension of international trade are beneficial to all.

The need for and the advantages of broad economic cooperation are becoming increasingly apparent in Western Europe, the United States, Canada, and in the countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America. For many of these countries, normalization of world trade and extension of the geographic area of their own foreign trade relations must become the principal means of overcoming the economic deadlock resulting from the present artificial obstacles to international trade. Professor Lange went on to say that the idea of the International Economic Conference had also met with very favorable response in the Soviet Union, China and the People's Democracies.

"As a result of the discussions we have had," Professor Lange said, "the Sponsoring Committee at its first meeting in Copenhagen last October drew up an agenda for the International Economic Conference. The basic purpose of the conference is to find possibilities for improving the living conditions of the people of the world through the peaceful cooperation of different countries and different systems and through the development of economic relations between all countries."

Professor Lange then submitted the rules of procedure to the conference. The conference will meet in plenary session and in sessions of working groups. The latter will consider: 1) the development of international trade; 2) international economic cooperation in the solution of social problems; 3) problems of underdeveloped countries. Any discussion of the comparative advantages of various economic and social systems is excluded. Speakers will be given the floor in the order in which their names are handed in. All speeches will be simultaneously translated into French, Russian, English, Chinese, German and Spanish.

After approving the agenda suggested by Professor Lange, the conference adjourned.

The next meeting was fixed for April 4.

## Plenary Meeting On April 4

ON April 4, the International Economic Conference held a plenary meeting which discussed the question on the agenda: "Finding possibilities for improving the living conditions of the people of the world through the peaceful cooperation of different countries and different systems and through the development of economic relations between all countries."

The chairman, Dr. Oscar Lange, gave the floor to Bernard de Plas (France).

"We believe," de Plas said, "that the conference which has just opened may one day be looked upon as a historic event. In contrast to so many diplomatic conferences which pursue no other purpose than to stop old wars and, alas, too frequently, to prepare future conflicts, here, for the first time, men from all countries, representatives of different economic systems, have gathered in the conviction that organization on

a worldwide scale of the exchange of the fruits of labor is both the guarantee and, indeed, the expression of peace."

M. de Plas pointed out that France is especially interested in the development of trade.

"In the course of 30 years," he said, "France has lived through two horrible wars, and her economic potential has suffered gravely. At the same time, the economies of some other countries developed at an accelerated tempo because of the war.

"Prior to 1939, France met her foreign exchange requirements from the revenues she received from her capital investments abroad. War needs obliged her to liquidate these assets in order to subsist. So it was that at the end of the war she found herself confronted with the necessity of financing her imports by exporting to the maximum degree. Despite

these efforts, France's foreign trade deficit continues to increase.

"Immediately after the war, dollar credits opened up to Western Europe brought a temporary solution for the difficulties arising in the sphere of international payments. But from the beginning it was clear that this solution was only provisional and that a definite and sound solution was to be found in the worldwide equilibrium of foreign trade.

"The dollar is now diminishing and prospects for export trade with the United States are becoming relatively limited, owing both to the structure of the American market and to protective tariffs. Further dollar aid would bring no solution today; it would simply be a palliative. Such aid, besides, is by its nature highly unstable, and it is impossible to achieve sound business activity on this basis."

M. de Plas also stated that the European Payments Union has not justified the hopes of its founders. The brief history of the European Payments Union, he said, is the history of its crises. Lately these have given rise to increasing customs barriers.

The experience of the past few years, he went on, confirms the need for a genuine extension of trade, conducted on the basis of the equality of partners.

De Plas further spoke of the needs of France's economy and of her export potentialities.

The floor was then given to Professor Josef Chalasinski, rector of Lodz University (Poland).

Stating that the Polish participants in the conference are animated by a great desire to deepen and extend economic and commercial relations with all countries, irrespective of existing differences between their political and economic systems, Chalasinski briefly described the economic position of the Polish Republic in the postwar years.

In 1946, he said, the total production of Poland's large and medium industries amounted, in terms of comparable prices, to 73 per cent of what it had been during the prewar period, but by 1951 it had surpassed the prewar production level by more than 2.5 times.

Professor Chalasinski said that a number of new branches of industry are being created in Poland; iron and steel plants and engineering works are being developed on a large scale, production of many new types of machinery has been started and a national automobile industry is being established. The chemical industry is developing successfully, and is second in importance to the coal industry, he said.

Poland, which was once a backward agricultural country, is rapidly being transformed into an industrial-agricultural country.

Professor Chalasinski pointed out that the intensive industrial building program, as well as the great drive to mechanize agriculture, makes Poland a good market for all the products of the machine-building industry, as well as for transport equipment.

"At the same time," he continued, "the development of our industrial and agricultural production enables us to increase the volume of exports."

The turnover of Polish foreign trade has been growing at a rapid tempo and is at present more than 200 per cent of the 1937 level.

Chalasinski pointed out that in general the value of Polish

exports to the capitalist countries during the years 1953-1955 could exceed 2 billion rubles annually. Such a level of Polish exports would be subject to Poland's being able to purchase a corresponding quantity of such commodities as were imported from those countries during the period of 1947-1949.

Then the floor was taken by Oliver Vickery, president of an electric and chemical export and import company (United States).

Pointing out that the present conference is indeed an international assembly, the speaker declared that he personally should like to see free, uninterrupted trade between nations restored, all import and export tariff restrictions removed, and consumer demand the sole basis of production and supply. "There should be no privileged groups. We are faced with the ugly fact that nearly half of the world's population goes to bed hungry every night, and in India and in many other parts of the world people even die of starvation."

Vickery pointed out that he thinks there can be economic cooperation between states of different political systems.

The great majority of American businessmen, like the overwhelming majority of Americans in other walks of life, recognize the complete insanity of another world war, he said. "They know that modern warfare not only destroys production and trade, but that the very purpose of war today must be the annihilation of whole populations, the killing of millions of people who are producers and consumers, for whom the business of production and trade exists. Every consumer in the world is an actual or potential customer. The businessman who wants to shoot his customers is ready for a strait jacket or a padded cell.

"Real peace can come to us only when we are prepared to exchange our culture and the products of our work."

Vickery pointed out that the most fortunate nations of the world, from the standpoint of raw materials, are the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. This circumstance imposes a vast responsibility on them. They should share their resources with the rest of the world, he said.

Vickery alleged that the United States is already solving this problem by implementing the Marshall Plan, which he depicted as the mere supplying of goods "on long-term credits."

"It is my major concern," the speaker said, "to work for the expansion of our export and import trade with all nations."

Free and equal exchange of goods without restrictions and discrimination should be sought by the conference, he said.

In conclusion Vickery expressed the wish that the conference might help ensure international peace.

The chairman then granted the floor to Nan Han-chen, director-general of the People's Bank of China. Nan Han-chen pointed out that although the delegates to the conference came from countries with different political systems, as well as different social and economic systems, they nevertheless all cherish the hope of promoting the development of peaceful cooperation between all countries.

"We consider that we must promote international trade, abolish the blockade and embargo, fully develop international trade and help countries to re-establish their civilian production and improve the living conditions of the people."



The speaker dwelt at length on the great achievements of the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China in the economic development of the country.

With so broad a home market and with the upsurge of the patriotic campaign launched by the Chinese workers and office employees to increase production, China's industry is developing. Compared with 1950, the output of rolled steel, cement, paper, cotton goods and other types of industrial products has considerably increased in 1951. The total volume of railway transportation has also increased, and new railways are being built.

A nationwide, unified and stable market has now been established because of increased agricultural and industrial production, improved communication, and, above all, stabilization of the national currency. China's international economic relations with various countries, based on equality and mutual advantage, are also beginning to develop rapidly. China's foreign trade balance has been stabilized. Her capacity to make payments in foreign trade has risen to an unprecedented height.

As a result of China's stabilized currency and great capacity to make payments, Nan Han-chen said further, those governments and peoples which trade with her are fully enjoying various advantages. Owing to the expansion of the home market, the demand for the import of industrial machinery, equipment, raw materials, and semi-manufactured goods is rising daily. This kind of development in foreign trade is steady, normal and reliable, and its scope is likely to be gradually expanded, keeping pace with the development of China's economic construction.

Referring to the mutual advantages of trade between China, the USSR, and the People's Democracies, a trade based entirely on peace, friendship, equality and mutual benefit, Nan Han-chen pointed out that it is entirely practicable to establish similar trade relations, based on equality and mutual benefit, between China and all other countries that have established diplomatic relations with China, as well as with those that have not established such relations.

In conclusion Nan Han-chen proposed that in order to realize the objectives of the International Economic Conference, that is, to promote international trade and to develop international economic relations under peaceful conditions so as to improve the living conditions of peoples, the conference should present proposals to industrialists, merchants, agriculturists, workers of cooperatives, trade unionists, economists, the broad masses of people and governments of all nations, calling for the establishment of international trade relations based on equality, mutual benefit, mutual aid and cooperation among all governments and all peoples. He also pointed

out that it would be desirable that the international economic conference set up a permanent body for the purpose of actively promoting development of international economic relations.

After a recess, the plenary session was presided over by Americo B. Oliveira (Brazil) who gave the floor to industrialist J. Schachner (Austria).

According to the speaker, "for a small nation the tragedy of the present international situation consists in that not infrequently it gets the impression that possible solution of the problem of economic intercourse is hindered merely by political differences among great powers." Small nations, Schachner said, do not want to be drawn into these differences.

Speaking of the causes of present international, political and economic tension, Schachner made strange assertions to the effect that these causes are allegedly the "uninterrupted and monstrous growth of population," the "progress of technique," and also the "immutable size of useful area under agricultural crops."

Otokar Pohl, director-general of the Czechoslovak State Bank, was the last to speak at the session. He emphasized that one of the most important causes of the abnormal condition of international economic relations is the restriction of trade imposed by certain states in regard to the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies, Czechoslovakia included.

"It is necessary to state that the discriminative measures taken against us have missed their mark, and, on the contrary, have seriously affected the development of the economy and living standards of the countries which are implementing such measures and using such methods."

Then Mr. Pohl dwelt on the successful economic development and foreign trade of Czechoslovakia.

The volume of Czechoslovakia's foreign trade in 1951 almost doubled as compared with 1937, Mr. Pohl said. He pointed out that this increase was achieved without the countries that are pursuing a policy of discrimination against Czechoslovakia.

Speaking of the less developed countries, Mr. Pohl declared: "We are not striving at all to make capital investments in these countries. We intend to help them on the principle of complete equality, without attaching any political or other conditions, except those of trade."

"In our country," he said, "we have all the requisites for resuming trade relations in full with a number of countries. If normal conditions for international trade relations are created, then in the coming two or three years we will undoubtedly be able to reach the volume of 900,000,000 or even 1 billion dollars in trade with the capitalist countries."

At this point the second plenary meeting of the International Economic Conference closed. The next meeting was fixed for April 5.

## Plenary Meeting On April 5

ON April 5 the International Economic Conference continued its work. Lord Boyd-Orr (Britain) presided. After the election of chairmen of working groups, a speech in the general discussion was made by Professor Waris (Finland).

The bilateral agreement between Finland and the Soviet Union and another agreement—between Finland, the Soviet Union, Poland and Czechoslovakia—have had a favorable effect on Finnish exports and imports. The five-year bilateral trade agreement between Finland and the USSR covering the

period of 1951-1955 represents a new development in commercial relationship between the two countries.

Speaking of the advantages this agreement has for Finland, Waris stressed that trade with the East has saved Finland from the acute crisis now experienced by the West European countries.

On behalf of the Soviet representatives at this conference, a speech was made by M. V. Nesterov, president of the USSR Chamber of Commerce. (Text of M. V. Nesterov's speech will be published in the next issue of the *Information Bulletin*.)

Professor Steve (Italy), who was next to speak, said that broad international trade could exert a most beneficial influence on political relations among countries. Steve said that for a considerable part of the world, as well as for a considerable part of the population of the richest capitalist countries, the most fundamental economic problem today is the problem of poverty, and by no means the problem of a surplus of the means of production.

"We Italians," Steve continued, "see how inadequately the production potentialities of our industrial regions are utilized and how underdeveloped our poorest regions are."

"We also have big potentialities as regards using idle production capacities," Steve said. "On the other hand, Italy is, and will continue to be, a country importing almost all basic raw materials." Steve noted that for many years Italy has had many unemployed. "One must mention also," he said, "the growing difficulties we encounter in trying to maintain trade with the Western countries."

"What I have said," Steve concluded, "makes it easy to see why there is a growing understanding in Italy of the need to expand trade with all countries."

The next speaker was Hosein Daryush (Iran). He described the natural resources and export potentialities of Iran. Speaking of the causes of Iran's economic difficulties, he pointed out that in the past the utilization of the national resources of the country had been obstructed, and the development of the country prevented.

In conclusion, Daryush expressed confidence that the International Economic Conference "will play a tremendous role in ensuring a stable universal peace, based on mutual respect, amicable relations and sound economy."

After a recess, the meeting was resumed, with Grete Kuckhoff (German Democratic Republic) in the chair.

The floor was granted to Lord Boyd-Orr (Britain).

Having pointed out that after the Second World War Britain was deprived of its foreign capital investments and became a poor country, the speaker said that Britain today is lacking food.

He pointed out further that it was impossible to eliminate poverty without developing international trade.

"Every country," he said, "including Britain, needs international trade. We still must import 60 per cent of the food we eat. We must import raw materials and we must find markets."

Boyd-Orr advocated lifting all restrictions upon international trade.

"I hope," he said, "that this conference will be a great, historic occasion and that men in the future will look back to this conference and say: Here is the beginning, here we

set out on the road to create a world of cooperation, a world of peace."

Mian M. Iftikaruddin (Pakistan) devoted his speech to the problems facing his country in the field of commerce and industry.

Pakistan, he said, is interested in trade with those countries which can supply various industrial equipment, iron, steel, coal and other goods necessary for the development of the national industry of Pakistan and for raising the general living standard of its population.

"We believe," he said, "that restrictions upon international trade are not to the advantage of Pakistan."

In conclusion, Iftikaruddin expressed the hope that the activities of the conference would not cease with its conclusion but would continue until economic cooperation among all nations in the name of world peace is established.

Louis Saillant, secretary general of the World Federation of Trade Unions, spoke on behalf of the 80,000,000 working people who are members of the WFTU.

He recalled that the World Federation of Trade Unions, even at its foundation in October 1945, included in its constitution a special clause which, among other tasks of the World Federation of Trade Unions, contains the task of working in defense of peace among nations, of promoting economic and social cooperation on an international scale, and of industrially developing underdeveloped countries.

Saillant pointed out that the disruption of normal international trade hampers the growth of industrial and agricultural production and depresses the living standard of the people in many countries.

The speaker then pointed out that certain countries are carrying out a policy of armaments and that, therefore, the economic resources that should have been used for raising the living standard of the population are spent on armaments production. The growth of military expenditures has already resulted in a lowering of the living standard, and threatens to entail a further drop. The audience responded with applause when Saillant said that it was necessary that the funds now used for military purposes be directed toward civilian construction and raising the living standard.

On the instructions of the WFTU delegation, Saillant moved that the conference adopt recommendations with the following points:

1. Elimination of the practice of political discrimination and of obstacles to the development of economic intercourse;
2. Drawing up of programs for the peaceful development of production and trade, with a view to advancing the well-being of the people;
3. Reduction of military expenditures and the utilization of uncirculated resources on social, cultural and other measures that would raise the living standard;
4. To draft recommendations to the United Nations Economic and Social Council advising it to take measures toward the development of trade and the raising of the living standard.

Dr. Rubens do Amaral, member of the Legislative Assembly of the state of Sao Paulo (Brazil), was the next to speak. He suggested that trade information bureaus for exchanging information on the possibilities of export and import be established in various countries; that participants in the



conference inform their governments, parliaments, businessmen and institutions of the huge opportunities for expanding barter operations in the international market, in line with the discussion at the conference; and that an international organization for coordinating information about all countries and for developing trade relations be formed.

The next speaker was Dr. Gyan Chand (India). He said that India was still suffering grievously from the effect of prolonged economic subjection and needed a world economy based upon and evolved through true partnership and the complete liquidation of economic colonialism. The whole problem of world trade and economic cooperation needs to be approached from a new standpoint.

India must import capital goods. For this purpose she has to develop new and varied trade contacts. India, naturally, would greatly appreciate any offer of capital goods from countries like the USSR or Czechoslovakia, with which India's trade relations are limited at the present.

"The present trend and structure of Indian trade," said Chand, "makes our economic relations exceedingly unstable."

"With respect to export and import, we depend mainly on the countries of the sterling bloc, primarily on the United

Kingdom, and also on the United States." India has found itself, he said, in the "honorable company of those countries which suffer from dollar shortage." In the interests of India's development, it is necessary to extend the basis of its trade. Foreign interests occupy a monopolist position in India's foreign trade, even to a greater extent than in the other spheres of its economy, causing instability.

India, Chand said in conclusion, must play its role in changing the state of affairs in this respect.

Then Felipe Freyre (Argentina) took the floor. He said that the conference will undoubtedly have a great influence on the future trade relations of many countries. Many raw materials, indispensable for the economic development of Argentina, said the speaker, cannot be acquired in the South American market because the free exchange of goods is obstructed by powerful foreign trusts and by foreign political interference. The speaker also pointed out that the Marshall Plan excluded the possibility of providing Argentina with the necessary goods and profitable trade.

Freyre then pointed out also that Argentina's commercial relations with the People's Democracies have developed into a profitable trade based on respect for the sovereignty of every country.

## Meeting Of Working Groups

THE plenary meeting was followed by organizational meetings of the working groups into which the conference was divided. The first of these groups dealt with questions of development of international trade, the second with questions of international economic cooperation for the solution of social problems, and the third with problems of underdeveloped countries. Vice-chairmen of the groups were elected, and the range of questions to be discussed was established.

The chairman of the first group, Professor Lange, said that the members of this group would have to discuss a number of questions, which could be divided into three groups: (1) general questions of international trade and the development of world economy; (2) technical questions of expanding trade related to the provisions of long-term trade agreements, multilateral trade treaties, etc.; and (3) the possibilities of export and import requirements of various countries.

Formulating these questions in detail, the members of the working group suggested that the group discuss such problems as an appeal to governments for the speediest elimination of all discriminatory regulations which encumber the development of international trade; problems of shipping and transport; elimination of the discriminatory policy with regard to trade with the USSR and the People's Democracies as carried out by banks in certain countries; establishment of an international agency to supervise the fulfillment of contracts by contracting parties from different states and the establishment of a permanent committee for providing information about goods available for export and import; the organization of fairs and exhibitions of these goods; etc.

The members of the group for international economic cooperation to solve social problems raised a number of questions which in their opinion are of substantial importance for the improvement of the living standard of the people in their respective countries.

These questions include: food shortage, unemployment, social diseases, low wages, etc.

The speakers emphasized the interrelation of these questions and pointed to the necessity of discussing them from the viewpoint of international trade.

At the meeting of the group for problems of underdeveloped countries, its chairman, the Indian economist Dr. Gyan Chand, pointed out in an inaugural speech that the group would discuss questions of enlisting underdeveloped countries in international cooperation and of their participation in international trade; ways and means of promoting the economic development of underdeveloped countries; and the contribution of these countries to the advancement of world economy.

Dr. Chand stressed that the underdeveloped countries were backward because they had developed under unfavorable conditions, being the victims of oppression. Speaking of the possibility of economic progress, he pointed by way of example to the Central Asian republics of the Soviet Union, which have made great progress within a brief period of time.

*The reports on the succeeding meetings of the International Economic Conference will be published in the next issue of the Information Bulletin.*

THE publication of the decision of the Council of Ministers of the USSR concerning the awards of Stalin Prizes for outstanding scientific work in 1951 has revealed the names of many more scientists who have been thus recognized for illustrious achievement.

This happy event always arouses great enthusiasm. The year's results give a graphic idea not only of the general development of Soviet science but also of the great creative achievements of individual scientists and the large scientific organizations.

Every reader of the list of new Stalin Prize winners is immediately conscious of the extraordinarily wide dissemination of scientific knowledge in the Soviet Union and of its great role in the life of the people and in the various branches of industry and agriculture.

The works which won prizes were done in numerous scientific institutions and higher schools. A good many scientific collectives also received prizes. The older generation of scientists can well remember the time when all research work was conducted by a few enthusiasts, working alone for the most part, and when most of the present network of scientific institutions was not even thought of. There was certainly nothing in the old days like the imposing legion of scientists in the USSR, who now number some 150,000 persons.

Physics, I would say, has made the greatest progress of any of the natural sciences in recent decades. Physics, the bedrock of many sciences, directly and decisively influences the progress of the various branches of technology.

The solid bodies which man meets in nature or in technology are crystallized structures. The particles of which crystals are built, namely atoms and ions, do not lie haphazardly in space, but are arranged in conformity with certain laws. The structure of crystals determines their specific features and physical properties, and also determines the various qualities of the many valuable technical materials constituting units of crystal grains. It is obvious that the discovery of new ways of ascertaining the atomic structure of crystals and the arrangement of their component parts, and the discovery of ways of explaining their properties on that basis are of exceptional interest. The works of V. N. Belov, Corresponding Member of the Academy of Sciences of



N. A. Preobrazhensky, winner of a Stalin Prize for his research on alkaloids.

## Stalin Prizes Awarded For Scientific Work in 1951

By Academician D. V. Skobeltsyn

the USSR, works in which he carries forward the labors of the great Russian scientist K. S. Fyodorov, belong to this sphere.

The classical works of the late Academician S. I. Vavilov in the field of luminescence and other questions concerning the physics of light are well known. Many of them have already been awarded Stalin Prizes. A posthumous award has now been made for Vavilov's research on the microstructure of light and his work *The Eye and the Sun*, an outstanding work of popular science.

Vavilov's works show with great vividness the power of materialist dialectics as an instrument in the hands of progressive scientists for concrete scientific investigation. The fact that Academician Vavilov was able to discover subtle interdependence in natural phenomena which had escaped the attention of scientists for many decades is fresh confirmation of the general proposition that the inseparable connection of all phenomena in nature with their surrounding conditions must always be taken into account.

Physical methods of research have been successfully employed by Soviet scientists in order to determine the structure and properties of high molecular substances (the works of V. N. Tsvetkov) and to investigate the processes taking place on the surface of the sun

(the works of A. B. Severny and E. R. Mustel). The practical importance of the study of high molecular compounds is immense. They include such valuable materials as artificial fibers, plastics, synthetic rubber, and so on. Studies of the physical phenomena on the sun are also of great practical importance, since it has been determined that solar processes have a definite connection with certain interference observed in radio communication in the earth's atmosphere.

V. M. Klechkovsky and others have successfully employed marked atoms in the study of the process of plant nutrition.

A major role in contemporary life is played by the chemical sciences, a sphere in which many Russian scientists, not to mention such giants as Lomonosov, Mendeleev and Butlerov, have for many years held a leading place in the world. The works of Academician I. I. Chernyayev, devoted to the study of the so-called complex compounds, a large and important group of metal compounds, are noteworthy in this branch of chemical science.

If we are to speak of what gives our century, our era, its characteristic features, then we must mention, side by side with electricity, the radio and the utilization of atomic energy, the widespread use of synthetic materials. We note with



satisfaction the increasing number of new achievements of Soviet chemistry in solving problems of organic synthesis. Among the outstanding works in this field are the papers of N. A. Preobrazhensky on the synthesis of alkaloids and those of Y. A. Gorin-Khast, which are of great importance in the production of synthetic rubber.

Soviet scientists are devoting more attention to problems concerning the transformation of nature than to almost any other sector, as a glance at the list of scientific papers winning Stalin Prizes this year will clearly show.

Numerous significant achievements have been made in this field recently. Important problems of hydrotechnics and hydraulics, for example, are examined in a three-volume work by M. V. Potapov. He has suggested an original method for controlling the flow of water, a method now being used to combat the shallowing of rivers and to prevent sedimentation on canal bottoms. Methods of designing reservoirs to be employed in irrigation and flood control are also given in this work, many of them for the first time in world literature on this subject.

The problem of "mastering water," which includes such questions as artificial irrigation, drainage of swamps, and a number of other questions pertaining to fundamental improvements in agriculture, are dealt with in *Principles of Reclamation*, by A. N. Kostyakov, which was also considered worthy of a Stalin Prize. This work has won wide recognition among practical workers in the field.

In connection with the Stalin plan for remaking nature, a work by G. Y. Bey-Biyenko and L. L. Mishchenko giving a full description of locust fauna in the USSR and the contiguous countries is particularly timely. It is a monumental contribution to Soviet entomology.

Each new year brings further incontrovertible proof of the brilliant progress made by Soviet science. Every year new Soviet machines are put into operation and new designs, apparatus and instruments are worked out. Almost all laborious operations are now done in the USSR with the aid of machinery.

Many new contributions have been made of late by inventors, engineers and innovators to the solution of the noble task of lightening and facilitating human labor. The reciprocal effect of technological and scientific effort on each other

and the utilization of the latest scientific data for solving complex technological problems are particularly fruitful.

Vladimir Ilyich Lenin dreamed of the time when science would become part of the very life of the people, intimately



Academician I. I. Chernyayev.

connected with their everyday activities. Today, we can already see such a powerful advance in universal culture that the accomplishments of scientists, and, what is more, scientific-technological creative work itself, is becoming the possession of the broad masses of Soviet citizens. The recently published official report on the results of the fulfillment of the national economic plan for 1951 contained many noteworthy figures constituting, as it were, a quantitative expression of certain significant aspects of the USSR today. The report states, in particular, that 700,000 inventions and suggestions by workers and engineers for radical improvement in production were put into effect in 1951. This means that in the factories, mines and railways of the Soviet Union there are hundreds of thousands of people who have a grasp of science, who apply its achievements in practice and who, furthermore, are taking an active part in furthering the progress of science and technology. To these we must also add the millions of collective-farm experimenters and foremost organizers in agriculture.

Concern for man's physical well-being

and the desire to improve his life and labor — these are the ideas which underlie every work of research by Soviet scientists. These traits are especially manifest in the work of Soviet biologists and medical scientists, who are successfully mastering and developing the ideas of the great Pavlov. A whole series of such works won Stalin Prizes this year. Among them are the important monograph of P. G. Kornev on tuberculosis of the bones and joints, the researches of N. I. Krasnogorsky on higher nervous activity in children, and the work of B. N. Klosovsky containing the results of his study of the laws governing the circulation of blood in the brain. These and many other notable research works testify that Soviet biology and medicine are adding to their laurels year after year.

Besides new scientific works, discoveries and inventions, outstanding textbooks for use in higher schools also bring their authors Stalin Prizes. College textbooks are used by more than a million students in the USSR, who will have to show their worth in the near future in every sphere of political, economic, scientific and cultural activity in the great country of socialism. An excellent example of such books is D. I. Blokhintsev's *Principles of Quantum Mechanics*, which received a Stalin Prize, First Class, and reflects recent attainments in the methodology of physics.

Authors of books on popular science also won prizes. The popularization of science is a difficult but honorable task, one which calls for the special ability to discuss complicated subjects in a simple, vivid and convincing manner. A number of talented Soviet writers received awards for successful work in this field.

The attention of the whole world is now fixed on advanced Soviet science, a truly progressive science. Its ideas are greatly influencing scientists in the People's Democracies and honest-minded scientists in countries all over the globe. It sets an example of noble service in the pursuit of scientific truth, and it propagates and asserts the great and just ideas of peace, humanism and progress.

Soviet scientists are filled with great optimism. Their thoughts are turned toward a bright future of victories over the anarchy of nature and a boundless enhancement of the power of science and labor.



# A Veteran Reviews His Experience

As told by Sergei Kolbasa

Mining Foreman at Nikanor Pit in the Donets Coal Field

I AM past 56 now. I began to work in the mines when I was 11. Three generations of our family have dug coal from the rich deposits of the Donets coal field. My father was a miner, and my eldest son, who is a graduate of a junior college for miners, is a section chief at our Nikanor Pit.

When I think about the conditions under which my father and I worked in my early youth and compare them with the way we now mine coal in a Soviet pit, it seems to me that there are centuries between the two generations of our family, so striking have the changes been in Soviet times, as compared with what things were like before the Revolution.

My father was a hewer. He worked at the coal face with a hand pick. A hand pick, dirt and darkness, a 14-hour workday, miserable pay — those were the conditions under which my father worked.

Like many other miners of his generation, my father used to sing a sad, hopeless song as he went down into the mine. I remember how it began:

*When a miner goes into the pit,*

*He says good-by to daylight.*

The song expressed the way the miners felt as they went underground. My mother, like all miners' wives in those days, prepared her children gradually for the possibility that they might lose their father. An accident in the mine could happen at any moment, depriving them of their breadwinner or making him a helpless cripple. Incidentally, there were many cripples in the mining settlement then. They were men who had suffered from mine accidents. They received no pensions and were forced to live by begging.

My first underground job was that of doorkeeper. Soviet miners don't know of such a job. It disappeared along with the old working conditions and the



Mining Foreman Sergei Kolbasa.

primitive prerevolutionary equipment. A doorkeeper was a boy who opened the doors to the drifts for the pony drivers. The chief means of transportation then were men and horses.

I was 11 years old, and I worked 12 hours a day. With the time I spent going down and coming up from the mine, my workday averaged almost 14 hours. We received no work clothes, and, even worse than that, we were not even provided with drinking water. We drank mine water, which was polluted and bad for the health.

When I came out of the mine, I was soaking wet, dirty and hungry. At the barracks I got nothing to eat but thin porridge and a hunk of black bread, and I slept on a fourth-tier bunk. And so it went, day after day. These were our working conditions before the advent of Soviet power. The life and health of the working people were of no concern to the mine owners.

At a Soviet mine, the welfare of the workers is the primary concern of the management and the trade union. We

miners work six to seven hours a day, depending on the nature of the job and where we work. Mechanical transport facilities take us to and from the workings. At the Nikanor Pit we have an underground railroad. A hoist takes us down to the underground yard, where we get into comfortable 14-seat cars that are drawn by electric engine to various parts of the mine. Every miner as he goes to work is dressed in sturdy waterproof work clothes and rubber boots, and is provided with a flask of soda water, an electric battery lamp and a protective helmet. All these things are issued by the management free of charge.

It is as light as day in the drifts and at the workings. Daylight lamps are installed everywhere, 15 or 20 paces apart. One may go around the drifts without using a miner's lamp. The drifts are dry; there is no dripping water here. The underground water ripples quietly in special canals. The props are of reinforced concrete, precluding any cave-ins or other accidents.

Arduous hand labor in the mines has been replaced by machines. We have 12 Donbas mining combines in operation at our pit, besides a large number of tunneling and rock-loading machines, powerful conveyors, electric engines and various other types of equipment. The job of the Soviet miner today is reduced to the skillful operation of these machines. We have a special training center where workers are instructed in the operation of the mining machines and equipment.

I could have stopped working by now. Since I reached the age of 50, I have been receiving a state pension of 750 rubles a month. But I feel that I just can't sit at home when there is so much going on at our regenerated mine. My health is perfect. I spend my vacation

*(Continued on page 210)*



# A Young Man Becomes a Miner

By Yakov Usherenko

**I**VAN Voronko came to the Donets coal field from the countryside. Prior to this he had finished junior secondary school in his native village and had worked with his father on the collective farm.

"You see," Voronko said, "my older brother, after finishing junior secondary school, went to the Donbas and got a job in a mine. At first he operated an electric engine, and then, after finishing the evening department of the Kadiyevka Junior Mining College, he became a mining technician. He likes the mining profession very much. And I decided to follow my brother's example and go to work in a mine."

At the Nikanor Coal Mine, Voroshilovgrad Region, in the Ukraine, Ivan Voronko, a 20-year-old villager, was welcomed heartily.

First he had a long talk at the mine office where he was told of all the trades

needed at the mine, and how he might, while working in the mine, become a highly skilled specialist in his chosen field.

Even before coming to the mine, Ivan Voronko, on his brother's advice, had decided to become a tunneler, or, more precisely, an operator of a rock-loading machine. And now, during the conversation in the mine office, he asked to be given this job. The management complied readily with the young worker's wish, especially since the need for tunneling-machinery operators was growing at the mine because of its constant expansion and its receipt of new rock-loading machines.

That same day, after his talk at the mine office, Voronko was directed to the mine's polyclinic for a medical examination. He was examined by a general practitioner, a neuropathologist, and an eye doctor, and was also X-rayed.

In the USSR everyone who comes to work in a mine must be given a medical examination. Ivan Voronko's comprehensive medical examination was finished by evening, when he was given the report of the doctors' findings in which it was stated that he was fit to work in a mine.

The next day Voronko, accompanied by an office worker who was handling his application, went to see the assistant superintendent of the mine. The superintendent made a note on the young worker's application that he be put on the staff.

Taking leave of the assistant superintendent, Ivan Voronko said, "So, tomorrow I go down into the pit?"

The assistant superintendent smiled and said, "No, young man. From tomorrow on you are put on the rolls; you will receive wages and live at our lodging house for single workers. But we

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## For Safety in the Mines

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**DUST METERS.** By means of these instruments, the concentration of coal dust can be determined in the mine.



**TESTING EQUIPMENT.** Safety research engineers test cars and cages for transporting workers underground.

won't let you go down to work in the mine for 10 days or so. You will have to learn the rules of working in the mine, and the safety rules particularly."

Ten days later, at the mine's personnel training center, Ivan Voronko passed his safety and job tests. At last came the long-awaited day of going down into the pit. The young worker received his free issue of overalls, rubber boots, safety helmet and electric battery lamp, and, accompanied by the ventilation foreman, an experienced miner, went down into the pit. In an underground car the foreman took the novice to the various parts of the mine and the main haulageways; then on foot they went to the numerous workings, becoming acquainted with the main and safety exits from the mine. The spacious drifts, propped with metal arches, were illuminated with bright daylight lamps set in metal holders behind protective screens.

"When we return to the surface," the foreman said, "don't forget to sign your name in the 'Registration Book for Acquainting Workers with the Safety Exits.' The clerk in the lamp room keeps this book. Three months from now you'll be shown all the exits of the pit again. Those are the rules."

The young worker did not notice how the eight hours went by and soon it was time to go up. At the fork of two drifts, miners who had finished their shifts were already getting into the small cars of the underground transportation system. Three whistles sounded, and the car rolled off to the exit shaft, where the passengers changed into other cars for the ride up to the surface. There, Ivan Voronko, like the rest of the miners who had finished their shift, went through a long glassed-in gallery directly to the shower baths. After a hot shower and some rest, he went to the mine gates and home.

From the stories and letters of his brother, who works at the Ilyich Mine in Kadiyevka District, Ivan Voronko knew that, besides shower baths, all Soviet mines have light-therapy cabinets for sun-ray treatment of miners after each underground shift. At the Nikanor Mine the light-therapy cabinet was not functioning at the moment. It was being rebuilt and was to open again in a few days.

After a hearty meal in the mine canteen Ivan Voronko sat down to write a letter to his parents telling of his im-

pressions of his first day in the mine.

As he was writing, an attendant of the lodging house knocked at the door and asked him to come to the telephone. This was a call from the mine office, informing him that he was scheduled to go to work the next day on the first shift, under the direction of Artyom Zhelezin, an experienced tunneler, whom he was to meet at the job assignment room in the mine office before going down into the pit.

In Soviet mines each novice who has never worked underground is attached to an experienced miner during his first two months at the mine. In this period the new worker masters his trade and passes his minimum technical test. This, naturally, is only the beginning of his specialization, which continues in the future in practical work as well as in theoretical training.

The next morning Voronko and tunneler Zhelezin received electric battery lamps, flasks with soda water and number badges before going down into the pit.

"This badge which you have just received from the clerk," Zhelezin told his young friend, "must be returned without fail immediately after you come up from the pit. Should you fail to return it, two hours after the end of the shift the people remaining in the pit will be looking for you, and the management will begin to investigate the reason for your absence. If you are not found in our section a general search will be launched immediately."

Voronko and his companion descended into the pit and got to their place

of work. The mine foreman and the worker thoroughly checked the timbering and also the condition of the ventilation.

The proper working conditions and the safety of the mine are not maintained and controlled only by the workers themselves. The chief of the given section and his assistant must ascertain personally before the beginning of each shift that all work places are well ventilated and that all safety facilities, cable lines, implements and apparatus are in perfect order.

Public inspectors, elected by the workers, see that safety and work rules are strictly observed in the Soviet mines. At the Nikanor Mine, for example, there are 83 public inspectors.

At each large Soviet mine there is also a representative of the State Mining Inspection Service of the Council of Ministers of the USSR.

In a number of Soviet cities there are labor protection institutes which work out scientific measures for the further improvement of safety in the Soviet coal industry.

The state spends enormous sums on labor protection. The Nikanor Mine, for example, in 1951 received 415,000 rubles for the further improvement of working conditions.

Ivan Voronko, having joined the ranks of Soviet miners, knows that he has chosen an honored career, one that will not only bring him great personal satisfaction and material reward, but will enable him to make an important contribution to the progress and well-being of his homeland.

## A Veteran Reviews His Experience

*(Continued from page 208)*

every year at our Sochi sanatorium for miners. I hate the thought of retiring, though under Soviet law I have the full right to do so.

Besides my pension, I earn 2,200 rubles a month. At the end of 1951 I received, over and above my wages, my annual service bonus, which amounted to 7,000 rubles. I have a comfortable apartment in our mining settlement. It has all modern conveniences, and I pay 60 rubles a month rent for it.

Despite my age, I have finished a

course for mining foremen and a special safety engineering course in the past 10 years. I was recently promoted to the post of assistant chief engineer of our mine. My job is to see that the mine safety rules established by the Ministry of the Coal Industry of the USSR are strictly observed. These rules ensure complete safety of underground work in Soviet mines. With the aid of our pit's trade-union committee and our numerous public labor protection inspectors, elected by the workers themselves, I see that every clause of the mine safety rules is scrupulously carried out.



# New Achievements in Soviet Surgery

By Professor A. Bakulev

*Member of the Academy of Medical Sciences of the USSR*

**S**Ocialism has provided all the necessary conditions for the development of our progressive science. All the material prerequisites for its advancement have also been created.

A broad network of medical research institutes and higher educational institutions supplied with first-rate equipment and staffed by highly qualified scientific personnel has been created in the Soviet Union. The most important medical problems are solved in the Academy of Medical Sciences of the USSR. Within recent years scores of institutes with hundreds of laboratories have been opened.

Much attention is devoted to the development of the scientific principles of surgery. There are 22 big surgical clinics in Moscow alone, but Moscow is not the only city that abounds in educational and research institutions. There are many other cities in the Soviet Union that have medical colleges and research institutes of great scientific and practical significance.

In June 1950, a joint session of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR and the Academy of Medical Sciences was held in Moscow on problems relating to the scientific heritage of our great countryman Ivan Petrovich Pavlov, whose works opened a new era in physiology and medicine. The works of Pavlov have served as the starting point for the development of a materialist physiology, which has demonstrated the possibility and the necessity of studying by means of objective physiological methods all the manifestations of the activity of the organism, including higher nervous activity in both the normal and the pathological states.

Naturally, the development of medical theory on a sound methodological basis also had a favorable influence on the clinical sciences, including surgery. For instance, Pavlov's theory has thrown light on such a complicated phenomenon as traumatic shock, which is of extreme-

ly great significance in surgery.

The term traumatic shock is used to designate a general depression of all the vital processes in the organism of the patient following severe trauma even though such vital organs as the brain, heart and others have not been injured. Profound shock is very dangerous. In wartime, traumatic shock is often observed following serious bullet wounds. A similar danger may arise during major surgical operations (so-called surgical shock).

Pavlov's own pupil, the Soviet physiologist E. A. Asratyan, elaborated a theory of shock on the basis of the theory of his great teacher and arrived at a correct evaluation of the nature of this phenomenon.

As a direct result of Pavlov's researches, practical suggestions concerning the treatment and prevention of traumatic and surgical shock have been

made. Among them are the intravenous injection of anti-shock solutions proposed by V. I. Popov, P. L. Seltsovsky and D. A. Arapov; a system of local anesthesia; sleep treatment; and others.

One of the most fruitful achievements of Soviet scientific thought was Pavlov's theory of trophic innervation. According to this theory, every organ is subjected to a triple nervous control: "that of the functional nerves, which induce or inhibit its functional activity (the contraction of a muscle, the secretion of a gland, etc.); that of the vascular nerves, which regulate the gross delivery of chemical material (and the removal of excretions) through the greater or lesser influx of blood to the organ; and, finally, that of the trophic nerves, which determine for the benefit of the organism as a whole the exact extent of the utilization of this material by every organ."

The problem of trophic innervation raised by Pavlov has been further elaborated in the works of his pupils. Trophic nervous disorders play an extremely important role in the origin and development of pathological processes. All kinds of strong irritants, whether they be mechanical, chemical or thermal, lead to disturbances of trophic function and to serious disorders in the activity of separate organs and the organism as a whole. Weak irritations, on the other hand, may exert a favorable influence on the nervous system, and the substitution of weak irritants for strong ones may lead to a favorable course of a pathological process.

Soviet surgeons are devoting much attention to a study of the possibility of altering the trophic functions of diseased organisms by applying weak irritants. This has led to the methods of treating inflammatory processes and trophic disorders by means of novocaine block and balsam oil bandages, as elaborated by A. V. and A. A. Vishnevsky and their school. Theirs is a complete system of



**OPERATION.** Professor Nikolai Grashchenkev (right), president of the Byelorussian Academy of Sciences, at work.



curative measures which has proved to be remarkably effective in many diseases.

The novocaine block method is extremely simple. It consists of the injection of an anesthetic solution (novocaine) into different parts of the body abounding in nervous conductors and receptors. On the one hand, by stopping the passage of strong irritations from the diseased organ to the central nervous system, novocaine protects the latter from the injurious effect of these irritations. On the other hand, this block in itself is a weak irritant which, as was said above, exerts a favorable influence on the trophic nervous system.

Proceeding from the same theoretical premises, A. V. Vishnevsky elaborated his methods of local anesthesia which make it possible to perform any surgical operation, no matter how complicated, absolutely without pain, and what is more important, without the least danger of surgical shock. Local anesthesia is used in many clinics of the Soviet Union in such operations as, for example, pneumonectomy due to carcinoma of the lung or to an irreversible suppurative process in that organ, in operations connected with cancer of the esophagus, etc. The methods used abroad involve obligatory narcosis, which in some cases is dangerous.

Nevertheless, nothing that has been said above means that Soviet surgeons, in elaborating methods of local anesthesia, reject narcosis in cases where it has its advantages. Our final aim in choosing an anesthetic is to make the operation easier, less dangerous and less apt to involve complications for the patient. Soviet surgery has scored great victories in gaining this end. The founder of Russian surgery, N. I. Pirogov, was one of the creators of the method of etherization, which he placed on a scientific basis. Pavlov's theory of sleep and its curative significance has supplied the physician with a powerful weapon — the method of sleep therapy — and it has enabled the surgeon not only to apply narcotics to relieve pain during the operation but also to apply them before the operation and during the postoperative period.

In connection with the favorable effect of weak irritants, mention should be made of the work conducted by the prominent Soviet ophthalmologist V. P. Filatov, member of the Academy of

Medical Sciences, who introduced the method of preserved tissue therapy. It began with Filatov's transplantation operations in cases of opacity of the cornea. The successful performance of these operations alone is an outstanding achievement of world significance gained by Soviet ophthalmology. But besides the purely optical results achieved by this operation, Filatov noted in his patients a clearly expressed intensification of certain life functions and an improvement in certain concomitant diseases. Filatov made a comprehensive study of the effect of transplanted tissues on the organism. It resulted in a method of curing many diseases by implanting bits of properly treated tissues under the skin. The tissue therapy method proved to be a great help in the treatment of such diseases as bronchial asthma and ulcer of the stomach and also for the adhesion of a cicatrix.

We are unable as yet to estimate all the scientific and practical significance of this new therapeutic method. It should be noted, however, that Soviet scientists are already boldly raising the problem of therapy in an entirely new way. The main thing in this method is the attempt to attain major curative results by limited and safe therapeutic means.

I have deliberately begun my article about the achievements of Soviet surgery not with the biggest and rarest operations, those that can be performed

only by the masters of surgical technique, but with an elucidation of methods available to broad medical circles which make it possible to obtain good results by simple means of treating the widespread diseases encountered in daily medical practice.

Particularly rapid progress has been made within the past decade in the surgery of the thorax. Not so long ago, before the Second World War, our opportunities for performing operations on the lungs, esophagus, heart and other organs in the thorax were very limited. But even at that time anatomic, experimental and clinical prerequisites had been created for the performance of serious operations on these organs.

Carcinoma of the lungs is considered one of the most serious forms of cancer. Because of the impossibility of removing the malignant tumor from the lung by surgical means, such patients were considered hopeless. Great successes have been gained in treating carcinoma of the lungs by X-ray therapy, but the tumor is not always within the area of the action of the rays.

For a radical treatment of pulmonary carcinoma it was necessary to master the operation of removing the entire lung and all its parts. Such operations were considered impossible, and it is only within recent years that they have been successfully performed.

Radical pulmonary operations proved to be beneficial not only in carcinoma of the lung, but in certain other lung diseases, particularly in cases of chronic diffused suppurative processes in the lung and in pulmonary tuberculosis.

The Third Conference on Thoracic Surgery has shown what tremendous practical results have been obtained by Soviet surgeons. Extremely complicated operations on organs in the thorax are successfully performed, not only in the big academic centers but also in local hospitals.

These successes in pulmonary surgery are due chiefly to a clear definition of the indications and contraindications to operation, correct choice of anesthetics, increased skill in overcoming surgical shock, and proper care during the postoperative period. Of interest are the investigations conducted in P. A. Kupriyev's clinic in Leningrad concerning the functions of the remaining lung after one has been removed. These researches



**SURGEON.** Professor B. G. Yegorov, an outstanding Soviet neurosurgeon, prepares for an operation.



have contributed much to the elucidation of the causes of certain postoperative complications and to the choice of means for their prevention.

The methods of esophagectomy have been considerably developed. It is now possible to perform a resection of the esophagus in cases of cancer in any part of that organ, an operation which 10 years ago was considered a feat of exceptional surgical skill and was successful only in rare cases. The thoracic portion of the esophagus has ceased to be inaccessible to surgical treatment. Methods have been elaborated for operating upon it from the left side of the pleural cavity (V. I. Kazansky, B. V. Petrovsky, E. L. Berezov), from the right side of the pleural cavity (B. S. Rosanov), and even from the abdomen (A. G. Savinykh).

The heart, longest of all, remained inaccessible to surgical treatment. Even the heart diseases that were considered incurable by therapeutic means remained out of the surgeon's reach. With the development of thoracic surgery, the difficulties involved in operations on the heart gradually receded, and it became possible to subject many heart diseases to surgical treatment.

At present the most thoroughly explored branch of cardiac surgery is that of the treatment of cardiac wounds. Our surgeons have taken the lead with regard to experience in the surgical treatment of cardiac wounds. Surgical aid in cases of cardiac wounds has become possible today in many cities of the Soviet Union and even in small towns.

Surgical treatment is being successfully applied in cases of adhesive inflammation of the pericardium. As judged by the statistics of foreign authors, Soviet surgeons get better results than they in these operations.

One of the newest and most difficult branches of cardiac surgery is the surgical treatment of inherent and acquired heart diseases. In this domain exceptionally great significance attaches to preliminary experimental work. The anatomical investigations and physiological experiments of Soviet scientists have created a sound basis for the development of the surgery of heart diseases (the experiments with animals conducted by N. N. Terebinsky, the anatomical researches of I. P. Dmitriev, experiments in artificial blood circulation conducted by S. S. Briukhonenko, etc.). Soviet sci-

entists have gone far in their experimental work. It is enough to mention the experiments of V. P. Demikhov who, working with dogs, succeeded in transplanting a second, additional heart to the animal and in replacing the heart and lungs of the animal with organs taken from another dog.

Great successes have been achieved by Soviet surgeons in the technique of suturing blood vessels, which often determines the success of operations of the heart and the large blood vessels. Soviet medical industry has constructed of late an apparatus which has considerably simplified and accelerated the suturing of blood vessels (the apparatus of Stalin Prize winner V. F. Gudov).\*

A notable place among the various branches of surgery is occupied by neurosurgery, which is concerned with operations of the brain and the peripheral nerves. Besides important practical tasks, the solution of which helps save the lives of thousands of neurological patients, Soviet neurosurgery has raised a number of important theoretical problems. A materialist world outlook engenders an approach to the study of the activity of the brain which differs from the approach of psychologists, neuropathologists and psychiatrists who hold idealistic views.

The activity of man's psychic organ, the brain, which regulates all the functions of the human organism, can be understood only if the physician ceases merely to interpret phenomena and patterns of behavior and begins to exert his influence on the course of their progress, that is, if he is able to alter these patterns. That is why Soviet neurosurgery, following the great traditions of the genius of Russian science I. P. Pavlov, is marching firmly ahead and is acquiring new knowledge of the laws governing the work of the brain.

Outstanding achievements have been gained by Soviet traumatologists. The existence of highly qualified special institutions such as the traumatological institutes of Moscow, Leningrad, Kharkov, Sverdlovsk, Novosibirsk, and other cities, has greatly facilitated the solution of important traumatological problems. The active treatment of fractures in certain cases (bone sutures, operations involving the union of bone fragments)

and the active treatment in cases of traumatic injury (cutting out wounds, including pus wounds) have accelerated healing and brought about the rapid recovery of the patient.

Corrective physical training is being broadly applied in traumatology and orthopedics. Success has been gained in the development of so-called plastic surgery, which makes it possible to correct by operative means many defects and anomalies resulting from injury.

Prophylaxis occupies an important place in the work of Soviet surgeons. A particularly great role in this respect is played by preventive anti-cancer measures. The institutes that study and treat malignant tumors serve as centers for combating cancer. They base their work on a wide network of anti-cancer dispensaries. The excellent instruction available to all physicians on the clinical history, diagnosis and treatment of pre-cancer states has produced appreciable results.

An important place in contemporary surgery belongs to blood transfusion. No major surgical operation is performed today without blood transfusion. The work of Soviet surgeons in this field has gained them priority in the solution of the majority of problems involved in it. Among the latest achievements in this field one should mention the method of arterial transfusion, which, in combination with other measures, not only helps overcome the most serious conditions in the patient, but in some cases restores life to the patient after clinical death, *i.e.*, restores circulation and respiration (V. A. Negovsky) after they have completely ceased.

We have dwelt briefly on the works carried on by Soviet surgeons and on the achievements gained in their researches. Out of the entire army of Soviet innovators in surgery and outstanding surgeons, only a few names have been mentioned in this article.

An important role in the development of medical science is played by the Academy of Medical Sciences of the USSR, in which the most prominent scientists of the country conduct their work. Many research institutions have been created in the network of the academy. Their task is not only to conduct scientific researches of great importance, but also to sum up the experience gained in the practical work of the innovators of medicine and public health.

\*See *Information Bulletin*, October 5, 1951, page 597.

# Bringing Science To the People

By L. Poznanskaya

Executive Secretary of the Magazine "Nauka i Zhizn"



**T**HE popular science magazine *Nauka i Zhizn* (Science and Life), founded on the initiative of Maxim Gorky, has been published in Moscow for 19 years now.

"In giving our magazine the name 'Science and Life,' Gorky said, 'we want to stress that its purpose is to acquaint the reader with science as a means of remaking life. The science that treats of problems important for our world outlook and our current life will hold first place in the magazine.'"

Through articles that tell of the achievements in various fields of scientific knowledge in popular form, the magazine reflects the close ties existing between science and socialist construction, and shows how science is helping to remake nature, to evolve new varieties of plants and new breeds of animals.

Contributors to *Nauka i Zhizn* include important Soviet scientists, young researchers, and practical workers in various branches of the national economy. For many years S. I. Vavilov, late president of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, was an active member of the editorial board. The present editorial board includes A. I.

Oparin, member of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR; A. A. Mikhailov and D. I. Shcherbakov, corresponding members of the academy; Academician I. D. Laptev; Professor N. I. Leonov; and I. V. Kuznetsov, Master of Philosophical Sciences. Of the more than 100 authors who wrote for the magazine last year, 18 were members or corresponding members of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, 38 were professors and Doctors of Science, and 40 were Masters of Science.

Along with articles by scientists, the magazine contains articles by chairmen of collective farms, agronomists, leading workers in industry, and other persons outside the purely scientific professions.

The Soviet scientist endeavors to bring the people knowledge of any new discovery he makes and to employ this discovery in the work of socialist construction. This is shown vividly and convincingly on the pages of *Nauka i Zhizn*. In 1951, for example, articles of great practical importance were published in the magazine by Academician I. Artobolevsky ("High Speeds, Pressures and Temperatures"), Academician A. Winter ("Energetics and Its Future"),

N. Muskhelishvili, president of the Academy of Sciences of the Georgian SSR ("Science in Soviet Georgia"), and Y. Peivye, president of the Academy of Sciences of the Latvian SSR ("For the Country's Welfare").

Reader response to Academician N. Maximov's article "Chemistry and the Harvest" was very great. In his article Maximov described clearly, in a form comprehensible to every collective farmer, the achievements of Soviet biology and chemistry in the important and vital problem of increasing the crop yields on the collective-farm fields. After telling of concrete ways to obtain high, stable yields with the help of chemistry, Academician Maximov called upon collective farmers to carry out boldly the motto of Ivan Michurin, the great Russian transformer of nature: "We cannot wait for favors from nature; our task is to wrest them from her."

Soviet science is experiencing a period of new progress and flowering. Recent discussions on problems of philosophy, biology, physiology and linguistics have dealt shattering blows to reactionary theories and trends in science. The task placed before Soviet scientists by the Communist Party is to develop and ad-



vance Soviet science, boldly reconsider outmoded theoretical premises, and tirelessly fight for what is new and progressive. *Nauka i Zhizn* calls upon the scientific public to carry out this task. Academician Oparin used Stalin's words, "Science is the enemy of dogmatism," as the title for an article addressed to all Soviet scientists, in which he said: "Free discussion, with participation of the broadest sections both of scientists and of innovators from the practical fields, and open, independent criticism will help to reveal the contradictions in science and mobilize forces to overcome these contradictions and in this way will speed up the triumph of scientific truth and its broad application in practical life."

Of great interest to Soviet readers was an article published in the magazine in 1951 by Professor Olga Lepe-shinskaya, implacable fighter against Virchow's reactionary theories. She demonstrated the possibility of the formation of new cells from living non-structural matter in the organism and the tremendous role of non-cellular forms of living matter.

*Nauka i Zhizn* took an active part in exposing the pseudo-scientific assertions of the supporters of formalistic Mendelian-Morganist genetics. The magazine has always been a militant champion of Michurin's teachings and has helped to popularize the achievements of his followers, who are working under the outstanding Soviet scientist T. D. Lysenko.

The magazine devotes a great deal of attention to spreading the ideas of Ivan Pavlov, the great Russian physiologist. Pavlov's followers, among them the noted scientists Academician K. M. Bykov, Professor M. A. Usyevich, D. A. Biryukov and A. L. Myasnikov, write for the magazine. They confirm the correctness of the premises advanced by Pavlov's materialist doctrine through the results of their work.

Man is the most precious capital in Soviet society. Soviet medical scientists are engaged in working out methods of treating dangerous diseases that are the scourge of mankind. The theory of the natural breeding places of diseases, elaborated by Soviet researchers, has opened up prospects for delivering mankind from epidemics.

New and effective medicines and the fight against tuberculosis, cancer, high blood pressure and other illnesses are all discussed in detail in *Nauka i Zhizn*.

Communism unfolds boundless perspectives to science. *Nauka i Zhizn* deals with major problems facing scientists in connection with the implementation of the great Stalin plan for transforming nature and the construction of the great hydrotechnical developments on the Volga, Don, Dnieper and Amu Darya.

"The great construction works of communism," writes Professor V. A. Kovda, "have become a tremendous laboratory for Soviet science. The participation of our scientists in designing and constructing the world's largest hydroelectric developments and in working out problems relating to the irrigation and watering of many millions of acres of land and the afforestation of steppes and deserts is elevating Soviet science to a still higher level of development."

Each new article and each new issue of *Nauka i Zhizn* demonstrates the peaceful, constructive nature of Soviet science, a science genuinely of and for the people. On the pages of this magazine Soviet scientists declare their readiness, together with the entire Soviet people, to uphold the cause of peace.

In a letter to the editors at the time the Soviet people were signing the Appeal for a five-power pact of peace, published in issue No. 11 of the magazine for 1951, Professor Olga Lepe-shinskaya said:

"What nobler goal can a scientist have than to fight for man's health and long and happy life? Soviet scientists are devoting all their energies and knowledge to the people. They are conquering disease; they are striving to make the lives of the builders of communism still more beautiful, still happier.

"Every minute of our life of creative labor is strengthening world peace and helping to create happiness for all honest men and women the world over. The whole of our science and all Soviet scientists are working in the name of peace, culture and progress. We stand for peace, for friendship among nations, for creative building for a happy life for mankind!"

## Book Review

### Collective Triumph

FAR FROM MOSCOW, by Vasili Azhayev. Moscow: Foreign Languages Publishing House, 1951.

VASILI Azhayev's *Far From Moscow*, which won a Stalin Prize, is the young author's first major work. It is enjoying great popularity among Soviet readers.

The plot of the novel concerns the laying of an oil pipeline in the Far Eastern taiga, where the earth is always frozen, just before the outbreak of the anti-fascist war. The names of the characters are fictitious, but the story is based on fact.

The author shows the inner wealth and complexity of character of the heroes of the novel, emphasizing the development of new, socialist qualities in the Soviet individual. The protagonists are not stereotypes; they show great variety. Nevertheless, they fall naturally into two conflicting factions—a group of leading Soviet people, bold and resolute, and the group headed by the engineer Grubsky, conservative and shortsighted.

Grubsky is basically an honest man, who acts "within the limits of his possibilities"; his ideas, restricted to his personal experience, and his obsolete knowledge, gained from teachers of old Russia and the West, prevent him from understanding the science of Stakhanovite work as practiced in the USSR.

The original ideas of the leaders of the construction project, together with the stream of innovation proposals coming from the rank and file, eventually triumph, and, as is always the case in the USSR, they enjoy the support of the leaders of the Communist Party and the government. The job, which was scheduled for three peacetime years, is finished in one. The reader sees how hundreds of individual wills and personal efforts blend into a single purpose and form the powerful force of the Soviet collective.

# Two Decades in the Puppet Theater

By Sergei Obratsov

*People's Artist of the RSFSR, Stalin Prize Winner, Art Director  
of the State Central Puppet Theater*

WHEN one writes an article for a newspaper or magazine, one should always keep in mind the readers of the article.

At this moment I am in the study of my house on Nemirovich-Danchenko Street in Moscow, writing an article for those of you who will read it in New York, Cleveland, or Detroit, and I instinctively try to imagine my American readers. This naturally revives in my memory the impressions of the five months I once spent in the United States of America.

It was a long time ago. More than 25 years have passed since then, but I remember clearly Columbus Circle, Times Square and Riverside Drive in New York, the outer drive of Chicago, the avenues of Washington, and the library building in Boston.

At that time I was an actor in the musical section of the Moscow Art Theater. We toured cities of the United States, presenting the opera *Carmencita* and the *Soldier* and Aristophanes' comedy *Lysistrata*, in which the great Greek playwright ridiculed the senselessness of war two and a half thousand years ago. The characters in this comedy are a group of young women, some young warriors (their husbands), and the chorus, a group of old men.

Although I was the youngest actor in the troupe, I played the part of the most feeble, most senile old man. If any of my readers saw these plays, they will perhaps remember the ridiculous figure cut by the almost lifeless old man, the leader who was thrown from the stage straight into the hall by the laughing women. I am writing of this because it was perhaps my fondness for sharply characteristic and comic roles that led me ultimately to the puppet theater.

My interest in dolls is quite old. Throughout our tour of American cities I had several dolls in my suitcase, but I never thought in those years that the puppet theater would fill my heart to the exclusion of painting (I am an artist



Obratsov and his puppet "Tiapa."

by education) and the ordinary stage, and that it would become my sole and final profession.

I never dreamed of this profession either in my boyhood or in my youth, nor could I have dreamed of it, since it did not exist at that time. There was not a single professional puppet theater in old, tsarist Russia, if we disregard the puppet shows (enacted with string puppets) at fairs, and individual puppet showmen who went from yard to yard with hand puppets, presenting merry scenes with Petrushka (Russian diminutive for Peter) as their main hero. But even these shows had practically vanished by the beginning of the 20th century.

Professional, permanent puppet theaters, giving daily performances, originated immediately after the Great October Revolution, and their origin was connected with the extremely rapid and sweeping surge of cultural life throughout the country, with the opening of a vast number of new schools, libraries and institutes, with the founding of theaters in every national republic and with the birth of special theaters for children.

A few years after the Revolution, the

Soviet Union had, in addition to the new opera, dramatic and children's theaters, more than 100 professional puppet theaters.

My fascination with puppets began as a joke, intended only for my friends. They laughed sincerely when, with dolls on my hands, I hid behind a small screen and began to sing some song or aria, with the dolls illustrating its substance. Whether it was a lyrical love song or a tragic song, the puppets inevitably rendered it comical.

One day someone suggested that I should perform at a concert. The performance was a success, and ever since then I have been performing professionally.

I have been writing this article today after coming home from a concert where I sang and displayed my dolls for two hours.

But concerts occupy only a small portion of the time I devote to the dolls.

In the summer of 1931, I was asked by the Ministry of Education to organize a puppet theater.

At the beginning, the entire personnel of the theater consisted of only six or eight people, including myself as the director, and we were given a small room to work in.

More than 20 years have elapsed since then. I gave up painting and the ordinary stage long ago. I spend all my time now, from morning till night, in the theater, and every day the art of the puppet theater seems to me to be more complicated and fascinating. The theater has grown. It is now called the State Central Puppet Theater. One room would no longer suffice for us, because the theater now has not eight but more than 200 people on its staff.

The government has placed a theater building at our disposal. In addition to the stage, hall and lobby, this building houses the workshops where artists, sculptors, designers, property men and tailors produce the puppets and settings, a special library on questions relating to



the puppet theater, and a museum where we have a rich collection of puppets from many countries of the world. In addition to puppets from different theaters of the Soviet Union on view in our museum, there are puppets from Italy, France, Germany, the United States of America, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, China, Japan, Turkey and Iran.

Every day we have matinees for children and evening performances for adults. In 20 years we have presented 15,000 shows. We have toured more than 300 cities of the Soviet Union, and have gone to Finland, Germany, Hungary, Czechoslovakia and Poland on performance tours.

Our performances are of many types, depending upon the audience.

For the youngest children we present short two-act shows with simple plots. Most often they are fairy tales. To the little children the dolls appear to be real, and this requires great caution on our part in the selection of characters and plot. If a wolf appears on the stage and begins to chase after Little Red Riding Hood or a defenseless rabbit, the little spectators will begin to cry, and the result will be nothing but harmful fright.

That is why we avoid any elements which might frighten the little children, which could wound their little hearts. We strive to fill these shows with merriment and kindness.

The performances for older children should also inspire kind and lofty feelings, of course, but the plots in this case must be more fascinating and complex. Let there be some fearful scene in one place or another. It does not matter if there are some dangers lying in wait for the hero, for by overcoming these dangers he can display his courage, honesty and sterling qualities.

Our features for adults also include fairy tales. For adult audiences we have staged one of the tales from *A Thousand and One Nights*, "Aladdin and His Magic Lamp," the Italian fairy tale of Carlo Gozzi *King Reindeer*, and an adaptation of Gogol's *Christmas Eve*, which is replete with scenes from fairyland. Our repertory for adult audiences also includes modern plays: the satire, *Concert of Puppets*, the eccentric comedy from the world of sports, *2-0 in Our Favor*, and the lyrical comedy, *He Loves Me, He Loves Me Not*.



The set for Gogol's "Christmas Eve."



Obraztsov at work on a new puppet.



A scene from "He Loves Me, He Loves Me Not."

New plots and themes lead us to invent and change the technical aspects of the puppets.

We present our plays with the puppets mounted on our hands, but most of these dolls are entirely unlike the hand puppets known in Western Europe and America. They are special dolls with quite complicated control mechanisms.

It is impossible to design a doll which can reproduce all the physical motions of man. It is impossible, for example, to make a doll which can shave itself, take a bath, skate, jump from a tower, pilot a yacht, waltz and swing on the horizontal bars. But the hero of our show *2-0 in Our Favor* must perform all these motions as the plot develops.

In order to reproduce these motions we have therefore built puppets which, while possessing the same exterior appearance, differ in anatomic structure. The spectator thinks that he sees one and the same puppet throughout the play. In reality he is seeing 13 different dolls.

In some instances in order to reproduce one or another action it is necessary for the main actor directing the

puppet's movements in a given role to be assisted by two, three and even four other actors, for only then will the doll be able to lather its face with the brush, or hold a mirror in one hand and shave with the other.

In the satire *Concert of Puppets*, the spectators see a couple of entertainers dancing a tango, but they hardly imagine that this couple is directed by six actors.

The plot of *Christmas Eve*, based on Gogol's story, made it necessary to produce additional dolls for considerations of quite another nature. We had to show the Ukrainian village of Dikanka at a time when the church service is over and the villagers are returning from church to their huts. Our scene in this picture consists of five gradually receding horizontal planes. In the foreground are the big huts, behind it the smaller ones, farther on still smaller ones and, lastly, the small church.

For every character of our play we made dolls of five different sizes ranging from 4 to 29 inches; the little dolls come out of church, turn in different

directions and disappear behind huts or trees. Larger dolls appear from behind the trees on the next plane, then still larger ones, and when they reach the foreground they appear in their full size. In this way we attain a sense of perspective and reproduce a long village street on our tiny stage.

The art of the puppet theater is a difficult and complicated one. It requires the close cooperation of the author, producers, artists, composer, actors and of a large group of designers, sculptors and property men who create all the paraphernalia for the play.

Several months and even a year may sometimes pass between the first meeting with the author and the final dress rehearsal of a show. But all of us — actors, musicians, artists and workshop personnel — consider this extremely fascinating and interesting work which can be very useful for the people, because the puppet theater unquestionably possesses a special kind of sharpness of expression. It has a peculiar theatrical charm all its own.

## For Closer Cultural Relations Among Nations

By N. Pogodin

*Soviet Author, Stalin Prize Winner*

THE land of Soviets is inhabited by scores of nations, nationalities and ethnic groups. They speak more than 100 different languages. But whether they are Chukchi, Ukrainians, Moldvians, Byelorussians, Svans or Russians — all the nationalities, large and small, enjoy equal rights. There is not a trace of national discord among them; every citizen is educated from childhood in the spirit of mutual respect and mutual assistance. Every visitor who comes to the land of socialism to study its life can see for himself the wonderful fruit born of the friendship of the Soviet peoples. The peoples of the world see and know that the ideas of friendship and deep respect for the sovereignty and national independence of all states lie

at the basis of the peaceful foreign policy of the USSR.

The ordinary citizens of all countries and continents aspire to peace and friendship. They are well aware that this is the only sure way of eliminating the danger of war and building a stable peace. The more than 600,000,000 people who joined in the demand for the conclusion of a pact of peace by the five Great Powers are hoping that one of the results of this document will be the restoration and promotion of cooperation among nations in the interests of peace. While preserving respect for the national independence of the peoples, they want the economic resources of all nations to be utilized in order to raise the living standards of all mankind. One of the most important resolutions of the

World Peace Council declares that "the armaments race, which is a source of profit for an insignificant minority and of poverty for the majority of mankind, should be replaced by a policy which will make the achievements and discoveries of science and technology available to all mankind." There is no means to achieve this except through a policy of promoting international cooperation and of restoring and developing normal economic relations and cultural intercourse among nations.

To serve this aim, manufacturers, businessmen, economists, technologists and trade unionists of many countries met at the International Economic Conference in Moscow to discuss the possibilities of broadening economic relations with a view to improving the living con-



ditions of the peoples of the world.

The World Peace Council also attaches enormous significance to the promotion of cultural exchange, considering it a sure guarantee of the growing forces of peace, which bind with ties of friendship the peoples of all countries, regardless of their social and economic systems. At its session in Vienna, the World Peace Council adopted a special resolution on cultural exchange. It urged all national organizations for peace to set up special commissions for cultural relations. "Cultural relations," declared this resolution, "should be encouraged by all those who desire rapprochement between nations."

The 100th anniversary of the death of the great Russian writer N. V. Gogol was observed in the whole world as a great cultural event. Progressive people the world over paid tribute to Gogol as an outstanding representative of world culture whose works belong to all mankind.

The Soviet people hold the culture of other peoples and countries in high regard. An illustration of this was afforded by the truly nationwide celebrations with which the 150th anniversary of the birth of the great French writer Victor Hugo was marked in the USSR. On the initiative of the World Peace Council, this anniversary was celebrated by all progressive mankind. Meetings in honor of Hugo's memory were held throughout the Soviet Union.

New editions of Hugo's works were published in the USSR for the anniversary. The books of other foreign classical and progressive modern writers are also circulated in the USSR in tremendous editions. Along with the popular plays of Shakespeare, Molière, Lope de Vega, and other classical writers, Soviet theaters produce plays by Bernard Shaw and other modern foreign writers. In the concert halls of the Soviet Union one may hear masterpieces produced by composers from all over the world, and quite frequently foreign visitors conduct the orchestras. Foreign films produced by progressive film makers of all countries are constantly featured in Soviet theaters.

The hospitality of the Soviet people affords to hundreds of foreign delegations the opportunity for a thorough study of life in the land of Soviets. Friendly cooperation between Soviet and foreign scientists who are working for

peace and for the progress of science is growing year after year. Soviet scientists never refuse any invitation to visit other countries when it is a question of promoting relations among scientists of different countries and advancing the cause of peace. They extend a ready welcome to all those who are sincerely interested in contact with Soviet scientists for the benefit of peace. In 1950 alone, more than 200 foreign scientists visited Moscow on the invitation of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR and of the USSR Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries. Every visitor has the opportunity to learn all the facts of interest to him.

Another significant fact is that about 150 Soviet scientists are honorary members of foreign academies, scientific institutes and societies, and maintain a lively correspondence with foreign scientists. The Academy of Sciences of the USSR has, for its part, elected to honorary membership 52 eminent foreign scientists representing 17 countries. In addition to mutual exchanges of visits, meetings at international congresses and the exchange of literature, it is now possible to speak of close cooperation between academies, societies, institutes and laboratories. A particular advance has been made in the postwar years in the relations between the scientists of the USSR and of the People's Democracies. This friendship is of mutual benefit to them and assists in the successful solution of many scientific problems.

Soviet art workers readily visit other countries, where they demonstrate their skill and acquaint other peoples with the achievements of Soviet culture. A group of Soviet artists, composed of the singers M. Mikhailov, Zara Dolukhanova and N. Kazentseva, the ballet dancers Galina Ulanova and Y. Kondratov, the cellist Mstislav Rostropovich, the pianist Emil Gilels and the violinists David Oistrakh and G. Barinova, took part in the traditional May music festival held in Florence, Italy, in 1951. Their performances at the festival were crowned with great success. Concerts were given in Paris by the pianist Lev Oborin and the young violinist Igor Bezrodny. Representatives of Soviet culture have visited Britain, India, Sweden, Denmark, Norway and other countries.

Soviet pavilions and exhibits at international expositions help to acquaint

the foreign friends of the USSR with the progress of Soviet economy and culture. The Soviet exhibitions always attract large numbers of visitors. At the industrial exhibition in Milan, for example, the thick visitors' book of 300 pages was filled up in a few days with entries by people who stood in line in order to describe their impressions of the Soviet pavilions.

"A people which in a brief time realized these great and wonderful achievements of labor cannot but wish for peace. Honest Italians appreciate and know this."

"My visit to this exhibition has strengthened me in the conviction that the myths about 'iron curtains' are fabrications designed to conceal the successes of the socialist nations."

This is also the keynote of all the records in the visitors' book at the Soviet exhibition in Bombay.

Cultural rapprochement between nations is promoted also by the extensive activities conducted by the Soviet Women's Anti-Fascist Committee and the Soviet Youth Anti-Fascist Committee, which play a prominent part in the international organizations that are struggling for peace. Through the establishment of direct relations, through the exchange of delegations and correspondence with friends, they help in furthering and strengthening friendship among nations.

The international youth festivals, where the friendly young people vow fidelity to peace, are real red letter days for all peoples and nations.

The Soviet people know that their struggle for peace and friendship among nations has the support of all peace-loving mankind. It is for this reason that associations of friendship with the USSR headed by prominent progressive leaders have been set up in many countries. It is for this reason that friendship months or weeks intended to promote friendly relations between the peoples of the Soviet Union and of other countries are developing into veritable demonstrations of the sincere friendship felt by millions of plain people for the people of the Soviet Union.

Peace is the great goal of all the friendship organizations which number in their ranks people who are conscious of the need for closer cultural relations among all nations.

# Progress Through Economic Cooperation

By M. Paromov  
*Master of Science (Economics)*

**I**N connection with the International Economic Conference in Moscow the attention of the world public is being more and more concentrated on questions of international economic cooperation. This is quite natural because extension of trade among countries, based on mutual advantage and full equality of the parties, is directly linked with the question of improving the living conditions of the people. Hundreds of millions of people are vitally interested in this.

The European People's Democracies have achieved unprecedented progress in their national economies in a short time. The prewar level of industrial output was substantially exceeded long ago. In Poland and Hungary it is more than 2.5 times the prewar level; in Bulgaria, 3.5 times; in Czechoslovakia, more than 1.5 times; in Romania, more than double; and in Albania, more than four times.

For a long time, there have been no signs of unemployment in these countries. The living standard of the working people is higher everywhere than it was before the war.

The broad economic cooperation between the People's Democratic Republics and the Soviet Union has had much to do with all these achievements.

The forms of this mutual collaboration are broad and many-sided. They include foreign trade and cooperation in the development of industry, scientific-technical aid, and the granting of credits. All this facilitates the rapid growth of productive forces and assists in the successful implementation of economic plans.

The mutual economic relations between the USSR and the People's Democracies show the favorable effects of peaceful international cooperation. In the past four years the total volume of the foreign trade of Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Romania and Bulgaria increased more than four times. In the period from 1947 to 1950, inclusive, the Soviet Union's trade with Czechoslo-

vakia increased more than five times; with Poland, more than twice; with Hungary, almost five times; with Romania, four times; and with Bulgaria, more than twice.

Soviet trade with the states of Central and Southeastern Europe is based on equality of mutual deliveries: in exchange for its raw material and equipment the Soviet Union receives the raw material and equipment it needs for the development of its economy, and many kinds of consumer goods.

The Soviet Union's large share in the foreign trade of the People's Democracies is to be accounted for particularly by the fact that they receive from the USSR the goods they most need for industrializing their countries.

Soviet exports of machines and equipment to the People's Democracies play a significant role in the rapid progress of their economies. The USSR supplies the People's Democracies, among other things, with various equipment for the metallurgical, machine-building, chemical, textile, food and other industries; tractors; agricultural machines; fertilizers; ore; and other goods. They also receive from the USSR complete outfits for electric stations and equipment for large factories and plants of heavy industry now under construction. The Soviet Union is supplying the equipment for

the Nowa Huta Iron and Steel Works, the giant of Polish industry now under construction, the output of which will be as high as that of the entire metallurgical industry of Poland before the Second World War.

"Thanks to Soviet assistance," says President Bierut of the Polish Republic, "we will be able to build several dozen large industrial enterprises, which will become the base for the industrialization of the whole country, the driving force of the further development of our productive might and our entire life."

Soviet machines are fully or partly equipping such important constructions as the Stalin Iron and Steel Works in Hungary; the Iron and Steel Works in Slovakia; and the Scanteia Printing and Publishing Works and Danube-Black Sea Canal in Romania. The J. V. Stalin Chemical Works and the Vilko Chervenkov Heating and Power Plant, the biggest enterprises of the Five-Year Plan, equipped with Soviet machines, have been put into operation in Bulgaria.

To help the People's Democracies carry out and mechanize building work, the Soviet Union supplies them with the most up-to-date building machinery — scrapers, transporters, hoisting cranes, and so on.

All this helps the countries of Cen-

**FACTORY IN POLAND.** Equipment for a new spinning mill, furnished by the USSR, is checked by Soviet mechanics before it goes into operation.





tral and Southeastern Europe to put various enterprises into operation in a short time.

Here are some striking facts.

In 1951 the first automobiles and trucks of domestic manufacture were produced in Poland. In the course of the year 135 industrial enterprises began to function in the country. The turbines of the electric power station in Inota began to generate electricity. In Romania, the first caterpillar tractors came off the conveyor belt of the tractor plant in the city of Stalin. Bulgaria has built the Kolarov Reservoir, the country's first, the Tyzha and Vidama hydroelectric stations, the Bryshlyanitsa irrigation system and many other works. In Albania a textile mill, the Lenin Hydroelectric Station and a number of other industrial

**INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS IN HUNGARY.** Lathes of Hungarian manufacture, developed with the help of the USSR, are assembled in Budapest.



**ROMANIAN INDUSTRY.** Thanks to the aid supplied by the USSR, Romania and the other People's Democracies, formerly predominantly agricultural, are rapidly being industrialized.

enterprises were completed ahead of schedule.

Last year the People's Democracies organized the production of ball bearings, combines, hopper cars, and new types of machinery for the coal, oil and building industries. They turned out steam boilers, powerful new units for electric stations, and a long line of other industrial output.

The rapid development of heavy industry, and, above all, machine building, makes it possible for the People's Democracies to reconstruct their entire industry, transport and agriculture on the basis of the newest domestic and Soviet-made technical equipment. This had an immediate effect upon further improving the well-being of the working people. Production of consumer goods is steadily growing in these countries. There is a considerable increase everywhere in production of light industry

and the food industry. The sown area has been extended and the harvest increased. Consumption of goods has grown substantially everywhere. In Czechoslovakia, for example, 23 per cent more butter was sold in 1951 than in 1950, 8 per cent more sugar, 20 per cent more confectionery products, and 26 per cent more vegetables. In Romania the quantity of manufactured goods sold to the population increased by 22.3 per cent as against 1950. A currency reform was effected there at the end of last January and retail prices were reduced from 5 to 20 per cent on consumer goods.

Many of the People's Democracies which suffered most heavily during the war received credits from the Soviet Union for the purchase of equipment, food and other commodities.

In addition, the Soviet Union renders the People's Democracies extensive sci-

entific and technical assistance. The Soviet people gladly share their valuable experience and highly productive methods of work with the working people of the People's Democracies.

The constantly strengthening economic cooperation between the USSR and the People's Democracies helps to raise the national economy and the living standard of the working people.

Pursuing a policy of peace, the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies stand for the development of international economic ties with all countries on the basis of equality and respect for national sovereignty. Extension of trade between the East and West would play a big role in reviving world economy. There is a greater opportunity for this now than there ever was before. The economic resources of the Soviet State, with its powerful industry and high agricultural production, are immeasurably greater than the resources of prerevolutionary Russia. The rapid economic progress made by the countries of Central and Southeastern Europe, on their part, has greatly increased the export and import possibilities of these countries.

While extending and strengthening mutual economic cooperation, the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies favor the establishment of extensive trade relations with all countries on an equal basis, justly considering that such relations would serve as a basis for the peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems.





**RICH HARVEST.** A peasant woman with cotton from her own land.

# The Benefits of Agrarian Reform In China

By V. Vasilyev



**GOOD GRAIN.** "And I owe none of it to the landlord," says farmer Tso.

**T**HE Chinese journalist Chow Sue-sheng describes the life of a peasant in the village of Paiyan, Hopei Province, as follows:

"We went with the village chairman to call on Li Yu-pao, a former farm laborer. We were pleasantly impressed by his home. It was a solid brick building, with two rooms—a dining room and a bedroom—and two storerooms filled with agricultural implements, spindles, cotton and grain. The bedroom windows were decorated with quaint, beautiful paper cutouts. The dining room had a massive table and several chairs. There were two tall vases at the ends of the table and a big clock on the wall.

"We found the Li family assembled at the dinner table. The table round which the six members of the family were gathered was set with plates filled with eggs, pork and vegetables. Rice was once considered a luxury, and most peasants in North China could not afford it, but there was rice on the table of the Li family."

Prosperity has come to the home of Li Yu-pao since the establishment of the People's Republic of China, thanks to the solicitude of the People's Government for the welfare of the peasants and, above all, the agrarian reform, the greatest reform in the history of China.

The lot of the peasants in old China was hard and bitter. In the past Li Yu-pao suffered constant want. He lived in a cave for which he paid rent

to the landlord because the cave was situated on the latter's estate.

It is generally known that the mortality rate from starvation among the Chinese working people under the Kuomintang regime was monstrously high. In 1946, for example, at least 30,000,000 people were on the verge of death from starvation in the Kuomintang-controlled districts of China. Approximately 3,000,000 people died of hunger in the province of Honan, the granary of China. Entire villages sometimes starved to death, and such cases were not rare.

The Chinese peasant was downtrodden and oppressed. Denied land, he was prey to the monstrous exploitation of the feudal lord, to perpetual malnutrition and poverty. He was compelled to sell his children, and his life was worse than the existence of a draft animal. "Land!" This word expressed all the aspirations of the Chinese peasant, his cherished dream, the dream for which he had been fighting over the ages.

In old Kuomintang China, 70 to 80 per cent of all the land belonged to the landlords and rich peasants, who comprised no more than 10 per cent of the rural population. Only 20 to 30 per cent of the land was held by the farmhands and the poor and middle peasants, who comprised up to 90 per cent of the rural population.

The peasants were compelled to lease land from the landlords and to surrender 50 to 80 per cent of their

crop as rent. Quite often the rent exceeded the value of the crop garnered by the tenant. In the village of Lungmen, Hoshan District, Kwantung Province, for example, the average yield per *mu*\* was four *tans*, whereas six to eight *tans* had to be paid to the landlord. In order to pay his rent, the peasant had to become hopelessly entangled in debt, and when crop failure occurred, the mass of the peasantry became slaves for life. Hundreds of thousands of peasants were paying out to the landlords and usurers the "debts" incurred by their fathers and grandfathers. There was a saying current among Chinese peasants in the old days: "There are two swords hanging over the peasant — high rent and high rates of interest. The peasant has three choices: drown himself in the river, hang himself on a tree, or go to prison."

The rule and tyranny of the landlords in the village doomed about 350,000,000 peasants to poverty, hampered the productive forces of the village and reduced agriculture to a state of degradation.

In order to improve the life of the Chinese peasants, the People's Government of China enacted the agrarian reform, which does away with the old feudal system of land ownership and land tenure. Article I of the Law on Agrarian Reform reads: "The system of land ownership based on feudal exploit-

\*Conversion factors for Chinese measures used in this article: 1 *mu* equals 0.14 acre; 1 *tan* equals 132 pounds; 1 *chin* equals 1.32 pounds.



ation and sustained by the landlord class shall be abolished and the system of peasant land ownership shall be introduced in order to create normal conditions for the productive forces in agriculture, to promote the development of agricultural production and pave the way toward the industrialization of the new China."

The agrarian reform, in the districts where it has already been carried into practice, has radically changed the position of the peasantry. It has abolished the despotic rule of the landlords and transferred all power to the peasants. The peasants themselves describe it as follows: "In the past, everything — heaven and earth — belonged to the landlords; today it belongs to us."

In accordance with the Law on Agrarian Reform, all the land, draft cattle, agricultural implements, grain surpluses and surplus buildings owned by the landlords are subject to confiscation. They are turned over to the local peasant unions for distribution among the poor, land-hungry and landless peasants. Those landlords who desire to engage in farming receive allotments equal to those of the peasants. The land and other property of the middle and rich peasants remain intact. The law allows the free purchase and sale of land.

At the end of August 1951, agrarian reform was completed on a territory with a population of 310,000,000. In 1952 the reform will be carried out in almost all of China.

The free labor of the Chinese peasant, who now cultivates his own land, has become far more productive than it used to be. The result has been a general growth of agricultural production. Land reform and improved methods of cultivation of the soil led to the fact that in Northeast China, for example, agricultural production nearly doubled last year as compared with 1949.

The well-known initiator of the patriotic peasant movement for higher crops, Li Shun-ta, told us: "From the example of my own family I can give you an idea of our life in the past. Before the land reform I rented 12 *mu* and gathered no more than 2,300 *chins* of grain per year from this land. From this amount I paid 1,620 *chins* in rent, and 150 to 200 *chins* in various taxes levied by the Kuomintang authorities and in presents to the landlord. In a word, we had no bread left for the winter. Today I harvest 9,000 *chins* from my own allotment and pay only 430 *chins* in taxes each year."

Kwan Fu-yo, a peasant in the village of Paiyan, Hopei Province, was so poor that he could not support his wife, who had to leave him. In 1948, after the agrarian reform, he received land and was able to marry again. Planting 12 *mu* under cotton in 1950 he gathered 2,000 *chins* and paid only 113 *chins* in taxes in kind. He used 1,800 *chins* to buy himself a mule and cart. In addition to cotton, Kwan Fu-yo plants 13 *mu* with *chumisa* and millet. He is now in a position to buy rice, flour and new clothing.

There are millions of peasants like Li Shun-ta and Kwan Fu-yo in the People's Republic of China. They are producing enough food for their own use and a surplus which enables them to buy manufactured goods, fertilizers and draft animals.

Delivered from the feudal yoke, the peasants are enthusiastically expanding the cultivated areas and working with unprecedented energy to boost crop yields. The grain crop in 1951 was higher than in 1950. A bumper cotton crop has been picked, and the planting of industrial crops has been greatly expanded.

The People's Government is constantly concerned with improving the living standard of the peasantry and with increasing agricultural production. The agricultural tax has been substantially reduced. The state grants credits and seed loans to the poor peasants and supplies them with agricultural implements, draft animals and fertilizer on easy terms. Construction of irrigation systems is conducted on a large scale. Tens of millions of peasants are cooperating in the construction of hydrotechnical systems on the Hwai, Hwang Ho, Liao, and other rivers. Extensive forest planting has been launched in the arid districts of China.

The dream cherished by the Chinese peasants for ages has come true. They have received land and become the masters of their own life. The free labor of the Chinese people is bringing unprecedented progress and prosperity to China.



**NO LONGER LANDLESS.** A peasant receives a new title deed. The age-old dream of Chinese peasants to own land is coming true.



**MANUFACTURED GOODS.** Once beyond his reach, they are now readily available to the Chinese peasant.



# "Report on Russia"

By M. Tarkhova

THE prominent Indian Journalist Iqbal Singh has recently published in Bombay a book in English entitled *Report on Russia*. The author went to the Soviet Union during the winter of 1950 and spent two months, visiting Moscow, Tbilisi and Gori. After his return to India he published a number of articles in the press both in India and in Pakistan, and later gathered his impressions together into a separate book.

Explaining to his readers in the foreword his reasons for writing the book, Singh points out that the achievements of the Soviet Union in the political, social and cultural fields exert a tremendous influence upon the present position of mankind as a whole. For the peoples of Asia, who are still suffering under the unbearable burden of poverty and enslavement, he says, these achievements symbolize their ardent hope of liberation. The professional anti-Soviet propagandists both in the West and in Asia, having become aware of this fact, are mobilizing their arsenal of demagoguery in order to confuse the minds of the people and to create an anti-Soviet psychosis in Asia. Singh writes that his book is an attempt to clarify certain questions by means of an unbiased and objective report on what he saw during his visit to the USSR and by an examination of certain important aspects of Soviet life and policy.

Singh's book is written in a polemic tone. The author does not simply tell a story. He continually exposes those who spread filthy slanders by refuting their false assertions. The book consists of two parts: first, travel impressions, and, second, an analysis of a number of facts, and information characteristic of life in the Soviet Union.

In the first section the author describes his journey from Lepaya (formerly Libau) to Moscow, his stay in Moscow, his visits to collective farms, and his trips to Georgia and to Yasnaya Polyana.

Speaking about the Soviet capital and its rich cultural life, the author notes

that the two weeks he spent in Moscow are equivalent to almost a year in any other European capital. Singh was impressed most of all in Moscow by the calmness and confidence of the population, the utter absence of an atmosphere of crisis, and the complete lack of any social contrasts or boundaries.

Singh writes that he did not see any privileged minorities in the Soviet Union; he saw only a privileged majority. Labor in Russia, he continues, means honest, productive work and not the clipping of coupons or the encouragement of firms in the division of dividends derived from the labor of others. The USSR is a country where the interests of the working people, the manual workers and the intellectuals, the workers in industry and in agriculture, are not only the decisive factor in drawing up all plans but the only factor. Other factors simply do not exist, he states.

In the chapter on the absence of boredom in Moscow, Singh speaks of the full and varied cultural life in Moscow. But it was not only in the Soviet capital that he found a high level of culture. He saw it also on the collective farm where he met a woman farmer who had read not only Tolstoy and other Russian writers, but also the works of the Indian poet Tagore, translated into Russian. In the twenty years of his life in Western Europe, Singh exclaims, he did not meet a single peasant who had read Tolstoy or who had even heard of Tagore.

In the second part of his book concerning facts and their interpretation, Iqbal Singh speaks about the Soviet system of education, the nature of the Soviet press, the true substance of the struggle against cosmopolitanism, the freedom of the person and of creative effort in the USSR, Soviet democracy, and the relations of the Soviet Union with the capitalist countries. At the same time he argues vigorously with those journalists and statesmen of the capitalist countries who hate the truth about the Soviet Union and who cannot tolerate

the very idea of the moral and political unity of the Soviet people.

Mercenary hack writers, he says, will resort to any lie or slander in order to hide the truth about the Soviet Union from the people. Nevertheless, he states, the Soviet people are not concerned by what foreign journalists and diplomats think about the Soviet political system. They have no doubt whatsoever that their democracy is a real, thriving, developing democracy. How could it be otherwise? The Soviet people know from their own experience that all Soviet citizens, even the most ordinary, take part in the molding of the political destiny of their vast multinational country.

In the Soviet Union, Singh saw the future of mankind.

Singh ends his book with an appeal for Indian-Soviet friendship. He is confident that friendly relations between the Soviet Union and India are a necessary condition for the preservation of peace in Asia. It is necessary first of all, in order to attain this friendship, to struggle against the poison which the organs of anti-Soviet propaganda are trying so carefully and so persistently to implant in our minds. He calls this propaganda the greatest act of knavery ever committed against mankind and says that it must be exposed.

Singh was able to see and understand much during his visit to the USSR. He describes these things well for us in his *Report on Russia*.

The life of a journalist, he writes in conclusion, consists of arrivals and departures. All arrivals are full of expectation, while departures are full of sorrow. But when one takes leave of Moscow, he says, the feelings of sorrow grow sharper. Nevertheless, besides sorrow, one also has a feeling of joy and satisfaction, joy because one has seen the future of mankind in the process of creation, and satisfaction because one has become convinced that this future carries within itself not only a sound, but also a noble, beginning.



Readers are invited to forward questions on phases of Soviet life to which answers are desired. The questions and answers will appear regularly in this space. Address all queries to USSR Information Bulletin, 2112 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., Washington 8, D.C.

# Questions and Answers

## What Are the Opportunities for Higher Education in the USSR?

**T**HE number of higher educational institutions in the USSR in 1951 was 887, of which 112 have been opened during the postwar years.

All citizens from 17 to 35 years of age who have completed a secondary education and passed entrance examinations are eligible for admission to schools of higher education. A thorough knowledge of what they have studied is the only requirement. The overwhelming majority of students are children of workers and peasants.

Out-of-town students are accommodated in dormitories. Most students receive a monthly stipend during their entire course of study which ensures them a decent living. During summer holidays, the students are accommodated without charge at rest homes or sanatoriums.

Higher educational institutions have been opened in all union and autonomous republics, regions and territories. Representatives of all nationalities inhabiting the USSR, including those which prior to the October Revolution did not even have written languages, will be found among Soviet students. Students of 54 nationalities attend the country's largest institution of higher education, the Moscow State

University named after the great Russian scientist M. V. Lomonosov. During the years of Soviet government this university has graduated more than 30,000 young men and women specializing in various fields. The university has 11 departments with a student body of 9,000 and a staff of 1,300 professors and instructors.

There are 3,543 specialized secondary schools which train junior professionals in the Soviet Union.

In 1951, Soviet higher educational establishments and specialized secondary schools had an enrollment of 2,740,000.

In the first five years following the war (1946-1950) these two types of schools furnished the national economy with 652,000 men and women specializing in various fields, and 1,278,000 people with a secondary education.

In 1951, 463,000 young people graduated from higher or specialized secondary schools. Altogether, last year over 5,000,000 persons with a completed higher or specialized secondary education were working in the USSR, and there were no fewer qualified specialists who began as ordinary workers and developed on the job, a development assisted by their taking courses during their spare time.

To train young scientific personnel, higher educational establishments and scientific research institutes give postgraduate courses. All postgraduate students receive state stipends.

### 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 and morning programs of news, political commentary, and sidelights on Soviet life are broadcast at the following times and on the following bands:

6:00-7:30 P.M., on 15.23, 15.11, 9.7, 9.67, 9.55, 9.65, 7.24, 7.20 megacycles.

7:30-8:30 P.M., on 15.23, 15.11, 9.67, 7.24, 7.20 megacycles.

8:30-11:00 P.M., on 15.23, 15.11, 9.7, 9.67, 9.55, 9.65, 7.24, 7.20 megacycles.

The following is the schedule for the West Coast (time used is Eastern Standard):

11:00 P.M.-1:00 A.M., on 11.88, 9.56, 7.24, 7.20 megacycles.

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

### BUNDLE OFFER FOR NEW READERS

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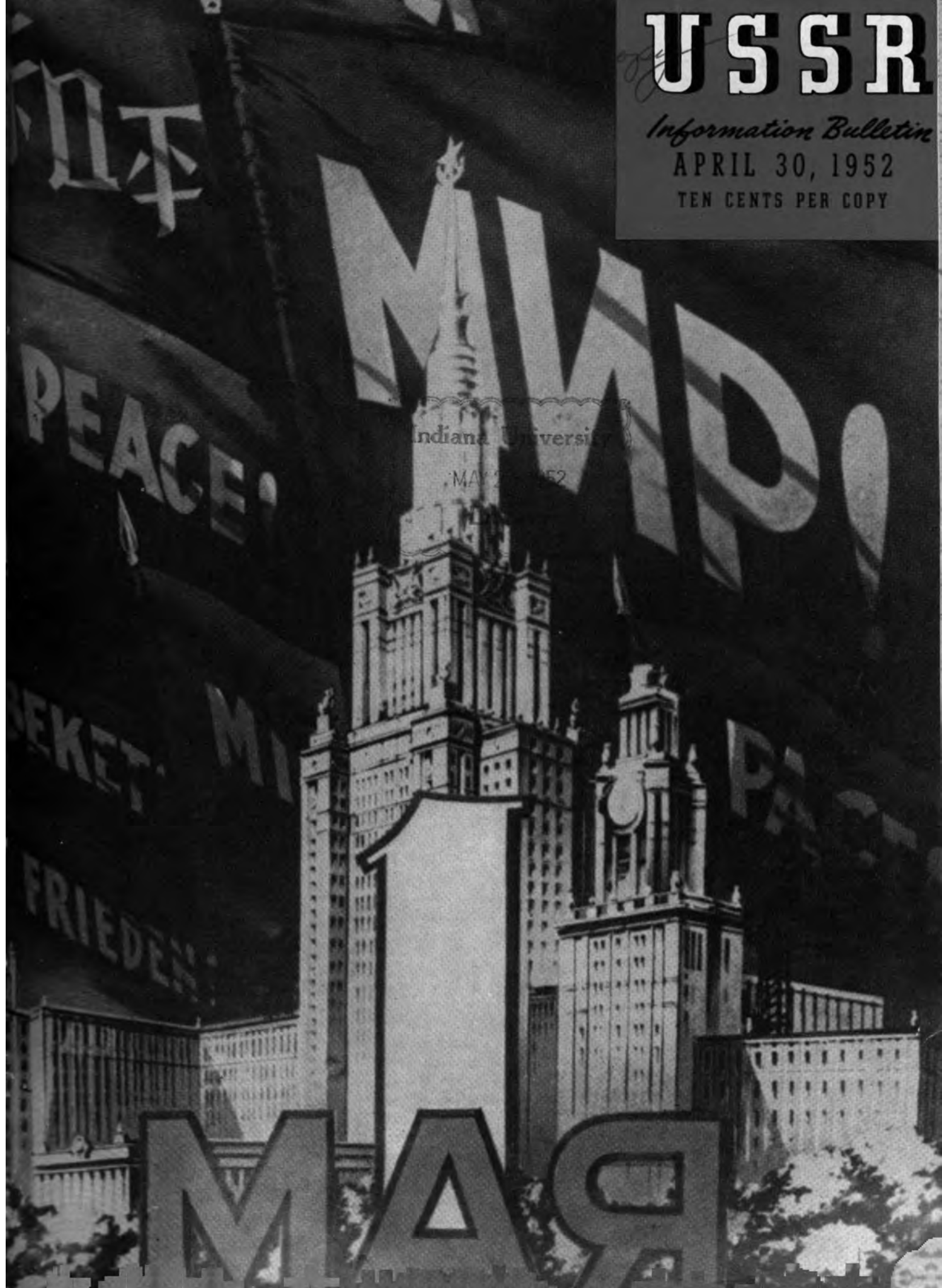


# USSR

*Information Bulletin*

APRIL 30, 1952

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Indiana University

MAY 2 1952

# Notes on Soviet Life

A MEETING was held in the Central House of Writers on April 2 under the chairmanship of M. Isakovskiy dedicated to the works of the famous American poet Walt Whitman. There was a lecture by M. Mendelson, and a number of new translations of Whitman's poems were read by Soviet poets. The meeting ended with a concert.

The All-Union State Library of Foreign Literature is currently showing an exhibition devoted to Whitman's works. Collections of his poems and letters, as well as various editions of *Leaves of Grass* in English, Russian, French, German and Spanish, are on display.

## Method to Prevent Seepage on the Main Turkmenian Canal

HOW can a canal be prevented from leaking? This was one of the most serious problems faced by the designers of the Main Turkmenian Canal. Unless precautions were taken, as much as 60 to 80 per cent of the precious water would seep into the desert, causing the bed of the canal to "wander" and making navigation uncertain. Soviet engineers have developed a method for reinforcing the sandy bed of the canal by settling a certain amount of river silt and thereby closing the pores in the soil. Experiments show that this treatment reduces leakage by as much as 95 per cent.

## Tribute to a Great Scientist of Central Asia

AN important contribution to the history of the natural sciences, a monograph entitled "The Ulugh Beg School of Astronomy" by the eminent Uzbek scientist Professor Tashmuhamed Kary-Niyazov, a recent Stalin Prize winner, has been published by the Academy of Sciences of the USSR.

Ulugh Beg, who lived in the first half of the 15th century, was a grandson of Tamerlane. The observatory which he set up and directed in Samarkand was the largest of its day. It made a tremendous contribution to astronomical knowledge.

Professor Kary-Niyazov, basing himself on a thorough study of original manuscript sources, draws the convincing conclusion that the peoples of Central Asia, the Uzbek in particular, have a rich, ancient culture. His monograph refutes the widespread theory which credits the Arabs with all the major scientific developments made in the East. Professor Kary-Niyazov shows that not only at Samarkand, but also at the famous Bagdad school of astronomy, the leading scientists were Central Asians.

## Flowers and Trees Adorn the Soviet Capital

SOME 2,000,000 flowers and tens of thousands of trees and bushes will be planted in Moscow this spring. Stocks, pansies, and other spring flowers will be planted on many squares and boulevards. The Alexandrovskiy Gardens will be decorated by 11,000 tulips and narcissus.

Fifteen-year-old apple trees will line the Kremlin Embankment and some of the boulevards. The Paulownia, a southern tree with vivid green leaves 30 inches in diameter, and the Chinese palm, which has leaves a yard long, will make their first appearance on the capital's squares.

Altogether, more than 100 new types of plants will be added to the decoration of Moscow's parks and gardens.

THE COVER: FRONT: The First of May, the great traditional international holiday of the working people, is a state holiday in the USSR. It is being celebrated this year on a keynote of construction for peace. The Soviet people, confident that peace can and will be preserved, are engaged in a colossal building program, the first fruits of which they are already enjoying, as they see the new structures going up everywhere, as consumer goods become ever more readily available at steadily decreasing prices, and as the great construction projects of communism go into operation, changing the very nature of vast areas of the Soviet Union. BACK: The assembly line of the Molotov Automobile Works in the city of Gorky.



# USSR

## Information Bulletin

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Published twice monthly by the Embassy of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics at 2112 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington 8, D. C. Subscription rates: \$2.40 for one year; \$2.00 ten months. Ten or more copies to one address \$1.00 per year per subscription. Sample copy free. Make checks payable to the Information Bulletin of the Embassy of the USSR. Material herein may be quoted or reproduced, with or without credit.





Panoramic view of Red Square in Moscow during a May Day parade.

### May Day In the USSR

# In the Spirit of Peace, Friendship, Happiness

By N. Pogodin

*Soviet writer, Stalin Prize Winner*

**T**HE First of May, mankind's holiday of spring, is an official holiday in the Soviet Union. The keynote of this holiday is the solidarity of the working people of all countries in the fight for man's right to a decent life, the fight for freedom and democracy.

The peoples of the Soviet Union are greeting the First of May this year in the fullness of their strength and power. The joyous songs of the free Soviet people will soon ring out in the streets and squares of towns and villages all over the country. They will resound in a hymn to all-conquering human labor, labor inspired by the clear consciousness of a radiant and beautiful purpose in life — the building of communism.

This spring brings happy news to Soviet men and women. The day is not far away when the Tsimlyanskaya power development will be launched, when the first turbine of this construction project of communism will go into operation. The spring flood waters of two great rivers, the Volga and the Don, will soon

join, bringing life to the former desolate, sun-scorched Volga and Don steppes. In this noteworthy event the Soviet peoples see the embodiment of their bold and inspired ideas, ideas contributing to peace.

The gigantic successes that have been achieved by the Soviet peoples are reflected in the State Budget of the USSR for 1952. Every Soviet citizen knows that the steadily increasing budget expenditures for the development of the national economy and the social and cultural services are a manifestation of the constant concern shown by the Soviet Government for improving the life of the people and raising the material and cultural level of the Soviet people. Budget deficits are unknown in the Soviet Union. Compared with last year, the national revenue has increased by 41.9 billion rubles and expenditures by 35.6 billion rubles.

Tens of billions of stable Soviet rubles will go to construct the world's biggest hydropower stations and canals, to ac-

complish the magnificent plan of re-making climate and nature, to build thousands of new factories, blast furnaces, mines, dwellings, schools, theaters, health resorts, children's nurseries and palaces of culture — in a word, everything that contributes to peace and man's happiness.

The latest price reduction, the fifth since the war, which took place on April 1 in the USSR, has aroused a feeling of pride for their mighty country in the hearts of Soviet men and women. The reduction affects the most vital food products, and results in a real, clearly perceptible increase in the material wealth of literally every Soviet family. The new price reduction means a general saving of 28 billion rubles.

The intelligence and labor of millions of men and women, who are building a new life and who possess knowledge and culture, have enriched the Soviet Union with new material and spiritual values. There are hundreds of new names on the list of scientists, writers, composers,





**DEMONSTRATORS.** Marchers on Gorky Street carry banners honoring Soviet leaders and outstanding workers and proclaiming their devotion to peace.

sculptors, designers, engineers, agronomists, and outstanding men and women of industry and agriculture who have been awarded Stalin Prizes for achievements in all fields of endeavor.

The names of these men and women, and figures telling of labor victories will be inscribed on the scarlet banners that the Soviet people, a nation of builders, will carry in the First of May parade.

When the First of May, holiday of peace and labor, is celebrated in the Soviet Union, numerous delegations of friends from abroad will take part in the festivities. They will see how a new world is being built in the Soviet Union. The peoples of the world know how to make comparisons. Just a simple comparison of facts will show them who wants peace and who is fighting for it in word and deed. Like the 19 Americans, men and women possessing different views and political affiliations and representing many different sections of the population, who visited the Soviet Union after the Second World Peace Congress, visitors to the Soviet Union will be able to see for themselves how confident the Soviet people are of their strength and the invincibility of their cause and how consistently they are striving for and upholding peace among nations.

From spring to spring the victorious First of May march of the liberated peoples, who are building a new, radiant life, rings out louder and more triumphantly. The peoples of the countries which

have taken the path of peace, democracy and socialism greet the Soviet people with reports of labor achievements in peaceful endeavor. A high-school teacher named Leone writes from Budapest of the flourishing new life in the People's Democracy of Hungary: "Only under the system of people's democracy have the doors of schools and universities in Hungary been flung open to the children of workers and peasants. Among my students there are many who want to become engineers, teachers, agronomists, and this they will be able to do. We are celebrating the First of May holiday in a fresh, life-giving atmosphere of freedom. We are firmly confident that peace and the peaceful, constructive labor of our people will be triumphant. Nothing can prevent the flowering of our spring-time of socialism."

From Hans Harbo, Hero of Labor in the German Democratic Republic, Soviet men and women learn how the German common people are working tirelessly this spring to restore and consolidate their peaceful national economy.

The Albanian worker Negri Nikola, who is helping to build the Stalin Textile Mill in Tirana, speaks like the master of his country, like the son of a people who have power. In his First of May letter he says, "Tens of thousands of workers are engaged in building a sugar refinery and a woodworking factory, are digging canals and laying railways, are erecting schools and libraries, dwellings,

sanatoriums, and health resorts, and all this is for the people! We, workers of the new Albania, will mark the First of May with our tasks in building socialism and defending peace firmly and clearly before us."

Michael Kraevsky, one of the leading workers in People's Poland, paints a majestic picture of how Poland is building for peace. "We proudly dedicate our new construction jobs to peace. As we march down the festively-decorated streets on the First of May, rejoicing in the happy people, the spring and our peaceful life, the Polish people will declare that all their thoughts are directed toward peace and constructive effort."

On the eve of the First of May, Budai Dionisie, a steelworker at a Romanian metallurgical plant, recalls the cheerless past of the toiling folk of Romania and tells of the work and the happiness of his people, who are now marching along the road of peace and happiness. "Only after our country was liberated by the Soviet Army did we Romanian working people understand what the First of May really means. To us, too, mankind's holiday of spring has come!"

The great movement for peace and democracy embraces hundreds of millions of men and women of all countries. Each day sees an increase in the forces of the international peace movement. According to a statement of the Bureau of the World Peace Council, the number of those who have signed the Appeal for a five-power peace pact has now reached 603,570,000. What does this figure tell us? That tremendous masses of people are rallying still more closely in the fight for peace, that the peoples of the world are taking the cause of defending peace into their own hands.

The peoples want to live in peace, and they can do so. As J. V. Stalin pointed out in his reply to questions put by a group of American newspaper editors, "The peaceful coexistence of capitalism and communism is quite possible, provided there is a mutual desire to cooperate, a readiness to carry out undertaken commitments, observance of the principle of equality, and non-interference in the internal affairs of other states."

Let this First of May be a real holiday of spring for mankind, a holiday of peace, friendship and happiness for all nations.



# For Actor or Auto Worker— The Goal is Peace

As told by Yelizar Kuratov

*Forge Shop Worker at the Molotov  
Automobile Works in Gorky,  
Stalin Prize Winner*

By Nikolai Cherkasov

*People's Actor of the USSR,  
Stalin Prize Winner, Deputy  
to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR*

EVERY day, as I am on my way home from work after my shift, walking along wide avenues that look more like a park than a factory yard, I can't help slowing my pace when I pass the assembly shop of our automobile works. Coming out of this shop are new machines, their fresh paint shining—green motor trucks, light-brown and blue Pobeda passenger cars and the luxurious Zim models, their bodies polished to a brilliant hue. From here they go to every corner of the Soviet Union—to huge grain-producing collective farms in Siberia, to the great construction works of communism in the Crimea, Turkmenia and on the Don, to big cities and to small mountain villages.

Our country, as it successfully develops its peace economy, needs more and more good machines, and that is why my fellow workers and I always try to do a better job. We want our labor to serve as a contribution to the great cause of peace.

Soviet men and women look to their future with confidence. Life is becoming more beautiful in our country every year. The well-being and the living standard of the people are rising steadily.

Let's take our plant as an illustration. The government built hundreds of modern new homes for the workers in the first postwar Five-Year Plan period. In the past two years about 1,000 workers and their families have moved into new apartments in new five-story buildings along the fine avenues of Avtozavod District in Gorky.

This is how we build our happiness. We work thinking of the blessings of peace. On May Day, we shall march happy in the knowledge that we are all contributing our share to our country's peaceful and constructive labor.

WORKING people the world over celebrate May 1, the holiday of spring, the holiday of labor and peace.

Nowhere in the world, in no country, do the people of good will want war. In the past two years I have had occasion to visit many countries of Europe, as well as far-off India, and I know that this is so. I spent a while in Finland, 40 days in India, a month in France, two weeks in Italy, and a month each in Czechoslovakia, Romania and Poland. Everywhere I went I saw the great striving of the peoples of the world to live in peace and friendship. It is the greatest and most thrilling impression I gathered in all my travels through these countries and from my talks and meetings with people of various professions, social status and religions. I recall with great emotion how everywhere the word "peace," like a magic password, opened the hearts of the people for a friendly talk, how the faces of men and women lit up with a smile when the conversation turned to the desire that our children should not experience the horror and tragedy that war brings.

The third session of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR recently concluded its work in Moscow. As a deputy to the Supreme Soviet, I took part in the work of the session and heard the report on the State Budget, which reflects the inflexible will of the peoples of the Soviet Union for peace and constructive work. Each figure of the new budget shows the entire world that the Soviet State is directing all its efforts toward raising still further the well-being of the Soviet people. Almost two-thirds of the country's budget is assigned to financing the national economy and to cultural activities.

Compared with last year, expenditures on public education, health protection and physical culture, state social insurance, social welfare and state grants to mothers of large families will increase by almost 6 billion rubles.

We Soviet artists have the good fortune to serve the interests of the Soviet people by means of our art, and we gladly devote all our energies and abilities to the noble cause of peace.

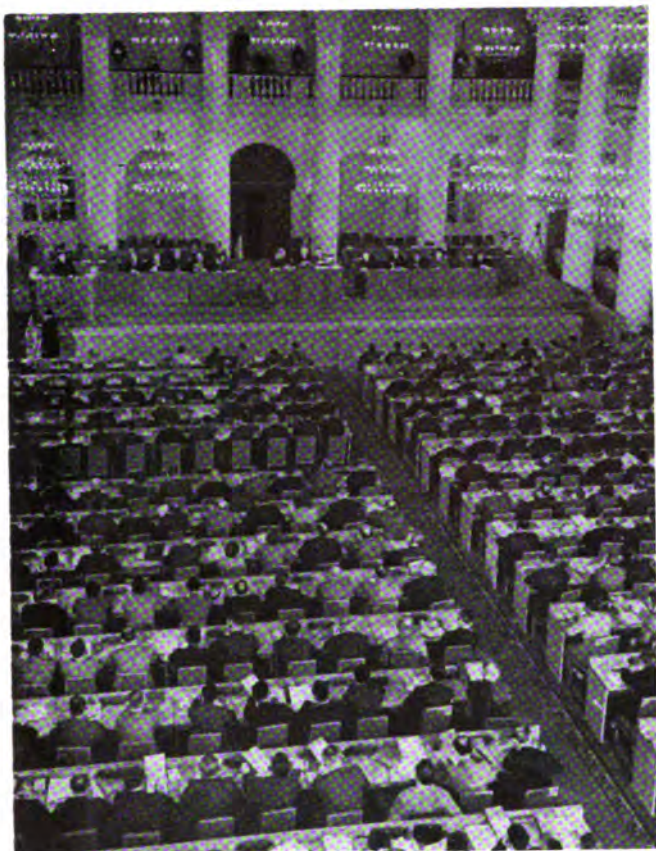
Like my friends who are also men of Soviet art, I have a number of plans and designs.

My personal plan for the year is devoted to work in plays and films which reflect the strivings of the Soviet people for peace and progress. Quite recently, in the performance of Gogol's immortal comedy *The Inspector General* staged for the centenary of the death of the great Russian classical writer, I played the role of the attendant Osip. The Pushkin Drama Theater in Leningrad is now performing the play *Citizen of Peace*, which is dedicated to the noble struggle of the champions of peace. I have had the honor of portraying in this play the character of a scientist, a passionate fighter for universal peace. On the screen I will play the role of the remarkable Russian music critic Vladimir Stasov in the film *Rimsky-Korsakov*. It is my dream to create on the stage and screen the character of the greatest, most talented Soviet poet Vladimir Mayakovsky. Besides these activities, I am completing my book *Notes of an Actor on His Profession*.

I have learned with pleasure that several films in which I played have been shown in the United States. American audiences have seen me in the films *Alexander Nevsky* and *Ivan the Terrible*, in which I played the leading roles, and also in *Baltic Deputy*, in which I played the part of Professor Polezhayev, and *Peter the Great*, in which I played the role of Prince Alexei. I am happy in the knowledge that through these films the American people have been able to become acquainted with the art of the Soviet people.

The Soviet people entertain feelings of sincere friendship toward the American people. Let cultural cooperation between the two nations grow stronger—cooperation that will serve the cause of strengthening peace throughout the world.

## At the International Economic Conference



ABOVE: Conference participants at an exhibition of Soviet machine tools. In the foreground, Mr. Edmund von Henke (left), American industrialist, talks with A. Neshto, Soviet engineer, director of the exhibition.

LEFT: The conference in plenary session.

## *A Camera's Eye-View Of the Conference...*



ABOVE: Delegates on their way to the conference hall. Lord John Boyd-Orr (Britain) is at the extreme left.

LEFT: Delegates examine Soviet agricultural machines. Center: Mme. Tomiko Kora, a member of the Japanese House of Councillors.



# Text of M. V. Nesterov's Speech

## At International Economic Conference in Moscow

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

**P**ERMIT me, as president of the USSR Chamber of Commerce, to welcome you on behalf of the Soviet representatives at this conference.

Among these representatives are heads of Soviet economic bodies, trade and industrial executives, economists, and representatives of trade unions and cooperatives. We, the Soviet representatives here, being active in diverse branches of Soviet economy, are closely connected with the whole economic life of our country.

Our conference has met for a purpose of great importance to the majority of the countries of the world, namely, in order to explore the possibility of improving living standards through the peaceful cooperation of different countries and different systems and through the development of economic relations among all countries.

As you know, this question was discussed at the meeting of the Sponsoring Committee for the Convocation of the International Economic Conference in Copenhagen last October, at which representatives of different public and business circles exchanged views.

The committee's decision to convene an international economic conference reflected the opinion shared by broad sections of business circles and the public in many countries.

And here today, in this hall, are gathered people of different views and political opinion who have come from more than 40 countries to dedicate their efforts to a noble task.

Our conference is the broadest international economic gathering that has ever been held. It comprises representatives of industrial and commercial firms, banks, cooperative organizations, business associations and trade unions, and public leaders and economists of many countries.

This authoritative composition of the conference enables it to examine major aspects of international economic cooperation in an effective way.

The results of our conference will depend in large measure upon the desire and the good will of us, the participants in this discussion, who have the opportunity for a broad and free exchange of opinions on ways and means of extending international trade relations.

As president of the USSR Chamber of Commerce, the principal function of which is to promote foreign trade, I am happy to be able to inform this honorable gathering that the

idea of convening an international economic conference was met with favor by Soviet trade and industrial executives. The desire to enlarge trade with the Soviet Union has been manifested by commercial interests in a number of countries, and it may be positively said that definite opportunities for this exist.

That the idea of convening this conference met with such active support in many countries — a fact of which everybody present here is fully aware — is proof that the extension of international economic cooperation and trade relations has become an urgent and vital necessity, and that the weakening of these relations in the past few years and the creation of artificial obstacles to them are arousing no little uneasiness.

And it is a fact that, whereas in the period immediately following the Second World War international trade was being rapidly restored and was developing successfully, in the past three or four years the conditions for its development have drastically deteriorated and trade is falling into a deeper and deeper state of dislocation.

This deterioration of international economic relations is resulting in a curtailment of the peace industries and is having a deleterious effect on national living standards in many countries. Trade in many commodities of vital importance for peaceful economic development and for the satisfaction of the people's requirements has declined, especially since the transition to a war economy has begun in a number of countries. This assembly is well acquainted with these facts, and we cannot close our eyes to them.

The disruption of international economic relations is also having an adverse effect on the economically underdeveloped countries. Their economic development is being retarded because they are not receiving the equipment they require.

They are prevented from trading with other countries on a mutually advantageous basis, owing to the stringent foreign control that has been imposed on their raw material resources.

The renewal and expansion of normal international trade and other economic relations might help to improve the situation in many countries and to raise the living standards of their people.

Our country could contribute to the extension of normal economic relations and thereby help to promote international cooperation. Soviet trading organizations will not decline to increase their business with trading and industrial interests

in other countries, so long as these relations are based upon mutual advantage and strict observance of contractual obligations. As for the Soviet Union, it is generally known that Soviet trading organizations always live up strictly to the commitments they assume.

When I say that our Soviet trading organizations favor the development of international trade, I consider it necessary to stress that it is not their intention to oust anyone from the world market or to secure any special privileges for themselves. They consider that, given normal conditions, foreign trade is advantageous to all parties concerned and renders it possible to make the most effective use of the economic opportunities offered by international division of labor. International trade might thus serve as an additional factor making for the economic progress of the respective parties.

And, as you know, differences in economic systems need not be a hindrance to international cooperation among nations.

The economic development of the Soviet Union is based upon a continuously expanding home market and a steady increase in the purchasing capacity of its population.

Because of its abundant and diversified natural resources and the high level of development attained by industry and agriculture in Soviet times, the USSR possesses everything needed for its economic advancement and for the expansion of trade with other countries.

There is no need to prove that our country is in favor of broadening international economic relations. Since the war it has considerably expanded its trade with the outside world, although, for reasons not dependent upon us, our trade with certain Western countries has declined and in some cases has ceased altogether.

The Soviet Union's foreign trade, according to customs returns, now amounts to over 18 billion rubles a year and, measured in comparable prices, is roughly three times as great as before the war.

The reduction of the Soviet Union's trade with certain countries in recent years has not prevented the successful fulfillment of its economic plans nor interfered with its steady and continuous economic progress. On the contrary, this circumstance has in some cases helped to accelerate the development of new Soviet industries.

Industrial output in the Soviet Union in 1951 was twice the 1940 level, and in some branches of production even greater. For instance, the total output of the Soviet machine-building industry in 1951 was 2.8 times the volume of 1940.

Furthermore, the Soviet Union's rapid economic progress has created new potentialities for expanding business relations with other countries.

Everyone knows that the Soviet Union's trade with Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Bulgaria, Romania, Albania, the Mongolian People's Republic and the Korean People's Democratic Republic has attained considerable dimensions and continues to increase steadily and that trade with the German Democratic Republic is developing on a sound basis. Trade with the great People's Republic of China has also developed rapidly in recent years. The prospects for Soviet-Chinese trade are definitely favorable. The long-term economic agreements concluded by the USSR with these countries envisage further substantial increases of trade.

It is known that in the early years following the war economic relations between the West and the USSR were being successfully restored and enlarged. The new trade agreements concluded by the Soviet Union with Sweden, Great Britain, Belgium, Finland, Holland, Norway, Denmark, Italy and Switzerland in the period from 1946 to 1948 are evidence of this.

A desire is now being manifested by business interests in a number of countries to increase trade with the USSR. Our trade organizations would welcome this, provided the proposed enlargement of trade is based upon equality of parties and mutual advantage, that the interests of both parties are respected, and that no economic or political conditions are imposed. This means that Soviet trade organizations can agree to increase trade on conditions that preclude discrimination of any kind. Our foreign trade organizations are prepared to consider specific proposals for expanding trade along these lines.

The USSR Chamber of Commerce has made a study of the possibilities of increasing the trade of Soviet business organizations with Western Europe, the Americas, Southeast Asia, the Middle East, Africa and Australia.

Given serious intentions on the part of business circles of other countries to extend trade with Soviet commercial organizations, the latter are prepared to enlarge considerably their trade with these countries.

The Chamber of Commerce has collected data showing definitely what might be accomplished in this respect.

Soviet foreign trade organizations could purchase in the countries of Western Europe, the Americas, Southeast Asia, the Middle East, Africa and Australia commodities which they customarily export, and sell to them Soviet commodities in which they are interested, in quantities which would raise the Soviet Union's trade with these countries in the next two or three years to 30 or 40 billion rubles, or to 10 to 15 billion rubles a year, compared with the maximum postwar volume of approximately 5 billion rubles in 1948.

The increase in trade between the USSR and the countries of Western Europe, the Americas, Southeast Asia, the Middle East, Africa and Australia is not the maximum possible, bearing in mind that in 1931, for instance, the trade of the USSR with these countries, measured in current prices, amounted to about 11 billion rubles, and that the Soviet Union's potentialities, as regards both exports and imports, are now immeasurably greater.

This program of trade development means that in the next two or three years the Soviet Union's aggregate annual foreign trade could be increased by one-half, or even doubled, compared with the present volume, which, as I have said, amounts to 18 billion rubles a year.

It is understood that Soviet trading organizations will also consider with interest offers covering longer periods.

One of the most important results of increased trade would be greater employment. If the Soviet Union's trade were increased to the extent that I have mentioned, it would provide employment for, roughly, an additional 1,500,000 or 2,000,000 people in the countries which increase their trade with us. Substantial Soviet purchases and



a considerable enlargement of imports from the Soviet Union of raw materials and semimanufactures would both be important factors in increasing employment in the industries of Western Europe.

Soviet foreign trade organizations could, in the period mentioned, purchase consumer goods, chiefly from West European firms. Along with this would go purchases of raw materials, metals and other commodities, including raw materials for the manufacture of consumer goods, principally in Southeast Asia and the Near and Middle East. These purchases might reach a total amount of from 8 to 12 billion rubles. In contradistinction to previous years, Soviet foreign trade organizations might, in particular, if the terms and conditions are suitable, purchase textiles, leather goods, food products and other items of general consumption to a considerable value and in increasing volume.

Data we have received from our foreign trade organizations indicate that orders for machinery and equipment, merchant ships and fishing vessels could be placed in the next two or three years to a value of from 7 to 10 billion rubles. The machine-building, metal-working, and a number of other industries of Britain, Belgium, France, Italy, West Germany, the United States of America and other countries would thereby acquire a stable market and far broader possibilities for the sale of their products than they now have.

On the other hand, given normal conditions of commerce, Soviet trade organizations might increase their sales of grain, timber, pulp and paper, ores, fertilizers, coal, oil products, flax, various types of industrial equipment, agricultural machines and means of transport, as well as products of light industry, to countries which are in need of these items. They might, in particular, supply machinery and equipment in the next two or three years to an amount of 3 billion rubles to Southeast Asia and the Near and Middle East.

There are great potentialities for increasing Soviet trade with **Great Britain**.

Before the war, British firms were important buyers of a number of basic Soviet export items, such as cereals, timber, oil products, and so on, and Soviet import organizations were the principal buyers of many types of products of the British machine-building industry, and also made considerable purchases of raw materials.

Given the desire on the part of British business interests to extend commerce with the USSR, Soviet export and import organizations could substantially increase trade with British firms, bringing the volume to the maximum prewar figure, which was 2.5 billion rubles (in present-day prices) in 1937. Moreover, this expansion could be achieved not only through increased trade in goods customary in Anglo-Soviet commerce, but also through Soviet purchases of fabrics, spices, herrings, etc.

Soviet trade organizations could effect a five- or sixfold increase in their purchases of French goods and the sale of Soviet goods in France, and bring the volume of trade to a figure in excess of the prewar maximum.

Our foreign trade organizations could supply the French market with cereals, timber, manganese and chrome ore,

anthracite coal, pitch, asbestos, furs and other goods in exchange for electric power equipment, hoisting and transport equipment, ships, lead, rolled metal, chemicals, essential oils, textiles, rayon yarn, and also cocoa beans, citrus fruits, spices, cork and other items.

Wide potentialities also exist for the development of Soviet trade with **Italy**.

Given a desire on the part of Italian business interests to develop commerce with the USSR, trade between the two countries could be substantially advanced over the present figure and would considerably surpass the maximum prewar level of 540,000,000 rubles (in current prices).

Soviet trade organizations could make large purchases in Italy of customary Italian export items, such as power equipment, cranes, ball bearings, cable, textiles, rayon yarn, essential oils, citrus fruits, almonds, chemicals, etc. Soviet orders for ships would more than double Italian ship exports and would increase the operation of such Italian yards as *Canteri del Mediterraneo*, *Ansaldo*, *Naval Meccanica*, and others. Soviet orders for textile goods would go a long way toward increasing the operations of such Italian firms as *Cnia Viscosa*, *Marzotto*, and others.

In payment for these Italian goods, Soviet organizations could deliver large quantities of grain, timber, coal, fuel oil, paraffin, iron and manganese ore, asbestos and other essential commodities.

With regard to the possibility of developing Soviet-Netherlands trade, I might say the following:

Prior to the war, firms of the Netherlands supplied us with electrical equipment, ships, rubber, chemical and pharmaceutical products, sisal, herrings, etc. The Soviet Union accounted for a large share of Netherlands imports of rye, barley, wheat, timber, manganese ore, etc.

Commerce between the two countries could now be considerably expanded if Dutch firms wish to develop their business with Soviet foreign trade organizations. Soviet commercial organizations could place additional orders for ships, hoisting equipment and radio products, and could purchase quantities of rubber, tin, staple fiber, herrings and other commodities. In exchange, Soviet organizations could supply such items, essential for the Netherlands, as grain, timber and coal.

Before the war, the Soviet Union carried on a lively trade with **Belgian** firms. I need only recall that Soviet exports accounted for a considerable share of Belgium's imports of timber, wheat, manganese ore, etc.

Given a desire on the part of Belgian business circles to develop mutually advantageous trade, Soviet foreign trade organizations would be prepared not only to restore, but to exceed the prewar volume of commerce, which amounted to more than 300,000,000 rubles in present-day prices. Soviet organizations could supply more of the goods Belgium needs and import sizable quantities of the goods we formerly purchased in Belgium, namely, power, hoisting and other equipment; ships; rolled metal (ferrous and non-ferrous); and also rayon fiber and goods of mass consumption.

Prospects exist for a considerable enlargement of Soviet trade with **Sweden**, **Norway**, **Denmark** and **Switzerland**.

There are potentialities for a further increase in our trade with **Finland**. This trade has grown markedly in recent years and is now based on a long-term trade agreement.

Our foreign trade organizations are doing much business with the German Democratic Republic and are in a position to establish economic contact with **West German** business interests. They could place orders in West Germany for traditional items of German exports to the USSR to a value of at least 2 billion rubles, to be delivered over the next two or three years. West German firms could secure orders for machine tools; electrical, metallurgical, mining, pump and compressor equipment; rolled steel; etc., and could purchase in the Soviet Union grain, timber, manganese and chrome ore, oil products and other commodities.

One must agree with Mr. Schachner of Austria, who said that the small countries have been placed in a particularly difficult position. But it would be wrong to take a fatalistic view, or to subscribe to theories imbued with Malthusian pessimism and lack of perspective. We would not be holding this conference if we thought that there was no way out of the present difficulties.

There are vast potentialities for the development of Soviet-American trade. It will be recalled that many American firms did a lively business with Soviet foreign trade organizations in the prewar period. And given a desire on the part of American business interests to develop trade with the USSR, Soviet import organizations could place orders in the United States for various items to a value of 4 or 5 billion rubles, deliveries to be made in the next two or three years. Nor does this exhaust the opportunities for an even larger volume of business. In return, Soviet foreign trade organizations can offer American firms large quantities of the goods that interest them.

Mr. Vickery of the United States spoke here in defense of free trade, having no interest, apparently, in the discrimination policy, and his speech has evoked attention; I cannot but note his efforts.

There is considerable margin for more business between the Soviet Union and **Latin America**. Soviet foreign trade organizations could purchase in **Mexico, Argentina, Brazil** and other Latin American countries such items as sisal, wool, hides, coffee, bananas, pineapples, tanning extracts, non-ferrous metals, etc., in return for manufactured goods, machines (including farming machinery), timber, cement and other commodities.

Soviet commercial organizations could also resume trade ties with **Japan**, given a reciprocal desire on the part of Japanese firms. We could purchase in Japan considerable quantities of silk, textile goods, industrial equipment, ships and citrus fruits, in exchange for coal, timber, pulp, asbestos, chemicals, medical supplies and other goods.

Representatives of Western industrial and commercial firms interested in any particular branch of the export and import trade can take advantage of their stay in Moscow to get in touch with the respective Soviet organizations for negotiations and the conclusion of transactions.

Soviet commercial organizations are in a position to develop mutually profitable trade with the countries of South-east Asia and the Near and Middle East. They could place

orders there for such traditional export items as rubber, non-ferrous metals, jute, cotton, shellac, tea, spices, quinine, bark, copra, oil seed, rice, citrus fruits, bananas, tobacco, etc., in exchange for industrial goods and equipment, particularly for the metallurgical, fuel and chemical industries, and also for light industry and the food industry. This would make it possible for these countries to process their raw materials.

Soviet industrial organizations could also render technical assistance in the design and construction of industrial enterprises, power plants, irrigation systems, etc. The Soviet Union could supply these countries with tractors and diverse farming implements, which would help them to develop their agriculture.

Soviet foreign trade organizations are prepared to establish and develop commercial relations with business interests in **India, Indonesia, Pakistan, Ceylon, Burma, Thailand, Malaya** and other Southeast Asian countries. The mere mention of such a state as India speaks of the potential broad prospects for expanding trade in this part of Asia. The question of trade with these countries will be discussed in greater detail by the Soviet representative in the proper panel of this conference.

The businessmen from India, Pakistan, Indonesia, Burma, Thailand and other countries for whom this is the first visit to Moscow can avail themselves of the opportunity of establishing business ties with Soviet foreign trade organizations and of discussing with them all problems of interest.

Businessmen from both the East and the West who are now in Moscow have most likely already learned the addresses of Soviet firms of interest to them. In any case, circumstances in Moscow favor new contacts among businessmen and the conclusion of new trade transactions.

The payments procedures employed by Soviet trade organizations—and generally known facts bear this out—far from being less favorable than those in other countries, are more flexible. Practice has shown that Soviet foreign trade organizations usually have no difficulty in arranging mutually acceptable and advantageous methods of payment.

Soviet trade organizations are prepared to conclude barter transactions, or to receive payment for goods in local currencies, and spend it in the countries concerned. Considering that many countries are experiencing foreign exchange difficulties, barter transactions and payment in local currencies should contribute in no small measure to the expansion of trade.

Our organizations can also effect payment through national banks, dispensing with the services of foreign banks and in this way bringing more business to the national banks and stimulating their interest in foreign trade operations.

The problem of balancing their payments with the dollar area is particularly acute for most West European countries. Much of its acuteness would disappear if the West European countries, side by side with their American trade, were to resume and develop commerce with Eastern Europe on the basis of reciprocal commodity deliveries. Yet,



the trade of these countries with Eastern Europe has declined to nearly one-third of its prewar volume.

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**I**N conclusion, permit me to state once more that the first thing required for the resumption and extension of international commercial intercourse is the renunciation of all discrimination, whatever its form. There is no need for me to discuss such outrageous facts as the American trade blockade against China, which is no more than a wanton manifestation of aggressive policy.

The grave dislocation of international trade, caused by the rearmament and discrimination policies of ruling circles in certain countries, inevitably tends to worsen the economic situation and to depress living standards in many countries. It is having an adverse effect on the economies of the underdeveloped countries and is fraught with the danger of aggravated economic difficulties.

For this reason, we must ask ourselves the question which is being raised every day by millions of ordinary men and women: What is being done to diminish the difficulties in international economic relations?

These difficulties can be reduced by re-establishing and extending trade and economic ties between countries and by reviving and developing the peace industries, which are now being curtailed.

World commerce can be promoted through trade agreements, including multilateral and long-term agreements, aimed at increasing trade in foodstuffs, timber, coal, fertilizers, metals, machines, textiles and other goods.

Expansion of world trade would also be facilitated by

the conclusion of agreements with economically underdeveloped countries providing for the supply of industrial equipment and needed materials, in exchange for the raw materials and other goods produced by these countries. Based on the principle of mutual advantage, respect for national sovereignty, and non-interference in the domestic affairs of the underdeveloped countries, these agreements could exert a favorable influence on the development of the national economies of these countries and would help to raise the living standards of their peoples.

The present conference is called upon to promote international trade. This is desired by many millions the world over. Our country's trade policy is in line with these aspirations. This is understandable. For our trade policy follows from the essence of the Soviet State. In this connection I would like to recall the following words of the head of the Soviet Government, J. V. Stalin: "Those who want peace and seek business relations with us will always have our support."

Broader trade relations between the Soviet Union and other countries, coupled with a general increase in world trade, would represent an important contribution to international cooperation and would help to lessen economic difficulties, to create conditions making for higher living standards and for improved relations between nations, and in this way would introduce greater stability in international affairs.

Permit me, ladies and gentlemen, to express the conviction that the work of our conference will prove fruitful and will conform to the interests of many millions of people.

## Special Issue of "News"

**A** SPECIAL issue of the fortnightly magazine *News* dedicated to the International Economic Conference has come off the press. In addition to English, this magazine appeared in Russian, French and German.

The issue opens with a lead article "Let Common Sense and Goodwill Prevail!" It contains the following articles: "Object and Purpose of the International Economic Conference" by Academician Vasili Nemchinov, "International Trade and the Worker" by Vasili Krestyaninov, chairman of the Moscow City Council of Trade Unions, "The Cooperatives and International Trade" by Alexander Klimov, vice-chairman of the Board of the Central Union of Cooperative Societies of the USSR (Centrosoyuz), "Soviet Orders in Britain" by G. Kuzmin, and others.

A number of reviews of economic problems in separate countries are included: the People's Republic of China (V. Vladimirova "Land of Boundless Potentialities"), European People's Democracies (A. Panov, "East-European

Foreign Trade"), France (E. Menzhinsky, "The Facts Behind the French Budget Crisis").

In his article "Soil and Water," I. Sharov, member of the V. I. Lenin Academy of Agricultural Sciences of the USSR, describes the economic results of the construction of the Volga-Don Canal.

The items "Walt Whitman, Poet and Citizen" by Mikhail Melesov, and "He Sang of Freedom," by the German writer Arnold Zweig, are devoted to the sixtieth anniversary on March 26 of the death of the American poet Walt Whitman.

At the end, the magazine carries an article by the composer Sergei Prokofieff entitled "Looking at the Billboards" and containing a review of the repertoire of the Moscow theaters.

The magazine also contains other material reflecting the keen interest shown in all countries in the International Economic Conference and the significance of the question of developing international economic ties.



Robert Chambeiron, secretary general of the Preparatory Committee, opens the International Economic Conference.

# International Economic Conference In Moscow

## Panel Meetings on April 7th

**O**N April 7 the panel groups which the delegates to the International Economic Conference formed continued their work.

The speakers at the morning and evening meetings of the group on the development of international trade, analyzing the state of foreign trade in their countries, pointed out that available export and import possibilities are not being utilized.

Mentioning that from time immemorial China has engaged in a lively commerce with the European countries, Lei Jen-min (People's Republic of China) said that now, due to artificial restrictions, trade relations with these countries have been sharply curtailed. In the past two years, new China has achieved important successes in the field of the rehabilitation and development of the national economy. At present the industry and agriculture of China have almost reached the prewar level, and in some branches they already top that level. The potentialities for Chinese export trade are great. China is a big exporter of tung oil. "We can satisfy the entire demand for this commodity of all the countries represented here," the speaker said. The speaker also cited a detailed list of goods which the People's Republic of China can export and import.

The next speaker was Professor Bettelheim (France). With concrete illustrations he showed that the American market is extremely unstable. Bettelheim sees a way out by establishing connections with countries with which balanced trade is pos-

sible. It would be expedient, the speaker said, to form a permanent committee for international economic cooperation.

The Hungarian cooperative leader Imre Degen pointed out that the economic development of Hungary has considerably enlarged the country's export and import potentialities. On the basis of equality and observance of mutual trade interests, Hungary will be able to buy and sell, at world market prices, goods in the amount of 2.5 billion Swiss francs in the course of the three years from 1953 to 1955.

The Italian manufacturer Viberti pointed out that he, like other Italian manufacturers, wanted to expand exports, but lately they had been almost completely stopped by difficulties in payments experienced by importing countries. "Since these difficulties are of a general nature for all exporting countries of Western Europe," Viberti said, "I am confident that the representatives of these countries listened with the same interest as we to the proposals of Mr. Nesterov in his speech at the plenary session."

Mr. J. Perry (Britain), director of a clothing company, proposed that all conference participants assist in bringing a report on the work of the conference to the broadest business circles in their countries.

Professor Dobretsberger (Austria) pointed to many obstacles now hindering the development of world commerce. He dwelt largely on one of them which "particularly affects the small countries of Western and Central Europe. The aid



machinery of the United States has brought about a deviation of the economic structure of these countries from their natural foundations and has switched them over fully to meeting the requirements of the large Western Powers and their armaments program. In this way the small countries have lost their freedom in economy and trade."

Austria in particular, he pointed out, finds herself in such a position.

Hitendra Narayan Chaudhur (India) proposed that the question of setting up national committees in each country be examined, so that the work accomplished at the conference might be continued.

Referring to the recent industrial exhibition in India at which many Soviet goods were displayed, he stressed that many Indians had become convinced that the Soviet Union produces an exceedingly wide range of high-quality equipment.

At the meetings of the panel on international economic cooperation for the solution of social problems, the conference participants—representatives of the business circles of France, Italy, Finland, Mexico, and representatives of the World Federation of Trade Unions—stressed that the decline in the trade of the capitalist countries with the countries of Eastern Europe and China, as a result of the policy of discrimination, has aggravated the dire position of the population in many states of Western Europe, South America, the Near East and Southeast Asia.

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Most of the speakers at the morning and afternoon meetings of the panel group on the problems of the underdeveloped countries discussed the harmful effect of the regime of discrimination and artificial restrictions in international trade, set up by certain powers, on the economy of the underdeveloped countries and the living standards of the peoples.

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## Panel Meetings on April 8th

ON April 8, the panel groups of the International Economic Conference in Moscow continued their work.

The group on the development of international trade heard Muhamer Spahiu (Albania), economist; Haroun (Pakistan), representative of the firm Haroun Sons; F. Adamek (Czechoslovakia), general director of the "Centrotex" firm; N. V. Orlov (USSR), director of the Scientific Research Institute of Foreign Trade; K. M. Fareed, president of the Pakistan Council of Economic Research; and Suchjar Tedjasukmana, president of the Indonesian Chamber of Commerce.

In his speech, N. V. Orlov pointed out that one of the

consequences of the disturbance of normal business relations between countries is a chronic unfavorable balance of trade, exhaustion of gold and currency reserves and the aggravation of the currency crisis in many capitalist countries, which in its turn further aggravates the dislocation of international trade.

Dollar aid, the speaker remarked, has not eliminated the acute economic difficulties that arose in the capitalist countries after the war. As is evident from the statements of a number of participants in the conference, these difficulties have remained and in a number of cases have become sharper.



**LITERATURE TABLE.** Conference participants inspect the display of catalogues and other printed matter during an interval between sessions.



**MACHINE TOOL EXHIBIT.** Participants in the International Economic Conference had opportunities to view many of the products of Soviet industry.





**BRITISH VISITOR.** Samuel Sidney Silverman, Member of Parliament (Britain), becomes acquainted with a Soviet ZIS-110 passenger automobile.

A different picture, Orlov continued, is presented by the economic relations between the USSR, the People's Republic of China, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Romania, Bulgaria, Albania, the Mongolian People's Republic, the Korean People's Democratic Republic, and also the German Democratic Republic. Economic ties between these countries are constantly being extended. Trade between these countries more than doubled between 1948 and 1950.

A substantial expansion of international trade under conditions of normal economic cooperation between countries, Orlov concluded, could ease the present economic difficulties of many countries and help establish conditions for raising living standards and improving relations among states.

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**I**N the panel on international economic cooperation for the solution of social problems, speakers pointed out that curtailment of international trade and preparation for war are ruinous for the economy and worsen the condition of the masses. They spoke of the desire of the peoples for development of mutually advantageous trade relations which could play an important part in solving the problems of unemployment, malnutrition and other social ills.

In his speech, V. V. Kuznetsov, chairman of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions of the USSR, pointed out that Soviet trade unions wholeheartedly support the policy of expanding economic and commercial relations, a policy of peaceful business relations between the USSR and other countries, as one of the means of improving the living conditions of the people.

The problem of unemployment, the speaker remarked, merits special attention in the discussion of how international trade affects living standards. Re-establishment and expansion of international economic relations can be highly efficacious in reducing unemployment and easing the lot of millions of people.

The filling of Soviet orders alone, of which President of the USSR Chamber of Commerce Nesterov spoke, Kuznetsov said, would provide jobs for at least 1,500,000 to

2,000,000 people for three years. If account is taken of members of the families involved, this means an opportunity to assure a livelihood to about 6,000,000 people.

Referring to opinions expressed at the conference in favor of putting a stop to the armaments drive and reducing military expenditures, Kuznetsov said that Soviet trade unions fully support this proposal.

The rupture of international economic ties is the result of artificial barriers. For their part, Kuznetsov said, trade unions, which are called upon to protect the interests of workers, can do much to eliminate these barriers. However, he said, certain trade-union leaders have refused to attend the present conference, thus supporting the policy of disrupting economic cooperation among nations to the detriment of the interests of the working people.

In conclusion, the chairman of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions of the USSR touched upon the role played by the United Nations, and, in particular, its Economic and Social Council, in international cooperation. Unfortunately, he said, the Economic and Social Council is not seeking effective ways and means of improving the living conditions of the peoples. The Economic and Social Council would be well advised to note the suggestions and recommendations made at this conference and take steps to resume and expand economic cooperation among the countries of the world and to raise national living standards.

Ruggiero Amaduzzi (Italy) declared that unemployment was the most serious problem in his country and expressed the hope that business circles in Italy would accept the proposals of business circles and executives of economic organizations of the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies, designed to develop trade relations.

The increase in unemployment in the United States was discussed by Arthur Deutsch, a United States trade-union leader.

At the meetings of the panel on underdeveloped countries, discussion continued on the possibilities for accelerating economic progress in those countries by developing international trade based on principles of equality and mutual advantage.

D. G. Borisenko, vice-president of the USSR Chamber of Commerce, said in his speech: "We share the view of the representatives of the underdeveloped countries who have spoken of the need for industrial advancement in the underdeveloped countries."

Borisenko pointed out that Soviet industry can produce machinery and equipment required by the underdeveloped countries for the most diversified branches of industry, transport and agriculture. Soviet trade organizations are also willing to sell other goods required by those countries.

In this panel group, conference participants from a number of countries submitted draft recommendations for the expansion of trade between underdeveloped and economically advanced countries, for the elimination of discrimination in trade and for various measures aimed at promoting the economic progress of underdeveloped countries.



## Plenary Meeting on April 9th

**A**T the plenary meeting of the International Economic Conference on April 9 Paul Bastide (France) was in the chair. The meeting was attended by representatives of business circles, economists, engineers, and trade-union and cooperative leaders of 49 countries.

The chairmen of the panel groups submitted reports summing up the exchange of opinion in those groups and the conclusions drawn therefrom, and also the main proposals advanced by the conference participants.

Professor Lange (Poland), chairman of the international trade panel, pointed out that, in the opinion of the majority of speakers, world trade was being retarded by all kinds of artificial obstacles and discriminatory practices dictated solely by non-economic considerations.

The representatives of the West European and Asian countries, and Canada and Latin America, Lange went on, said that the only complete solution is the extension of the geographic sphere of foreign trade of these countries, which is at present too narrow.

The most important conclusion following from the discussion, Lange said, is that there are wide opportunities for increasing the volume of international trade. At the meetings of the panels, it was pointed out that the USSR, China, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Romania, Hungary, Bulgaria and the German Democratic Republic, taken together, are in a position to increase their trade with the capitalist countries 2.5 to 3 times within the next two or three years.

Lange pointed out that many representatives of business circles of Western Europe, Asia, America and other parts of the world also declared their readiness to develop trade relations with the USSR, China and the countries of Eastern Europe.

Lange then summed up the most important proposals put forward in the group. Lange declared that in his personal opinion the proposal to address the United Nations is very expedient. "We should address a message to the

United Nations as such," he said, "that is, to its chief organ, the General Assembly. In so doing, mention should be made of the measures to be taken for improving international economic relations and the development of world trade.

"We should recommend," he said, "that the United Nations General Assembly convene a conference at the governmental level for facilitating world trade.

"With regard to the necessity of forming an international committee to facilitate world trade, it is quite evident that we should discuss the formation of such a committee."

Pierre Lebrun (France) reported on the work of the panel on international economic cooperation for the solution of social problems. He said that the group had devoted the greatest attention to such questions as food shortages, unemployment and also the sharpening of social problems as a result of the policy of rearmament and discrimination in trade.

Lebrun emphasized that his panel was particularly impressed by the speech of V. V. Kuznetsov, chairman of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions of the USSR, who showed how to combat unemployment in the Western countries. Implementation of the Soviet proposals for the development of trade submitted by President of the USSR Chamber of Commerce M. V. Nesterov, he said, would provide jobs for at least 1,500,000 to 2,000,000 people over a period of several years. Then Lebrun read the proposals unanimously adopted by his panel.

The chairman of the panel on underdeveloped countries, Gyan Chand (India), reported on its work. As he pointed out, exchange of opinion showed that the popular masses in these countries were suffering from poverty and disease and that the problems of the underdeveloped countries are generally similar since all are agrarian countries. It is necessary, Gyan Chand said, to take measures for the development of the industry of these countries and for the full utilization of their national wealth in the interests of the people.

At the present time, the speaker emphasized, the underdeveloped countries find themselves in a very unfavorable situation because the most important sectors of their economy (natural resources, industry, banks, foreign trade and shipping) are controlled by foreigners, which retards the natural economic progress of these countries.

Mme. Tomiko Kora, member of the Japanese House of Councillors, and industrialist Heinrich Krumm (Western Germany) also spoke at this plenary meeting.

Pointing out that she was speaking as a private individual, Mme. Kora described the disastrous situation of broad segments of the Japanese people. She expressed the hope that in the near future Japan will have an opportunity to trade with her close neighbors instead of buying raw material in distant countries and shipping it across the Pacific.



**AMERICAN DELEGATES.** Charles Mabrey and Robert Heddiss, left and right foreground, on their way to a meeting of the International Economic Conference.

**A**FTER an interval, the meeting was resumed with **Matin Daftari** (Iran) in the chair. He recognized **Oscar Lange**, who proposed that the executive committee be instructed to prepare a draft proposal, on the basis of those submitted to the conference, for the founding of a committee to facilitate international trade, a draft message to be addressed to the United Nations, and a draft communiqué on the principal results of the conference. This proposal was unanimously approved by the conference.

**Robert Chambeiron**, secretary general of the conference, on behalf of the executive committee, submitted a pro-

posal to extend the work of the conference to April 12. As **Chambeiron** pointed out, this is due to the fact that many businessmen participating in the conference have expressed a desire for more time to contact representatives of Soviet economic organizations and other delegations in order to continue trade negotiations started at the beginning of the conference. It is also necessary to extend the conference in order to prepare draft proposals and enable the conference participants to make a careful study of them.

This proposal was adopted, and the meeting was concluded.

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## Plenary Meeting on April 12th

**T**HE International Economic Conference held its final plenary meeting on the evening of April 12.

The meeting was opened by **Nan Han-chen** (People's Republic of China).

On behalf of the Presidium, **Professor Dobretsberger** (Austria) submitted for the consideration of the conference a draft appeal to the General Assembly of the United Nations proposing the convocation at the earliest possible date of a conference of representatives of governments with the participation of business circles, trade unions and other civic organizations of all countries for the purpose of promoting the expansion of international trade.

On the authority of the Presidium, **Professor Matin Daftari** (Iran) read the proposal for the establishment of a committee for the promotion of international trade.

**Robert Chambeiron**, secretary general of the International Economic Conference, submitted a draft communiqué on the general results of the conference for approval by the plenary session.

After the reading of the texts of all three documents submitted to the conference for consideration, the Indian and Pakistan delegates moved to amend the texts of the documents to point out that international trade should be based on equality of parties and should give due regard to the special needs of developing industry in the under-developed countries. Their amendments were unanimously approved.

The plenary session adopted an appeal to the General Assembly of the United Nations, a decision on the establishment of a committee for the promotion of international trade, and a communiqué on the International Economic Conference in Moscow. The audience responded with loud, prolonged applause when the president announced that all these documents had been adopted unanimously.

After the recess the meeting continued under the chairmanship of **Lal Chand Hira Chand** (India). The partici-

pants in the conference elected a committee for the promotion of international trade.

**Lord Boyd-Orr** (Britain) made a speech in which he thanked the Sponsoring Committee and the Russian hosts, the Soviet Preparatory Committee, for what they had done in order to assure the success of the conference. "We have been provided all the necessary conditions," he said. "We have accomplished great things at this conference. From the viewpoint of the British delegation, we have made very important contracts which will extend international trade and will help to raise, or at least to prevent a fall, in the standard of living in my country." He described the International Economic Conference as a historic event.

The next speaker, President of the USSR Chamber of Commerce **M. V. Nesterov**, said: "The number of participants, their competence and active participation in the proceedings of the conference, their interest in all the speeches—all this reflected their desire to find practical ways for expanding international trade.

"The various opinions expressed in this hall permit me to state that in the field of economic cooperation it is possible to find many points of contact between representatives of different countries, and between states, irrespective of the differences in their economic and political systems."

**Nesterov** wished the participants in the conference successful work in the direction outlined at the conference.

**Oscar Lange** (Poland) said: "We all thank the Government of the Soviet Union, which made it possible for this conference to be held in the capital of its country."

**Lange** also thanked the Soviet Preparatory Committee, the leaders of the Soviet capital and its residents, "whose cordiality met us everywhere."

"The actual significance of our conference," **Lange** continued, "is that it has opened prospects for the future. It has revealed enormous possibilities for the development of international trade and international economic cooperation among nations. The conference has taken



practical steps for the promotion of such cooperation. By establishing a committee for the promotion of international trade, the conference has set up an agency to carry on its work".

Then the chairman, Lal Chand Hira Chand, stressed the unanimity with which the International Economic Conference had adopted the documents and pronounced it closed.

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## Communique of the International Economic Conference

**T**HE International Economic Conference, which met in Moscow from April 3 to 12, was attended by industrialists, merchants, economists, and representatives of trade unions and cooperatives. It discussed "possibilities for improving the living conditions of the people through the peaceful cooperation of different countries and different systems and through the development of economic relations among all countries".

The conference brought together 471 participants from 49 countries: Albania, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Canada, Ceylon, Chile, the People's Republic of China, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, the German Democratic Republic, West Germany, Great Britain, Greece, Holland, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Israel, Italy, Japan, the Korean People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Mexico, the Mongolian People's Republic, Norway, Pakistan, Paraguay, Poland, Romania, Sweden, Switzerland, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, and Viet-Nam.

The conference examined the present state of world trade in all its aspects and established that the deterioration of international relations, especially aggravated in the past few years, has increased the artificial barriers which are impeding trade between countries. The traditional trade ties between nations have been severed, the geographic area in which commerce is conducted has been limited, and trade between the East and the West has been drastically curtailed.

The dislocation of world trade is gravely jeopardizing the economic development of a number of countries, is adversely affecting balances of trade and payments, and is exerting an unfavorable influence on living standards by decreasing food supplies, raising prices, increasing unemployment and impeding the introduction of social measures, in particular housing construction.

The conference unanimously established, after a broad and free exchange of opinion, that the volume of world trade can be increased considerably and that extension of trade relations among nations could bring many advantages to industrialists, merchants and agriculturists. It would lead to better utilization of the economic resources of all countries and would promote employment and higher living standards for the people.

The statements by conference members from various countries revealed that differences in economic and social systems need not be an obstacle to the expansion of international economic relations founded on equality and mutual advantage.

The conference revealed vast potentialities for enlarging trade between the countries of Western Europe, the United States of America, Canada, the countries of Latin America, the countries of Asia and Africa, the Soviet Union, the People's Republic of China, and the countries of Eastern and Central Europe.

The work of the conference showed that economic progress in the underdeveloped countries and the supply of machinery and industrial equipment to these countries, as well as mutually advantageous relations between the prices of the raw materials they export and the products they import, are of vital importance for the development of international trade and peaceful economic cooperation.

The conference is of the opinion that the rapid industrialization of underdeveloped countries and international cooperation for this purpose are urgently called for and should be promoted.

The participants in the conference indicated ways and means of increasing the volume of foreign trade and specified the commodities they are in a position to sell or purchase on mutually advantageous terms. A number of concrete proposals were advanced with the aim of facilitating international trade and, in particular, of concluding business transactions in national currencies.

The conference provided businessmen from various countries with the opportunity to establish personal contacts, to discuss exhaustively all matters of interest to them, and to conduct commercial negotiations. As a result of negotiations, a large number of transactions were concluded between firms of various countries represented at the conference. The business talks begun at the conference are continuing. A keen desire exists among businessmen to avail themselves of all opportunities to expand foreign trade.

Under these circumstances it is the concern of the governments, as well as of the United Nations, to take adequate measures. The conference therefore has decided to propose to the General Assembly of the United Nations that it convene in the near future an inter-governmental

conference on world trade with the participation of representatives of business circles, trade-union organizations and other civic organizations.

The conference revealed the unanimous desire of all its participants to continue and develop the efforts which they have begun on behalf of international trade. In particular, it was considered desirable to hold another international conference, based on the same principle of economic cooperation among all nations, irrespective of their economic and social systems, that guided the work of the International Economic Conference in Moscow. It was also decided to continue the exchange of information on export and import possibilities of the various countries.

To implement these proposals, the conference elected a committee for the promotion of international trade. The following persons were elected to serve on this committee:

Antoine Allard (Belgium); Paul Bastide (France); Oliver Vickery (USA); Victor Manuel Gutiérrez (Guatemala); Josef Dobretsberger (Austria); Imre Degen (Hungary); Hossein Dariush (Iran); Henri Jourdain (WFTU); Mian Iftikaruddin (Pakistan); Grete Kuckhoff (German Democratic Republic); Lal Chand Hira Chand (India); Oscar Lange (Poland); Pierre Lebrun (France); Liu Nin-i (WFTU); Dhurjati Prasad Mukerjee (India); Nan

Han-chen (People's Republic of China); M. V. Nesterov (USSR); Antonio Pesenti (Italy); Jack Perry (Britain); Otokar Pohl (Czechoslovakia); Joan Vidlet Robinson (Britain); Otto da Rocha e Silva (Brazil); Sergio Steve (Italy); Suchjar Tedjasukmana (Indonesia); Felipe Florencio Freyre (Argentina); Carl Wilhelm de Vries (Holland); I. S. Khokhlov (USSR); Edmund von Henke (USA); Chi Chao-ting (People's Republic of China); Robert Chambeiron (France).

The conference appeals to businessmen of all countries, to economists and technicians, and to trade unions and cooperative societies, irrespective of their views, to support its efforts in developing commercial intercourse among countries and in removing the obstacles which stand in the way of such intercourse.

The conference is confident that the development of world trade on mutually advantageous terms, on a basis of equality, and with due regard for the needs of industrialization of the underdeveloped countries, will help to strengthen economic cooperation among nations and to improve the living conditions of the peoples.

ADOPTED BY THE PLENARY SESSION OF  
THE INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC CONFERENCE.  
Moscow, April 12, 1952.

## Appeal of the International Economic Conference to UN

*The International Economic Conference resolves to address the following appeal to the General Assembly of the United Nations:*

THE International Economic Conference, held in Moscow from April 3 to 12, 1952, was convened on the initiative of industrialists, merchants, economists and representatives of trade unions and cooperatives, in order to discuss possibilities for improving the living conditions of the people through the peaceful cooperation of different countries and different systems and through the development of economic relations. The conference brought together 471 participants, chiefly representatives of business circles, from 49 countries: Albania, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Canada, Ceylon, Chile, the People's Republic of China, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, the German Democratic Republic, West Germany, Great Britain, Greece, Holland, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Israel, Italy, Japan, the Korean People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Mexico, the Mongolian People's Republic, Norway, Pakistan, Paraguay, Poland, Romania, Sweden, Switzerland, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, and Viet-Nam.

The International Economic Conference deems it necessary to draw the attention of the General Assembly to the disruption and reduction of economic relations among nations caused by all kinds of artificial restrictions and obstacles which have particularly increased during the last few years. As a result of this, the national economies of many countries are undergoing serious difficulties, such as lack of equilibrium in balance of payments, restriction of imports of essential commodities, rise in prices, increase in unemployment, retardation of industrial development, aggravation of food shortages, and deterioration of the living conditions of their populations.

At the same time, as was established at the conference, there exist great possibilities for an increase in the volume of international trade and an extension of its geographic area. The conference revealed that business circles from all countries displayed keen interest in taking advantage of these possibilities for the further extension of trade between countries.

The conference believes that the United Nations, according to Article 55 of its Charter, is called upon to promote higher standards of living, full employment and conditions favoring economic and social progress and development.



Under the present conditions the development of trade between countries is of special importance.

Consequently, the International Economic Conference appeals to the General Assembly of the United Nations to convene, at the earliest possible date, a conference of representatives of governments with the participation of business circles, trade unions and other civic organizations of all coun-

tries for the purpose of promoting an expansion of international trade, on a basis of equality and with due regard for the needs of industrialization of underdeveloped countries.

ADOPTED BY THE PLENARY SESSION OF  
THE INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC CONFERENCE.  
*Moscow, April 12, 1952.*

## Resolution of the International Economic Conference

THE International Economic Conference resolves to continue the efforts it has initiated toward promoting trade among nations, on a basis of equality and mutual advantage, in the interests of the economic development of countries and the well-being of their populations. Toward this end the conference resolves to form a committee for the promotion of international trade.

The task of the committee is to aid in disseminating information about the International Economic Conference and in expanding trade between countries on a basis of equality and with due regard for the needs of industrialization of underdeveloped countries.

The conference instructs the committee to transmit to the General Assembly of the United Nations the appeal adopted by the International Economic Conference on April 12, 1952.

The committee shall also be entrusted with the task of determining the time and place of a second international economic conference. The expenses of the committee will be covered by voluntary contributions from individuals, groups and national committees interested in the promotion of international trade.

The committee for the Promotion of International Trade designated by the International Economic Conference is composed of the following persons:

1. *Antoine Allard*, banker (Belgium).
2. *Paul Bastide*, former Minister of Trade, member of the French Academy of Sciences (France).
3. *Robert Chambeiron*, former member of the French National Assembly, secretary general of the Sponsoring Committee of the International Economic Conference.
4. *Chi Chao-ting*, economist, member of the Academy of Sciences, vice-president of the People's Bank of the People's Republic of China.
5. *Imre Degen*, secretary general of the Hungarian National Union of Cooperative Societies (Hungary).
6. *Hossein Dariush*, economist and expert in financial administration (Iran).
7. *Josef Dobretsberger*, professor of Economics, Law School of the University of Graz (Austria).
8. *Felipe F. Freyre*, engineer and advisor on industrial problems (Argentina).
9. *Victor Manuel Gutiérrez*, secretary general, United Confederation of Labor of Guatemala (Guatemala).

10. *Edmund von Henke*, president, American Electric Welding Corporation, Chicago (USA).

11. *Lal Chand Hira Chand*, director of an automobile company in Bombay (India).

12. *Mian Iftikaruddin*, Member of Parliament (Pakistan).

13. *Henri Jourdain*, secretary general, Metal and Engineering Workers' International (WFTU).

14. *I. S. Khokhlov*, president, Board of Directors of *Centrosyuz* (USSR).

15. *Grete Kuckhoff*, president, German Emission Bank (German Democratic Republic).

16. *Oscar Lange*, economist, professor of the Higher School of Planning and Statistics (Poland).

17. *Pierre Lebrun*, secretary, General Confederation of Labor (CGT) (France).

18. *Liu Nin-i*, vice-president, World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU).

19. *D. P. Mukerjee*, professor of economics, University of Lucknow (India).

20. *Nan Han-chen*, president of the People's Bank of China (People's Republic of China).

21. *M. V. Nesterov*, president of the USSR Chamber of Commerce (USSR).

22. *Jack Perry*, director of a dress products company (Britain).

23. *Antonio Pesenti*, economist, former Minister of Finance (Italy).

24. *Otokar Pohl*, president of the Czechoslovak State Bank (Czechoslovakia).

25. *Joan Robinson*, professor of economics, Cambridge University (Britain).

26. *Otto da Rocha e Silva*, industrialist (Brazil).

27. *Sergio Steve*, professor of economics, University of Venice (Italy).

28. *Suchjar Tedjasukmana*, president, Indonesian Chamber of Commerce (Indonesia).

29. *Oliver Vickery*, industrialist, president of an electric and chemical import and export company (USA).

30. *C. W. de Vries*, professor of law, University of Rotterdam (Holland).

ADOPTED BY THE PLENARY SESSION OF THE  
INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC CONFERENCE.  
*Moscow, April 12, 1952*

# Over 600,000,000 People Sign Up for Peace

*The Bureau of the World Peace Council met in Oslo from March 29 to April 1, and adopted a general resolution of the following content:*

**T**HE Bureau of the World Peace Council takes note of the fact that the number of signatures on the Appeal for the Conclusion of a Pact of Peace Among the Five Great Powers has reached 603,570,000 to date. This figure exceeds the number of signatures collected on the Stockholm Appeal by 122,000,000. It should also be noted that public opinion is being expressed ever more energetically for a peaceful settlement of international tensions by means of negotiation.

These successes emphasize the growing influence of the peace movement the world over and reflect the most profound aspirations of the peoples. The campaign for the conclusion of a peace pact must be intensified. The development of this campaign may frustrate the armaments drive, which is sapping the strength of the people, undermining their economy and threatening their independence.

The situation has become worse in recent months. Bacteriological weapons have been used in Asia. Against the will of the majority of the German and Japanese peoples, the rearmament of Japan has become an accomplished fact and the rearmament of West Germany has begun. The desire of the colonial peoples for independence is being met with cruel repression.

Under these conditions, the proposals of the World Peace Council, drawn up at its Vienna meeting, form an even more necessary basis for the establishment of peace. These proposals provide for the establishment of peace. They provide for the cessation of the wars now being waged, the demilitarization and unification of Germany, the demilitari-

zation of Japan, the restoration of the independence of Germany and Japan and the guarantee of this independence by the conclusion of peace treaties, and the withdrawal of foreign troops from the countries of Asia and the Near and Middle East.

The forces of peace, through persistent action, have impelled the United Nations to discuss the question of general disarmament. This discussion is continuing. The United Nations Disarmament Commission is now meeting in New York. The actions of the peoples of the world must make imperative the prohibition of weapons of mass annihilation and also gradual, simultaneous and strictly controlled disarmament. The peoples, who are feeling more and more the effects of the policy of war and poverty, have also come to understand their strength. If they act decisively, they can change the course of events by achieving the conclusion of a pact of peace ensuring the peaceful coexistence of differing political and social systems.

With the aim of the widest possible union of the peace-loving forces of all peoples, the Bureau has decided to convene on June 21 a session of the World Peace Council, at which it will submit a proposal that a great congress in defense of peace be convened this year.

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**FOR A PACT OF PEACE.** Moscow workers sign the World Peace Council's Appeal. Over 117,000,000 persons have signed in the USSR.



## Book Review

### Timely Theme

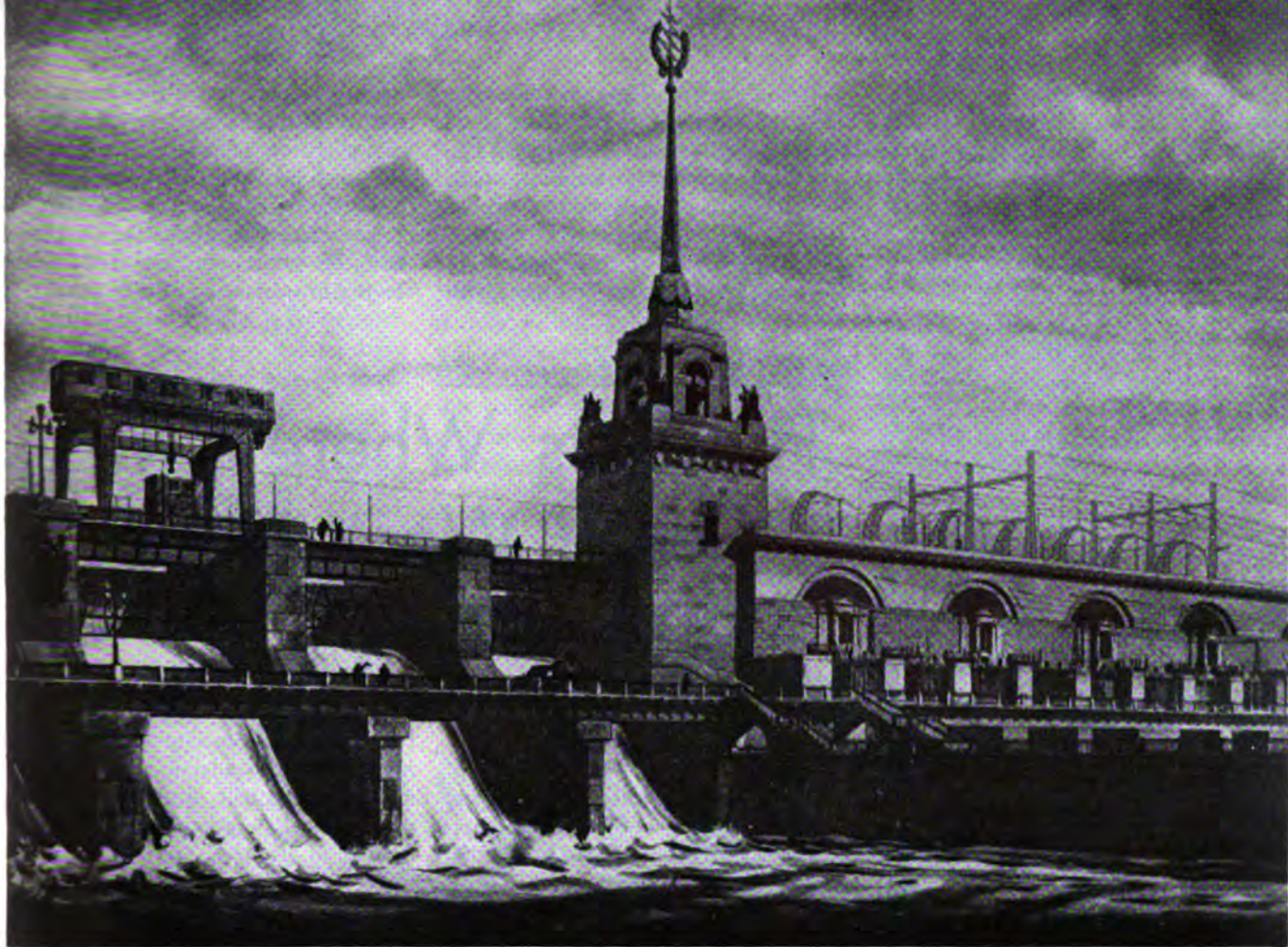
**GUARANTEE OF PEACE**, by Vadim Sobko. Moscow: Foreign Languages Publishing House, 1951.

**V**ADIM Sobko, the author of *Guarantee of Peace*, is a young Ukrainian writer who was a participant in the Great Patriotic War (1941-1945) and an eyewitness of postwar life in Germany. This novel, his first major work, has won a Stalin Prize.

The reader of the novel sees how ordinary German people have been awakened to a new life — people like the peasant Erich Leschner, a war invalid; the miner Alfred Rennieke; the skilled worker Gringel who became director of a factory in the new Germany; and the actress Edith Hartmann, whose talent flourished with new power as the idea of peace and democracy overcame her and returned her to the world of art in the interests of her people. The author analyzes the painful search for truth on the part of the writer Bohler, one of the heroes of the novel, and the reader sees clearly that Bohler's truly objective attitude to reality will lead him, too, into the ranks of the fighters for a new democracy and for world peace.

Besides the English language edition, Spanish and German translations of *Guarantee of Peace* were issued in 1951, and a French edition will appear in 1952.





Architect's drawing of the Tsimlyanskaya Hydroelectric Station.

### The Volga-Don Story—1:

# First Construction of Communism Nears Completion

By Nikolai Chumakov

**D**AY by day, the waters of the Don are rising higher. The Tsimlyanskaya Sea is coming into being.

So far, this sea is small. Columns of motor trucks are still moving along its future bed, carrying away the last of the houses in which the building workers lived until recently. On March 10, after several months of work on the bed of the future sea, the excavators, scrapers and bulldozers set out for the hills.

The Tsimlyanskaya Sea, a part of the

Volga-Don Canal, is a vast reservoir, 112 miles long and as much as 18 miles wide in places. It will store billions of gallons of water to irrigate the dry steppe, turn the turbines of the Tsimlyanskaya Hydroelectric Station, and feed the Volga-Don Canal.

Construction of the canal is now in its final stage. Water began to flow into its bed on February 1, when the first pump of the Karpovka Pumping Station went into operation. Ever since then the

noise of rushing water has been heard on the steppe. The capacity of the plant was doubled recently when the second pump went into operation. This plant is raising the waters of the Don to a height of 43 feet, from which they will flow into the Karpovka Reservoir.

As the water flows along the bed of the reservoir, it comes closer and closer to the second pumping station, the Marinovka, which will raise it to the second reservoir. And soon the Varvar-



ovka Pumping Plant will begin to function, lifting the waters of the Don into the last reservoir, situated on the watershed at a height of 144 feet above the river. From there the water will flow to the Volga along a stairway of locks.

The first thing the builders do in the morning nowadays is to look and see how far the water has advanced since the previous day. The speed of the water's advance has become a sort of measure of time here. I heard an engineer say to a group of workers, "We can't delay; the water will be here in a week's time."

At night you no longer see the 60-mile chain of lights stretching from the Volga to the Don. The chain has been broken, in places for a distance of four, five, and even six miles. These are the parts of the canal where the builders have completed their jobs and have already left for other sections.

Work now under way is concentrated mainly at the locks and at the watershed, where especially deep excavation was necessary. A whole armada of excavators, headed by a huge electric "walking" excavator with an 18-cubic-yard scoop, is in operation at this relatively small but extremely difficult part of the canal.

The workers are doing their utmost to complete these operations quickly. There is nobody on the canal who would not like to be the first to say, "I have finished." Everybody is taking part in the socialist emulation movement for faster and better work. The Uralets excavator team headed by Dmitri Slepukha daily extracts about 1,300 cubic yards over and above its quota. In two weeks, excavator operator Anatoli Fastov did as much work as is ordinarily performed in a month. Pavel Shidlun, operating a "walking" excavator, daily performs double his quota. Thousands of similar examples could be cited.

Installation of equipment and construction of control towers are proceeding rapidly at all of the canal's 13 locks. The builders of the first and 13th locks are erecting majestic triumphal arches. Railway and motor bridges across the canal are nearing completion.

More and more canal operators are arriving on the scene: superintendents of locks, mechanics, pilots, beacon attendants, and so on. Passenger and cargo vessels for the new canal are standing

ready at shipyards. The canal will carry an endless flow of timber, coal, grain, iron and steel and other freight.

With the coming of the spring thaw, the planting of greenery along the banks was resumed. By the time the canal is opened, thousands of trees and shrubs will have been set out. This work will

continue after the canal goes into operation. A forest shelter belt, of six and later of 10 belts, more than 1,300 feet wide, is to be planted in order to protect the canal from sand and dust. Passengers on board the ships plying the canal will have the impression they are sailing down a broad lane in a leafy park.

### On the Arid Don Steppes—2:

# Harvests Where Once There Were None

By S. Litunovsky and A. Surkov

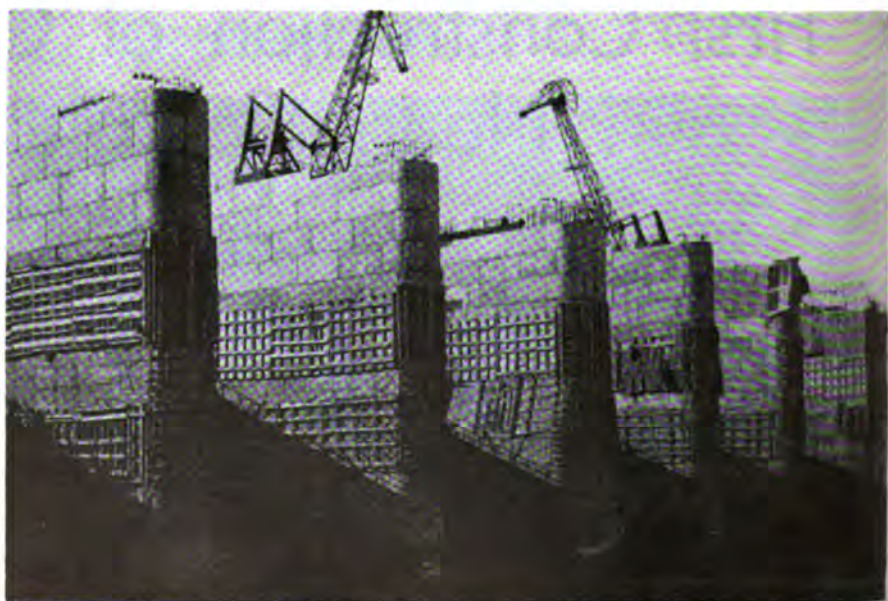
*Agronomists of the Rostov Regional Land Department*

THE Volga-Don Shipping Canal, which is being built in accordance with the plan conceived by Stalin, will be put into operation in the spring of this year, and the fields of Rostov and Stalingrad regions, known for their fertility, will be irrigated. The first 250,000 acres are to be irrigated in 1952. This is the first time in the history of the world that so extensive an area is to be irrigated and reclaimed for agriculture within the period of one year. Altogether, almost 7,000,000 acres of land in Rostov and Stalingrad regions will receive water from the Don River. An undertaking of such titanic proportions is possible only

under the socialist system of economy.

The reclamation of these areas will forever free agriculture from drought and scorching winds; it will add extra millions of bushels to the annual grain crop and will substantially raise the efficiency of livestock farming. The irrigated areas will be used by the collective farms for planting the most valuable crops: wheat, cotton, rice, vegetables and perennial grasses.

The collective farms of Rostov Region began planting on these areas last autumn. Winter wheat was planted on more than 50,000 acres scheduled for irrigation, and a vast tract of fallow land



TSIMLYANSKAYA DAM. Shown here at an advanced stage of its construction, it will form a lake for irrigating vast areas of the dry steppe.



was plowed deeply and prepared for the early planting of spring grain and cotton. Plans have been drafted for planting, the system of crop rotation has been approved, and the collective farms have stocked up on all the necessary sorted seed and fertilizers. Twelve hundred irrigation specialists and 120 leaders of irrigation brigades have been trained. The machine and tractor stations have been provided with new soil conservation machines and equipment.

On the invitation of the collective farmers, 220 experts in irrigated farming from the collective farms of the Central Asian republics will come to Rostov Region in order to acquaint the local farmers with their experience.

Let us cite the example of two collective farms to show the great prospects that will be opened for the agriculture of the region with the advent of irrigation. Last year the gross yield of grain, industrial crops, vegetables and melons gathered by the Molotov Collective Farm, Bataisk District, amounted to 5,898.2 metric tons, whereas this year the collective farm will harvest 16,263 metric tons from the irrigated areas alone. There will be a considerable increase in the crop yields; the grain yield will be as much as 2,920 pounds per acre, and the yield of milk per cow will increase by more than 78 gallons a year.

Within the next three to five years, the collective farm will lay out 202 acres of vineyards and 474 acres of fruit orchards on the irrigated areas; the hot-houses, apiaries and other branches of collective-farm production will be almost doubled. This will mean a substantial addition to the income of the collective farm.

The Molotov Collective Farm is situated in a zone with comparatively favorable climatic conditions. The effect of

irrigation will be even greater in the steppe zone, which suffers particularly from lack of water and scorching winds. How will the collective farms of this zone benefit from the Don water? Let us take the example of the Iskra Collective Farm situated in the Veselovsky District of the steppe, which is quite frequently visited by drought. Irrigation will transform this and other collective farms in the district. It will create favorable conditions for the development of such intensive and profitable branches of farming as cotton cultivation, viticulture and horticulture. Last year, this farm had only 14 acres of orchards and vineyards. Irrigation will make it possible to extend their area to 321 acres. The only industrial crop planted by this farm was sunflower, which occupied 763 acres. Cotton will find a new home on this collective farm; it will occupy 795 acres of the irrigated land. Vegetables and melons will be planted on an additional 331 acres. The gross crop of cereals will increase 4.5 times; industrial crops, 3.5 times; an eightfold increase will be effected in the area under vegetables, melons and potatoes; an 18-fold increase, in the area under fodder crops; the total yield of meat will increase 4 times; milk, 13 times; and wool, 5 times. The income from the grain harvest will increase 11 times, and the monetary share paid out to every able-bodied collective farmer will increase 7 times.

Great changes took place in Veselovsky District last year when the first section of the Veselovsky irrigation system was built and a portion of the collective-farm fields received water. The inter-collective-farm hydroelectric station built on the Veselovsky Reservoir was put into operation in time for the 34th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. It supplies cheap power to a number of

collective farms. Utilizing the rich water resources of the Veselovsky Reservoir and ponds, the collective farms have undertaken the breeding of geese, ducks and fish. The construction of an electric substation and transmission lines for conveying power from the Tsimlyanskaya Hydroelectric Station has been completed.

In the Aksai, Bataisk, Semikarakorsk and Bagayev districts of the region, where the fields will receive water from the Don, state vegetable farms and vineyards will be organized. A large state cotton farm is being organized in Martynov District.

The Volga-Don Shipping Canal is the first of the great construction works of communism to be put into operation. The Volga-Don system and the titanic hydroelectric stations and canals under construction on the Volga, Dnieper and Amu Darya rivers will supply water to more than 69,000,000 acres of land. The extension of the irrigated areas will enable the Soviet Union to increase its annual cotton production by 3,000,000 metric tons, which is more than one-third of the average annual production of cotton in the United States; and to produce an extra 9,000,000 tons of wheat, 490,000 tons of rice and 6,000,000 metric tons of sugar beet. The herds of dairy cattle in these districts will increase by 2,000,000 head; the number of sheep, by 9,000,000.

The workers of Soviet agriculture, those of Rostov Region included, are laboring with enthusiasm on the realization of the magnificent plan for remaking nature and are actively cooperating in the construction of the Volga-Don Canal. The completion of this canal will be one of the greatest victories in the struggle of the Soviet people for the building of communism.

**STEPPE.** Irrigation of its fertile soil will bring the USSR many more millions of tons of agricultural products.



**FOUNDATION.** A trench is dug for the base of a local irrigation dam in the Volga-Don system.





## Design for Living

By A. Vlasov

*Chief Architect of the City of Moscow*



**MOSCOW BUILDS.** Modern buildings, with emphasis on height, add a new quality to the city's architectural ensembles.



**HOTEL.** Model of a 17-story hotel now being built on Komsomolsk Square. Its design harmonizes with older structures.

**A**RCHITECTURE is an ancient, yet ever young, art. It has experienced periods of fruition and periods of decline. Whenever the people have summoned it to their service and architecture has drawn its inspiration from the genius of the people, it has become young again.

In the country of Soviets, architecture responds to the thoughts and hopes of the people. It is in the great aspirations of the people that Soviet architects find the ideal for their creative labor.

The splendid works of the past, the monuments of architecture, should be carefully preserved by us. It is our duty to make use of the finest traditions of the architectural art of the past, and to develop them and give them new form in the appearance of modern structures.

A genuinely creative attitude toward the experience of the past has been the illustrious tradition of Russian art, which at every stage in its history has continued to improve and develop, giving rise to new and original forms of architecture. The feeling for the new, the modern, appears even in the high Kremlin towers and in the picturesque forms of Russian architecture of the 17th century,

and, two centuries later, in the splendid examples of Russian classical architecture.

The historically developed plan of the city of Moscow has no counterpart in the history of world architecture. The plan took shape as a system of circular highways around the Kremlin, the heart of the city, and radial highways leading to the center of the capital.

The circular highways, the Boulevards Ring, the Sadovoye Ring and the Kamer-Kollezhskoye Ring, arose on the spots where defense lines stretched in former times, and the radii are the tracks of roads leading from near and remote towns and lands: from Tver and Yaroslavl, Kaluga and Dmitrov, Lithuania and the kingdom of the Golden Horde.

In laying the foundation of the new, socialist Moscow under the general plan outlined by the great Stalin, the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR and the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (Bolsheviks) stated as far back as 1935 that "in deciding on the plan of Moscow it is essential to keep in mind that, while the city's historical formation is to be pre-

served, it should be fundamentally replanned so as to put complete order into the network of the city's streets and squares," and that "in the entire work of replanning the city an architectural ensemble of squares, avenues, embankments and parks should be sought for."

These highly important directives of the Party and the government established the basis for the new stage in Moscow's development. For the first time in the history of architecture, the path of a city's development was fixed by law.

In our day, the mighty socialist industry of the USSR and the greatest achievements of science, culture and art have been placed at the service of architecture, and all this enables architects in the Soviet Union to attain heights in their creative effort that are beyond reach elsewhere.

An important stage in Moscow's development is the building of tall structures, which are the basis for the composition of the capital's new architectural ensembles.

The position occupied by tall buildings in the city plan underscores the plan's historical circular configuration. It



is organically associated with nature, the Moscow River and the hills and eminences of the city. Now that the steeples of the tall buildings are towering high, the perspicacity of J. V. Stalin's genius can be clearly seen; it was on Stalin's initiative that these construction developments were undertaken.

The new tall buildings have laid the foundation for an original architectural silhouette for the capital, the only one of its kind. The locations of the tall buildings, their proportions and their appearance reflect the characteristic traditions of Russian national art, which has always been distinguished for its noble proportions and forms, its vigorous strength and its oneness with surrounding nature.

The erection of tall buildings has created the necessary conditions for qualitative alteration of the surrounding residential areas. In the first place, there is a sharp increase in the height of the buildings going up on the city's avenues, embankments and squares. This, in turn, makes for new ways of planning architectural units, streets and buildings. Majestic buildings are rising, spaciouly situated on sites surrounded with verdure. Such buildings are bathed, so to speak, by sunlight and air, with the fresh breath of the surrounding greenery easily penetrating into all apartments.

The external appearance of the buildings is also changing. Architectural treatment used in designing buildings of only five or six stories cannot be applied to buildings 10, 12 or 14 stories high. New treatment of composition is required, in consonance with dimension and space, and also new proportions and new principles of decorative art.

Moscow architects are now engaged in creatively seeking for the new look of the architectural ensembles for the new, multistoried Moscow. Recognized masters who have created many fine structures over the decades and young people, yesterday's students at architectural institutes, are actively engaged in this work. They are all united by a common desire to create buildings worthy of the great Stalin epoch.

Young architects are working on highly responsible projects of the capital's reconstruction, registering new creative achievements all the time.

Soviet people everywhere have legiti-

mate reason to be proud of the architecture of the Moscow subway. The designing of new stations and vestibules is becoming more complex with each new year. The country's most outstanding architects worked on designing the stations of the recently opened fourth section of the subway. In the course of the contest arranged for designing the new stations, experienced masters came up against some competitors from among the young architects. The latter were V. Yegerev, I. Pokrovsky, F. Novikov and M. Konstantinov, all of whom graduated from the Moscow Architectural Institute in 1950. They battled in the three rounds of the contest for the honor of designing new stations. Working indefatigably to improve the design, they achieved deserved success, and their ideas will be incorporated in one of the new stations.

This success is a good example of the truly creative attitude of the young architects toward their art, which serves only those who devote all their strength and ability, all their creative passion to their work.

Pokrovsky and Novikov are now busy on a new task. They are working in cooperation with I. Sobolev, a corresponding member of the Academy of Architecture of the USSR, on designs for tall residential buildings to be erected on the Semyonovskaya Embankment of the Yauza River.

In building up the capital by erecting large architectural ensembles of multistoried buildings, the industrialization of building labor is employed fully. Prefabricated structural sections and architectural building details are widely used. This makes it possible to put up residential buildings, schools and hospitals on a wholesale scale, and to increase the pace of construction constantly. At the same time the use of ready-made sections and parts affords new opportunities for working out original architectural compositions based on a single harmonious foundation.

It is obvious that in modern industrial architecture a real artist can find inexhaustible opportunities for creative effort. Buildings of four and six stories now going up on Khoroshevskoye Chaussée are being assembled from prefabricated parts with the aid of cranes. Buildings of eight to ten stories will

soon be assembled in the same way.

Many of Moscow's new architectural ensembles have already been completed, but the construction of others is only beginning. Before long, the new architectural units of ancient Moscow, which is constantly growing younger, will arise. Around the new tall building of Moscow State University, which has just gone up on Lenin Hills, a new district of the city is arising, Southwest District, and construction of the first residential buildings will begin there this year.

This year will also see the beginning of a big reconstruction job on Smolensk Square. Smolensk Street, widened, will unite the square with the embankment, and the snow-white front of the tall building on that square will be seen all the way from the river. The small houses on Kiev Station Square will disappear, to be replaced by a tree-shaded square. The apartment buildings now going up on Smolenskaya, Dorogomilovskaya and Krasnopresnenskaya embankments will be 10 or 12 stories high. A new square is being laid out in front of the tall hotel building going up on the Dorogomilovskaya Embankment, and a new bridge will be constructed across the river at that point.

The tall residential building rising on Ploshchad Vosstaniya will be completed this year, and a garden will be laid out in front of it on the new square. A wide thoroughfare will lead from it to Krasnaya Presnya.

Scores of residential buildings 10 to 14 stories high will go up on Frunzenskaya, Kotelnicheskaya, Krasnokholmskaya and Simonovskaya embankments, merging in complete harmony with the other new buildings and with existing historical architectural monuments.

A great deal of construction is under way on the highways leading to Moscow, the Mozhaisk, Yaroslavl, Leningrad and Warsaw Chaussées. These are the entrance halls, as it were, in which the capital meets its guests. A great housing development will extend along the railway approaches to the capital.

The immense scale of construction, the new principles underlying the choice of sites and the very manner in which Moscow is being built up reflect the essence of socialist municipal building. Everything here is designed to serve the people, to create the finest possible conditions for the working people to live in.





**LUXURIOUS NEW APARTMENT HOUSE.** One of eight skyscrapers nearing completion in the Soviet capital, the 32-story residential building located on beautiful Kotelnicheskaya Embankment has 800 well-appointed apartment units.

## Tall New Towers Byline Moscow's Skyline

By M. Vasilyev

**I**N a brief period, majestic buildings, like huge palaces, have risen on the Moscow sky line, changing the entire architectural panorama of the city. Their gilded, star-crowned spires can be seen many miles away.

Of the eight skyscrapers going up in Moscow, four will soon be put into service: the new premises of the Moscow State University on Lenin Hills, an apartment house on Kotelnicheskaya Embankment, an office building on Smolensk Square, and an office building flanked by apartment houses at Krasniye Vorota. The last finishing touches are now being completed on all of them.

All the Moscow skyscrapers delight

the eye with their original, impressive architecture, their light and beautiful exterior. This pleasing form is combined with excellent interior layout and conveniences. Major engineering problems of skyscraper construction by industrial methods have been solved in the erection of these buildings. New methods have enabled the builders to accomplish intricate and labor-consuming jobs in a short time, to increase the durability of the structures and to reduce the expenditure of metal.

An instructive example is the house on Kotelnicheskaya Embankment, in one of the capital's central districts, at the confluence of Moscow River and its

tributary, the Yauza. Of this building's 32 stories, 25 are residential. The building is a component part of the architectural ensemble which includes the Kremlin and its neighboring historical structures. Wings radiate from the central, hexagonal section of the building, which terminates in a nine-sided tower crowned by a 130-foot spire. The lowest five stories are faced with pink granite and all the rest with light ceramic tiles. The tallest part of the building and the arches over the gateways are embellished with sculptural groups and bas-reliefs depicting the peaceful labor of the Soviet people.

Such is the exterior view of this huge building. Together with its wings, which form a single architectural ensemble, it contains some 800 apartments laid out on the principle of mutual isolation, that is, without corridors between apartments. Elevators take you up not to stair landings as is customary, but to spacious entrance halls leading to several apartments. The house has its own 1,000-party telephone exchange, a garage for 250 cars, a 2,000-kilowatt electric substation, and numerous service premises. There is running hot and cold water in all apartments, and the kitchens are equipped with gas stoves. The building has 10 swift passenger elevators.

Before describing the apartments, let me tell something of the way the builders worked. First, they had to tear down several old houses on the site. Their 600-odd tenants moved to new houses specially built for them in another part of the city. Then a temporary concrete and mortar plant was erected near the site, with a daily output of some 390 cubic yards of concrete and mortar. Earth removal was performed with the aid of powerful excavators.

The foundation was built on an entirely new principle. Since its extension to rocky ground would have entailed a great increase in excavation, Soviet specialists developed a new design for the foundation which made it possible to set it considerably higher. The entire underground part of the foundation is protected by dependable waterproof insulation. The rigid foundation, comprising some 13,000 cubic yards of reinforced concrete, was built by timetable in a period of 90 days. For more efficient organization, the entire job was divided into three sectors. Concrete was delivered



in dump trucks on three platforms. Vibrators were used to pack down the concrete.

A particularly important engineering problem was solved in the construction of the building's frame. For this, 12 specialists and Stakhanovites have been awarded a Stalin Prize.

In contrast to the usual sequence of construction in which the entire frame of the building is erected first and then all the other jobs are done, a combined method was effectively applied in the construction of this building. All building, erection and finishing work proceeded concurrently. As a result of this, construction time was greatly reduced. The erectors coordinated their tempo with the builders, finishers and even with the plumbers. As they proceeded upward, they left behind them not just a frame, but stories with finished apartments almost ready for occupancy. No less than two stories, dozens of apartments, were put up each month.

Another of the builders' achievements is the replacement of a part of the metal by concrete. Besides saving steel, this protects the metal parts from corrosion and fire. The reinforced concrete frame is lighter and more economical, and the load is more evenly distributed over it. The clothing of metal framework of the columns, beams, slabs, etc., in concrete required particular ingenuity. Special hanging scaffolding was used and concrete was electrically heated—to mention but two of the methods applied.

The reinforced concrete frame consumed only 35 pounds of steel per cubic meter of the building, instead of 66 if it were all metal.

Lastly, a new construction feature here is automatic welding of the metal framework, according to a method developed by the Soviet scientist Academician Paton. The frame of this building, weighing 3,000 tons and reaching a height of 446 feet, is all solidly welded. One can easily imagine how much heavier it would have been if the old system of riveting had been used.

The vast amount of facing work, involving the installation of more than 500,000 blocks and slabs, was carried out in a short time by precasting the various parts in a special shop on the site. They were delivered up already assembled in large sections. Incidentally, special men-

tion should be made of the skillful organization of vertical transportation. A decisive part in all cases has been played by three-ton self-jacking rotary cranes which easily advanced upward from floor to floor. Three cranes lifted and installed daily up to 15 tons of metal framings and delivered up to 180 tons of other materials. Materials were transported also by swift mast lifts. As for mortar, cement and alabaster, they were forced up by mortar pumps and pneumatic installations from the ground to all floors and work places through a system of pipes.

The new methods of erecting the metal frame, filling in the walls and facing them enabled the builders to complete all the major operations far ahead of schedule. Despite the immensity of the job, the law for all the builders was the single, integrated sequence-production timetable.

Now, it remains for us to look into the apartments. Most of them have three or four rooms, a kitchen and a bathroom. Care for the convenience and comfort of the future tenants is evident here in everything. The light, cheerful hues of the walls and ceilings lend a particular charm to the apartments. All of them have parquet floors and molded cornices. The doors of the apartments, staircases and elevators are finished in polished nut and beechwood, iron and plate glass.

The kitchens and bathrooms are faced with glazed tiles. The housewife here has at her service convenient, built-in closets and pantries, sinks, driers and garbage chutes. Each apartment is fitted with television and radio antennas, as well as with telephone connections in different places. All electric wiring is concealed in metal tubes in the walls and floors. There are about 60 miles of this tubing in the building.

The flat roof of the building is fitted out for rest and recreation of the tenants. Parks have been laid out around the building with gardens, sports fields and children's playgrounds.

The 32-story skyscraper apartment house on Kotelnicheskaya Embankment was designed by the famous Soviet architects Dmitri Chechulin, Andrei Rostovsky and Lev Gokhman. Like all the other Soviet skyscrapers, it is an outstanding achievement of Soviet construction engineering and architecture.



Study



Living Room



Bedroom

**INTERIOR VIEWS.** Spacious, airy rooms combine elegance with comfort and convenience.



# "Palace of Science"

By Vera Golubeva

CONSTRUCTION work is nearing completion in Moscow on a majestic monument of the Stalin era located on Lenin Hills, a beautiful site at the bend of the Moscow River. This is the new building of Moscow State University, named for the great Russian scientist Lomonosov. Even now the huge golden star which crowns its 130-foot spire can be seen from every part of the bustling, ever growing Soviet capital. The star marks the top of the imposing 26-story main building, 770 feet high, a real palace of science constructed of metal and stone.

It was only four years ago that the builders began to gather on the site of the future university. Under the guidance of the country's best scientists and architects, they were to fulfill the assignment of the Soviet Government to erect a group of university buildings that would serve as the most favorable possible accommodations for educational and research work on an unprecedented scale and at the same time provide adequate facilities for the comfort and recreation of the students and the teaching personnel. The time is drawing near when the professors and students will celebrate their gala housewarming on Lenin Hills. This event will be a joyous festival of the whole of Soviet science.

An idea of the immensity of the new palace of science can be gained from the fact that the volume of all the buildings will amount to 2,600,000 cubic meters, or almost 92,000,000 cubic feet. The building will have a large auditorium, 18 halls for general lectures, 130 ordinary classrooms, and 700 laboratories. The huge central library, with a book stock of 1,200,000 volumes, will send books by a conveyor system to the 20 reading rooms in the university building. Besides, each of the 120 separate departments will have its own special library

stocked with 1,000 volumes. Quarters are being built next to the main building containing 200 excellent apartments for professors and teachers and 6,000 comfortable, well-furnished private rooms for students and postgraduates. Athletic fields, swimming pools, gymnasiums and playgrounds are being constructed for the healthful recreation of the students and teachers.

The new building of Moscow University is the embodiment of all that is new and progressive in the art of building.

Many new techniques were used in its construction. For example, Soviet engineers created tower cranes of varying capacity for this gigantic project; the universal tower crane "UBK-15" surpasses all known mechanisms of its type in the world. A daring innovation was made in the foundation of the building; for the first time in the world, a tall building rests not on solid rock but on an equally firm, yet resilient base. The outer walls of the building are faced with handsome light-colored slabs, man-



**BEAUTIFYING THE GROUNDS.** Extensive landscaping is being done around the new university. Fir trees are set in place near the main building.





**DORMITORY ROOM.** One of the 6,000 rooms for university students.

ufactured by the Soviet stone casting industry on the basis of recent achievements in experimental mineralogy. The building has been made virtually vibration-proof; the greatest vibration, near the top, where the university museums will be housed, will not exceed 4 centimeters (about 1.6 inches). The ventilation problem has been solved in a new way; pure air will be piped into the building through ducts passing under the basins of fountains in the parks.

The architectural ensemble of the new university harmoniously combines diverse types of scientific and educational institutions, laboratories with supersensitive apparatus, museums, observatories, living quarters, experimental gardens, clubs and sports grounds.

The chief pride of the new university will be its research laboratories, equipped to satisfy the most exacting scientist or experimenter. The installation and testing of the apparatus is already in progress. There are almost a million devices in the laboratories, many of them unique instruments for making the precise measurements required for the solution of problems in physics, chemistry, biology and agrobiolgy.

The Moscow State University has 11 schools and departments. After the completion of the new building, five of them — history, law, philosophy, economics and philology — will occupy the old buildings on Mokhovaya Street where

the university has been located for 200 years. The other departments will move to Lenin Hills. This expansion will make it possible to increase the number of students in the humanities to 6,500 and the number of postgraduates to 500. There will be 7,100 students in the six departments located in the Lenin Hills building and 900 postgraduates engaged in various types of research work.

Since the height of the main building precludes the use of supersensitive laboratory equipment, two special annexes have been built for the departments of chemistry and physics.

The first six stories of the main building will be occupied by the department of biology. The administration will occupy the eighth and ninth. The 10th to 20th floors will house the departments of mechanico-mathematics and geography, and the top stories will contain the geography museum. One hundred swift, noiseless elevators will ensure uninterrupted communication between the floors of the building.

The facilities for the department of biology and soil science, which will occupy a special building, offer exceptionally rich opportunities for research. A botanical garden covering 93.8 acres will be laid out nearby. This garden will be planned so as to meet the requirements of the curriculums of the various departments and will include a park with a collection of rare trees, a Michurin fruit orchard, and some alpine hills representing the vegetation of the hilly and rocky districts of Europe, Asia and America. About 1,500 different types of food, medicinal, oil-bearing and vitamin-yielding plants and other varieties of plant life valuable for the country's economy will grow in the special section assigned to useful plant forms. Vivariums, an experimental animal breeding farm, and more than 30 ponds and reservoirs are being built for the work of zoologists. In the artificial climate laboratories experimenters will be able to create climatic conditions corresponding to any time of the year by altering the temperature from 76 degrees below to 158 degrees above zero Fahrenheit. The meteorological station, equipped with the most exact apparatus, will facilitate the study of the influence of climate on the growth and development of the plants in the botanical garden.



**OLD BUILDING.** Five departments will remain here after the move to Lenin Hills.

The new palace of science will be ornamented with the works of the country's best sculptors. Two 23-foot figures representing a worker and a collective farmer will be placed at a height of 300 feet on the main building. The main portico will be adorned with a 60-square-yard bas-relief depicting the friendship of the peoples of the USSR. The walk through the square of the main entrance will be bordered by busts of outstanding Russian scientists, and on a granite pedestal in the center of the square will stand a bronze statue of Mikhail Lomonosov, the great luminary of Russian science for whom the university is named.

At the beginning of the main walk there will be a sculptural group portraying the two great revolutionary democrats Herzen and Ōgarev. It was in the Lenin Hills a century ago that they pledged to devote to their country "the noblest aspirations of their hearts." Their dream of spacious palaces of science for the people has become a reality in the land of socialism.

The wonderful palace of science, the Lomonosov State University of Moscow, stands today as a huge monument to peace. Soon the joyous voices of Soviet student youth of every nationality will ring under its portals, and for years to come many thousands of eager young minds and passionate hearts will come to this life-giving source of Soviet learning.





The sanatorium for steelworkers at Magnitogorsk.

## '52 Social Insurance Budget

# For a Secure and Happy Life

Interview with Leonid Solovyov

*Secretary of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions of the USSR*

**S**Ocial insurance in the USSR, which is fully administered by the trade unions, embraces a great many aspects of cultural and everyday life of the working people. Social insurance extends to all factory and office workers without exception, irrespective of the nature of their occupation. The social insurance

funds are used for benefits in case of temporary disability or illness; for old-age pensions, pensions to families of factory and office workers who have lost a breadwinner; and for service bonuses, maternity leave benefits, and allowances for the care and feeding of infants. Factory and office workers also receive so-

cial insurance benefits in case they are released from work to care for a sick member of the family, are quarantined or have to receive sanatorium treatment at health resorts.

Social insurance funds are likewise used to provide special diets, accommodations in sanatoriums and rest homes for factory and office workers, and trips to summer outdoor camps for children. Thus, the social insurance funds in the USSR represent an addition to wages.

In 1927, J. V. Stalin in his interview with the first American labor delegation said: "It will not be superfluous to add also that our workers in all branches of industry, in addition to their ordinary money wages, receive a sum equal to about one-third of the total payroll for social insurance, social improvements, cultural requirements, and so on."

The appropriations for social insurance are growing steadily. In the first Five-Year Plan period the social insurance outlays amounted to 10.4 billion rubles; in the second Five-Year Plan period to 32.5 billion rubles; and in the third Five-Year Plan period to 35 billion rubles. In the first five postwar years (1946-1950), the social insurance budget, not counting expenditures for medical service to workers, office employees and members of their families, exceeded 80 billion rubles. Appropriations for social insurance and social maintenance in 1952 amount to 37.5 billion rubles.

The social insurance fund is made up of payments by enterprises and offices over and above their payroll. The insured themselves, however, make no contributions whatever. The social insurance contributions go from the enterprises and offices to the trade-union central committees which administer them.

Control of the expenditure of social insurance funds is exercised by the working people themselves. More than 1,500,000 active members of trade unions carry on the day-to-day work involved in social insurance at factories, mills and offices. These are members of social insurance councils of factory trade-union committees, social insurance commissions of shop trade-union committees and social insurance delegates elected in the trade-union groups.

Large sums for the payment of pensions are allotted under the social insurance fund in 1952. Old-age pensions are paid in the Soviet Union to all fac-



tory and office workers who have reached a certain age and have worked for a definite number of years. For example, men are entitled to an old-age pension on reaching the age of 60 after working for 25 years, and women at the age of 55 after working for 20 years. In certain industries workers are entitled to an old-age pension on reaching the age of 50 after working for 20 years.

An old-age pension is paid, irrespective of whether or not the pensioner continues to work and irrespective of the size of his earnings.

All factory and office workers have the right to an invalid's pension if they are incapacitated by an accident or by occupational or general disease. The invalid's pension is paid in amounts ranging from 33 to 100 per cent of the actual earnings, depending on the branch of the national economy in which the invalid worked and the type of disability.

Besides the payment of money pensions, the Soviet State constantly cares for the rehabilitation of invalids, their living conditions and the provision of cultural services to them. Invalid homes and homes for the aged have been set up in the USSR for unmarried persons. They are fully maintained by the state. F. Kalugina, a 78-year-old pensioner of the Alexeyev Textile Mill of Moscow, writes about a home for the aged:

"In our declining years we enjoy a tranquil old age. . . . We live like one family in comfort and cleanliness. Life is calm and good in our home for aged women workers. I want to extend my heartfelt thanks to our own Soviet State for everything, for the tasty food, for the good clothes, clean and warm rooms, for the beauty and coziness of our home with its soft divans, fine furniture, flowers and rugs."

Many sanatoriums and rest homes are maintained by the trade unions on social insurance funds at the country's finest health resorts and in picturesque suburbs of the cities. Quite a number of big factories and mills have their own overnight sanatoriums. At present the Soviet trade unions have more than 1,200 sanatoriums and rest homes.

Soviet trade unions provide the working people with accommodations in sanatoriums and rest homes either free of charge or at reduced rates, not exceeding one-third of the actual cost. The balance is covered from the social insurance fund.

In the current year 1,310,500,000 rubles are assigned in the social insurance budget to pay for such accommodations.

Every year millions of children spend the summer in the country, in outdoor camps, children's sanatoriums and playgrounds. For these purposes 700,000,000 rubles will be spent in the current year from the social insurance fund alone. In addition, 60,000,000 rubles from this fund are allotted for extracurricular activities for children.

Special dietetic dining rooms are organized at many factories and mills at the expense of the social insurance fund. In 1952 the trade unions will spend 42,000,000 rubles to provide dietetic food for factory and office workers.

The Soviet State safeguards the health of mother and child in every possible way. Care for mother and child is re-

flected also in the social insurance budget. Thus, upon the birth of a child the mother receives an allowance of 120 rubles from the social insurance fund for the purchase of a layette and 180 rubles for the feeding of the child. In 1952, 375,000,000 rubles have been assigned for this purpose. It should be borne in mind that Soviet women working in factories and offices receive 35 days' vacation prior to the birth of a child and 42 days' vacation after birth. During this period they are paid social insurance benefits amounting, as a rule, to their full wages. The sum of 1,695,000,000 rubles has been appropriated for maternity leave benefits in 1952.

Thus, social insurance in the USSR covers many basic needs of factory and office workers and is an important means of raising their standard of living.



**MEDICAL TREATMENT.** One of the greatest and most tangible benefits to the worker from the Soviet social insurance system is free medical care. Dr. A. I. Zolnikova administers a sulphur bath to factory worker V. P. Abramov.





A view of the trimming shop in an Ivanovo textile mill.

## Textile Techniques

# Ivanovo's Satins And Silks

By Nikolai Koshelev

**F**ABRICS with the trademark of the Ivanovo mills are well known to millions of consumers in the USSR. The fine satins, staple fabrics of various colors and patterns, percales and fine fabrics for underwear and dresses made at Ivanovo enjoy great popularity.

Like all Soviet textile workers, the Ivanovo weavers strive persistently to increase output and to extend the assortment of fabrics. During the past five years the Ivanovo textile workers have more than doubled production.

Greater output is attained through the perfection of technology, mechanization and automatization of production processes, and the introduction of the latest equipment.

In 1951 the production of finished fabrics at mills of Ivanovo Region increased 17 per cent as compared with 1950. Increased output was attained through the reconstruction of a number of mills and their provision with more productive machinery.

Weaving mills received a large number of automatic looms and high-speed reeling and warping machines. Such big enterprises as the Ivanovo Melange Mills, the Kirov Mills, the Eighth of March Mills, the Nogin Mills and many others have changed over completely to automatic equipment, which lightens the work of Soviet weavers and makes possible a sizable increase in output and an improvement in quality. Soviet experts have developed an all-metal card for carding machines which is widely used. The productivity of carding machines with all-metal cards has grown 15 per cent.

The Soviet State spares no funds to lighten the labor of textile workers.

Members of the Ivanovo Scientific Research Textile Institute have developed a number of devices and automatic machines for the industry — automatic stenters, a device for oiling cotton in scutching machines, an automatic steaming apparatus, machines for handling the seams on stenters, automatic shearing machines, and other types of machinery. All of them are widely used in textile mills.

Seeking to give the Soviet people as much fabric as possible, those remarkable trail blazers in production, Soviet Stakhanovites, find ways for the best utilization of equipment.

A new method for tying the broken warp has been spreading in Soviet mills recently. It was devised by Lidia Tigelomskaya, a young weaver of Furmanovskaya Mill No. 2. In the past as long as 30 seconds was required to tie the broken thread and set the loom going again, and the technique of this operation had developed over a century and a half. Tigelomskaya has changed all this; she devised a hook of her own design, and, using a new method for setting the tied thread into the harness and reel, she does the job in 12.7 seconds.

Lidia Tigelomskaya has taught her method to many weavers of Ivanovo, Shuya, Kineshma, Vichuga and other textile towns of Ivanovo Region, as well as to workers of Moscow and Leningrad. Now her method is used by thousands of workers. Economists have calculated that the use of Tigelomskaya's method by workers of only a few Ivanovo Region mills will make it possible to produce an additional 10,000,000 yards of fabric a year with the same equipment.

Iraida Solodova, weaver of the Bolshaya Ivanovskaya Manufaktura Mills, has altered the method of changing the shuttle, saving 30 minutes per shift on this operation. Now thousands of other workers at Soviet mills use Solodova's method.

The Soviet State has shown its appreciation of the achievements of this weaver, and Iraida Solodova has been awarded a Stalin Prize.

There are many other such examples. The Ivanovo Region mills now have more than 5,000 rationalizers and inventors, who are actively working to perfect textile machinery and the methods of its utilization. The application of the proposals of innovators has enabled Ivanovo Region mills to turn out tens of millions of yards of fabric over and above plan.

A great deal of work is being done to extend the assortment and improve the quality of goods. Highly skilled artists and engravers are at work at every mill. Last year they produced 513 original patterns for various fabrics.

Recently the personnel of the mill named after the worker Fyodor Zinovyev developed and applied a new photographic method for engraving textile patterns. This valuable innovation has introduced fundamental changes in the intricate technique of engraving textile patterns and has made it possible to produce high-quality patterns quickly.

Ivanovo textile workers have mastered the production of new types of covert cloth and dress and underwear fabrics. Increasing output from the very first days of the current year, they have set a high pace of work. Mastering automatic and other improved equipment, they are



increasing the production of high-quality fabrics. Weavers of the Novaya Ivanovskaya Manufaktura Mills have increased output by 6,000 yards daily during the current year. Workers of the Melange, Shuisky Proletary, Balashov and other mills of this major textile district of the USSR are expanding production and assortment.

Soviet people will receive considerably more fine, durable fabrics this year than last, many millions of yards of which will bear the Ivanovo trademark.



ABOVE: Lyubov Provorova, superintendent of the pattern studio, discusses a new design with fellow workers. LEFT: Foreman Sergei Kapustin, a veteran of the revolutionary struggles of 1917, spends an evening at home with his wife and grandchildren. LOWER LEFT: A class in which workers can improve their technical skills. LOWER RIGHT: Some young workers of the Bolshaya Ivanovskaya Mill, which celebrated its bicentenary in 1951, on their way to the club for the celebration.



# "Bridle the Hwang Ho!"

By V. Sidikhmenov

**F**ROM time immemorial floods and drought have been a frightful scourge of the Chinese countryside. During heavy rains, the rivers and lakes swelled and overflowed their banks, inundating vast expanses of land. Floods and drought caused incalculable suffering to the Chinese people. Tens of millions were left without shelter and food; hunger and elemental calamities carried off millions of lives.

Here is how a peasant from Wuho District, Anhwei Province, describes the plight of the peasants during a flood in 1931: "At that time only the landlord in our village had boats. A man's life cost three Chinese silver dollars — the price for admittance into a boat. Whoever had no money could not get into a boat. I myself saw how our villager Lui Ki-yung was not allowed to get into a boat because he had no money. He and his whole family perished. When the Hwang Ho overflowed and its waters flooded everything in their course, it sometimes happened that man and snake climbed the same tree for safety, and a mortal struggle would ensue on the trees, the outcome of which as often as not was the man's death. After the flood subsided the people would come back to their homes to find everything destroyed."

The Chinese people have been fighting the elemental forces of nature since ancient times. They built dikes and levees along rivers and lakes and excavated a vast number of irrigation canals against drought. But the periodic floods and droughts recurred and reduced the efforts of the peasants to nought.

China's irrigation system suffered greatly during the 22-year bloody rule of the reactionary Kuomintang clique. In 1938, the dike on the Hwang Ho near Kwayuankow, Honan Province, was viciously destroyed on Chiang Kai-shek's orders.

After that time floods became an annual occurrence along the entire length of the river. Retreating under the blows

of the People's Liberation Army, the Kuomintang troops continued to destroy dikes and levees. These criminal actions caused the vast 1949 flood, which affected some 40,000,000 people. Thanks to the energetic measures taken by the People's Government of the Chinese Republic, the grave aftermath of the flood was rapidly alleviated.

Fighting floods and drought has become a concern of the state in People's China. In December 1950, an All-China Irrigation Conference was held. On the initiative of the leader of People's China, Mao Tse-tung, the conference adopted a three-year development plan for the rivers of China.

The great plan of subduing the destructive forces of nature consists of the following: restore the structures destroyed or put entirely out of commission by the Kuomintang regime; build a water reservoir on the upper reaches of the river and create a system for regulating the water level in its lower reaches; direct surplus water into the sea and thereby prevent floods in the lower reaches of the river; improve the irrigation system and navigation on the Hwang Ho.

When this plan is accomplished, the 30,000,000 people who inhabit the Hwang Ho valley will be entirely free from the menace of floods. The area of irrigated fields will expand by 3,000,000 to 5,000,000 acres. The river will be made navigable over an additional 600 miles. A large network of canals will irrigate the fertile land here, ensuring rich and stable harvests.

The first part of this program has already been carried out. The dikes along the Hwang Ho and its tributaries have been repaired over a length of 1,000 miles; the river has been desilted over 475 miles; about 200,000,000 cubic yards of earth have been excavated; and 56 concrete structures of various sizes have been erected. Sixteen reservoirs are being built on the upper reaches of the river.

Along the middle reaches of the river, the job calls for the conservation of

flood waters. The most vital section of the Hwang Ho is situated in Junhotzi District where the waters of most of the river's major tributaries converge and find an outlet. Here a gigantic system has been built to regulate flood waters and the influx of excess water, thus eliminating the main cause of the floods.

The successful realization of the Hwang Ho development program is the result of the inspired creative effort of the millions of people working on this great project.

It is known that, formerly, no big irrigation job in China could be carried out without the importation of machines and materials from the Western countries. Today, to cite one example, China is manufacturing its own concrete mixers. Formerly, large steel sluice locks were never produced in China. Today, they are being successfully put out by workers and engineers of Shanghai factories.

China's builders are greatly aided by Soviet specialists. For example, formerly, no one in China considered the possibility of building dikes without a piling base. It was held that the ground was too weak to bear the load of the dikes. A Soviet specialist named Bukov, drawing upon Soviet building experience, proved that piling not only does not strengthen the dikes, but is even detrimental to them. Since they let the subterranean water seep through, they only help to destroy the dikes. On the Soviet specialist's suggestion, instead of building concrete structures, good earth fortifications were built wherever possible. This saved a lot of cement and accelerated the work.

"The Hwang Ho must be bridled!" This call by the leader of the Chinese people, Mao Tse-tung, has met with enthusiastic response. Three million people are waging an unrelenting struggle to subdue the elemental forces, and the entire job will be completed in 1953. The significance of this national project for China can hardly be overestimated. The menace of floods will forever disappear in this area, and 6,000,000 acres of land will be irrigated. The crop harvests will increase 50 per cent. Navigation on the river will link together many districts of the country. The successful construction of this great project is graphic evidence of the inexhaustible energy of the Chinese people, who are inspiringly building the New China.



Readers are invited to forward questions on phases of Soviet life to which answers are desired. The questions and answers will appear regularly in this space. Address all queries to **USSR Information Bulletin**, 2112 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., Washington 8, D.C.

## Questions and Answers

### How Do Soviet Combine Operators Increase Their Efficiency?

*The USSR Information Bulletin has received a query from a reader who is a combine operator himself, asking how it is possible that the practice of filling the radiator of a combine while the machine is in operation can save as much as 15 per cent of the working time.*

*We publish below the answer to this question given by Hero of Socialist Labor Konstantin Borin, Stalin Prize winner.*

**M**ANY Soviet combine operators, who have acquired perfect mastery of their machines, have set records of efficiency in harvesting the collective-farm grain fields. Using two combines in hitch, they clear an average of 60 to 80 hectares (about 150 to 200 acres) a day.

I have been operating a combine for 16 years now. Using two "Stalinets-6" combines in hitch, I have cleared an average of 90 hectares (220 acres) a day throughout the season. I have managed to clear 100 hectares (almost 250 acres) in one day. During the entire season my combine cleared an area amounting to 3,307 hectares (8,171.5 acres).

On the basis of my experience, I can say that there is nothing unusual in the high efficiency of the harvesting machines. Like all Soviet combine operators, I have done my best to improve my skill, to use the machine most efficiently and to save precious time. Harvesting is seasonal work; if you harvest in time you win, if you lag behind you lose.

Refilling the engine radiator while the combine is in op-

eration is just one of the many innovations which enable the Soviet operator to make the most efficient use of the machine. I tried this method for the first time in 1936. I placed a water storage tank with a capacity of 40 liters (about 10.5 gallons) on the combine. A rubber hose was extended from the tank to the radiator. This simple device enables us to refill the radiator while the machine is in operation and to save much valuable time.

In the south of the USSR the water evaporates from the engine radiators of the combine very rapidly. I should point out further that the collective farms are boosting their crop yields from year to year, and on large tracts we harvest as much as 150 and more poods per hectare (about 2,200 pounds per acre). This means a greater strain on the engine and a greater consumption of water. The radiators must therefore be refilled with water every hour, and this operation requires 8 to 10 minutes each time.

In 16 hours' work with two combines in hitch, *i.e.*, in two shifts, this adds up to 128 to 160 minutes, or from 2 hours to 2 hours and 40 minutes. We are saving this time, since we no longer stop the combines for the purpose of filling the radiators. This saving raises the productivity of the machine.

The Soviet Government highly appreciates the work of the combine operators and gives them every encouragement. It has conferred upon many expert operators, myself included, the title of Hero of Socialist Labor. Nor has the work I have been conducting for years toward increasing efficiency gone unnoticed. For a number of innovations in production and in the operation of combines, I have received the award of a Stalin Prize.

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# USSR

*Information Bulletin*

MAY 12, 1952

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# Notes on Soviet Life

**A** REGIONAL exhibition of works by amateur artists was recently opened in Yaroslavl. More than 500 items, including paintings and works of sculpture, wood carving and embroidery are on display in the halls of the Museum of Regional Studies.

Painting occupies a special place. The amateur painters turned out many beautiful landscapes of their native area. There are blossoming orchards, picturesque forest scenes, and views of the wide Volga and the endless fields of the collective farms. The best canvases were done by M. I. Golyadkin, a mechanic at the Yaroslavl chalk factory.

The embroidery shown at the exhibition has attracted much attention. Particularly noteworthy are scenes from folk tales done on linen by E. G. Izraileva, a nurse, and scenes from Gogol's *The Inspector General* by V. N. Alferova, a housewife.

## Finnish Musicians Visit Moscow

**O**N the invitation of the Committee on Arts of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, a group of Finnish musicians arrived in Moscow on April 16 for a series of concerts in the Soviet capital. They include Eric Tavastshern and Matti Rautio, pianists; Yussi Yalas, conductor; Gustav Keyusti, basso; and Ania Ignatius, violinist.

## Cultural Services for Soviet Sailors

**I**N contrast to the dull loneliness of life on board ship in former times, Soviet seamen today lead a cultured life even while out on voyages. This is made possible by the policy of the Ministry of the Merchant Marine which provides that each ship must carry a motion picture projector, a set of instruments for a string orchestra, a phonograph, a piano, an accordion, and games, books and sports gear.

Every ship has a committee which draws up a list of monthly activities. These include music, dancing, games, lectures, theater parties in port, and so on. When a ship reaches port, the committee often arranges meetings between the seamen and scientists, writers, actors, and leading workers in the local factories, with whom experiences, news and opinion are exchanged. Such activities, designed to promote friendly contact and understanding among people of different occupations, are a tradition of Soviet life.

## Students Enroll in Scientific Institutes

**E**NROLLMENT of candidates for the degrees of Doctor and Master of Science in the institutions of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR will begin in May. About 800 students will be registered this year in various research institutes. The academy trains workers in 500 fields.

More than 2,600 candidates are now at work on dissertations in the academy's institutes and schools. Fifty-eight nationalities are represented among them. Last year 86 young scientists received the doctor's degree and there were 195 successful master's degree candidates.

**FRONT COVER:** May Day was celebrated throughout the Soviet Union with meetings and demonstrations in all cities, towns and rural communities. Shown on the picture are workers of the Bolshevik Biscuit Factory in Moscow during the demonstration. They carry a banner with the slogan "We Are for Peace" and a reproduction of the "Law in Defense of Peace," adopted by the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. **BACK COVER:** A group of demonstrators dancing in one of Moscow's streets during the May Day parade.



# USSR

## Information Bulletin

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Published twice monthly by the Embassy of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics at 2112 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington 8, D. C. Subscription rates: \$2.40 for one year; \$2.00 ten months. Ten or more copies to one address \$1.00 per year per subscription. Sample copy free. Make checks payable to the Information Bulletin of the Embassy of the USSR. Material herein may be quoted or reproduced, with or without credit.





A view of Moscow's Red Square during the May Day demonstration.

## May Day Parade in Moscow

ON this golden May morning Moscow awakened at the first rays of the spring sun. The spires of tall buildings sparkled. The holiday decorations of the great city glowed brightly against a background of young trees and bushes.

Red Square is very festive in its holiday attire. On the building opposite the Lenin Mausoleum are huge portraits of Vladimir Ilyich Lenin and Joseph Vissarionovich Stalin, the founders and leaders of the Communist Party and the Soviet State. The building is adorned with the emblem of the Soviet Union and the 16 emblems of the Union Republics.

Everybody's eyes are turned toward the Lenin Mausoleum. Thunderous applause roll across the square as the leaders of the Communist Party and the Soviet Government ascend to the tribune of the mausoleum. J. V. Stalin warmly and heartily greets those present on the square.

The Kremlin chimes strike 10 o'clock. Marshal of the Soviet Union Govorov reviews the troops, greets the soldiers, officers and generals, and congratulates them on the holiday.

The troops pass through the square to the strains of a march. As usual, the ceremonial march is opened by students of military academies. Soviet battle planes, organically blending with the festive formations of the parade, appear over Red

Square. Powerful airships fly in a perfect line of order, wave after wave.

Festive columns of demonstrators enter Red Square.

Vasili Korolyov, the famous bricklayer, carries the banner of the Moscow Soviet, decorated with the Order of Lenin—the lofty award Moscow received on its 800th birthday. It is escorted by a large group of renowned inhabitants of the city who have become famous through their creative labor.

Passing through the square are the youngest participants of the holiday procession—the Young Pioneers. They wave bouquets of flowers over their heads and warmly greet J. V. Stalin.

Suddenly Vera Kondrakova, a first grade pupil of School No. 612, Kuibyshev District, leaves the column. She runs up to the tribune of the mausoleum, approaches Joseph Vissarionovich Stalin, and, to the enthusiastic applause of all those present on the square, presents him with a bouquet of flowers.

Pennants of sports societies brighten the square as the sports contingent of the parade passes.

Columns of the districts of Moscow march onto the square with their scarlet banners flying high overhead. The entire



A column of Moscow sportsmen on Red Square during the May Day parade.

square, from end to end, gleams with the bright colors of the May holiday.

Among the demonstrators are machine builders and textile workers, railwaymen and river fleet workers, shoemakers and builders, scientists and teachers, painters and actors—all of laboring Moscow is represented in the majestic procession.

Industrial Moscow reports on the new achievements scored in socialist emulation for the fulfillment of the 1952 plan ahead of schedule.

The working people of Moscow are deservedly proud of their innovators in production, the initiators of glorious undertakings in socialist industry. Workers and other employees of the Stalin Automobile Plant carry portraits of lathe operator S. Bushuyev, technologist U. Nazarov, molder T. Sharkov and other outstanding workers in socialist emulation. The personnel of the Burevestnik factory came to the demonstration with portraits of the best workers of the factory—cutter M. Levchenko, brigade leader G. Mukhanov, and shop bookkeeper P. Zavetskaya.

A huge revolving bearing stands out clearly against the background of scarlet banners and colored pennants shining over the square. On it is the inscription: "To the Great Construction Works of Communism." Working men and women of the Kaganovich First Ball Bearing Plant report that they have successfully fulfilled the orders of the builders of the gigantic hydrotechnical structures. Dozens of the capital's enterprises supply the great construction works of communism with various products. They consider it a matter of honor to fill orders for the builders of the huge hydroelectric stations.

Over the column of the Ministry of Agriculture of the USSR is a panel depicting the Stalingrad and Kuibyshev hydroelectric stations on the Volga, the Main Turkmenian Canal, and the South Ukrainian and North Crimean canals.

The column of each of 25 districts is a living story about the people of Moscow, about their deeds, about how they work, study and rest. Many of the panels depict the tall buildings which adorn Moscow and have changed its appear-

ance. A beautiful picture showing the great palace of science on Lenin Hills is carried by the builders of the new Moscow State University.

New construction and new improvements are going on in Moscow. Streamers and diagrams remind us of the fact that in the current year Moscow has received many new dwelling houses, schools, medical institutions, nurseries and kindergartens.

Workers of science, literature, art and cinematography came to the demonstration carrying posters telling of their new creative achievements.

The demonstrators address words of fraternal greetings to all peoples fighting for peace, democracy and socialism, against the imperialist instigators of a new war.

Many streamers bear J. V. Stalin's words: "Peace will be preserved and consolidated if the peoples take the cause of preserving peace into their own hands and uphold it to the end."

Streamers carried by factory and office workers of machine-building plants and other enterprises bear the words:

"Long live the friendship of the peoples of Britain, the United States of America and the Soviet Union, in their struggle for preventing war and safeguarding lasting peace throughout the world.

"Long live the foreign policy of the Soviet Union—a policy of peace and security, equality and friendship of peoples."

The people of the Soviet Union are filled with feelings of respect for and gratitude toward progressive leaders of all countries who devote their efforts to the active struggle for peace, democracy and socialism. Many of their portraits are borne by the demonstrators.

"For Peace"—these words have been repeated thousands of times on posters and streamers carried by Muscovites. These words express the unbending will of the peoples of the Soviet Union who are marching at the head of the mighty movement in defense of peace.

More than a million people took part in the demonstration.





Two young people perform a folk dance while waiting for the parade to move on.

## People of Moscow



The gaiety of the day's festivities is revealed in the faces of the participants. The slogan they carry reads "Peace to the World."

## Celebrate May Day



Guests from the United States and Canada chat with Stakhano-  
vite workers of Moscow enterprises during the May Day parade.

LEFT: Both young and old enjoy the demonstration.

# Results of Fulfillment of State Plan For the First Quarter of 1952

Statement of the Central Statistical Administration of the Council of Ministers of the USSR

**T**HE development of industry and agriculture and the expansion of trade in the first quarter of 1952 are indicated by the following data:

## I

### Fulfillment of the Industrial Output Plan

**I**NDUSTRY as a whole fulfilled the quarterly plan of gross output by 100.4 per cent. Fulfillment of the gross output plans of the individual ministries was as follows:

*Percentage of fulfillment of plan  
for the first quarter of 1952*

Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy .....	102
Ministry of Non-Ferrous Metallurgy .....	102
Ministry of the Coal Industry .....	100.3
Ministry of the Oil Industry .....	99.3
Ministry of Power Stations .....	102
Ministry of the Chemical Industry .....	102
Ministry of the Electrical Industry .....	101
Ministry of the Communications Equipment Industry..	101
Ministry of the Heavy Machine-Building Industry ....	98
Ministry of the Automobile and Tractor Industry .....	101
Ministry of the Machine Tool Industry .....	101
Ministry of the Machine and Instrument-Making Industry .....	104
Ministry of the Building and Roadbuilding Machinery Industry .....	103
Ministry of the Transport Machinery Industry .....	100
Ministry of the Agricultural Machinery Industry .....	99
Ministry of the Building Materials Industry of the USSR .....	102
Ministry of the Timber Industry of the USSR .....	86
Ministry of the Paper and Woodworking Industry ....	101
Ministry of Light Industry of the USSR .....	100.7
Ministry of the Fish Industry of the USSR .....	97
Ministry of the Meat and Dairy Industry of the USSR .....	102
Ministry of the Food Industry of the USSR .....	101
Industrial Enterprises of the Ministry of Cotton Growing of the USSR .....	105
Industrial Enterprises of the Ministry of Communications .....	97
Industrial Enterprises of the Ministry of Public Health of the USSR .....	102
Industrial Enterprises of the Ministry of Cinematography of the USSR .....	106
Ministries of Local Industry and Ministries of Local Fuel Industry of the Union Republics .....	101
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The gross output of Soviet industry as a whole increased by 16 per cent in the first quarter of 1952, as compared with the first quarter of 1951.

Productivity of labor of workers in industry increased by 10 per cent in the first quarter of 1952, as compared with the first quarter of 1951.

## II

### Agriculture

**T**HE collective farms, machine and tractor stations and state farms are beginning field work in 1952 better prepared and better equipped technically than in past years. The schools for mechanizers and courses of the machine and tractor stations and state farms have trained and improved the qualifications of over 500,000 tractor drivers and leaders of tractor brigades, as well as of a large number of other workers engaged in the mechanization and electrification of agriculture. About 3,000,000 collective farmers and state farm workers attended courses in agronomy and animal husbandry during the 1951-1952 school year.

In the southern districts of the country, spring field work is developing successfully, such as sowing of spring crops, sub-feeding, and spring harrowing of winter crops and perennial grasses. Sowing of cotton in the Central Asian districts is proceeding more rapidly than last year.

The commonly-owned livestock of the collective farms and the livestock of the state farms have continued to increase. The commonly-owned livestock of the collective farms increased as follows by the end of the first quarter of 1952, as compared with the first quarter of 1951: beef and dairy cattle, 11 per cent (cows, 14 per cent); pigs, 23 per cent; sheep and goats, 14 per cent; horses, 8 per cent. Poultry on the collective farms increased by 35 per cent. Livestock on the farms of the Ministry of State Farms of the USSR increased in the same period as follows: beef and dairy cattle, 14 per cent (cows, 14 per cent); pigs, 20 per cent; sheep and goats, 16 per cent; horses, 15 per cent. Poultry on the state farms increased by 38 per cent.

## III

### Expansion of Trade

**S**OVIET trade continued to expand in the first quarter of 1952. The plan of retail sales set for the first quarter was overfulfilled. The population bought 11 per cent more commodities (in comparable prices) through state and cooperative stores than in the first quarter of 1951. The sale of various commodities increased as follows: fish products, 24 per cent; eggs, 28 per cent; butter and other fats, 10 per cent; milk and dairy products, 43 per cent; cheese, 32 per cent; sugar, 20 per cent; confectionery, 13 per cent; silk fabrics, 28 per cent; knit goods, 17 per cent; leather footwear, 9 per cent; bicycles, more than twofold; sewing machines, 36 per cent; radio sets, 32 per cent; cameras, 29 per cent; clocks and watches, 18 per cent; phonographs, 25 per cent.



Sale of farm produce in the collective-farm markets, notably flour, poultry, eggs, fruit, vegetables and honey, were higher in the first quarter of 1952 than in the first quarter of 1951.

Thanks to the successes achieved in the sphere of industrial and agricultural production, the rise in labor productiv-

ity, and the reduction of production costs, conditions were created for effecting, as of April 1, 1952, the fifth successive reduction of state retail prices on foodstuffs of mass consumption.

CENTRAL STATISTICAL ADMINISTRATION  
OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS OF THE USSR

# Fruits of Our Peaceful Economy

By I. Doroshev  
*Stalin Prize Winner*

**T**HE results of the fulfillment of the state plan of economic development of the USSR in the first quarter of 1952 present fresh evidence of the constant economic growth of the Soviet Union and the peaceful policy of the Soviet State.

The gross output plan for industry as a whole was fulfilled 100.4 per cent. Compared with the first quarter of 1951, gross industrial output has increased 16 per cent. As in previous years, the report shows, Soviet industry is developing at a rapid pace.

The growth of the USSR's productive forces is a graphic index of the continuously rising curve of the country's economic progress. It is known that Soviet industry had reached a level of output at the beginning of 1952 amounting to twice the prewar level. Now, in the first quarter of the year, it has already surpassed that level.

A distinguishing feature of the development of all branches of the national economy of the USSR is the steady progress of technology, ever more extensive mechanization, automatization and electrification, and the application of the most efficient technological methods and processes. Soviet engineering is now supplying the country with first-class machines in vast quantities.

With the increase in technical equipment, productivity of labor in the USSR is systematically rising. Output per worker in industry has gone up another 10 per cent during the quarter just past.

Remarkable new achievements have been made by Soviet agriculture, which is constantly being equipped with more

and better tools and machinery. In the six years since the end of the war, the Soviet countryside has received from the state 673,000 tractors (in terms of 15-horsepower units); 146,000 grain harvester combines, including tens of thousands of self-propelled units; and several million agricultural machines of various types. The tractor fleet in the machine and tractor stations is one and one-half times as great as it was in 1940. Soviet agriculture is conducted on the widest scale and with the most complete mechanization in the world.

The collective and state farms are undertaking spring sowing this year better equipped than they were last year. Upwards of 500,000 tractor drivers and a large number of other workers were trained or given refresher courses in the mechanization and electrification of agriculture. Millions of collective farmers are attending technical courses. All this testifies to the increased efficiency of collective-farm production and to the cultural and technical growth of the farm population.

There is no branch of the national economy of the USSR which is not making noteworthy progress year after year. The rapid growth of heavy industry, and of engineering in particular, is matched by the great expansion of consumer goods production and retail trade. The vast scale of capital development work and construction of giant hydroelectric stations and canals is matched by an unparalleled amount of construction of houses, schools, hospitals and other cultural and public service establishments, as well as municipal improvements in towns, industrial settlements and rural

villages. Corresponding to the development of industrial and agricultural production is the rapid growth of the national income, which means a steady rise of the living standards of the people.

The Soviet Government is especially solicitous of the welfare of the people. Production of consumer goods is on the increase, retail prices are being systematically reduced, and the purchasing power of the ruble is steadily rising. These factors make for a constant growth in consumption by the general public.

The reduction of state retail prices on foodstuffs of general consumption effected on April 1 of this year, the fifth since the war, shows conclusively that solicitude for the well-being of the people is a primary task of the state and a fundamental law of socialist economic development.

Specific figures on the growth of public consumption are given in the report. There was an increase of 11 per cent over the same period of 1951 in the sale of consumer goods in the state and co-operative trading networks, and for a number of items the percentage was still higher: fish products 24 per cent, eggs 28 per cent, milk and dairy products 43 per cent, and so on. These figures show that the living standard of the people is steadily rising in the USSR.

The constructive, creative labor of the Soviet people is a great contribution to world peace. The outstanding achievements of the Soviet people in economic and cultural development fill the hearts of all friends of the Soviet Union with joy and imbue them with confidence in the triumph of the cause of peace, democracy and progress.

# Great Exploit of the Soviet People

By Major General F. Isayev



The people of Moscow salute the victory over Hitlerite Germany.

ON May 9, 1952, the Soviet people and all progressive mankind observed the seventh anniversary of the great victory over fascist Germany.

On the day of victory in 1945, in his address to the people, J. V. Stalin said: "The Great Patriotic War has terminated in our complete victory. The period of war in Europe is over. The period of peaceful development has begun."

As this significant date recedes further into the realm of the past, the great exploit performed by the Soviet people and their armed forces in the Second World War shines ever brighter before the world. This exploit will remain through the ages as an unforgettable example of selfless struggle for freedom and peace.

It is generally known and recognized that the Soviet-German front was the main front of the Second World War. It was the scene of a titanic battle which has no parallel in history. It was this great battle line on which the military might of fascist Germany, which had geared to its war machine almost all the resources of Western Europe, was crushed and routed.

The purpose of the Great Patriotic

War was not only to remove the danger threatening the Soviet Union itself, but also to assist all the countries of Europe which were oppressed by the fascist yoke. The war of the Soviet people against Hitlerite Germany for the freedom of their country merged with the struggle of all the peoples of Europe and America.

Now that millions of common folk in all countries are furthering the struggle for peace with increasing persistence, it would be well to scan a few pages of the history of the years immediately preceding the outbreak of the last war.

In pursuit of its insane ambition of world conquest, Hitlerite Germany carried out a number of predatory campaigns in Europe. It will be remembered that the ruling circles of the Western Powers rejected the Soviet Union's proposals for the organization of collective security by the peace-loving peoples. Encouraged by their impunity, the Hitlerites occupied, within a brief period of time, 11 European states: Austria, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Denmark, Norway, Holland, Belgium, Luxemburg, France, Yugoslavia and Greece. They established a regime of terror in these countries.

Only after subjugating the countries of Central and Western Europe and mobilizing all the resources of these countries did the Hitlerites dare to undertake their treacherous attack on the Soviet Union. On June 22, 1941, Hitler's hordes invaded the territory of the land of Soviets.

At the very outset of the war, fascist Germany, which had a fully mobilized army with two years' experience in successful operations in Europe, hurled 170 divisions, brought up in advance to the Soviet frontiers, against the USSR. Intoxicated with their easy victories over the armies of the European countries, the Hitlerites, concentrating in their hands the tremendous material resources of the enslaved states, hoped to complete the war against the Soviet Union with lightning speed.

But the Soviet people and their armed forces, led by J. V. Stalin, frustrated the treacherous plans and hopes of the enemy.

In the initial period of the war, June 1941 to the autumn of 1942, Supreme Commander in Chief Stalin counterposed to the German fascist plan of blitzkrieg a plan for active strategic de-



fense combined with counterblows and counteroffensives in a number of important directions. The first strategic aim of the Supreme Commander in Chief was to foil the German fascist blitzkrieg plan, to gain time, to bleed the enemy hordes white, to grind the enemy's seasoned divisions to dust and to prepare the ground for dealing crushing blows. This aim was achieved. At Leningrad, Moscow, Tikhvin and Rostov the German armies sustained blows that buried the fascist blitzkrieg plan and destroyed forever the myth of the invincibility of the fascist army.

As the heroic struggle of the Soviet people gained momentum, millions of people in other countries saw ever more clearly that it was a struggle for their freedom and independence as well. The Soviet Union, having taken its place in the vanguard of the entire anti-fascist coalition, became the pivot of all the democratic forces fighting German fascism.

During May and June of 1942, Great Britain and the United States of America undertook a solemn obligation to open a second front in Europe in 1942. As is known, this obligation was not fulfilled. Owing to the failure of the Western Powers to open a second front in 1942, the Hitlerite command was in a position by the beginning of the summer of that year to concentrate strong forces for an offensive on the southwestern sector of the Soviet-German front.

The enemy directed his blow at Stalingrad, with the ultimate aim of outflanking Moscow from the east. This plan of the enemy was anticipated in good time by Supreme Commander in Chief Stalin, who prepared his masterly counterplan for encircling and destroying at Stalingrad the picked shock forces of the German fascist army. His plan was carried out with unparalleled precision and with the greatest art of generalship.

The Battle of Stalingrad initiated the second period of the war, which lasted until the end of 1943. The strategic initiative was wrested entirely from the enemy during this period. The Soviet Army launched a general offensive on a front covering many thousands of miles. In the summer of 1943 the German fascist troops renewed their attempts to launch a major offensive in the Kursk

area, but they were crushed by the Soviet counteroffensive, thrown back across the Dnieper and forced to go over completely to the defensive. This was a radical turning point in the general course of the war.

The year 1944 was the third period of the war. In the course of this year the Soviet Army delivered the famous 10 blows planned by Stalin on a front extending from the Barents Sea to the Black Sea. Clearing Soviet territory completely of the German fascist invaders, it carried military operations to the enemy's territory and forced Germany's satellites — fascist Finland, royalist Rumania and Bulgaria, and Horthy-dominated Hungary — out of the war. Considerable sections of Poland and Yugoslavia and parts of Czechoslovakia and Norway were liberated from the enemy.

In the summer of 1944, with the end of the war already in sight, the Western Powers landed forces on the French coast. Even after these troops landed in France, however, the German fascist command still retained its main forces on the Soviet-German front.

The end of 1944 ushered in the fourth and last period of the Great Patriotic War, during which the Soviet Army smashed the enemy's front on the Vistula and in East Prussia, routed the enemy armies in Hungary, Austria, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia, and hoisted the banner of victory over Berlin. Thus was the historic victory, the victory which saved the peoples of Europe from fascist slavery, won over Hitlerite Germany.

The Soviet-German front was the main front for the entire duration of the war, and the principal forces of the Hitlerite war machine were in continuous operation on this front. Fighting virtually unaided, the Soviet Army repulsed the furious onslaught of the fascist army, crushed its might and prepared the way for the final and utter collapse of Hitlerite Germany.

Throughout the war the Soviet Union abided honestly and unselfishly by its obligations as an ally. The powerful blows of the Soviet Army compelled the Hitlerite army to stop its successful offensive in the Ardennes in January 1945, thus saving the allied troops from catastrophe. Entering the war against Japan according to plan on August 8, 1945, three months after the conclusion

of the war in Europe, the USSR was the decisive force in bringing about the rapid defeat of Japan and the eradication of the hotbed of war in the Far East.

The epoch-making victory of the Soviet Union opened the road to freedom and the construction of a new life to the peoples of Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Rumania, Bulgaria and Albania, and prepared the way for the victory of the people's revolution in China. The German Democratic Republic is a thriving state.

Since their great victory in the Patriotic War, the Soviet people have been enthusiastically engaged in peaceful pursuits. The Stalin postwar Five-Year Plan was successfully completed. The USSR is expanding civilian branches of production, building titanic hydroelectric stations and irrigation systems and carrying out majestic plans for transforming nature.

All the efforts of the Soviet Union are directed toward peace. The USSR has been working vigorously and indefatigably during the postwar period for peace and friendship among nations. Ever since the day of victory over fascist Germany, the USSR has insisted on the establishment of a united, democratic and peace-loving Germany in accordance with the Potsdam decisions. This was the objective of the peace initiative of the Soviet Union when it was proposed to the governments of the United States, Great Britain and France that the question of the conclusion of a peace treaty with Germany be discussed without delay. This proposal, which is in accord with the cherished aspirations of the German people and of all the peoples of the world, is intended to promote general security.

The peoples of the world have learned their lesson from the Second World War. They want to live in peace and friendship. The movement for peace is growing day by day. More than 600,000,000 men and women have signed the Appeal of the World Peace Council for the Conclusion of a Pact of Peace Among the Five Great Powers.

Marking the seventh anniversary of the victorious conclusion of the Great Patriotic War with new victories in peaceful labor, the Soviet Union stands firmly on guard for the peace and security of all peoples.

# Newspapers Serving as Voice Of Truth and Peace

By Nikolai Pogodin

*Soviet Writer, Stalin Prize Winner*

**A**MONG the red-letter days on the Soviet calendar, anniversaries of great historic events that are celebrated every year, is May 5, Bolshevik Press Day. It is commemorated as the birthday of *Pravda* (Truth), the great working-class daily newspaper, which published its first issue 40 years ago, on May 5, 1912. *Pravda* was born in the midst of the selfless, heroic struggle of the proletariat against tsarist autocracy and the divisive enmity among the peoples of different nations that was then being fomented by the ruling classes. The new journal at once won tremendous prestige and the universal love of the advanced working people.

"The working class must know the truth." This was the keynote of the editorial in *Pravda*'s first issue. This motto, always to tell the people only the truth, became the inviolable law of the entire Soviet press, the sharpest and strongest weapon in mankind's struggle for peace and happiness.

The Soviet press stands today as a press of a new type, a tribune of the people who are building communism. Its clear, powerful and incorruptible voice, the voice of peace and democracy, rings out today all over the world. It warns all men and women of the danger of another world catastrophe and tells them the truth about the great strength of the millions of honest men and women who have united for the lofty goal of preserving world peace.

The printed word is held in high esteem in the land of Soviets. More than 8,150 newspapers and some 1,400 magazines and other periodicals are published there.

The various professional fields — teaching, medicine, the arts, agriculture, transport, and all the rest—have their own special newspapers and journals. This press, which truly belongs to the people, is bound by the closest ties to all sections of the population.



**NEWSSTAND.** Readers can buy the latest books, newspapers and magazines.

One has only to glance at the file of any Soviet newspaper in order to learn the human story of the enthusiasm and heroism of the great peaceful labor of the Soviet people. Another trait inherent in the entire Soviet press, noticeable at once even to a casual reader, is its optimism, an optimism that permeates the life of people who see before them the prospect of a radiant future.

**L**ET us look at random at an average day in the life of the Soviet people as it is reported by their newspapers.

Soviet afforestation workers have accumulated much experience in planting trees in the desert by means of airplanes, we learn. I. Chodrishvili describes in an article in *Literaturnaya Gazeta* how the sowing of saksaul, a hardy desert shrub, from planes is being organized this spring along the route of the future Main Turkmenian Canal. "The saksaul has winged seeds," he reports, "which are difficult to spread from the air. A special machine has been designed which removes the wings from the seeds. Another machine is being worked out for the pneumatic collection of saksaul seed. Up to 600 tons of saksaul seed will be required annually for fixing the

sands in the zone of the Main Turkmenian Canal alone."

Or, to take another example, we learn that complete mechanization of agricultural work is now being carried out in the Kuban. Konstantin Borin, a renowned combine operator who has recently been promoted to an executive post on the Central Machine and Tractor Station Board of the Ministry of Agriculture of the USSR, gives us a glimpse of the future of farm life in that area. "Comprehensive mechanization," he writes, "makes it possible to make fuller use of available machines with smaller outlay of labor, to carry out agricultural work on an improved schedule, and with higher technical efficiency, and to apply extensively the achievements of agricultural science and the best practical experience. Collective farmers will be released from such jobs as weighing, cleaning and loading grain on threshing floors; removing from the fields and stacking straw and chaff; clearing fields of sunflower stalks; and so on. Silage preparation, mowing of grass and planting of shelter belts will be 90 per cent mechanized. Tobacco planting, cultivation of truck and melon crops, care of orchards and vineyards, building of ponds and reservoirs, well-digging and other jobs are being mechanized 80 per cent."

Nikolai Shagurin writes about readers in the foreign literature department of the Novosibirsk Regional Library. The 1,500 regular subscribers include workers, office employees and students. The books of Dickens, Mark Twain, O. Henry, Jack London, Hugo, Schiller, Goethe, Flaubert, Maupassant and other foreign writers are in great demand. Requests for books are frequently marked "in the original."

Dean Bulankin of Kharkov State University reports that the new building of the university will be ready for its 150th anniversary in 1955. The pro-



pects for the university, which will have at its disposal the largest building in Kharkov, are described by the dean in some detail: "The building will have more than 2,000 rooms, enough to house the entire university, with its nine departments, three museums, the central library with its 1,500,000 books, study and research laboratories and auditoriums, a gymnasium accommodating 1,200 persons, student dormitories, and so on."

Serafim Zimovets, deputy to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR from the Salsk election district, former chairman of the Chapayev Collective Farm and now a student at the Rostov Agricultural School, writes of the thoughts brought to his mind by the report on the new budget: "I think of my election district, of the colossal funds generously allotted by the state not only for the work of joining two great rivers but also for moving thousands of people to new homes. I will take the Solenovskiy settlement as an example. The state has provided the settlers with the best possible conditions of life. Each one received a large sum of money for moving his old house and farm buildings or for putting up new ones. People were

provided logs, lumber, nails, glass and transport facilities by the state. The state also covered all the expenses of moving collective-farm property. Help in moving went first, as was fitting, to families of deceased front-line soldiers and to war invalids. The orchards and vineyards planted in the new areas are finer than those left behind after the move."

These examples are only a tiny drop in the mighty stream of information about the peaceful activities of the people which daily fills Soviet newspapers.

**B**OOKS also serve the people in the Soviet Union. The development of book publishing in the USSR is enormous. In the past decade, from 1940 to 1950, total editions of literary works in the USSR increased almost four times, scientific literature twice, and agricultural literature 1.8 times. This fact alone is evidence of the profound and all-embracing cultural revolution which has taken place in the Soviet Union since October 1917. The striving to possess books and knowledge is unusually great among the people. Books have become the beloved friends of millions. They serve to meet the ever growing spiritual needs of the working people.

The works of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin enjoy especial affection in the Soviet Union. These books have been issued in the USSR in 71 languages of the Soviet peoples and in 30 foreign languages. The total edition of the classics of Marxism-Leninism reached 836,000,000 copies in 1950.

"The book is perhaps the greatest and most complex miracle of all the miracles wrought by man in his path to happiness and the might of the future." These words of Maxim Gorky ring out with special meaning in the land of Soviets today.

Soviet literature, born on the day the free and peace-loving Soviet State was proclaimed, naturally strives to strengthen peace and to propagate peaceful and humane ideas, ideas of freedom and the equality of nations. Peace is the universal theme of our times. It is the leitmotif of all the creative efforts of Soviet poets, prose writers and playwrights, who truthfully reflect the life, thoughts and aspirations of the people.

Soviet newspapers and books are the voice of truth. They proclaim the great goal of peace and friendship among nations, and as such they are understood and appreciated by millions of people all over the world.

## Facts and Figures About the Soviet Press

**M**ORE than 8,150 newspapers and over 1,400 magazines are published in the USSR. The total newspaper circulation reached 36,000,000 in 1950, a figure which is 12.5 times the circulation in 1913. There is not a district in the entire country that does not have its own regular newspaper.

The central newspapers published in Moscow are the most widely circulated: *Pravda*, the organ of the Central and Moscow Committees of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union; *Izvestia*, the organ of the Soviets of Working People's Deputies of the USSR; *Trud*, the newspaper of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions; *Krasnaya Zvezda*, the organ of the Ministry of the Army; *Komsomolskaya Pravda*, the newspaper of the Central and Moscow Committees of the Young Communist League (the Komsomol); *Pionerskaya Pravda*; *Literaturnaya Gazeta*; and numerous others.

In addition to the central, republican, regional, area and district newspapers, there are vast numbers of newspapers published by industrial enterprises, construction jobs, state farms and higher schools.

There are no privately owned newspapers or periodicals in

the USSR. All newspapers and magazines are published by such public organizations as organs of the Communist Party, trade unions, youth committees, Soviets of Working People's Deputies, writers' unions, and so forth. Some newspapers are put out under the joint auspices of ministries and the central committees of the corresponding trade unions, such as *Uchitel'skaya Gazeta*, issued jointly by the Ministries of Education of the Union Republics and the central committees of the unions of workers in the elementary, secondary and higher schools.

The Soviet press gives a complete picture of the life of the working people of the country and writes extensively of their heroic labor in the building of communism and the progress of culture. It also devotes much space to world affairs, stressing the idea of peace and friendship among the peoples of all races and nations. The newspapers criticize, without fear or favor, all incompetent executives and those who violate the laws of socialist society.

The Soviet press is a people's press. It is indeed of, by and for the people.



Recording a play for children to be broadcast in a Moscow radio studio.

# "This Is Radio Moscow"

By Stepan L. Petrov

Radio Day has become a regular holiday which is observed by the Soviet people on May 7. This significant date is connected with the great invention of the Russian physicist A. S. Popov, who demonstrated his wireless set, the first in the world, before a gathering of scientists on May 7, 1895.

**W**HAT can one hear on the Soviet radio? It would be impossible to encompass within the limits of a short article so ramified a subject as broadcasting in all its aspects. What should one choose to discuss? Political information or music broadcasts? Dramatic features or children's programs? Agricultural programs or sports news?

The fact that Soviet broadcasts are so unlike American ones makes it all the more difficult to give American listeners a complete idea of Soviet radio programs. In the Soviet Union, radio is entirely separate from business. Broadcasting time is not bought and sold. There is no advertising. The general purpose of the radio service in the USSR is edu-

cation and the cultivation of sound artistic tastes.

But I beg my readers not to accept this statement on faith. The facts I have mentioned can be verified by listening to the Soviet radio on any day. Suppose we take an ordinary day, Friday, April 25, for example.

Imagine that you are spending the day at home with nothing to amuse you but the radio set. Suppose that there were no telephone conversations, newspapers, visitors, or anything else to divert your attention on that day.

Let us suppose further that you decided to devote your whole attention to radio broadcasts from Moscow. I grant that some features in these programs may not appeal to your taste (after all, they are calculated to please the tastes of Soviet people); but at any rate you will have an objective idea of Soviet broadcasts.

And so, if you agree, we will spend the day listening to Radio Moscow. Broadcasts from Moscow begin at 6 A.M., an hour or two before the morning shifts take their places at the ma-

chines in the factories. At this early hour, you will hear the first issue of the latest news and the day's program of broadcasts. At 6:25, the announcer invites the attention of his listeners to the regular morning exercises. The instructions are given to the accompaniment of music. Many people enjoy following these exercises. The next feature is called "Radio Calendar" and consists of a review of important events that have occurred in the past on April 25.

At 7 o'clock comes the second issue of news, followed by a repeat of the morning exercises for those whose working day begins later. The first concert of the day is next, consisting of Latvian songs and lasting 20 minutes. Then there is a brief press review, another lesson in morning exercises, a violin concerto, and another news broadcast.

At 9:30 we have the first literary program of the day. Soviet audiences are very fond of these broadcasts, which enable them to hear performances by famous actors and recitationists. The program on April 25 is devoted to the



French author André Stil, who was recently awarded a Stalin Prize for his book *The First Blow*.

At 10 A.M. there is a special broadcast for the very little children who are too young to go to school. This program is made up, as usual, of nursery rhymes and fairy tales. Excellent actors and an orchestra devote their talents to entertaining our youngest listeners, who are invariably delighted when they recognize their favorite heroes from the world of imagination.

At 10:30 we hear Rimsky-Korsakov's *Capriccio Espagnol*, played by a youth orchestra under the direction of Konstantin Kondrashin, who made his debut recently as conductor at the Bolshoi Theater. The symphony concert is followed by another program for children. This one deals with young Michurinite naturalists. Initiated five years ago, it has become a regular feature. School children who have made horticulture their hobby and go in for breeding new varieties of flowers and fruits take part in these broadcasts. The young Michurinites have their own songs, which they perform merrily and with ease.

Now we come to the time allotted for the daily concerts, intended mainly for the enjoyment of housewives. On April 25 Russian classical music is featured — romances by Glinka, Tchaikovsky and Moussorgsky. Incidentally, these are request programs. Every day the Moscow station receives more than 1,000 letters from its listeners, and their suggestions are always taken into account by the editors who arrange the programs.

The second concert of the day features Russian songs. A brief broadcast containing comments on some international topic is followed by an educational program devoted to the music of the contemporary Soviet composer Nikolai Myaskovsky. The program includes the scherzo from his 5th symphony, the second movement of the 16th symphony, a cantata, and the final movements of the 9th and 27th symphonies. Why do we call this program educational? Because Myaskovsky's compositions are played along with detailed comments, and the broadcast gives an idea of the life and work of this outstanding modern composer.

The third concert of the day is devoted to amateur art activities. Permit

me to make some brief explanations at this point. The program includes classical music: the panorama scene from Tchaikovsky's ballet *The Sleeping Beauty*; an intermezzo and "Harlequin's Serenade" by Leoncavallo; an aria from the opera *Mignon* by Ambroise Thomas; an aria from Verdi's *Rigoletto*; and the overture to Bizet's *Carmen*. Now let us see who the performers are. The operatic arias are sung by Yakhnisov, an engineer from the Gorky automobile plant, and Yakushin, an office worker. The other numbers are played by an orchestra made up of Moscow railway workers. Before this concert was included in the schedule, it was approved by the music council of the Radio Committee at a special audition. One may be sure that it will be well appreciated by music lovers.

Beginning with 4 P.M., the Moscow radio broadcasts two programs simultaneously. One features music and literature—Soviet songs and poems, followed by studies for the piano composed by Balakirev. The other offers a symphony concert of Bulgarian music.

The afternoon broadcast for school children deals with the forthcoming examinations. The program consists of a lecture about the great Russian writer N. V. Gogol, whose works are currently being studied in the schools.

At 5:30 we may hear answers to questions on problems of science and technology received from radio listeners. However, if this does not appeal to you, we can switch over to the second program, which is giving light music. At 6:30 we hear a concert given under a title which is characteristic of Soviet broadcasts: "Answers to Letters from Radio Listeners." These broadcasts give answers to questions relating to the his-

tory of music, the works of the various composers, outstanding musicians, and so on. Thus, you see that radio helps millions of people to study music and cultivates a taste for classical compositions and the best works of modern composers.

The evening broadcasts include three programs (besides the television program). Glance through the schedule and choose something to your liking. The first program offers an Offenbach concert, the play *Yegor Bulichev and Others* by Maxim Gorky broadcast from the Vakhtangov Theater, some waltzes by Schubert, a scene from Taneyev's opera *Orestes*, and the second string quartet by the Soviet composer Golubev.

The second program features the chorus of the Radio Committee, Puccini's *La Bohème*, a variety concert, and Schumann's song cycle *Frauenliebe und Leben*. The program ends with music from Soviet operettas.

In the third program, we have romances by Rachmaninov, a recital by the Moldavian actress Tamara Cheban and Tchaikovsky's *Manfred* symphony.

I have not mentioned the evening issues of the latest news. They were brief, but comprehensive.

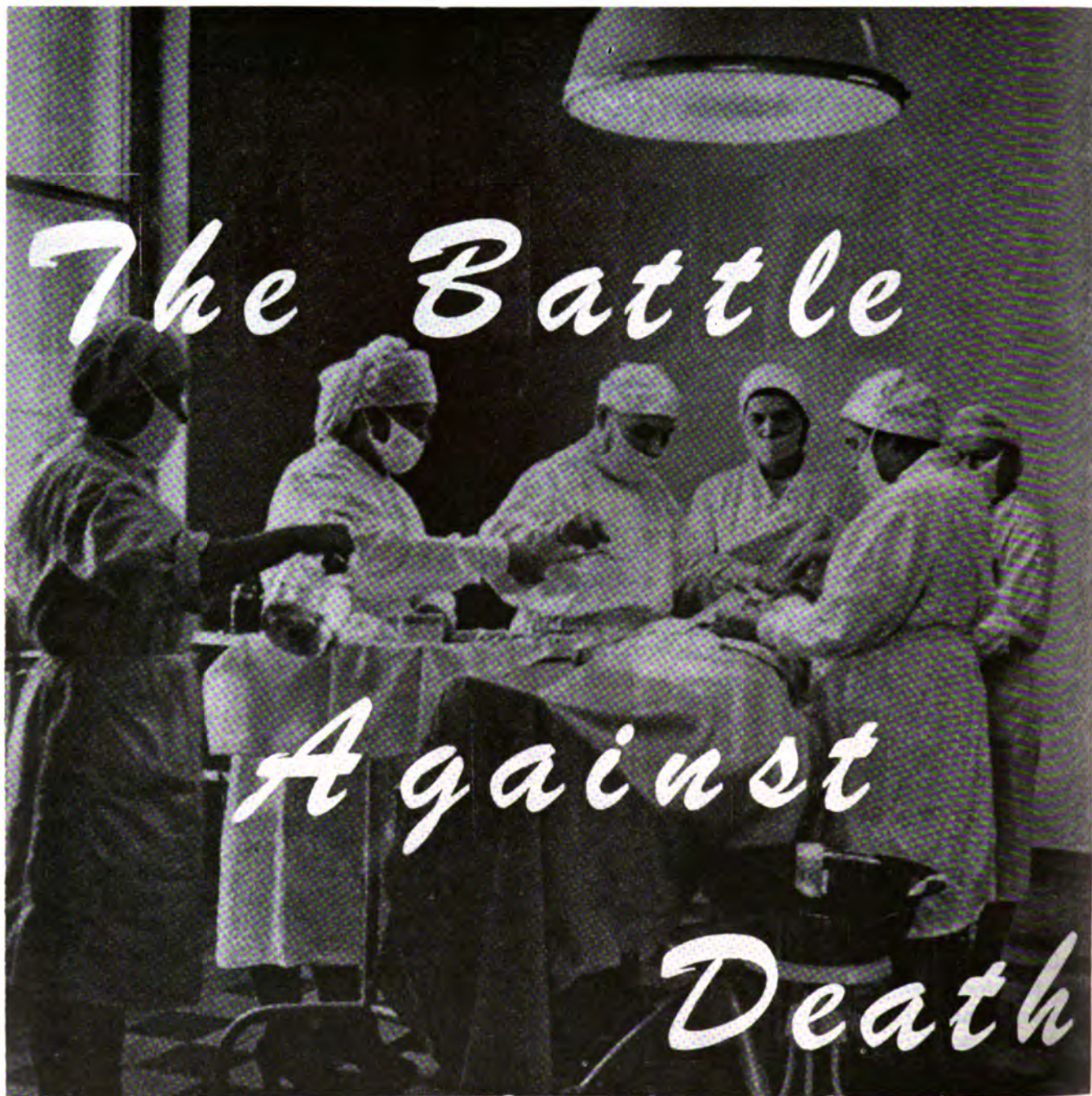
Let me remind you that we have chosen an ordinary weekday program in Soviet broadcasting.

Well, we may conclude our review with this comment. Music occupied the most prominent place on our program. This is not an accident. Almost 75 per cent of all radio time in the Soviet Union is devoted to music. Since the wishes of the listeners determine the content of Soviet radio programs, it is obvious that music is genuinely loved and appreciated by the Soviet people.

**TELEVISION.** Members of the world-famous ballet of the Bolshoi Theater present Tchaikovsky's "Swan Lake," a perennial favorite in the Soviet Union.







By Tatyana Tess

ONE of the loftiest missions of science is the struggle to prolong human life.

This struggle becomes especially keen at the moment when life is threatened by mortal danger. The doctor at the patient's bedside fights death until the last minute. So long as there is the slightest glimmer of hope, the doctor must not lay down his arms. He fights for every breath, every palpitation of the heart. All the strength of his intellect, all his

knowledge and skill are strained to the highest pitch and concentrated on preserving the weak, flickering fire of life in order that it may burst again into an even, bright flame.

There are many cases, of course, when the struggle is fruitless. The patient's breathing comes in gasps, it becomes convulsive, and then it ceases. The heartbeats grow weaker and finally stop. The awful, sorrowful quiet of death enters the sickroom, and the doctor is forced to admit defeat.

He retreats, overcome with pain and

grief and the tormenting realization of his helplessness.

It is painful to see an organism perish before it has exhausted all its vital potentialities. The patient is dead. Medicine can no longer do anything. Such has been the idea prevalent for countless ages of man's experience.

A dead man cannot be revived. We know this.

But man has never ceased to ponder over the questions of life and death. They have disturbed his mind from time immemorial. Today, he views these ques-



tions in a new light and achieves new solutions of them. The notion that it is useless to struggle against death has been battered down. The veil of mysticism has been removed from death. The materialist scientist treats it as a knowable phenomenon.

A new, fully valid branch of science, the problem of reviving the organism, is gradually crystallizing from the knowledge accumulated over the centuries. One of the latest and most interesting chapters in the history of biology and medicine is devoted to this problem.

The works of Soviet scientists already give grounds for speaking of the formation of a new scientific trend. We can see the beginning of a scientifically based offensive on death, at least of its first and still alterable phase.

No, the dead cannot be revived. But let us first of all reach agreement on the definition of the word "death."

Let us think of the transition from life to death. Death does not always mean a sudden and abrupt termination of life. The state we usually call death is actually a process, connected with life by a number of transitional stages.

A line should be drawn between its two main phases: clinical or relative death, and biological or real death.

Death is not an instantaneous occurrence. For five or six minutes after respiration and the heartbeat have stopped, processes of metabolism are still functioning in the body, although at an ex-

tremely low ebb. The organism is not yet dead. Metabolism, even though in a weakened and distorted form, is still going on. This condition is called clinical death.

Irreparable changes do not develop in the tissues and organs during the first five or six minutes after the onset of clinical death. In many cases, active therapeutic intervention at this stage may yet recall the organism to life.

Clinical death is followed in a few minutes by biological death, at which time irreversible changes take place in the organism, and the restoration of its vital functions becomes impossible.

A. M. Gorky once wrote: "Like all the phenomena in our world, death is a fact subject to study. Science is studying this fact with increasing attention and energy. To study is to learn."

Soviet scientists have made much progress in the study of so complicated a phenomenon as death. The battle against death has entered a new phase.

A Russian scientist, Honored Worker of Science Professor Fyodor Andreyevich Andreyev, is rightly considered the pioneer in this field. His significant work on the restoration of the function of the heart, respiration and the central nervous system was published about 40 years ago. His direct successor in this work is the young Soviet scientist, Professor V. A. Negovsky. This year, Negovsky and his co-workers, E. M. Smirenskaya and M. S. Gayevskaya-Sokolova, were awarded a Stalin Prize for their work in this field.

On the basis of a thorough investigation of the process of death and of the possibilities of restoring vital functions in the organism, Professor Negovsky, together with his colleagues and with the cooperation of the entire staff of the physiological laboratory, has worked out the theoretical principles of the problem of reviving the organism and has developed an effective method of restoring the vital functions of man in a state of agony or clinical death.

The aorta, which comes out of the left side of the heart like a mighty trunk, branches out into arteries through which the blood flows to the most remote parts of the body, returning to the heart through the veins.

In ordinary blood transfusions, the blood is injected into a vein, from where it flows to the heart.

But let us consider a case in which the doctor has before him a man whose heart is no longer beating. The blood is motionless in the vessels. Its life-giving stream no longer nourishes the myocardium, on which the action of the heart depends. The doctor then pumps blood into the artery in the direction opposite to the course normally followed by the blood in its circulation. He forces the blood back through the artery into the heart. The heart which has ceased to beat receives nutrition.

It remains motionless. A few seconds pass. How interminable these seconds seem at the operating table! Adrenalin is added to the pumped blood. After the heart has been "fed" by the new blood, it can be stimulated with adrenalin and forced to resume its work. Along with the pumping of blood, the patient receives artificial respiration. A real battle against death develops around the operating table. The slightest delay in this battle is dangerous, because the method of revival is effective only for five or six minutes after the onset of clinical death. Finally the heart begins to beat.

At first uneven and weak, its contractions gradually become rhythmic and more powerful. At this moment, the transfusion of blood is switched into the vein, just as an electrician switches in a new hydroelectric station in order to increase tension in the power lines.

The patient draws his first independent breath. The feeble sound of his



Researcher E. M. Smirenskaya, one of Professor Negovsky's co-workers.



V. A. Negovsky, director of research work to combat clinical death.



breathing is like a triumphant ode to life. Long ago, at his birth, his mother listened with tender excitement to his first breath. The doctor a few minutes earlier heard what was thought to be his last breath. But the man is breathing again. The power of science has restored him to life.

The eyes, which were frozen still a short while ago, shine again with a warm and living luster. Gradually the man regains consciousness.

The ancients used to say: "There are three gateways through which death enters." These gates are the brain, the lungs and the heart. The heart fights the longest battle, and when the organism is revived it is the first to return to life. The lungs are next. But the cerebral cortex is always the first to die. At the first impact of death, man loses consciousness. The last formation to take shape in the historical development of the central nervous system, the cerebral cortex is the most vulnerable part of man. It is the first gateway through which death enters and begins its work of destruction, and consciousness is the last function to return to man when he is brought out of the state of clinical death.

Victory comes not at the moment when the revived heart begins to throb, nor when breathing begins again. The battle with death is completely won only when consciousness returns to man, when he begins again to see, speak and feel, when he re-enters the world.

Some time ago the veteran scientist Fyodor Andreyevich Andreyev remarked

in the course of a conversation with V. A. Negovsky:

"What a frightful word 'death' is! The word 'shock' frightens no one now that this condition is being successfully treated. But the very mention of death paralyzes the will for action, because of its age-old application to conditions which cannot be reversed. But there is also clinical death, and in this case action is necessary. Clinical death can and must be treated."

When one becomes acquainted with the work conducted by V. A. Negovsky and the staff of the laboratory he directs, one feels in it a powerful current of optimism, a firm and courageous confidence in the power of science, which is battling against death, defending human life at the most extreme, the most tragic stages in the process of death.

Professor Negovsky's work says this: the fact that a man's heart has ceased to beat does not mean that the end has come. The doctor must not lay down his arms. Clinical death is a condition which can be treated. Knowledge of the laws governing the expiration of vital functions makes it possible also to determine the laws governing the restoration of these functions and to control them.

Clinical death, we know, does not always lend itself to treatment. If the vitally important organs of the body are irreparably injured by grave disease, the treatment of clinical death may prove unsuccessful.

The victories of Soviet scientists, however, are real and visible. Our scientists have succeeded in reviving persons who have died as a result of serious injury,

wounds, shock, and heavy loss of blood. These people, who may be said to have been reborn, are thriving to this day. When the scientist asked one of them in jest what he felt at the time of his death, the man replied with childlike wonder, "I slept through my death."

The concept of death as an irreversible condition has been broken down. But only an edge of the curtain has been lifted. The work lying ahead is immeasurably greater than what has already been accomplished. The scientists have before them the great and noble task of combating death which results from various diseases.

They are working concertedly and cooperatively on this task. A discovery made by a scientist in the USSR is not his private affair; it concerns the whole people.

Working out, in cooperation with his staff, the method of revival, Professor Negovsky has tried to simplify it to such an extent that it is applicable under almost any circumstances. And when we learn that at a meeting of a scientific society in Leningrad a modest village doctor delivers a report to the gathering of eminent scientists on the successful revival of a patient through the use of Negovsky's methods, we can see the fruits of this great sharing of scientific knowledge and technique.

The theoretical elaboration by Soviet scientists of the problem of reviving the organism is a new weapon in the battle against death, in the struggle for the preservation of human life. There is a lofty humaneness inherent in this daring and valiant fight.



**EMERGENCY CALL.** Skilled medical aid is often to no avail in saving life unless the patient is brought to the hospital in time. Other traffic halts as a car from the Moscow Ambulance Service heads out on a mission.



# Driving the River Don Toward the Volga

**T**HE waters of the mighty Russian River Don are moving toward the Volga. The magnitude of this statement is not at first apparent. For countless ages the two rivers have flowed, each in its separate course, one into the low, salty Caspian Sea which has no outlet, and the other into the Sea of Azov, whence its waters eventually merged with those of the Black Sea, the Mediterranean, and the oceans of the world. At the point where these two rivers come closest together, the Soviet people have decided to join them by a great shipping and irrigation canal. This is one of the boldest, most important engineering feats ever attempted. It has involved a stupendous expenditure of labor in excavation, the design and installation of powerful machinery to lift the waters of the Don over the divide separating them from the Volga, construction of dams and locks, an infinite number of plans and calculations, and the devoted labor of thousands of skilled workers.

On February 1, the Karpovka Pumping Station began to force the water from the Don into the Volga-Don Canal and the Karpovka Reservoir. On April 3, the Marinovka Pumping Station, the second in the series, began its work of raising the water still higher. Soon the third, the Varvarovka Pumping Station, will drive the water to the divide, where a huge reservoir is being created. From this point the water will flow by gravity along the canal's Volga declivity, merging with the Volga at Krasnoarmeisk, a suburb of Stalingrad.

Located in the body of the dam of the Tsimlyanskaya and Karpovka reservoirs, the station consists of three separate cylindrical towers housing part of the equipment. The towers also serve as a support for the building in which the main body of the machinery is housed. Water is brought to the pumps by exhaust pipes located at the foundation. From the pumps the water is fed upward

through a concrete pipe, which broadens out into a socket pipe and ends in a siphon emptying into the reservoir.

The Karpovka station will handle 58.5 cubic yards of water per second. It is outfitted with first-class equipment and automatic control devices manufactured by Soviet workers and engineers at Soviet plants. The powerful electric motors, the transformers, and the huge cables carry the trademarks of plants in Moscow, Leningrad, Chelyabinsk, Kharkov and other cities of the USSR. It was with affection and a great sense of responsibility that Soviet workers filled the orders for this great construction project.

The Karpovka station was built under difficult conditions. The engineers, builders and assemblymen had no experience in erecting such installations. Nowhere in the world had such a station ever been built. Nevertheless, the personnel tackled the job with confidence. Neither the rigorous conditions of work in the bed of the Karpovka River, the grim winter, nor the stormy spring floods which constantly threatened to inundate the installation could prevent the builders from finishing the job on time.

Thanks to the devotion and selfless labor of the building personnel, the Karpovka station was put up in an incredibly short time. In nine months more than 65,000 cubic yards of concrete were poured, large structural steel sections were installed, and the assembly of highly intricate equipment was completed, all the way from huge parts weighing 40 tons each to the electric switch in the power house. There were days when 800 to 900 cubic yards of concrete were poured. More than 300 dump trucks brought up the concrete. Pouring was accomplished by three concrete pumps and a number of transporter belts. Tons of steel fittings had to be welded together, and hundreds of square yards of forms had to be erected.

"I have built many hydrotechnical in-

stallations," says M. V. Diveyev, chief engineer at Karpovka, "but I have never yet seen such a pace. It is hard to believe that such a huge installation, towering to a height of 196 feet, was erected and outfitted with all its equipment in only nine months."

The Karpovka station is now in operation. Flooding at first the lowest spots, ravines and gulleys, the water eventually spread out over a large area. With each new day its level rose, heralding a new life in this district of aridity and semi-desert. More than 2,500,000 cubic yards of water a day are pouring into the reservoir.

By the end of March, the water had come up to the Marinovka Pumping Station. Everything there had long been ready to receive it. Assemblymen hurried to complete the installation and testing of the equipment. The pipelines for raising the Don water to a new level in its journey to the divide were checked. Masons put the finishing touches on the walls of the station's machine room.

Inch by inch the water rose. As soon as it reached the required level, a powerful pump began to work. The stream of water rushed through the pipeline into the bed of the canal and then into the Bereslav Reservoir, the second in the course of the Volga-Don Canal.

The Marinovka Pumping Station is one of the most interesting structures of the canal. It is located some distance from the Bereslav Reservoir, which it is destined to fill. It is connected with this reservoir by a canal.

This station, like all the other parts of the Volga-Don Canal, was built at an amazingly rapid pace. Excavations began in April 1951; in August the site was clothed in concrete, and in September the installation of equipment began. The pumps bear inscriptions stating that they were built by the Urals Hydro-equipment Plant and that their capacity is 70,200 cubic yards per hour. They use 4,400 kilowatts of electric power each. They are superb machines. Those who designed and built them have every reason to be proud of their work.

When the Bereslav Reservoir is filled, the Varvarovka Pumping Station will take over. It will drive the water to the top of the divide, from which, as has been said, it will flow to the Volga. The Soviet people are eagerly anticipating this event.





**KARA KUM DESERT.** The Main Turkmenian Canal will cross the arid sands, transforming this barren, sun-scorched wasteland into fertile fields.

# Conquering the Kara Kum

By Victor Yefanov

**T**HE Amu Darya River and the city of Krasnovodsk are, respectively, the starting and terminal points of the Main Turkmenian Canal.

The Amu Darya, one of the largest rivers of the Soviet Union, is a huge waterway of Central Asia and a source of life for the Soviet East. It irrigates thousands of acres along its course.

Krasnovodsk is a large port on the eastern coast of the Caspian Sea and the

economic, administrative and cultural center of the coastal area of Turkmenia.

A vast expanse separates the Amu Darya from Krasnovodsk. By the shortest route, they are more than 620 miles apart, with the waterless, sun-scorched Kara Kum Desert between them.

It is an immense task to bring water from the Amu Darya to the Caspian coast in order to irrigate and provide a water supply for the southern districts

of the West Turkmenian-Caspian plain, the lands along the lower reaches of the Amu Darya, and the western part of the Kara Kum. And yet Soviet people have come to the desert to accomplish this.

Every day brings more new victories in the battle to subdue the wastes of the Kara Kum.

Much of the preparatory work has already been carried out. Whole building sectors have been set up at Takhia Tash, Khojeili, Kasanjik and Lake Yashan. Equipped with advanced knowledge and modern technical facilities, an army of scientists and builders is marching upon the Kara Kum from Takhia Tash in the north and from Krasnovodsk and Kasanjik in the south.

Building operations at the development will proceed on a still wider front this year and will exceed many times over what was accomplished in 1951.

The building workers will begin excavation of the canal proper and will start the construction of the Takhia Tash hydropower project with its dam, silt-settling installations, and by-pass, shipping and irrigation canals. New building sectors will spring up in the desert.

The building workers have pledged themselves to complete their 1952 program ahead of schedule, by November 7, 1952, the 35th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. A powerful wave of socialist emulation for the fulfillment of this pledge of honor has swept the development and is drawing many thousands of workers, engineers and scientists into it.

The designers are hastening to finish their work, the scientists are completing the study of the materials obtained by the preliminary surveying expeditions, the transport people are diligently carrying out their jobs. The working days of the development's personnel are filled with thousands of large and small tasks, and every hour is precious.

At the outset, two great needs faced the builders of the canal: water and electric power.

They needed a whole river of water to "feed" their immense fleet of earth-moving machines. To procure it was a complex engineering problem. Before excavation of the canal could begin, it was necessary to have water many miles ahead, far into the desert. Soviet engineers and scientists have successfully solved this problem.



**ROAD CONSTRUCTION.** A wide network of roads is being built to enable the canal builders to bring up supplies easily and quickly.



The need for electricity was enormous. It was needed for many things besides illumination. Tens of thousands of kilowatts were required to furnish power for machines and equipment—excavators, suction dredges, conveyors—all the mighty technical facilities which would be pressed into the offensive on the Kara Kum. This problem, too, is being solved. Power facilities sufficient for all the project's needs will be set up this year. And these, let us note, will be only auxiliary installations, not the three permanent hydroelectric stations to be erected in connection with the canal project.

Even this year, water and electricity will make possible the construction of new factories: brick kilns, a stone-crushing plant, cement works, a mechanical repair factory, a lumber mill and many other enterprises. Excavation will begin on the foundation trench for the dam and work will continue on expanding the city of Takhia Tash.

People newly arrived at Takhia Tash are amazed by the abundance of machinery and equipment. One can see from afar a powerful portal crane recently set up on the bank of the Amu Darya. A second portal crane is now being mounted. These machines will do the work of thousands of stevedores. This spring, the unloading of steamers and barges, which are bringing thousands of tons of cargo in an endless stream to Takhia Tash, will be completely mechanized. A powerful cable crane connecting the two banks of the river is being set up. The building workers will also receive a dependable rapid transport installation for freight and passenger traffic.

The construction of a railway line has been completed. On February 29 the first train with freight for the project pulled into Takhia Tash station. The line which links Takhia Tash with Urgench stretches for 75 miles. In some sections it runs through the sands of the Kara Kum.

A visit to the office of the development's chief engineer, Vissarion Eristov, a Stalin Prize winner, is a memorable experience. Time and again the conversation is interrupted by the ringing of the telephone. There are calls from Moscow, Tashkent, Ashkhabad and other cities. Pile drivers have been shipped from the Urals; automobile plants in Gorky, Minsk and Moscow are sending



**HOUSEBUILDING AT TAKHIA TASH.** Construction workers have moved into the area to put up houses for the members of the project's permanent staff.

trucks, dump trucks, passenger cars; the Construction Institute of the Uzbek Academy of Sciences has completed a laboratory analysis of the Khojeili clay; the Saltykov-Shchedrin Public Library in Leningrad has finished compiling libraries for the various sectors of the development; navigation has begun on the Amu Darya; the first steamer has left Chardzhou, carrying cargo for Takhia Tash. Thousands of ties link the great construction project of communism on the Amu Darya, the Main Turkmenian Canal, with the rest of the country.

On the main street of Nukus, the capital of the Kara-Kalpak Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic, the attention of the pedestrians is drawn to a huge, colorful panel, a chart of the Main Turkmenian Canal development. A meandering turquoise line runs through the desert of the Kara Kum. This is the course

of the future canal. Green forest belts stretch along the canal. Light emerald expanses represent cotton plantations, pastures, orchards, vineyards. From the main canal, north and east, south and west, runs a distributive network of irrigation canals, aqueducts and water supply lines. The sites of future villages, towns and state farms stand out vividly. They will be the new economic and cultural centers. Crisscrossing it all are black lines representing new highways and railroads. A huge dam, cutting across the Amu Darya, rises at Takhia Tash. From there, a mesh of high-tension electric power lines spreads out in all directions. This is a chart of the communist tomorrow of the peoples of the Soviet East. It is for this tomorrow that the Soviet people are building the Main Turkmenian Canal.



**SURVEYING THE AMU DARYA.** Complete information about the river's behavior in all seasons must be gathered. Hydrologists measure the depth of winter ice.





Suction dredges at work filling earthen dams and dikes at the Kuibyshev development.

### Construction of Kuibyshev Hydroelectric Station

## "Scope and Tempo of the Work Are Truly Stupendous"

By Academician A. Winter

I RECENTLY had occasion to visit the construction site of the Kuibyshev Hydroelectric Station, the world's largest, as a member of a team of scientists of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, with the responsible and honorable task of rendering scientific assistance on the spot to the builders of the project.

I should like to relate in this article some of the impressions I gathered on this visit.

The banks of the great Russian River Volga at Kuibyshev have changed beyond recognition. Thousands of men and machines are at work there on numerous construction sites spread over dozens of square miles. The scope and the tempo of the work are truly stupendous.

The year 1951 was a year of thoroughgoing preparation for the construction of the various hydroengineering installations. All of the plans for work last year were carried out ahead of schedule and overfulfilled.

During the year a high-tension line to supply power for the building project was erected. This line extends for 120

miles along the banks of the river. Its construction in the brief period of one year was a remarkable feat.

More than 100 miles of railway lines were built at the development during 1951. They have made it possible to deliver directly to the construction sites the huge amount of freight which arrives in an endless stream. New highways have been built, and others are under construction. Automatic concrete and stone-crushing plants are being put up.

Excavation for the main building of the hydroelectric station is under way on the right bank of the river. Earth-removing machines have already dug more than 1,000,000 cubic yards of earth from the pit. A temporary cofferdam about 1,500 yards long is being erected in order to protect the pit from the onrush of water while the station is being built.

At the time of my visit to the Kuibyshev development more than 9,000,000 cubic yards of earth work had been accomplished on its various construction sites. To get an idea of the magnitude of the work that has been done at Kuibyshev, let us recall that all the earth work

in the construction of the Dnieper Hydroelectric Station, the largest in Europe, totaled only a little more than 7,800,000 cubic yards. In 1952 the Kuibyshev builders are to excavate and move another 36,400,000 cubic yards of earth. This enormous job will of course be done by machines. Some 23,400,000 cubic yards of it will be moved by hydraulic methods.

Every requirement for the fruitful work of the building workers has been taken care of. New towns and industrial settlements, like Komsomolsk, Zhigul'evsk and others, have been set up on both banks of the Volga in an amazingly short time. The workers' families have at their service schools, hospitals, kindergartens, clubs, a junior college of hydro-engineering and even an institute. It is a law of every Soviet construction job that the workers must suffer no inconvenience or discomfort. I remember that when we were building the Dnieper Hydroelectric Station, our first task was to build modern residential settlements for the workers and engineering personnel.



The government has set the brief period of five years as the time limit for the construction of the Kuibyshev Hydroelectric Station. Like every other Soviet citizen, I am fully confident that this great project will be finished on time. High speed of construction is facilitated by extensive mechanization of all work, which reduces building time and saves manpower. The Dnieper station was built in 1,500 days, with an expenditure of 37 man-days per kilowatt of the designed capacity of the station. The Kuibyshev station, which is to have three and one-half times the capacity of the Dnieper station, will be built in 1,800 days and the expenditure of manpower per kilowatt of capacity will be several times less.

The giant project on the Volga is equipped with modern Soviet machines such as we could only dream of a quarter of a century ago when we were building the Dnieper station. But dreams quickly become reality in our country.

Soviet industry has supplied the building workers lavishly with first-class equipment. Powerful excavators, tractor scrapers, graders, bulldozers, self-propelled hydromonitors, suction dredges, dump trucks and other machines of every description are at work at Kuibyshev, and the number of machines is growing larger all the time. The whole burden of the vast building job is placed on the steel muscles of these machines.



**EXCAVATOR.** An OM-202 electric dragline at work on the canal of the lower lock at Kuibyshev.

I admired the work of the suction dredge model 1000-80, of which Soviet engineering has every right to be proud. This dredge draws up 1,500 cubic yards of earth an hour from a depth of 50 feet and sends it through a pipeline over a distance of two and a half miles horizontally, or raises it to a height of 250 feet. In one day it washes up close to 2,000 railway cars of earth. Its crew consists of only 11 men per shift.

The Soviet electric "walking" dragline excavator is of exceptionally high efficiency. With its 18-cubic-yard scoop, such an excavator can dig 18,400 cubic yards of earth per day.

The immense Kuibyshev project is of great importance for the training of skilled personnel. It is a sort of university for Soviet workers, not only those who are actually working on the site, but those who are producing machines and equipment for them as well.

Among the builders of the Kuibyshev Hydroelectric Station there are a good many people with substantial experience in hydroengineering. Around them an efficient body of specialists is growing, capable of solving complex problems of hydroengineering.

The army of skilled workers is growing constantly. Personnel training is well developed at the site itself. Young people who have no trade are instructed free of charge in the operation of complex machinery and equipment. Stakhanovite building workers pass on their experience to the novices.

Socialist emulation is widespread. Workers, engineers and technicians are all working with exceptional enthusiasm. They know that they are building for themselves, their children, and the whole Soviet people.

The entire population considers the great construction project on the Volga its job. Every Soviet man or woman, from world-renowned scientist to the young man just beginning to work, considers it an honor to contribute his strength and skill to this historic project.

We Soviet scientists have applied ourselves with great enthusiasm to the effort for the successful accomplishment of this remarkable undertaking. Our scientists have solved many complex problems of enormous practical value for the great construction projects.

The Academy of Sciences of the USSR



**WORKING MODEL.** Scientists of the Yerevan Hydropower Institute conduct experiments for the Kuibyshev project.

has formed teams of scientists who go out systematically to the various construction projects to render assistance to the builders on the spot. These visits by expert scientists help the workers to reach prompt solutions of problems arising in the course of the work. On the other hand, the projects themselves constitute an enormous experimental laboratory from which the scientists get invaluable data for further research.

Our team's trip to the Kuibyshev site has yielded great benefit both to us and to the building workers. We gave consultations on the spot concerning the selection of concrete for various types of installations, more rational organization of the work, and other matters, and we learned much from the practical experience of the workers.

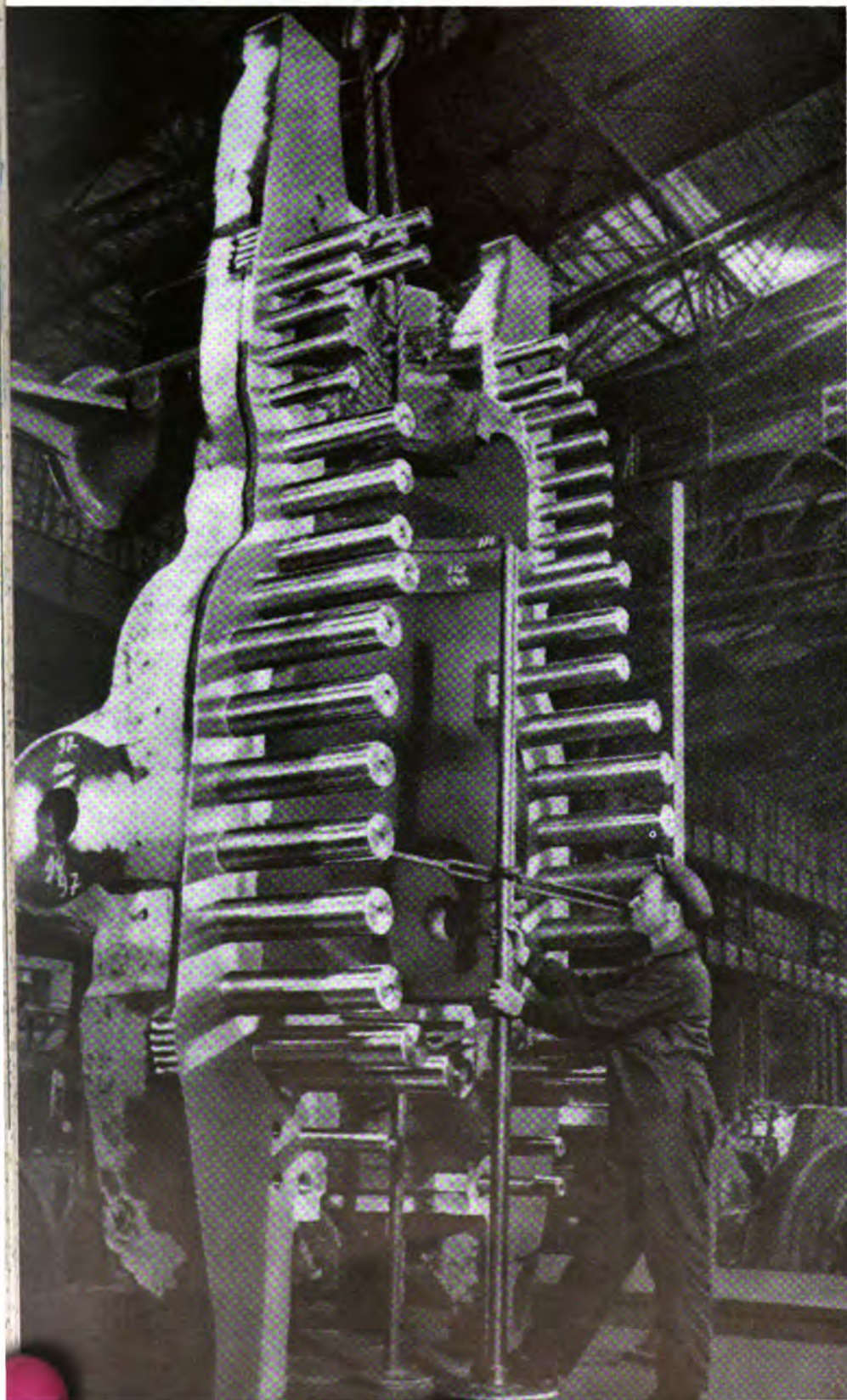
The first of the great construction projects of communism, the Volga-Don Canal, begins operation this year. The time is not far distant when all the other great projects — the Kuibyshev and Stalingrad hydroelectric stations on the Volga, the Kakhovka Hydroelectric Station on the Dnieper, the Main Turkmenian Canal in the Kara Kum Desert — will also begin to work.

These projects, when completed, will bring about an incalculable surge of the productive forces of the USSR and will bring a rich abundance of all the good things in life to the whole Soviet people.



# Machines That Lighten Labor

By Academician I. Artobolevsky



**S**TEADY technical progress is the salient feature of the economic advance of the USSR. Factories, mills, mines, power stations and construction sites are outfitted with the latest Soviet-made equipment. Improved technological processes, based on the latest achievements of science, are being constantly introduced in industry. Mechanization of labor-consuming and arduous jobs is becoming more widespread. Automatic control of production processes is being used on an increasing scale.

The Soviet machine-building industry, able to produce any machine or piece of equipment, is the keystone of technical progress in the USSR. This branch of Soviet industry developed close to 500 major new types and models of highly efficient machinery and equipment in 1951.

Intricate new machines have been designed and manufactured, above all, for the great developments on the Volga, Dnieper, Don and Amu Darya rivers. These include powerful suction dredges, self-propelled single-bucket and chain-bucket excavators of various types, automatic concrete mixers, heavy-duty dump trucks, and so on.

For the first time in automobile manufacture, a dump truck with a capacity of 25 tons has been produced. It has a 300-horsepower diesel motor. The manufacture of the so-called "walking" excavators with 18-cubic-yard scoops was organized in 1950 and 1951. The daily productivity of this machine exceeds 15,000 cubic meters\* of earth. Soviet-made suction dredges with a productivity of 1,000 cubic meters per hour have worked successfully on the construction of the Volga-Don Canal. These dredges were further improved upon in 1951. Superpowerful units with a productivity

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**FOR A NEW POWER STATION.** The Stalin Metal Works in Leningrad are constructing a 150,000-kilowatt steam turbine, the largest ever built.



of 1,600 cubic meters per hour were tested, and their mass production begun.

An original Soviet grader elevator for digging large canals was designed in 1951. It cuts the soil, lifts it and throws it aside. The construction of powerful hydroelectric stations and the carrying out of the sweeping plan for transforming nature in the USSR has brought about a wide extension in the range and improvement in the design of earth-removal machines of all kinds.

The development of powerful automatic concrete mixers for automatized concrete-making plants represents a substantial achievement for Soviet engineering. These plants have performed splendidly at the Volga-Don Canal project and will play a tremendous role at other construction jobs of that type, especially at the great hydroelectric stations at Kuibyshev and Stalingrad on the Volga. Each plant is operated from a single control point by means of remote-control instruments and turns out more than 2,000 cubic meters of concrete daily. The plant can be swiftly dismantled and moved to another site.

Equipment for mechanizing stone, clay and sand quarries and machinery for the production of bricks and slag, concrete and gypsum blocks are being produced in large quantities.

The Soviet Union holds first place in the world with regard to degree of mechanization of construction work and use of industrial methods in building.

Substantial achievements have been made by the machine tool industry, the most important link in the chain of Soviet technical progress. The production of about 150 new designs of metal-working machine tools and forging and stamping equipment, and a substantial number of new types of hard-alloy instruments was organized in 1951. Soviet designers of machine tools work in close collaboration with Stakhanovite workers and scientists. The outstanding lathe operators Pavel Bykov and Genrikh Bortkevich have demanded the development of machines adapted for high-speed cutting of metal. Their order has been filled. Last year the Krasny Proletary Plant in Moscow designed and began the manufacture of "1620" lathes that can operate at a cutting speed of more than 1,500 meters per minute.

The output of heavy machine tools has also increased. Such machines are

used primarily for machining parts of heavy equipment for the great construction projects of communism. The Kolomna Heavy Machine Tools Plant has organized the mass production of vertical lathes that can handle parts with a diameter of 3.2 meters. The same plant has also designed a vertical lathe for machining parts with a diameter of 5.2 meters. The Gorky Plant puts out a four-spindle plane-type milling machine with a table 2.5 meters wide and 8.5 meters long. Soviet plants have organized, for the first time, the production of new gear cutters for working gears with a diameter of up to 5 meters, high-speed semi-automatic lathes, coordinated boring machines, and other special heavy machine tools weighing up to 180 tons.

Automatic lines of machines have been set up for the working of various machine parts. The automatic line of 14 machine tools installed at the Stalin Automobile Plant in Moscow, for example, machines truck cylinder blocks. Only three workers tend this line instead of the 180 formerly needed, and all the required blocks are put out in one shift. The job of the workers consists merely of watching the operation of the automatic machines and keeping records of their productivity.

There has been outstanding growth in the development and production in the USSR of new types of power equipment, such as huge steam turbines and high-pressure boilers, hydroturbines, hydro-generators, large electrical machines, aerial switches, high-voltage disconnectors and arresters for long-distance transmission lines, and the like. For the first time in world engineering, a 150,000-kilowatt turbine has been developed. This gigantic machine has been called the "turbine of peace" by the personnel of the Stalin Plant in Leningrad.

New types of equipment for the metallurgical, coal, oil, chemical, light and food industries, and machines for the further mechanization of agricultural work have been introduced.

Eighty-seven per cent of the entire steel output in the USSR last year was melted in open-hearth furnaces outfitted with automatic regulation of the heat regime.

More and better machines work in the coal mines each year. The highly efficient "Donbas" coal combine developed in 1949 and 1950 was supplemented in

1951 by the "KK-1," a special combine for seams with a steep slope. It has a productivity of up to 6,000 tons of coal per month. More than 1,500 combines and coal-cutting machines and 1,350 conveyor lines have been transferred to remote-control operation.

Full mechanization of labor has been achieved in the felling and hauling of timber. Portable electric saws, skid tractors and many other machines have been developed. They make it possible to organize the work on a production line basis and to eliminate manual labor in all operations, from the felling of the tree to the shipment of the timber. A device manufactured in 1951 makes it possible to fell the tree so that it does not fall to the ground but directly onto the frame of the skid tractor.

The creative initiative of the working people developed still more widely in the USSR last year. Close to 700,000 inventions and rationalization proposals of workers, engineers and technicians were introduced. The effect of these innovations will be a radical improvement in production processes and a sharp reduction of costs.

The technical facilities of socialist agriculture increased considerably in 1951. Farms received 137,000 tractors (in terms of 15-horsepower units), 53,000 grain combines, 59,000 trucks, and some 2,000,000 soil-tilling implements and other farm machines.

Thanks to greater technical facilities in agriculture, all plowing and 75 per cent of the sowing are done by machinery. More than 60 per cent of the total grain area on the collective farms was harvested by combines last year.

There are no obstacles to technical progress in the Soviet Union. Not only the state as a whole, but every individual worker is interested in technical progress, since the machine saves social labor, lightens work and assures an increase in the output of the good things of life for the worker. The laboring people in the USSR welcome every new machine. There is no threat of unemployment hanging over their heads. On the contrary, mechanization and automatization lighten labor and raise the material well-being of society as a whole, and, therefore, of each individual member.

\* Conversion factors: 1 meter equals 39.37 inches; 1 cubic meter equals 1.30794 cubic yards.

# Life and Labor On "October" State Farm

By Ivan Pavlovsky

**T**HE October Revolution State Farm is about a 40-minute ride by car from the big industrial city of Kharkov. In the distance, one can see mine headframes, factory chimneys and the tall towers of high-tension electric transmission lines. On the farm itself, there are level fields surrounded by forests, wide ponds, silos, numerous livestock buildings, and dozens of attractive dwelling houses.

The director of the state farm is a former common laborer named Dmitri Popov. After the advent of Soviet power, he graduated as an agricultural expert from the Kharkov Agricultural Institute. In the course of our conversation with him he told us:

"Our state farm was organized a long time ago. It had made wonderful headway before the war, but the Hitlerite vandals destroyed and burned everything. When our Soviet people returned, they didn't find a single building or piece of usable equipment left.

"However, with the government's help, we rebuilt the farm. We have invested as much as 6,000,000 rubles in construction work during the past five years alone, and we have spent about the same amount for livestock, machinery and equipment.

"We had excellent results from our work last year," he continued. "Our winter wheat crop yielded an average of 2,440 pounds an acre. In one section, it was as much as 3,200 pounds an acre. We also harvested excellent fodder crops, especially mangel-wurzel.

"Our fields are surrounded by wide forest shelter belts. They protect the crops from the dry winds. After the war we resumed the practice of lea crop rotation, which increases the fertility of the soil and prevents erosion by wind and water. We water our vegetable crops and get good harvests even during the worst droughts."

The director told us that 19,760 acres of the state land are used for raising grain, vegetables and animal feed. The farm breeds dairy stock, horses, hogs and chickens. Its personnel includes about 1,000 workers, office employees and specialists. Almost all of the work on the farm is mechanized.

"Let's take a look at the dairy farm," the director said, "and you can see for yourself; it will be better than if I tried to describe it to you."

He then introduced us to Grigori Antipov, Hero of Socialist Labor. Antipov won this honored title for his accomplishments in stock breeding.

We then went to the cow barn. It is clean and flooded with light. Feed prepared for the livestock in a special kitchen is conveyed to the barn in overhead cars. The mixture consists of crushed grain, silage and chaff, ground oil cake and chapped straw, as well as finely chopped beets and pumpkin. Each cow, or group of cows with the same milk yield, receives a standard ration.

The farm has nine barns such as the one we saw, each housing 100 cattle.

Milkmaid Yevdokia Andriyevskaya pointed out to us the cows under her care. Indicating one of them, which she called by the name of "Kukla," she said that last year's milk yield from that cow was 2,406.8 gallons. She told us further that she and her teammate, Maria Khart, had obtained a yield of 23,778 gallons from 20 cows.

By following advanced Michurinite methods of stockbreeding, proper care and feeding, and mechanization of all processes of work, the stock farms have achieved a noteworthy increase in the productivity of the stock. A fine herd of graded dairy cattle of the local red Ukrainian breed has been selected at the farm. Last year the milk yield amounted to more than 790,000 gallons. More than 20 truckloads of milk are delivered

daily from the October Revolution farm.

Several minutes' walk from the cow barn is the farm's repair shop. It is equipped with lathes, milling and grinding machines, excellent tools, electric welding apparatus and equipment for copper work. Seventeen fitters, lathe operators, and electricians completed repairs on the farm's tractors, combine harvesters and other machines in February.

The farm's senior engineer, Ivan Tikhomirov, was glad to show us the fleet of tractors and other machines. He also showed us the power equipment used to mechanize the various branches of farm work. Fifty tractors (in terms of 15-horsepower units), 9 combine harvesters, 18 hay-mowing machines, 24 tractor hay rakes and stackers, 5 elevators for stacking hay and straw, 13 complex grain-cleaning machines and mechanized sorters, and 6 grain loaders were used on the farm's fields last year.

Thanks to mechanization, not only have the grain farmers become more skillful, but their work is more productive. There is no comparison between the labor of a mower and that of a combine operator. Yegor Bazyuk, for example, harvested 900 acres of grain crops with his Stalinets-6 combine and threshed 860.8 tons of grain from the same acreage. Bazyuk, together with two tractor drivers and an assistant, did this work in 25 days. Without combines, the mowing alone of such an acreage would have required more than 30 people. The combine reaps, threshes and cleans the grain. Bazyuk's earnings on the state farm during the past season amounted to about 16,000 rubles.

Bazyuk does not spend all his time operating a combine. He was recently invited to deliver a course of lectures at the Slavyansk school for mechanizers of agriculture.

Soon the machines will take to the fields. The workers of the state farm are eagerly looking forward to it. They are anxious to devote their best efforts in the battle for a large harvest. Many of them, about 100 in all, have rested up during the winter at sanatoriums and rest homes. Some of these had the good fortune to spend their vacations at Sochi and Kislovodsk, the best resorts in the country. All of them received vacations with pay at state expense.

The employees of the state farm work



eight hours a day. They spend their leisure time in study or rest, or they engage in their favorite hobbies. Movies are shown at the farm's clubhouse three times a week. The farm personnel can participate in numerous amateur art circles; they put on plays, they dance, or they engage in whatever kind of musical activity they prefer. They make frequent trips to Stalino, where they can see performances of drama, opera and ballet.

The people on the October Revolution State Farm do not complain of any shortcomings whatever. "Like all the other workers," milkmaid Andriyevskaya told us, "I live very well. I have my own house, built with the help of the farm. I have a kitchen garden. It would be hard to list all the good things that Soviet power has given us. Judge for yourself: if I am ill, I receive medical treatment at our farm hospital free of charge. During the period of illness, I receive my full pay, on the basis of my average monthly earnings, from the social insurance fund. My two children are taught free of charge in the school which was built by the state farm on government funds. And what I have told you holds true for every man and woman on our state farm."

We were invited to spend the evening with Ilya Shulika, a worker who was recently promoted to the position of head of a field team. He and his family live in a four-room house (not counting kitchen and bathroom), which the state helped him build. Two hundred workers at the October Revolution farm have built houses like his during the postwar years with the aid of long-term credits extended by the state.

Shulika's wife Maria introduced us to their five children. The family gets along very well on the earnings of the father, which average about 1,200 rubles a month. The mother, since she has a large family, receives an additional allowance from the state. They have their own hogs, fowl, and cow. Their garden supplies them with all the vegetables they need. Shulika bought an automobile last year.

The workers of the state farms, like all other workers and peasants in the land of socialism, know that as their intelligent labor supplies the country with ever greater quantities of useful and necessary agricultural products, their own lives grow richer and more secure.

## For Increased Agricultural Production



A corn harvester turned out by the Rostov Agricultural Machinery Works (Rostselmash), a major enterprise of its type in the USSR.



Self-propelled mowers produced by Rostselmash. Soviet farms are being supplied with steadily increasing quantities of machinery.



# New Life of the Mari People

By V. Andreyev

*Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Mari ASSR*

**T**HE Mari Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic lies on the left bank of the middle reaches of the Volga.

Before the Great October Socialist Revolution the Mari region was a backward national province of tsarist Russia. The Great October Socialist Revolution opened the road to self-government to the Mari people as it did to all other formerly oppressed nations. The Mari Autonomous Region was formed in 1921 and in December 1936 it was transformed into the Mari Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic.

In Soviet times the working people of the republic, guided by the Communist Party, and with the fraternal help of the great Russian people, have done away with their former economic and cultural backwardness and have gained remarkable successes in all branches of economic and cultural construction.

Today there are more than 340 industrial enterprises and producers' cooperatives in the republic. During the years of the Stalin Five-Year Plans, industrial construction has been especially large.

During the same years a creamery, an electric mill and a mechanized bakery

were built in Ioshkar-Ola; a fruit canning factory was opened in the town of Kosmodemyansk; sawmills were put into operation at Krasnogorsk, Ioshkar-Ola and Dubovsk, as were seven flax mills and other works.

A new city called Voljsk, with large industrial enterprises, has sprung up on the banks of the Volga. The Voljsk woodworking combine and the Mari cellulose and paper mills have opened there.

Scores of new industrial enterprises were built during the years of the Second World War. During the postwar years an agricultural machinery plant, a distillery, and a motor repair plant were built.

The Mari Republic abounds in forests. The timber industry has become one of the major branches of the republic's economy. Within the past five years alone, more than 170,000,000 rubles have been invested in this industry. Electric saws, powerful tractors, cranes, steam engines, motors and other mechanical devices are being used widely today in the felling and transporting of timber. Railroads for shipping lumber stretch for hundreds of miles through the forests.

Well-built settlements with various cultural institutions have sprung up around the lumber camps.

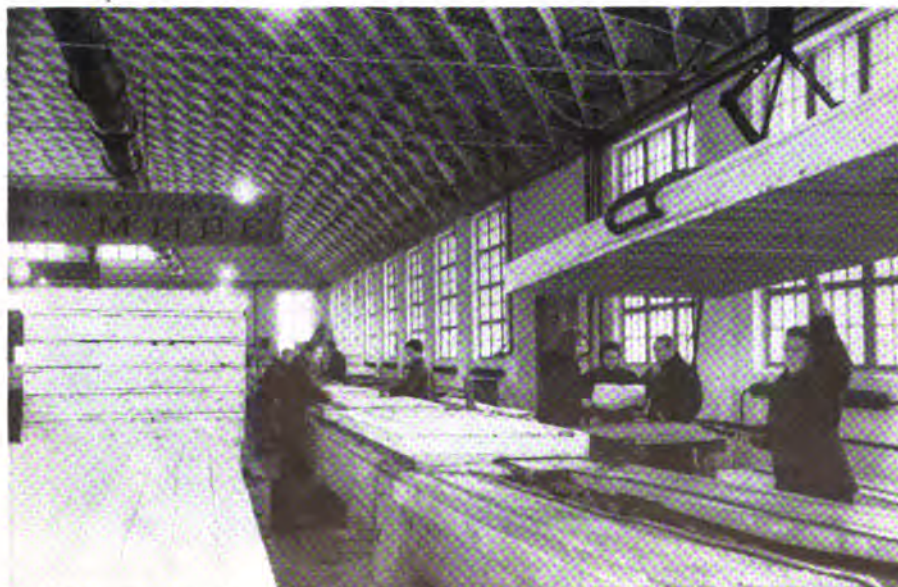
About 4,000,000 cubic meters of timber (about 1.7 billion board feet) are annually logged in the republic. Most of it goes to the great construction works of communism and other new constructions.

The industry of the republic copes admirably with its tasks. The industrial enterprises of the republic fulfilled their 1951 plan for the gross output of produce by 105 per cent.

With the development of industry, the cities of the republic have grown and changed beyond recognition. The population of the formerly desolate, backward town of Tsarevo-Kokshaisk, now the city of Ioshkar-Ola, has increased 30 times over. This city has become a real cultural center of the Mari people. It has two higher educational institutions (the Volga Forestry Institute and the Pedagogical College), a musical secondary school, a history and ethnography research institute, and a museum.

Many enterprises have been reconstructed and expanded, and many new apartment houses have been built during the postwar years. Millions of rubles are spent annually for the construction and improvement of administrative buildings, apartment houses and cultural institutions. Tremendous changes have taken place in the agriculture of the republic. Almost all the agricultural work is now done by machinery. There are 29 machine and tractor stations and one soil conservation station in the republic. They now have at their disposal almost twice as many tractors as they had in 1940. In 1951 alone, the machine and tractor stations of the republic received 157 additional tractors, 120 combines, 250 cultivators, 364 tractor-drills and many other agricultural machines.

By applying the achievements of agrobiological science and the best practical experience and by raising the level of mechanization on the farms, many collective farms of the republic now obtain



**LUMBER MILL.** Woodworking is an important industry in the Mari Republic. Panels for prefabricated houses are manufactured in a mill at Voljsk.



high, stable yields of cereals, industrial crops, potatoes and vegetables. Hundreds of collective farmers in the republic have been decorated with orders and medals of the Soviet Union for obtaining bumper crops and for raising the productivity of animal breeding.

Commonly-owned cattle raising is expanding from year to year in the republic, and the breed and productivity of the animals is being improved. During the postwar years the number of beef cattle has been increased by 24,700 head; hogs, by 49,300 head; and sheep and goats, by 63,000 head.

As the republic's economy develops, its budget grows, its trade expands and the prosperity of the working people is raised. The sale of important foodstuffs and manufactured goods in 1951 considerably exceeded that of 1940. State and cooperative trade increased last year by 37,600,000 rubles, as compared with 1950.

Before the October Revolution there were only 13 small, poorly-equipped hospitals with 168 beds in the entire area of the Mari region. At present there are 350 medical institutions in the republic.

In the city of Ioshkar-Ola there are now a big general hospital and polyclinic, a trachoma and a tuberculosis dispensary, a children's hospital, a women's and children's consultation center, and numerous public health stations and day nurseries. There is a hospital in every district, and there are surgical-obstetrical stations right on the collective farms.



**MEDICAL SCHOOL.** Mari students in a class of nursing and obstetrics.



**ART.** Painting, one of the youngest arts in the Mari Republic, has developed widely under Soviet power. Ivan Mashayev shows a new canvas.

At present there are about 500 physicians and more than 2,000 trained medical personnel working in the republic, more than 200 of whom have been decorated with orders and medals of the Soviet Union.

In Soviet times a real cultural revolution has taken place in the Mari region. Whereas before the October Revolution only 16 per cent of the Mari population as a whole could read and write (while illiteracy among women amounted to 98 per cent), the entire population of the Mari ASSR is literate today. Ten-year education in the cities and compulsory seven-year education in the rural districts is now enforced. There are now three institutes in the republic, 10 specialized secondary schools, 6 teachers' colleges, 52 high schools, and 732 seven-year and elementary schools. The number of teachers has grown from 599 in the school year 1923-24 to 5,228 in 1950-51. About 800 teachers have been decorated with orders and medals of the USSR for outstanding achievements in teaching and for long and meritorious service.

The Mari people, who before the October Revolution had no written language of their own, now study in their native language the great works of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin, and read the books of Soviet writers and the classics of Russian and world literature. About 1,000,000 books a year are published in the republic.

During the years of Soviet power the

Mari people have created their own literature, art and music. There are the Mari State Dramatic Theater named for Shketana, the Sernursk Collective-Farm Theater, a puppet theater, the Mari State Philharmonic Society, the chorus of the Radio Information Committee, the House of National Creative Art, a musical school, and the Mari Artists' Association. There are now talented writers, composers, actors, and artists among the Mari people, such as Honored Art Workers of the Mari ASSR Yakov Eshpai, Alexei Ik-sendarov, Leonid Sakharov, Nikont Sid-ushkin, Kuzma Smirnov, and Sergei Nikolayev. The poet Miklai Kazakov had the honorable title of Stalin Prize Winner conferred upon him in 1951 for his book of poems.

A large network of cultural and educational institutions has been created in the republic. There are more than 130 motion picture theaters, 21 district houses of culture, 465 clubs, 167 village reading rooms, 366 libraries with a book fund of 1,500,000 volumes, and two museums.

The national policy of Lenin and Stalin has opened broad opportunities to the Mari people for developing their economy and culture. As they build their peaceful life and actively fight for peace throughout the world, the working people of the Mari ASSR are determined to gain new successes in all branches of economic and cultural construction by their selfless labor in 1952.





**PROJECTOR.** A technician at the Moscow Planetarium arranges the apparatus so as to show scintillating stars.

## The Moscow Planetarium

By Vera Golubeva

**W**HO would not like to penetrate into the secrets of the universe? Who is not interested in such questions as: Was there a beginning and will there be an end to the universe? Is there life on other planets? What is taking place in the interior of the sun? Are interplanetary journeys possible? How is the distance between heavenly bodies calculated? How did the earth and the other planets originate?

Astronomy, the oldest of the sciences, has already lifted the curtain of the unknown. Soviet scientists have made a new and considerable contribution to the development of this science. The discoveries with which they have enriched world science are being popularized among the broad masses of people in the USSR. This is done by the Moscow Planetarium, one of the capital's leading scientific and educational institutions.

Two or three thousand inhabitants of Moscow, and visitors from all parts of the country, come to the planetarium every day.

The exhibits in the foyer of the Moscow Planetarium immediately attract the attention of the visitors. In a graphic and comprehensible form, they acquaint the visitor with the history of astronomy from ancient times to the present. For 5,000 years attempts were made to connect this science with religion and various superstitions, and even now it is used by the reactionaries as a "basis" for all kinds of idealistic pseudoscientific theories. The expositions in the planetarium reflect the aims of progressive Soviet astronomy, which is trying to penetrate into the essence of natural phenomena and to disclose their causes and results so as to gain control over the forces of nature for the benefit of mankind. The discoveries of Soviet astronomers are enriching physics, chemistry, and meteorology; they help in the drawing of geographical maps and are utilized for the benefit of the socialist national economy.

There is a unique new apparatus called Peshekhonov's pendulum standing in a conspicuous place in the foyer of the planetarium. By means of this apparatus the Soviet scientist George Peshekhonov successfully solved the problem of visual demonstration of the diurnal rotation of the earth. Since the time of the French scientist Foucault, who lived a hundred years ago, scientists throughout

the world have been working on this problem. Peshekhonov's pendulum as a visual aid is considerably superior to all the existing apparatus of this type, including the famous pendulum of Foucault.

But let us enter the big, round auditorium. It is bordered with a panorama of Moscow and the silhouettes of its new, tall buildings. In the center of the hall stands the wonderful "planetarium" machine which demonstrates with perfect accuracy the movements of the sun, moon and stars and many other celestial phenomena. From year to year the researchers of the planetarium lovingly perfect this apparatus by new and clever inventions. Now the Moscow Planetarium can demonstrate solar and lunar eclipses, "falling stars," comets, and the aurora borealis. Not long ago it became possible to demonstrate double and variable stars and the phases of the moon. Clouds float across and day breaks on the artificial sky, and then the sun begins to rise to the solemn sounds of music.

Soon after the lecturer mounts the platform, the auditorium sinks slowly into darkness. The "sky" lights up with thousands of large and small, near and infinitely distant stars. The luminescent arrow, guided by the lecturer, glides swiftly from star to star, outlining the figures of the constellations and pointing to the stellar associations. The stellar associations, or diffused astral congregations, attracted the attention of the Soviet astronomer V. Ambartsumyan. A study of these phenomena led him to an extremely important conclusion, which may be justly considered one of the greatest discoveries in contemporary astronomy. Ambartsumyan has proved that the process of star formation is still in progress, both in our galaxy and in the neighboring stellar systems. This conclusion, confirmed by the numerous researches of other Soviet astronomers, completely refutes the idealistic, pseudoscientific theory of the English astronomer Milne, which is widely held in capitalist countries.

Here in the Moscow Planetarium the lecturer acquaints the audience with the new theories of the origin of the earth and the planets, and particularly with the theory advanced and now being elaborated by Academician Otto Schmidt. This theory, based on actual facts, ex-



plains many patterns in the solar system and proves that the earth and the planets were originally cold and not fiery, molten bodies, as was formerly held by astronomers and geologists, and that the sources of the earth's heat are the radioactive processes that take place in the interior of the earth.

Lectures showing the great successes of the Soviet scientists in the sphere of cosmogony are very popular among the audience of the astral theater. But this is by no means the only work conducted by the Moscow Planetarium. The following list gives an idea of the lectures given here daily: "The Fighters for a Real Science of the Universe — Copernicus, Bruno, Galileo and Lomonosov"; "Radio Waves from the Depths of the Universe"; "Are Interplanetary Trips Possible?"; "How the Nature of Heavenly Bodies Is Studied"; "Is There Life on Other Planets?" Interesting lectures for children occupy a special place in the planetarium's broad program of work. The Moscow Planetarium is considered one of the first in the world as regards technical equipment, vivid illustrations, and the variety of scientific subjects popularized. Many lectures are accompanied by complicated and interesting experiments.

Next to the planetarium building there is an astronomy field for astronomy fans. After the lecture they visit the tower with the revolving dome, *i.e.*, the astronomical observatory equipped with an excellent telescope. There are three huge globes of the earth and the heavens on the astronomy field,

#### OUTDOOR OBSERVATION. A comparative demonstration of two telescopes.

which give a clear idea of our planet and of the distant heavenly bodies. Many ardent astronomy fans, not only school children, but grown-ups too, attend the circles organized here for amateur astronomers and study systematically under the guidance of scientists.

Here, on the premises of the Moscow Planetarium, skillful men construct new planetarium apparatus, of a smaller size but which nevertheless reproduce the stellar universe with equal accuracy. Apparatus placed on a duraluminum platform about the height of a man are now to be found not only in cities, but



**ASTRONOMY FIELD.** Many types of apparatus and models can be studied here.



also in the village clubs of the collective farms. This has made it possible to give lectures under a starry dome to the inhabitants of the Far North and other distant localities.

Every day special "popular science" buses set out from the Moscow Planetarium to various parts of the city and its environs. They are equipped with an itinerant exposition of the structure of the universe, including telescopes, visual aids, moving picture projectors and radio sets. These buses travel to parks of culture and rest, building sites, clubs,

libraries, schools and the Red Corners (club rooms) of apartment houses and big factory shops. The scientists who work in the planetarium give talks and lectures on astronomy, physics and the geography of the USSR. During 1951 alone, the Moscow Planetarium arranged about 3,500 lectures and talks of this kind. For example, on the request of the workers of the Caoutchouc (Rubber) Factory, the lecturers of the Moscow Planetarium gave 75 lectures and talks in the shops of the factory in one year. This shows how great is the interest of the city's working people in the science that treats of the origin of heavenly bodies and of the development of the eternal and constantly changing universe.

**AMATEURS.** Both children and adults find the exhibits instructive.



# Poet of Our Epoch

By Nikolai Aseyev

*Soviet Poet, Stalin Prize Winner*

**F**EW poets have attained world fame in their lifetime, but among these few Vladimir Mayakovsky, the best, most talented poet of the Soviet epoch, must be included.

As one reads and rereads Mayakovsky's poetry, one finds emotions expressed to fit every mood. There is not a feature of modern life, no stirring theme, no vital problem upon which Mayakovsky did not touch. It is hard to believe that 22 years have passed since his fiery heart ceased to beat. He lives on in our midst, our beloved Vladimir Vladimirovich, son of the Russian people, the glory and pride of Soviet poetry.

Mayakovsky's work was devoted in its entirety to the birth of the new Russia, the new socialist state. Mayakovsky consciously linked his life and art with the great effort of his people to attain communism. He regarded the changes taking place in the life of the people as part of his own life story and strove to merge with the people not only the content, but even the form of his poetry.

The poems that Mayakovsky wrote before the Great October Socialist Revolution — the tragedy "Vladimir Mayakovsky," "A Cloud in Trousers," "War and Peace" and "Man" — were, first and foremost, an exposure of the system of exploitation.

After the Revolution, Mayakovsky's main theme became Soviet patriotism. The Revolution gave Mayakovsky great vital force, enriching him with the radiant, joyous feelings of emancipated man. He created his own poetic language, but this was more than mere coining of words or use of tricks of versification. It was an embodiment in militant verse of his desire to talk with the people. And Mayakovsky really did talk with the people. The lively intonations of spoken language in Mayakovsky's poetry are so intimate and impressive that the vast scope of his metaphors and his syntactical constructions are easily comprehensible to all.

From the very beginning of the Revolution, Mayakovsky plunged into the thick of events. It was at that time that he wrote his famous "Left March," a poem dedicated to sailors leaving for the battlefield. Then came long poems like "150,000,000," "Mystery-Bouffe," the magnificent "Vladimir Ilyich Lenin," and "Khorosho!" ("Good!").

Mayakovsky's poetry thundered and reverberated in the shops of factories and on squares during popular festivities; it penetrated into all the everyday affairs of life, fighting against the legacy of the past.

Writing posters and slogans for "ROSTA\* Windows," Mayakovsky was an example of the Soviet poet whose pen does the work of a bayonet.

Mayakovsky was exceptionally popular in his country. People would constantly recognize him on the street, and complete strangers would greet him. Walking down the Tverskoi (now Ulitsa Gorkovo) once, Mayakovsky met a detachment of Red Army men. The poet enthusiastically shouted: "Good day, comrades!" Imagine the surprise of his companion, your author, when in reply came a clear, loud "Greetings, Comrade Mayakovsky!"

At the factories, higher educational establishments, clubs and libraries where Mayakovsky spoke so frequently and with such passion, the youth fairly clung to the poet, seeing in him one who expressed their energy, their strength, their desire to build a new life with success and victory.

Mayakovsky's poem "Vladimir Ilyich Lenin" brought him wide fame. In this poem Mayakovsky created a living image of the great leader and his indissoluble ties with the people and the Communist Party.

This poem was followed by "Khorosho!" ("Good!"), a poem that breathes the poet's joy and pride that he is one of the millions of builders of communism. Everything feeds his Soviet pride and,

\* Russian Telegraphic Service.



Vladimir Mayakovsky

as always, the poet sings of his unity with the people and his country.

Mayakovsky traveled extensively throughout the country, speaking to audiences in Leningrad, Tbilisi and the towns of the Donbas and the Urals. He also traveled abroad, visiting Germany, France, Mexico and the United States. Everywhere he went he was the center of attention; everywhere he found a sympathetic response, both from wide sections of the working class and from advanced intellectuals in these countries. His speeches and talks drew large audiences, anxious to learn the truth about the new Russia and drawn to the poet by the uniqueness, vivacity and fervor of his verse.

The Soviet poet, a tall man with magnificent gestures, a powerful voice that ran up and down the scale, and intent, clear brown eyes, summoned his audiences to peace and friendship among the nations. Mayakovsky was a passionate peace champion and hated with all his heart those who dream of murder and destruction for the sake of profits.

Mayakovsky called upon the peoples to be vigilant and to join forces in the noble struggle for world peace.

Such was Mayakovsky, and such he remains today, still representing a threat to the warmakers. He lives in the hearts of the peace-loving peoples and is a participant in the fight that the progressive, democratic forces of the world are waging against another war.



# Avicenna, Born 1,000 Years Ago, Left Ageless Heritage

By Professor Lutsian Klimovich

WITH the aim of consolidating cultural relations for the benefit of peace, the World Peace Council has recommended that all countries observe, among other great anniversaries, the 1,000th anniversary of the birth of the Middle Eastern scientist Abu-Ali Hussein ben Abdullah ben Hasan ben Ali ibn Sina, known in Western Europe as Avicenna. In accordance with the World Peace Council's suggestion, this event will be celebrated widely in the USSR.

This great scientist and philosopher, whose many works and discoveries were far ahead of his day, made a remarkable contribution to world civilization.

Avicenna was born in Afshan, a small settlement near Bokhara, in the year 370 of the Moslem lunar calendar, which corresponds approximately to the year 952 of our era. His childhood and youth were spent in Afshan and Bokhara. Avicenna's father, an official of restricted means, wanted to give his son the best possible education, but it was not long before the knowledge of his teachers could no longer suffice for the inquisitive youth, and he began to study the sciences independently.

"In those days," Avicenna said of his studies at the age of 16, "there was not a single night devoted fully to sleep. In the daytime, too, I worked on nothing but the sciences. . . . On returning at night to my abode I would place a light before me and become engrossed in reading or writing. . . . When slumber would finally overtake me, even in my sleep I would continue to ponder over the questions that had preoccupied me while I was awake."

At the early age of 17, Avicenna was already a recognized scientist.

Those were troubled times, politically and socially. The Samanid dynasty, which ruled in Bokhara, brutally exploited the people, relying on mercenaries to perpetuate its rule. Deprived of the support of the broad masses, the

dynasty fell. The ensuing anarchy forced Avicenna to migrate to Urgench (Khor-ezm). There, several important scientists, including the famous encyclopedist Al-Biruni, were gathered at the palace of the shah of Khorezm, and Avicenna joined them. But even in Urgench, Avicenna found no rest. Sultan Mahmud, the ruler of Gazna, infamous for his brutality and his persecution of every manifestation of free thought, wanted to have the renowned scientists of Urgench at his palace. The list he promulgated included the name of Ibn Sina.

Avicenna refused to answer the sultan's summons, and, together with another scientist, Abu-Sahl Masihi, fled from Urgench. Masihi, unable to endure the privations of exile, perished in the Kara Kum Desert. Avicenna, more fortunate, was able to reach Abiverd. Sultan Mahmud continued to hound the scientist. He circulated Avicenna's picture with orders that he be apprehended on sight.

Avicenna was forced to move about a great deal during the rest of his life. He lived in Abiverd, Nes, Nishapur, Jurjan, Rai, Isfahan and Hamadan. He was even imprisoned on occasion. But no matter where he was, he continued to work and study. He was not only a scientist, physician and poet, but also a statesman. He died in Hamadan at the age of 58.

It would be difficult to overestimate the tremendous contribution that Avicenna made to the treasure house of world culture.

Avicenna was a man with an encyclopedic education. He assimilated and developed, in his own original way, the views of Aristotle and other great thinkers of classical antiquity and the Middle Ages. Most noteworthy in his work is the fact that he developed the materialist elements contained in the works of Aristotle and other philosophers. Avicenna worked out an original classifica-

tion of the sciences, following, in the main, the principles of materialism.

Many of the works of Avicenna penetrated into various countries of Europe and the East, and they exerted a considerable influence on the later development of European and Eastern thought. Versions of Avicenna's works were made in European languages as early as the 12th century. They were among the first printed books to be published. His colossal *Canon of Medicine* was of tremendous importance in the development of science and was used as a handbook until the 17th century, not only in the Eastern countries, but in the medical schools of Montpellier, Paris and Leyden.

Avicenna's freethinking was more than once the cause of persecution, both of his person, and, after his death, of his works. In 1160, for example, his famous encyclopedia, *The Book of Recovery*, was publicly burned in Bagdad on the order of the caliph. In this work Avicenna expressed, among other things, his views on the phenomena of human society. "In compiling a code of laws," he wrote, "a ruler should be guided by the distinctive moral features of the people and their age-old traditions, which prompt them to justice. It, justice, is the finest adornment of human behavior."

The complete text of *The Book of Recovery* fills 18 volumes. Large portions of it were published in Iran until quite recently. Other scientific writings of great importance are his *Donish Nama*, in the Tajik language, and the *Canon of Medicine*. The latter, as well as *The Book of Recovery*, was written in Arabic, the language then in vogue for scientific writing.

As a natural scientist and physician, Avicenna developed the teachings of Hippocrates, Galen and other scientists of antiquity, and also summarized the results of his own investigations and observations.

Avicenna correctly regarded astrology

as a pseudo science. While studying the problems of the origin of mountains and fossils, he expressed views that are truly amazing for his time. According to the Koran, Allah "hath thrown upon the earth mountains firmly rooted, lest it should move with you, and also rivers and paths, that ye might be directed: and he hath likewise ordained marks whereby men may know the way . . ." (Koran, chapter 16, verses 15-16.)

Avicenna, however, gives a rational, scientific explanation. "There can be two reasons for the formation of mountains," he wrote. "They developed either because of the rise of the earth's crust, which could be lifted by strong earthquakes, or by the action of waters, which, breaking a new path for themselves, left the valleys. . . . That the main cause of such changes was water is proved by the existence of the remains of aquatic and other animals found on many mountains."

It is also known that Avicenna, while in Nishapur, engaged in scientific debates concerning the physical law of freely falling bodies, a problem later dealt with by Newton in Europe in the 17th century.

Avicenna was the first to assume that there are diseases transmitted through water, which contains animals so tiny that the human eye cannot see them. He came very close to an understanding of the theory of microbe infection when he maintained that there are diseases transmitted through infected air. In the sphere of internal ailments, Avicenna was the first to describe pleurisy. He spoke of the connection between diseases of the brain and other organs, and introduced much that was new in the understanding of jaundice, meningitis, apoplexy, ulcer of the stomach, and other diseases. Avicenna's successful work as a natural scientist, and especially as a physician, was the result of a happy combination of theoretical study and practical activity.

A complete study of the progressive influence of Avicenna on the subsequent development of philosophy, the natural sciences, medicine, and poetry—he made important contributions in the latter field by his development of the *rubai*, a folk quatrain — would be a formidable task. Suffice it to say that this influence can be traced in the works of Avicenna's pupil

Abul Hasan Bahmanyar, an Azerbaijanian philosopher of the 11th century; Omar Khayyam, the well-known scientist and poet of the 12th century; the Moorish philosopher Ibn Tufail, who lived in Granada in the 12th century; the great Italian poet Dante Alighieri; and many others. The 19th-century Azerbaijanian materialist philosopher Mirza Fatali Akhundov used Avicenna as an authority in his philosophical letters.

Extensive studies of the legacy of

Avicenna are carried on in the Tajik and Uzbek academies of sciences. Sadriddin Aini, president of the former academy, has published a number of papers on him. Many cultural institutions have been named for Avicenna, including the library in Bokhara, which has the second largest collection of manuscripts in Uzbekistan.

The celebration of the birth of Avicenna is a great cultural event in the life of all civilized mankind.

## Book Review

# Homage to Soviet Heroism



THE WHITE BIRCH, by Mikhail Bubennov. Moscow: Foreign Languages Publishing House, 1951.

THE white birch, a graceful tree beloved by the Russian people and long celebrated in their songs and poetry, is used by Mikhail Bubennov in his novel as a symbol of the invincibility and staunchness of the Soviet people during one of the darkest periods of their national life, the autumn of 1941.

The story develops along several interwoven lines, the chief of which is the conflict of two worlds, fascism and communism. The author shows the development of the struggle as a great people's drama. The principal characters are ordinary Soviet workers, peasants and soldiers.

We see how Andrei Lopukhov, a collective farmer and one of the he-

roes of the novel, changes from a simple-hearted, naive young man into a mature fighter in the Soviet Army. His spiritual strength increases as he understands more clearly the significance of his part in the just war of liberation from fascist tyranny.

Through vivid characterizations, the author shows how the all-conquering strength, the fighting skill and valor, and the will to victory of the Soviet people were forged. Using the destinies of the inhabitants of a German-occupied village as an example, he shows the inevitable doom of those who break away from the people — traitors like Loznev, and opportunists like Erofei Kuzmich, Lopukhov's own father, who says, "This is none of our business." The logic of present-day struggles is such, however, that one does not remain long between two belligerents, and Kuzmich and his courageous son soon find themselves on opposite sides.

The lovely white birch remains unharmed on the battlefield. It passes as an image through the entire first book of the novel, symbolizing the optimistic, indestructible strength and beauty of the people, who, we know, will triumph.

*The White Birch* has been awarded a Stalin Prize.



# Around the Clock

**D**AYLIGHT never leaves the Soviet Union. When the subway stations are closed in Moscow for the night and the last trolley buses hasten to the depots, the quiet of the early morning is disturbed in Irkutsk by the bells of the first streetcars. Builders in Chita Region hurry to work, and hunters cut the first tracks in the smooth snow of the taiga in order to trap fur animals. In the streets of Khabarovsk children hurry to school, and workers stream through the factory gates of Vladivostok to take up the morning shift. The working day is already at its height at Kamchatka: fishermen are making preparations for the coming season, work is in full swing on the wharves, and electric saws hum in the lumber camps.

The light of the sun is forever shining in the vast land of Soviets. As twilight thickens in the West, day breaks in the East.

The first to greet the new day are the dwellers of Cape Dezhnev. The new day, which brings with it greater successes for the Soviet people, moves on to Kamchatka, casting its radiance upon the Kuriles, and then travels through Komсомolsk-on-Amur, Krasnoyarsk and Tyumen, toward Moscow, crossing all the meridians of the globe, and finally fading away at Alaska.

Time flows on. The proper functioning of the telegraph, railways, factories and mills is unthinkable without its accurate measurement.

It is impossible to make clocks or watches that are absolutely accurate. All of them invariably lag behind or run ahead of the relatively exact time. In order to keep the right time, it is necessary to check the clock periodically with

the only exact standard, the heavenly clock. The face of this clock is the star-studded sky, and its hand is the telescope on the revolving earth. To check a clock with the star-studded sky is quite a difficult task, demanding knowledge and special instruments. And in this we have the assistance of the scientific staffs of the Time Service laboratories.

Situated on a quiet side street of Moscow is the State Institute of Astronomy named after P. K. Sternberg. Its laboratory broadcasts the exact time signals.

Every clear night, astronomers there determine the exact time by means of a special instrument. It requires one and one-half hours of uninterrupted observation to record one correction for the time shown by the clock.

The sky is also the chronometer for checking the correctness of the astronomical clock in the observatory. It is the timekeeper clock. The face of the clock and the "working" pendulum are mounted in the laboratory; the second, "free" pendulum, connected electrically with the first, is kept in a deep cellar. It is lodged in a glass-covered copper cylinder from which almost all the air has been removed. This clock does not like visitors; it is disturbed only once a week in order that the temperature and pressure in the cylinder and the amplitude of the pendulum may be checked. In the complete solitude of the underground quiet, the pendulum swings evenly, counting the time.

The hands of the surface clock are set by the showings of the timekeeper. The former shows not the stellar, but the mean solar time which is ordinarily used. The closing and breaking of the current by the pendulum of this clock is

broadcast over the radio as time signals.

"Comrades, check your clocks," says the announcer. The ticking of the chronometer is heard, followed by the signals. At this moment thousands of people adjust their watches and clocks. These signals are broadcast five times every 24 hours. At 2 A.M., Moscow time, the signals are broadcast specially for the Far East, where morning begins at this moment.

The signals are broadcast with a precision of up to 0.05 second. But there are time consumers to whom even 0.05 second is too great: geodesists, hydrographers, geophysicists, gravimetrists, radio-physicists, astronomers. Rhythmic signals are broadcast for their benefit eight times every 24 hours: 306 signals, consisting of six dashes and 300 rhythmic dots. All this is done in accordance with a special schedule and with "program moments" of the exact time drawn up beforehand.

There is no time service, however, that can transmit these signals with absolute precision. Monthly bulletins are therefore compiled in order to circulate corrections of the signals given. Several time services are engaged in calculating these corrections. Rhythmic signals of the exact time and summaries of all the corrections received constitute the standard meter of time. By means of these meters, the exact time may be determined with the precision of a few thousandths of a second.

There are many time services in the USSR. Their work is directed and all general calculations are summed up by the Central Scientific Research Bureau of the Time Service, which functions under the auspices of the Committee on Measures and Measuring Instruments of the Council of Ministers of the USSR.

A new astronomical observatory is under construction on Lenin Hills in Moscow. It will have more than ten timekeeper clocks.

The Time Service Laboratory functions around the clock. Its officers on duty watch the signals which give the exact time used in the life and work of the entire land of Soviets. Their signals bring forth the Kremlin chimes, it is by them that the tower clocks of the railway stations are adjusted, and the millions of scientists, technicians, and plain working people of the great Soviet Union adjust their lives and activities by them.

# Yugoslavs Suffer Under Tito's War Economy

By G. Slavin

THE conversion of Yugoslavia into a military bridgehead for an attack on its peace-loving neighbors is being stepped up by the Belgrade rulers. Fortifications are being built on the country's frontiers with Hungary, Bulgaria, Romania and Albania, and airdromes and strategic highways all over the country, all of it in a hurry. Bar, Metkovic, Split, Zadar and other Adriatic ports are being enlarged and turned into naval bases. Practically all the steel produced in the country goes for military purposes, and 90 per cent of the cement goes for the erection of military structures.

Military appropriations keep mounting from year to year. Whereas they absorbed a third of the 1949 budget revenue, they took 50 per cent of the 1950 budget, and over two-thirds of the 1951 revenue. The appropriation of 200 billion dinars for direct military purposes this year comes to about three-fourths of the total revenue.

Militarization of Yugoslavia's economy and the growing impoverishment of the broad working masses are two sides of the same coin. Having decided on unleashing aggressive war and pushing their arms drive, the Belgrade rulers are ignoring the vital needs of the people. Putting industry on a war footing has led to a sharp drop in the output of consumer goods and the curtailment of civilian industry. Most of Yugoslavia's factories have gone over to the production of munitions.

With shutdowns in a number of factories producing consumer goods, unemployment is on the increase. The first to be discharged are women and older men. *Narodni List*, a Titoite sheet, recently wrote, "The tendency to discharge women workers and employ men only has been growing of late."

Besides enabling the Titoites to exploit workers more intensely, the existence of a reserve army of unemployed makes it possible for them to transfer

workers to industries producing items of military importance. "If a worker fails to agree to go where he is sent," wrote the Titoite newspaper *Vjesnik* of March 10, "he should be fired immediately." Thousands of workers are being forced by the authorities to work in mines producing strategic raw materials, such as copper, zinc, lead, antimony and mercury. It is no exaggeration to state that working conditions in those mines are no better than those suffered by men doing penal labor. The wretched pay is not enough for the bare necessities of life, and even this miserable pay is sometimes held up for months.

The Belgrade rulers are making the toiling people shoulder the burden of the mounting military outlays, and hanging like a millstone around the neck of every citizen of Yugoslavia is a per capita debt of 20,000 dinars, a result of the loans the Tito clique has obtained abroad on enslaving terms. On April 1, a new pay system was put into effect in Yugoslav plants, the object of which is to cut still further the earnings of factory and office workers. According to the *New York Times* Belgrade correspondent, the average daily pay of a Yugoslav worker today is 125 to 150 dinars, which is not enough to maintain a family of three, even on a starvation level. Prices of consumer goods have soared several dozen times above those of prewar days, and they continue to skyrocket.

The standard of living of working people in Yugoslavia is lower now under the Tito regime than it was under the monarchy, and is considerably lower than it is anywhere else in Europe.

Busy preparing for aggressive war, the Tito gang neither wants nor is able to give peasants machines or fertilizer, and the peasants, on the other hand, do not want to work for the Titoites, who take away practically their entire crop. The result has been that the area under crops in Yugoslavia is steadily diminishing.

Last year more than 7,500,000 acres of arable land were left uncultivated. Agriculture is on the downgrade in Yugoslavia.

In their endeavor to ensure provisioning of the Yugoslav army, the Tito clique has forced the toiling peasants into the so-called "zadrugi," which have to supply the Titoites with agricultural produce. While the zadrugi, formally, are cooperative enterprises, actually they are an instrument for exploiting and plundering the peasants unmercifully.

Besides being forced to work in the zadrugi, the toiling peasants are also forced to work on building military structures and strategic highways, and in mines and timber camps. Their mobilization for forced labor and dispatch to where they are to work is often done at the point of a gun. One may judge to what extent the Titoites use slave labor from the fact that about half a million persons have been forcibly driven to mines in Bosnia, Croatia and Slovenia alone.

Excessive taxation completes the job of plundering the peasantry. Squeezing out the taxes, which the Titoites want for stepping up their arms drive, is done ruthlessly. Here is advice given to local authorities by the official Titoite newspaper *Borba* following last year's tax collection fiasco: "Coercive measures," wrote this fascist sheet, "must be carried out to the end, until the full amount of the tax is paid." Requisitions and confiscations in Bosnia and Herzegovina alone for non-payment of taxes left 60,000 peasants without land or a roof over their heads.

The Tito clique's policy of preparing aggressive war makes it impossible for the living conditions of Yugoslavia's working people to be improved.

Endless grief and suffering has been brought to Yugoslavia's working people by the policy of "Guns Before Butter." But they have not resigned themselves to their tragic fate. The Tito clique's warmongering policy is running up against the firm resistance of the popular masses, who are out to defend peace. Hundreds of thousands of champions of peace, freedom and their country's independence are languishing in Yugoslavia's jails, but despite the terrorism and persecutions, the struggle against the Tito clique is growing more formidable all the time.



Readers are invited to forward questions on phases of Soviet life to which answers are desired. The questions and answers will appear regularly in this space. Address all queries to USSR Information Bulletin, 2112 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., Washington 8, D.C.

## Questions and Answers

### Are There Professional Sportsmen in the USSR?

**T**HERE are no professional sportsmen or individual athletes in the Soviet Union who earn their living by selling their athletic abilities.

Soviet sportsmen are workers, office employees, and farmers who engage in their favorite sport during leisure hours. They improve their athletic skill at the various centers of the voluntary sports societies. These centers place all the necessary equipment, as well as trainers, at the disposal of their members free of charge.

Thanks to the constant solicitude of the Soviet Government for the development of the physical culture movement in the country, Soviet sportsmen are achieving outstanding successes in competitions at home as well as abroad. Who has not heard of the prominent Soviet electrical engineer, Mikhail Botvinnik, holder of the world's chess championship? All Soviet sports fans were thrilled when they learned about the victory scored by Nina Pletneva, a young Donbas worker, who established a world record in the 800-meter run. Sports fans in the USSR and abroad have often applauded the skill of one of the best Soviet goalkeepers in soccer, the chauffeur

Leonid Ivanov; the USSR tennis champion, Nikolai Ozerev, who is an actor at the Moscow Art Theater; the world record holder in walking, the Latvian collective farmer Adolph Liepaskalns; Alexei Medvedev, a former worker and now a student, who holds a world title in weight-lifting among students; and many other outstanding masters of Soviet sports.

Many famous Soviet sportsmen finish physical culture institutes and become teachers. They fulfill the functions of trainers, take charge of teams and physical culture organizations, teach at schools and work as physical culture instructors. Teachers of physical culture and sports are prepared in 13 institutes and 39 specialized secondary schools, as well as in physical culture departments in many pedagogical institutes and schools. They are the only sportsmen in the USSR whose activities can, in any sense of the word, be called professional.

### How Are Sports Activities Developed in the Soviet Union?

**S**PORTS are a favorite pastime of millions in the USSR. People of all professions, young and old, participate in sports activities. Membership of physical culture clubs is increasing all the time.

The state spends considerable funds for developing the sports movement. There are more than 800 large stadiums in the Soviet Union. The Kirov Stadium in Leningrad, which accommodates 110,000 spectators, is the largest in Europe. In addition, there are tens of thousands of smaller stadiums and numerous gymnasiums, athletic fields, swimming pools, bathing beaches on the seacoast, swimming and boating stations on rivers and lakes, and other sports facilities belonging to plants and factories, collective farms and institutions of learning.

Numerous competitions are held annually in the Soviet Union in all fields of sports. National cross-country runs attract tremendous turnouts. Tournaments for top republican and regional honors also attract great numbers of sportsmen.

The rural areas have developed sports activities widely. Many fine athletes from among the collective farmers have earned the title of Master of Sports of the USSR in skiing, cycling and track and field events.

The outstanding achievements of Soviet sportsmen, who hold about 70 world records, are common knowledge. In 1951 alone, 521 all-Union records, 38 of which excel the world marks, were established.

The USSR holds the world championships in chess (men and women), volleyball (men) and ice skating (women). European titles are held by nine Soviet track and field athletes, the women's volleyball team and the men's and women's basketball teams of the USSR.

#### RADIO BROADCASTS IN ENGLISH FROM MOSCOW

Radio programs are broadcast daily from Moscow to the United States on the schedule and frequencies given below. This schedule supersedes all those previously published. **Time is Eastern Standard.**

Programs begin with the news and a review of the press. These are followed by comment on Soviet or international subjects.

**8:00-8:30 A.M.:** 15.5, 15.44, 15.12, 17.82, 11.91 megacycles.

**6:20-7:30 P.M.:** 15.33, 15.25, 15.23, 15.18, 15.11, 11.81, 11.91, 11.83, 11.71, 9.67, 9.66, 9.55, 9.65, 9.83, 7.24 megacycles.

**7:30-8:30 P.M.:** 15.25, 15.23, 15.18, 15.11, 11.71, 11.83, 9.67, 9.66, 9.65, 7.24 megacycles.

**8:30-11:00 P.M.:** 15.33, 15.25, 15.23, 15.11, 15.18, 11.83, 11.81, 11.91, 11.32, 11.71, 9.67, 9.66, 9.65, 9.55, 9.83, 7.24 megacycles.

**11:00 P.M.-1:00 A.M.:** 15.18, 15.11, 11.83, 11.32, 11.71, 9.65, 7.24 megacycles. (For the West Coast.)



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# USSR

Information Bulletin

MAY 26, 1952

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# Notes on Soviet Life

**N**OT many Soviet factory workers take lunch to work. There is no reason why they should, when a full-course meal in a typical shop restaurant costs only 7 to 10 per cent of the worker's average daily wage.

On an ordinary day recently the canteen of a Moscow ball-bearing plant was offering the following on its menu: eight kinds of sandwiches — sausage, cheese, ham, black and red caviar, sturgeon, etc.; 14 varieties of cold appetizers; four kinds of soup; 17 main dishes — pork, beef, mutton, fish, fowl, vegetables and cereals, prepared in various ways; all kinds of dairy products; seven desserts; and a complete assortment of beverages. In addition to meat dumplings, fried sterlet and other traditional Russian dishes, the menu listed Caucasian shashlik, Tatar azu, Polish pike and other national dishes.

Besides the regular dining room, the plant maintains a dietetic restaurant for workers whose health requires special foods. This department is under medical supervision. Almost all enterprises offer this service, the extra cost being borne out of social insurance funds.

The restaurant keeps a suggestion book in which customers record their proposals for improvement, suggestions for new dishes to be added to the menu, and so on. These remarks are carefully studied by the management.

## Medical Service Organized to Meet Emergencies

**M**EDICAL assistance for persons who have accidents or suddenly fall ill is made readily available in the USSR. The Moscow Ambulance Service, which is typical of the system used in most cities, is organized on a city-wide basis. There are seven substations in various districts. All calls are received at a central dispatcher station by the senior doctor on duty, who then relays them to the appropriate substation.

Each ambulance carries a doctor and two assistants. Though they may take cases to local hospitals, the majority of them go to the Sklifosovsky Institute of Emergency Medical Assistance, which has a staff of specialists with long experience in emergency surgery.

The ambulance crews do more than take the patient to the hospital. They also investigate the causes of accidents and make proposals for remedying the conditions that caused them. Suggestions may, for example, include moving a bus or trolley stop or effecting some improvement in a vehicle, such as making a door open or close automatically.

These reports do much to cut the accident rate, which is falling in any case as a result of reconstruction of streets, development of the subway system and improved organization of street traffic.

Ambulance stations are not the only establishments that give rapid medical aid. All big enterprises and construction jobs have medical personnel on duty at all times. Then, of course, there are pharmacy shops, plentiful in town and village, and the air ambulance stations which serve remote, isolated districts. All cities and regional centers have skilled specialists ready to fly to a patient's aid on a moment's notice.

**FRONT COVER:** In the USSR, the welfare and needs of children are provided for by the government. Shown in the picture is Ira Zemlyanushkina of the first grade of the Moscow Girls' Secondary School No. 179 as she listens intently to her teacher in the classroom. **BACK COVER:** A group of happy children from one of the many Young Pioneer camps in the USSR are shown waving "Bon Voyage" to a group of their campmates aboard a ship built by themselves and which was christened "For Peace."



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Published twice monthly by the Embassy of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics at 2112 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington 8, D. C. Subscription rates: \$2.40 for one year \$2.00 ten months. Ten or more copies to one address \$1.00 per year per subscription. Sample copy free. Make checks payable to the Information Bulletin of the Embassy of the USSR. Material herein may be quoted or reproduced, with or without credit.



# Exchange of Telegrams Between Grotewohl and J. V. Stalin

HIGHLY ESTEEMED GENERALISSIMO STALIN:

ON the day of the seventh anniversary of the liberation of the German people from Hitlerite fascism, I convey cordial greetings to you, esteemed Comrade Stalin, on behalf of the Government of the German Democratic Republic and on my personal behalf. We dip our colors with profound gratitude before the courageous heroes of the glorious Soviet Army who fell in the struggle for the liberation of the German people from Hitlerite fascism.

The population of the German Democratic Republic meets the state holiday of May 8 at a moment when questions of supreme importance for the German nation are being settled. The point at issue is the utilization of Germany's territory for the conquest of Europe by American imperialism and its German vassals from Bonn. This menace to peace in Europe creates the danger of fratricidal war and complete destruction for Germany. The partition of Germany is being deepened, and the refusal to conclude a peace treaty is facilitating the revival of German militarism and fascism.

Endless examples prove that the demands put forth by German patriots for unity, peace, independence and the sovereignty of the German nation have invariably found disinterested assistance and support on the part of the Soviet Union. The German people see this again in the two notes of the Soviet Government dated March 10 and April 9, 1952. These documents are in complete accord with the national interests of the whole German people. They were therefore received with profound satisfaction and gratitude by all peaceful and patriotic people throughout Germany. We thank the Government of the Soviet Union for its proposals, which envisage the holding of elections throughout Germany, the formation of an all-German government and the conclusion of a peace treaty with Germany.

We also thank the Soviet Government for great effective aid and support in the cause of our peaceful economic and

social development, specifically for the recent handing over to our people of 66 enterprises of the Soviet Joint Stock Company. Great successes have been attained by our working people because of this aid. The working people of the German Democratic Republic and their government will repulse with every possible means and with the utmost vigor any attack on these achievements and any blow against peace.

The German people do not want war. The German people want to live in a united, peace-loving, independent and democratic state as an equal member in the family of peace-loving nations. The patriotic and peace-loving forces of the German people, the citizens of the German Democratic Republic, are aware of their great responsibility for the strengthening and preservation of peace in Europe. They assure you, esteemed Comrade Stalin, that they will continue to fight tirelessly for the preservation of peace.

GROTEWOHL

*Prime Minister of the German Democratic Republic*

Comrade Otto Grotewohl

Prime Minister of the German Democratic Republic  
Berlin

I BEG the Government of the German Democratic Republic and you personally, Comrade Prime Minister, to accept my gratitude for the friendly message on the occasion of the seventh anniversary of the liberation of the German people from fascist tyranny.

I wish the German people and the Government of the German Democratic Republic success in the struggle for a united, independent, democratic and peace-loving Germany, for the early conclusion of a peace treaty and for the withdrawal of the occupation troops from Germany, in the interests of Germany and of world peace.

J. STALIN

# Exchange of Telegrams Between Pieck and N. M. Shvernik

ESTEEMED COMRADE PRESIDENT:

ON May 8 all the working people of the German Democratic Republic, together with all peace-loving people throughout Germany, celebrate the seventh anniversary of the liberation of the German people by the glorious Army of the Soviet Union from the rule of Hitlerite fascism.

From May 8, 1945, onward, the Soviet Government has

been tirelessly striving to give the German people its support in establishing a new, democratic system and to help their economic and social development.

Recognizing the right of the German people to national independence and sovereignty, the Soviet Government has always advocated the conclusion of a peace treaty with a united, democratic and peace-loving Germany.

The notes of the Soviet Government dated March 10 and

April 9, 1952, to the Governments of the United States, Great Britain and France are particularly indicative and convincing proof of the unrelenting policy of peace carried out by the Soviet Union toward Germany. The principles of the peace treaty proposed by the Soviet Government guarantee Germany the elimination of partition, the restoration of her national independence, internal political freedom and political and economic equality in international relations, as well as the protection of her frontiers and the sovereignty of a democratic German state.

These notes, which point the way to a peaceful and just solution of the German problem, and the clear and definite statement made by Generalissimo Stalin to the effect that the present moment is opportune for the reintegration of Germany have impelled peace-loving people throughout Germany to start a vigorous struggle against the militaristic general treaty and the remilitarization of West Germany. They have given rise to a broad popular movement for the conclusion of a peace treaty on the basis of the Soviet proposals and for all-German elections to set up a German government.

Our population welcomes with gratitude and joy the decision of the Soviet Government to hand over 66 enterprises of the Soviet Joint Stock Company to our working people. This generous decision proves the great confidence that the Soviet Government has in the democratic forces of our people. It stimulates the free development of the German peace econ-

omy and constitutes an outstanding and disinterested contribution of the Soviet Government to the fulfillment of the five-year plan of our republic.

For this sincere and disinterested policy of friendship and peace I express to you, Comrade President, and, through you, to the Government and the peoples of the Soviet Union the ardent and heartfelt gratitude of all peace-loving Germans on the occasion of the anniversary of the day of our liberation. At the same time we convey our best wishes to the Soviet people, who, by creating the great construction projects of communism, are setting mankind a brilliant example of peaceful creative labor.

With friendship and respect,

W. PIECK

Comrade Wilhelm Pieck  
President of the German Democratic Republic  
Berlin

I BEG you, Comrade President, to accept my heartfelt gratitude for your message of greeting on the occasion of the seventh anniversary of the liberation of the German people from the fascist yoke and my best wishes to the German people for success in their struggle for the establishment of a united, independent, democratic and peace-loving German state and for the conclusion of a peace treaty.

N. SHVERNIK

## USSR State Loan Oversubscribed

### Statement of Minister of Finance of USSR

THE State Loan for the Development of the National Economy of the USSR (1952 issue) in the amount of 30 billion rubles, had obtained subscriptions in the amount of 35,712,374,000 rubles by May 8, 1952, having thus been oversubscribed by 5,712,374,000 rubles.

In view of the substantial amount subscribed in excess of the sum fixed for the loan, the Ministry of Finance of

the USSR, pursuant to a directive of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, has issued instructions that further subscriptions to the loan cease everywhere as of May 10, 1952.

A. ZVEREV

Minister of Finance of the USSR.



INVESTING IN THE COUNTRY'S FUTURE. Svetlana Butorina, Moscow housewife, subscribes to the state loan.



AUTO WORKER. Gorky assemblyman S. Nabatnikov joins the millions who quickly oversubscribed the 1952 state loan.



# The Way to Higher Living Standards

Speech by V. V. Kuznetsov

*Chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions of the USSR*

*In response to requests from interested persons, we reprint below the speech delivered in Moscow by V. V. Kuznetsov on April 8 at the International Economic Conference in the Panel on International Economic Cooperation for the Solution of Social Problems.*

THE trade unions in the USSR, in common with those in many other countries, displayed a keen interest in the convocation of the International Economic Conference.

The broad and free exchange of opinions at the plenary sessions and in the panel groups should help, and undoubtedly will help, to find ways and means of expanding trade relations and, on this basis, raise national living standards. Naturally, trade expansion cannot in itself solve all the social and economic problems in which the working people have a vital interest. Nevertheless, we fully share the opinion, voiced both at the plenary sessions and in our panel group, that the development of trade relations can exert a beneficial influence on national economies of cooperating countries and promote higher living standards.

The Soviet trade unions wholeheartedly support the policy of expanding economic and commercial relations, the policy of peaceful business relations between the USSR and other countries, as a means of improving living conditions.

As the president of the USSR Chamber of Commerce, M. V. Nesterov, pointed out in his speech, our country possesses increasing possibilities for expanding foreign trade.

The accelerated development of our economy, the steady improvement in the living standards of the Soviet people and the growth of their purchasing power create the prerequisites for an expansion both of the home market and of our exports and imports.

The Soviet working people are eager to develop international commerce. Imports of raw materials, fabrics, citrus fruits and other consumer goods, as well as of certain types of machinery, will undoubtedly make for continued economic progress of the country and more fully satisfy the increasing requirements of the population. At the same time, the USSR, as has already been noted, is in a position to export goods, raw materials and equipment which other countries need for their economic development and for meeting the requirements of their populations.

The conference debate has shown that other countries, too, possess extensive potentialities for developing mutually advantageous business ties. Hence, the development of normal trade is possible were it not for the artificial barriers in the shape of discrimination, which certain countries are practicing in an effort to reduce and worsen trade and economic relations generally.

Businessmen and trade unionists from Britain, Italy, Argentina, Pakistan and other countries have noted that interna-

tional trade curtailment and war preparations are having a disastrous effect on the economies of their countries and on the living conditions of the masses. The curtailment of civilian industries and the expansion of war production go hand in hand with lower output of civilian goods, rising prices and taxes, mounting unemployment, and poverty.

In considering the influence of international trade on living standards, the problem that deserves greatest attention is undoubtedly that of unemployment. I should like to note in this connection that in our country unemployment has been abolished completely and for all time. Every Soviet citizen is guaranteed the right to work, as well as the free choice of vocation and industrial training at the expense of his factory or mill. This is ensured by the constant growth of civilian production, the broad scope of peaceful construction, and the conditions which have been created for a systematic advance in the people's material welfare.

In many countries, however, unemployment continues to be a scourge and is disastrously affecting all working people.

Several trade union leaders — Louis Saillant, Jourdain, Roveda, Iscaro and many others — have cited figures here showing that unemployment has reached menacing proportions: more than 7,000,000 are without work in Western Europe, and tens of millions in the United States, Latin America, Japan and India are fully unemployed or work only part time.

The restoration and expansion of international trade and economic relations would go a long way toward cutting down unemployment and easing the lot of millions of people. What tangible benefit to the working people the development of trade can bring may be judged from the fact that the Soviet orders alone, which the president of the USSR Chamber of Commerce mentioned at the conference, would provide jobs for at least 1,500,000 to 2,000,000 people for three years. If to this we add the members of their families, it will mean an opportunity to assure a livelihood to about 6,000,000 people.

Professor Steve, speaking for Italian business circles, and Mr. Roveda, the trade union leader, have told us that such key industries as shipbuilding, engineering, and so forth, were operating under capacity, and that there were 2,000,000 unemployed in the country. Yet the USSR could place orders with Italian firms that would keep tens of enterprises going and thereby help to reduce unemployment. Tentative estimates made by Soviet economists show that these orders would ensure work to more than 100,000 unemployed, including almost all the unemployed shipbuilders. The removal of discriminatory measures and further development of trade between Italy, on the one hand, and the USSR and the People's Democracies, on the other, would guarantee work and a livelihood to additional hundreds of thousands of unemployed.

Similar estimates for other countries present approximately

the following picture: orders placed by our country alone would give jobs to over 100,000 persons a year in France, nearly 200,000 in Britain, over 100,000 in West Germany, and to the same number in Japan, to tens of thousands in Holland, and so on. Development of mutually advantageous trade with the Soviet Union alone would thus reduce unemployment and mean better living for hundreds of thousands of workers and their families.

If to this is added extensive trade with China, the People's Democracies and the German Democratic Republic, the prospects for increasing employment and raising living standards become still more favorable.

Every speaker at this conference, ladies and gentlemen, has pronounced himself in favor of ending the armaments drive and of reducing military expenditures, which are a heavy burden on the working people.

The trade unions of our country fully support this proposal.

The funds made available by curtailing military allocations could go to satisfy the vital needs of the working people — to build homes, hospitals and schools. And this, in turn, would make for a substantial decrease in unemployment.

And so, the benefits and expediency of normal economic relations among nations are perfectly obvious. The rupture of international economic ties is due to artificial barriers which can be surmounted by the joint efforts of the people. For their part, the trade unions, whose function it is to safeguard the interests of the workers, can do much to eliminate these barriers. And it is not fortuitous that trade unionists from many countries are present at this conference.

However, certain trade union leaders have refused to attend the conference, the aim and purpose of which is to explore ways and means of improving living standards through the

development of international trade. Yet these trade union leaders admit that the position of the working people in their countries is deteriorating — inflation is on the increase, prices and taxes are rising, real wages are falling. Thus they openly support the policy of torpedoing economic cooperation among countries to the detriment of the interests of the working people.

In discussing the question of international cooperation, we cannot but speak of the role of the United Nations, and, in particular, its Economic and Social Council. The United Nations Charter, as we know, states that its function is to promote higher standards of living, full employment, conditions of economic and social progress, and extension of international cooperation. Unfortunately, the Economic and Social Council is not seeking effective ways and means of improving the life of the people, though major social and economic problems still await solution. It would be advisable that the Economic and Social Council lend an attentive ear to the proposals and recommendations made by the participants in this conference and take steps to restore and expand economic cooperation among countries and raise living standards.

In conclusion, I wish to say that quite a few valuable proposals have been advanced in the debate and that, in our opinion, they should be included in the recommendations which will be presented for consideration by a plenary session of the conference.

Adoption by the conference of constructive recommendations to improve living standards and our joint efforts to put them into effect will be a contribution to cooperation among the nations, irrespective of their social systems. This will make for economic and social progress and the preservation and consolidation of peace, in which all working mankind and all honest men and women are vitally interested.

## The Road is Open

**T**HE success of the First International Economic Conference is incontestable. That it was a wise measure to convene it is now manifest. Naturally, its full practical effect in influencing expansion of international trade and extension of international economic cooperation will become evident only with the lapse of time. But it is already quite clear how necessary such an assembly was.

Comprised of people with different views, of different nationalities and with different business interests, the conference was fully unanimous in recognizing that the present unfavorable state of world trade and international relations was having a severe adverse effect on the economies of a number of countries and on the living standards of their peoples.

The conference was firmly of the opinion, and stated so in its final communi-

qué, that differences in economic and social systems need not be an obstacle to the expansion of international economic relations founded on equality and mutual advantage.

This is one aspect of the International Economic Conference. Another is that its participants, who consisted largely (over 60 per cent) of businessmen, did not confine themselves to an exchange of opinions. Businessmen from different countries took advantage of the opportunity to establish personal contact and to discuss and conclude commercial transactions.

It is reported that although the conference has closed, trade talks are continuing.

The success of the conference and the response it has evoked among business circles in the West indicate how ripe the

time is for a reversion to international economic cooperation. Some of the participants in the conference were disposed to assess it as an event of historical importance. And it may indeed prove a historic event if the first steps taken with its assistance to expand international trade and extend international cooperation are continued, consolidated and developed. Favorable conditions for this are created by the undeniable support with which the first International Economic Conference was greeted among the public at large in all countries.

The conference established and practically demonstrated that the road to broader trade and economic relations among all countries is open. And along this road the nations are being urged by the vital interests of the millions.

(*"New Times,"* No. 16, 1952)



# Our Nation's Pride

By I. Goroshkin

**A**WARDS of Stalin Prizes were made by the Soviet Government in March to a large group of scientists, engineers, workers, writers and artists. They won the honorable title of Stalin Prize Winner for outstanding work in the fields of science, invention, literature and art in 1951.

Among the winners of Stalin Prizes for 1951 are many workers who represent the most diverse trades: workers from the mining, metallurgical, chemical, machine-building and other industries. These are men and women of daring, creative thought, tireless innovators in production, members of the glorious army of Stakhanovite workers. Every one of them has contributed a valuable innovation of importance to the whole country. Many of them, in creative collaboration with scientists, designers and production engineers, have taken part in developing new types of machinery and equipment.

At the Stalin Metal Works in Leningrad, molder Mikhail Vlasov and electric welder Andrei Sidorov, together with engineers and technicians, took an active part in creating new high-pressure steam turbines. These worker-innovators aided in designing important parts of machines and suggested ingenious devices which have helped to accelerate production of turbines, lighten the job of the workers and save material.

Coal-mining operators Porfiri Trefelov and Alexander Chusovlyanov, fitter Vasili Skryabin and mechanic Yegor Shilin, and others of the S. M. Kirov Mine, Kuznetsk Coal Field, Siberia, were awarded a Stalin Prize for their contribution to the practical application of the Donbas coal combine in the Kuznetsk coal field and for achieving high productivity. They have attained a record output of more than 20,000 tons per month for one machine.



**Sergei Bushuyev, awarded a Stalin Prize for his innovations in lathe operation.**

Another group of miners, consisting of coal-mining combine operators Yefim Starodubtsev, Victor Sugonyako and Mikhail Khalimoshkin, were awarded a Stalin Prize for their contribution to the introduction of a new type of combine for working thin, steeply inclined coal seams.

Lathe operator Sergei Bushuyev of the Stalin Automobile Works in Moscow, milling machine operator Yevgeni Savich of the Kirov Plant in Leningrad, lathe operator Boris Kulagin of the Moscow Grinding Machine Works, drilling machine operator Vasili Zhiron of the Middle Volga Machine Tool Plant, and vertical lathe operator Konstantin Kislyakov of the Kharkov Turbogenerator Plant each won a Stalin Prize for radical improvements in production methods.

Each of these men, by his creative labor, has blazed new trails for increasing labor productivity, improving the quality of work and reducing production costs.

Sergei Bushuyev is a remarkable master in his trade, one of the initiators of high-speed metal machining at his plant. Operating a turning lathe, Sergei Bushuyev, as a result of creative research, has attained a cutting speed of over 2,600 meters per minute.

Milling machine operator Yevgeni Savich is the initiator of high-speed milling machine work. On his suggestion, the first integrated creative collaboration team for promoting high-speed work was formed in his plant. It was composed of milling machine operators, engineers and scientists.

High-speed milling machine work has now become widespread at the plant, with the usual results of improved working methods: increased labor productivity, higher quality of work and better utilization of equipment.

Welder Anatoli Moshkov has also become a Stalin Prize winner for helping to create high-pressure centrifugal cracking pumps; fitter Boris Sarafanov for helping to design a high-precision screw cutting machine; stamper Vladimir Ustinkin for helping to plan



**Boris Sarafanov, honored for his work on an improved screw-cutting lathe.**



and set up a new type of forge shop. Stalin Prizes have likewise been awarded to blooming mill operator Pyotr Zavyarkin and metal ladler Mitrofan Chernyaev for their contribution to the working out of technological processes and organization of production of special steel, as well as to a large group of locomotive engineers — Pyotr Agafonov, Semyon Aseyev, Dmitri Yagodin and others—for radical improvements in operating locomotives ensuring long service between repairs.

Among the names of prizewinners we see the nationally famous initiators of the socialist emulation movement for reducing the cost of each production operation: cutter Maria Levchenko and laster Grigori Mukhanov of the Burevestnik Shoe Factory in Moscow; and weaver Anna Fedoseyeva of the Krasnoznamenskaya Textile Mill.

On the initiative of Levchenko and Mukhanov, a wide socialist emulation movement has grown up in many branches of industry for reducing production costs. Workers of all trades have discovered many new sources of economy and have introduced essential corrections into existing standards and calculations.

Antonina Zhandarova and Olga Sledkova (Agafonova) of the L. M. Kaganovich Foundry and Engineering Works of Lyublino are also Stalin Prize winners. It was on their initiative that a socialist emulation movement developed in Soviet industry for top-quality performance of each operation throughout the entire production process. This has enabled the workers and specialists of many factories and mills to achieve a great increase in the output of high-grade goods.

The award of Stalin Prizes to a large group of workers is graphic evidence of the cultural and technical growth of the Soviet working class. Labor in the Soviet Union has become genuinely creative. Workers invent new machines and equipment and develop new appliances and tools. They smash all norms and antiquated technology and improve production methods.

Soviet workers give their capabilities and talents and their devoted labor to their socialist homeland, for its advancement and for the strengthening of world peace.



TEACHING OTHERS. Yevgeni Savich, Stalin Prize winner, demonstrates his new method of high-speed milling to other members of the Kirov Works staff.

## Worker with "Hands of Gold"

By Yelena Doroshinskaya

WORKERS in the Kirov Plant in Leningrad listened with particular interest that day in March to the broadcast of the decision of the Council of Ministers on the award of Stalin Prizes. They were not disappointed. Among the names of academicians, scientific workers, designers, engineers and outstanding Stakhanovites who were awarded prizes was the name of Yevgeni Savich, a milling machine operator at the Kirov Plant.

Savich's friends and fellow workers crowded around him to offer their congratulations. Wearing his ordinary work clothes, he accepted their praise and good wishes, smiling diffidently, as all modest people do who think their efforts have been overrated. The workers at the Kirov Plant were of a different opinion, however. They know the whole Savich family. Savich's sister and brothers work at the plant, and his wife is also a member of the staff. Some of the older work-

ers remember his father, a skilled lathe operator, and they know that his grandfather also worked there long ago. The whole Savich family belongs to that class of skilled workmen who are said, in the Russian idiom, to have "hands of gold." But during prerevolutionary times their craftsmanship brought them neither fame nor fortune; only Yevgeni, brought up in Soviet times, has been able to use his great talent to the full.

The Kirov Plant has always provided the country with valuable products: metal goods, machinery and equipment for new construction works. For the past 22 years milling machine operator Yevgeni Savich has had a share in this work. At the end of the war, like his co-workers, he was fully aware of the great need the Soviet Union had for the output of his plant, in order to restore as soon as possible the national economy that had been wrecked by the enemy invaders.

Savich, who at that time was a milling



machine operator in the die and fixture shop, gave much thought to the problem of increasing labor productivity. The idea of rapid metal cutting had already found its first concrete implementation in lathe work. Savich stood for a long time at the machine of Genrikh Bortkevich, a lathe operator at the Sverdlov Plant, who was working at an unprecedented high speed. He also discussed the matter with Vasili Biryukov, a high-speed lathe operator from the Stalin Plant, and he had many talks with shop engineers and the workers in the Kirov Plant's laboratory.

As he worked at his machine, Savich carried out many experiments. He succeeded in determining precisely which hard-alloy cutters were best suited for speed work, which angle was most appropriate for cutting, and how to use several cutters simultaneously. A milling machine modernized according to Savich's ideas increased the speed of metal cutting eight to ten times, and labor productivity grew accordingly. Other workers soon began to follow Savich's example. He willingly taught his methods to his comrades, and the successes they achieved brought him much joy.

One of the shops of the Kirov Plant produces skid tractors for lumber hauling. Some 200 milling operations are performed in the production of machine parts for these tractors. The administration of the plant asked Savich to go over to the tractor shop and teach the workers his high-speed methods.

Stakhanovite Yevgeni Savich set to work with a will. He helped to redesign milling machines in order to increase their speed; he invented new fixtures; he taught, demonstrated, shared his experience generously. But the habit of regarding all things in life from a broad viewpoint, of always outlining a perspective for himself, told him that it was not good sense to work alone.

"We must involve not only the practical workers, but also engineers, designers, mechanics and scientists in the job of working out methods of high-speed metal working," he proposed to the administration and public organizations of the plant. "If we unite our efforts, we shall make rapid progress."

And so a brigade was formed, known as the "complex" and consisting of Savich, assistant shop manager Konstantin

Rusinovich, designer Alexei Fyodorov, mechanic Nikolai Nazarenko, scientific worker Anatoli Shchegolev from the Polytechnical Institute, and a number of others.

The members of the brigade meet twice a week in Rusinovich's office to discuss the progress of research work and the plan of transferring all milling machines and operations in the plant to high-speed work. All blueprints of new fixtures and tools are stamped "For the Complex Brigade." This indicates to all sections of the plant that, by order of the administration, these orders must be given priority over other work.

Now, as always, the soul of the brigade, one of its most active members, is Yevgeni Savich. His carefully considered suggestions and his valuable ideas are heard at each meeting of the brigade. Again, here he is in the shop, inspecting another redesigned milling machine. Savich checks the fixtures, sets the cutters and machines the first set of parts. Everything proves to be in order. Then a no less important part of Savich's work begins; he trains yet another milling machine operator in the new technique. Unhurriedly he explains and demonstrates, over and over again, how the work should be done. The operator, mastering the high-speed methods, begins to work independently, as Savich watches, always ready to come to his aid if something goes wrong. This master workman has trained more than 100 operators in this way.

He continues to work on problems of improving efficiency. He has invented several dozen devices in recent years. He is at work now on a series of devices which will make it possible to handle nine or ten parts simultaneously instead of one.

The results of the work of the complex brigade are shown by the fact that 90 per cent of the milling operations in the shop have been transferred to high-speed methods. This means that labor productivity has increased greatly, much less labor is expended on each operation, and the utilization of the machines has been improved. Eleven machines have been freed for work in other shops. More than 4,000,000 rubles of state funds have been saved.

"But this is not the limit," Savich said recently at a conference in the plant's

house of culture. "We must reach a point where all forms of metal working on machine tools are transferred to high-speed methods, where all our workers become speed-operators, where our whole plant is an enterprise using the most progressive, most highly productive working methods. The complex brigades can be of great assistance in bringing this about."

Members of other complex brigades, of which there are now several dozen at the plant, also took the floor at this conference, and they seconded Savich's ideas.

At the plant's house of culture, workers' clubs, the Leningrad House of Scientific-Technical Propaganda, the Polytechnical Institute, the collegium of the Ministry in Moscow — Yevgeni Savich, organizer of the first Soviet complex brigade of creative cooperation in introducing high-speed milling methods, has spoken at these and many other places. His description of this new productive form of cooperation between science and practice, suggested by life itself, invariably arouses keen interest. He has written articles for newspapers in Moscow and Leningrad. His name is known in many cities of the Soviet Union.

Every day the postman, as he mounts the stairs in the comfortable house recently built by the Kirov Plant for its workers, stops at apartment No. 6. The envelopes he drops into the letter box bear the postmarks of cities in Siberia and the Caucasus, the Ukraine and the Far East. "Tell us your experience . . ." "Describe in detail . . ." "Send us blueprints . . ."

When Savich dresses for holiday occasions, you can see the Order of Lenin, the highest decoration in the USSR, on his breast. He received this order recently, along with a group of other workers who had particularly distinguished themselves, on the occasion of the 150th anniversary of the plant. He is a deputy to the Leningrad City Soviet. A bust of him has been carved, and his portrait, painted by the artist N. Babasyuk, hangs in the Tretyakov Art Gallery in Moscow.

And so, well-deserved fame and reward have come to this modest worker of the Kirov Plant in Leningrad, toiling unselfishly for the good of his native land. Yevgeni Savich has joined the honored company of Stalin Prize winners.



# Odessa's

**T**HE port of Odessa on the Black Sea is the Soviet Union's southern gateway to the ocean. From a walk along the docks one becomes aware of the fact that Odessa is a new type of seaport. The wharves are equipped with powerful portal cranes, and other types of labor-saving machinery are in evidence. One learns that hand labor has been preserved only in such intermediary operations as the piling and handling of goods in the holds, warehouses, and freight cars, cleaning the holds, and binding and weighing goods for hoisting. The loading, unloading and transporting of cargo is done entirely by machinery. All that the modern Soviet longshoreman has to do is operate these machines. In 1951, 98 per cent of all the cargo in the port of Odessa was handled by machinery.

In the Soviet Union mechanization of production does not cause unemployment and does not reduce the earnings of the working people. On the contrary, the tempo of the peaceful development of the national economy demands a constantly increasing supply of workers, while the rise in labor productivity resulting from mechanization raises the workers' earnings.

A Soviet longshoreman is, as a rule, a worker operating various types of machinery. He masters these skills at state expense. The Odessa port administration maintains a special training school for workers at an annual cost of some 100,000 rubles. During the post-war years the school has helped thousands of workers to acquire new trades.

The earnings of each longshoreman depend upon the results of his personal work. Earnings are based on labor productivity. The system of remuneration provides that if a longshoreman overfulfills his quota by 10 per cent he receives one and one-half times his basic rate for each per cent overfulfilled. At 20 per cent the rate is doubled, and for anything over 20 per cent it is tripled. Last year the longshoremen of Odessa fulfilled their quotas by an average of 125.8 per cent. Their average earnings, therefore, were 177.4 per cent of the basic rate. The high earnings of Soviet dock workers are only one phase of their new life.

The Port Committee of the Maritime Workers' Union in Odessa spends more than 2,000,000 rubles annually for various services for the waterfront workers. This money comes out of the state social insurance fund, which is administered by the trade unions. The trade-union members themselves do not contribute a cent to this fund. The social insurance funds are spent on payment to workers when they are ill, the purchase of passes to sanatoriums and rest homes, the organization of summer camps for workers' children, the acquisition of sports gear, and similar services. Last year hundreds of dock workers



**DOCK MACHINERY.** It has done away with most of the arduous hand labor.



**SKILLED WORKER.** Dock workers take new jobs after training at technical schools. Sergei Gordeychuk, formerly unskilled, is now a welder.



# Dockers

spent their annual paid holidays at rest homes and tourist centers, and 660 children of port workers enjoyed the summer in the country. The port has its own free clinic where specialists of all types are always at work.

A bright and spacious two-story building near the port houses the kindergarten and nursery for the children of port workers. Here the children are under the supervision of trained nurses and governesses who see to it that they play happily and constructively and that they sleep and eat on schedule.

Those workers who want to build their own homes are aided by the state, which provides them with free acreage in one of the best suburban sites in the city and with long-term credit of 10,000 rubles. The port administration helps by supplying building materials, arranging technical consultations and offering transportation facilities. Scores of waterfront workers and longshoremen have already built three and four-room houses and another 40 of them are now in the process of building homes.

As much attention is paid to the cultural development of Soviet waterfront workers as to the satisfaction of their material needs. The budget of the Port Committee of the Maritime Workers' Union in 1952 provides for the expen-

diture of 909,000 rubles on cultural activities. This year 12 well-equipped clubrooms were opened in the port. Each one has a good library, a comfortable reading room and a billiard room. The workers also have at their disposal three sports fields and a swimming pool. At their own trade-union hall, one of the best in the city, they have an auditorium, a motion picture theater, a large library and a gymnasium. All sorts of amateur art activities—choral, dramatic, dance and orchestral groups—have been organized here, and the workers are encouraged to take part in them.

Neither is adult education neglected. The evening secondary school is attended by 87 young workers who combine work and study, and more than 30 people are taking correspondence courses at specialized secondary schools and institutes. This additional training almost always leads to promotion on the job, as it has in the case of Yefim Gershfeld, a former crane operator, who completed a course at a naval engineering institute and is now working as an engineer at the second loading section of the port.

The fruitful life of the Odessa waterfront workers is typical of the country as a whole. New labor conditions and the extent of mechanization of dock work have made the tedious, backbreaking toil for long hours at low pay a thing of the past. Dock workers are now honored members of the labor force of the Soviet Union, performing a task vitally necessary for the well-being of their country.



**MECHANIZATION.** Loading and unloading are 96 per cent mechanized in Odessa. Dock workers like crane operator Pyotr Bobrinsky work the new machines.



**TOP:** After work, young dockers gather with their friends to talk over the events of the day.

**CENTER:** On their way to a vacation resort on the coast, Odessa dock workers relax on board ship.

**BOTTOM:** A lecture at the club about Maxim Gorky, himself a dock worker in Odessa during the 1890's.



ONE evening last March people of many different ages gathered at the clubhouse of the Molotov Automobile Plant in Gorky. There were young men still wearing their vocational school uniforms, who had been working at the plant scarcely two months, and bemedaled old-timers, venerable veterans of labor, many of whom had laid the foundation for the first shops of the plant over 20 years ago. At this "Evening of Two Generations" young workers met with living witnesses and makers of the plant's illustrious history.

Interesting discussions arose at the stands with photographs showing the plant's past and present.

"Look at this picture," a well-built, gray-haired man with a Stalin Prize emblem on his coat was saying to a group of young people gathered about him. "On this bare ground, eight miles outside of Gorky, which in those days was called Nizhni Novgorod, construction of our plant began. And in the record time of 15 months our automobile works, the largest in Europe, was built and equipped with first-rate machines."

"Comrade Banin, did you take part in building this plant?" someone asked the Stalin Prize winner.

"I certainly did," Vasilii Banin answered. "I came to the construction site from my village in 1930 and began to work as a bricklayer. When the plant was finished I took a job as a fitter. In my spare time I completed my college training and now I'm a shop superintendent."

Banin led his audience from one stand to another, and before them, like a motion picture, was the record of the plant's shops with their mighty 1,000-ton presses, as high as a two-story building, and the laboratories where scientists and engineers work out every detail of automobile production.

From the very first months of its existence the plant has been increasing the tempo of production and improving the quality of its output.

"Take the postwar years as an example," Banin continued. "By 1950 labor productivity had already exceeded the prewar level by 32 per cent, and with that rise, the earnings of the workers have increased substantially. In the past four years the cost of producing a truck has been cut in half, and the cost of producing a passenger car, one-third.

## At the Gorky Auto Plant—1:

# Technique in High Gear

By Gennadi Sibirtsev

Under the postwar Five-Year Plan the plant began production of improved automobile models. These improvements have already been demonstrated in action. The GAZ-51 truck, for instance, runs 60,000 miles without major repairs if given the proper care. The new Pobeda and ZIM passenger cars are known for their excellent road performance, dependability and convenience in driving."

The Soviet Government values the work of the Gorky automobile builders. Forty-one workers at the plant, including smiths, fitters, foremen, and designing engineers, have been awarded Stalin Prizes. And thousands of the plant's workers, technicians and engineers have been decorated with orders and medals of the Soviet Union.

Much of the creative thought of the plant's designing engineers, technicians and mechanics is directed toward lightening the labor of the worker and providing him with maximum safety.

This is illustrated at the clubhouse exhibit by photographs showing the work of the industrial safety and hygiene department of the plant. More than

60 engineers and technicians are engaged in working out methods for safeguarding the workers at their jobs. The Soviet State allocates large sums of money for labor protection. A special agreement signed annually between the plant's trade-union committee and the management specifies how much is to be spent on safety measures and when each measure is to be carried out. In 1951 the management spent almost 9,000,000 rubles for these purposes. It installed 117 new ventilators, renovated dozens of workers' service rooms, and expanded the production of ice for providing the personnel of the plant with cold drinks.

A special commission on labor protection and safety, composed of workers elected from all shops, functions under the trade-union committee. The commission watches to see that the management is scrupulous in carrying out its part of the agreement, and, with the aid of public inspectors, it periodically checks sanitation in the shops and at the work places, protective devices, and so on.

Now let us leave the group at the



**MORE CARS FOR THE PEOPLE.** The Molotov Automobile Plant in Gorky turns out high-quality ZIM passenger cars. A view of the body assembly shop.



clubhouse and go through the plant's shops. One of the most impressive is the engine shop. Lined up in straight and even rows are thousands of diverse machines, from the automatic nut-making machine to the huge drilling machine with 207 drills for machining the engine block. At one of the grinding machines a girl in a dark blue smock is working.

"This is Maria Malysheva, one of our Stakhanovite workers," said shop superintendent Grigori Chapanov, as he introduced her to us. "Malysheva has not only learned the working of her machine thoroughly," he told us, "but she has mastered the technique of adjusting it herself, thus doing away with the necessity of having an adjuster work with her. Her initiative has been taken up by many other lathe operators, and in our shop alone we have been able to release 45 skilled workers, who have been transferred to other jobs. Besides this, Malysheva has introduced several essential changes in machining technique which have increased labor productivity. Now, instead of the 900 rubles which she used to earn, she makes 1,300 to 1,500 rubles a month."

Other examples of workers who have improved technique and equipment and who have found new ways for lightening labor-consuming operations can be cited by the thousand. In 1950 alone,



**NEW MACHINE.** Stakhanovite worker Anna Kuzmicheva (left) and checker Antonina Malysheva look over an automatic device for mounting radiators.

the plant's rationalizers and innovators submitted more than 13,000 suggestions which yielded a saving of 14,000 tons of metal, 1,220 tons of fuel and 534,000 kilowatt-hours of electric power.

In the creative effort of grinding machine operator Malysheva and other rationalizers of production the vital interest of every Soviet worker in the development and improvement of production is vividly manifest.

No matter which shop you choose to visit—foundry, body, spring, or tool—

you will see people who have mastered their excellent equipment to perfection and whose high efficiency is based on getting their machines to do the maximum with a minimum expenditure of physical effort on the part of the worker. With this idea in mind, the workers of the Molotov Automobile Plant in Gorky are not only producing excellent cars and trucks, but they are helping to effect the radical changes in technique and technology taking place in the Soviet Union.

## Hothouse Vegetables for Moscow

By Ivan Morozov

*Hero of Socialist Labor, Chairman of the Voroshilov Collective Farm, Ukhbtomsky District, Moscow Region*

**I**N April, when snow still covers our fields, work begins on our collective farm. The workers of the collective farm machine and blacksmith shops hurry to finish the last repairs on the agricultural implements, the agronomists are busy in the laboratories testing the germinating power of seeds, and the irrigation experts are making preparations for the irrigation of 200 acres of a new section of land. With the mechanics of the state machine and tractor stations that service our fields, the brigade leaders draw up the first routes that the tractors are to take in spring field work.

At the same time, in the collective farm hothouses the horticulturists are cultivating vegetable seedlings to be

planted as soon as the weather permits. Fresh vegetables are already ripening on the shelves of our hothouses and will be shipped to Moscow for sale.

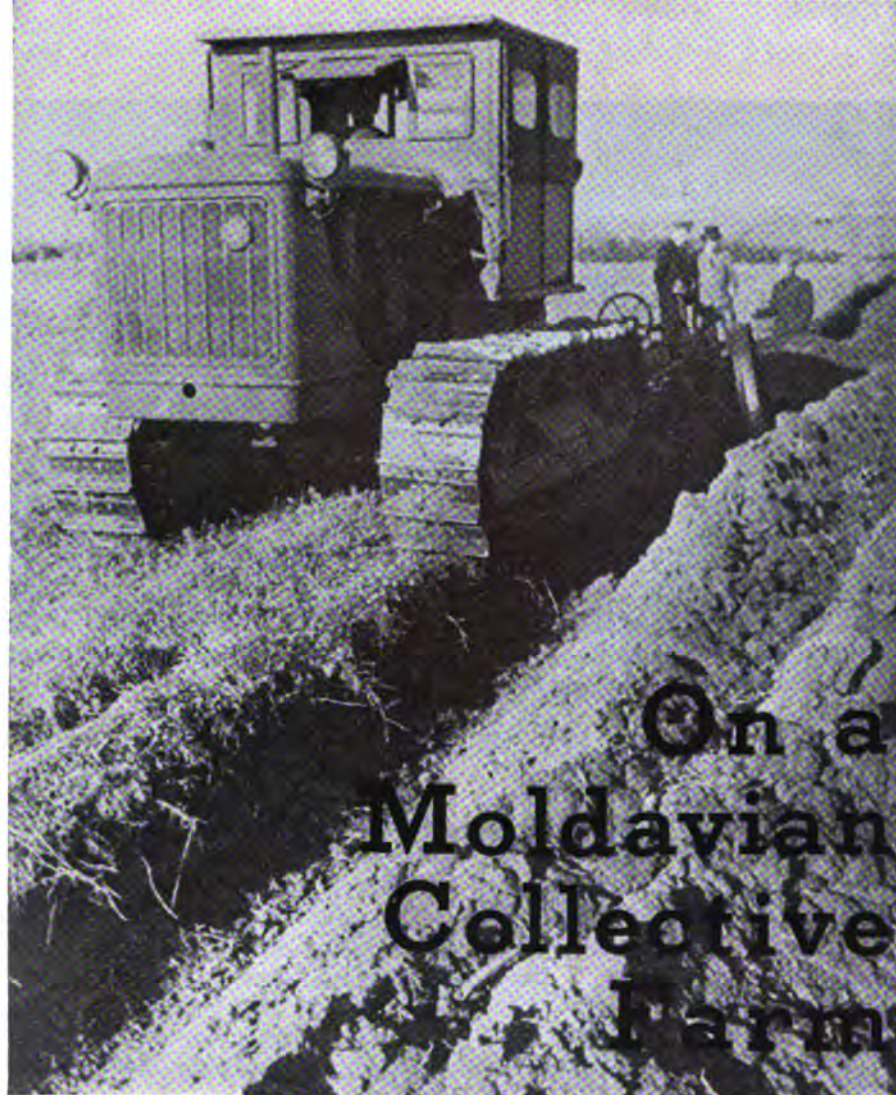
The great concern of the collective farms of Moscow Region is to supply Moscow with vegetables. For this purpose we have extensively developed vegetables growing in hothouses. Our collective farm's hothouses are 6,500 square feet in area, including 12,000 hotbed frames built in the current year. Last year we raised 135 tons of fresh vegetables under glass while the weather was still cold. In addition, we raised more than 3,000,000 cauliflower, early cabbage and tomato seedlings for planting. In the current year the amount of produce to be

raised in the hothouses will be considerably greater.

Vegetable and fruit growing, stock raising and other branches of our commonly-owned economy are bringing high incomes. From the sale of vegetables alone the collective farm earned more than 1,800,000 rubles last year. The stock raising farms gave us over 1,700,000 rubles, and the orchards about 600,000. The collective farm's total gross income last year amounted to about 5,000,000 rubles, 1,200,000 rubles more than in the preceding year.

We collective farmers are making every effort to consolidate the strength of our collective farm and to increase the abundance in our Soviet land.





## On a Moldavian Collective Farm

By V. Korneyev

**A**t a recent all-Moldavia conference of leading agricultural workers held in Kishenev, we became acquainted with Vasili Plakhotny, chairman of the Michurin Collective Farm in the village of Trusheny.

"Come to our village," he invited us, "and see how the country people of Soviet Moldavia live and work."

We accepted his invitation, and the next day we set out for Trusheny. Our car sped noiselessly over an excellent asphalt road through rolling fields covered with extensive vineyards and fruit orchards. Their buds were swelling under the warm rays of the spring sun. It was a pleasant trip.

Trusheny, we found, is a beautiful village, with wide, tree-lined streets and neatly whitewashed houses. At one end of its main street is a tall brick building with a metal roof, the collective-farm electric power station.

Dynamos were humming, and in a nearby shed sifting machines were cleaning grain. It was a fine day and everybody was busy. Some were laying new floors, others were replacing straw roofs with slate or tile, putting up poles for electric wires, setting up radio antennas. The whole village seems to be in scaffolding. A huge livestock yard is going up, also a brick garage and a tractor workshop. There are neat piles of bricks ready for the construction of an agricultural education center.

In the old days, the life of the peasants in Trusheny, like that of the peasants everywhere in Moldavia, was bitter and dismal. The primitive wooden plow and pick were their only tools. Slaving for the landlords from dawn to dusk, they earned almost nothing and lived in dire poverty.

The Soviet system brought a new way of life to Trusheny. The peasants united

into a collective farm. Working collectively, the villagers have entirely changed the conditions under which they live. They have built a highly mechanized farm with many branches of agriculture. They enjoy benefits which were unheard of under the former system.

Our host, the collective farm's chairman Vasili Plakhotny, showed us around the property. We inspected the power station, the windmill that pumps water into the livestock yards, the machine workshops, and the cow barn with its mechanized feed kitchen and automatic water troughs.

"Machines now do all our hard work," Plakhotny said. "The local machine and tractor station does two-thirds of our field work on a contract basis. Our plowing and sowing are 90 per cent mechanized. More than 60 per cent of our grain crops were harvested with combines last year. The station also helps us to grow and harvest fodder crops, build irrigation trenches, and so on. During the summer of 1950 we erected a large dam. We irrigated 100 acres of vegetables from the reservoir it formed."

The farm has mechanized its vegetable growing, gardening, and vine cultivation. It milks its cows with electric milking machines and shears its sheep with electric shears. It has bought dozens of machines of various types out of its profits.

Mechanization has made for higher labor productivity on the part of the collective farmers, and, with the use of scientific farming methods, for higher per-acre yields.

What have the collective farmers gotten from all this? Prosperity, such as they could never dream of before. Here is convincing evidence. Last year, when the collective farm divided its cash returns among the membership, it issued 28 rubles for each workday unit,\* besides substantial quantities of bread grain, grapes, vegetables and animal products.

Dmitri Lukashko used to be the poorest man in the village. Corn hominy was his only food. But now he has a fine house, a vineyard on his household plot,

\*The workday unit is not an actual working day. The number of such units credited to a collective farmer within an actual working day varies according to the quantity and quality of the labor performed.



a cow, a pig, some sheep, and a flock of poultry.

Lukashko describes his new life this way: "For my share in our collective farm's income this year, in accordance with the workdays I put in, I received 29,882 rubles in cash, a ton of bread grain, more than two tons of grapes, and many other products. I also got a sizable income from my private farming. This, mind you, is net income. In pre-Soviet times, all the income we got from our land went to pay rent to the landlord, buy fertilizer, make repairs on tools, and so on. I don't have these expenses now. They are all borne by the collective farm."

Lukashko speaks for all the collective farmers. None of them knows want.

The cultural level of the Moldavian peasants has also risen greatly. The village now has a junior high school, a radio relay station, a postal and telegraph office, and a library. Many boys and girls from Trusheny are going to junior colleges, various institutes, or to Kishenev State University. The people subscribe to hundreds of copies of newspapers and magazines, read the latest books, go to moving pictures.

New trades, formerly unknown in the village, have appeared: mechanic, radio operator, combine operator, electrician, tractor driver. Professional people as well — teachers, agronomists, livestock breeders — have grown up from among the native population.

We spent the night in the pleasant village of Trusheny. The farm's car was brought around next morning to take us back to the city. The sun was already high. The countryside was quiet and warm. A lark was trilling in the sky. Suddenly we heard the hum of a motor from somewhere to the left. We turned and saw an airplane. Like a huge dragonfly, it flew over the vast wheat field, leaving behind it a long white cloud. Little by little the cloud settled on the sprouts coming to life after their winter sleep.

"The plane is spraying extra fertilizer on our winter wheat," Plakhotny said with a smile. "It's the first time we've used it. I think it will do our crop a lot of good."

We shook hands, and as we drove away we saw Plakhotny still standing there, watching the plane as it circled over the fields.



# 100-Year-Old Villager Awarded Stalin Prize

By Boris Platonov

**W**ALNUT groves and fruit orchards blossom around the village of Magmalar in Azerbaijan. In a house not far from the site of a new power station now under construction, lives the village blacksmith, Mahomed Andiyev.

Andiyev is 100 years old. Two-thirds of his long life was spent in need and deprivation. Before the Revolution, this skilled blacksmith, who learned his trade from his father and grandfather, lived in dire poverty. Andiyev could forge beautiful chased Caucasian daggers, but he had to spend most of his time binding heavy wooden plows with iron and forging clumsy hoes for the other peasants, who were just as poor as he was.

Twenty years ago, in the 81st year of his life, Andiyev joined the Voroshilov Collective Farm when it was organized by his fellow villagers. Tractors and other labor-saving machines appeared in the fields of his collective farm and the neighboring ones. Soon all the major field work on the Voroshilov farm, as elsewhere in the USSR, was done by machinery. But there still remained one process in which manual labor prevailed: cleaning the nuts of the so-called "shoe," the thick green rind covering the shell. This is an extremely laborious job. A worker cannot clean more than 10 to 12 pounds of nuts per hour by hand. The Voroshilov Collective Farm alone used to spend an average of 7,000 man-hours cleaning its annual harvest of nuts. It is not difficult to imagine how much time and labor were spent on this process on all the collective farms of Azerbaijan, the principal supplier of nuts for the confectionery industry of the USSR.

Mahomed Andiyev decided to design a machine that would do the work of removing the rind from the nuts. For several years the village blacksmith worked persistently on his invention. The management of the collective farm and a

plant in the city of Karataly supported him in his work. Experts gave him technical advice, and the plant furnished him with the needed materials. The Ministry of the Food Industry of the USSR became interested in the invention. Blueprints were made of the machine after it had been built by primitive methods and a machine-building plant in Leningrad produced the first two models.

Tests carried out in 1951 gave brilliant results. The machine, which is powered by electricity, cleaned more than 1,200 pounds of nuts per hour. It replaced the hand labor of 100 to 120 workers. The use of this machine not only relieves the peasants of an exhausting, time-consuming process, but it ensures nut-growing farms of Azerbaijan a saving of nearly 2,000,000 rubles a year.

The Government of the USSR has shown its great appreciation of Andiyev's patriotic work by awarding him a Stalin Prize. The old inventor received the hearty congratulations of his fellow villagers. He receives numerous letters and telegrams of congratulation every day. The press has published his portrait and articles about his accomplishment.

"I have lived many years on the earth," says Mahomed Andiyev, "but there have never been happier days than these in my life. In the Soviet Union, the labor of simple people is surrounded with honor and respect. I want to reply to the award of the Stalin Prize not just with words of deep thanks, but with a new contribution to the mechanization of labor, this time in the tobacco industry. I am now working on a machine for stringing tobacco leaves."

And so this venerable worker, not content to stop with the great honor which has come to him after a century of life and labor, continues to strive for the enrichment of the lives of his fellow Soviet citizens.

# For the Future of Young Ones Everywhere

By V. Lyubimova

*Soviet Author, Stalin Prize Winner*

**A**LL those who love children and are concerned for their future have been asked by the International Conference in Defense of Children, which met in Vienna in April, to observe June 1, 1952, as International Children's Day. This date was set aside two years ago as a day of struggle for peace and the happiness of children on the initiative of millions of mothers in the Women's International Democratic Federation.

Delegates to the Vienna conference heard some shocking facts about the life of children in many areas of the world today. They learned that tens of millions of children of working people in many countries lead a beggarly existence.

In Nigeria, three children out of every five die in infancy. In India, a million children die of starvation every year, and half of the children do not live to reach the age of 15. In Iran, 90 per cent of the children suffer from trachoma. In Spain, 75 per cent of the children have tuberculosis and 18,000 of them suffer from leprosy.

Children in many countries are subjected to cruel exploitation. Tiny Iranian children, often no more than five years old, their hands bruised and bloody, work alongside adults for a miserable piece of bread. Nine-year-old Bolivian children work in the tin mines. They have never tasted milk in their lives. Children of 12 and 13 make up one-fifth of all the workers employed in the sulphur mines of Sicily. These little slaves as a rule do not hold out for more than two years of such exhausting labor. In Japan, children make up 25 per cent of all employed workers. They receive a quarter of the pay of an adult worker, which itself is very little.

The educational situation in many countries is nothing short of catastrophic. There are more than a million illiterate children in France. According to official data, Italy is short 92,000 classrooms, and more than 2,000,000 children in that country cannot attend school. Many school buildings in Yugoslavia have been turned into prisons and political police stations. Illiteracy among children in colonial countries is no less than 90 per cent.

The position of children in the Soviet Union, where they enjoy universal love and care, is entirely different. J. V. Stalin has said, "I think that nowhere is such care taken of the child and of its

education and development as here in the Soviet Union."

Childhood in the USSR is happy. Education is free, universal, and compulsory. Thirty-seven million children attend elementary and secondary institutions in the land of the Soviets. The Soviet State has placed at the disposal of our children the very best palaces, health resorts and recreational facilities that can be provided. There are 1,200 Young Pioneer palaces and houses, 417 sports schools, 412 stations for young technicians, 230 stations for young naturalists, and many other children's institutions of every type. Last year more than 5,000,000 children spent holidays in Young Pioneer camps and sanatoriums.

As a result of the general rise in the well-being of the people, the constant care displayed by the state to improve public health services and the care of mothers and children, the death rate among children is declining in the USSR. For the past several years the annual growth of the Soviet population has been 3,000,000 persons.

The younger citizens of the People's Democracies, too, have a happy and secure life. A broad path to a radiant future is open to every child.

Only peace and international friendship can ensure a joyful life to all the children of the world. "Children need peace as flowers need the sun." This simple, vivid idea inspired all those who gathered in Vienna at the International Conference in Defense of Children.

Resolutions were adopted at the conference on three main reports.

In the resolution on health the conference took note of the sharp increase in social diseases in many countries: tuberculosis, dystrophy, malaria, dysentery, symptoms of physical degeneration and nervous disorders in children caused by the fear of war. The conference called on all peoples to obtain a guarantee that the defense of children in all countries be considered one of the most important

concerns of the state. It recommended that legislation on the protection of mother and child be extended and rigidly enforced, that child labor be prohibited, that the labor of juveniles be protected, and that the network of kindergartens, nurseries and summer camps be extended.

In the resolution on education the conference affirmed the right of every child to education. It demanded that children be brought up everywhere in the spirit of respect for their own national culture, love of their people, and a feeling of friendship toward all nations. It raised the demand that education be free and compulsory and that it be available to all children in their native tongue.

The resolution on the influence of literature, the radio, motion pictures and art on the moral and cultural development of children calls attention to the fact that in some countries illustrated periodicals, films, and radio and television broadcasts eulogize violence and brutality, in order to turn the children into people without conscience, prepared for any base act, primarily for war. The conference proposed that national and local committees be set up in order to further the establishment of publishing houses and libraries for children, the production of good newspapers and films, and the building of sports facilities and youth hostels. It called upon writers, artists and film workers to produce works that would raise the moral and cultural level of children.

The conference issued a passionate appeal to the men and women of the world. It says, in part, "Peoples of the world, let us strengthen the bonds of fraternal collaboration in order to save the children!"

"In every town, in every factory, in every village, let us make the First of June, International Children's Day, a mighty demonstration of peace and fraternity among all the peoples of the earth."





CONFERENCE HALL. A better life for children is everyone's concern. Delegates came from 61 countries.

### At the International Conference

## In Defense Of Children

**T**HE International Conference in Defense of Children, which met in Vienna from April 12 to 16, was attended by 537 delegates representing 61 countries and a wide variety of political views and professions. Its purpose was to find ways of protecting children, humanity's "most precious wealth," from poverty, ignorance and war and of ensuring them a full, happy life.

Noting that the lot of children is drastically deteriorating in many countries as a result of colonialism and the armaments drive, the conference adopted an appeal stating: "The earth has sufficient resources to feed all the world's children. Science and technique are capable of building a happy world. . . . Let us devote all our strength and unite our efforts to ensure for all the children of the world the right to life, to health and to moral and intellectual development. . . . Let us demand that an important part of budgets be set aside for social and cultural needs . . . instead of being devoted to armaments. Let us denounce and condemn publicly the stimulation of racism, violence and war. . . . To safeguard our children, let us use all our strength to re-establish and consolidate peace between peoples."

Resolutions demanded universal free education, irrespective of race, sex or nationality; an end to the exploitation of child labor; encouragement of cultural influences leading to healthy moral development of children and the banning of harmful books, films, radio programs, etc.; and a wide extension of facilities for education, healthful recreation, and medical care. All this is possible only in a world at peace, the conference concluded. "Defending the children means defending the peace."



ABOVE: Madame Takako Matsumoto, Japan, addresses the delegates.

BELOW: Victor Dimitru, Deputy Minister of Health of Romania, describes the life of children in his country.





UPPER LEFT: Besides caring for their physical needs, nursery attendants play with their little charges to keep them happy and make them feel at home.

ABOVE: Doll tea parties are fun for everybody, especially when there are real goodies to eat. Some little girls in the Gusevo factory kindergarten entertain at tea.

## Children in

LEFT: Svetlana Filippova, whose mother works at the Cheboksary bread factory, is obviously enjoying life.

LOWER LEFT: Preparing Tajikistan's future. In an area where once there were no schools for women, ninth-grade girls take notes on a physics lecture.

BELOW: Music school pupils of Gorky, children of auto workers, attend a concert by a violinist classmate in the school's auditorium.







ABOVE: Now let's see if it works! Young sailors from the Artek Pioneer Camp make a test run of a ship they have built.

UPPER RIGHT: The leader of a circle of young aircraft modelers shows Grisha Medvedev and Victor Kharitonov how to fasten the propeller on an airplane model with a real gasoline motor.

# he USSR

RIGHT: An amateur art circle of Kazakh young people gives a recital on native instruments.

BELOW: What kinds of life are there on the earth? The problems of biology fascinate a class of eighth-grade students in a Moscow school.

LOWER RIGHT: Future chemists at work. Ninth-graders in a Yaroslavl boys' high school perform an experiment in the laboratory.





# Changing the Face Of Chuvashia

By I. Afanasyev

*Chairman, Council of Ministers of the Chuvash ASSR*

**T**HE Chuvash Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic, one of the autonomous republics on the Volga, is a constituent of the Russian Federation. It lies on the right bank of the river below the city of Gorky and has a population of slightly more than 1,000,000. Opposite the Chuvash ASSR, on the left bank of the Volga, is the Mari ASSR, and downstream, on both sides of the river lies the Tatar ASSR.

Under the guidance of the Communist Party and the Soviet Government, and with the fraternal aid of the great Russian people, Soviet Chuvashia has been transformed into a flourishing republic with well developed industry and socialist agriculture. Industry is expanding constantly. As a result of the successful fulfillment of its first postwar Five-Year Plan, the Chuvash ASSR achieved a gross industrial output in 1951 that was more than twice that of 1940. The 1951 plan was fulfilled by 106 per cent.

The expansion of industry has fundamentally changed the face of the republic. Along with the development of the old cities, Cheboksary and Alaty, new industrial centers like Kanash, Shumerlya, Kozlovka and Vurnary have sprung up. Their population runs into many thousands. The republic's working class and its force of technical specialists are growing constantly.

New industrial establishments for the production of general consumer goods will be put into operation during 1952.

Fifty million rubles have been allocated for the construction of the Cheboksary Textile Mill in 1952. Its spinning mill, with 22,000 spindles will begin operation this year. At the same time a large weaving mill is being built. Four hundred looms will begin to turn out textiles for the population next year.

Work now in progress on the reconstruction of the Alaty Shoe Factory will raise its output to 700,000 pairs a year.

Technical re-equipment of the republic's logging camps will continue this year. The Chuvash Timber Trust is receiving additional timber trucks, tractors and electric power stations for the mechanization of logging operations.

Agriculture is steadily and surely forging ahead. Tractors and combines from 32 machine and tractor stations worked on Chuvashia's fields last year. This year the republic will receive a large number of agricultural machines of various types. The machine and tractor stations will receive 360 tractors, 300 self-propelled combines and much other equipment.

Quite a number of collective farms in Chuvashia have attained outstanding success. The Stalin Collective Farm, Vurnary District, for example, is obtaining high, stable harvests of grain and other crops year after year, thanks to extensive mechanization of field work and the application of advanced methods of scientific farming. This farm registered a yield of 1.25 tons per acre on an area of 1,500 acres. Twelve of its farmers with high production records have been awarded the title of Hero of Socialist Labor.

The Voroshilov Collective Farm, Yalchik District, which has many diverse types of husbandry, obtained bumper crops of rye, wheat and oats in 1951. Its cash income amounted to nearly 1,500,000 rubles.

The number of growers of bumper crops and people engaged in collective livestock breeding is growing in Chuvashia every year. The republic can now count 21 Heroes of Socialist Labor. More than 1,000 collective farmers and workers at machine and tractor stations have been decorated with orders and medals of the USSR for obtaining large harvests.

Also indicative of the steady progress of the rural population of Chuvashia is the extensive construction of cultural



**ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING.** Chuvashia has many types of industrial enterprises.

and public service establishments, farm buildings and livestock barns, hydroelectric stations, and so on. The republic's first postwar Five-Year Plan provided for the construction of 15,000 dwelling houses for collective farmers. Actually, 19,938 houses were built by January 1, 1951. In the past two years alone the collective farms have erected close to 10,000 homes for their members, as well as hundreds of clubs and reading rooms.

More than 60 hydroelectric stations have been built on Chuvashia's collective farms in recent years. The farms receive great assistance from the state in building electric power stations. In the past five years the collective farms have received 7,146,000 rubles in long-term loans from the state for purposes of electrification.

Fulfilling their three-year plan for the development of animal husbandry, the collective farms of Chuvashia have greatly increased their herds of productive livestock. Compared with the prewar year 1940, the livestock herd on collective farms in Chuvashia has increased as follows: cattle, 83 per cent; sheep, 217 per cent; and pigs, 135 per cent.



In the course of the postwar Five-Year Plan period the collective farms planted new fruit and berry orchards on an area of more than 5,000 acres.

Carrying out the Stalin plan for transforming nature, the republic's collective farms, beginning in 1948, have planted forest shelter belts and have afforested ravines, gulleys and sandy places on an area totaling more than 5,000 acres.

Chuvashia has made great achievements in cultural development. Under the Soviet system it has completely wiped out illiteracy. Universal compulsory seven-year schooling has been put into effect.

The little republic of Chuvashia has four institutions of higher education: a pedagogical college, two institutes for teacher training and an agricultural institute. These institutes have graduated more than 2,000 teachers, agronomists and experts in animal husbandry in the past five years. New buildings are under construction in Cheboksary, the Chuvash capital, for the republic's agricultural and pedagogical institutes. Plans have also been made for a music school and a new drama theater. A house of socialist culture will be erected in Morgaushi, a district center. Plans are being drawn for the construction of two more such district houses of culture. The 1,066 schools in Chuvashia are attended today by more than 200,000 pupils, a fifth of the entire population of the republic. There are 24 specialized secondary schools with an enrollment of more than 8,000.

Chuvashia has its own scientific research institute of language, literature and history, and an extensive network



TOP: School children enjoy a game of chess in a Young Pioneer House in Cheboksary.

CENTER: Fourth-graders busy at their reading lesson. Some 200,000 children attend school in Chuvashia.

LEFT: A scene from "Narspy," a Chuvash classic, staged by the State Drama Theater of the republic.

of cultural and educational institutions, theaters, motion picture houses, clubs, houses of culture, libraries and so on. Dozens of newspapers and magazines with an aggregate circulation of 110,000 copies are published in its towns and districts. The republic's own State Book Publishing House turns out books of all kinds in the Chuvash language, and the people can now read the classics of Russian and world literature in their own tongue.

Soviet power has helped the Chuvash people to create their own national literature and art. The names of such Chuvash writers and poets as P. Khuzangai and N. I. Polorussov-Shelebi and such composers as P. Lukin, G. Khirbuy and G. Liskov, to name but a few, are widely known, not only in Chuvashia, but far beyond its borders.

A Chuvashian academic theater, a Russian drama theater, a children's theater, a puppet theater, a Chuvash collective-farm theater, a Chuvash song and dance ensemble, and a state philharmonic orchestra are now functioning in Cheboksary.

Medicine has made similar progress. There is a wide network of institutions for both the prevention and the treatment of disease, and the number of medical personnel has increased greatly.

Intellectual and scientific leaders have grown up from among the native population during Soviet times. There is not a single branch of political, economic





**STUDENTS.** A fourth-year class in the department of history and philology at the Chuvash State Pedagogical Institute listens to a lecture.



**GOVERNMENT BUILDING.** The House of Soviets in the city of Cheboksary.



**STOCKBREEDING STATION.** Chuvash scientific workers take measurements of a new breed of hogs developed for the republic's farms.

and cultural life in Chuvashia which does not have trained local personnel, tried and tested in practical work.

With the development of industry, the number of workers has increased many times over. A large army of workers and technical specialists has grown up from among the native population. Thousands of executives and specialists have been developed on the basis of collective farming. In 1951 there were 760 agronomists, 460 zootechnicians and 375 veterinary specialists working in the republic's farm administration bodies, machine and tractor stations and collective farms. The mechanization of agriculture has brought about the appearance of skilled trades, formerly unknown in the region—tractor drivers, combine operators, mechanics, fitters, lathe operators and electricians, to name but a few.

A large number of Chuvashia's intelligentsia are women, especially in the medical and teaching professions. Women comprise 42 per cent of the specialists with higher education and 60 per cent of those with secondary education. Many women serve as chairmen of Soviets of Working People's Deputies or collective farms and as heads of teams on collective farms, managers of livestock departments, and so on.

Prior to the October Revolution there were scarcely a dozen Chuvash people with higher education. In 1950, of the 17,850 specialists with higher or secondary education at work in the republic, 10,627 were Chuvash. The staffs of the republic's institutions of higher learning and scientific research institutes in 1950 had 179 scientific workers, including 58 professors, lecturers and doctors and masters of science. This number increased still more in 1951.

The tsarist government considered the Chuvash people "foreigners" in their own land. They were without rights; cultural progress was impossible; and the people were cruelly exploited by the landlords. Everything has changed since the advent of Soviet power. The life of the Chuvash people is becoming ever more cultured and prosperous. As fully equal members of the great family of Soviet peoples, the working people of Chuvashia are doing their utmost to strengthen and develop their republic still further.



# Miners Make Donbas Combine Do the Job in Kuznetsk

By P. Potapov

**M**INERS in the Kuznetsk coal field in Siberia had something to celebrate in the middle of last March. The high distinction of Stalin Prize Winner was conferred on four outstanding miners of the local S. M. Kirov Mine: coal-mining combine operators Porfiri Trefelov and Alexander Chusovlyanov, mechanic Yegor Shilin, and fitter Vasili Skryabin.

They were awarded a Stalin Prize for working out a technique for using the Donbas coal combine in Kuznetsk mines and obtaining high productivity from it.

"J. V. Stalin," says Porfiri Trefelov, "has set before us miners the task of increasing the coal output in our country to 500,000,000 tons a year. The road to the achievement of this goal lies in mastering the operation of the new technical facilities with which our government has equipped the mines. We are confidently marching forward along this road."

The first Donbas coal combine arrived at the Kirov Mine in 1949. It was not adapted for working the thick seams of the Kuznetsk coal field, and therefore it presented certain difficulties in operation. Here initiative and real creative endeavor were required to make these first-class machines, which show excellent performance in the Donets coal field, do as well in the Kuznetsk mines.

The combine's endless cutter chain was three feet high. At the Kirov Mine, however, the coal seam is wider than three feet. Thus, the problem arose of finding a way to make the machine cut the entire thickness of the face. A number of workers set out to solve this problem.

The best answer was found by fitter Vasili Skryabin and mechanic Yegor Shilin. They designed a new cutter for the combine, a hinged, folding bar. The

mine's chief mechanic, Dashkovsky, helped them to make the necessary calculations and work out their idea.

The new, modified bar cut to a height of five feet. The first specimens of the new cutter were made in the Kirov Mine's own workshops. Later, a special plant for manufacturing coal-mining machinery began to produce them in quantity for all the mines of the Kuznetsk coal field.

The miners also made other improvements in the new combine in order that it might be more effectively utilized under the conditions prevailing at the Kirov pit. They equipped the loader with a larger motor, since the existing one was not powerful enough to handle the mighty stream of coal, and, for better operation, they equipped the cutter with a special drawbar.

In order to get from the machinery everything it could give, the operators had to organize the production on a cycle timetable, under which all operations and the times for beginning and completing each job were planned.

Drawing up such a timetable is no simple matter. Not just any schedule will do. It must be one which provides for the most effective use of time, manpower and equipment, with due consideration of the concrete conditions and geological peculiarities of each heading.

With expert assistance from engineers, Porfiri Trefelov and Alexander Chusovlyanov worked out just such a timetable. It provides for the mining of coal on the entire length of the face in the course of two shifts. The third shift prepares the heading for further work on the next cycle.

The work of Trefelov and Chusovlyanov's team is distinguished for excellent organization and thoroughness.



**FINAL CHECK.** Coal combines of the Kirov Plant are readied for shipment.

Every member knows his exact duties and his place in the line. They have set themselves the target of a full cycle for every day's work.

At the end of last November, Trefelov went as a delegate to the Third USSR Peace Conference in Moscow. While he was there, at the Hall of Columns of the House of Trade Unions, he met Vasili Kucher, an expert combine operator from the Donets field who won a Stalin Prize last year.

They had much experience to talk over. Trefelov told Kucher how he had succeeded in obtaining his record output of 20,000 tons of coal a month. Kucher, who is working thinner seams than his friend, told about his methods, which enable him to produce 13,000 to 15,000 tons a month. The meeting was rewarding for both.

And this year, Trefelov and his comrades at the Kirov Mine have also been rewarded by the Soviet State for valuable innovations in production technique. They have enabled the Soviet Union to make great strides toward fulfilling its goal, set by Stalin, of producing 500,000,000 tons of coal a year. For this Porfiri Trefelov and his fellow workers have been granted one of the highest honors their country bestows, and they have won the love and respect of all their countrymen.





Madonna Benoit

**L** EONARDO DA VINCI was an artist whose multifarious gifts expressed themselves in masterpieces of painting and in creative thought that foreshadowed many modern inventions. There is scarcely a province of human knowledge which the great Florentine did not enrich with his genius. He left to posterity works of art whose beauty has withstood the ravages of time, literary works that scintillate with wisdom, and a host of ideas far in advance of his time.

Leonardo's passionate hatred of war and destruction and the powerful affirmation of life contained in his works bring him into close kinship with modern champions of human happiness. His immortal paintings were a hymn to life. "He who does not hold life precious is not fit to live," he said.

The Soviet people appreciate Leonardo da Vinci not only for his paintings, but for the truly boundless range of his scientific vision. The bold sweep of his ideas strikes a common note with the grand peacetime undertakings now being carried out in the Soviet Union.

Much of what is being accomplished in the Soviet Union today was envisioned by Leonardo. That is why the 500th anniversary of his birth is being observed in our country alike by admirers of his "Madonna Benoit" and "Madonna Litta," which hang in the State Hermitage Museum in Leningrad, and by those who have read his literary works, taken delight in his superb aphorisms, and studied his rich scientific heritage.

# Genius Of the Renaissance

By Boris V. Iohanson

*People's Artist of USSR, Chairman of  
Leonardo Anniversary Committee*

Leonardo was born on April 15, 1452, in the little town of Vinci near Florence. This was the period of the Renaissance. Nature and the physical world became the foundation of all knowledge and man became the pivotal theme of science, literature and the arts, which flourished as never before.

Florence, where Leonardo's creative genius was formed, reached the zenith of economic prosperity in these years and became the seat of secular humanist learning and progressive art. In contrast to medieval art with its ascetic mysticism and hidebound canons, the art of the Renaissance was a realistic art which focused its attention on earthly man, sound in mind and body, strong, wise and beautiful. And while the religious theme remained, it acquired a new message. Artists no longer depicted saints, but living, flesh-and-blood men and women, with human passions and human feelings.

When Leonardo reached the age of 14, his father apprenticed him to the Florentine painter and sculptor Andrea del Verrocchio, whose workshop was the best in all Florence. In those days art apprentices were taught technical sciences as well as painting and sculpture. The craftsman who specialized in one narrow field was a rarity.

Even for the Renaissance, however, Leonardo's versatility was exceptional. Besides being a great painter, sculptor, architect and engineer, he was a noted mathematician, physicist, botanist, mete-



Madonna Litta

orologist, astronomer and mechanic, a researcher in the most diverse branches of science and the arts.

If Leonardo was not too prolific as an artist, it was because nature in all its manifestations interested him. While in Milan he wrote his *Treatise on Painting*, in which he expounded the theory of linear perspective on the basis of geometry and studied the proportions of the human body, accompanying his text by numerous anatomical drawings. He made a study of human gestures in their relation to man's inner world; and, last but not least, he delved into the art of achieving depth in painting through the play of light and shade.

In 1483 or thereabouts appeared one of Leonardo's mature works, the "Virgin of the Rocks," a masterpiece in both composition and expressiveness. The maternal tenderness and plastic grace of the central figure are unsurpassed. In 1498 he finished his famous "Last Supper," which opened a new page in the history of painting. This picture, remarkable for its penetration and psychological depth, like all Leonardo's art, is permeated with the living truth. There is no "mystery" about the "Last Supper." It is a tragic, Shakespearean theme, the theme of treachery and loyalty. The composition of the picture is simple, but this is the simplicity of true genius.

Studying the human soul in its subtlest expressions, Leonardo turned his attention to portrait painting and created a



masterpiece that amazed his contemporaries and is still one of the wonders of the world: the "Mona Lisa." There is a unity and completeness about this work which cannot be attributed to some brief flash of inspiration. No, one is conscious here of a great wisdom, an eye that penetrates beneath the surface, an understanding of the significance of elusive transitions of light and shade, which lend a living quality to the features.

It is hard to say what summits of perfection Leonardo might have attained in painting had he not been consumed by an eternal passion to know everything, to find an explanation for all phenomena. He tested all his hypotheses by experiment, and in the course of his experiments a whole new unknown world opened before him, a world his powerful mind yearned to encompass. In all branches of science and art Leonardo charted the path for the future. His notebooks are full of observations, computations, notes, drawings and diagrams. He bequeathed to the world a priceless legacy of plans and ideas.

Leonardo's memory is cherished by progressive mankind because the material world was the foundation of his philosophy, the source he turned to for the truth and whose laws he sought to perceive. This is close to the modern materialist view. For Leonardo, as for us, there is nothing that is unknowable; there are only things not yet known.

In our day there is full harmony between the image of the great Leonardo, who asserted man's right to a happy, peaceful life, and the fight waged by progressive humanity for man's legitimate and natural right to life, to peace, and to labor.

(Abridged from "News," No. 9, 1952.)

Visitors study Leonardo originals in the State Hermitage Museum, Leningrad.



The rostrum at the Moscow meeting in honor of Leonardo da Vinci.

### Commemorating 500th Anniversary

## In Honor of Leonardo

THE commemoration of the 500th anniversary of the birth of Leonardo da Vinci was organized on a nationwide scale in the USSR. In Moscow, Leningrad, and many smaller cities and towns all over the country, artists, scientists, librarians, scholars and cultural workers in every field paid tribute to the great Italian who left such a rich heritage to mankind. Lectures and reports were delivered, and evenings devoted to discussions of his work were held everywhere. Special anniversary sessions were held by the learned societies.

The Academy of Sciences of the USSR, the Iskusstvo (Art) Publishing House and the Society for the Dissemination of Political and Scientific Knowledge issued numerous monographs, essays and pamphlets on Leonardo's life and work. The State Publishing House of Fiction and Poetry prepared an edition of his selected works. There were huge printings of postcards, posters, and reproductions of the "Mona Lisa" and other paintings of Leonardo. A commemorative postage stamp bearing Leonardo's portrait was issued.

The country's art museums held extensive activities in honor of Leonardo

and arranged special exhibitions.

A great festive meeting was held on April 15 in the Grand Hall of Moscow Conservatory. Leading painters, writers, scientists, and workers and employees of Moscow factories and institutions, as well as students and men of the Soviet Army, were present. Among the guests were the heads of embassies and legations in the Soviet capital.

People's Artist of the USSR Boris Iohanson, chairman of the anniversary committee, opened the meeting with a eulogy of Leonardo da Vinci. His address was followed by a report on Leonardo's life and activities by Professor M. V. Alpatov.

Other leading Soviet men of art and science discussed Leonardo's work in the natural sciences, architecture and engineering.

The extensive scale of the celebration of the 500th anniversary of Leonardo's birth attests to the love and admiration that the Soviet people feel for the great Italian. The celebration will help to promote international friendship and understanding, through the medium of mankind's common cultural heritage from the great minds of the past.





The Leningrad Philharmonic Orchestra playing under the direction of Yevgeni Mravinsky.

# Music That Sings of the People

By Tikhon Khrennikov

*Secretary General of the Union of Soviet Composers  
of the USSR*

FOR all Soviet artists the main themes of any artistic work are the dignity of labor and friendship among peoples. The heart of the Soviet artist, whose work is a reflection of the deep emotions felt by the whole Soviet people, overflows with ardent love for the working people, for all those who are fighting for peace, no matter in what country they may live. Without this profound love of humanity, the radiant future toward which the Soviet people and all progressive mankind are striving is unthinkable. Soviet art, based on feelings of deep humanitarianism, is an honest and sincere art, an art which has evolved from the people and which has won their devoted admiration.

Not only artists of the spoken word, writers and poets, but Soviet composers,

too, base their works on themes which are readily accessible and meaningful to the people, the final judges of artistic merit in the Soviet Union. Soviet composers have been busy at work this past year. Let us see what they have accomplished.

The list of composers who have been awarded Stalin Prizes for 1951 includes representatives of all the peoples of the USSR. The young Turkmenian composer Veli Muhatov, a recent graduate of the Moscow Conservatory of Music, has conveyed the unique character of his native Turkmenia and his deep love for his country in his evocative symphonic poem *My Native Land*. The work is distinguished for its picturesque musical language.

The talented Estonian composer Eugene Kapp has used the story of an Estonian poet and patriot who fought heroically against fascism for the freedom of his country as the subject of his new opera *Singer of Freedom*. The stirring realistic scenes depicting the brave struggle of the working people against the Hitlerite invaders and the people's ultimate victory over fascism have won well-deserved success for the opera.

Dmitri Shostakovich has composed a cycle of 10 songs for choir based on poems by revolutionary poets of the period from 1890 to 1917. The poems are distinguished for their originality of thought and language and their realistic depiction of the heroic struggle of the Russian people. Shostakovich has turned



them into a dramatic and emotional record of the people's battle against the autocracy.

In his cantata *Song of Happiness*, the gifted Uzbek composer Mukhtar Ashrafi hails the joy of creative labor in Uzbekistan and the happiness that the Uzbek people have attained in the family of Soviet peoples.

The splendid composer Sergei Prokofiev has made another important contribution to Soviet music. Last year he was awarded his fifth Stalin Prize for the oratorio *On Guard for Peace*, and since then he has completed his ballet *The Stone Flower*, based on Ural fairy tales by Bazhov. Prokofiev says of this ballet: "It is a ballet about the joy of creative labor for the benefit of the people, about the beauty of the Russian soul, about the might and inexhaustible riches of our country that are revealed to man only through labor."

In addition to this ballet Prokofiev has completed a poem for symphony orchestra dedicated to the great power and irrigation projects of communism, called *The Volga Joins the Don*.

The striving of Soviet artists to sing of the beauty that the Soviet system has brought to the people and to portray the truth and joy of life is reflected in the work of Sergei Vasilenko, the dean of Soviet composers. During the past year



Sergei Prokofiev.

this 80-year-old musician has written a piano concerto and a symphonic overture, both of which show vigorous creative strength.

Reinhold Glière, who is now 77, has finished a ballet based on Gogol's story *Taras Bulba*.

The young composer Arkadi Mazayev, who fought in the Great Patriotic War (1941-1945), has written a symphonic poem on war themes. The work, called *Krasnodonski*, pays tribute to the young heroes of the town of Krasnodon who

gave their lives for their country's freedom. The composition has won great popularity both for the stirring emotion of its theme and for the clarity of its musical language.

The significant musical compositions produced last year make an imposing catalogue of artistic creativity. There is Yuri Levitan's *Lights over the Volga*, a monumental work dedicated to the great construction projects now in progress in the Soviet Union, and there are new songs by Mikhail Starokadomsky and Victor Beliy, new romances by Yuri Shaporin and Yuri Kochurov, violin concertos by Albert Leman and Leonid Afanasiev, a vocal-symphonic suite entitled *Song of the Ararat Valley* by the Armenian composer Ashot Satyan, songs by the Chuvash composer Philip Lukin, a symphony by Janis Ivanov, new quartets, sonatas, concertos and other works.

The works of young musicians who are still conservatory students are particularly gratifying. Among these varied compositions, G. Grigoryan's impressive *Sunrise over China*, a work of great beauty and serious content, is especially noteworthy.

The efforts of the Soviet people are directed entirely toward the service of mankind and the enrichment of human life. It is a joy to live and create in the name of this noble objective.



Eugene Kapp, People's Artist of the Estonian SSR.



The Russian composer Yuri Shaporin.



# More Power for Soviet Georgia

By T. Tevosyan

**I**N the early part of 1942, at the height of the Great Patriotic War, the Alazani Hydroelectric Station in Georgia was put into operation. By utilizing the 114-foot fall of water from the Alazani trunkline canal, the station was able to produce 4,800 kilowatts, making it one of the largest rural hydroelectric stations in the Soviet Union.

By now the station has produced over

50,000,000 kilowatt-hours of electric power, thereby saving 35,000 tons of other fuel. Its high-tension lines have grown from 4.2 miles long at the time the station was built to 205 miles long today, and the station is satisfying an ever increasing number of consumers.

The construction of new agricultural enterprises and the mechanized irrigation of the fields, however, require a substantial increase in electric power and even a station as large as the Alazani cannot meet this demand.

Large amounts of electricity are needed for the irrigation of the Tsnori-Milari tract, for the villages of the rich Lagodekhi region and for the collective farms of Tsiteltskari District, one of Georgia's biggest grain-producing and animal-breeding districts.

To meet this sharply increased demand, the designing and construction of a number of rural hydroelectric stations has begun. One of these, the Kabalini Hydroelectric Station, is already under construction.

This station, situated in a picturesque canyon cutting into the foothills of the Caucasian range, will utilize the power of the swift Kabali River, a tributary of the Alazani. It will have a capacity of 1,350 kilowatts.

The head of the Kabalini station will be 282 feet high and, consequently, the plant will require a relatively small amount of water, about 2.3 cubic yards per second, for its operation.

The station is scheduled to be completed in the third quarter of 1952. The Alazani and Kabalini stations, linked by high-tension lines, will form the basis of an extensive network of rural electric stations in Kakhetia, a region of Georgia.

Another 35 rural hydroelectric stations, with an aggregate capacity of 13,000 kilowatts, are now being put up in other districts of Georgia. One of the

largest of these is the 1,500-kilowatt Duripshi Station being erected in the canyon of the Belaya (White) River. This river is white not only in name but in actual fact. It gets its unusual color from the white lime deposits through which it flows, and it gets its name from the fact that it strews its bed with white boulders which glisten in the sun.

A 2,000-kilowatt station is going up at Kakhareti in Adigeni District. A great deal of complex machinery is at work at the construction site. Preparations are now under way for laying the foundation of the generator house.

Anyone traveling along the Black Sea coast through the Bzibi River canyon to Lake Ritsa, high in the mountains, would notice a waterfall gushing from the sharp rocks of the left bank and disappearing in a thicket of boxwood and chestnut trees. This is the Dzhirkhva waterfall. It will be the source of the power for the new Dzhirkhva Hydroelectric Station, which will supply cheap electric power to the collective farms in the district. The handsome white stone façade of the station will embellish the Bzibi canyon, a favorite place for tourists and vacationers spending their holidays on the coast of the Black Sea.

A 3,000-kilowatt station was recently put into operation at Triponi and it has become part of the network of rural electric plants of Georgia. It is designed to ensure the complete electrification of the villages of Gori District and also parts of the neighboring districts.

The rural electric stations of Georgia, with their aggregate capacity of 22,000 kilowatts, constitute the basis for expanding electrification and mechanization of agriculture in the republic.

Hundreds of new electric motors are powering sawmills, flour mills, threshers, seed sorters, pumps, feed cutters, sheep shearing machines and other agricultural equipment, lightening the farmers' labor and raising its productivity.

Electric lamps shine in 15,000 collective-farm homes, and hundreds of radios and other electric appliances are being used in homes where once electricity was only a dream of the future.

The builders are doing their best to make this dream a reality for all the people in Soviet Georgia by creating still more extensive power facilities in the republic.



**ELECTRICITY FOR RURAL GEORGIA.**  
Building a new plant in Gori District.



# Sedov Pioneered Path For Arctic Explorers

By Alexander Solovyev

*Corresponding Member of the Academy of Pedagogical Sciences of the RSFSR*

**T**HE lands and seas of the Far North have attracted Russian explorers for hundreds of years. As early as the 15th century, bold seamen from Murmansk and the White Sea charted the sea route to Spitsbergen in the west and to the estuaries of the Siberian rivers Ob and Taz in the east.

Two Russians, Gerasimov and Vlasov, proposed in the 16th century that a search be made for a route to India by means of circumnavigating Asia from the north. The quest for this route drew Russian seamen farther and farther into the Arctic.

Franz Josef Land was discovered in the second half of the 19th century. Like Greenland and Spitsbergen, it became an outpost for the siege of the North Pole. It was from there that the majority of Arctic explorers set out in their search for the pole.

The history of polar expeditions is full of heroism and tragedy. Those of Walter Wellman (1898), the Duke of Abruzzi (1899), E. Baldwin (1901) and many others ended in failure. Nansen's expedition from the icebound *Fram* (1893-96) stopped short of the pole. It was only in 1909 that Peary reached the pole for the first time.

Irresistibly drawn to the Arctic, the intrepid Russian sailor and hydrographer Georgi Sedov also dreamed of discovering the North Pole.

He was born in 1877, the son of a fisherman on the Don. Brought up near the broad estuary of the Don in the Sea of Azov, Sedov longed to be a sailor and to travel to distant, unknown lands. In 1894 he ran away from home to Rostov, where he entered the Navigators' School a year later. In the spring of 1898 he passed his state examinations with honors and began to sail ships in the Black Sea. In 1901 he was put on the staff of the Chief Hydrographic Board in St. Petersburg. That same year, he participated in an expedition on the vessel

*Pakhtuson* to the islands of Novaya Zemlya in the Arctic Ocean.

The expedition marked a new stage in Sedov's life. It convinced him that his place was in the North. "Evidently my current flows toward the north," he used to say.

Even then, the idea of reaching the pole had taken firm root in the mind of the young navigator, but it was years before he could venture to realize it.

In 1904 Japan treacherously attacked Russia. Sedov asked to be enrolled in the navy and was appointed commander of a destroyer. After the war with Japan, in 1908, he was appointed head of an expedition to survey the estuary of the Kolyma, a distant northern river, and to describe means of approaching it from the sea. The valuable astronomical, geological and paleontological data which Sedov brought back from the expedition, and the reports he made on his work earned him the title of Member of the Geographical and Astronomical Society. He was recognized by scientific circles in Russia.

Sedov returned to Novaya Zemlya in 1910, and his desire to reach the pole became stronger. On returning to St. Petersburg in 1911 he took practical steps to organize a polar expedition. The official circles of tsarist Russia refused to support him, and he had to appeal to the public. With the assistance of a newspaper publisher he managed to collect a part of the necessary sum of money. He chartered the ship *Foka* in Archangel, bought the necessary equipment and recruited the officers and crew.

The ship put to sea on August 26, 1912. It seemed to Sedov that his dream was beginning to come true. But many severe trials awaited him.

The *Foka* sailed northward along the shore of Novaya Zemlya. At a latitude of about 76 degrees north, the ship encountered ice and began to struggle with it. Soon the ice filled the strait be-



Georgi Sedov, Arctic explorer.

tween the Novaya Zemlya islands, obstructed the bays and surrounded the ship. The *Foka* was firmly caught in the ice jam. The explorers had to camp for the winter near the Pankratyev Peninsula.

The Arctic winter, with its bitter cold and violent storms, was upon them. But Sedov was full of energy and did not discontinue his researches for a single day. He studied the ice, took astronomical bearings and made long trips from the camp to the extreme northern part of Novaya Zemlya. Sedov was the first explorer to reach Cape Zhelanye (Desire) on foot and to describe its eastern and western sides. He discovered a mountain range, later named the Lomonosov Range. His intensive work enabled him to show that the actual outline of the northern part of Novaya Zemlya was altogether different from what was shown on maps.

The *Foka* was not freed from the ice until early September in 1913. By September 13 it had reached the shore of Franz Josef Land. In surveying the shores of this archipelago, Sedov headed his ship into a bay, which he named Tikhaya (Calm). The expedition was forced to camp there for the second winter.

The second long Arctic night was considerably harder for the members of the expedition than the first had been.

*(Continued on page 320)*





**GIFT.** A woman of the Miao nationality, formerly oppressed in China, presents an embroidered belt, a gift for Mao Tse-tung, to a government delegate.

## Freedom for China's Minorities

By V. Y. Sidikhmenov

**T**HE vast territory of the People's Republic of China is the home of some 100 nationalities besides the Chinese people. These include Tibetans, Mongols, Uighurs, Kazakhs, Miao, Thai, Mingkia, Chungchia and other peoples. Altogether the non-Chinese population numbers about 50,000,000.

For centuries the national minorities in China were cruelly oppressed and exploited by reactionary regimes. They were driven from the more productive lands and forced to move to the mountains or to the barren plains. These people were doomed to extinction. Of the more than 5,000 Mongol families living 20 or 30 years ago in Hoshan County, Sinkiang Province, no more than 600 remained at the time of the liberation. In the city of Szemao, Yunnan Province, of the 30,000 or 40,000 people of non-Chinese origin who lived there 10 years before, only a

hundred-odd were left when the liberation armies arrived.

The lives of these people were intolerably difficult. Education was unavailable to them and hospital service was unknown. The Kuomintang perpetuated its rule by fomenting national discord and pitting one nationality against another. Non-Chinese people were regarded as subhuman, as belonging to an inferior race. They were subjected to all kinds of insults and indignities. A typical example is the treatment of the Yi people, a minority of some half a million inhabiting the province of Sikang. One often came across the following inscription on public gates: "People of the Yi nationality are forbidden to walk along the streets in groups or to meet in groups of more than three."

The proclamation of the People's Republic of China opened a new page in

the history of the oppressed peoples of China. The relations between the various nationalities were defined as follows by the General Program of the Chinese People's Political Advisory Council: "All nationalities living within the confines of the People's Republic of China are equal, closely united, and obliged to give mutual assistance and to wage a struggle against imperialism and the enemies of the people in each nationality, so that the People's Republic of China may become a family of nations in which all nationalities live in affection, friendship and cooperation." The program further states that "all national minorities enjoy the liberty to develop their language and literature, and to maintain or change their customs, traditions or religious practices. The People's Government must help the popular masses of all national minorities to develop constructive activity in politics, economics, culture and education."

These principles are being successfully put into effect. The national minorities have been granted equal rights with the Chinese people, and discrimination against any national group has been forbidden.

The agreement between the Central People's Government and the Tibetan Government, envisaging the peaceful emancipation of Tibet, is a tremendously important event for the national unification of China. Under this agreement the Tibetan people, who for a century had been subjected to oppression and imperialist aggression, returned to the great family of the peoples of China. Now the Tibetan people are enjoying rising cultural and economic standards and are looking forward to a bright future.

The national minorities of China have been given the right to take part in governing the country. All the principal national groups, the Mongols, Dugan, Uighurs and others, are represented in the Central People's Government Council, the highest organ of state power. In the districts inhabited by national minorities a great deal has been accomplished in introducing national autonomy. There are now more than 100 national autonomous districts in the People's Republic of China.

The establishment of the Autonomous Region of Mongolia, a historic event for some 800,000 Mongolian people



and other national groups living in the area, was based on the principle of national autonomy. Of the 18 members of the government of this region, 16 are Mongols and more than half of the chairmen of village and county councils are Mongols. The chairman of the People's Government of Inner Mongolia is also a member of the State Administrative Council of the Central People's Government.

In a very short time this region has made tremendous economic and cultural progress. New industries are being developed, electric stations are being put into operation, and gold mines are being worked. There has also been a considerable increase in the head of livestock in the region. The economic progress has made for a higher living standard for the people, shown by the four-fold increase in their purchasing power. The Mongolian people are also leading an enriched cultural life. Now two-thirds of all school-age children attend school, and illiteracy is rapidly being wiped out among the adult population. Instruction in the schools is given in the native language, and books, newspapers and magazines have begun to appear in Mongolian for the first time in the history of this people. Public health service in the region is being made more readily available.

The nationalities inhabiting northeast and southwest China have made gains that are no less striking.

For many centuries the industrious Yi people in Sikang Province was cruelly oppressed. There was an old saying in China that the Yi people seldom smiled. This was literally true, and there was good reason for it. "But today I saw



**EQUAL MEMBERS OF CHINA'S NEW SOCIETY.** Representatives of 42 national minorities attended the first anniversary ceremonies of the Chinese Republic.

cheerful faces everywhere," writes Wang Chi, Chinese journalist, in the magazine *People's China* of December 1, 1951. The Yi people have every reason for this happiness. Among their gains have been new medical facilities—hospitals and polyclinics—where all treatment is free. And from a people which had only a rudimentary alphabet, the Yi have now progressed to a stage where an elementary textbook of their language has been published. These material gains pre-  
sage others to come, but more important even than this is the fact that enmity and hatred among peoples are things of the past. Today the Yi people live in peace and friendship with the other national minorities.

The same story could be told about other minority peoples in China. In the provinces of Sinkiang, Kansu, Ningxia, Chinghai and Shensi, national democratic governments have been formed in which each nationality is represented. Thousands of new schools have been opened for the national minorities, and the number of pupils has risen one-third

compared with the number in school under the Kuomintang regime. Seventeen newspapers, published in the languages of the small nationalities, are being issued in China.

Sinkiang, China's westernmost province, is part of what used to be called the "lifeless heart of Asia." Of every 100 babies born there, 60 died in infancy. But it too is being transformed by the national democratic government.

In the province of Kweichow, where there are 4,000,000 minority people, the agrarian reform has been completed on a territory with a population of 2,000,000. In other provinces the campaign for reducing land rent is proceeding successfully. In Yunnan Province seven secondary schools, 700 elementary schools and a teachers' training school have been opened for the non-Chinese nationalities.

The accomplishment of this monumental task of transforming China and bringing the formerly oppressed peoples into the mainstream of Chinese life has been left largely in the hands of leadership drawn from the local populations. To facilitate the rapid resurgence of the national minorities, the Central People's Government has opened a People's University in Peking, where young men and women of 25 nationalities are studying. There are also national universities in the provinces of Szechuan, Sinkiang and Kweichow.

The progress made by China's national minorities in the short time since the proclamation of the People's Republic of China is tremendous. They have become builders of the republic on an equal footing with the Chinese people, and China is now a great fraternal family of harmoniously cooperating peoples.

**CELEBRATION IN PEKING.** Delegates from China's minority peoples were among the guests who watched the anniversary parade on October 1, 1950.







A huge crowd watches the 1952 USSR boxing championships in Moscow's State Circus Building.



**BETWEEN ROUNDS.** Bantamweight Bulakov gets instructions from trainer.

## Ring Titles Change Hands

By B. Sokolov  
*Master of Sports*

**I**T was "standing room only" in Moscow's big State Circus Building last month where the All-Soviet championship boxing bouts were waged before a wildly enthusiastic crowd. For those who couldn't get into the arena, the television cameras were trained on the squared circle in the center of the hall, bringing a visual blow-by-blow account of the three-round title matches into the homes of many more avid ring fans.

Boxing, of course, has its share of enthusiasts in the USSR. Thousands of workers, students and professionals put in many leisure hours in warm, spirited

exercise with the big laced mittens. Top-notch trainers and all the necessary gym equipment are provided without cost to all those sports lovers who like to spar a few rounds of healthy play. In the Soviet Union, where the health of people and safeguards against injury are of primary importance, a three-round limit is put on all boxing bouts.

The most dramatic moment of the April 12-15 title fights came when the almost legendary veteran, Nikolai Korolyov, bowed to the 23-year old Lithuanian, Algirdas Shotsikas, in the heavyweight title finals. The world-famous



**DRAMATIC MOMENT.** Algirdas Shotsikas (right) looks for an opening against former heavyweight champion Nikolai Korolyov whom he defeated for the title.



**A LONG LEFT.** In the second middleweight finals victor Vitali Belyaev (right) stabs at Nodar Darbaiseli with a long left jab from which the latter weaves away.



Korolyov, who has reigned atop the heavyweight roost for almost 20 years, lost out for the third straight time to his younger and ever-improving successor. Flashing a fine mixture of two-fisted skill and brilliant defensive acumen, Shotsikas outpointed the grand old veteran of the Soviet ring in a thrilling three-rounder that had the fans giving both battlers a great ovation at the final bell.

Korolyov, despite his advanced years, had displayed enough of his vaunted prowess to have triumphed over all his other opponents before coming up against Shotsikas, the other "best man" out of the fifteen heavyweight entries. Shotsikas' win was his third straight in seven engagements against the former champ.

There were "upsets" a-plenty in all the exciting fights, with last year's champions coming in for stiff competition from the new young crop of challengers, and several of them actually dropping their titles. In the first round of matches, the speedy young bantamweight Rashid Usmanov brought the fans to their feet when he outpointed last year's champ, Gennadi Garbuzov, and then topped it off with a victory over former titleholder G. Khanukashvili. In the lightweight title test, P. Levakin became the new 135-pound champ by outpointing last year's champion, Anatoli Greiner. So, too, did V. Lukyanov, of the trade unions' Wings of the Soviet Sports Society, dethrone B. Nazarenko in the second middleweight division. And in the light-heavyweight class, the series of upsets was further followed through when V. Chernonog outboxed the 1951 titleholder Y. Yegorov, while another artist of the light-heavyweight division, Gennadi Stepanov, bowed to the newcomer Mironov.

The highlights of the four-day competition came in the finals on April 15. Bantam champ A. Bulakov, despite a surprisingly stubborn fight from Kaldzhev, retained his title after three fast rounds. It also took all of featherweight champion Y. Sokolov's skill to narrowly outpoint the young A. Zasukhin. Last year's welterweight titlist, G. Lobodin, outgeneralled S. Mulin in the first welterweight class. Lobodin's triumph is all the more impressive when one remembers that Mulin had scored

over all opposition at the World Student Games in Budapest.

The highly masterful S. Shcherbakov, veteran of over 200 fights and eight-times holder of the USSR second welterweight class title, racked up a triumph over the Russian Federation champ, V. Chernov. The 19-year-old T. Mikaelyan, just out of the junior middleweight division, gave the far more experienced B. Tishin an amazingly tough time of it before losing on points.

The first USSR title of his career came to V. Belyaev when he turned back the challenge of N. Darbaiseli in the second

middleweight title finals. A happy moment came for A. Perov who also captured his first championship by turning on the steam in the last round to nose out A. Kochetkov. Two crowd-pleasing newcomers, R. Uskanov and A. Yershov, drew loud cheers for their impressive victories in taking over as new bantam and lightweight champions.

All in all, the four-day title bouts afforded fresh thrills for the thousands who saw the great matches, and provided further testimonial to the fine skill of Soviet boxers in friendly and spirited competition with their comrades.

## Novak and Duganov Set New Weightlift Records



Weightlifting champion G. Novak.



Champion weightlifter Y. Duganov.

CONTESTS were held in the middle of April for the Moscow weightlifting titles among students of higher institutions of learning. Grigori Novak, world record holder in the light-heavyweight class, performed for exhibition only. His attempt at bettering his 1951 world record in the clean and press resulted in a brilliant success. Novak lifted 143 kilograms (314.6 pounds) and thus exceeded his former world record in the clean and press by 1 kilogram.

Another outstanding achievement was scored soon after that by the world rec-

ord holder, Yuri Duganov, who performed in the Leningrad Palace of Labor during a weightlifting competition among athletes of the Stroitel Sports Society. Duganov was also out for a new world record, and his attempt proved successful. He excelled his USSR and world record in the welterweight division by 600 grams when he lifted 129.6 kilograms (285.1 pounds). Duganov also lifted 158.5 kilograms (348.7 pounds) in the clean and jerk, 500 grams better than the USSR record.



OUTSTANDING successes have been achieved by Soviet chess players in recent international competitions.

Five Soviet players — Botvinnik, Keres, Smyslov, Geller and Petrosyan — took part in the international chess tournament held to commemorate the anniversary of the death of G. Maroczy. The keenly contested games resulted in a convincing victory for the Soviet chess school. Four of the first five places went to Soviet players. Keres won first place with 12.5 points. Geller came second with 12 points. Third, fourth and fifth places were shared by world champion Botvinnik, Grandmaster Smyslov, and the Swedish Grandmaster Stahlberg, all with 11 points.

The other places were divided as follows: the Hungarian Grandmaster, Szabo, came sixth (10.5 points), seventh and eighth places were shared by the Soviet master, Petrosyan, and the Argentinian player, Pilnik (9.5 points). They were followed by O'Kelly (England), 9 points; Benko (Hungary), 8.5; Barcza and Szili (both from Hungary), 8; Ger-eben (Hungary), 6; Troyanescu (Romania), 5.5; Sliva (Poland), 5; and Platz (German Democratic Republic), 2 points.

## USSR Chessmen Win Again

In April two Soviet players, Grandmaster D. Bronstein and International Master M. Taimanov, took part in an international students' chess tournament

in Liverpool, England. Defeating all their opponents, Bronstein and Taimanov shared first and second places, scoring 6.5 out of a possible 7 points. Third place went to the Finnish player Pastukhov with 3.5 points; fourth, fifth and sixth places were shared by Mardle (England), Niren and Rutanen (both from Finland). Krarub-Dinsen (Denmark) took seventh place, and the Indian chess player Katraganna placed eighth.

When the tournament was over the Soviet players gave simultaneous exhibitions in London. Bronstein and Taimanov played on 21 boards each. Among their opponents were many top English players — the former London champion Penrose, master Newman, the English woman champion Tranmer, and a number of others. Bronstein won 18 games and three resulted in draws. Taimanov won 14, drew 4 and lost 3.

## Sedov Pioneered Path for Arctic Explorers

(Continued from page 315)

They had little fuel, and their stock of food was running low. Hydrographical studies continued, however. The crew began to suffer from scurvy. In December Sedov began to show symptoms of scurvy and severe rheumatism. His health was broken. He grew worse every day, but the desire of the indomitable explorer to achieve his purpose was unconquerable. Despite his illness, he decided to reach the North Pole on foot. On February 15, 1914, Sedov started out on his march, accompanied by two sailors, G. Linnik and A. Pustoshny.

The temperature was 30 to 40 degrees below zero. The strong wind froze their faces. It was difficult to get warm during the halts. Their sleeping bags became coated with ice and no longer warmed them. The road became increasingly difficult. The thin young ice was replaced by impassable ice packs. Sedov's health grew worse. When he could no longer walk, he had his companions tie him to the sledge.

By this time the group had covered about 1,500 miles. It was impossible for them to reach Teplitz Bay on Rudolph Island, where Sedov expected to find the remains of camps of previous ex-

peditions. The tent was pitched on the ice. Sedov lay for three days without eating or drinking, and on March 5, 1914, he died.

Linnik and Pustoshny buried him on the western shore of Rudolph Island near Cape Auk, only a few miles from Teplitz Bay. After wandering for two weeks on the ice, they finally found the *Foka*. As soon as warmth returned and the ship was able to move between the blocks of ice, the crew sailed south to Rynda Bay on the Kola Peninsula and from there back to Archangel.

Despite its failure to reach the pole itself, Sedov's expedition accomplished important scientific investigations of the Arctic Ocean and its islands. Sedov and his assistants made valuable studies of the depth and currents of the sea and the properties of the water and the ice. They also carried out valuable meteorological observations.

The heroic feat of the bold Russian explorer was not fully appreciated until after the Great October Socialist Revolution. All the data gathered by Sedov's expedition have been published in Soviet times. They have played an important part in the exploration of the Arctic.

Many new heroic polar explorers

have arisen from among the Soviet people, and unprecedented success in the study of the Arctic has been achieved. Sedov's dream of reaching the pole has been realized.

In 1937, on the initiative of J. V. Stalin, Soviet explorers flew to the area of the North Pole. Four intrepid Soviet explorers drifted with the ice floes. The air route was later followed by V. Chkalov and other Soviet pilots, who flew across the North Pole to America. The ice-breaker *Sedov* also drifted through the ice, carrying the name of the valiant polar explorer through the entire Arctic region.

Soviet men working in the Arctic now conduct systematic studies in the high northern latitudes. They also sail south to the shores of the Antarctic continent, discovered by Russian seamen in 1821. The knowledge, experience and persevering labor of Soviet explorers constantly enrich science with new information on the nature of unexplored areas in the high latitudes.

The Soviet people have not forgotten Georgi Sedov. They revere the memory of this outstanding representative of the glorious Russian heroes of the North.



Readers are invited to forward questions on phases of Soviet life to which answers are desired. The questions and answers will appear regularly in this space. Address all queries to USSR Information Bulletin, 2112 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., Washington 8, D.C.

# Questions and Answers

## How Do Soviet Secondary Schools Function?

A LITERAL translation of the name of the document received by Soviet students upon completing secondary school is "Testimonial of Maturity." It is their graduation certificate, entitling them to continue their education in any higher educational establishment in the country.

The secondary school in the Soviet Union is a school of general education operated by the state uniformly throughout the country. It is equally accessible to all, irrespective of sex, nationality or religion. Instruction is in the native tongue. Teaching is actually carried on in more than 100 languages in the USSR. The course of study is 10 years, the classes being numbered first to tenth.

Seven-year schooling is compulsory in the USSR for all children between the ages of 7 and 14. Graduates of the seven-year school, which is a stage of the secondary school, are admitted to the eighth class of the latter without examination. For the present, study in the eighth to tenth classes is not compulsory except in the Georgian, Armenian and Latvian republics, but such education is available in all republics.

### RADIO BROADCASTS IN ENGLISH FROM MOSCOW

Radio programs are broadcast daily from Moscow to the United States on the schedule and frequencies given below. This schedule supersedes all those previously published. Time is Eastern Standard.

Programs begin with the news and a review of the press. These are followed by comment on Soviet or international subjects.

**8:00-8:30 A.M.:** 15.5, 15.44, 15.12, 17.82, 11.91 megacycles.

**6:20-7:30 P.M.:** 15.33, 15.25, 15.23, 15.18, 15.11, 11.81, 11.91, 11.83, 11.71, 9.67, 9.66, 9.55, 9.65, 9.83, 7.24 megacycles.

**7:30-8:30 P.M.:** 15.25, 15.23, 15.18, 15.11, 11.71, 11.83, 9.67, 9.66, 9.65, 7.24 megacycles.

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**11:00 P.M.-1:00 A.M.:** 15.18, 15.11, 11.83, 11.32, 11.71, 9.65, 7.24 megacycles. (For the West Coast.)

lics. The number of secondary schools is steadily increasing. In 1951 alone the number of schools in the USSR increased by 5,000, and the number of pupils in the six upper classes, i.e., the fifth through the tenth, rose by 2,500,000. The USSR now has 220,000 schools altogether, which are attended by some 37,000,000 pupils. The total number of persons engaged in every type of study available in the country is 57,000,000.

Beginning with the fourth-year class, pupils in Soviet secondary schools have to pass an examination in order to be promoted to the next class. At the close of the tenth year, they must pass an examination for graduation. Those who receive high grades all through their course of study receive gold and silver medals.

Soviet secondary schools provide an all-round education, and their graduates are fully prepared for entrance into higher schools. With 886 higher educational establishments functioning in the country, graduates of secondary schools are afforded extensive opportunities to continue their studies. The number of students at higher schools at the present time is 1,340,000. A large number of evening and correspondence schools enable employed persons to acquire secondary or higher education after their working hours.

The Soviet State does not stint money for education. This year's budget has allotted 60 billion rubles, or 13 per cent of all budgetary outlays, for educational purposes.

Soviet schools prepare their pupils for peaceful constructive labor. Thanks to the care of the state, the Soviet secondary schools graduate hundreds of thousands of boys and girls every year, giving them matriculation certificates which open to them the road to further knowledge.

### AVAILABLE UPON REQUEST

#### Three Pamphlets on Soviet Baltic Union Republics:

##### *Estonia*

"The Truth From the Motherland"  
*In Estonian language*

##### *Lithuania*

"Under the Native Sky"  
*In Lithuanian language*

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"The Truth About Soviet Latvia"  
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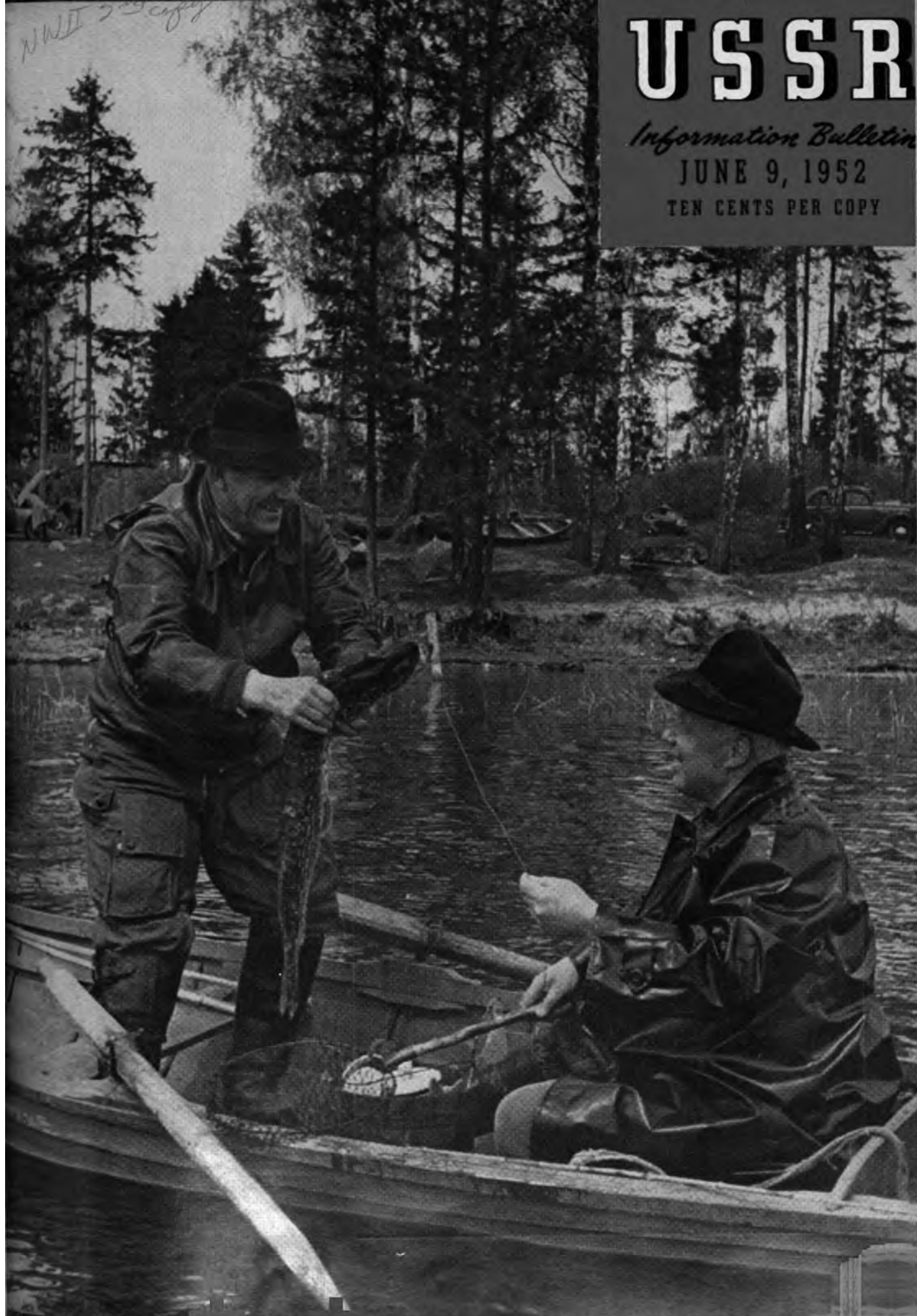


# USSR

*Information Bulletin*

JUNE 9, 1952

TEN CENTS PER COPY



# Notes on Soviet Life

**T**HE State Russian Museum of Leningrad is a great treasure house of national art. It possesses an outstanding collection of works of Russian painting, sculpture and the graphic and applied arts, and is visited daily by thousands of working people. Not only Leningraders but people from many parts of the country come to see the superb canvases of Repin, Surikov, Fedotov, Serov, Vasnetsov, Levitan and other Russian masters.

In addition to its vast fundamental exhibition, the museum has opened a special show of the works of Russian artists of the second half of the 19th century, including more than 150 genre, historical and portrait paintings and some 100 pieces of sculpture.

## Engineers Solve Silting Problem on Main Turkmenian Canal

**T**HE Amu Darya, soon to be diverted into the fields of Turkmenistan by the Main Turkmenian Canal, carries enormous quantities of silt. Some of it, like that borne by the Nile and deposited on the fields of Egypt during spring floods, is capable of imparting fertility to the soil and should be preserved. Much of it is sand which would quickly clog the canal, decrease the depth of reservoirs and impede navigation. Engineers were thus faced with a double problem: to save the useful silt and at the same time to get rid of the sand.

Using both the energy of the flowing water and artificial sources of power, the designers of the canal have worked out a solution to this problem. A special layout of settling basins and pumps at Takhia Tash, the head of the canal, will remove millions of tons of sand from the river. For the irrigation network there is a system that directs into the canals the upper layers of the river stream, which carry the fertile silt, and deflects in the opposite direction, back into the river, the lower layers in which sand predominates.

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11:00 P.M.-1:00 A.M.: 15.18, 15.11, 11.83, 11.32, 11.71, 9.65, 7.24 megacycles. (For the West Coast.)

**FRONT COVER:** As summer approaches and the warm weather draws people out of doors, angling fans begin to take advantage of the rich resources of the lakes and streams of the USSR. Lake Senezh, near Moscow, is one of the most popular fishing spots, and the two fishermen on the cover seem to be having good luck on their Sunday outing.



**BACK COVER:** The new embankment in Rostov-on-Don draws crowds of Sunday promenaders out to enjoy the fair weather and the beautiful river view.

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Published twice monthly by the Embassy of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics at 2112 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington 8, D. C. Subscription rates: \$2.40 for one year \$2.00 ten months. Ten or more copies to one address \$1.00 per year per subscription. Sample copy free. Make checks payable to the Information Bulletin of the Embassy of the USSR. Material herein may be quoted or reproduced, with or without credit.



# Soviet Government's Notes to the Governments Of the USA, Great Britain and France On a Peace Treaty with Germany

ON May 13 of this year the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the USSR received from the embassies of the United States, Great Britain and France in Moscow analogous notes of the Governments of the United States, Great Britain and France in reply to the notes of the Soviet Government of April 9 of this year in regard to a peace treaty with Germany.

On May 24 the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the USSR forwarded to the Embassies of the United States, Great Britain and France notes of reply of the Soviet Government.

The text of the note of reply of the Soviet Government of May 24, 1952, to the Government of the United States is given below.

IN connection with the United States Government's note of May 13 of this year, the Soviet Government deems it necessary to state the following:

1. **Concerning the urgency of settling the German problem and concerning the dragging out of the exchange of notes on this question by the Western Powers.** In its note of March 10 of this year the Soviet Government proposed to the Governments of the United States, Great Britain and France that the four Powers jointly discuss the question of the conclusion of a peace treaty with Germany and the formation of an all-German government. With the object of facilitating and accelerating the preparation of a peace treaty with Germany, the Soviet Government submitted its draft of such a treaty, at the same time expressing its willingness to examine other possible proposals on this question. The Soviet Government, guided by the interests of strengthening peace in Europe and by the necessity of satisfying the legitimate national demands of the German people, considered, and still considers it necessary to solve this question without delay.

Inasmuch as the United States Government's note of reply of March 25 advanced a proposal, in connection with the question of the formation of an all-German government, that an examination be made of the conditions for holding general elections in Germany, the Soviet Government in its note of April 9 agreed to this proposal, insisting, however, that the above-mentioned examination be made not by a commission of the United Nations, whose jurisdiction does not embrace questions concerning the

peace settlement with Germany, but by an impartial commission of the four Powers which exercise occupation functions in Germany. At the same time the Soviet Government again proposed to the Government of the United States, and also to the Governments of Great Britain and France, that no further delay be made in examination of the questions of a peace treaty with Germany and also the question of the unification of Germany and the formation of an all-German government. Despite the fact that the Soviet Government has accepted the United States Government's proposal for an examination of the conditions for holding free general elections in Germany, and despite the fact that the Soviet Government's proposal to have the examination commission appointed by agreement among the four Powers ensures the objectivity and impartiality of such a commission, the settlement of the question of a peace treaty with Germany and of the unification of Germany, as is evident from the United States Government's note of May 13, is again being indefinitely postponed. It is obvious from the aforementioned note that the United States Government also refuses to have the four Powers finally begin a discussion of these questions without further delay.

Instead, in its note of May 13, the United States Government set forth a number of new preliminary conditions which it had not advanced in its note of March 25 and on which it now proposes that an understanding be reached through further exchange of notes before direct negotiations are undertaken. Thus, in the note of May 13, the United States Government suggests that before beginning direct negotiations an understanding be reached "upon the scope of the negotiations and upon the fundamental problems to be examined," and also that the exchange of notes concerning the composition and functions of the commission of inquiry into the conditions for general elections in Germany, and so forth, be continued.

It is evident from all these facts that the United States Government is continuing to delay the conclusion of a peace treaty with Germany and the settlement of the question of the unification of Germany and the formation of an all-German government. This is the only explanation for the fact that in its note of May 13 the United States Government again advanced a number of questions in order to continue the exchange of notes, which has already dragged on for several months, instead of having

the four Powers get down to direct negotiations and begin to examine jointly the question of a peace treaty with Germany and all matters related thereto.

Under such conditions, the opinion, both in Germany and elsewhere, that the United States does not in reality desire the conclusion of a peace treaty with Germany and the end of the partition of Germany, cannot but be strengthened. Yet, without the conclusion of a peace treaty and the unification of Germany, an independent German state, with full rights, expressing the real desires of the entire German nation, cannot be restored.

**2. Concerning the separate agreements of the Western Powers with West Germany and their attempts to evade the conclusion of a peace treaty with Germany.** The Soviet Government deems it necessary to call particular attention to the fact that, while continuing the exchange of notes, the United States Government, together with the Governments of Great Britain and France, is at the same time conducting separate negotiations with the Bonn government of West Germany concerning the conclusion of a so-called "general" treaty. This is in reality no "general" treaty, but a separate treaty, falsely called "general" in order to deceive the people. Thus, the Potsdam agreement, which charges the four Powers—the United States, Great Britain, France and the USSR—with preparing a peace treaty with Germany, is being flagrantly violated.

Despite the secret nature of the negotiations in progress with the Bonn government, and despite the fact that the full text of this separate agreement has not yet been published, the content of this separate treaty has already become known from information that has appeared in the press. It is obvious from this information that the aforementioned separate treaty with West Germany, prepared by the Governments of the United States, Great Britain and France, is by no means designed to grant sovereignty and independence to West Germany. Along with formal repeal of the occupation statute, this agreement in fact preserves the regime of military occupation, leaving West Germany in a dependent and subordinate position with regard to the Government of the United States, as well as with regard to Great Britain and France.

At the same time, by concluding this separate treaty with West Germany, the Governments of the United States, Great Britain and France legalize the restoration of a German army headed by Hitlerite generals and thus pave the way for the restoration of an aggressive West German militarism. This treaty is actually an open military alliance of the United States, Great Britain and France with the government of West Germany, through which the Bonn government is drawing the German people into the preparation of a new war.

The Governments of the United States, Great Britain and France are striving simultaneously to include West Germany in the grouping of states called "the European defensive community" — France, West Germany, Italy, Belgium, Holland and Luxemburg. This self-styled "European community" is to become a component part of the North Atlantic bloc and form a so-called "European army," which is to incorporate the German armed forces now being restored in West Germany. It is perfectly

obvious that the purpose of forming a "European community" and a "European army" is not only to legalize the remilitarization of West Germany, which is now virtually being carried out, but also to include West Germany in the aggressive North Atlantic bloc.

It is just lately, as everyone knows, that the United States Government has been trying in every way to expedite both the conclusion of the aforementioned separate treaty with West Germany and the inclusion of West Germany in the "European community." Attempts are thereby being made not only to sever one part of Germany from the other for all time but also to set one part against the other. This means that the United States Government is interested not in the unification of Germany or in a peace treaty with Germany, but in binding West Germany and the West German army, which is being restored, even more closely than hitherto with the North Atlantic bloc of Powers through new separate agreements, which is incompatible with the prospect of peaceful development in Europe.

All this shows that collusion is being effected at present between the revanchist ruling circles of West Germany and the North Atlantic grouping of Powers. This collusion can be established only on the condition that it supports the revanchist aspirations of Adenauer's Bonn government, which is preparing the unleashing of a new war in Europe. The West German army headed by fascist Hitlerite generals, now being restored, can only serve the aggressive aims of the German revanchists. On the other hand, the incorporation of such a West German army in the so-called "European army" and, consequently, in the North Atlantic bloc army emphasizes still more the aggressive nature of the entire North Atlantic grouping.

In view of these facts, no one will believe that the formation of the "European community" and "European army" now in preparation can represent the "path to peace," as the American note of May 13 states. The real meaning of the above-mentioned collusion between the North Atlantic bloc and the Adenauer government can be no other than the further intensification of the aggressive nature of the North Atlantic grouping of Powers, now striving to unite directly with the German revanchists, who are the most aggressive circles in Europe.

The conclusion of agreements such as the aforementioned separate treaty or agreement regarding the "European community" with the Bonn government of West Germany imposes new commitments on this part of Germany, increasing its dependence on the occupying Powers and creating fresh difficulties for its unification with the eastern part of Germany, which is not bound by such commitments and is developing under conditions favoring the national unification of Germany into a single, independent, democratic and peace-loving state. The United States Government's desire to conclude the above-mentioned separate agreements with West Germany as quickly as possible, while negotiations concerning a peace treaty and the unification of Germany are being postponed again and again, means that there are plans under way to confront the German people with accomplished facts by the aforementioned separate agreements. The German people



will be faced with the fact of the remilitarization of West Germany and the fact of the continued presence of the occupation troops in West Germany, and barriers, at present insurmountable, will be raised to the conclusion of a peace treaty and the unification of Germany.

It is impossible, however, to proclaim, on the one hand, the recognition of the necessity of a peace treaty and the unification of Germany and, on the other hand, to do everything possible to impede and hamper the conclusion of a peace treaty with Germany and the restoration of a united German state. This undermines all confidence in the two-faced policy of such Powers and makes it necessary for the German people to seek their own ways to a peace treaty and the national unification of Germany.

**3. Proposal of the Soviet Government.** Despite the differences with regard to the question of a peace treaty with Germany and also with regard to the question of the unification of Germany and the formation of an all-German government, the Soviet Government again proposes to the Government of the United States of America and to the Governments of Great Britain and France to undertake joint discussion of these questions and not to permit further delay.

The continued examination of these issues through further exchange of notes cannot yield the results that could be achieved through direct negotiations and can only render difficult the achievement of agreement. At the same time, further delay in settling the question of a peace treaty and the unification of Germany cannot but evoke the legitimate discontent of the German people, not to mention the fact that such delay in this matter is contrary to the interests of establishing normal and stable

relations between Germany and neighboring states and also to the interests of strengthening universal peace.

The Soviet Government proceeds from the premise that in the framing of a peace treaty with Germany both the Government of the USSR and the Governments of the United States, Great Britain and France will be guided by the decisions of the Potsdam agreement, specifically in the question of Germany's frontiers, as the Soviet Government has already pointed out in its note of April 9.

As for the all-German government and its powers, it is understood that this government must be guided by the Potsdam decisions and, after the conclusion of a peace treaty, by the provisions of the peace treaty, which must promote the establishment of lasting peace in Europe. The Soviet Government, moreover, continues to consider it an inalienable right of the German people to have their own national armed forces, necessary for the defense of the country, without which the question of the powers of the all-German government cannot be decided in a just and proper manner.

In proposing the immediate commencement of negotiations concerning a peace treaty with Germany and the formation of an all-German government, the Soviet Government also proceeds from the fact that no separate agreements of one or the other part of Germany with the governments of other states will impose any commitments on the all-German government and that the all-German government which signs the peace treaty will have all the rights enjoyed by governments of other independent, sovereign states.

*The USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs sent identical notes to the Embassies of Great Britain and France.*

***In response to the requests received by the Editor of the USSR Information Bulletin, there are published below two notes of the Soviet Government on the Peace Treaty with Germany sent to the Governments of the United States of America, Great Britain and France on March 10 and April 9, 1952.***

## Note of the Soviet Government of March 10, 1952

**T**HE Soviet Government deems it necessary to draw the attention of the Government of the United States of America to the fact that although almost seven years have passed since the war ended in Europe, a peace treaty with Germany has still not been concluded.

With the aim of eliminating such an abnormal situation, the Soviet Government, supporting the Address of the Government of the German Democratic Republic to the four Powers requesting that the conclusion of a peace treaty with Germany be expedited, proposes, on its part, to the Government of the United States and to the Governments of Great Britain and France that the question of a peace treaty with Germany be discussed without delay, in order that an agreed

draft peace treaty may be prepared in the immediate future and that it may be submitted for the consideration of the respective international conference with the participation of all states concerned.

It is understood that such a peace treaty must be drawn up with the direct participation of Germany, as represented by an all-German government. It follows from this that the USSR, the United States, Great Britain and France, who exercise control functions in Germany, must also examine the question of the conditions favoring the earliest possible establishment of an all-German government expressing the will of the German people.

To facilitate the framing of a draft peace treaty, the Soviet Government, on its part, submits for the consideration of the Governments of the United States, Great Britain and France a draft of principles for the peace treaty with Germany, the text of which draft is appended hereto.

Proposing this draft for discussion, the Soviet Government, at the same time, expresses its readiness to consider other possible proposals on this question.

The Government of the USSR expects to receive the reply of the Government of the United States to the above proposal at the earliest possible date.

*Analogous notes have also been sent by the Soviet Government to the Governments of Great Britain and France.*

#### **Draft of the Soviet Government's Proposals Concerning a Peace Treaty with Germany**

**A**LMOST seven years have passed since the end of the war with Germany, but Germany still has no peace treaty. She is partitioned, and she remains in a position of inequality in relation to other states. It is necessary to put an end to such an abnormal situation. This is in accordance with the aspirations of all peace-loving peoples. Without the earliest possible conclusion of a peace treaty with Germany, it is impossible to ensure a just attitude toward the legitimate national interests of the German people.

The conclusion of a peace treaty with Germany is of great importance for strengthening peace in Europe. A peace treaty with Germany will make it possible to finally solve the questions that arose as a consequence of the Second World War. Every European state which suffered from Hitlerite aggression, especially Germany's neighbors, is vitally interested in the solution of these questions. The conclusion of a peace treaty with Germany will help to improve the international situation as a whole and will thereby facilitate the establishment of a lasting peace.

The need to expedite the conclusion of a peace treaty with Germany is dictated by the fact that the danger of a restoration of German militarism, which has twice precipitated world wars, has not been eliminated, since the respective decisions of the Potsdam conference still remain unfulfilled. The peace treaty with Germany must ensure the elimination of the possibility of a revival of German militarism and German aggression.

The conclusion of a peace treaty with Germany will establish lasting conditions of peace for the German people, facilitate the development of Germany as a united, independent, democratic and peace-loving state, in conformity with the Potsdam decisions, and ensure the German people the opportunity for peaceful cooperation with other nations.

Proceeding from this, the Governments of the Soviet Union, the United States of America, Great Britain and France have decided to begin the drawing up of a peace treaty with Germany without delay.

The Governments of the USSR and the United States, Great Britain and France consider that the framing of the peace treaty must be done with the participation of Germany, as represented by an all-German government, and that the peace treaty with Germany must be based on the following principles.

#### **Principles for a Peace Treaty with Germany Participants.**

Great Britain, the Soviet Union, the United States of America, France, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Belgium, the Netherlands, and other states who participated with their armed forces in the war against Germany.

#### **Political terms.**

1. Germany is to be restored as a single state. An end is hereby put to the partition of Germany, and united Germany will have the opportunity of developing as an independent, democratic, peace-loving state.

2. All armed forces of the occupying Powers must be withdrawn from Germany not later than within one year from the date on which the treaty enters into force. Simultaneously with this, all foreign military bases on the territory of Germany will be abolished.

3. The German people must be ensured democratic rights, so that all persons under German jurisdiction, without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion, may enjoy human rights and the basic freedoms, including the freedoms of speech, press, religious worship, political conviction and assembly.

4. The free activity of democratic parties and organizations must be ensured in Germany. They must be granted the right freely to decide their internal affairs, to hold congresses and meetings, and to enjoy freedom of the press and publication.

5. The existence of organizations inimical to democracy and the cause of preserving peace must not be permitted on the territory of Germany.

6. All former servicemen of the German army, including officers and generals, and all former Nazis, except those who are serving court sentences for crimes they have committed, must be granted civil and political rights on a par with all other German citizens, in order that they may participate in the building of a peace-loving, democratic Germany.

7. Germany undertakes not to enter into any coalitions or military alliances directed against any Power which participated with its armed forces in the war against Germany.

#### **Territory.**

The territory of Germany is defined by the frontiers established by the decisions of the Potsdam conference of the Great Powers.

#### **Economic terms.**

No restrictions whatever are imposed on Germany in the development of her peace economy, which will serve to raise the well-being of the German people.

Neither will Germany be restricted in any manner whatever with regard to trade with other countries, navigation, or access to world markets.

#### **Military terms.**

1. Germany will be permitted to have her own national armed forces (ground, air and naval) necessary for the country's defense.

2. Germany is permitted to produce military supplies and materiel, the quantity or types of which must not go beyond the limits of those required by the armed forces established for Germany by the peace treaty.

#### **Germany and the United Nations.**

States concluding a peace treaty with Germany will support Germany's application for admission to the UN.



# Note of the Soviet Government of April 9, 1952

**I**N connection with the note of the United States Government of March 25 of this year, the Soviet Government deems it necessary to state the following:

In its note of March 10, the Soviet Government proposed to the Government of the United States and the Governments of Great Britain and France that the question of a peace treaty with Germany be discussed without delay, in order that an agreed draft peace treaty might be prepared in the immediate future. To facilitate the framing of a peace treaty, the Soviet Government submitted a draft of Principles for a Peace Treaty with Germany, expressing willingness also to discuss any other proposals.

The Soviet Government proposed that a peace treaty be drawn up with the direct participation of Germany as represented by an all-German government. The note of March 10 also envisaged that the USSR, the United States, Great Britain and France, who exercise occupation functions in Germany, should examine the question of conditions favoring the early establishment of an all-German government expressing the will of the German people.

In submitting its proposals concerning a peace treaty with Germany and the formation of an all-German government, the Soviet Government proceeded from the fact that the settlement of these fundamental questions is of great importance for the strengthening of peace in Europe and meets the requirements for a just attitude to the legitimate national interests of the German people.

The urgency of the conclusion of a peace treaty with Germany makes necessary the adoption by the Governments of the USSR, the United States, Great Britain and France of exigent measures for the unification of Germany and the formation of an all-German government.

In accordance with this, the Soviet Government deems it necessary for the Governments of the USSR, the United States, Britain and France to discuss without delay the question of holding free all-German elections, as the Soviet Government has already proposed earlier. The recognition by the Governments of the USSR, the United States, Great Britain and France of the need of holding free all-German elections creates the full possibility for holding such elections in the immediate future.

As for the proposal that, in view of the forthcoming free all-German elections, the United Nations Commission verify the existence of conditions for such elections, this proposal contradicts the United Nations Charter, which, according to Article 107, precludes the interference of the United Nations in German affairs. Such verification could be made by a commission formed by the four Powers who exercise occupation functions in Germany.

The Government of the United States had the opportunity to study the draft of the Principles for a Peace Treaty with Germany proposed by the Soviet Government. The Government of the United States has not expressed agreement to commence discussing this draft and has not proposed its own draft peace treaty.

At the same time the United States Government has put forth a number of objections on separate items of the Soviet draft of the Principles for a Peace Treaty with Germany,

which entails further exchange of notes between the Governments and delay in settling disputed issues which could be avoided through direct discussion among the Powers. Since, however, the note of the United States of March 25 raises a number of such questions, the Soviet Government deems it necessary to dwell on them.

The Soviet draft of the Principles of a Peace Treaty with Germany states:

"Germany undertakes not to enter into any coalitions or military alliances directed against any Power which participated with its armed forces in the war against Germany."

The Soviet Government considers that such a proposal conforms to the interests of the Powers discharging occupation functions in Germany, as well as states bordering on her, and likewise, also, to the interests of Germany herself as a peace-loving and democratic state. Such a proposal contains no impermissible limitation of the sovereign rights of the German state. However, this proposal also precludes Germany's inclusion into one or another grouping of Powers directed against any peace-loving state.

The Soviet draft on a peace treaty with Germany states: "Germany will be permitted to have her own national armed forces (ground, air and naval) necessary for the country's defense."

It is known that the Soviet Government submitted a similar proposal in the draft peace treaty with Japan. Such a proposal conforms to the principle of national sovereignty and equality between states. It is impossible to conceive a situation in which Japan would have the right to her own national armed forces designated for the country's defense while Germany would be deprived of this right and placed in a worse position. There can be no doubt that it would be much better for the cause of peace and for the German nation to establish such defensive military forces than to establish mercenary, revanchist troops in West Germany, headed by fascist Hitlerite generals who are ready to plunge Europe into the abyss of a third world war.

As for Germany's frontiers, the Soviet Government holds as quite sufficient and final the decisions of the Potsdam conference on this score, which were adopted by the Government of the United States, as well as the Governments of the USSR and Great Britain, and to which France subscribed.

The Soviet Government again proposes to the Government of the United States that they, jointly with the Governments of Great Britain and France, commence to examine a peace treaty with Germany, as well as the question of the unification of Germany and the establishment of an all-German government. The Soviet Government sees no grounds for postponing the settlement of these questions.

It is now that the question is being decided as to whether Germany is to be re-established as a united, independent, peace-loving state, part of the family of peace-loving peoples of Europe, or whether the division of Germany, with the threat of a war in Europe connected with this, is to remain in force.

The Soviet Government is sending analogous notes simultaneously to the Governments of Britain and France.



—Painting by D. Nalbandyan.

"A Toast to M. I. Kalinin at a Reception in the Kremlin in Honor of Participants in the Victory Parade, June 25, 1945."

### Sixth Anniversary of Kalinin's Death

## Fighter for Man's Happiness

By A. Blatin

**S**ITUATED a short distance from the Kremlin is the reception office of the President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. Here the head of the highest organ of state authority receives working people from all parts of the country who have matters to discuss with him. Nearby, on Mokhovaya Street, is a two-story building that has been made into a museum honoring the memory of the man who served as head of the country's highest legislative body for more than a quarter of a century, Mikhail Ivanovich Kalinin, one of the outstanding leaders of the Communist Party and the Soviet State, who died six years ago, on June 3, 1946.

Kalinin was a great revolutionary, one who dedicated his entire life to the struggle for the emancipation of the working people and the fight for

the people's happiness. He earned the ardent love of all progressive mankind. The Soviet people, especially, revere the memory of their faithful son. His name is borne today by many cities and villages, factories and collective farms, coal and ore mines, institutes and schools. Workers, farmers, office employees, students and school children by the thousands visit the museum on Mokhovaya Street in order to get a better idea of the life and work of the great Bolshevik leader.

The numerous documents, photographs, paintings and reminiscences of Kalinin's comrades and associates in his revolutionary and state activities revive for the visitor the sterling character of the great fighter, who was a man distinguished by simplicity and charm.

The first hall in the museum acquaints the visitor with Kalinin's boyhood and youth. Born in 1875, the son of a poor peasant, he attended the village school for a short time. At the age of 14 he was driven by want to go to work for a local landlord.

But even at that time the young man refused to give up his education. He used every spare moment for study. On view at the museum are some of the books that were his companions in those years, works of Pushkin, Gogol, Leo Tolstoy, Turgenev, Nekrasov, Belinsky, Saltykov-Shchedrin, Ryleyev and Herten. The young proletarian eagerly assimilated the ideological wealth of Russian classical literature. Under its influence the noble feeling of love for his homeland and its people and a burning hatred for its enslavers matured in him.

When he came of age, he began to work in a factory at St. Petersburg. This was the time of the beginning of the revolutionary activities launched among the St. Petersburg proletariat by Vladimir Ilyich Lenin, who in 1895 united the Marxist workers' circles of the Russian capital into the League of Struggle for the Emancipation of the Working Class.

Kalinin rapidly received his proletarian schooling in the atmosphere charged by the general upsurge of the labor movement in Russia.

Visitors to the Kalinin museum today pause long before a picture entitled "M. I. Kalinin in an Underground Marxist Circle of the Workers of the Putilov Plant, 1899." The picture shows the poorly furnished room of a proletarian family. Five workers are seated at a table in the center. Kalinin, the youngest of the group, is leading the discussion.

Glass showcases contain many documents later found in the archives of the tsarist secret police. These papers show how doggedly the gendarmes shadowed Kalinin. The young revolutionary was repeatedly arrested and exiled to places far away from St. Petersburg — to Tiflis, to Revel (now Tallinn), and to many other places. A map has been drawn showing the places where Kalinin was arrested and to which he was exiled. The ardent Bolshevik was seized by the tsarist police no less than 21 times, but no



amount of persecution could break his militant spirit. He tirelessly persisted in the struggle against tsarist autocracy, rallying and organizing the workers.

From the beginning of his revolutionary activities to the end of his life, Kalinin followed Lenin's course and remained true to him.

The revolution of February 1917 found Kalinin in Petrograd. One of the museum's paintings shows him addressing the armed uprising of revolutionary workers and soldiers on the historic square in front of the Finland Railway Station, the same place where several weeks later Lenin, just returned from abroad, delivered his famous speech from the top of an armored car. Numerous documents show the energetic activities conducted by Kalinin under the leadership of Lenin and Stalin in connection with the preparations for the Great October Socialist Revolution and with rallying the Petrograd workers to the support of the Bolsheviks.

After the victory of the October Revolution, the working people of Petrograd elected Kalinin to the post of mayor of the city. On view at the museum are leaflets signed by Kalinin and an appeal to the revolutionary workers and the population of Petrograd. It was there that Kalinin displayed for the first time his remarkable qualities as a statesman.

In March 1919, when Y. M. Sverd-



**KALININ MUSEUM.** Visitors study exhibits showing Kalinin's life and work.



—Painting by R. Orlovsky.

**"M. I. Kalinin at a Meeting of the Chairmen of District Executive Committees and Rural Soviets in the Kremlin, January 1943."**

lov died, Lenin nominated Kalinin for the post of President of the All-Russian Central Executive Committee of Soviets. Lenin pointed out that Kalinin combined in his character the finest qualities of the Russian worker and the Russian peasant. Excerpts from Lenin's nominating speech and from the high praise later bestowed on him by Lenin are carved on marble plates adorning the walls of the museum today.

Mikhail Ivanovich Kalinin was a living embodiment of the unbreakable alliance between the working class and the working peasantry of the land of Soviets. He was indefatigable in the performance of his important state functions. There is hardly a single corner of the country that he did not visit during the civil war and the period of foreign intervention. He inspired the Soviet people in their struggle against the enemies of the young Soviet Republic and in their efforts for the building of socialism.

Even more numerous are the documents, photographs and other materials now preserved in the museum picturing Kalinin's enormous activities during the Great Patriotic War of the Soviet people against the fascist invaders. Despite the fact that he was by then a man in his sixties, he never spared himself. He traveled to many districts of the country and to the

front lines, inspiring the people in the fight to defeat the enemy.

Standing out among these materials is a most remarkable photograph: Kalinin presenting the highest military award of the Soviet Union, the Order of Victory, to Generalissimo Joseph Vissarionovich Stalin.

Materials and documents collected in special showcases give an idea of Kalinin's great abilities as a public figure. His speeches, pamphlets and articles have been translated into all the languages of the peoples of the USSR and into many foreign languages.

Kalinin was a great proletarian humanist. His speeches and writings are permeated with deep love for the people. He was an outstanding fighter for peace, friendship and cooperation among the nations. In the midst of all his varied activity, he found special time for youth. He went deeply in his works into questions relating to the moral and physical training and the general and professional education of the younger generation.

Mikhail Ivanovich Kalinin enjoys the universal love of the Soviet people, who reverently cherish his memory. On the occasion of the sixth anniversary of his death, all progressive mankind joins them in paying tribute to this great fighter for peace and man's happiness.

# Most Powerful Movement of Our Times

By Mikhail Kotov

*Executive Secretary of the Soviet Peace Committee*

THREE years ago the First World Peace Congress met in Paris. At that time, the voice of the 600,000,000 people represented at the congress resounded mightily throughout the world with a message of peace and hope. In the famous Manifesto issued by the congress, the delegates declared:

"We are in favor of the Charter of the United Nations and against all military alliances which render this Charter ineffective and lead to war.

"We are against the increase in military expenditures, that crushing burden responsible for the misery of nations.

"We demand the prohibition of atomic weapons and other weapons of mass destruction of human beings. We demand the limitation of the armed forces of the Great Powers and the establishment of effective international control for the utilization of atomic energy exclusively for peaceful ends and for the welfare of mankind.

"We fight for the national independence and peaceful cooperation of all peoples, for the right of the peoples to self-determination—essential conditions for liberty and peace.

"We stand opposed to all undertakings which, in order to open the way to aggression, are bent on limiting and then suppressing democratic liberties.

"We constitute a universal front for the defense of truth and reason in order to render impotent the propaganda which poisons public opinion.

"We condemn war hysteria and the fomenting of racial hatred and enmity among peoples.

"We stand for the close cooperation of the peoples of the world, and with the same unity we devote our forces to the defense of peace."

Although three years have passed since the proclamation of this manifesto of the peoples of the world, every word of

it is as meaningful today as it was then.

During this time the people's movement for peace, the most powerful movement in history, has grown stronger than ever before. Faced with the menace of another world war, the peoples have rallied their forces resolutely against this threat. The campaign for the collection of signatures to the World Peace Council's Appeal for the Conclusion of a Pact of Peace Among the Five Great Powers, a campaign which has assumed vast proportions, is a reflection of the determination of the peoples to prevent war. The idea of an enduring peace has captured the imaginations of millions upon millions of people. J. V. Stalin's wise words that peace will be preserved and consolidated if the peoples take the cause of preserving peace into their own hands and uphold it to the end are taking ever firmer root in the consciousness of mankind.

The force of the struggle for peace is strikingly reflected in the resolutions adopted at the Warsaw, Berlin and Vienna sessions of the World Peace Council. It is expressed in the demand of the peoples that an end be put to military conflicts and the arms drive. The people of the world are endeavoring to have the means of mass extermination of human beings—atomic and bacteriological weapons—prohibited. They are trying to see to it that normal economic relations among nations are restored.

A pact of peace would be an effective guarantee of the peaceful settlement of all the questions at issue and would afford mankind the opportunity to proceed along the road of progress for many years to come. The peoples of the world want to live in peace and friendship regardless of the economic and social systems of their respective countries. This goal is quite possible of realization. J. V. Stalin, in his reply to questions asked by a group of United States newspaper edi-

tors, said: "The peaceful coexistence of capitalism and communism is quite possible provided there is a mutual desire to cooperate, a readiness to carry out undertaken commitments, observance of the principle of equality, and non-interference in the internal affairs of other states."

The national campaigns for a pact of peace have met with great success in all countries. At the Oslo session of the Bureau of the World Peace Council, it was announced that 603,570,100 signatures have been collected to the Appeal for a pact of peace. This is 122,000,000 more signatures than were collected on the Stockholm Appeal. The Bureau's General Resolution, issued at the time of the Oslo session, stated: "Public opinion is coming out more and more resolutely in favor of peaceful settlements through negotiation."

It is noteworthy that in Italy, for example, most of the municipal councils in the large towns and in smaller ones, as well as members of parliament with different political views, voted for the resolution calling for the conclusion of a pact of peace. In France, too, hundreds of municipal councils voted for such a pact. Everywhere thousands of committees in defense of peace have arisen and they are carrying on much constructive activity.

The people's movement for a pact of peace has gained strength in all countries. The recent American Continental Conference for Peace, which was attended by representatives of almost every country on the American continent, unanimously supported the idea of a pact of peace.

The proposal for a pact of peace has taken hold of the minds of people of good will; it opens to them broad vistas for promoting cultural and economic relations among nations.

The success of the recent International



Economic Conference, held in Moscow, furnished convincing proof of the fact that the desire for peaceful cooperation among nations is growing stronger in all countries. In its Appeal to the United Nations General Assembly, the conference said: "Under present conditions the development of trade between countries is of special importance. Consequently, the International Economic Conference appeals to the General Assembly of the United Nations to convene, at the earliest possible date, a conference of representatives of governments with the participation of business circles, trade unions, and other civic organizations of all countries for the purpose of promoting an expansion of international trade, on a basis of equality."

The great cultural anniversaries held in many countries—the 150th anniversary of the birth of the great French writer Victor Hugo, the 100th anniversary of the death of the celebrated Russian writer Nikolai Gogol, the 500th anniversary of the birth of the illustrious Italian painter and scientist Leonardo da Vinci and the forthcoming celebration of the 1,000th anniversary of the birth of Avicenna, the remarkable Eastern scientist and thinker—reflect the fact that cultural relations between peoples are expanding and that the peoples of the world are determined to preserve the heritage left by the great minds of their own and other nations.

The popular movement for peace is growing and finding its expression in many diverse forms of activity. In Germany it is to be found in the successful poll in which the German people voted against remilitarization and for a peace treaty. More than 95 per cent of the population of the German Democratic Republic voiced its opposition to the rearming of West Germany, and 9,100,000 West Germans have already spoken out for a peaceful union of their country as an independent, democratic and peace-loving state.

The voice of the Japanese people against remilitarization is becoming more powerful. "Japan's progressive forces," said Professor Ikuo Oyama, prominent Japanese public figure and Stalin Peace Prize winner, "are filled with the determination to exert themselves energetically to justify their splendid fighting tradition, bequeathed to them by the many victims of past liberation struggles, and to respond to the boundless in-

ternational friendship shown by hundreds of millions of peace-loving people who have extended to us a hand of friendship for cooperation in the building of peace throughout the world."

The growing strength of the peace movement is shown by the regional conferences of peace partisans in Stockholm and Montevideo and the Conference in Defense of Children held in Vienna. On May Day, the great international holiday of the working people, the striving for peace and for the prevention of another war united hundreds of millions of people who declared that they were prepared to do their utmost to defend world peace.

The peace movement is gaining in numbers and in strength, but there is no complacency in the ranks of the fighters for peace. The Bureau of the World Peace Council has urged that the effort in carrying on the campaign for a pact of peace and for the prohibition of weapons of mass extermination be redoubled. In order to consolidate the peace forces all over the world, the Bureau has decided to convene a session of the World Peace Council this June at which it will propose that a great congress for peace be held this year.

The camp of peace is a powerful force in world affairs. Fighting in this camp are the people of the Soviet Union, new China and the Peoples Democracies and men and women of good will everywhere. The fight for peace is the most all-encompassing and titanic movement of our times. Its strength is invincible.

The Soviet Union has always waged an unflagging struggle for peace. The people of the USSR and their government are one in their desire to uphold the cause of peace. The Soviet Government firmly and persistently pursues a policy aimed at the peaceful settlement of all international questions. The Soviet Government's proposals at the recent Sixth Session of the United Nations General Assembly entitled "Measures to Eliminate the Threat of Another World War and to Strengthen Peace and Friendship Among Nations" shows the concern of the Soviet Union for ensuring universal peace. In pursuit of this end the Government of the USSR has sent notes to the Great Powers calling for the early conclusion of a peace treaty with Germany. Soviet foreign policy, based on the principles of peace, equality and friendship among nations, is unanimously upheld by all Soviet people. This policy corresponds to the interests of all progressive mankind.

One of the questions asked of Stalin recently by United States newspaper editors was: "Is a third world war closer now than two or three years ago?" To this Stalin replied: "No, it is not."

People of good will everywhere understood this answer as recognition of the outstanding successes achieved by the world peace movement.

The forces of peace grow stronger all the time. And they will continue to grow, for they are the forces of life, of progress, of culture. All that is finest in humanity is on their side.

*Below are two points of the draft resolution containing a program of concrete measures against the threat of war and for strengthening peace submitted to the United Nations General Assembly on January 12, 1952, by A. Y. Vysbinsky, head of the Soviet delegation.*

7. The General Assembly urges the governments of all states, both members of the United Nations and those not members of the United Nations at present, to consider at a world conference the question of a substantial reduction of armed forces and armaments, as well as practical measures for the prohibition of the atomic weapon and the establishment of international control, to ensure that this decision be observed.

It shall be recommended that the said world conference be convened as soon as possible, and in any case not later than July 15, 1952.

8. The General Assembly calls on the United States of America, Great Britain, France, China and the Soviet Union to conclude a pact of peace, uniting their efforts for the attainment of this lofty and noble goal.

The General Assembly also calls on all other peace-loving states to join the pact of peace.

# Mechanization In the Mines

By A. Archangelsky  
Engineer

**D**URING the recent International Economic Conference in Moscow, a special exhibition of Soviet mining equipment was arranged for the delegates at the Moscow Polytechnical Museum. Machines of all kinds for mechanizing man's labor under the most difficult conditions — underground, in coal and ore mines — were put on display. Collected in one place, these marvelous machines and apparatus graphically demonstrate the astounding progress of Soviet engineering.

Let me describe some of the principal exhibits. Here before us we see the powerful cutting machines. These machines undercut coal of any degree of hardness.

In respect to quality, performance and dependability, they are the best cutting machines ever built. They are small in size and easy to operate. Workers easily master the use of them.

The coal-mining combines made a great impression on the visitors. These machines mechanize both hewing and loading of the coal underground.

Three types of combines are on display. One is the explosion-proof "Donbas" combine, designed for coal, including anthracite, in seams of thicknesses from 80 to 150 centimeters (32 to 59 inches). Its capacity under these conditions is from 70 to 130 tons per hour.

A push button switches on the com-

bine's main electric motor. This motor drives the cutting mechanism, which hews the coal and breaks it into manageable chunks. The propelling mechanism is also powered by the main motor. A separate motor drives the loader, the arms of which load the coal on a conveyor set alongside the combine. Tim-bering between the combine and the conveyor does not interfere with the work of the loading mechanism.

The Donbas combine increases output, on the average, one and one-half times. It does away with the need for blasting and releases 26 fillers (in headings with an average output of 200 tons a day) from arduous hand labor. These workers are shifted to more highly-skilled jobs. The machine thus increases the earnings of the workers at the same time that it reduces production costs.

Another splendid Soviet-made machine displayed at the exhibition is the "UKT-1" coal combine, designed for operation on gently sloping thin seams. It is based on the principle of splitting large chunks of coal from the face. The UKT-1 completely mechanizes hewing and filling, doubles the output per worker at the face, relieves 30 fillers of hand labor, and reduces costs.

I recently had an opportunity to see



**SPECIAL PURPOSE COMBINE.** Stalin Prize winner V. Sugonyako operates the KKP-1, for use in thin, sloping seams.



**ABOVE LEFT:** Explosion-proof daylight mine lamp. **LEFT:** Model of the UKT-1 coal-mining combine for working thin, gently sloping seams. It cuts the coal, breaks it from the face and loads it onto a conveyor.



this combine in operation at the October Revolution Pit in the Donets coal field. The workers admire the machine and give high praise to the ingenuity of the engineers who have made their job easier under the conditions of thin seams.

The museum is also exhibiting a working model of the world's first combine for the complete mechanization of coal mining in steeply sloping seams. This combine, of entirely new design, has a new type of cutting mechanism. It is operated by one man and replaces about 22 miners using pneumatic picks.

Working models of several scraper conveyors are also on exhibit. Outstanding among them is one which succeeds in solving the difficult problem of creating a high-capacity conveyor (up to 100 tons of coal an hour) with a loading height of less than 10 centimeters (3.9 inches). This conveyor is used in conjunction with the UKT-1 combine, making it pos-



**DONBAS COAL-MINING COMBINE.** A model of the famous machine, pride of the Soviet mining industry, designed for gently sloping and inclined seams.

sible to mine valuable coke coal efficiently in thin seams.

Visitors to the exhibition can also see models of several types of machines for the mechanization of the loading of coal and rock, two types of large-diameter drills, tunneling combines, perforators, electric drills, ventilators, electric engines, and other mining machinery.

The attention of the visitor is drawn in particular to the instruments that ensure safety in the mines.

All these machines and apparatus have been developed by Soviet engineers during the postwar years. They are being turned out on a mass scale in steadily increasing quantities. A special branch of the machine-building industry, with dozens of first-class factories at its disposal, is manufacturing equipment for the coal industry in the USSR.

The development of the Soviet coal industry is based on the introduction of

new machinery and steady technical progress. Together with the growth of coal output, labor productivity is constantly rising, and so are the miners' earnings.

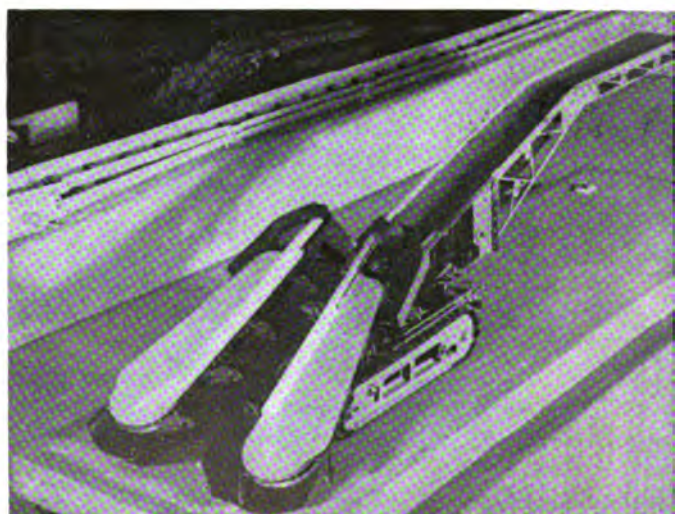
The large number of diverse types of new machinery is making it possible to do away completely with arduous hand labor in the mines. There are a good many pits in the Soviet Union in which all-round mechanization of the major operations has already been achieved. The workers at such mines, where hand labor has been replaced by mechanization, are given technical courses at state expense, after which they take new jobs as operators of the machines. The technical level of the workers is now higher, and their earnings rise accordingly. It is readily understandable that Soviet workers are sparing no effort to master the efficient operation of the new mining equipment as rapidly as possible.



Model of the KKP-1 combine designed for working steeply sloping seams. Shown in use on preceding page.

#### COAL LOADER.

Model of a machine for loading coal into trucks or onto conveyor belts at underground workings. It is self-propelled and relieves miners of one of the most arduous jobs in the mines.







A display of books written by personnel of the Molotov Automobile Works in Gorky.

## At the Gorky Auto Plant—2:

# Technical Training Is Available to All

By Gennadi Sibirtsev

**H**IS shift over, Sergei Smolin switched off his lathe in the tool shop, swept the shavings into the box, and put his cutting tools and instruments in their places in his tool chest. On a separate shelf he laid his device for quick and accurate setting of the work on the lathe, and his instrument for automatic gauging of the work being machined without stopping the lathe. Both of these instruments were made according to Smolin's blueprints, right in the shop. It is two years now since the young operator went over to high-speed machining, and his speed has reached 1,100 meters per minute. This required plenty of thinking, a complete revision of the technological process and a lot of calculations. But Sergei is not afraid of complex figuring. Last year he finished evening secondary school and enrolled at the evening Polytechnical Institute at the Gorky plant.

After a shower and a change into street clothes, Sergei stepped into the

central technical library, located right on the factory grounds. The day before, he had ordered several new books on the molecular-kinetic theory of gases, recommended by his physics instructor. The library, which is free to everybody, has more than 100,000 books and magazines on hand. One can always find the latest books and Soviet and foreign magazines on automobile building, metallurgy and electrical engineering.

In the library Smolin met some fellow students — fitter Gennadi Kuznetsov, milling machine operator Alexander Bessonov and junior engineer Nina Alexandrova. They went together to the institute, which is a few minutes' walk from the plant.

About 300 young workers and junior engineers of the plant are students at the institute. They have finished evening secondary school or the evening division of the plant's college of junior automobile engineering.

The institute's director, Master of

Technical Sciences Vladimir Lipkin, told us: "In the 20 years of our institute's existence, 750 of the workers of the plant have received higher education here. Many of them now hold leading posts. Shaganova is assistant director of the plant, Yushmanov is a leading designer, Krylova is chief of the technological bureau at the motor shop, and Kamyshev is assistant chief of the tool and press department. All of them began their careers as rank-and-file workers at the plant. Yushmanov and Kamyshev have been awarded Stalin Prizes for outstanding achievements in automobile building."

After finishing the institute in their spare time, many engineers continue to conduct scientific research in the shops and laboratories of the plant. Thirty-eight engineers are now taking post-graduate courses at the institute, and six plant employees have written dissertations and won the degree of Master of Technical Sciences. Lipgart, the



plant's assistant chief designer, is a corresponding member of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR.

The number of young specialists who have been advanced to leading positions in recent years runs into an imposing four-digit figure. The entire system of personnel training at the Gorky auto plant is conducive to the advancement of the workers. Before taking jobs at the plant, boys and girls attend a vocational school (with full maintenance by the state during their course of study), or they take special courses right at the plant, where instruction is likewise given free. The plant has its own training center, with scores of classrooms and laboratories and an extensive library of textbooks on all subjects. Leading engineers, foremen and top-notch workers of the plant lecture to the young people on cold treatment of metals, handling and operating equipment, and so on. They also give them practical instruction at the bench. More than 1,300 workers finished such courses in 1951. Even after finishing his course of training, the young worker, as a rule, does not stop studying. After learning a trade, he has the opportunity of improving his skill in a higher course, he may attend a school for foremen, or he may learn rational methods of work from his older comrades.

We met Victor Salnikov, an experienced foreman, at the foundry. He has learned all the fine points of the complex job of founding during his 20 years at the plant.

"I don't make a secret of my methods," the old foreman said. "Besides training novices at courses, I always have a group of five or six apprentices in my shop who are already working as foundrymen. Here is pourer Grigori Bragin, for example. He came to our shop three years ago from a vocational school, already a pretty good founder who was fulfilling his quota. But the boy was eager to work still better. I took him under my wing and showed him how to do the various jobs better and faster. Soon he began to do a quota and a half, and then two quotas a shift. His earnings, naturally, rose accordingly. Now he has been promoted to the head of a team."

What we have told about Bragin is likewise true of planer Prikhodko, forgerman Khorkov, enameler Konovalova, and many other young workers who came to the plant as apprentices and have become highly skilled masters of their trades. The unlimited opportunities for training and advancement that the Soviet State provides for youth constantly raises the level of the worker. In the numerous shops of the Gorky auto

plant you will find a good many lathe operators, templaters and assemblers who have finished secondary school.

The management of the plant spends hundreds of thousands of rubles on the training of new workers. In 1932, when the plant was put into operation, 80 per cent of its workers were unskilled or semi-skilled. Today, conversely, more than 80 per cent of the workers rate in the skilled categories. More than half of them are classified highly skilled. The continuous expansion of production year after year requires more new workers all the time. At the factory gates, in the main office, and in numerous other places around the plant you can see signs inviting workers of the most diverse trades for employment, as well as unskilled workers for apprenticeship.

The shift finished, thousands of the plant's workers, with textbooks under their arms, hasten to their institute, junior colleges, evening secondary schools and courses in the plant's personnel training center. Fingers which only an hour ago were holding heavy smith tongs now guide delicate drawing pens. New formulas and calculations are entered in notebooks.

The complex machines with which the plant is equipped will perform well under the able hands of Sergei Smolin, Grigori Bragin and their comrades.



**PLANT SCHOOL.** The Molotov Plant maintains an evening Polytechnical Institute offering courses to workers in many fields. They can study to improve their qualifications on the job or take courses leading to advanced degrees in engineering. They receive every encouragement from the management to improve their skills in this way. Lathe operator Sergei Smolin sits third from the left in the front row.



**TRADE-UNION SANATORIUM.** From this balcony, vacationers at the Crimean resort of Alupka enjoy a view of the lovely Black Sea coast.

### Health and Vacation Resorts

## Workers Enjoy The Country's Best

By Andrei Tretyakov  
*Director of the Central Health Resort Research Institute*

**COLLECTIVE FARMERS.** On vacation at a rest home in the Tajik SSR. Every collective farm sets aside a special fund to provide for the rest of its members.



**T**HE Soviet People are justly proud of the great network of rest homes, sanatoriums and health resorts where they may go to relax after the year's work. Here, in the most beautiful regions of our country — the Crimea, the Caucasus and the Far East — in luxurious buildings, many of them palaces in the literal sense, the former country estates of the nobility, as well as in new palaces built for the people, workers from factory and farm rest, enjoy the rich beauty of the countryside and indulge in the activities they like the most. This period of rest is their right under the Constitution of the USSR and the worker pays only a small part, generally 30 per cent, of the cost of this service.

The health resorts of our country are constantly being expanded and improved. New sanatoriums and rest homes are being built and new methods of treatment, utilizing the rich mineral spring resources of the Soviet Union, are being introduced.

The pride of the Soviet people is the world-famous resort at Sochi on the Black Sea. During Soviet times magnificent new sanatoriums have been built here, wonderful parks have been laid out, and the beautiful beach has been improved. The renowned Matsesta sulphuretted hydrogen springs, which are located here, the wonderful subtropical climate and the refreshing sea bathing are all conducive to physical and mental well-being.

Extensive work is now going on at Sochi on the construction of new sanatoriums and the further improvement of the resort. New establishments are being built for the workers of the food and metallurgical industries. The Ministry of Agricultural Procurement is building a new sanatorium to be called Golubaya Gorka (Blue Hills). This year a new winter theater, two summer theaters and a port will open. New mineral springs are being drilled. Twelve million rubles have been allotted for the improvement of the resort at Sochi this year. This sum will come out of the state budget and will supplement the amount that the various republican ministries and organizations are spending for the purpose. One of the things that is planned is the planting of many thousand evergreen trees along the streets of Sochi.



The 150,000 working people that come to Sochi each year will be able to enjoy the new beauty of this garden spot of the Soviet Union.

In the southern Crimea there are 85 sanatoriums which accommodate 13,000 persons. A new sanatorium for workers of the timber industry is going up at the Crimean Mishkor resort. It will be a magnificent four-story palace with handsome balustrades and staircases running down to the sea. Among other things it will have a sea water swimming pool open all year round. The Ministry of the Timber Industry is spending 23,000,000 rubles on the construction of this sanatorium.

The Ministry of the Chemical Industry is erecting a large sanatorium at Alupka, another south Crimean resort. Located on a height overlooking the sea, it will have an escalator to take guests to and from the beach. At the resorts of Sary Krym (Old Crimea) and Massandra Park construction is under way on sanatoriums for workers of the oil industry and for miners.

The famous Crimean resort of Yalta is growing larger and more beautiful every year. In the spring of 1952, 18,000 mature trees and shrubs, mainly evergreens, and 2,500,000 flowers have been set out.

The long popular resorts of the Caucasian area, Kislovodsk, Yessentuki, Pyatigorsk and Zheleznovodsk, are also being expanded continually. Something more than a million working people have been accommodated there during the past five years.

At the beginning of this season a new sanatorium will be opened at Kislovodsk by the Automobile and Tractor Workers Union. At Yessentuki, the Ministry of Labor Reserves is building a new sanatorium and the workers of the coal industry are building their second one.

Extensive search for new mineral springs is going on at the Caucasian spas. Thirty-six new wells have been drilled lately at Kislovodsk. At a depth of 21,267 feet a new mineral spring has been tapped producing some 400,000 gallons of water a day.

The health resorts of Georgia are enormously popular in the Soviet Union. More than 400,000 people spent vacations and took cures there in 1951,

and still more are expected this year.

At the Tskhaltubo spa, for example, which is famous for its radioactive curative waters, eight new health-building establishments are going up, including one for the workers of heavy industry, one for workers in the Soviet merchant marine and one for railwaymen. A new bathhouse, beautifully decorated in the Georgian national style, was recently opened there. Its sculptured ornamentation depicts scenes from the Georgian epic poem *The Knight in the Tiger's Skin* by Shota Rustaveli. More than 15,000,000 rubles were spent on its construction.

under way on the construction of a health-building establishment at this site. The luxurious new sanatorium will have a winter garden, a heated swimming pool, an excellent beach, spacious and airy guest rooms and comfortable parlors.

On the bank of the Rezh River, also in the Urals, in a picturesque pine forest, a new rest home has recently opened for the workers of the Sverdlovsk Railroad. The first group of vacationers arrived there in April. They are well supplied with all the necessary facilities for good rest and recreation.



**MINERS.** M. Yatsenko and A. Orlov are spending their yearly paid holiday in a miners' sanatorium at Yalta in the Crimea.

At Gagry, another Georgian resort, a huge health palace for oil workers is being built right on the seashore. Electrical workers are also building a resort there. At Tsaishi, one of the most picturesque spots in Georgia, a new mineral spring, with water having a natural temperature of 176 degrees Fahrenheit, has been discovered and a new sanatorium and bathhouse will be erected there this year.

In the Urals, a new health resort to be known as Ust-Kachka, set in a pine forest on the high bank of the Kama River, is opening for the miners of the Urals and Siberia. Scientists have discovered mineral springs there with substantial sulphuretted hydrogen content as well as springs containing iodine and bromine. Work is now

The Soviet trade unions, which own and operate a large number of sanatoriums and rest homes, are constantly expanding their network of health-building establishments. Their facilities will accommodate 2,878,000 persons this year, or 187,000 more than in 1951. Besides this, hundreds of thousands of working people will spend their annual paid vacations at other health-building establishments belonging to factories, ministries or other organizations.

The Soviet health resorts are ready for the busy summer season. As in past years, they will enable the country's working people to enjoy a healthful and pleasant rest and return to their customary occupations renewed and refreshed.



# The Map of Moscow Is Changing

By Vera Golubeva

OUR beautiful Moscow is daily growing larger and becoming more lovely. Walking along its streets one sees handsome apartment houses just completed or nearing completion, many new school buildings and new kindergartens and nurseries. The streets of the city are being widened and asphalted, and fountains are playing in squares which have been transformed into green gardens. On the outskirts of the city, where only three years ago the fields and shrubbery of the typical Moscow suburban landscape were in evidence, we now see imposing new residential buildings. In the past year twice as much new housing has been put up in Moscow as in 1940. In effect a new city has been created here, a city with almost 8,000,000 square feet of living space, 24 new schools and 58 buildings for various services for children.

There are hundreds of new addresses in the city. The map of Moscow is now dotted with street names like Novo-Peschanaya, Novo-Moskovskaya, Novo-Selenskaya and Novaya. "Novo" means "new," and the very names of the streets reflect the fact that they are recent additions to Moscow's growing list of resi-

dential streets. Thousands of families have already moved into the new apartment houses on these streets.

On Novo-Peschanaya Street, for instance, one of Moscow's new residential districts, a barren tract of land has been transformed in a few short months into a wide, asphalted avenue with several rows of bright, handsome buildings, integrated into a single, magnificently conceived architectural unit.

The buildings on this street have been put up with industrial assembly-line methods, using all the advanced facilities and experience that have been accumulated in recent years in municipal development work. The eight-story apartment house at 53 Novo-Peschanaya Street, for example, was erected from precast, reinforced concrete frame elements, the first time in world building practice that this has been done. Now the 63rd eight-story apartment building in this district is nearing completion, and while the right wing of this house is still in scaffolding, a steady stream of moving vans draws up to its main entrance to unload the belongings of its new tenants.

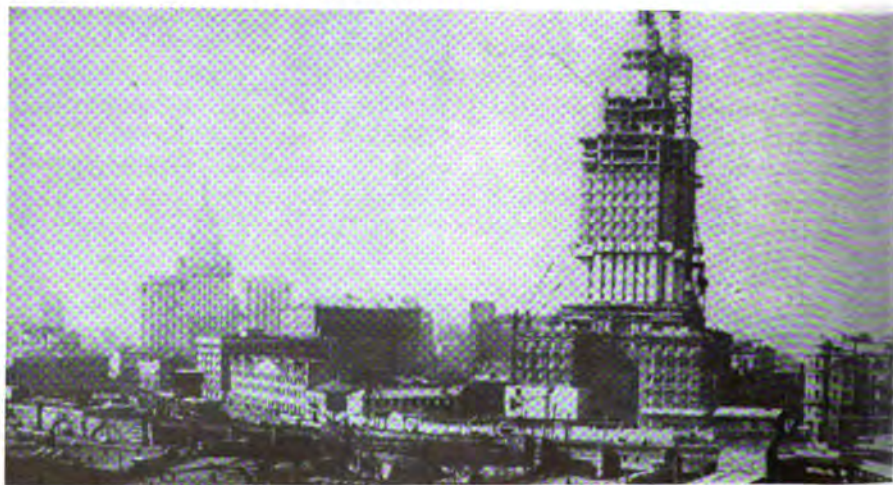
If you were to enter the spacious halls

of 63 Novo-Peschanaya Street and knock on the doors of the apartments, here are some of the tenants you would meet. On the fifth floor, Mikhail Sokolsky, a young children's surgeon, and his wife, a teacher, have moved into a three-room apartment. They have a year-old baby and Sokolsky's mother lives with them and cares for the child while they are at work. You can tell from the old woman's accent that she is not a native Muscovite. As a matter of fact, Yekaterina Sokolskaya lived on a deer-breeding farm in the Far North while her son attended medical college. Now she happily busies herself about the apartment, which is not yet completely furnished, covering a round table, the first piece of new furniture, with a beautiful embroidered tablecloth. Then she steps out on the balcony and carefully shields the face of her little grandchild, who is sleeping peacefully, from the warm spring sun.

A few days before a People's Judge and his family moved into the next apartment, and on the floor below the family of a mechanic at a woodworking factory has made its new home. Some of the other apartments in the building are occupied by a stenographer at one of the

LEFT: On Novo-Peschanaya Street, a recently developed area of Moscow, residents of the new buildings enjoy a walk along the avenue on a warm day.

BELOW: The buildings going up on Krasniye Vorota and Komsomolskaya Square typify the new construction in Moscow.





ministries, a research worker at an agricultural college, a young literary critic, and several employees of one of the central newspapers.

In an apartment on the seventh floor a gay company of young people — co-workers at one of Moscow's designing organizations — is having a discussion of plans for a collective housewarming party. The Moscow Soviet has given the group 15 apartments in this new building, and Nina Vlasova, a young designer, has proposed the idea of having the party. Nina moved into the new apartment from a college dormitory and, from force of habit, to use her expression, she loves the idea of comradesly get-togethers.

Nina Vlasova, by the way, has already received a telegram at her new address. She has been invited to a housewarming party in another district of Moscow, which until recently had been known as the village of Kozhukhovo.

About two years ago several five-story apartment houses were put up in this district. They were part of the 93 buildings that were then being erected especially for building workers in various parts of the city. A good friend of Nina Vlasova's, Tanya Shmorgunova, who was then a fifth-year student at the Kuibyshev Institute of Construction Engineering in Moscow, received her practical training in building at this construction site. Tanya had graduated from the institute with excellent marks and she stayed on to work at the expanding housing development in Kozhukhovo. She moved into

one of the first houses that were put up in the district and now considers herself an old-timer in the area.

Kozhukhovo has changed immeasurably in the past few years. Instead of the ditches and pits of the early building period, there is now a smooth, asphalted avenue lined with mature lime trees, which can be seen from the windows of Tanya's room. New stores and schools have been opened. Blue motorbuses cruise along streets that have not yet been named, taking passengers from the subway station to their new homes. These facilities for the population will continue to grow as more and more people move into this beautiful residential district.

Kozhukhovo is not the only area of Moscow that has changed radically in the past few years. Near the center of Moscow, on the Frunze Embankment, six new blocks of 10 and 14-story buildings are going up. One of these blocks, so far designated only as No. 6 in the builders' plans, will have 1,300,000 square feet of living space. In the center of the area a large stadium will be erected on the bank of the Moskva River and a wide bridge, spanning the river, will be put up. Only recently Muscovites saw the architects' drawings of the new buildings to be erected on Frunze Embankment at an exhibition, and now multiple-bucket excavators are already busy digging the foundation pits and powerful cranes are hoisting the building materials to enclose the steel frames of the new buildings.

In one of the houses for builders, Olga Uteshova, who is known as Moscow's best house painter, has moved into a new apartment. She has seen a great deal of building in her lifetime of work as a painter, a trade which she loves as an artist loves his art.

"Of my 38 years of life," she says, "I have spent 20 years on Moscow's building sites. I worked on the Moscow Hotel and on nearly all the new buildings on Gorky Street, from Okhotny Ryad (an old section of Moscow) to Pushkin Square. But I have never seen such large-scale construction as is going on today."

The figures on construction in Moscow bear out her observation. It has been calculated that in the past five or six years more than 100 avenues and streets have been reconstructed in the capital, and almost 40,000,000 square feet of pavement and sidewalk have been asphalted. More than 1,000,000 trees and 6,000,000 shrubs have been planted on Moscow's streets and squares. In front of the palace of science on Lenin Hills, a new park with 11,000 trees and a rich variety of shrubs is being laid out. It will have specimens of much of the diverse plant life of the USSR.

Moscow is building. A few more years will go by, and socialist Moscow, this magnificent city of peace, where there are no slums and no homeless, where everything is created for the happiness of man, will become a still more beautiful place in which to live.

**RIGHT:** Many Muscovites are holding housewarming parties these days. Boris Filippov and his family ready their apartment for the one they plan to hold.

**BELOW:** As construction proceeds in Moscow, more and more working people are moving into new apartment houses like these on the Lenigrad Chaussée.





"Rest After Battle," the prize-winning painting of the Soviet artist Yuri Neprintsev.

### Stalin Prizes for Art Works

# Art of Optimism and Love of Humanity

By Herman Nedoshivin  
*Soviet Art Critic*

THE works of Soviet art that have been awarded Stalin Prizes for 1951 are varied in both genre and content. They include large thematic canvases and miniature sculptures of animals, a statue of the leader of the peasant emancipation movement of the 18th century and a series of drawings depicting the stirring events of today, the bust of a classical Russian writer and mosaic panels for the new stations of the Moscow Subway. All of these works, however, have something in common: they are modern in spirit, and they have traits that are typical of the present stage of the development of Soviet art.

Optimism and love of humanity have

always been characteristic of Soviet art. These qualities make themselves felt with special force today, inspired as they are by the sweep of the Soviet Union's constructive effort and the great struggle for peace that is uniting all peoples. The triumph of reason and justice and the all-conquering force of man's creative genius are the ideas that form the basis of the finest work of Soviet painters, sculptors and artists with pen and ink.

All three generations of Soviet artists are represented among the Stalin Prize winners for 1951. There are those whose works date back to the period before 1917 (Shadr, Mukhina, Vatagin, Korin); outstanding masters of the so-called

middle generation, whose careers began after the Revolution (Tomsky, Yefanov, Neprintsev, Prorokov); and the young artists who have won their first laurels since 1945. The two youngest winners, both only 27 and recent graduates of higher art schools, are Pyotr Movchun, sculptor of the statue "Vissarion Belinsky," and Lev Kotlyarov, one of the painters of the canvas "A Sitting of the Presidium of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR." When one compares the work of these three generations of Soviet artists, one sees clearly that Soviet art has already developed its own traditions and that the young masters are guided not only by the finest classical traditions but



also by the best that older Soviet artists have created.

It is significant that both of the 1951 Stalin Prizes for painting have gone to large multifigured compositions. The Soviet public is no longer satisfied with canvases in which a few well-defined central characters are surrounded by obscure, indefinite figures representing a crowd. Soviet art, which endeavors to give a full and varied picture of real life, makes each member of a mass scene an individual. "Rest After Battle" by the Leningrad painter Yuri Neprintsev offers a splendid example of the way this vitally important problem has been solved.

Neprintsev's painting takes its subject matter from a famous poem by Tvardovsky entitled "Vasili Tyorkin." The poem, a vivid, realistic picture of the Russian soldier of the Great Patriotic War, is tremendously popular and the name of its hero has become a byword. The artist correctly chose not to limit himself simply to illustrating the poem or a section of it but to paint a canvas close in spirit and meaning to the poem as a whole. Neprintsev, himself a participant in the war, has depicted a group of Russian soldiers resting after battle with the same sincere warmth and fidelity to life that characterize Tvardovsky's poem.

In the foreground are 25 figures, each an individual and each showing his own special attitude toward what is going on. Vasili Tyorkin, the hero, is seated in the center. He is an ordinary-looking Russian lad, stocky and well-built, his pleasant face lighted by a mischievous smile as he relates something amusing to his fellow soldiers. Each of the latter listens to the story in his own way. One roars with laughter, another has a broad grin on his face, and a third smiles as he waits for the rest of the story. But despite differences in the individual turn of mind, temperament and life experience of each soldier, there is something that makes them all kin and unites them in a close-knit group. This is the friendship welded in blood on the battlefield, the friendship of ordinary men with pure souls and clear consciences who have risen to defend their country and have embarked on a sacred struggle for the right to live and work in peace.

The second Stalin Prize for painting has been awarded to a multifigured composition of quite a different type: "A Sit-

ting of the Presidium of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR" by the artists Gritsai, Yefanov, Kotlyarov, Maximov, Stavitsky, Sudakov and Shcherbakov. This canvas is a group portrait of the most prominent scientists of the Soviet Union. Its creation involved a tremendous amount of preliminary work, and the portraits of the academicians painted for inclusion in the canvas are finished works of art in themselves. The work does not fall, however, into separate portraits unconnected with one another. The academicians are listening to a report on one of the great construction projects, and their individual reactions to this report create the necessary psychological and compositional unity. This setting, subtly and consistently elaborated, enabled the artists in this joint work to present a vivid picture of intensive creative labor at the headquarters of Soviet science and to show the rich and purposeful life led by outstanding men of science.

Among the latest prize-winning sculptures is the monument to Maxim Gorky set up in Moscow last year. It is an honorable but very difficult task to create a monument worthy of Moscow. The work will endure for years, forming a permanent part of the city's skyline. Hence it must be clearcut and complete, both in form and in idea, and at the same time merge harmoniously with its architectural background. First and foremost, however, the monument must embody clearly and concisely the personality it portrays. The Gorky monument splendidly fulfills all these requirements.

The first model of the monument was made by the late Ivan Shadr, one of the Soviet Union's greatest sculptors. After

his death the work was entrusted to Vera Mukhina, People's Artist of the USSR, and her assistants Nina Zelenskaya and Zinaida Ivanova. The artists have emphasized in the finished work the humanity and calm wisdom characteristic of Gorky, making the statue still simpler and more impressive. The Gorky monument, recreating the image of the great writer with genuinely realistic fidelity and understanding, is one of the finest achievements of Soviet monumental sculpture.

Another outstanding piece of sculpture is the monument to Nikolai Gogol erected in Moscow this spring when the Soviet people marked the centenary of the death of the great Russian writer. This monument, the work of the noted sculptor Nikolai Tomsy, is a further development of the bust of Gogol for which he received a 1951 Stalin Prize.

The pen-and-ink artist Boris Prorokov is a master cartoonist whose entire work is permeated with the theme of the struggle for peace and democracy. He was awarded a Stalin Prize for his two latest works, a series illustrating Mayakovsky's poems and a series called "For Peace," both of which are dedicated to this majestic theme. His drawings combine heroism with satire, and lofty, life-asserting fervor with devastating ridicule of the instigators of war. Their ideological foundation rests on the artist's unswerving faith in the victory of peace, freedom and democracy.

We have mentioned only a few of the works of art awarded Stalin Prizes for 1951. They are further proof of the progress that all Soviet artists are making toward new summits of a realistic art that is close to the people, an art that is permeated with lofty humanism and a strong faith in life.

"A Sitting of the Presidium of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR," large canvas for which a group of Soviet painters won a Stalin Prize.







Meeting of the presidium of the Academy of Sciences of the Georgian SSR.

### Georgia's Academy of Sciences

# All the Conditions for Creative Work

By Academician G. S. Dzotsinidze

*Secretary of the Academy of Sciences of the Georgian SSR*

**T**HE Academy of Sciences of the Georgian Soviet Socialist Republic was organized in 1941. During the 10 years of its existence the academy has gained an important place in scientific circles in the Soviet Union and has won the sincere love and esteem of the Georgian people. The Communist Party and the Soviet Government are rendering every assistance to the scientific workers of Georgia, providing all the necessary conditions for their fruitful creative work.

The Georgian Academy of Sciences has been further enriched lately by the addition of new scientific research institutes, laboratories and experimental stations.

The Academy of Sciences of the USSR renders great assistance to the Georgian academy in the training of scientific personnel. Many Georgian scientists are scholars of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR and have worked under the guidance of eminent Russian scientists.

The Georgian Academy of Sciences

has five departments: social sciences, mathematical and natural sciences, technical sciences, biological and medical sciences, and agricultural sciences.

At present the Georgian Academy of Sciences comprises 42 scientific research institutes and organizations, staffed by 59 members and corresponding members of the Georgian academy and 500 Doctors and Masters of Science. Eight leading Georgian scientists are members or corresponding members of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR.

More than 20 outstanding works of research by scientific workers of the Georgian Academy of Sciences have won Stalin Prizes for their authors.

The scientists of Georgia are working successfully on a number of important scientific problems. They have made great achievements in the fields of physics and mathematics and in the technical, biological, agricultural and historical sciences. The greater part of their work is closely related to the solution of the problems of developing Georgia's pro-

ductive forces and of exploring and utilizing her natural resources.

Academicians Muskhelishvili, Kupradze, Mikeladze and others, working in the Razmadze Institute of Mathematics, have done research on singular integral equations and the theory of elasticity, the theory of numbers, topology and proximate analysis. A number of papers have also been written on the theory of differential equations of the elliptic type.

In geology, important researches have been carried out on the geological structure of Georgia, with special attention to mineral resources. Material has been gathered which is of great importance for the description of the seismic nature of Transcaucasia and the entire Caucasus.

Georgian physicists have a number of achievements to their credit in the study of problems in experimental and theoretical physics. They have had considerable success in the study of the photoelectric properties of dielectric crystals. The in-



vestigation of the properties of liquid helium has yielded significant results. Much fruitful work has also been done in theoretical physics.

A group of young astronomers headed by Professor E. Kharadze is carrying out extensive creative work. Scientific workers at the observatory have compiled catalogues of the color indices of faint stars and non-galactic nebulae. Works of Georgian astronomers on solar radiation, the principal optical properties of the atmosphere, and the physical properties of the sun and planets are of immense scientific importance.

The Institute of Chemistry is conducting research on the chemical properties and methods of processing oil and coal, vegetable oils, seeds, tea, and so forth.

The Institute of Hydroengineering has made an analysis of the potential hydropower resources of the republic.

The department of agricultural sciences of the Georgian Academy of Sciences, headed by Academician Ketskovel, possesses a wide network of research institutions. Through the work of Georgian agrotechnicians, new varieties of frost-resistant citrus fruits and grapes have been propagated, and effective measures for combating pests of subtropical crops have been introduced.

The first selected varieties of tea, known as "Gruzinsky No. 1" and "Gruzinsky No. 2," developed by Xenia Bakh-tadze, a young scientist and Stalin Prize winner, exceed the ordinary Chinese varieties in their crop yield by 35 to 50 per cent. They contain one to two per cent more tannin and extractive substances than the best varieties grown in India, Japan and Ceylon.

Interesting archaeological work has been done by the Institute of History, which is named for Academician I. Djavakhishvili. Researchers have found a large number of unique monuments which add considerably to the existing information on the history of Georgia and the Near East.

Work is proceeding at present in the Institute of History under the guidance of Academician Berdzenishvili on the compilation of the second part of a history of Georgia, covering the period from the beginning of the 19th century to the present.

On the basis of Stalin's teachings on linguistics, the institute is studying the development and classification of languages. An eight-volume dictionary of the Georgian language is in process. The first two volumes have already appeared.

Together with all the peoples of the

Soviet Union, the working people of Georgia are taking an active part in building the great construction works of communism.

Scientific workers of the building institute of the Georgian Academy of Sciences have compiled a map of the seismic microdistricts along the route of the Main Turkmenian Canal and the adjacent territory. They have also compiled albums of standard parts for earthquake-proof buildings to be constructed in the area of the Main Turkmenian and North Crimean canals. The question of using materials located in the Kopet-Dag and Balkhan mountains for concrete in hydro-technical structures is being studied.

The institute of construction and hydroengineering at Tbilisi has proved, for the first time in world practice, the feasibility of using non-standard shale fillers for concrete and ferroconcrete. The institute is studying the available material and is preparing concrete of the necessary types from local building materials for use on the Main Turkmenian Canal.

Georgian scientists are studying the possibility of using the fine-grained sand of the Kara Kum Desert for the construction of the canal. At the same time, they are investigating the problem of the silting of the head structures of the Takhia Tash hydrotechnical system.

These examples by no means exhaust the great and many-sided assistance which is being given to the great construction works of communism by Georgian scientific institutions.

The researches carried out lately by the Academy of Sciences of the Georgian SSR bear witness to the swift creative growth of advanced Soviet science and to its ardent desire to promote in every possible way the development of the national economy of the Soviet country.

The great successes registered by Soviet Georgia in the development of socialist science and culture have been possible only because of the leadership of the Communist Party, the Soviet Government and J. V. Stalin personally, and the constant, unselfish, fraternal aid of the great Russian people. The close contact of Georgian scientists with the center of advanced Soviet science, the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, assures the further rapid development of scientific activities in Soviet Georgia.



ACADEMY'S NEW HOME. Among new structures in Tbilisi will be the Academy of Sciences buildings, a model of which is shown above.



# From Backward Land to Advanced Republic

By P. Kokorev

*Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Mordovian ASSR*

**M**ORDOVIA, or, officially speaking, the Mordovian Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic, is a region of some 9,850 square miles situated to the west of the Volga on the Moksha River, a tributary of the Oka, and the Sura, which flows into the Volga. The Mordovian language is related to Finnish and has two main dialects, Moksha and Erzya.

Mordovia was an extremely backward province in prerevolutionary times. The smallest harvests in all of tsarist Russia used to be gathered there. The people lived in ignorance and poverty and enjoyed no rights.

In a historically brief period Mordovia has been transformed into a flourishing republic with widely developed industry, advanced collective farming and a rich culture.

During the course of the Stalin Five-Year Plans Mordovia acquired mechanical and electrical engineering plants, a motor repair works, a canning factory, a hemp mill, a heat and power station at Saransk, a bread factory, a tannin extract factory, eight hemp factories, a number of plants for dressing poultry, oil and timber mills and other enterprises.

Solicitous for the further development of the Mordovian national economy, the Soviet Government has made a number of decisions on the construction of other large enterprises in the republic. A cement works, a cable plant, a brick factory and a concentrated feed plant are now under construction. In order to provide the new enterprises with the necessary electric power, a huge heat and power station will be erected.

Extensive construction of housing, public utilities and cultural establishments is also under way. Saransk, the Mordovian capital, formerly a backward provincial town, is developing into a big political, industrial and cultural center.

Agriculture, which was extremely primitive in Mordovia before the Revolution, is also changing. It is now based on the latest developments in science

and technique and is organized on socialist lines. In the past two years alone, the republic's machine and tractor stations have been equipped with 2,056 tractors (in terms of 15-horsepower units), 821 combines, 190 threshers, 2,000 tractor-drawn seed drills, 1,200 cultivators, 1,500 disk and stubble plows and 1,400 tractor plows. The collective farms bought 365 trucks during the same period.

The personnel of the collective and state farms have improved their qualifications and their skill. More than 1,000 of them have been decorated with orders and medals of the Soviet Union and many have won the honorable title of Hero of Socialist Labor.

A large number of collective farms had incomes exceeding 1,000,000 rubles in 1951.

Before the Revolution the Mordovian people did not have a written language. Today both branches of the Mordovian people, the Moksha and the Erzya, read and write in their native tongues. The republic has 1,394 schools, attended by almost 210,000 pupils, and there are upwards of 9,000 teachers. Illiteracy has been completely wiped out. There are 25 junior colleges and other specialized secondary schools, with an enrollment of 7,000, and a scientific research institute, a pedagogical college and two teacher training institutes.

Teachers, doctors, engineers, agronomists, composers, artists and other intellectual workers have grown up from the native population. More than 30 staff members of local institutions of higher learning have scientific degrees or academic ranks. The scientific research institute offers postgraduate courses.

The Mordovian State Publishing House puts out textbooks, fiction, poetry, political works and other literature in both Moksha and Erzya. There are 40 writers in the Mordovian Writers' Union. Three republican and 33 district and

town newspapers are published in both Mordovian languages.

The republic boasts its own drama theater, collective-farm and puppet theaters, song and dance ensemble, and folk instrument orchestra. There are eight city and 47 rural motion picture houses and some 200 mobile projectors that show films to the population.

The republic has 30 houses of culture, 170 rural clubs, 432 village reading rooms, and 129 city, district and rural public libraries.

The Soviet Government allocates enormous funds for public education. Mordovia spent 174,000,000 rubles for this purpose in 1950, and 178,000,000 rubles in 1951. More than 10,800,000 rubles were allotted for the maintenance of the republic's cultural and educational institutions last year.

Enormous funds are spent on social welfare, some 3,200,000 rubles being appropriated for this purpose in 1951.

There is no comparison, of course, between medical service now and that of prerevolutionary times. There were only 29 poorly equipped hospitals in all Mordovia in 1913. Today there are 85, in addition to 183 polyclinics and dispensaries, four sanatoriums, 12 medical stations, and 517 doctor's assistants' and obstetrical stations. These establishments are staffed by 479 doctors and 3,000 junior medical workers, or nearly 20 times as many as there were before the Revolution.

Thanks to the care of the Communist Party and the Soviet Government for the health of the people, the republic has been rid forever of the contagious diseases that were a scourge of the working people in the old days.

The great advances of the Mordovian people in industry, agriculture and culture are due to the constant, friendly aid of the great Russian people and to the Lenin-Stalin policy on nationalities pursued by the Soviet Government.





**COLLECTIVE FARM BOARD.** The management board of the Obnovlenie Collective Farm in Tengushevsky District discusses its plans for the year's work.



**ARTIST.** Dmitri Pischanov is working on portraits of Mordovia's leaders.

## Soviet Mordovia Today



**INSTITUTE.** The Mordovian Pedagogical Institute in Saransk trains Mordovia's young people for the teaching profession in the republic.

**CANNERY.** Modern food-processing plants are part of Mordovia's advanced industry.



**LABORATORY.** This collective farm school trains agricultural specialists.





Metropolitan Nikolai delivers his report "The Church Together with the People in the Struggle for Peace" to the Conference.

## Peace Conference of Soviet Clergymen

**T**HE ancient town of Zagorsk (formerly Sergiyev), near Moscow, has been a center of religious life in Russia for centuries. Its magnificent monastery, abbey and cathedral, with their priceless icons and other works of art, were visited in former times by thousands of devout pilgrims and are preserved today as a rich storehouse of the Russian people's national past. There could be no more fitting setting for the conference of religious leaders, representing all the denominations and sects in the USSR, which was recently held there in order to discuss the role of religious bodies in the most important task facing mankind today, the preservation of peace on earth.

On the invitation of Alexius, Patriarch of Moscow and All Russia, the Conference of All Churches and Religious Societies of the USSR for Peace convened at Zagorsk on May 9. The meeting concluded on May 12, having unanimously adopted a message of greeting to J. V. Stalin, an address to the World Peace Council, and an appeal to churches, religious societies, the clergy and believers of all denominations throughout the world to fight for peace.

All religions existing on the territory of the USSR were represented at the conference, and many foreign guests were also present.

On the first day the conference heard a message of welcome from Patriarch Alexius and a report by Metropolitan Nikolai of Krutitsy and Kolomna, a member of the World Peace Council, entitled "The Church Together with the People in the Struggle for Peace." Speakers in the lengthy discussion following this report included, among others, Y. I. Zhidkov, president of the All-Union Council of Evangelical Christian Baptists; Rabbi S. M. Schliffer of the principal synagogue of Moscow; Sheikh ul-Islam Ali-Zade, president of the Religious Board of Moslems of Transcaucasia; Bishop Mikhail of the Russian Orthodox Church of Drogobych; Bishop Strods, officiating metropolitan of the Riga Catholic Church; Archbishop Turs of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of Latvia; Prebendary Stankievicius, head of the Roman Catholic archdiocese of Kaunas; Ziyautdin Babakhanov, vice-president of the Religious Board of Moslems of Central Asia and Kazakh-

stan; Lama Lobsan Darmayev, president of the Religious Board of the Bandido Khambo Buddhists; Mufti Mahomed Kurbanov, president of the Religious Board of Moslems of the North Caucasus; and Prebendary Majialis, head of the Catholic eparchy of Telsaj.

Among the foreign guests who brought greetings to the conference were the Reverend Mikhail Miikkola of the Christian Orthodox Church of Finland; Hugo van Dalen, pastor of the Reformatist Church of Holland; Erwin Koch, pastor of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, chairman of the Austrian National Peace Committee, Archimandrite Basil, representative of the Orthodox Church of Antioch; Alf Johanssen, pastor of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of Denmark; Professor Franz Bareiska, member of the synod of the Old Catholic Church of Austria; and Archimandrite Maxim, representative of the Bulgarian Orthodox Church.

Patriarch Alexius delivered the closing address, noting the unanimity with which those present had spoken in favor of extending the struggle for peace throughout the world.



# Address to World Peace Council

*Following is the Address to the World Peace Council adopted by the Conference of All Churches and Religious Societies of the USSR for Peace.*

ON the invitation of Alexius, Patriarch of Moscow and All Russia, we, representatives of all churches and religious societies in the Soviet Union, met at a conference from May 9 to 12 of this year for the purpose of discussing the question of promoting the further struggle of the peoples for world peace.

From the report of Metropolitan Nikolai, member of the World Peace Council, the conference learned of the achievements of peoples, churches, religious organizations, church groups and persons in all countries in the struggle against the preparations of the imperialists for a third world war, and it found that these achievements are a tremendous contribution to strengthening the cause of international peace.

The same report cited the results of the activities of all churches and religious societies in the Soviet Union in defense of peace. These activities are part of the total achievement that our country, together with other nations, is opposing to the enemies of peace and mankind.

The achievements of our people in the fight for peace are great, both materially and morally. Their creative labor is channeled toward peaceful objectives and their spiritual unity is crowned by confidence in their strength. For them, the struggle against the criminal schemes of the present-day imperialists is closely associated with the struggle for a better way of life, excluding enmity and violence, while for religion in our country the fight for peace cannot be separated from the training of people and citizens capable of creating and upholding such a way of life.

The conference concentrated its attention on the tasks confronting the churches and religious societies of the

Soviet Union in the further struggle for peace, and it decided to call upon the clergy and believers of all denominations in our country to take an even more active part in this great cause of our times. This means in practice that the churches and religious societies in the Soviet Union will preach the idea of peace even more widely, reveal to believers the moral principles of relations among people and nations, promote public measures for strengthening international peace, call upon their fellow believers in other countries to give active support to their own people who are working for peace, disclose the attitude of the believers toward the victims of cruelty, oppression and persecution, and expand ties with churches and religious societies of other countries for the purpose of bringing about closer rapprochement and mutual understanding among nations.

In expanding the field of religious efforts for peace, the churches and religious societies of our country unanimously approve the World Peace Council's proposals concerning the conclusion of a pact of peace among the five Great Powers and on the methods for settling such international problems as universal disarmament, the elimination of seats of war in Korea, Viet-Nam and other

places, the conclusion of peace with Germany and Japan, and also the problem of the self-determination of nations and of strengthening both cultural and economic international ties.

All these proposals open up a direct and clear road to universal peace. They are in accord with the aspirations of the peace-loving peoples, and they therefore oblige us to work for their realization in every possible way. In our daily work we shall tirelessly explain to believers the practical expedience of the World Peace Council's program and advocate its implementation. We, representatives of all churches and religious associations of the Soviet Union, have appealed to churches, religious societies, the clergy and believers of all denominations all over the world to intensify the struggle for peace by upholding the World Peace Council's decisions. In our appeal we urge believers in capitalist countries to combat war propaganda, which kindles enmity and hatred, and we urge them to erect a moral barrier against all attempts to precipitate a third world war.

We fervently call upon all believers the world over to give energetic support to the appeal of the Bureau of the World Peace Council against bacteriological warfare.

Believing in the triumph of our just cause, our conference warmly welcomes the activities of the World Peace Council and expresses the firm conviction that its banner will rally all people of good will and all nations, who will take the cause of preserving peace into their own hands and uphold it unto victory.



The delegates proceed to the Troitse-Sergievskaya Abbey for a reception.



# "Long Live Peace in the World!"

*The Conference of All Churches and Religious Societies of the USSR for Peace adopted unanimously an appeal addressed to the clergy and believers of all religions in other countries. Text of this appeal is given below.*

CLERGYMEN AND BELIEVERS OF ALL RELIGIONS IN ALL COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD:

ON the initiative of the Russian Orthodox Church, a conference of representatives of all churches and religious societies in the Soviet Union gathered in Zagorsk near Moscow from May 9 to 12 for the purpose of discussing the question of the defense of world peace.

All people who love peace are seized with alarm. Everyone feels the international atmosphere darkening, poisoned by fear, hatred and rumors of war. Many realize the greatness of the danger, but far from everybody knows its evil source. Some, following false directions, look for it where it does not really exist. They find themselves, therefore, either on the sidelines of the struggle, in a state of doubt and irresolution, or in the grip of sentiments hostile to peace.

Sorrowfully viewing this condition of many believers beyond the boundaries of our country, we, representatives of the religions existing on the territory of the Soviet Union, feel it our duty to express our conviction that the source of war does not lurk here, where people are working indefatigably to create the conditions for general happiness and prosperity, draining swamps and irrigating deserts; where human effort is channeled to combat drought and disease; where the idea of peace lends wings to the dreams and deeds of man; but that it lurks there, where social contradictions

are explained as being due to surplus population, where the most effective means of mass destruction of people are being developed, where war is being prepared hand in hand with dreams of world domination.

There is no need to expose to the light of day the forms taken by the repulsive, misanthropic dreams and schemes that fill the beclouded reason of the contemporary advocates of war. Do not let these plans, which are as repulsive as the feeling of hatred itself and as monstrous as atom bombs and lethal bacteria, poison the minds of the people or frighten them with the sight of the abyss of malice.

We cannot close our eyes, however, to the movement of evil forces, just as we must not let ourselves be drawn into a state of fear or hopelessness. It is our task to urge the people to fight against sin and crime and not against their neighbors, to fight against the enemies of peace and not against the truth of a new system which the advocates of

war do not accept. It is our duty to remind believers all over the world that they are living participants in world events and not casual observers of a battle in which our common fate is being decided. That is why we urge all churches and religious societies of all denominations on the earth to help their peoples in the fight for the preservation of peace.

Conscious of the majesty and justice of this cause and bound by our vocation, we consider it our duty to take a direct part in this struggle. We support the proposals of the World Peace Council on condemning aggression and prohibiting in their countries war propaganda which kindles enmity and hatred. We must erect a moral barrier against the orgy of passions that incite to attack against peaceful neighbors and denounce it in advance as a crime against morals and humanity. With the object of eliminating fear and mistrust, let believers in all countries demand the prohibition of atomic, chemical, bacteriological and all



Delegates and foreign guests gather in front of the Moscow Religious Academy.



other weapons of the mass destruction of people, along with general, simultaneous and controlled disarmament of large and small states and the termination of war not only in Korea but everywhere it is being waged.

Condemning the aggression in Korea, we are firmly convinced that all churches and religious associations of the entire world are prepared to give energetic support to the appeal issued by the Bureau of the World Peace Council on April 1, 1952, against bacteriological warfare.

While war has not yet come as a punishment to evildoers, it is necessary to shun the impiety of their words and deeds which call for war and to demand that the governments of the Great Powers conclude a pact of peace, which would be the best test of their peaceable disposition and the best condition for discussing all international problems, including all the above-mentioned proposals of the World Peace Council.

Such are the tasks which the cause of strengthening peace sets before believers in all countries. There can be no doubt about the unanimity of all religions with regard to this great aim, just as there can be no doubt that each of them in its own way believes in God. Among us believers there are no worshipers of evil and falsehood, none who serve death and destruction, no enemies of God. On the contrary, all religions, irrespective of the differences among them, encourage mankind to seek a single truth; all

religions illuminate imperfect reality with the ideals of good and justice and expand our earthly world to heaven and extend our temporary life on earth to eternity.

Therefore the concern for international peace is natural to all religions; it is no wonder that representatives of all churches and religious societies have gathered to discuss the question of the defense of peace. Our unity in this respect is also promoted by the peaceful policy of the Soviet Union, which exposes the instigators of a new war at every step they take.

In the capitalist countries, however, not all believers are taking part in the fight for peace.

A section of Christians is diverted from the struggle by false propaganda and by the authority of spiritual leaders who are connected in one way or another with imperialist circles. Some other peoples, professing Islam and Buddhism, are under the heel of imperialist powers. Believers in Judaism residing in many countries are not everywhere raising their voice in defense of peace.

It is these misled, frightened, wavering and irresolute people, who, nevertheless, need peace and believe in peace, that we would like to make aware of the general danger and convince that "peace will be preserved and consolidated if the peoples take the cause of preserving peace into their own hands and uphold it to the end."

With these objectives, we address our appeal first to Christians and say: Your responsibility for the preservation of peace is particularly great, because the threat of war comes from governments that call themselves Christian. True, the same circumstance enables you most successfully to serve the cause of preserving peace inasmuch as it does not require of you preference for one social order or another but only loyalty to your religious duty. And when, with proper courage, you begin to sway public opinion in favor of peace, you will not only positively influence your governments but, in addition, you will prevent peoples of other religions from reproaching you with the fact that your life does not conform to the requirements of Christian religion.

We fervently appeal to the clergy and the masses of Moslems and Buddhists in capitalist, colonial and dependent countries. The hard experience of the past and the no less difficult position of your peoples at present confirm what a blessing a stable and lasting peace would be for them. A pact of peace, realized within the framework of the United Nations, would enable your peoples to achieve national self-determination by peaceful means and to eliminate rapidly the grave consequences of the colonial policy of the imperialist powers.

We appeal also to you, adherents of the Jewish faith throughout the world, to fight actively for peace. You need peace no less than other peoples. Particular mention should be made of this because the victims of Oswiecim, Buchenwald, Dachau, the Warsaw ghetto and other gory altars of the last world war call upon you to fight for peace.

And thus in our appeal to churches, religious societies, the clergy and believers of all religions of the world, we repeat: Unite in the struggle for peace with the peoples of your own countries and confront your governments with the necessity of giving up the disastrous policy of unleashing a new world war!

Then the thunderclouds that now veil the sky will burst over the earth, not with burning pitch or a fatal hail of atom bombs and myriads of disease-carrying insects, but with the fresh dew of good will, nourishing the seeds of peace that we have planted in the hearts of the people.

Long live peace in the world!



At a conference session, the delegates listen attentively to the proceedings.

## Industrialization in People's Hungary

By I. Laponogov



POWER PLANT AT INOTA. First units have already gone into operation there.

**T**HE successful industrial development of Hungary in recent years is known to the whole world. It has been described tersely and clearly by Matyas Rakosi, leader of the Hungarian people, in these words: "From an agrarian country, Hungary has become an industrial country, and this transformation is continuing at a rapid pace."

Hungary has exceeded her prewar industrial output more than two and a half times. Heavy industry, moreover, has more than trebled its prewar production. The country's machine-building plants, both the enlarged and modernized ones and the newly built factories, are turning out four times as many machines as they did before the war.

It is unnecessary to point out the importance of this progress for the further development of all branches of Hungarian industry, for the mechanization of her agriculture and for raising the living standards of the working population.

Economic cooperation between Hungary and the Soviet Union, based on equality of both parties and mutual advantage, has been a major factor in enabling the country to make such a

great leap from backwardness to progress.

Under the Soviet-Hungarian economic agreements now in effect, the USSR supplies Hungary with complex machine tools, modern equipment, the latest building machinery, iron ore, coke, cotton, and so forth. The beneficial effect of this cooperation is obvious in every branch of Hungarian industry.

Let us take the coal industry as an example. Output is rising month by month. This is made possible, above all, by the extensive mechanization of all operations, begun in 1950. Devices such as miners in old Hungary never dreamed of are now to be found in the pits. First of all, the hack and spade, the main instruments of production and in many cases the only ones used in Hungarian mines in former times, were replaced by mechanical picks and electric drills. Then combination machines, such as chain-scoop loading machines, endless belt transporters, hand electric cutters, cutting and drilling machines, air compressors, and so on, were placed at the disposal of the mine workers. Most of these machines come from the USSR.

And now Soviet-made coal mining combines, the last word in mining equipment, are appearing in Hungarian pits.

The supply of mining machinery to Hungary by the Soviet Union is only one element of the economic cooperation between the two countries in this sphere. Of no less importance is technical assistance. Making use of the rich experience of the Soviet machine-building industry and using Soviet designs as a basis, Hungarian industry has recently launched the production of equipment for coal mining. Thus, thanks to the close technical and economic cooperation between the USSR

and Hungary, the latter country is creating its own industry for the production of mining machinery.

The same can be said of other branches of industry. The results of this cooperation can be seen everywhere. Just last year, for instance, building workers in Hungary put up more buildings for various purposes than were erected in old Hungary during the last 10 years of its existence.

Powerful cranes, excavators, dump trucks and building materials of all kinds go to Hungarian construction sites from the USSR, and Soviet experts are helping Hungarian industry to produce its own improved building machinery. Hungarian factories are already turning out concrete mixers, machines for preparing mortar, and many other machines, all of them from Soviet blueprints.

Hungarian workers are making fruitful use of the experience of the Soviet Stakhanovites in the most efficient and productive methods of work.

All of these factors together are helping Hungary to carry out successfully her great program of industrial construction, the major link in the industrialization of the country.

Hungary is confidently developing her iron and steel industry, the foundation of heavy industry, without which there can be no development of machine building and other branches of industry.

As the 1951 results show, the country is successfully achieving the objective of the five-year plan, which provides for a rate of increase in the output of pig iron such as has never been known in the history of Hungary. Whereas in the 15 years immediately preceding the liberation of Hungary the production of pig iron rose altogether only 13 per cent, the first five-year plan of the new Hungary



envisages an increase of more than 220 per cent in this item in just five years. Steel output is to go up nearly two and a half times during the same period.

The iron and steel industry considerably overfulfilled the industry's plan for the second year of the five-year plan period, as it had also done in the first year.

The great new iron and steel works now going up on the banks of the Danube will turn out more metal than is produced today by all of the country's iron and steel mills combined, and in the following five years the capacity of the plant will be doubled.

The new plant is being equipped with the most up-to-date machinery. Some of the auxiliary shops are already in operation. For the first time in its history, Hungary will have coke batteries, 125-ton open-hearth furnaces, special laboratories equipped for making rapid tests, and so on.

This giant of the Hungarian steel industry is being erected on the basis of blueprints prepared by Soviet engineers. The designers took into account the advanced experience of the Soviet iron and steel industry. Furthermore, the rich experience of the Soviet Union in planning socialist cities is being fully utilized in the laying out of the new town where the future plant's workers will live. Scores of three and four-story residential buildings, a school, a polyclinic, numerous stores and clubs, and so on, are already completed and in use.

One of the largest construction projects provided in the five-year plan is the new spinning mill at Kaposvar. Some of its shops have already begun



**YOUNG ENGINEER.** Karoly Scheri, leader of a youth brigade, talks with a worker at the site of Hungary's new iron and steel works on the Danube.

production. All the equipment for this mill came from the USSR under the economic agreement in effect between Hungary and the Soviet Union.

Among the plants which began operations during the second year of the five-year plan period, besides the mill at Kaposvar, are the first units of a big electric station at Inota, a railway equipment factory at Gyöngyös, a new tube-rolling mill at the Matyas Rakosi Works and a big factory for the production of sewing machines in the town of Zalaegerszeg. A factory for producing scales has been built in Hodmezövasarhely, located in the Hungarian lowland, which was form-

erly a most backward provincial town.

Many enterprises were enlarged and rebuilt during the second year of the Hungarian five-year plan. The Fourth of April Machine-Building Plant, for example, was completely rebuilt and several new departments, equipped with improved machine tools, were added. The Electrical Apparatus and Measuring Instrument Works in Budapest has been completely re-equipped. The old Icarus workshop, which made auto bodies, has been converted into one of the largest and best-equipped factories in the country. Large modern buses now come off the assembly line at this plant.

Other plants also received new equipment last year. Among them are the Ganz Railway Car Works, the Diosgyör Iron and Steel Works, the Lang Machine-Building Plant and others.

A considerable portion of this new industrial equipment bears the Soviet trademark. Thanks to the close economic cooperation with the USSR, Hungary is receiving the most up-to-date building machinery, first-rate building materials, and complete documentation of technological processes. On this basis, the successful industrialization of Hungary is assured.



**WORKERS' CITY.** A splendid house of culture has been built for workers in the iron and steel plant. Some new houses can be seen in the background.



**L**ILAC clusters usually consist of many four-petaled flowers. According to an old Russian saying, anyone lucky enough to find a flower with five petals will have happiness. For you may search through a multitude of flowers on a lilac bush and not find a single five-petaled star, but if you do find one it is sure to bring good luck.

But that is an old adage. The lilacs we are going to talk about here are all omens of happiness. Their flowers have not five, but 25 and more petals. They are not tiny flat stars, but rather small roses, myriads of roses. These flowers truly hold great happiness.

The garden where they grow is located in a well-known district near Novo-Peschanaya Street in Moscow. You may walk along the street and admire the great new buildings, of which there seems to be no end. The street has become a kind of laboratory of high-speed building. It is growing with amazing rapidity.

Even old-timers have difficulty now in recalling the potato patches, kitchen gardens, oat fields, and the whole landscape that has gone with the past. All at once, however, the passer-by turns into one of the side streets and finds himself in a rural nook. There is a bridge across a small stream, and a large ravine over which a dense, milky mist hovers in the early morning. Little three-windowed houses look out on small gardens. Here, in quiet Peschany Lane, in a small house set in the midst of a garden, lives Leonid Alexeyevich Kolesnikov, who has won great fame among the Soviet people. He has been awarded a Stalin Prize for developing 300 new varieties of lilacs.

Though they seem dissimilar, the quiet garden and the busy street are closely related. Flowers and greenery are becoming for the Soviet man as urgent a necessity as the house he lives in. The gardener invariably accompanies the builder.

Mayakovsky wrote many years ago, when construction of the Kuznetsk Iron and Steel Mill began on the bare ground of Siberia: "I know a city will arise; I know gardens will bloom." The poet's words have come true.

Today the collaboration between gardener and builder has become traditional. Although there is still plenty of work ahead for the mighty excavators

# Lilacs

By M. Kondrashova



at the great construction works of communism, gardeners using high-speed methods are already at work planting elms, oaks, poplars and ash trees in snow and cold, without waiting for warmer weather. And while the subwaybuilders are laying new tracks underground, Chinese roses and geraniums are being raised under fluorescent lights in one of the laboratories of the Academy of Sciences, so that flower gardens can be created in the new stations.

Michurin's words ring with increasing intensity: "My dream is coming true. I see the future of my country in bloom, and I am glad. Forward, my fellow citizens! Let our Soviet land become a garden!"

**L**eonid Kolesnikov's lilacs are a precious gift to the Soviet people.

As an artist mixes pigments in order to get a particularly delicate hue, so does this talented gardener cross lilacs of different varieties in his garden in

order to obtain new and still more beautiful types. Like a sculptor he molds the plants into new shapes. And he speaks of them like a poet.

He has azure lilacs called "Zoya Kosmodemyanskaya"; purple ones with a silvery tinge; pink ones bordered with white; white ones with a touch of light blue; tinted ones suggestive of Eastern patterns; lilacs of warm pink blending into light pink with a shade of mauve. The latter are amazingly vivid, especially in the rays of the morning sun. Kolesnikov has called them "Moscow Morning."

There are lilacs with regular pyramidal panicles, and there are others that have ball-shaped clusters. There are shrubs of which each is a sort of variegated lilac nosegay of various hues and shapes. Many varieties bloom as long as 50 days.

Owners of the world's richest gardens may well envy the wealth Kolesnikov has created in his small garden. One of his many visitors, a doctor by profession, has written: "He has proved that the growing of ornamental plants is a new art, one which should become an indispensable element of the architecture of every socialist city."

Letters from many cities and villages and practically all the republics of the Soviet Union come to the small house where Leonid Alexeyevich lives. In Latvia and Kirghizia, in Gomel and the Ferghana Valley—people everywhere want to grow Kolesnikov's lilacs.

"Who says that lilacs are out of date? Who says that we have no need for them?" So have botanists written in the visitors' book at Kolesnikov's garden. Charmed by the enormous variety of forms and colors, they strolled long through the garden, admiring it in silence.

The fact that we want lilacs, that flowers in our country enjoy universal love, is proved by the very geography of Kolesnikov's extensive correspondence. But this is not all. Not only people who should be interested in them because of their professions — gardeners, collective farmers, schoolteachers — but also miners, bookkeepers, engineers, and railwaymen write to him. Just as millions of workers devote their spare time to singing, dancing, painting, dramatics, other millions grow flowers in their leisure. The heart of Soviet man is broad, and



nothing beautiful is alien to him.

"You are creating beauty," Alexei Tolstoy wrote to Kolesnikov, stressing the great public significance of his work. This thought permeates all the letters and greetings that the popular gardener receives.

"Your ideas and effort are a great contribution to communism."

"I have always respected gardeners, who are transforming not only the earth but our souls as well."

And further: "Happy is he who increases beauty in life."

This is the happiness that lilacs have brought us. Not a philistine, superstitious searching for auguries of the future in their petals, but our Soviet happiness that comes from the knowledge that the work to which you devote yourself at the call of your heart deserves public recognition.

The fact that Kolesnikov's visitors and correspondents have, in the main, professions that are related in no way to flowers is significant, but even more so is the fact that Kolesnikov himself is not a gardener by profession.

Mornings and evenings when he works in his garden, he is completely engrossed in the problems of crossing different varieties of lilacs: pollination, grafting, selection of scions and matrices, and his original method of plant surgery. During the day, however, his attention is concentrated on problems of quite a different nature. He is concerned with the condition of a large fleet of motor trucks. For many years now he has held the responsible post of chief of a motor transport fleet which carries a great volume of freight. This kind of work, naturally, has about as much in common with gardening as the smell of gasoline has with the perfume of flowers. But this does not prevent Kolesnikov, formerly a fitter, truck driver and mechanic, from loving both machines and lilacs.

It need only be added that Kolesnikov the lilac grower can wield not only gardener's tools, but arms as well. He fought in the First World War, the civil war, and also the Great Patriotic War.

When young Kolesnikov returned home in his gray soldier's overcoat after the civil war, there was a scarcity of food, and potatoes were growing in the

garden. Very soon, however, the demobilized Red Army man planted the first lilac shrubs, of which he had dreamed many a time during lulls between fighting on the battlefield.

When the nascent gardener learned of the victories scored by Michurin over nature, dazzling vistas opened up before him. He learned what the work of the gardener really means, what benefit it may bring to mankind. And the activity that Kolesnikov tended to consider an indulgence or a hobby assumed at once and forever a much deeper meaning.

By the summer of 1941, Leonid Alexeyevich was a venerable gardener who had already developed a good many widely renowned varieties of lilacs. The garden was in bloom and full of sweet odors during those memorable June days. The late lilacs were in flower. It was not easy to leave this fragrant refuge and go to the front. But, fulfilling his duty as a patriot, Kolesnikov joined the colors in the very first days of the war.

Soon letters with the postmark of a field post office began to arrive at the little house. Each letter contained detailed instructions on caring for the plants.

During the grim autumn of 1941, into the garden which Kolesnikov called the "lilac fairyland," an enemy bomb crashed. And in the place where lilacs

used to bloom, there remained a gaping hole, clods of earth, uprooted trees and torn shrubs. About this time Kolesnikov was shell-shocked and sent home from the Western front. The sight of his lacerated garden stunned him.

He was assigned to a military unit stationed in Moscow. Whenever he had a chance to be at home, he devoted his spare minutes to putting his garden in order.

The bomb crater has long since been filled, and new varieties of lilacs have appeared there since the war. Among them is a white one of uncommon beauty. It has been given a marvelous name. Here is how it happened.

The pure whiteness of the lilac branch captured the heart of a little girl, a youthful nature lover, when she visited Kolesnikov's garden last summer.

"It is so wonderfully white," she said, unable to take her eyes away from the newly-created lilac. "Let's call it 'Branch of Peace.'"

Today the lovely Branch of Peace again gleams in the sun, whiter than the snow that covered the garden all winter. Soviet people in their hour of rest from work for the cause of peace come to admire it. Amidst the dark green foliage the Branch of Peace proudly raises its luxuriant clusters, rejoicing in its unstained beauty.



**KOLENIKOV AT WORK.** Here the famous and beloved gardener is shown crossing two varieties of lilacs to create a new and more beautiful flower.

# Delegates to International Economic Conference

## Comment on Life in the USSR

ACCORDING to the *Pakistan Times*, Professor Mohammed Hasan, director of a commercial college in Lahore, and a recent visitor to the USSR as a member of the Pakistan delegation to the International Economic Conference, has addressed a large audience at the Rotary Club in Lahore, describing his impressions of life in the Soviet Union.

"The Moscow conference," Professor Hasan said, "has given Pakistan a splendid opportunity to diversify its foreign trade and expand it in new directions. The most outstanding feature of Russia's present economy is that unemployment has been completely eliminated. The land and all factories in modern Russia are nationalized, and the government is responsible for seeing that the entire population is employed. The dynamics of Russian economy are such that full employment is assured. There are no crises or industrial depressions. Nationalization of industry has given Russia a tremendous advantage over other countries. She is still putting her savings and profits into the main branches of industry and into the production of electric power for her industrial enterprises. A tremendous number of industrial plants were destroyed during the war. The Russians have done much, however, to reconstruct their industry and economy, and by the time the latest Five-Year Plan had been fulfilled productivity in all branches of the economy had exceeded the prewar level. The Russians have apparently attained a situation in which they can produce increasing quantities of consumer goods, as well as products of the heavy and light machine-building industries, for export.

"In addition to wages, workers receive bonuses for exceeding their production quotas. They have the right to spend their holidays in rest homes. They enjoy the privilege of free medical care, and education for their children is also

free. All this means that they have a considerably higher real income and a better standard of living than workers in other countries. Cultural institutions run by the trade unions are at the disposal of the workers and their families. At these clubs they can dance, play musical instruments, and so on. Special lectures are given to the workers in order to enable them to improve their job qualifications. Russia has compulsory seven-year schooling, after which a large number of young people enter higher schools of their choice.

"The Young Pioneer movement has brought into being many interesting establishments for children of school age. They are called Young Pioneer palaces or houses. I visited a number of them and found that they were very interesting and beneficial for the development and education of school children in directions that were most suitable for each child. In a similar manner Russia is carrying out plans for research work and training at all stages of her educational system. She has made wonderful achievements in this field. She spends no less than 15 per cent of her national income on education.

"The Russians love to read, and their libraries and bookshops are usually crowded.

"Russia's museums and picture galleries play an important role in the cultural life of the country. Music, art, dancing and the theater are an integral part of the life of the people. What Lenin called the cultural revolution has been achieved.

"It is clear that Russia has created a new human society and a new type of man," Professor Hasan said in conclusion. "Her social and cultural achievements are even more significant than those in the economic field."

THE Brussels newspaper *Drapeau Rouge* has published a statement by

Antoine Allard, a banker, giving his impressions of his trip to Moscow as a participant in the International Economic Conference.

"The USSR and the People's Democracies," Allard said, "represent an unlimited market and there are great opportunities for trade with them, especially in products of our textile and electrical industries. We should take advantage of the existence of such a market."

Allard noted the high level of Soviet technology and added, "Despite what is said, we had the opportunity to go about the city as we pleased."

In reference to the life of the Soviet people, he said: "The labor of the workers is very well paid. They often attend theaters, they show a tremendous love for books; they enjoy free medical aid, splendid rest homes, health resorts, sanatoriums, and so forth. The USSR shows exceptional concern for children and old people."

Reminding his readers of the vast sacrifices and heroic struggle of the Soviet people, to which mankind owes its liberation from the fascist yoke, Allard declared, "We ought to maintain friendly relations with the Russians."

THE Indian magazine *Blitz* has published an interview with Dr. Kumarappa, a participant in the recent International Economic Conference. In his statement, Dr. Kumarappa declared that the Soviet Union had no aggressive intentions toward other countries, and China, he said, is India's most friendly neighbor.

In reply to a question concerning the standard of living of the Soviet Union, Dr. Kumarappa emphasized the fact that the people of the USSR are very well-fed. The population freely purchases all the things required to satisfy its cultural needs. Dr. Kumarappa was also impressed with the fact that the people enjoy free medical service.



Readers are invited to forward questions on phases of Soviet life to which answers are desired. The questions and answers will appear regularly in this space. Address all queries to USSR Information Bulletin, 2112 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., Washington 8, D.C.

# Questions and Answers

## How Many Legitimate Theaters Are There in the USSR?

**T**HERE are more than 800 theaters and opera houses in the Soviet Union.

The Soviet people take particular pride in the world-famous Russian theaters, whose art has attained an exceptionally high level in our times. Foremost among these are the Moscow Art Theater (drama); the Maly (drama) and Bolshoi (opera and ballet) theaters in Moscow; and the Pushkin (drama) and Kirov (opera and ballet) theaters in Leningrad.

Many theaters founded after the October Revolution have won immense popularity in the USSR and critical acclaim abroad. In this category are the Vakhtangov Theater and the Central Theater of the Soviet Army in Moscow; the Gorky

Bolshoi Drama Theater in Leningrad; the I. Franko Ukrainian Drama Theater in Kiev; the Rustaveli Georgian Drama Theater in Tbilisi; and others.

The theaters of the various nationalities have made remarkable progress under Soviet government. Dramatic performances are given in the USSR in 40 languages. Theatrical art is developing among peoples to whom it was completely unknown before the Revolution. There are at present, for example, 30-odd theaters in Kazakhstan, 18 in Tajikistan and 12 in Kirghizia. None of these republics had theaters before the Revolution.

The theater truly belongs to the people in the USSR. There is no regional center without at least one permanent theater. In addition, many district centers have touring companies performing for rural audiences. There are also special theaters for children and dozens of amateur troupes.

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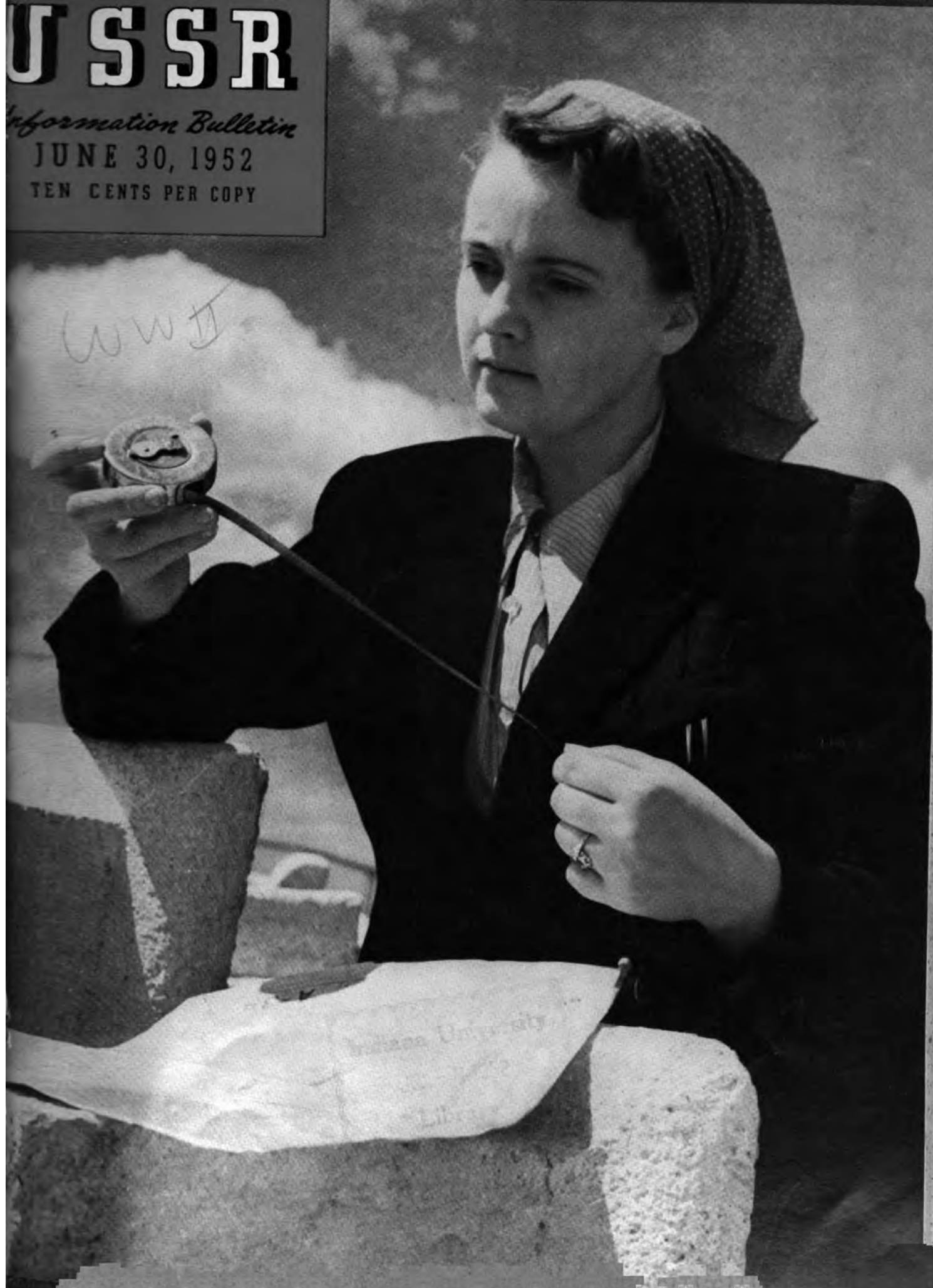


# USSR

*Information Bulletin*

JUNE 30, 1952

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# Notes on Soviet Life

**S**OVIET musical secondary schools aim not so much to train professionals, though this is of course one of their functions, but to spread musical knowledge and a love for the art through broad sectors of the population. Every pupil in school who has natural talent is encouraged to develop it to the full, whether or not he chooses to become a professional musician later on.

The Babushkin seven-year music school near Moscow, for example, has trained 3,000 pupils during the 30 years of its existence. Only 250 of these are now full-time professionals. The others are at work in other fields, using their musical skill as a source of personal enjoyment and cultural enrichment of their lives.

Vladimir Brevnov, an electrician by trade, was recently enrolled by the Chita music school in Siberia. Brevnov, at 18, had passed the age at which pupils are regularly admitted, and it is doubtful whether, beginning his musical training so late in life, he could ever become a virtuoso of the violin. Nevertheless, he has a good ear and a genuine love of music, and the school officials considered that sufficient grounds for admission.

The teachers in all Soviet musical secondary schools are gifted persons who maintain high standards. As a result of their work, thousands of amateurs are enabled to participate in and enjoy one of the most satisfying of all the arts.

## Animal Patients Keep Zoo Hospital Busy

**T**HE hospital of the Moscow Zoo has the task of keeping some 3,000 assorted animals and birds well and happy. Its work is, naturally, quite varied. Two wild goats pick a fight and injure each other; a kangaroo catches cold; a leopard pricks his paw; a lion has to have his throat swabbed.

Some animals are more often attacked by diseases than others. Seals are easy victims, and the squirrels often catch cold. Wolves, on the other hand, are rarely ill, and the condor was never sick in his 60 years of life at the zoo.

Dosages must be determined with care. Masha the elephant had trouble with her legs and was given pyramidon and salicylic acid in two and a half ounce doses. The fox, suffering from the same ailment, was given only seven one-hundredths of an ounce. It took about a pint of bromide to quiet a raging Bokhara reindeer, but the hippopotamus drank half a gallon.

Persuading the animals to take their medicine is no easy job. Most of them object strenuously, and will swallow it only if it is disguised with their favorite food. Only the monkeys are really good patients; they are so greedy that they will swallow anything, no matter how bitter and disagreeable.

The hospital also carries out a comprehensive routine of preventive measures, including cod liver oil and vitamins in the diet and sun lamp treatments.

**FRONT COVER:** It was with immense pride and satisfaction that the architects, engineers, machine operators, and other workers on the great Volga-Don Canal project saw their work enter its final phases. The waters of the two rivers have joined, shipping has begun, and service and ornamental structures are nearing completion. Irina Yaroslavskaya, architect of Lock No. 12, is seen at work. **BACK COVER:** Soviet children are taking to the out-of-doors for their summer holidays. Some young guests at the Children's Sanatorium in Kislovodsk enjoy a game of croquet.



# USSR

## Information Bulletin

JUNE 30, 1952

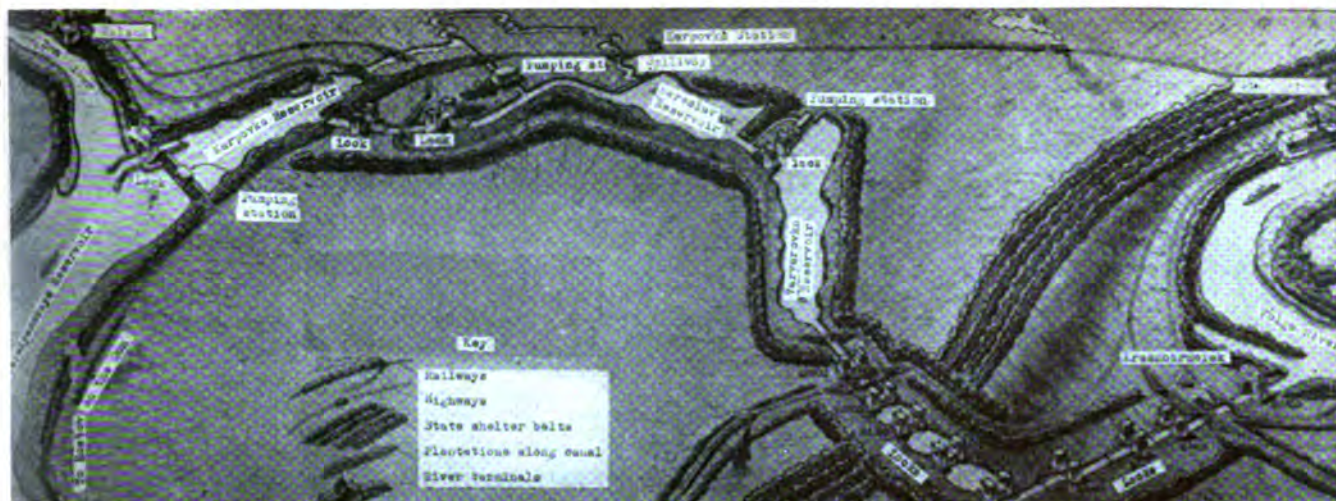
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Published twice monthly by the Embassy of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics at 2112 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington 8, D. C. Subscription rates: \$2.40 for one year, \$2.00 ten months. Ten or more copies to one address \$1.00 per year per subscription. Sample copy free. Make checks payable to the Information Bulletin of the Embassy of the USSR. Material herein may be quoted or reproduced, with or without credit.





A map of the Volga-Don Shipping Canal, showing the locks, pumping stations and artificially created reservoirs.

## The Volga Meets the Don

**A**T 2 P.M. on May 31, the waters of the Don merged with the waters of the Volga.

For four months the stream of Don water moved in the direction of the Volga. The builders of the floodgates, pumping stations and canal worked mightily to clear the way for it. During these months the pumping stations pumped more than 325,000 cubic yards of water, which filled the Karpovka, Bereslav, and Varvarovka reservoirs, the floodgate reservoirs down the Chapurnikovskaya chain of locks and the canal throughout its length.

The coming of the Don waters was greeted everywhere as a great event. On the floodgates one could see posters welcoming the Don: "Greetings to you, Don water!" "Welcome, dear Don!"

In the morning, thousands of builders and citizens of Krasnoarmeisk assembled at the third floodgate. As the

stream rushed forward, they moved along the bank to watch it.

The Don met the Volga at the section of the canal between the first and second floodgates, not far from the monumental statue of J. V. Stalin. Huge crowds of people greeted this historic event with cheers and applause. The air resounded with songs. The banks of the canal rang out with cheers: "Glory to our own beloved Stalin!" "Glory to our great Motherland!" An orchestra played the Anthem of the Soviet Union.

The builders of the Volga-Don system carried out with credit the assignment of the Communist Party and the Government, and built the canal between the Volga and the Don in record time. The Bolsheviks have converted into reality a dream cherished by the Russian people over the ages.



On the great day of the opening of the canal, part of the new river fleet lined up at the Volga end of the waterway.



**R**IVER steamers inaugurating the first navigation season on the Volga-Don waterway will sail from new moorings at Stalingrad down the broad, full-flowing Volga. The festively decorated vessels will round the Sarpa Peninsula, clad in concrete and stone, and pass the Volga lighthouse. At that point the first passengers will behold a magnificent statue of J. V. Stalin.

By the will of the leader of the Soviet people and in accordance with his brilliant plan, the junction of the Volga, the greatest river in Europe, and the Don has come to pass. Hydrotechnical construction of unprecedented scale and pace has been made possible in our country in the Stalin epoch. From now on, with the completion of the 62-mile-long Volga-Don Canal, five seas—the White, the Baltic, the Caspian, the Azov and the Black—will be linked with one another by internal waterways. A through shipping line from the Arctic to the subtropics will cross the Soviet Union.

The first of the great construction works of communism to be completed was a marvelous laboratory and proving ground for the testing and putting to use of new machines and tools. The Volga-Don construction site was the first to see the use of superpowerful "walking" excavators, mighty 25-ton dump trucks, highly efficient suction dredges, automatic concrete-mixing plants, concrete pumps and many

other machines, instruments and apparatus.

One of the necessary conditions for the successful solution of all the tasks given the builders by the Communist Party and the government was the careful planning and completion of all preparatory work. The territory on which locks, dams, dikes and pumping stations had to be erected as quickly as possible was a zone of semidesert, consisting of sun-scorched steppes without roads or water. It was here that construction work had to be carried out on a broad front.

In the first place, approaches had to be built. Railway lines and highways stretching over a total distance of more than 900 miles were thrown across the steppes. Bridges were built over gorges and dried-up river beds. Electric transmission lines were laid for hundreds of miles. Well equipped workers' settlements, with schools, clubs, nurseries and polyclinics, were built along the route of the future canal. Communication lines stretched between the sites and construction dis-

tricts of the project. If all the wires of the overhead network were stretched end to end, they would encircle the globe at the equator. The underground and underwater cables laid on the territory of the Volga-Don site, combined into one line, would reach from Moscow to Tokyo via Vladivostok.

For the construction of the main structures, the builders, engineers and assemblymen had to excavate and lay some 260,000,000 cubic yards of earthwork and assemble more than 40,000 tons of metal structures. The completion of such a gigantic task in a short time could be achieved only by using up-to-date socialist technique.

Soviet industry supplied the builders with excellent machinery of every type. Several hundred excavators of various kinds were sent to the construction site. Prominent among them were the ESH-1 "walking" excavator and the 3.9-cubic-yard electric power shovel with caterpillar tracks. From the Volga to the Don, along the entire route of the canal, hundreds of scrapers and bulldozers, thousands of trucks, dozens of multibucket excavators, and many rollers and suction dredges worked.

The capacity of the electric motors of all the excavators used on the construction of the canal equals the capacity of the Volkhov Hydroelectric Station. The Volga-Don construction consumed as much electric power as is used by 15 such large towns as Astrakhan, Poltava and Zhitomir. The total power of all the motor and tractor engines exceeded 500,000 horsepower.

The builders of the canal completely mechanized and electrified all concrete pouring and concrete reinforcement work. During the construction of the Dnieper power station in the years of the First Five-Year Plan, a world record for the pouring of concrete was established (680,000 cubic yards a year). At the Volga-Don job, 2,600,000 cubic yards of concrete were

# Canal of Five Seas

By N. Filimonov

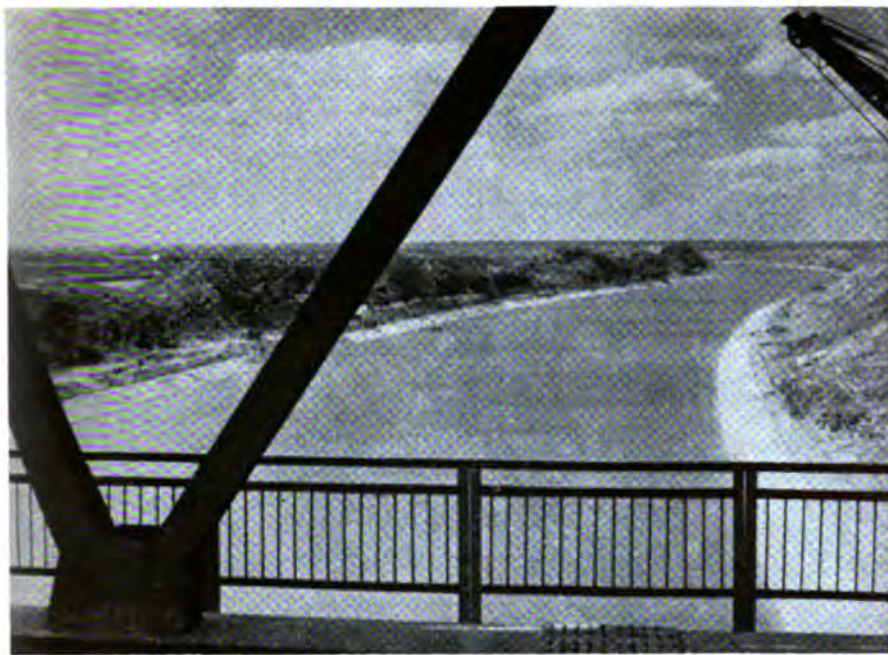
*Assistant Chief Engineer of the Volga-Don Construction Project*



## THE NEW CANAL.

A tug tows two floating piers to their positions on the canal. One of the monumental arches over the lock gates, still under construction, can be seen in the background.





**BROAD WATERWAY.** View of the Volga-Don Canal in Vodarasdel District.

poured, almost four times the amount poured at the Dnieper project.

Sixteen concrete plants worked day and night, turning cement, rubble, sand and water into high-grade, durable concrete. Buttons pressed at the control desk set conveyor belts, automatic scales, batch meters and time relays into motion. Concrete of the necessary varieties was produced continuously.

Each batch of concrete was carefully analyzed and checked in laboratories. The superior functioning of the automatic plants and constant technical control will ensure the durability of the concrete structures.

In addition to the powerful production base created on the site itself, the Volga-Don project was backed by well organized enterprises "in the rear," sometimes situated at a distance of hundreds and even thousands of miles from the construction site. Crushed rock was brought from Makhachkala in Daghestan; rock from Pyatigorsk, from the foot of the Beshtau mountain, from the villages of Ust-Bystryanskaya, Repnaya and Zhirnovno in Rostov Region; gravel from the Gulkevich quarry in the Kuban; sand from Dubovka in Stalingrad Region. Trainloads of rock, crushed stone, sand and cement traveled toward the

site day and night. During the summer, millions of board feet of high-quality building timber were floated down the Kama and the Volga, having been furnished by special lumbering enterprises of the Volga-Don project.

The scope of the construction was such that it had its own fleet, consisting of dozens of tugs and barges, and dozens of locomotives and hundreds of railway cars, all bearing the emblem of the construction project on their sides.

Excavator operators, concrete pourers, operators of scrapers and cranes, stonemasons and drivers of dump trucks, hydrotechnicians and assemblers—all of these showed exemplary skill in their work. Every worker carried out lovingly and attentively, with the zeal of a wise master, the task assigned to him, perfected the machinery, submitted rationalization proposals, and sought to organize his work in the best possible way.

The great construction project of communism has become a wonderful school for workers, engineers and technicians. People improved their knowledge and skill in remarkably short periods of time. Many builders won Stalin Prizes for broad-scale mastery and introduction of new machinery and new methods of work.

For the first time, Soviet engineers and workers made use of water on a broad scale for building. Twenty-six suction dredges piled up an enormous earthen embankment 7.9 miles long, 327 yards wide and 38 yards high, its total volume equaling some 36,000,000 cubic yards of soil. It would have taken an army of men at least a decade to erect such a dam by hand labor, and even with the use of excavators, scrapers and dump trucks it would have taken three years to build the Tsimlyanskaya dam.

A powerful wall of earth and concrete has barred the Don, stopping its flow and forcing its waters to accumulate in the hollow of the Tsimlyanskaya Sea. On January 15, 1952, the bottom openings in the concrete spillway began to be filled in. That day should be considered as the birthday of a new sea, artificially created by Soviet man and not yet entered on the maps of the world.

On February 1, the Karpovka Pumping Station began to work on the new waterway. It raised the waters of the Don 42 feet. Then the Marinovka station began to function, raising the water to the next step on the route, by 65 feet, and so the Bereslav reservoir, the next after the Karpovka, was formed. In April the third pumping station began to work, and the third reservoir, the Varvarovka, situated at the peak of the watershed between the Volga and the Don, appeared. From here the waters of the Don flow by gravity through the locks of the "Volga cascade" to the Volga.

On May 31 the waters of the Don and the Volga merged. A trial passage of ships through the locks has begun.

This heroic labor of the Soviet people has been completed. The efforts of the whole country have been embodied in huge locks, powerful pumping stations, dams and architectural structures, which vividly reflect the heroic style of socialist labor.

The unprecedented speed of construction of this giant hydroproject bears witness to the invincible strength of the Soviet land and to the peaceable plans of the Soviet people, who, under the leadership of the Bolshevik Party of Lenin and Stalin, are creating the material and technical base of communist society.



# One Year in the Fight for Peace

We have often repeated in these pages that the aim of Soviet domestic and foreign policy, the greatest desire and purpose of the Soviet people in all their activities, is the preservation and strengthening of world peace.

What, then, have they accomplished in the past year? The following is a chronicle of some of the major events, compiled from news items appearing in the Soviet press.

—The Editor

**JUNE 23, 1951** Y. A. Malik, Soviet representative in the United Nations, declared in a broadcast from New York: "The peoples of the Soviet Union believe that it is possible to defend the cause of peace. The Soviet peoples further believe that the most acute problem of the present day—the problem of the armed conflict in Korea—could also be settled. This would require the readiness of the parties to enter on the path of peaceful settlement of the Korean question. The Soviet peoples believe that as a first step discussions should be started between the belligerents for a cease-fire and an armistice providing for the mutual withdrawal of troops from the 38th Parallel."

**AUGUST 6** N. M. Shvernik, President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, replied to a message he had received from President Truman. In a resolution of the Presidium which he enclosed it was stated:

"A still more important step in improving relations between our countries and strengthening peace among the peoples could be the conclusion of a pact of peace among the five Powers, which other states that strive to strengthen peace could join. The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics has no doubt that all the peoples who desire peace would greet the conclusion of such a pact with great satisfaction."

**AUGUST 28** The Soviet Peace Committee, meeting in plenary session, decided to launch a signature campaign in the Soviet Union in support of the World Peace Council's appeal for the conclusion of a pact of peace among the five Great Powers. It called upon all Soviet people to sign the appeal and decided to convene the Third USSR Peace Conference in Moscow in November.

**SEPTEMBER 2** On the sixth anniversary of the victory over the Japanese imperialists, J. V. Stalin and Mao Tse-tung exchanged cables. Stalin's message read in part: "There can be no doubt that the unbreakable friendship between the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China serves and will serve the cause of safeguarding peace in the Far East against all and sundry aggressors and instigators of war."

**SEPTEMBER 5** At the San Francisco Conference, convened to sign a peace treaty with Japan, A. A. Gromyko, head of the Soviet delegation, proposed that the American draft treaty be altered so as to make it acceptable to all peace-loving peoples.

**OCTOBER 6** J. V. Stalin's replies to a *Pravda* correspondent's questions on atomic weapons were published. "The Soviet Union stands for prohibition of atomic weapons and discontinuance of their production," Stalin declared. "The Soviet Union stands for the establishment of international control to ensure that the decision to prohibit atomic weapons, to discontinue the production of atomic weapons, and to utilize exclusively for civilian purposes atomic bombs already produced, is strictly and scrupulously observed."

**NOVEMBER 6** In his speech on the 34th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, L. P. Beria, Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, said: "The Soviet Union, faithful to its peaceful policy, is conducting an indefatigable struggle for the prevention of war and the preservation of peace. At every session of the United Nations Assembly, at every meeting of the Security Council, at every meeting of the Council of Foreign Ministers, the Soviet Union in every way exposes the plans of the warmongers and submits concrete proposals for the safeguarding of peace, and disinterestedly defends the rights and sovereignty of nations. Everyone is familiar with the recent Soviet proposals for the conclusion of a pact of peace among the five Great Powers, for a reduction of the armed forces of the Great Powers by one-third in the course of one year, for the prohibition of atomic weapons, for a speedy conclusion of a peace treaty with Germany to be followed by the withdrawal of all occupation forces, and for the establishment of an all-German democratic government. One of the most graphic illustrations of the Soviet Union's fight for peace was the adoption by the Supreme Soviet of the USSR on March 12, 1951, of the Law in Defense of Peace, according to which persons guilty of war propaganda shall be committed for trial as major criminals."

**NOVEMBER 8** At the plenary meeting of the Sixth Session of the UN General Assembly, the head of the Soviet delegation, A. Y. Vyshinsky.



introduced for consideration by the General Assembly a program of "Measures Against the Threat of Another War and for Strengthening Peace and Friendship Among Nations."

**NOVEMBER 27-29** The Third USSR Peace Conference in Moscow was attended by 1,137 delegates elected by conferences of peace supporters throughout the country. At the conference it was reported that 117,669,320 Soviet citizens had signed the appeal for a five-power pact of peace. The conference adopted an appeal to peace supporters all over the world in which it declared:

"The Soviet people wholeheartedly approve and unanimously support the peace-loving foreign policy of the Soviet Government, which has repeatedly declared that it considers possible the peaceful coexistence of states with diverse economic systems and ideologies. . . . We declare that we will continue to fight against the schemes of instigators of war and for a stable and lasting peace throughout the world."

**DECEMBER 20** International Stalin Prizes "For the Consolidation of Peace Among Nations" for the year 1951 were awarded to the outstanding defenders of peace Kuo Mo-jo (China), Pietro Nenni (Italy), Ikuo Oyama (Japan), Monica Felton (Great Britain), Anna Seghers (Germany) and Jorge Amado (Brazil).

**DECEMBER 31** In a New Year's message to the Japanese people, J. V. Stalin wished them "complete victory of the democratic forces of Japan; the revival and advancement of the country's economic life; the flowering of the national culture, science and art; and success in the struggle for the preservation of peace."

**JANUARY 12, 1952** The Soviet delegation to the UN submitted a comprehensive peace program to the General Assembly. The delegation proposed that hostilities in Korea be terminated immediately and that all foreign troops be withdrawn from Korea within three months; that prohibition of the atomic weapon and international control enter into force simultaneously; that the permanent members of the Security Council, the five Great Powers, reduce their armaments and armed forces by one-third in the course of one year; that all states submit full official data on their armaments and armed forces, including data on the atomic weapon and military bases on foreign territories; that an international control agency be set up within the framework of the Security Council to see that the decisions on prohibition of atomic weapons and reduction of armaments and armed forces are carried out and to verify information submitted by states on their armaments and armed forces; that this international control agency have the right to carry out inspection on a permanent basis without the right to interfere in the internal affairs of states.

The delegation urged the governments of all states to

consider at a world conference to be convened not later than July 15, 1952, the question of a substantial reduction of armaments and armed forces and practical measures for the prohibition of atomic weapons and the establishment of international control.

In conclusion, the delegation proposed that the General Assembly call on the five Great Powers to conclude a pact of peace which all other peace-loving states could join.

**FEBRUARY 20** In its reply to the request addressed by the Government of the German Democratic Republic to the four Great Powers, urging the speedy conclusion of a peace treaty with Germany, the Soviet Government stated that it considered prompt conclusion of such a treaty, in line with the Potsdam decisions and with German participation, to be essential and that for its own part it would do everything possible to accelerate the conclusion of a peace treaty and the re-establishment of the unity of the German state.

**MARCH 10** The Soviet Government proposed to the Governments of the United States, Great Britain and France that the question of a peace treaty with Germany be taken up, so that an agreed draft could be prepared promptly and presented for the consideration of a proper international conference of all states concerned.

The Soviet Government sent to the three Western Powers for consideration a draft of principles for the basis of a peace treaty with Germany, declaring at the same time that it was ready to consider other proposals on the question.

**APRIL 2** The replies of J. V. Stalin to a series of questions submitted by a group of American newspaper editors were published. To the question "Is a third world war closer now than two or three years ago?" Stalin answered, "No, it is not." To the question "On what basis is the coexistence of capitalism and communism possible?" he replied, "The peaceful coexistence of capitalism and communism is quite possible, provided there is a mutual desire to cooperate, a readiness to carry out undertaken commitments, observance of the principle of equality, and non-interference in the internal affairs of other states."

**APRIL 3-12** Businessmen, economists, engineers, trade-union and cooperative leaders from 49 countries met in Moscow to discuss ways of extending peaceful business relations among the nations. A permanent committee to promote the development of world trade was set up and a unanimous address was directed to the UN General Assembly.

M. V. Nesterov, president of the USSR Chamber of Commerce, welcomed the participants to the conference. Discussing the possibilities for extending international trade relations, he stated: "Soviet foreign trade organizations could purchase in the countries of Western Europe, the Americas, Southeast Asia, the Middle East, Africa and

Australia commodities which they customarily export, and sell to them Soviet commodities in which they are interested, in quantities which would raise the Soviet Union's trade with these countries in the next two or three years to 30 or 40 billion rubles, or to 10 to 15 billion rubles a year, compared with the maximum postwar volume of approximately 5 billion rubles in 1948."

V. V. Kuznetsov, chairman of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions of the USSR, speaking in the conference's panel on International Economic Cooperation for the Solution of Social Problems on April 8 said: "Adoption by the conference of constructive recommendations to improve living standards and our joint efforts to put them into effect will be a contribution to cooperation among the nations, irrespective of their social systems. This will make for economic and social progress and the preservation and consolidation of peace, in which all working mankind and all honest men and women are vitally interested."

#### APRIL 9

In a note of reply to the Governments of the USA, Great Britain and France on the German question, the USSR again proposed that the four Powers examine without delay the question of a peace treaty with Germany and the unification of Germany. The Soviet Government agreed to the proposal made by the United States that an examination be made of the conditions for holding general elections in Germany, insisting that this examination be made by an impartial commission of the four Powers which exercise occupation functions in Germany.

#### MAY 1

May Day was celebrated in the USSR by millions of working people, who demonstrated their devotion to the peace policy of their government and their determination to promote and strengthen peace. The day's motto was "Long Live Peace in the World."

The traditional military parade took place before the demonstration, and the salute was taken by Marshal of the Soviet Union Leonid Govorov, who said in his speech:

"The leading force in the struggle for peace and for strengthening cooperation among the peoples is the Soviet Union, which consistently and with determination pursues a policy of peace and cooperation among the nations. We conscientiously fulfill the international obligations we have assumed, and unswervingly observe the principle of equality and non-interference in the internal affairs of other states. The peace-loving foreign policy of the Soviet State is in accord with the vital interests of the working people of the whole world."

#### MAY 9-12

On the initiative of Alexius, Patriarch of Moscow and All Russia, the Conference of All Churches and Religious Societies of the USSR for Peace was convened in the town of Zagorsk near Moscow. Representatives of all the religions existing on the territory of the USSR and numerous foreign guests were present. The conference heard a report by Metropolitan

Nikolai of Krutitsy and Kolomna, a member of the World Peace Council, on "The Church Together with the People in the Struggle for Peace." A message of greeting to J. V. Stalin, an address to the World Peace Council declaring support for that organization's work in behalf of world peace, and an appeal to the clergy and believers of all religions in other countries to intensify the struggle for peace were unanimously adopted by the conference.

#### MAY 24

The Soviet Government sent yet another note to the Western Powers which included the following proposal of the Soviet Government:

"Despite the differences with regard to the question of a peace treaty with Germany and also with regard to the question of the unification of Germany and the formation of an all-German government, the Soviet Government again proposes to the Government of the United States of America and to the Governments of Great Britain and France to undertake joint discussion of these questions and not to permit further delay.

"The continued examination of these issues through further exchange of notes cannot yield the results that could be achieved through direct negotiations and can only render difficult the achievement of agreement. At the same time, further delay in settling the question of a peace treaty and the unification of Germany cannot but evoke the legitimate discontent of the German people, not to mention the fact that such delay in this matter is contrary to the interests of establishing normal and stable relations between Germany and neighboring states and also to the interests of strengthening universal peace.

"The Soviet Government proceeds from the premise that in the framing of a peace treaty with Germany both the Government of the USSR and the Governments of the United States, Great Britain and France will be guided by the decisions of the Potsdam agreement, specifically in the question of Germany's frontiers, as the Soviet Government has already pointed out in its note of April 9.

"As for the all-German government and its powers, it is understood that this government must be guided by the Potsdam decisions and, after the conclusion of a peace treaty, by the provisions of the peace treaty, which must promote the establishment of lasting peace in Europe. The Soviet Government, moreover, continues to consider it an inalienable right of the German people to have their own national armed forces, necessary for the defense of the country, without which the question of the powers of the all-German government cannot be decided in a just and proper manner.

"In proposing the immediate commencement of negotiations concerning a peace treaty with Germany and the formation of an all-German government, the Soviet Government also proceeds from the fact that no separate agreements of one or the other part of Germany with the governments of other states will impose any commitments on the all-German government and that the all-German government which signs the peace treaty will have all the rights enjoyed by governments of other independent, sovereign states."



# June 22, 1941—1952

By Major General I. Zubkov

**E**LEVEN years have passed since fascist Germany embarked on her perfidious attack against the Soviet Union. One hundred and seventy divisions of Hitler's army, mobilized to full strength in advance and concentrated on the borders of the USSR, invaded the territory of the land of Soviets during the early hours of June 22, 1941. Thus did fascist Germany begin her predatory war against the peace-loving Soviet Union.

It will be remembered that Hitler's hordes had enslaved within a short period of time almost all the nations of Western Europe and had captured the resources of the subjugated countries. Intoxicated by their easy victories in the West, the Hitlerites counted on a "lightning" victory over the Soviet Union as well. They grossly miscalculated. They underestimated the strength of the Soviet people. They failed to take into account the fact that the entry of the Soviet Union into the Second World War would place the German fascist army face to face not only with the mighty Soviet Army but also with the combined forces of all the freedom-loving peoples of the world who were confronted with the real menace of fascist slavery.

In his speech broadcast on July 3, 1941, the leader of the Soviet State, J. V. Stalin, declared that the aim of the Soviet Union in the war against fascist Germany was not only to eliminate the danger threatening the Soviet land, but also to render assistance to the peoples of Europe who were suffering under the yoke of German fascism. He said further that the war of the Soviet people for the freedom of their Motherland would merge with the struggle of the peoples of Europe and America for their independence and democratic liberties. And, indeed, the entry of the Soviet Union into the war against fascist Germany led to the formation of a powerful anti-Hitler coalition.

The war unleashed by the Hitlerites could bring nothing but hunger and impoverishment to the German people, who were forced to sacrifice millions of human lives. Consequently, when the Soviet people undertook the noble task of liberating the freedom-loving peoples, they did not think of accomplishing this task without rendering the assistance necessary to extricate the German people as well from the fetters of fascism.

The historic victories won by the Soviet Army on the battlefield, under the leadership of Generalissimo J. V. Stalin, decided the outcome of the war forced upon the Soviet Union by Hitlerite Germany. The powerful war machine of the Hitlerites was smashed by the Soviet Army in the gigantic battles on the Soviet-German front.

The fall of Berlin brought about the downfall of Hitlerite Germany.

The banner of victory hoisted by the Soviet Army over the Reichstag symbolized the liberation of all the peoples enslaved by German fascism, the German people included. The time had come for the implementation of a wide program of peace. In order to forestall the danger of a possible revival of the aggressive forces of Germany, the victor states prepared and signed the Potsdam agreement, providing for the establishment of a united, democratic and peace-loving Germany. This agreement was received with deep satisfaction by all the peace-loving peoples. The creation of a unified, democratic and peace-loving Germany would forestall the danger of another war and enable all peoples, the German people included, to enjoy the benefit of the peace won at so dear a price.

Almost seven years have passed since the signing of the Potsdam agreement. Throughout this period, the Soviet Government has been working persistently for the realization of this agreement. The struggle for the destiny of Germany has continued throughout these seven years, and the attention of all peoples is still focused on the German problem, since the danger of the restoration of German militarism, responsible for fomenting two world wars, is still alive.

The Soviet Union is pursuing, without deviation, its firm and consistent policy of securing the peace. It is energetically insisting on the conclusion of a peace treaty with Germany and on the restoration of Germany as a united, independent and peace-loving state. Asked recently by a group of American newspaper ed-

itors: "Do you consider the present moment opportune for the unification of Germany?" J. V. Stalin answered, "Yes, I do."

In its note of March 10, 1952, the Soviet Government proposed to the Governments of the United States, Great Britain and France that the four Powers discuss without delay the question of the conclusion of a peace treaty with Germany and the formation of an all-German government. The Soviet Government submitted its draft of principles for a peace treaty with Germany, declaring at the same time its readiness to examine any other possible proposals on this question. The Soviet draft was received with deep approval by all the peace-loving peoples, the German people included.

President Wilhelm Pieck of the German Democratic Republic has declared: "The draft principles for a peace treaty proposed by the Soviet Government guarantee to Germany the elimination of partition, restoration of national independence, political freedom at home and political and economic equality in foreign relations, as well as defense of the boundaries and sovereignty of the democratic German state."

The people throughout Germany have been stirred into a wide movement for the conclusion of a peace treaty on the basis of the Soviet proposals, which point the way toward a peaceful and just settlement of the German problem.

The Western Powers, however, are doing everything to delay the conclusion of a peace treaty with Germany and the settlement of the question of the unification of the country and the formation of an all-German government. Instead of working for an effective solution of the German problem, they have adopted the course of prolonging the exchange of notes, exerting every effort to convert West Germany into a hotbed of aggression.

In the interest of strengthening gen-

*(Continued on page 362)*

# Article 107 and All-German Elections

In its note of April 9 on the conclusion of a peace treaty with Germany and the formation of an all-German government, the Soviet Government agreed to the examination by an impartial commission composed of the four occupying Powers of the conditions in East and West Germany for the holding of all-German elections. At the same time, the Soviet Government took the position that the investigation of these conditions by a commission of the United Nations, as proposed by the Western Powers, is contrary to the UN Charter.

In response to questions received on this subject, we reprint below part of a PRAVDA editorial of April 12 dealing with this stand of the Soviet Government.

**A** PROPOSAL for an investigation of Germany by a United Nations commission, as well as the decision to appoint this commission adopted earlier by the General Assembly, contradicts the United Nations Charter, specifically, Article 107, which precludes the interference of the United Nations in German affairs. This is perfectly obvious from the text of Article 107 of the Charter. The full text of this article reads:

"Nothing in the present Charter shall invalidate or preclude action in relation to any state which during the Second World War has been an enemy of any signatory to the present Charter, taken or authorized as a result of that war by the governments having responsibility for such action."

The point in the above article, that the United Nations Charter does not invalidate action taken or authorized by the governments exercising occupation functions on the territory of former enemy states, means that no organization and no agency except the agencies of these Powers has the right to interfere in or control measures carried out on the respective territory by the occupying Powers. It also follows from this article that neither can the measures of the respective authorities of the former enemy state, sanctioned by the authorities which exercise occupation functions, be subject to any control by other agencies except the agencies of these occupying Powers. This fully applies also to various commissions of the United Nations.

The aims of this article were clearly defined during the drawing up of the United Nations Charter and its examination at the San Francisco Conference in 1945. At that time everyone agreed that Article 107 of the Charter pre-

cludes any interference by the United Nations in the affairs of former enemy states.

It should be recalled that at the San Francisco Conference in 1945 the United States delegate stated during the drawing up of the text of Article 107 that the United Nations bears no responsibility for the implementation of the terms of surrender and for questions pertaining to peace treaties, since this enters fully within the competence of the powers discharging occupation functions. He stated directly that no steps must be provided in the Charter which would hinder the victors in the war from taking any action against the defeated state.

A similar stand was also taken by the British delegation, whose representative declared that Article 107 envisages actions for which responsibility is borne by the respective occupying Powers.

The impermissibility of United Nations interference in German affairs is so obvious that even those commentators on the United Nations Charter who are prone to give a broad interpretation of the functions and powers of the United Nations have been forced to admit that the United Nations must have no relation whatever to problems of peace settlement with the former enemy states, and with Germany in particular. Thus, for example, in the well-known comments on the United Nations Charter by Goodrich and Hambro published by the London Royal Institute of International Relations (1949), the part pertaining to Article 107 stated directly that "a peace settlement after the Second World War must proceed independently of the Charter as though this Charter did not exist at all."

It is natural that the question of holding free all-German elections cannot be excluded from this precept of the impermissibility of United Nations interference in affairs connected with a peace settlement, with Germany in this case, since the occupation of Germany continues. In approving the United Nations Charter, the governments proceeded from the fact that questions pertaining to Germany as a whole, in conformity with the agreement on the control machinery in Germany signed by the Governments of the USSR, the United States, Britain and France in 1945, come fully within the joint competence of the Powers which exercise supreme authority in Germany and discharge occupation functions on the territory of Germany.

This is precisely what Article 107 of the United Nations Charter has in view.

Thus, as is seen from Article 107 of the United Nations Charter, verification of the existence of conditions necessary for holding free all-German elections cannot be carried out by a commission of the United Nations. On the strength of international agreements concluded by the Governments of the USSR, the United States, Britain and France, such verification could be carried out only by a commission formed by the four Powers exercising occupation functions in Germany and cannot be carried out in any way not envisaged by the above-mentioned international agreements.

Such a stand of the Soviet Government conforms strictly both to the international agreements signed by the Governments of the USSR, the United States, Britain and France and to the United Nations Charter.



# Land of Peaceful Construction and Prosperity

**I**N his reply to United States President Truman dated August 6, 1951, President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR N. M. Shvernik stated:

"The Soviet Government in every way promotes the pooling of the efforts of the Soviet people who are fighting for peace with the efforts of the peoples of other lands. It hospitably receives the envoys of peace of any country and in every way facilitates the intercourse of the Soviet people with the peoples of other countries, without raising any barriers on this road."

There are many delegations from abroad visiting the USSR all during the year on the invitation of the trade unions and various youth, women's, cultural and scientific societies.

**A**FTER taking in the sights of the capital and the May Day celebration, a group of Finnish leather, shoe and rubber workers took a trip to Tbilisi, Georgia. In their statement to the press, they first emphasized the necessity of combating the slanderous allegations made about the USSR by its enemies abroad.

"We have been to a collective farm," their statement continues, "and have seen with our own eyes how well off and prosperous the collective farmers are. They are happy. They work with joy, and their life is getting better day by day. We have found that the social maintenance system in the USSR is excellent. Every worker has unlimited opportunities. He may go to school or college. Many workers, after acquiring skill and technical training on the job, become engineers . . .

"Slogans calling people to struggle for peace are in evidence everywhere."

—*Trud*, May 13.

**A** GROUP of French electrical workers, after noting that the immense construction works are graphic proof of the Soviet people's desire for peace, stated:

"One of the slanderous inventions circulated by the reactionary radio and press is that the people of the USSR are denied freedom. We have found that personal freedom of citizens is guaranteed by the Soviet Constitution, which is carried out in practice everywhere. In the Soviet Union

every man and woman takes part in the government of the state.

"As for freedom of opinion, we confirm that the Soviet people are free to criticize publicly, in speeches or in the press, any official, regardless of his position. Criticism and self-criticism are the driving forces of socialist society."

After noting other benefits of Soviet society, such as the equality of women, the desire of the people for peace, the abundance of consumer goods and the steadily falling prices, the delegation concludes its statement:

"We convey our ardent fraternal greetings to the peoples of the land of socialism and join with the great French patriot Maurice Thorez in saying 'Never, never will the people of France fight against the Soviet Union.'"

—*Trud*, May 20.

**S**OME members of a Belgian steelworkers union, after touring Moscow, Leningrad and Zaporozhye and viewing numerous great construction projects and other sites of interest, made a trip to Yalta and saw for themselves the magnificent rest, health-building and recreation facilities that are at the disposal of Soviet working people.

"Much attention," they state, "is devoted to social maintenance in the Soviet Union. The workers receive sick benefits and many other benefits. Medical service is free. Workers receive paid vacations.

"We visited Yalta, where a wide network of rest homes and sanatoriums has

The Soviet press during recent weeks has been full of statements made by various groups of foreign visitors, summing up their impressions of the USSR as they wind up their tours and prepare to return home. Without exception, they all speak first of the intense determination of the Soviet people to preserve world peace. Afterwards they discuss the features of Soviet life that particularly impressed them — education, culture, the great construction projects, the position of women and youth, political freedom, and so on. We give excerpts below from several such statements issued by visitors from a number of countries, representing workers, youth, and intellectual circles.

been developed. We could see for ourselves that working people are accommodated there free or at 30 per cent of the cost."

—*Trud*, May 13

**A** DELEGATION of young Belgian workers was most impressed by the immense joy of the people shown in the May Day celebrations.

"From the very first moment of our arrival in Moscow," they said, "we felt the joy that fills the hearts of all Soviet men and women. . . . Happiness is one of our main impressions of the immense May Day demonstration, the happiness of joyful people who are confident of their leaders and of the still brighter future awaiting them. We, young men and women of Belgium, familiar with the long, somber lines of unemployed, the hopeless lot of the older workers and the great hardships in the life of workers' families, were tremendously impressed by this joy. . . . We realized that there was no secret in this happiness of the people, that it was a natural outcome of the very system of the Soviet State and its achievements . . .

"The position of Soviet young workers differs fundamentally from that of our youth . . . In the Soviet Union, young people not only receive equal pay for equal work, but they also enjoy constant care. They are given every opportunity for education and vocational training. Their initiative and rationalization proposals are encouraged in every way possible. At the plants we visited, 70 to 80

per cent of the young workers continue to study. Everywhere we came upon young people holding executive posts."

—*Komsomolskaya Pravda*, May 24.

**A** DELEGATION of Mexican intellectuals, headed by José Mansisidor, writer, and including Dr. Ester Chapa, surgeon; Leopoldo Méndez, artist; Efraín Huerta, poet; Juan-Manuel Elisondo, senator; Adelina Sendejas, journalist; Luis Córdoba, writer; and Fausto Pomar, engineer, recently spent three weeks in the USSR on the invitation of VOKS, the society for cultural relations with foreign countries. In a statement released to the press before their departure, they praised the artistic and cultural achievements of the USSR and noted the great concern of the state for the encouragement of intellectual development. In particular, however, they were impressed by the Soviet policy on nationalities:

"Armenia," they said, "which has the smallest territory of all the republics constituting the USSR, is a living and graphic example of the significance of the wise national policy being effected there. The factories, collective farms, schools and cultural institutions in general have attained in Armenia, just as in the largest Soviet republic, a level of development that is hard to imagine. We can say that we Mexicans have been impressed by this more than by anything else we have seen in this colossal country."

—*Izvestia*, May 21.

**A** COMBINED German delegation visiting the USSR on the invitation of VOKS and the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions, after going to Moscow, Leningrad, and Gorky, made a trip to Minsk, the capital city of Byelorussia. The warm welcome they received in the latter city, which suffered frightful devastation during the war and has now been rebuilt, deeply touched the German visitors. At a press conference in Minsk, Alfred Wunderlich, Deputy Minister of the Machine-Building Industry of the German Democratic Republic and head of the delegation, read a statement thanking the Soviet people for their courtesies and emphasizing that the German visitors were convinced that all the Soviet people are deeply concerned for the maintenance of peace.

"All the Soviet people," the statement says, "give their wholehearted support to

the foreign and domestic policy of their government. . . .

"Those who base hope for success of their struggle against the USSR on imaginary differences between the Soviet people and their government, as the fascists did and as the imperialists and their accomplices do now in their criminal plan for a new war against the USSR, will unquestionably meet the same end as the defeated fascist bandits.

"The members of our delegation have seen with their own eyes that the rumors circulated about the suppression of personal freedom in the Soviet Union are plain lies. All Soviet citizens express their opinions freely and independently . . . The Soviet people treasure their freedom, and any state that tries to wrest this freedom from them is doomed to failure . . .

"We have had hundreds of examples in the USSR in proof of the friendship felt by Soviet citizens toward the German people. Every Soviet citizen understands and is conscious of the great significance of the German people's struggle for the reunion and independence of their Fatherland and for the establishment of a peace-loving, democratic Ger-

man state."

—*Izvestia*, May 22.

**I**VOR MORRIS, head of a delegation of British workers, read a joint statement pointing out that the group had become convinced of the peaceful policy of the Soviet Union during their stay.

"Every member of our delegation," Morris continued, "has expressed a desire to return to the USSR in five or ten years in order to see the progress that will most certainly have been made by then. In Britain, nobody can look forward five or ten years and feel confident that life will be better. While the mass of our people desire peace, they are faced with falling living standards and preparations for war. But here, in the USSR, we found everyone looking forward to a better future, working for that future and requiring for that great future one thing above all else — lasting peace.

"In the USSR people are completely united behind the leadership of the Soviet Government and J. V. Stalin, because this leadership has proved itself both in war and in peace to be continuously serving the interests of the whole Soviet people."

—*Trud*, May 21.

## June 22, 1941 – 1952

(Continued from page 359)

eral peace, the Soviet Government in its note of May 24 renewed its proposal to the United States Government and to the Governments of Great Britain and France that joint negotiations be opened on the question of a peace treaty with Germany and on the question of the unification of Germany and the formation of an all-German government. The Soviet note on the question of a peace treaty with Germany furnished added evidence of the peace-loving foreign policy of the USSR.

The latest developments are generally known. The USA, Great Britain and France signed at Bonn the so-called "general treaty" with the West German "Federal Republic" which is an open military alliance.

The purpose of this "general treaty" is not the reunion of Germany but her dismemberment and the setting of one part of the country against the other.

This "treaty" in essence legalizes the

revival in West Germany of armed forces headed by Hitlerite generals.

The whole of Germany has been swept by mass meetings and demonstrations in protest against the "general treaty" and in support of the demand for the reunion of Germany into a single peace-loving state and in support of the Soviet proposals for a peace treaty with Germany. These proposals point out the sure way toward the rectification of the abnormal situation now obtaining in Germany, the way to peace.

The Second World War, unleashed by German fascism, brought incalculable suffering to all the peoples of the world, the German people included. The selfless, heroic exploit of the Soviet people saved the peoples of the world from fascist enslavement and guaranteed them freedom and peace. The peoples of all countries learned their lesson from the war. Its great historic teaching has not been lost. The people want to live in peace and friendship.





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By P. Petrov

*Director of the Foreign Languages Publishing House*

**S**EVEN TY-SIX years ago the great Russian poet and democrat Nikolai Nekrasov dreamed of the time when the common Russian people would be bringing books by Belinsky and Gogol home from the market. This dream was made real by the Great October Socialist Revolution which freed the people of tsarism and capitalist bondage, radically improved their standard of living and enabled them to embark on the road of unprecedented cultural development. Today the books of Belinsky and Gogol, Pushkin and Lermontov, Tolstoy and Chekhov, Gorky and Mayakovsky, as well as Hugo and Shakespeare, Dreiser and Heine, not to mention works by the world's great scientists, grace the shelves of every worker and peasant home. Among Soviet readers' most treasured possessions are the works of Lenin and Stalin, which guide the people in their new way of life.

From the very first days of Soviet rule Lenin and Stalin gave careful consideration to book publishing, which, for the first time in history, became the concern of the whole people. The ever-increasing production of books in the Soviet Union has achieved immense scope. During the 30 years which preceded the Great October Socialist Revolution a total of less than 2 billion copies of books was printed in Russia. In Soviet times more than 14 billion copies have been printed. Old Russia published 250,000 titles during the whole of the 19th century. Soviet book production already has 1,050,000 titles to its credit. In 1950 alone 820,000,000 copies of books and booklets were printed in the Soviet Union.

There are more than 200 publishing houses in the Soviet Union specializing in the various fields of book production: political literature, fiction, scientific lit-

erature, textbooks, and many other types.

One of the largest publishing houses is the Gospolitizdat—the State Publishing House of Political Literature—with an annual output of 300 to 400 titles in 70,000,000 copies. Gospolitizdat publishes the classics of Marxism-Leninism, books on philosophy, history, economics and huge editions of popular social and political literature. In 1951 this publishing house completed the issue of the fourth edition, in 500,000 copies, of the works of V. I. Lenin. This year Gospolitizdat is proceeding with the publication of the works of Joseph Stalin, also in 500,000 copies.

Another big publishing house is the State Publishing House of Fiction and Poetry, which deals with the world classics and modern writers. Its annual output is 46,000,000 copies.

The houses publishing textbooks cater to a student public of 57,000,000 Soviet citizens. The Textbook and Pedagogical Publishing House annually issues 680 titles for primary and secondary schools alone. Its total annual output is 130,000,000 copies.

The Children's Publishing House was established as part of the extensive program pursued by the Soviet State and public of ensuring the best possible conditions for the development of the young generation.

Last year young Soviet readers received 457 new, colorful and beautifully illustrated books that were circulated in 56,000,000 copies. The Young Guard Publishing House, catering to the adolescent reader, published tens of millions of copies of books and magazines.

The Union of Soviet Writers runs a large publishing house which prints the works of the poets and authors of all the Soviet Republics, as well as critical reviews and writings on public affairs. Last year it issued 259 titles in 9,500,000 copies. Many of them were the work of promising young writers.

Other large state publishing houses turn out books on agriculture, technical subjects, law, art, geography, sports, etc. One publishing house puts out dictionaries of every kind; another is engaged in the publication of the new fifty-volume edition of the Great Soviet Encyclopedia, in 300,000 copies.

Besides these central publishing organizations there are publishing houses in the various republics and regions, as

well as houses under the auspices of such institutions and establishments as the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions, the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, the Academy of Arts and the government ministries.

Mention should be made of two more large publishing houses, one of which publishes Soviet literature in foreign languages, and the other—books by foreign authors in Russian. Together they put out almost 1,000 titles a year. This does much to promote cultural intercourse between the peoples of the USSR and most other countries of the world.

In prerevolutionary Russia no books were published in the native languages even of those regions which today are wealthy national republics—Byelorussia, Turkmenistan, Tajikistan, Kirghizia. In the Soviet Union books are published in 119 languages, 40 of which had no alphabet before the Revolution.

Books by Russian writers are published in the other languages of the union, while works by classical and modern writers among the non-Russian peoples are translated into Russian. This exchange in cultural values is assuming ever larger scope. Last year 500 books by the writers of the Union and Autonomous Republics were published in Russian. None of the Soviet publishing houses puts out anything even remotely

resembling the trash flooding the bookshops in capitalist countries—man-hating literary hodgepodes whipping up war hysteria, glorifying gangsterism and depravity and racial discrimination. Our books pursue the noble aim of aiding the Soviet people in their work and in their struggle for peace, democracy and friendship between the nations, raising their cultural level, and improving the general and special knowledge which they need to fulfill their great historical tasks.

In 1905 Lenin described the literature of the socialist society to come:

"It will be a free literature, because it will serve not some satiated heroine or the bored and obese upper 10,000, but the millions and tens of millions of the working people who are the pride of the country, its strength, its future. It will be a free literature enriching the last word in the revolutionary thought of mankind with the experience and practical work of the socialist proletariat. . . ."

The Soviet system has provided all the necessary conditions for the creation of such a literature. Tens of millions of working people read and study the writings of Marx and Engels, Lenin and Stalin, works by the great scientists, Russian and foreign classics, as well as books by modern writers, Soviet and foreign.



**MAGAZINES.** A portion of the 1,500 periodicals published yearly in the USSR.

There is a great demand for literature of an altogether novel sort, whose appearance is explained by the new socialist attitude toward work, that is to say, books and pamphlets written by the innovators—plain Soviet workers and collective farmers who have achieved notable production results. Thousands of such people have taken up their pens, eager to share their experience and spread their methods in order to advance the national economy and increase the country's might.

Books in the Soviet Union are truly the people's property. There are 350,000 libraries—in the towns and villages, plants and factories, collective and state farms, schools and colleges, workers' clubs and rest homes, trains and ships.

Soviet people are also eager to buy books for their own libraries. Besides the vast network of bookshops and stands literally covering the country, there is a popular subscription system by which readers can obtain collected works at a low installment rate. The 30 volumes of Maxim Gorky's collected works are published on this plan in an edition of 300,000 copies. A 14-volume edition of Leo Tolstoy is appearing in 200,000 copies; Honoré de Balzac in 15 volumes and 165,000 copies. The purchase of these and other multivolume editions, all conforming to the highest typographic standards, is fully within the reach of the general

**STUDENTS.** Looking over a new addition to the library of a Kazakh college.







ABOVE. A worker sends a rotogravure cylinder form to the presses by means of an overhead conveyor.

BELOW. Every regional center in the USSR has its own publishing house. Here we see some of the 1,156,000 books put out by the plant in Penza Region.



public, especially since one does not have to pay for them in advance. The total price of the 14-volume edition of Leo Tolstoy, for instance, is only 8 to 10 per cent of the monthly earnings of a worker of average qualification.

The demand for books in the USSR is so great that the publishing houses can hardly keep pace with it. Since the Revolution the Marxist-Leninist classics have been published in 101 languages in a total of 889,000,000 copies. Pushkin has been translated into 80 languages and circulated in 60,700,000 copies; Lermontov — 56 languages, in 17,000,000 copies; Leo Tolstoy — 72 languages, in 45,500,000 copies; Gorky — 71 languages, in 66,500,000 copies; Shevchenko—37 languages, in 7,000,000 copies; Alisher Navoi—17 languages, in 460,000 copies; Rustaveli—15 languages, in 750,000 copies; Mayakovsky—49 languages, in 18,000,000 copies; Fadeyev—55 languages, in 9,000,000 copies; Tikhonov—41 languages, in over 6,000,000 copies; and so on almost without end.

The demand for the books of the best foreign writers is considerable. Soviet publishers have printed and re-

printed 204 editions of books by Shakespeare, 137 by Balzac, 255 by Guy de Maupassant, 157 by Kipling, 616 by Jack London, 181 by Mark Twain, 101 by Heine, and about 100 books by Chinese writers. Among the many other writers and poets published in the Soviet Union are Dickens and Thackeray, Stendhal and Flaubert, Hugo and Zola, Daudet and Dreiser, Cervantes and Schiller, Goethe and Swift, Sienkiewicz and Petöfi. The total number of copies of the works of foreign writers published in 70 languages of the Soviet Union exceeds 210,000,000.

Some may think there are too many figures in the article, but they are necessary to give a more or less complete idea of the scope of book publishing in the land of the Soviets. The Soviet printing industry puts out twice the prewar (1940) number of books and still fails to satisfy the ever-growing demand. In the near future Soviet printing aims to double its present output with the help of the giant works being built in Kiev, Alma Ata, Yaroslavl, Saratov, Kalinin, Molotov, Rostov-on-Don and other cities. Simultaneously, the old printing works are being reconstructed.

Printing technique is being constantly improved through the addition of up-to-date Soviet-made machinery, including multicolor book and magazine rotaries, rotogravure, flatbed and offset presses, multimagazined linotypes, automatic stitchers, conveyor belts, and so on.

The rapid growth of book publishing calls for a corresponding increase in paper production. The gigantic Soviet paper-producing establishments cannot keep abreast of the country's demand for books, magazines and newspapers, so more paper mills are being built.

Further development of the publishing and printing industry is inconceivable without a considerable increase in highly qualified personnel. To meet this need the various Soviet higher educational establishments training personnel for publishing houses and printing works are enrolling more students in the mechanical and technological fields.

The Soviet State expends enormous funds in promoting book production, for in a country where the people's interests come first, the universal urge for knowledge, for literature, must be fully satisfied.



Stalingrad's Peace Street in the early morning. The banner reads "Peace to the World."

# Stalingrad, Risen From the Ashes, Keeps Building for Peace

By Andrei Belousov  
*Forgeman at the Stalingrad Tractor Works*

Typical view of a section of Stalingrad after the battle for the city.





**W**E Stalingraders are among those who know more than anyone else what war really is and how infinitely dear peace is to the common man.

There is not a single family in our city that has not suffered from the war. After the greatest battle of the Second World War, ruins and ashes were all that remained of our beautiful city, with its factories, theaters, houses, schools, museums and hospitals.

I remember how foreign journalists who visited our ruins in 1943 wrote in their papers that Stalingrad would remain dead for a long time. They said that recovery was hardly possible, and, at any rate, would require many decades.

Only nine years have passed since the great Volga battle which decided the outcome of the Second World War. With tremendous effort the people of Stalingrad, helped by the entire Soviet people, have raised the city from ashes. And the city continues to grow, on a scale and at a pace increasing with every year.

Our newspaper *Stalingradskaya Pravda* recently published interesting figures illustrating the scope of construction in our city.

Last year alone, our builders constructed thousands of dwelling houses, six schools, 10 kindergartens and nurseries, three polyclinics, a motion picture theater and 18 other cultural institutions, more than 50 shops and canteens, and 16 public service establishments. In the same year nearly 500,000 square yards of roads and streets were paved, and more than a quarter of a million trees were planted. And every day people move into new houses in Stalingrad. For example, large blocks of apartment houses have been built for the workers of our plant, and still more are in the process of construction. I recently moved into a new apartment which has a living room, bedrooms, a kitchen, bathroom, entrance hall and pantry.

I am the only one who works in my family, and my earnings — 2,200 rubles a month — amply provide for the family. My wife keeps house and brings up our daughters. Our oldest, Valentina, will complete junior high school this year and will enroll at a special builders' high school in the fall.

Our second daughter, Galina, also goes to school. Tatyana, the youngest, is three years old.

Tatyana was the only one of our fami-



**MAP OF PEACEFUL CONSTRUCTION.** Stalingraders study a large poster showing the over-all plan for transforming nature in the southern USSR.

ly who did not watch bombs explode, did not see buildings crumble and innocent people perish. And I am determined that she shall never see such horrors. I know that anyone who loves children, who sees in them the future of his nation and his country, will understand me.

But it is not enough to want peace and to hate war. We must fight for peace and against the menace of a new world war. All the people of Stalingrad, all the Soviet people are firmly convinced of this. That is why all our thoughts and all our efforts are devoted to peace. Like all Soviet people, we are as one in our endeavor to preserve peace the world over, and we shall defend the cause of peace to the end.

Our people and our government have never wanted war. The wars imposed upon us by the imperialists have only slowed our advance along the road of building communism in our country.

I work a heavy hammer, forging various parts for tractors. Our team always overfulfills its quotas. And we keep trying for still better results, knowing that more and more tractors are needed for the great construction work going on in various parts of our country.

The Volga-Don Shipping Canal, one end of which is not far from Stalingrad, was opened on May 31. The canal's irrigation network will bring life-giving

moisture to our fertile but dry land.

The Stalingrad Hydroelectric Station, with its 370-mile canal to the Ural River, is being constructed near our city. This canal and its irrigation network will turn a vast semi-desert into flourishing fields and pastures.

Thousands of people are planting forest shelter belts on the Stalingrad steppes to protect the fields from dry winds. Of the eight great state forest shelter belts now being planted in the European part of the Soviet Union, six run through our Stalingrad Region.

I am proud that tractors which contain parts made by me are helping to carry out the great plans for transforming nature in our country.

I am proud that tractors made at our plant are helping Soviet farmers in their effort to create abundance.

I am proud that steel produced at the Red October Iron and Steel Works here goes to the great peaceful developments which the Soviet people call the constructions of communism.

I am proud that suction dredges made by Stalingrad shipbuilders are doing splendid service on these constructions.

We, the people of Stalingrad, are building for peace and life. Together with the whole Soviet people, heroic Stalingrad, revived from the ruins of the devastating war, is waging a battle for peace.



## Satisfying the Needs of Workers' Families

By Gennadi Sibirtsev

**J**UST in time for the New Year celebrations this January, the last finishing touches were completed on a new five-story apartment house at 31 Kirov Prospect in Gorky, and 75 auto workers and their families moved into new homes there. All the apartments have three or four rooms (besides kitchen and bathroom) and are equipped with all modern conveniences and comforts. The new building is the 517th built for the workers at the Molotov Automobile Plant during the postwar years alone.

The residential settlement for the workers of the automobile plant has grown along with the factory. It has become a large, modern district of Gorky, with broad asphalt streets lined with trees, dozens of retail stores, restaurants, custom tailor shops and other institutions catering to the needs of the people.

The southwestern section of this socialist city, as its inhabitants call it, is occupied by blocks of one-story cottages surrounded by fruit orchards. These are private houses belonging to factory and

office workers. One hundred such houses were built during 1951 alone. The private home builders received long-term loans amounting to some 100,000 rubles that year, and the plant provided them with building materials and transport facilities.

Beautiful schools, kindergartens, hospitals and clinics have also gone up.

Care for the health of the working people, as everyone knows, is a function of the state in the USSR. All citizens receive free medical service at polyclinics as well as at home. Workers receive sick benefits in case of illness or disability at the rate of up to 100 per cent of their average monthly earnings for the entire period they are incapacitated.

As Anatoli Yefremov, chief doctor of the plant's main polyclinic, told us, the medical personnel directs its main effort at the prevention of disease and accidents. Workers receive work clothes and safety appliances (respirators, goggles, and the like) free of charge. All workers employed in hot shops and those on jobs

connected with paints, acids and benzine are issued half a liter (slightly more than a pint) of milk a day on the job, also free.

Besides the numerous medical stations maintained by the plant itself, there are seven hospitals, six polyclinics, a maternity home with 200 beds, six women's and children's consultation centers and other medical service establishments in the residential district.

The plant operates a wide network of canteens and lunchrooms. Its own farm, with dairy and poultry sections, extensive vegetable gardens and a fruit orchard, supplies the canteens and lunchrooms with fresh produce.

The trade-union committee of the plant receives more than 2,000,000 rubles a year from the state in order to provide sanatorium and rest home accommodations to the auto workers. The head of the welfare section of the committee told us that 7,168 of the plant's workers received passes to various health-building establishments last year. "Six-



**MUSIC LESSON.** Zina Afanasyeva, daughter of a worker at the Gorky plant, practices as her teacher watches.



**AFTERNOON NAP.** Preschool children take time off from their supervised activities at the Gorky plant kindergarten.





The residents of Gorky have no trouble finding everything they need in this well-stocked department store.

teen per cent of those who went to rest homes," he said, "and 20 per cent of those who went to sanatoriums received their passes entirely free, while the others got theirs at a discount of 70 per cent. Many of our workers spent vacations at the best resorts in the Crimea and the Caucasus."

As is true everywhere in the USSR, women workers get special care. Soviet law provides measures to protect the health and welfare of working mothers and their children. All expectant mothers receive paid maternity leave 35 days before and 40 days after childbirth. On doctor's orders, this leave may be prolonged in special cases.

There are close to 30 kindergartens and nurseries in which working mothers can place their children under the care of competent doctors and nurses during their working hours. The care of one child costs about 300 rubles a month, but the mother pays only 40 to 100 rubles, depending on her wages. With the consent of the parents, the children are taken to country places during the summer.

**W**ITH wages going up and prices down (the latter have been reduced five times in the USSR in recent years), the life of the auto workers is becoming richer and more cultured every year. Their purchasing power is constantly rising. The stores are reporting larger and larger sales of radios, cameras, motorcycles and other items of popular consumption. The tailor shops are getting hundreds of orders for suits and coats, using the best materials.

In one of the stores on Stalin Prospect, I ran into Alexei Kharlamov, a melter at the foundry shop. He is an enthusiastic amateur photographer, and had decided to buy a new camera. After looking over the store's wide selection, he finally chose a beautiful "Kiev" model. It is an expensive article, but Kharlamov could afford it. "I make 2,500 rubles a month," he said, "which is plenty for all my needs. Besides, I recently got a bonus from the management for good work."

Kharlamov and I struck up a conversation and walked out of the store together onto the wide avenue lined on

both sides with full-grown lime trees. As I observed my companion's unhurried and confident stride and the keen, critical eye he cast on every passing car and every house along our way, I felt that there walked the master of those machines, those new houses, that street — the master, in fact, of the entire Soviet land.

Some 150 yards away was a bus station, and next to it a school. Kharlamov, I learned, had gone to evening school in the latter building, and now his daughter goes to secondary school there during the day. Some distance from the school is a large fruit orchard belonging to the auto workers. Kharlamov has a plot there. He showed me his carefully tended apple, cherry and plum trees, which were in flower.

As if commenting on all we had seen, my companion said: "We ordinary people and our state have one and the same destiny. Our country flourishes, and we flourish and grow rich together with it. Our state is as solicitous for the welfare of every one of us as a mother is for her child."



# Fruitful Year Of Scientific Work

By Jomart Aliyev

*Master of Science (Biology); Scientific Secretary  
of the Academy of Sciences of the Turkmen SSR*

**A** YEAR ago this month, on June 29, 1951, the Turkmen Soviet Socialist Republic opened, with due ceremony, its own national academy of sciences in the capital city of Ashkhabad. The occasion was a great jubilee for the scientists and all the people of Turkmenia.

It would be difficult to overestimate the importance of this event. Before the Great October Socialist Revolution, Turkmenia was one of the most backward provinces of tsarist Russia. The people lived in illiteracy and ignorance and suffered severe social and national oppression. Their only means of livelihood was primitive farming and livestock breeding. Thirty years ago there was not a single book printed in the Turkmenian language, and on all the vast territory of the Transcarpathian region hardly seven persons out of a thousand could read and write.

The October Revolution opened to the Turkmen people a wide and radiant road to happiness. From a backward, oppressed feudal country, Turkmenia has become a flowering republic with advanced industry and agriculture. Hundreds of huge factories and mills have been built during Soviet times, and new branches of industry for the region — oil, textile, printing, to name but a few — have appeared. Agriculture is no longer primitive. The fields of our collective and state farms are worked with the most up-to-date machinery and equipment. The Turkmen SSR has become one of the major producers of cotton and karakul in the entire USSR. Sericulture and subtropical farming are also making great progress.

The cultural level of the people has risen immeasurably. The age-old illiteracy has been completely wiped out. We have a university and a large network of educational institutions of all types. Emancipated from tsarist oppression, our people have created their own alphabet and a literature in their national lan-

guage, and a large group of intellectuals has risen from their midst.

The Turkmen branch of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, founded in 1940 on the initiative of J. V. Stalin, has played a great role in our cultural development. Scientists from Moscow and Leningrad and workers of various scientific research institutes and organizations of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR have carried out extensive work in exploring the natural wealth and resources of Turkmenia and in training scientists from among our native population. Postgraduate students working for advanced scientific degrees were trained under the direction of prominent Russian scientists both at central institutes in Moscow and Leningrad and right in our own republic, at the Turkmen branch of the national academy. It can be stated with complete confidence that our national progress in science and the laying of the groundwork for the founding of our own academy are due in overwhelmingly large measure to the friendly and disinterested aid of Russian scientists.

The newly-founded Academy of Sciences of the Turkmen SSR set out from the very beginning of its activities to solve essential problems connected with the further economic and cultural progress of our republic. Major attention, naturally, has been centered on the construction of the Main Turkmenian Canal, one of the largest projects currently under way in the Soviet Union, and one which will radically change the entire economy of Turkmenia by transforming its deserts into fertile fields.

A number of expeditions from the Turkmenian academy have been engaged on explorations of the course of the future canal during the past year. The academy held a special session last September on the site of the canal, in the city of Kunya-Urgench. Developing and expanding their aid to the builders of this great project of hydroengineering,

Turkmenia's scientists plan to hold additional sessions in the near future and to send more expeditions to the sites of the project.

All departments of our academy are at work on problems concerning our national economic needs. For example, the Department of Biology and Agricultural Sciences is seeking methods of fixing the desert sands, which cause great damage to the republic's industry and agriculture. The Institute of Agriculture is working out ways and means of bringing under cultivation land which has heretofore been regarded as unsuitable for irrigated farming and is analyzing the soil in the areas to be irrigated by the Main Turkmenian Canal.

The Institute of Livestock Breeding is devoting much attention to the problem of raising the productivity of Karakul sheep and improving the quality of their fur. New breeds of wool-bearing sheep and goats and improved cattle, specially adapted to local desert conditions, are being developed. The breeds of dromedaries and Akhalteke horses are being improved.

The Institute of Biology is working on the problem of adapting cotton to conditions of salinated soil. The botanical garden of the academy is selecting decorative trees for planting in our republic's towns and villages and is working on the acclimatization of citrus fruit trees and other plants.

The institutes of the academy's Department of Social Sciences are preparing a monumental history of Turkmenia and the Turkmenian people from ancient times to our own day. They are also compiling a history of Turkmenian literature and working out a scientific grammar of the Turkmenian language. In 1951 a group of archaeologists from our academy discovered and deciphered several ancient Parthian documents.

Extensive scientific research is under way in the institutes under the direction of the Department of Physicotechnical, Geological and Chemical Sciences.

At present the Academy of Sciences of the Turkmen SSR has a staff of over 600 scientific workers. It is pursuing the task of organizing and directing the multifarious activities of our scientists toward solving major scientific problems connected with the further growth and development of our republic's economy and culture.



SUMMER has come. Bright sunshine streams in through the windows of the vast designing office of the Stalin plant where I work, and I find myself thinking of the day my vacation begins.

I have a month's holiday every year and there are all kinds of ways I can spend it. Some of my fellow-workers have already started on their vacations. Leonid Bogdanov, an engineer who was invalided in the last war, is now at the beautiful Otradnoye Sanatorium, which is located in a picturesque forest. His accommodations there cost him only one-third of the actual price. The rest is paid by the factory trade-union committee out of the social insurance fund. Our young copyist Lyubov Anno is planning to go to the Stalinets Rest Home, which belongs to the trade union of workers in the heavy machine-building industry. As with all those who work at the plant, two-thirds of her expenses will be borne by the trade union.

The Stalinets Rest Home is located on the Gulf of Finland in a new resort district which has been developed there since the war. It stands in a pine forest that stretches for miles along a splendid beach. From Leningrad it takes only 40 or 50 minutes by bus or electric train to reach this lovely spot, and many sanatoriums, rest homes and Young Pioneer camps have been built there. Anyone who has spent his vacation at the Stalinets Rest Home will tell you enthusiastically about the fine service, the invigorating sea bathing, the wonderful walking trips through the woods to the lakes, the marvelous sports facilities, and the concerts and dances in the evening.

I am quite tempted by the glowing reports I have heard about the Stalinets resort, but there is something I want to do still more. I want to travel. I like to go on long walking tours through our beautiful country. I find these trips exciting because of the many new sights there are to see and because of the training they give one. I have seen many parts of our vast country on these trips — the fertile steppes of Russia, the rigorous Urals and distant Siberia. But I know the Caucasus best of all, for in the past three years I have spent my holidays on walking trips through these mountains.

Climbing along steep paths, cool nights spent in tents, the wonderful moment of reaching the top and seeing the sudden, vast panorama of distant moun-

# How I'll Spend My Vacation

As told by Marya Goryukhina

*Engineer at the Stalin Metal-Working Plant in Leningrad*



**MOUNTAIN LODGE.** Climbers rest near a peak in the high Caucasus range.

tains unfold before your eyes — all this has an appeal that is always challenging.

Last year I went on a walking trip through Ossetia and received the badge of Tourist of the USSR. This summer I shall go to the Caucasus again, but I shall choose an even more difficult route.

Our sports society, the Vanguard, arranges the trip for us. The accommodations cost 979 rubles, but we pay only about 300 and the difference comes out of the social insurance fund. Under this arrangement we get our meals and nightly accommodations at tourist camps located along the route. At these camps we receive any equipment that we may require, guides and transportation facilities if we need them. All this is free.

Every year more and more people at our plant are becoming interested in these walking trips. Last year 100 people

spent their vacations this way, and this year we have ordered accommodations for 170 people from our trade union.

This past year Nikolai Gorelkin, who works in our designing office, and his wife made a trip through the mountains of the Crimea and both of them returned to Leningrad with the badge of Tourist of the USSR. Some of my other friends at the plant took trips through Moscow Region and down the Volga and Neva in rowboats. Our plans for this summer are even more varied, and preparations for the trips have been going on for quite some time now.

Almost every Sunday this winter we outdoor enthusiasts at the plant went on long skiing trips over the Karelian Isthmus. During the First of May holidays we went on a walking trip, camping out at night. Those of my friends and co-workers who enjoy bicycling started to make their preparations for the summer as soon as the snow melted. They have decided to spend their vacations cycling through Karelia.

At the plant we have special instructors, trained by the trade union, to help make the proper tourist arrangements. Last year there were two women, workers at the plant, on the staff, and this year lathe operator Anatoli Surovenko has been added to the group.

After work we tourists often gather in the room belonging to the plant's sports society. The walls are covered with the certificates and cups that the society has won. We hikers also belong to this society. We have a special showcase filled with photographs of the places visited by workers from the plant on their hiking trips last year. There are pictures of the overnight trips, the food cooking over the bonfire and the lovely lake scenes. While we reminisce about the trips of the past year, conversations, arguments and plans for future trips begin, and one becomes still more certain that this is the best possible way to spend a vacation.

# International Economic Conference Proved Possibility of Free World Trade

By Academician Stanislav Strumilin  
*Economist; Member of the Soviet Delegation  
to the International Economic Conference*

**T**HE International Economic Conference has received much space in the world press, and I shall therefore confine my remarks to what seem to me to be the most important and salient points.

The events leading up to the conference and why it was called are generally known. The war led to a considerable redistribution of wealth among a number of countries. Take Britain, for instance. It is not so long since she was one of the wealthiest countries in the world. But after the Second World War, to quote Lord Boyd-Orr, "Britain's wealth was lost, her foreign investments were liquidated, the country became poor." France and Italy too have grown poor, while the wealth of the United States has increased.

Many of the Western countries have developed very unevenly and onesidedly, with industry greatly outstripping other sectors of the economy. The result is that these countries have surpluses of industrial products, but lack various kinds of raw materials and foodstuffs. This makes an unobstructed, all-round exchange of goods in the world especially pertinent. Speaking at the conference, one of the businessmen said:

"Not one nation represented here is self-sufficient. Whether we like it or not, we need each other if we are to survive."

Yet international trade is, without a doubt, the bottleneck of present-day world economy. It is therefore not surprising that many economists and businessmen from the West not directly connected with the small armament-making group do not favor armament building.

The desire of business interests everywhere to see international trade normalized and expanded was very evident at the Moscow conference. To begin with, there was the fact that despite the obstacles put in the way in quite a few



**MEETING.** The Committee for the Promotion of International Trade sits in a business session.

countries, the conference was attended (not counting experts and advisers) by 471 participants from 49 countries of the world, with an aggregate population of nearly 2 billion.

There were representatives from the industrial West European nations, the United States, Canada and Japan, representatives of the peoples who have taken or are now taking the highroad of socialism and delegates from industrially underdeveloped countries. The first of these divisions was represented by 179 delegates, the second by 125, the third by 135. These figures do not include the guests.

Of the 471 participants in the conference, 182 were financiers and merchants, while 106 were manufacturers and agriculturists. More than 61 per cent of the total number of participants were thus representatives of business circles. There were also 69 economists and 71 trade unionists at the conference.

I think this brief statistical survey suffices to show that representatives of all nations and of widely different occupations and political views are deeply

interested in the restoration of world commerce. Important too is the fact that, although so heterogeneous in composition, the conference proceeded in a friendly and purposeful atmosphere, without recriminations or sterile disputes.

The object of the conference, the reader will recall, was to find ways of promoting peaceful cooperation between different countries and different economic and social systems.

This highly important problem aroused a free and lively interchange of opinion. It was discussed in all its economic aspects and implications, was analyzed thoroughly and earnestly, and with polemic ardor. But different as the opinions were, all delegates united on this platform: *we must trade*, for without trade the nations cannot solve the many urgent problems confronting them. Lord Boyd-Orr, who headed the British delegation, told the conference:

"Our country is short of food, many foods need to be rationed. . . . We still must import 60 per cent of the food we eat, we must import raw materials, we must find markets for our exports to pay for this. And expansion of international trade is the very life's blood of my country. . . . I hope that this conference will be a great historical occasion and that men in the future will look back to this conference and say: Here was the beginning, here we set out on the road to create a world of cooperation, a world of friendship, and a world of peace."

The French merchant Bernard de Plas noted that France's trade deficit was growing, that dollar credits were steadily dwindling and that opportunities for exports to the United States were restricted.

"We wish to base our future policy not on mistrust but on trust," M. de Plas said, "not on despair but on hope. And our hope has but one visage: peace."

Senator Giovanni Roveda of Italy pointed out that his country had for



many years now had 2,000,000 officially registered unemployed. Big industrial firms were curtailing production and, along with declining production, prices were rising, while wages lagged considerably behind. Italy's economic position could be improved, Senator Roveda stated, only given increased trade with all countries, and especially with the Soviet Union, China and the People's Democracies, whose markets are stable and not subject to fluctuations.

"India, like any other country," said Professor Gyan Chand, "needs a reduction in international economic tension, and the implementation of policies of growing faith and trust toward other countries is vitally important."

The Argentine manufacturer and engineer Felipe Florencio Freyre, after analyzing his country's economic straits, said:

"We realize that the development of peaceful relations between nations will banish the specter of war. . . . It is our sincere belief that peace and prosperity, a thriving and flourishing life, are indivisible, and it is for this reason that the Argentine delegation is present here."

Practically every speaker made some definite suggestion for remedying the situation. True, not all of them were feasible. There were, for example, suggestions for an "international trade planning commission" or for an "international organization" to "eradicate the causes of stockpiling, slumps, inflation, etc." Proposals of such a nature are hardly practicable. But they reflect the general sentiment of the conference members, their desire not only to revive old, but to find and develop new channels and methods of international commercial intercourse.

This, too, was the keynote of the speech by M. V. Nesterov, president of the USSR Chamber of Commerce and head of the Soviet delegation. The Soviet Union, he said, was willing to extend trade on conditions that preclude discrimination of any kind, and he gave aggregate figures of potential Soviet purchases and sales to various countries in the next two or three years, in the sum of 30 to 40 billion rubles.

M. V. Nesterov's speech and the practical proposals it contained made a deep impression on the conference members. A British delegate, Harold Davies, Mem-

ber of Parliament, called it "the most significant statement in the last 20 years."

Highly important decisions, unanimously adopted by all participants, were taken at the closing session of the International Economic Conference. The purpose of these decisions is to increase the volume of world trade substantially, to extend trade relations between the various countries. This will be to the advantage of the industrialists, merchants and agriculturists, will make possible the better exploitation of the economic resources of the different countries and thus help increase employment and raise the standard of living of the peoples. The conference noted that the difference in economic and social systems was not an obstacle to broadening world trade, based on equality and mutual advantage.

Taking into account the experience of the first business meeting in Moscow, its participants considered it desirable to hold another economic conference based on the principle of economic cooperation between all nations, irrespective of their economic and social systems. It was also decided to continue the exchange of information on export possibilities and import requirements of various countries. To implement these decisions, the conference elected a Committee for the Promotion of International Trade composed of 30 business, economic and trade-union representatives from different countries.

Now let us try to take stock of what the conference actually accomplished, what real prospects it opened. The world press has had much to say on the subject in this past month, and, along with sensible and valid statements, there have been plenty of debatable pronouncements. The following conclusions are, to my mind, incontestable.

First, by the very nature of its proceedings, and also, to no small degree, by the results achieved, the conference demonstrated that peaceful coexistence and business cooperation between different social and economic systems is definitely possible, nay more, necessary. All the conference decisions and recommendations, it will be recalled, were adopted *unanimously*. This was a practical proof that peaceful cooperation is not theoretical but perfectly feasible.

Second, the International Economic Conference and the discussions to which it gave rise helped to bring out that broader international trade can contribute effectively to raising living standards, increasing economic activity and solving many of the economic difficulties in various countries. It showed how vital it is to the people's welfare to abolish trade discrimination, restore normal international exchange and find ways to expand international economic intercourse.

Third, the conference showed that even where political platforms differ there are numerous and sufficiently powerful means, which can and must be utilized, of developing economic contacts between countries, augmenting the volume of foreign trade and thus relieving the pressure of economic difficulties.

Fourth, business and public representatives of many countries gained valuable experience in businesslike cooperation and proved their ability to deal practically and effectively with problems of international moment. Naturally, the Moscow conference had no intention of supplanting the international agencies existing within the framework of the United Nations. It addressed its proposals and recommendations to the United Nations, which now has the opportunity to show, and must show, that it is capable of supporting this initiative, and of helping to give effect to the conference recommendations and in this way assist the restoration and advancement of world trade.

The conference was not planned as a sort of international fair. All its sponsors proposed was a free economic discussion. But many transactions were negotiated and concluded at the time. These transactions are an important and tangible step toward breaking down the artificially erected barriers that have disrupted world economic intercourse. It is to be hoped that other steps will follow.

There can be no doubt at all that the International Economic Conference was an event of signal importance. It reflected the desire of the peoples to live in peace, engage in profitable trade and work for prosperity. Let us hope that time will bear out the importance of this first international gathering of men of business.

# *A Letter to an American Agronomist*

Soviet Agricultural Expert Writes to Edward Morris, an American  
With Whom He Worked 20 Years Ago in the Kuban

Dear Mr. Morris,

It is many years since we worked together here, in Krymskaya, at the Mikoyan Canning Plant, and I thought I would write you this open letter to recall those times. I wonder if you still remember the wide expanses of the Kuban, the picturesque Caucasian foothills, the collective-farm fields and vineyards, the spacious shops of the Mikoyan Plant.

Much has happened since then. I do not know where you are now, or how you have fared since we last met. I hope life has been treating you well and I trust you have not lost touch with our profession and have in this intervening period made great strides in your work as an expert in vegetable farming.

As for myself, I am getting to like my work more and more with every passing year. Ours is a useful profession and I feel I am making a definite contribution to the common welfare. You will probably be interested in learning of the changes that have come to pass in Krymskaya.

You visited our country in the summer of 1930 as an expert in vegetable growing and processing. Construction of the huge canning plant at Krymskaya was nearing completion; the big job was to ensure it a steady flow of raw material, and you and I were assigned to help the collective farms develop vegetable cultivation.

It had always been taken for granted that the proper place to grow vegetables was the small individual farms. The collective farms were in their infancy then, and I recall that you were rather skeptical about their being able to produce the vegetables required to keep the plant running.

In fact, I remember you saying: "It's none of my business, of course, but it seems to me that vegetable cultivation on the collective farms has no future. Cereals — perhaps, for here machines can help a lot. But vegetables — vegetables need attentive and loving hands; they need the same care as a mother gives her children. Can you expect that on a collective farm?"

You also expressed the opinion that collective farming was a new venture and that that, too, was an impediment. Farms just organized were being asked to cultivate plants which presented many difficulties even to well-run and long-established peasant husbandry. You were not at all

sure that it would prove a success, and you thought that under these circumstances the new canning plant would suffer frequent stoppages for lack of raw material.

Your misgivings were free of malice. I felt that you sincerely wanted to see the new enterprise develop successfully, but I think I would be right in saying that you did not believe in its success. And it is because I am convinced that you were unprejudiced in the matter and took a friendly attitude, that I am writing this letter to tell you about our achievements.

Do you remember the trouble we had with sweet corn? The crop amounted to something between five and eight centners to the hectare.\* You remarked that five centners was very little, eight was better, but twelve would be better still, and that indeed was the maximum that could be secured in these parts.

I must confess that at the time I, too, thought that 12 centners to the hectare was the most we could hope for.

But as time went on and the collective farms gained in experience and efficiency, it became evident that harvest yields could be increased to 15, 20 centners and even more.

You left in the spring of 1932, and just about that time some of the collective farmers, eager to devise new and better methods, asked me whether they were doing right to plant only 10 kilograms of seed to the hectare. They thought that this was the reason for the poor and sparse corn on their fields.

I told them, quoting your words, that this was the method employed by American farmers, but added that though the other man's experience was always helpful, there was no harm in trying to improve on it.

It was not long before we had dozens of experimental plots planted to larger amounts of seed. Finally we established that the proper ration per hectare was not 10, but from 25 to 35 kilograms of seed. Coupled with proper cultivation, this method greatly increases yields, and as a matter of fact our collective farms are now obtaining as much as 70 centners of sweet corn from every hectare.

I do not know whether the American farmers are still keeping to the seed rations you suggested to us, but I very much recommend that you try planting three times as much seed; 70 centners of sweet corn to the hectare is no mean achievement, you will agree.



Of course, such large harvests are obtained from our own seed varieties, evolved at our local plant-breeding stations. We now use Rannyaya Zolotaya, Kubanskaya Konservnaya, Nagrada, Byelozernaya Pozdnyaya, and all of them produce a fine type of corn. In fact, I believe that they have many advantages over your Early Evergreen, Golden Bantam and Country Gentleman. For instance, Kubanskaya Konservnaya yields ears with from 400 to 500 kernels instead of the usual 250-270.

Sweet peas were a new plant then, and, of course, you remember how we visited the collective farms and inspected the first hectares planted to peas. We were using American Miracle seeds then.

They are pretty good seeds, but I would suggest, Mr. Morris, that you also try our Ranny Konservny, Skorospely Mozgovoi and Prevoskhodny. I am sure you will appreciate their high qualities. They are record producers: up to 120-130 centners per hectare.

I could tell you many an interesting thing about our experience with tomatoes. The facts are too numerous to record in one letter, and I will mention only a few. The Lenin Collective Farm, the nearest one to the canning plant, now has a tomato plantation of over 1,000 hectares. When you were here we had only a few hundred forcing frames in the whole area, now this collective farm alone has over 17,000 — hectare after hectare under glass.

Assisted by researchers, our collective farmers have learned to grow tomatoes in dry soils, picking as much as 35-40 tons to the hectare.

What we are trying to do now is to save the collective farmers the time and labor involved in growing seedlings under glass. And I think we have solved the problem in the main. The collective farms in this area are already applying a method which enables them to plant the seed right in the soil, thus eliminating the long and laborious process of first nursing the seeds under glass and then transplanting the young plants. The method is being used, and successfully, on hundreds of hectares.

Remember the vineyards on the hills near Krymskaya? There are many more now, and also many more orchards. Over 500 hectares of new orchards have appeared near our canning plant since the war. They supply the raw materials for our frozen food department, which did not exist when you were here. Trainloads of fresh-frozen cherries, plums, apricots, grapes and sweet corn are sent from here to the most distant parts of the country. Our people in the Far North, on the shores of the Okhotsk Sea, can now buy fresh fruits and vegetables grown here in Krymskaya.

These vineyards, orchards, tomato plantations, all of them were started after the war. I don't know whether you have heard about the notorious Nazi Blue Line. It was a line of fortifications which the Nazi army built after its defeat at Stalingrad in an effort to check the Soviet advance. The fortifications cut through our area and were the scene of hard-fought battles. There is no describing the ravages caused.

The fascists built their fortifications on the collective-farm fields, they destroyed everything — homes and farm

buildings, orchards, vineyards, wells and irrigation works. The village was razed to the ground; not a single house was left standing. The canning plant was reduced to a heap of ruins; nothing remained of the vast collective-farm herds and flocks.

But the advantages offered by the collective-farm system made it possible to rebuild all this in a short time. As soon as Krymskaya was liberated, the government sent tractors, building materials and livestock. We turned to the job of erecting new houses, nursing the fields back to life, and starting the canning plant again.

Our collective farms are now more prosperous than ever before: harvest yields are larger, there are more cattle, and the farmers' homes are better and more beautiful than before the war. I am sure you would not recognize the new Krymskaya. When you were here there were no paved roads, no electric light, no recreation facilities. Now the streets have been asphalted and boast modern lighting. There are new parks and gardens, two motion picture theaters, several clubs with concert halls, recreation rooms and libraries. We have our own stadium and indoor gymnasium and a large district library.

All of this, Mr. Morris, had to be built from ruins, on land that had been war ravaged.

Yes, the war caused untold damage and misery. I don't know of anyone who does not speak of it without bitter memories and who does not passionately desire peace. And there is also this: our people have only the harshest words for the madmen who in their countries are whipping up war hysteria, plunging the world into a state of instability and tension and preventing honest folk from living and working in tranquility.

And my life is a tranquil one: both my work and family are a source of joy and satisfaction. You probably remember my son — he was only a baby when you visited us. This year he will be graduated from the Leningrad Institute of Water Transport Engineers and will work on the Volga, Dnieper or Amu Darya, where huge engineering projects are now being built. My daughter is studying at the Krasnodar Institute of Agriculture: she has decided to follow our profession and wants to specialize in vegetables. During the war both my wife and I were at the front. I saw active service as an officer; my wife was in the medical service. She is now working in the hospital here in Krymskaya and sends you her kindest regards.

I would be mighty glad to learn that everything is well with you, Mr. Morris. Wishing you all the best, I am,

Yours sincerely,

Alexander Yantsevich, Head Agronomist  
Mikoyan Canning Plant  
Village of Krymskaya, Kuban

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\* Conversion factors for metric measurements used in this article are:  
1 centner equals 220 pounds.  
1 hectare equals 2.471 acres.  
1 kilogram equals 2.2 pounds.  
The "ton" referred to in the article is a metric ton which equals 2,204.6 pounds.



# My Family Leads A Good Life

By Antonina Ustinova

I am an average Soviet housewife and I thought that perhaps the readers of your magazine might be interested in hearing how my family lives. Not that we have anything very exciting to report, but our family lives a good life. Its most outstanding features are peace and contentment.

Time, of course, does its work. The mirror shows wrinkles on my face, and there are streaks of silver at my husband's temples.

But our three children are growing like young trees, strong and healthy.

Cheerful and happy as ever, 13-year-old Klavdia and 11-year-old Boris rush off to school after breakfast. They did very well during the first half of the second term, and I need not worry about their being promoted.

Six-year-old Lyudmila, our baby, also gets up early to go to kindergarten where she is very well looked after.

My husband Andrei works at the Stalin Machinery Plant. A year ago, as one of the most skilled fitters, he was appointed foreman. Now he has had another promotion to the post of head foreman.

I myself am busy with the household duties, which, simple as they may seem, need a lot of attention. True, keeping house becomes easier each year. Our budget, and those of all our friends for that matter, gets better and better.

This is due not only to my husband's promotion, but also to the way prices have been reduced in our country. The prices on consumer goods have been cut five times since the end of the war.

The children's education costs us nothing, and we pay only 80 rubles a month

to the kindergarten for the care of Lyudmila.

This year, as we usually do, we have received quite a number of substantial extras apart from the regular monthly earnings.

Last December, Andrei received his annual service bonus which amounted to 2,500 rubles. In connection with the anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution he was awarded a prize of 400 rubles by the management for good work, and he is due to receive another prize soon because his shop exceeded the production schedule.

The hard war years when we had to count every kopeck and every ounce of food have long been forgotten. Now I buy only the foodstuffs that our family likes the best. I always keep a good stock of meat, butter and other dairy products on hand in the refrigerator. I buy sugar, cereals and flour in large quantities to save the trouble of running to the store whenever something is needed. Even so shopping does not take up too much time now.

Our neighborhood has changed its appearance since the war. All around us new homes have been built. On our street alone five big blocks of apartment houses have been built by the Stalin plant for its workers this year.

There are shops on the ground floors of all these new buildings and I can get everything I need at one of these fine food stores.

By the time the children come back from school, I am through with all my housework and I can help Klavdia and Boris with their homework and spend a good deal of time with Lyudmila. I often visit the children's schools and I am a

member of the parents' committee of the school where Klavdia is studying.

Klavdia and Boris come home from school full of vigor and new ideas. There is not a thing that does not interest them. They fuss around the aquarium, or become absorbed in building all sorts of things with the construction set, or try their skill at billiards.

During the good winter weather they take their skis and sleds and go out on the hill with the other children from our apartment house.

Klavdia is a strong, athletic girl. For three years she has been training under a skilled instructor in the acrobatic group of the district House of Young Pioneers. One Sunday she took little Lyudmila along and everybody was astonished to see the baby perform all the exercises Klavdia did. The director of the circle said that our baby possesses quite uncommon abilities and the two girls now attend the circle together.

The next program of the House of Young Pioneers will have as a new feature an acrobatic performance by the "Ustinov Sisters."

Boris has his own interests. He enjoys singing in the school choir, and he has joined a shipbuilding circle where he has already learned a great deal while working on ship models.

For the past two years I have taken the children to the Black Sea coast for their summer holidays. This year, my husband and I are planning to let the children go on "an independent voyage." There is a picturesque country place, Lembolovo, situated in a pine forest on the shore of a lake, near Leningrad. Our plant's kindergartens go there for the summer, and nearby the trade-union organization maintains a summer camp for the children of its workers. We will have to pay only about one-third of the monthly family budget to keep our children there during the summer.

My husband wants to spend his holiday this year with me in the rest hostel maintained by the central committee of the engineering workers union. We shall pay only a third of the cost, the remaining two-thirds will be covered by the trade-union committee out of the social insurance fund.

These are our plans for the summer. And we know that this is how it will be, because our plans have been realized every year.





**GROCERIES.** Packer gathers an order in a Moscow food store.

# Food For All



**PASTRY.** Prices on confectionery products went down 12 per cent this year.

By Mikhail Shchelokov

**W**ITH the cuts in prices, cheaper grades of food have become more difficult to sell in Moscow, while sales of the top grades have increased at a terrific rate.

The Kuibyshev District Food Trading Organization at 21 Kirov Street is typical of the smaller food stores. Like other food stores in central Moscow it is open from 9 in the morning until midnight, with special arrangements for ensuring proper working hours for the employees.

The shop has five departments: delicatessen, meat, fish, dairy, and a combined grocery and confectionery section.

In the delicatessen department customers have a choice of 24 different kinds of sausage, among other delicacies.

"We have a great demand for sausage," the delicatessen department manager, Vladimir Kalmykov, told me, "and the demand, particularly for the higher grades, is growing. Since the abolition of rationing in 1947 our sales of smoked, semi-smoked, layer and expensive grades of sausages have increased nearly sixfold."

Sales of the better grades of beef, pork and mutton have gone up substantially in recent years. Cheaper grades of meat are now harder to sell. For the same amount of money shoppers can now buy three to four times as much fresh or cooked meat as during the years immediately following the war.

In 1950 people bought 38 per cent more meat products than in prewar 1940. In 1951 the sale of sausage rose 29 per cent over 1950, and the sale of meat increased 32 per cent during this period.

The manager of the store, Yefim Katsman, told me that the store always carries several kinds of butter and vegetable oils. But the customers prefer Vologodskoye and other high grades of butter.

Reflecting consumer demand, the store has recently increased its orders for these higher grades one and a half times.

"We have also increased the sale of chicken, ducks, geese, turkeys and game," he said. "To meet consumer demand we are enlarging our selection of fish and fancy fish products. The demand for caviar, for example, has increased to such a degree that our small store now carries at least seven different kinds."

Only a short time ago it had eight varieties of coffee on sale. Now it has 15. It also has a larger selection of wines, beers and soft drinks.

At the end of last year the store was completely renovated and enlarged. A big new refrigerator was installed in the dairy department. The store now carries ready-to-serve meat and fish products, as well as live fish, for which it has put in a special aquarium.

Recently the store held a conference at which customers made many valuable suggestions, several of which are already being put into practice. As a result it sells more dairy products and southern fruits and has increased its selection of sweets.

Managers of Moscow food stores are finding that only the best is good enough for their customers.

**FRESH FRUIT.** Shipments of high-quality fruit are brought into Moscow every day.







Act I of Gliere's ballet "The Bronze Horseman" on the stage of the Bolshoi Theater.

## Looking at the Billboards

By Sergei Prokofiev

**I** AM no longer young. I have arrived at the age when doctors and loving relatives conspire together, in the name of safeguarding a man's health, to deprive him of his pleasure. At such an age it is not often one manages to attend the theater. But don't forget . . . I am a Muscovite!

Shaw once wrote: "If on any night at the busiest part of the theatrical season in London, the audiences were cordoned by the police and examined individually as to their views on the subject, there would probably not be a single house-owning native among them who would not conceive a visit to the theater . . . as an exceptional way of spending an evening."

How different the results would be if a similar experiment were tried in

Moscow! For Muscovites are avid, tireless playgoers.

On one fine day, lured irresistibly by the sun pouring through my window, I set out for a walk along familiar streets. The urgent presto rhythm of Moscow's streets catches you up at once. People are forever hurrying somewhere. Gay flocks of school children go flying past. Students, crowding each other in the intensity of some argument, hasten to lectures. "Weighty" gentlemen speed to business appointments. Housewives rush away with market baskets over their arms. The only loiterers are some women who stand in front of show windows admiring the suits, furs, and hats displayed within.

I gladly give myself up to the live-

ly stream, which carries me first to a bookshop where a noisy line has formed to subscribe to a new edition of Gogol's works, then to a corner where mimosa, brought to Moscow by plane from the Caucasus, is being sold, and at last to a stand plastered with theater bills.

This is a dreadful moment for me, a moment of pitched battle with the tempter. At first I walk past feigning indifference. Then I return unhurriedly, gloating at my self-control, and read the playbills. But these advertise drama. The real test comes when my eyes light on the advertisements of opera and ballet on the ten-day repertory of the Bolshoi Theater.

The Bolshoi Theater! Before the doctors laid siege to me, I spent countless evenings within its walls. And



never once did I see an empty seat in this hall, accommodating an audience of nearly 2,000. I run my eye down the bill: Tchaikovsky—*Eugene Onegin*, *The Queen of Spades*, *Swan Lake*, *The Nutcracker Suite*; Moussorgsky—*Khovanshchina*, *Boris Godunov*; Glinka—*Ruslan and Lyudmila*, *Ivan Susanin*; Verdi—*Rigoletto*, *Aida*, *La Traviata*; Smetana—*The Bartered Bride*; Gounod—*Faust*, *Romeo and Juliet*; Rossini, Delibes, Dargomyzhsky . . .

My old colleague, composer Reinhold Glière, is represented on this list by his two finest ballets, *The Bronze Horseman* and *The Red Poppy*. I am proud that two of my ballets, *Cinderella* and *Romeo and Juliet*, have won a place for themselves in so august a company. Unfortunately these works have parted ways with their composer. Ever since they escaped from his hands, they have lived a life of their own in the Bolshoi Theater, while he, poor soul, stands outside, reading the billboards and wondering if he dares to defy the doctor's orders.

But I decide to take the risk. It remains only to make my choice. *Aida*? This is a new production at the Bolshoi. Or perhaps *Raymonda*, that old favorite, or *The Red Poppy*, in which Ulanova, the pride of our ballet, dances?

I am certain that if Londoners knew

our Ulanova, Shaw would not be able to reproach them with being indifferent to the theater. She is the genius of the Russian ballet, its elusive spirit, its inspired poetry.

In classic patterns, Ulanova gives expression to the finest elements of twentieth-century ballet. In the swan's flight of her Odetta, in the charming dances of her Maria, in the winsomeness of her Giselle, in the amazing combination of maidenly modesty and ardent passion of her Juliet — in all of Ulanova's creations, you are conscious of her keen, inquisitive, penetrating intelligence. And the "magic wand" of conductor Yuri Faier, which for many years has guided every movement of the Bolshoi Theater's dancers, gladly places at her disposal all the power inherent in a mighty orchestra. Ah yes, Ulanova. But there are other great dancers in this finest of all ballet troupes. There are Lepeshinskaya, Semyonova, Plisetskaya, and Struchkova, any one of whom is a star in her own right.

So my choice falls on the ballet. But my restless eye wanders to other familiar names: Nadezhda Obukhova, Ivan Kozlovsky, Alexander Pirogov, Maxim Mikhailov, Mark Reizen, Panteleimon Nortzov. Nadezhda Obukhova's warm contralto is capable of converting even a person who cannot tell Beethoven from Delibes into a devotee of music. And the powerful bass voices of Pirogov, Reizen and Mikhailov testify that the school of singing founded by Fyodor Chaliapin lives on and flourishes in Soviet opera. With so many good operas to choose from I again waver in my choice.

Reading further, I come to the bills advertising operettas. The names of old favorites which it seems will never go off the boards lure me into their gay, melodious, improbable, but ever delightful world. Here we have Johann Strauss' immortal *Die Fledermaus*, and Kalman's *Sylvia* and *Countess Maritza*, and the Soviet musical comedies *Free as the Wind* and *Trembita*.

The bills of the Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Music Theater advertise Dmitri Kabalevsky's opera *The Family of Taras*, one of the first and most successful efforts to write an opera to a libretto based on the events of the past war. It has been on the boards for over a year. At this theater we can also see a new ballet called *Esmeralda*, after



Tamara Yanko and Vladimir Kandelaki in Kabalevsky's "The Family of Taras."

Victor Hugo's *Hunchback of Notre Dame*.

This brings us to the Moscow Conservatory of Music.

A person who takes his first plunge into the seething musical life of Moscow may lose his breath. The reading of the bills leaves even me, old-timer though I be, with a feeling of breathlessness and vexation that I am unable to hear and see everything.

One of the great musicians of the past century once said that music must be studied every day to the end of one's life. I scarcely agree that it must be studied every day, but I certainly agree that it must be listened to systematically. But to whom shall we listen? To the virtuoso Emil Gilels or Sofronitsky? Or to Svyatoslav Richter, poet of the piano, who brings us a new understanding of such great composers as Moussorgsky and Rachmaninov? Or to the violinist David Oistrakh, under whose light touch the masterpieces of world music assume new charm? Or to Heinrich Neighaus, a pianist of rare subtlety? Or to the youthful Bella Davidovich, who received first prize at the International Contest held in Warsaw for renditions of Chopin? Or perhaps to a symphony concert?

The billboards are silent. Soon the sun will sink beyond the horizon and then the doors of Moscow's theaters and concert halls will be flung wide open. I must hurry to make my choice and buy my ticket — a thing which, let it be confessed, is not so easy in Moscow.



"Esmeralda," the popular ballet based on Hugo's "Hunchback of Notre Dame."

THE history-making victory of the Soviet Union and its allies in the Second World War brought about as one of its most important results the liberation of the Polish people from the German fascist yoke and the salvation of ancient Polish culture. Soviet soldiers and men of the Polish Army fought shoulder to shoulder in great battles. The blood they jointly shed has cemented forever the ties of brotherhood and friendship that unite the two Slavic peoples. This unity was given concrete expression by the Treaty of Friendship, Mutual Assistance and Postwar Collaboration between the Soviet Union and Poland, signed on April 21, 1945.

"The importance of this treaty," Generalissimo J. V. Stalin said at its signing, "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 formally consummated in this treaty."

According to one of the most important provisions of the treaty, the Soviet Union and Poland pledge to undertake jointly all measures at their disposal in order to eliminate any threat of a repetition of aggression on the part of Germany or any other state which may unite with Germany, directly or otherwise.

Throughout the entire period of the operation of the Soviet-Polish treaty, the two signatory countries have pursued a policy aimed at liquidating the danger of a revival of German militarism and at settling the German problem on the terms laid down by the Potsdam agreement.

It is this aim that is pursued by the Soviet Government's note of March 10, 1952, to the Governments of the United States, Great Britain and France, with the appended draft proposals for a peace treaty with Germany, as well as the notes of April 9 and May 24 to the Western Powers also dealing with the problem of Germany.

Stressing the importance of the Soviet proposals as an outstanding new factor in the fight to strengthen peace, the Warsaw newspaper *Trybuna Ludu* stated: "The conclusion of a peace treaty with Germany is in accord with the vital interests of the Polish people, the peoples of Western Europe and the German

people themselves, to whom Hitlerism and German imperialism brought only disaster and ruin and the partition of the country."

The Soviet-Polish treaty of 1945 created the necessary conditions for economic cooperation between the two countries. According to Polish Prime Minister Józef Cyrankiewicz, the treaty "has become a permanent and ever stronger factor in the development of Poland."

Soviet-Polish cooperation, based on the full equality of both parties and on mutual advantage, began immediately after the liberation of Poland, when the Polish people undertook the immense job of restoring their war-devastated country. In 1946 and 1947, the USSR organized the swift supply of 900,000 tons of grain to Poland, on terms advantageous to the latter country.

An agreement on the delivery of industrial equipment to Poland on credit was concluded in January 1948. It provided, specifically, for the supply of machinery for the giant Nowa Huta iron and steel mills now being built near Cracow. *Trybuna Ludu* has stated: "The alliance and economic cooperation with the USSR create great opportunities today for the rapid development of Polish national economy."

Extensive mutual trade between Poland and the USSR is beneficial to both countries. The USSR provides Poland with everything necessary for the industrialization of the country: the latest machines for the factories and mills under construction, full sets of equipment for electric power stations, complex machinery for industry, as well as tractors, harvester combines, automobiles and such raw materials as iron ore, manganese, cotton, etc.

In accordance with the economic agreements now in effect, Poland pays for the delivered machinery and equipment in installments, with goods whose production is increasing still further because of these very deliveries. Poland

thus has in the Soviet Union a reliable supplier of the machinery, equipment and raw material she needs, and at the same time an advantageous market for the sale of goods.

Trade between Poland and the USSR has more than doubled during the past four years. The assortment of goods exchanged is constantly expanding.

Thanks to economic cooperation with the USSR and the other countries in the camp of peace and democracy, the Polish people have made noteworthy achievements in the industrialization of their country and in building a strong, independent economy.

"Prior to the war," *Trybuna Ludu* wrote recently, "Poland was an insignificant pawn in the game of the imperialists, who strove to use our country as a springboard for attack on the USSR. Poland was the object of bargaining between the imperialists, who regarded our country merely as a territory to be exploited. Those times have gone, never to return. Poland today is an independent nation, enjoying the support of the most powerful state in the world, the Soviet Union, as well as the sympathy of all progressive mankind."

Through their enthusiastic labor, the Polish people have attained unprecedented progress in their economy and culture. In just this past year a number of great new enterprises, the like of which were an impossible dream in pre-war Poland, have gone into operation. The Lublin Automobile Plant turned out its first trucks in November. At the same time the first new cars rolled off the assembly line of the Warsaw Automobile Plant. Construction of new open-hearth furnaces was begun at Czechochowa; the hydroelectric station at Dychow, the country's largest, was completed; an artificial fiber factory was finished at Chorzow; and so on.

Altogether, 135 industrial enterprises were put into operation last year. The first production shop manufacturing

# Economy and Culture Thrive in People's Poland

By I. Laponogov



structural steel was begun at the Nowa Huta iron and steel mills, the largest project of the six-year plan. New light industrial and food-processing plants were commissioned.

The country's industry as a whole fulfilled the 1951 production program by 100.8 per cent, exceeding the prewar level by 170 per cent for large-scale and medium industry. Poland took a great step forward in strengthening her economic independence. In particular, Polish industry began to produce KW-57 coal combines, coal-cutting machines, conveyor belts, equipment for the oil industry, self-dumping railway cars, etc.

The Polish countryside is making steady headway. More than 100 state machine and tractor stations were set up last year, and the total number of such stations now exceeds 260. Many thousands of tractors and other machines, formerly unknown in Polish agriculture, are now working on the fields. About 13,000 villages have received electricity.

The material and cultural standards of the Polish people are rising from year to year. Unemployment, a constant scourge in gentry-ruled Poland, vanished long ago, and illiteracy, that disgraceful concomitant of the old regime, was wiped out last year.

The Polish people have made an inestimable contribution to the cause of peace. The capital of People's Poland hospitably received the delegates to the Second World Peace Congress in November 1950. Further evidence of the effective participation of the Polish people in the fight for peace can be seen in the adoption by the Sejm (parliament) of a law in defense of peace; the actions of the representatives of Poland in the international field in the United Nations; the participation of Poland in the Prague conference of the foreign ministers of eight states, at which concrete ways for the peaceful settlement of the German problem were outlined; and the unanimity with which the country's working people signed the Appeal of the World Peace Council for the Conclusion of a Pact of Peace Among the Five Great Powers.

The struggle for the preservation and strengthening of peace unites the USSR and Poland still more closely and cements even more firmly the inviolable friendship of the peoples of the two countries.



Model of the Palace of Culture and Science being built for Poland by the USSR.

### For Palace of Science in Warsaw

## Polish Scientists Send Thanks to Soviet People

*An agreement was signed on April 5 between the Soviet and Polish Governments on the construction of a tall building in Warsaw. The building will be erected by the Soviet Government, using Soviet labor and materials, and, in accordance with the desire of the Polish Government, it will house the Polish Academy of Sciences and various museums, concert and lecture halls, theaters, and facilities for youth and cultural organizations. The following telegram was addressed to J. V. Stalin by the Presidium of the Polish Academy of Sciences on May 24, expressing gratitude for this great gift of the Soviet people to the people of Poland.*

ON the occasion of the conclusion of the Polish-Soviet agreement on the construction of the tall building of the Palace of Culture and Science in Warsaw, the Presidium of the Polish Academy of Sciences, assembled at its first meeting, on May 24, 1952, conveys to you a message of ardent gratitude for this fraternal gift of the Soviet people.

Since the liberation of Poland by the Soviet Union, each year has witnessed the further development of close cooperation and everlasting friendship be-

tween our peoples, a friendship based on common ideals, on the peaceful construction carried on by the new, just social system and on the joint struggle for peace. In this historic process, science, that great creative, progressive force, has also been taking shape as a powerful instrument for man's conquest of the forces of nature, an instrument for building the socialist society. Soviet science, the most advanced in the world, is the pride of progressive scientists the world over.

We rejoice in the fact that the Polish Academy of Sciences, the highest scientific institution in People's Poland, will work in the Palace of Culture and Science — an embodiment of the creative thought and labor of the Soviet people.

In spite of the forces of destruction and war, the Palace of Culture and Science will be created in our capital as a symbol of faith in man, as a symbol of the creative power of the peaceful construction of our peoples, of their brotherhood and common ideals whose great spokesman and executor you are.

By authorization of the Polish Academy of Sciences,

JAN DEMBOWSKI, *President*  
STANISLAW MAZUR, *Secretary*

ONLY two and a half years have passed since the establishment of the People's Republic of China, but great changes have taken place in China during this brief period. The agrarian reform and the assistance given to the peasantry by the People's Government have facilitated the rapid restoration of agricultural production. The uninterrupted growth of agricultural production, in turn, raises the standard of living of the peasants.

The production of food in 1951 approximated the prewar peak attained in 1936. The wheat crop was 10 per cent above the 1950 figure, and the cotton crop has already surpassed the prewar level by 33 per cent. Bumper crops were harvested in 1950 and 1951. The newspaper *Jen Min Jih Pao* reports that the peasants are now in a position to sell a considerable portion of their crops, and the purchasing capacity of the rural population has expanded considerably as a result of this. As compared with 1950, the purchasing power of the peasants in eastern China increased by 20 to 30 per cent in 1951, and in some districts the increase was even greater. In Chekiang, for instance, the increase was 57 per cent in 1950, as compared with 1949, and a further increase of 63 per cent was registered in 1951.

The peasants can afford more and better food; they dress better, keep their homes warm and put aside considerable savings. All of these things were unheard of in old China. According to the magazine *People's China*, the state trading organizations of China sold the people 200 per cent more textiles, 350 per cent more salt and 75 per cent more coal in the first quarter of 1951 than in the corresponding period of 1950. Moreover, the demand of the peasants for general consumer goods has shown an uninterrupted rise.

The Chinese peasant could not even dream of buying agricultural implements in the past. Indeed, he could barely earn enough to escape starvation. Today the situation is entirely different. The peasants in northeast China bought 114.9 per cent more agricultural implements, and cultivators in particular, during the first quarter of 1951 than they did during the corresponding period of 1950. The sales to the peasants during the second quarter of 1951 were 32.1 per cent greater than the volume during the first quarter. In

# China's People Buy More

By A. Volkov

the province of Heilungkiang alone, the peasants bought some 200,000 new agricultural implements, more than 1,000 horses and more than 4,000 carts. All these and many other purchases were made by the peasants after the sale of their surplus grain.

Under the rule of the Kuomintang, the Chinese workers led a miserable and downtrodden existence. There was no labor legislation. The workers had to toil from morning till night for a mere pittance, and even this miserable wage was rarely paid on time. The employers often delayed payment for months.

The workers had to endure sweltering heat and bitter cold. Workers in Manchuria were sometimes compelled to work in the open air in weather so cold that, in the words of a current Chinese saying, "a person seeing gold would not stoop to pick it up." There was no thought of labor protection. In the novel *Driving Force* by the Chinese woman writer Tsao Ming, a veteran worker describes the life of workers in old China in these words: "We poor people could not live like human beings in the past. When we were out of work we died of hunger, and when we worked we died of exhaustion and disease. There was only one way open to us common workers, the way of death."

Radical changes have now taken place in the position of the working people. China now has a state industry which supplies 50 per cent of the country's industrial production. Four-fifths of the heavy industry and about one-third of the light industry in China are concentrated in the hands of the state. These state enterprises are the property of the people. The workers themselves are the masters there. In the privately owned enterprises, moreover, the possibilities of exploiting the workers are extremely limited by the labor laws of the People's Government. The Government sees to it that these laws are strictly observed.

The Central People's Government lavishes care and attention upon the work-

ing people. After the liberation of the country the cost of the most important staple foods were taken into account in the determination of wage scales. The working people receive wages guaranteeing a secure life to themselves and their families. In northeast China, where production was normalized earlier, average wages and salaries rose by more than 35 per cent from 1949 to 1950. According to preliminary data, the purchasing capacity of the population in that area rose by 40 per cent during the second half of 1951, as compared with the first half of that year.

At the same time, prices of the basic necessities have been steadily reduced. Considerable cuts have been made in the prices of rice, sugar, cereals, fats, and other essential items of mass consumption. All this stimulates the rapid growth of the purchasing power of the working people of China.

A most outstanding manifestation of the government's care for the welfare of the working people was the introduction on March 1, 1951, of a law setting up social insurance for the working people in the People's Republic of China. It has put an end to the insecurity of the workers in old age and in cases of sickness, accident or disability. The new law also provides for the worker's family in the event of his death. In Shanghai, for example, the social insurance system covers all the workers of the state-owned and mixed enterprises and most of the big private enterprises — a total of more than 300,000 people. Tens of thousands of workers receive medical aid free of charge and allowances for treatment. Most factories and mills have medical facilities. These benefits augment still further the real income of the workers.

"The sun will cease to shine over the earth before we give up our own people's democracy," say the Chinese working people. Those who have felt the breath, the vitality of this democracy have condemned forever the nightmare of the past.



# Soviet Women Hoop Champs

By Boris P. Sokolov  
*Master of Sports*



TOP: Soviet player V. Kopylova (No. 6) sinks a goal during her team's match against Hungary at the recent European tournament in Moscow.

LOWER LEFT: The USSR women's basketball team, winners of the European championship. They have been called "the best women's team in the world."

LOWER RIGHT: Passing the baton. Both men's and women's teams compete in the popular 15,570-meter relay race held on Sadovaya Circle, one of Moscow's main thoroughfares.



WHILE 25,000 Dynamo Stadium spectators showered them with a deafening din of applause, the Soviet women's basketball team walked off the court with the European championship in their proud possession for the second straight season.

It was the grand finale to the big basketball doings in Moscow May 18-25, which saw 12 top teams battle it out under the hoops in hot but friendly competition.

The Soviet women, like their countrymen, proved themselves Europe's smoothest quintet. But the USSR team knew it had been in a battle. After plowing through the teams from the German Democratic Republic (133-4), Poland (64-26) and Switzerland (104-12), the Soviet squad came up against the determined and skillful Czechoslovak squad. For the first half, it had been nip and tuck all the way as the Czech women played hard and fast to practically match the USSR point for point. At one phase of the see-saw opening half, the Czech team came within a point of tying it up, even though the Soviet hoopsters managed to walk off the field with a 29-22 edge at halftime.

Despite a heavy downpour throughout of the second half, the 25,000 fans sat glued to their seats as the Soviet women began to cut loose with





a scintillating brand of play-making and an assortment of shots, which widened the score in their favor. Cheers filled the stadium as the Soviet women sent the ball whistling through the cords time and again. Trying valiantly though they did, the Czech squad soon fell far behind and the Soviet women rolled up a 23-point spread to take the title 52-29.

Echoing the sentiments of the thousands of fans who sat through the one-week eliminations, Mr. V. Johns, general secretary of the International Amateur Basketball Federation, expressed the opinion that the Soviet squad is not only the tops in Europe, but the best women's team in the world. Certainly the scores racked up by the USSR hoopsters in rolling through to victory confirmed his impression.

Nonetheless, there was some superb basketball displayed by many of the other teams in the tourney. The Hungarians showed fine court savvy and skill in winding up third, while the Bulgarian quintet, playing in its first European championship tournament, served notice that it is a team to be reckoned with in finishing fourth. The Polish players wound up in fifth place, with France, Switzerland, Austria, Romania, Finland and the German Democratic Republic trailing in that order.

**R**ELAY racing is one of the most popular events on the Moscow sports calendar. Last month's races sponsored by the newspaper *Vechernyaya Moskva* once again evinced the tremendous enthusiasm Soviet sports fans feel for the relays.

Tens of thousands of Muscovites jam-packed the sidewalks of the Sadovaya Circle to view the 15,570-meter race for the *Vechernyaya Moskva* Prize. In the USSR, relay teams are often composed of both men and women, and, as in the 29-lap race run for the *Vechernyaya Moskva* Prize, women of various teams covered some of the laps against each other, while their men teammates competed against one another over various other stretches of the distance. In other words it was a brand of mixed competition wherein the teams are mixed, but not the individual competition itself.

The Army runners paced the field for two-thirds of the big race, but the tide turned in the last few laps when the women contestants took over. The speedy sprinters of the Dynamo Club quickly made up for lost time when they turned on the gas, took possession of the lead and held it right down to the wire. Thus, the coveted *Vechernyaya Moskva* Prize went to the Dynamo Club for the 12th time as it shattered all previous records in covering the distance in 37:17.4, bettering the previous record by 0.6 second.

Other "traditionals" in Moscow are the relay races for canoes, rowboats, and racing shells. A huge turnout filled the granite grandstand in the Central Park of Culture and Rest while others lined the opposite shore of the Moskva River. The skiffs race, a perennial favorite, was won by the powerful Dynamo Club as the many-time champion of the USSR, N. Savina, overtook her rivals in the very first lap and then saw her teammates increase the margin in succeeding laps.

Prizes for all-round performances in the other races likewise went to the Dynamo rowers, who packed away the *Vechernyaya Moskva* title by rhythmically cutting through the water in 7:29.8 over the 2,000-meter distance. Second place honors went to the rowers representing the Wings of the Soviet Sports Society.

**S**OVIET weightlifters continue to shatter championship records, the latest case in point being light-heavyweight Arkadi Vorobyev who set two marks last month in Sverdlovsk.

The Soviet lifter thrilled his audience by topping the world two-hand snatch record for light-heavyweights when he bettered the mark held by the American champion, Schemansky. Straining every muscle in his powerful physique, Vorobyev snatched 134 kilograms (294.8 pounds) to erase Schemansky's record by 0.5 kilogram.

Later in the day's competition, Vorobyev scored additional honors by setting a new Soviet record in the two-hand clean and jerk with a mighty lift of 166 kilograms (365.2 pounds).

**F**OR his phenomenal chess tournament successes in recent years, 27-year-old Yefim Geller has received the title of USSR Grandmaster from the All-Union

Committee for Physical Culture and Sports.

In a few short years Geller's name has become almost a household word wherever chess players and enthusiasts gather. The first indication that a new star had risen in the chess world came in 1949 when the then 24-year-old Geller, little known in world chess circles, became the talk of the tournament by his play in the USSR championships. The young unknown from Odessa actually had half a point more than his closest rivals, the renowned Grandmasters Smyslov and Bronstein, before the final game. Only because of his defeat in the last game by master Kholmov was Geller forced to share third and fourth place in that tournament.

But it had been more than enough to let everyone know he had "arrived." Geller's fearless, bold and inventive attacking style was now something to be reckoned with in all future competition, as indeed the next few months and years amply proved. During that same '49 season, Geller scored victory on top of victory to become champion of the Ukraine.

The second big moment in Geller's young career came in the 1951 USSR championships. There, Geller scored a startling victory over the great world champion Mikhail Botvinnik, by way of sharing second and third places. Following his tremendous play there, Geller finished second in the Budapest international tournament held in commemoration of G. Maroczy. There only Soviet Grandmaster Paul Keres was able to stop the brilliant youngster, but not before Geller had scored his second win over world champion Botvinnik. Small wonder that Geller got the judges' award for the best game of the tournament.

All honor, then, to Yefim Geller, the newest holder of the coveted title of USSR Grandmaster. He has proven himself richly deserving of such signal honors.

**T**HE All-Union Committee for Physical Culture and Sports has recently been informed that the USSR section in shooting has been accepted into membership of the international shooting association. This makes a total of 18 Soviet sports bodies presently affiliated with international sports bodies.



Readers are invited to forward questions on phases of Soviet life to which answers are desired. The questions and answers will appear regularly in this space. Address all queries to USSR Information Bulletin, 2112 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., Washington 8, D.C.

# Questions and Answers

## How Is Television Developing in the USSR?

**T**HE Moscow television center was established in 1938 and had made good progress before the outbreak of the war. Forced to suspend operations, it resumed transmission on the eve of Victory Day, May 7, 1945. In 1948, televiewers in the Soviet capital became the first in the world to receive a 625-line image, a sharper picture than that received in other countries.

The Moscow television area extends over a radius of 100 miles, a greater distance than that served by most stations.

Programs are of uniformly high quality. Such famous playhouses as the Moscow Art Theater, the Maly Theater and the world-famous Bolshoi Theater send dramatic, opera and ballet companies to perform at the studios. This means that the best performances in the country now have audiences of hundreds of thousands in all big cities, instead of a few thousand in the capital itself. Viewers can also get home showings of the best that the Soviet film industry produces.

On-the-spot telecasts are made from theaters, circuses, sports contests and other public events. There are many special shows for children.

### RADIO BROADCASTS IN ENGLISH FROM MOSCOW

Radio programs are broadcast daily from Moscow to the United States on the schedule and frequencies given below. This schedule supersedes all those previously published. **Time is Eastern Standard.**

Programs begin with the news and a review of the press. These are followed by comment on Soviet or international subjects.

**8:00-8:30 A.M.:** 15.5, 15.44, 15.12, 17.82, 11.91 megacycles.

**6:20-7:30 P.M.:** 15.33, 15.25, 15.23, 15.18, 15.11, 11.81, 11.91, 11.83, 11.71, 9.67, 9.66, 9.55, 9.65, 9.83, 7.24 megacycles.

**7:30-8:30 P.M.:** 15.25, 15.23, 15.18, 15.11, 11.71, 11.83, 9.67, 9.66, 9.65, 7.24 megacycles.

**8:30-11:00 P.M.:** 15.33, 15.25, 15.23, 15.11, 15.18, 11.83, 11.81, 11.91, 11.32, 11.71, 9.67, 9.66, 9.65, 9.55, 9.83, 7.24 megacycles.

**11:00 P.M.-1:00 A.M.:** 15.18, 15.11, 11.83, 11.32, 11.71, 9.65, 7.24 megacycles. (For the West Coast.)

Color television is on the way. Writing in *Pravda* on Radio Day (May 7), the Minister of Communications said that the time has now come to put the results of research in this field at the disposal of industry.

## How Are Prices Determined In the Soviet Union?

**P**RICES in the USSR are set by the state planning authorities, subject to the approval of the government.

State prices are uniform in all parts of the country for all articles except food. For the more important food products, prices vary according to locality. For this purpose the country has been divided into a number of zones, and account is taken of transportation and other overhead expenses in determining prices of various items.

Inasmuch as the bulk of manufactured goods and agricultural produce is concentrated in the hands of the state and distribution is handled by the state and cooperative trading systems, there is nothing to hinder the establishment of single prices. Soviet economy is free from fluctuating or skyrocketing prices because of speculation.

Prices of goods produced by cooperatives are fixed so as to correspond with state prices.

Retail prices on goods sold in collective-farm markets are influenced by supply and demand, but with state and cooperative shops nearby selling products at the uniform state price, the collective farmers are required to sell at the same or lower prices. In this way the Soviet State uses economic means to regulate prices on the collective-farm markets.

### AVAILABLE UPON REQUEST

#### Three Pamphlets on Soviet Baltic Union Republics:

##### *Estonia*

"The Truth From the Motherland"  
*In Estonian language*

##### *Lithuania*

"Under the Native Sky"  
*In Lithuanian language*

##### *Latvia*

"The Truth About Soviet Latvia"  
*In Latvian language*

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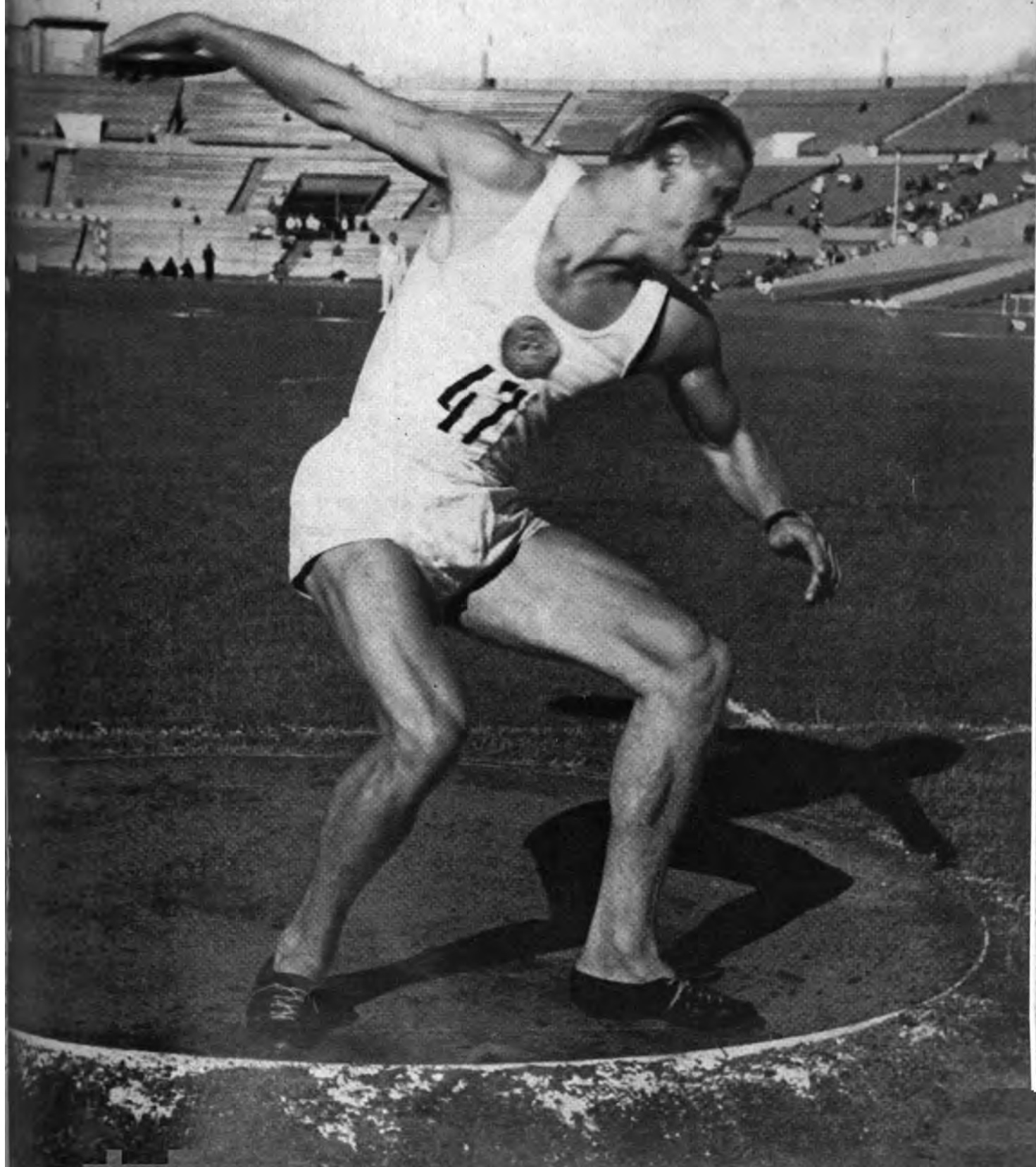
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# USSR

*Information Bulletin*

JULY 14, 1952

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# Notes on Soviet Life

**T**HE Russian State Republican Trust for Precious Stones in Leningrad unites several factories that specialize in the processing of precious stones.

Factory No. 2 of this trust is one of the largest in its field. Last year its personnel turned out close to 300,000 faceted stones. This year it is increasing its output 50 per cent to meet the great demand.

Continuing the finest traditions of Russian craftsmen, the stonecutters are now putting out dozens of beautiful articles made of jasper, malachite, Byeloretsky quartz, silvery obsidian and lazulite. They design ornamental caskets, vases, and souvenir objects.

As many as 500 tiny faceted stones, known as "sparks," are turned out at the factory from one gram of material. These particles are as light as snowflakes. They do not sink in water. And yet each small stone has from 8 to 16 facets. Production of them has become possible only because of the invention by the plant's research laboratory of special stonecutting machines outfitted with quadrant goniometers.

A factory for the production of artistic objects and jewelry made of jasper has been opened in Kaliningrad. It produces rings, brooches, cuff links, beads and the like. The factory will also make necklaces and pendants in the ancient Russian style.

## Review of Amateur Art in Moscow

**A**MATEUR painters, sculptors and applied artists belonging to hundreds of circles and studios took part in the review of amateur art held recently in the USSR. The participants — factory and office workers and members of their families — received much help from famous masters, who gave them lectures and advice.

A most interesting meeting of professional and amateur artists, attended by close to 2,000 people, was held in the Hall of Columns of the House of Trade Unions in Moscow. Among those addressing the conference were the outstanding Soviet painter Alexander Gerasimov, president of the USSR Academy of Arts, who spoke of his experience as an artist who had passed through the great school of life; the renowned illustrator Konstantin Yuon, People's Artist of the USSR; the sculptor Nikolai Tomsky, People's Artist of the RSFSR, recent winner of a Stalin Prize; and other Soviet artists.

## Latvian Artist Makes Unusual Map of the USSR

**T**HE meaning of the great construction projects to the people of the northern republic of Latvia has been shown in an unusual way by Ella Rusa, a decorator in the Liepaja communal department of horticulture. She has made a remarkable map of the USSR covering 76 square yards and showing all the great construction works in schematic form. The materials she used include such things as dried flowers, seashells, moss, leaves and some 200 pounds of amber. The natural resources and topography of each republic, area and region are indicated. Moscow is marked by a large amber star. Worked into the map are the emblem of the USSR and the national emblems of all the Union Republics, skillfully done in various types of grain, amber and flowers.

Ella Rusa worked for two years on this admirable piece of handiwork.

**FRONT COVER:** Soviet citizens are avid sports fans, not only as spectators but as active participants in many kinds of sports events. The track and field events are among the most popular. Any list of great Soviet athletes would include the name of Heino Lipp of Estonia, the world-famous decathlon champion, shown here as he practices for the discus throw. **BACK COVER:** An exciting moment in the final meet between the Soviet and Czechoslovak women's basketball teams in Moscow.



# USSR

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Published twice monthly by the Embassy of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics at 2112 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington 8, D. C. Subscription rates: \$2.40 for one year; \$2.00 ten months. Ten or more copies to one address \$1.00 per year per subscription. Sample copy free. Make checks payable to the Information Bulletin of the Embassy of the USSR. Material herein may be quoted or reproduced, with or without credit.



# Y. A. Malik's Speech to UN Security Council On Prohibition of Bacteriological Weapons

Text of Speech Delivered on June 18, 1952

ON the instruction of the Soviet Government, the delegation of the USSR has submitted for the consideration of the Security Council the question of the prohibition of bacteriological weapons. This question has been formulated on the agenda of the Security Council as follows: "Regarding an appeal to states to join and ratify the 1925 Geneva Protocol prohibiting the use of bacteriological weapons."

As is known, the attention of the people of all nations and the governments of all countries has been focused for many years on the question of prohibiting the use of bacteriological weapons in warfare. It is well known that the League of Nations, in its time, devoted much attention to this question. The discussion of this question in its agencies for many years resulted in the formulation and signing of the well-known international agreement which is known in international relations and in the practice of international law as the 1925 Geneva Protocol.

There is no doubt that this protocol has been of outstanding significance in the history of international relations during the past 25 years. The political and moral obligations and the obligations of international law assumed by the states under this international agreement greatly restrained the aggressive states, which resorted more than once during the aforesaid period to acts of aggression and finally unleashed the Second World War.

Not one of these aggressive states risked ignoring the significance of the above Geneva Protocol. The aggressors could not ignore the great international political, legal and moral significance of the prohibition against the use of chemical and bacteriological weapons in warfare which is contained in this protocol.

The United Nations, it will be recalled, while drawing up its Charter, paid particular attention to the task of maintaining and consolidating international peace and security, as well as to the question of promoting friendly relations among nations.

For this purpose, the United Nations Charter provides a number of measures intended for the fulfillment of this task not to mention the fact that the Security Council, whose main task under the Charter is to maintain international peace and security, was established.

The Charter also envisages provisions intended to solve the task of disarmament and the regulation of armaments.

The resolution adopted by the First Session of the General Assembly as far back as December 14, 1946, on the principles determining universal regulation and reduction of

armaments provided for the necessity "of prohibiting and withdrawing from national armaments atomic weapons and all other basic types of armaments which could be used at present or in the future for mass destruction."

The Assembly recognized such a prohibition as an urgent need. The discussion of questions pertaining to the reduction of armaments and the prohibition of atomic weapons, prolonged in the United Nations, diverted attention from a question of such significance for peace as the prohibition of bacteriological weapons, those disgraceful and criminal weapons for the mass annihilation of people.

The importance of that question was subsequently stressed in the report of the United Nations Secretary General to the Third Session of the General Assembly. This report drew attention to the fact that bacteriological and chemical weapons present a great danger as weapons of mass destruction and that the development and stockpiling of these weapons creates a grave threat to international peace and security.

The report also pointed out that no proposals whatever had been submitted to the United Nations on this question and that the United Nations in general had not engaged in discussions of the prohibition of bacteriological weapons.

There are differences of opinion at present among statesmen and civic leaders of various countries concerning the permissibility of the use of bacteriological weapons, though, as is known, the Geneva Protocol of June 17, 1925, prohibits the use of these weapons.

It is therefore necessary to draw the particular attention of the Security Council to the statement contained in the Geneva Protocol that the use of asphyxiating, poison and other similar gases in warfare, as well as of any similar liquids, substances and processes, has been justly condemned by public opinion of the civilized world.

All states which signed and joined this protocol agreed to this important international statement. In accordance with this statement, to the effect that the employment of the above means of mass destruction has been justly condemned by public opinion of the civilized world, the prohibition against using this type of weapon was confirmed as equally binding on the consciences and practical actions of nations, as stated in the Geneva Protocol.

Particular attention should be paid by the Security Council to the fact that in this important international agreement all states that are parties to this agreement unanimously agreed that the prohibition should cover not only asphyxiating, poison and other gases, as well as any similar liquids,

substances and processes, but bacteriological weapons also. Accordingly, a special provision was included in the Geneva Protocol to the effect that the states signing the protocol not only confirm the prohibition against using gases and all similar substances, but that they agree to apply this prohibition to bacteriological warfare.

The states which signed the Geneva Protocol not only concluded the above international agreement on prohibiting the use of bacteriological weapons, but they assumed the formal international obligation, as the text of the protocol shows, to do their utmost to prompt other states to join the present protocol.

As is known, the Geneva Protocol was signed and joined by 48 states, *i.e.*, the overwhelming majority of the states in the world, including all the Great Powers.

It should be specifically noted that only six states, *i.e.*, an insignificant minority, out of the 48 states which signed or adhered to the Geneva Protocol did not ratify it.

Altogether 42 states signed, joined and ratified the Geneva Protocol. Only six states did not ratify the Geneva Protocol, namely, the United States, Japan, Brazil, Nicaragua, San Salvador and Uruguay.

Also noteworthy is the universally known fact that only two states, the United States and Brazil, out of the 11 members of the present Security Council have not ratified the Geneva Protocol.

The fact that the overwhelming majority of the states in the world, including the permanent members of the Security Council, with the exception of the United States of America, have signed and ratified the Geneva Protocol proves the importance of this international agreement, as well as the great significance of the international political, legal and moral obligations emanating from this agreement. This agreement also contains a provision to the effect that the signatory powers proclaim as their aim the universal adoption of this prohibition as a standard of international law. The fact that this international agreement has been ratified by 42 states proves indisputably that the Geneva Protocol, with articles and provisions on the prohibition of gas and bacteriological warfare, has become a standard of international law equally binding, as the protocol says, on the consciences and practical actions of nations.

I have already pointed out that there are differences of opinion at present among statesmen and civic leaders of various countries regarding the permissibility of the use of bacteriological weapons prohibited by the Geneva Protocol.

This circumstance, as well as the fact that the development of the production of bacteriological and chemical weapons creates a threat to international peace and security, requires that the United Nations adopt appropriate measures to prevent the employment of these weapons.

In view of the great significance of this question for international relations, as well as for the maintenance and consolidation of international peace and security, it is imperative that the United Nations discuss it.

The Security Council bears the main responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security and for the adoption of the measures necessary to consolidate peace.

The Security Council must also perform its duty in regard to this question which is important for peace. In accordance

with the powers granted by the United Nations Charter, the Security Council is bound to take measures for the prevention of the use of bacteriological weapons, the employment of which is prohibited by the Geneva Protocol.

The necessity of examining this question in the Security Council is also prompted by the fact that preparations for bacteriological warfare are now under way in a number of countries, and this creates a threat to peace and the security of nations. In pursuance of its duty of maintaining and consolidating international peace and security, the Security Council must take measures for the prevention of the use of bacteriological weapons, which are prohibited by the Geneva Protocol.

The Soviet Union suggests that an appeal be issued to all states which have not thus far joined or ratified their adherence to the Geneva Protocol, to join and ratify this protocol, assuming the obligation to observe strictly the Geneva Protocol. It is hardly necessary to prove the international significance of such a measure of the Security Council, the significance of such a decision of the Security Council, for the cause of peace and the security of nations.

By such a decision the Security Council would emphasize the great international significance of the Geneva Protocol, as well as the great significance of the international obligations emanating from the protocol.

At present, in view of the above conditions, such a decision of the Security Council would be an important contribution to the consolidation of international peace and security.

Pursuing its undeviating policy of consolidating peace and international security, a policy of consolidating peace and developing friendly relations among all countries and peoples, the Soviet Union submits this question for the consideration of the Security Council and proposes that the following resolution be adopted:

"The Security Council,

"1) Cognizant of the fact that there are differences of opinion among statesmen and civic leaders of various countries regarding the permissibility of the use of bacteriological weapons;

"2) Recognizing that the use of bacteriological weapons is justly condemned by public opinion of the entire world, as was expressed in the signing by 42 states of the Geneva Protocol of June 17, 1925, which provides for the prohibition of the use of bacteriological weapons;

"3) Resolves:

"To urge all states, both members and non-members of the United Nations, which up to now have not ratified or have not joined the protocol envisaging the prohibition of the use of bacteriological weapons, signed in Geneva, on June 17, 1925, to join the above protocol and ratify it."

Submitting this question for the consideration of the Security Council and drawing the council's attention to the draft resolution I have read, the Soviet delegation expresses confidence that the members of the Security Council, and primarily those who ratified the Geneva Protocol, guided by the purposes and principles of the United Nations Charter and striving to maintain international peace and security, will support this proposal aimed at maintaining and consolidating international peace and security.





New passenger ships for the Volga-Don Canal lined up at the wharf at Krasnoarmeisk.

### Great Prospects for Inland Shipping

# Volga-Don Canal Opens New Ship Routes

By V. Zvonkov

*Corresponding Member of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR*

**T**HE union of the Volga and the Don, a centuries-old dream of the finest representatives of our people, has now become a reality. More than 18,000 miles of navigable waters in the Volga and northwestern basins, and more than 7,800 in the Don and Dnieper basins will become a single network of deep waterways.

The Volga-Don waterway solves problems of importance to the entire national economy. Primarily, it links all the seas of the European part of the USSR into a single navigable system. Furthermore, the successful completion of the Volga-Don project will supply water to some 6,790,000 acres of arid land in the Rostov and Stalingrad regions, besides providing cheap electric power for industry and for agriculture in the irrigated regions.

The building of the Volga-Don completes the immense job undertaken by the Soviet people of reconstructing old

waterways and building new ones uniting the seas of the European USSR, and it will give new impetus to the development of inland shipping, which became possible on a large scale only after the advent of Soviet power.

This immense task had been begun long before the outbreak of the Second World War. The first steps were the building of such outstanding construction works of the Stalin epoch as the White Sea-Baltic Canal and the Moscow Canal. In connection with the implementation of the Greater Volga Plan, as it is known, the Soviet people completed the hydrotechnical development at Ivanovo and, during the war years, the Uglich and Shcherbakov developments with their immense reservoirs.

The next stage in the Greater Volga Plan was the building of the Gorky Hydroelectric Station, which is now nearing completion. The Kuibyshev and Stalingrad stations, two of the great

construction projects of communism, are the latest steps taken on the development of the Volga.

The Volga-Don Canal occupies a special place in Soviet hydrotechnical engineering.

The Communist Party, and Lenin and Stalin personally, attached much importance to the building of a link between the two great Russian rivers, the Volga and the Don. Preparatory work on the construction of such a waterway was begun, on Lenin's instructions, soon after the Great October Socialist Revolution.

Actual construction, begun shortly before the war, was interrupted by the enemy invasion. But as early as 1944 the Volga-Don problem was again placed on the order of the day by J. V. Stalin. As finally revised by hydrotechnical engineers, in accordance with Stalin's advice, the project envisaged the irrigation of vast stretches of arid land,



in addition to uniting the two rivers by a deepwater channel and producing electric power.

The invaluable experience of Soviet hydrotechnical engineers, the labor enthusiasm of the builders, and the supply of powerful Soviet-made machinery made it possible to accelerate the building schedule and to put the Volga-Don Canal into operation ahead of time.

The canal is of great interest, both in design and in operation.

In the area of the canal route, the waters of the Don are 144 feet above the level of the Volga. This fact made it necessary to feed water from the Don to the canal and its locks. Powerful pumping stations are used for this purpose.

Ships entering the canal from the Volga end first ascend the 288 feet of the Volga slope by means of a stairway of nine locks. After they cross the flat section of the divide, they descend 144 feet by means of four locks to the level of the Don.

Adjoining the Tsimlyanskaya reservoir is the Main Don Canal, a part of which will be used for navigation. Besides this, there are a number of diversion canals issuing from the Volga-Don Canal and the Tsimlyanskaya reservoir, to be used for irrigation purposes. Their total length is 352 miles.

The prospects for the development of shipping between the Volga and the Don and the importance of the new canal for the development of inland waterways are immense.

The great significance of this major transit route lies in the exceptional facilities it offers for communication with the Baltic, White, Caspian, Azov and Black seas and with the large network of railroads and highways.

With inland shipping developed in the USSR to the highest degree in the world, The Volga-Don transit route is the backbone of the unified water transport system of the European USSR. Adjoining the Volga-Don route on the southwest is the Black Sea-Dnieper waterway and the navigation line to the People's Democracies via the Danube. To the northwest and north, excellent transit connections are established with the Volga-Baltic, White Sea-Baltic and Severnaya Dvina transit systems. The Volga-Don route is also connected, via

deepwater approaches through the Moscow Canal, with the Soviet capital, and, through the Kama and its tributaries, with the Urals industrial area. When the Main Turkmenian Canal is completed, the Volga-Don route will provide an outlet via the Caspian Sea for the Main Turkmenian Canal and the Amu Darya.

The unified water transportation network and the railways and motor highways connecting with it will serve to make economic ties between the major areas of the Soviet Union still closer. The great changes that have taken place in the economic features of the areas lying in the orbit of the great construction works of communism have already brought about a huge increase in freight and passenger traffic.

The opening of the Volga-Don Canal for traffic will be of great importance for Moscow. The capital's three ports are already among the greatest ports in the country in volume of traffic handled, but with the Volga-Don transit route in operation, they will become much more important. To the cargoes already handled they will add cargoes from the Black and Azov seas and from the Donbas and the northern Caucasus. Moscow will become a port of five seas.

Soviet science and engineering are



**MOTORBOAT.** Ships now sail the canal, a busy cargo and passenger route.

providing this largest unified water transportation system in the world with the most highly perfected technical equipment: electric buoys and beacons; fast cargo ships, economical in operation and of large capacity; mechanized port facilities and repair yards; etc.

Many of the existing Volga and Don harbors are undergoing considerable reconstruction. New docks and harbors have been built on the canal itself.

New berthing lines have been constructed at Kalach. Grain will be transshipped there from small vessels plying the upper Don to large freighters plying the Volga; and chemical fertilizers, petroleum products and other freight will be transshipped from Volga vessels to the smaller ships plying the upper Don. Somewhat later a port at the mouth of the Severn Donets River will be opened to traffic. It is intended for the transshipment of Donets coal for industry and transport in the Volga area, and for unloading Kama and Volga building and mining timber for the Donbas. The Rostov harbor, which is being substantially enlarged, will become the largest transshipping junction between the Volga-Don waterway and the Azov area.

New conditions on the waterways and the great freight and passenger traffic on the Volga-Don route will make it necessary not only to improve the quality of technical equipment but to add many more ships to the river fleet. The ships that will ply the Volga-Don route are much faster than the older ships. They have more cargo space and faster machinery for loading and unloading, and in general permit more efficient operation. The Volga-Don fleet will include new types of motor vessels, refrigerator ships, barge garages, icebreakers, and so on.

Diesel electric icebreakers, making it possible to combat the ice and lengthen the navigation season, will play a great role in enhancing the efficacy of the Volga-Don Canal.

The Soviet people are working with immense energy and enthusiasm to put into effect the masterly Stalin plan for the building of communism in the USSR. The Volga-Don Canal, one of the major projects in the plan, has an important part to play in the future development of our country's productive forces.





# THE HISTORIC FIRST TRIP

By Y. Zhukovsky

**E**VENTS are moving swiftly on the Volga-Don Canal. One would have to have lived in the arid steppes in order to appreciate the excitement of the inhabitants of the region and their amazement at the sight of so much cool, refreshing water in that region where nothing but prickly steppe grass grew in the past. Today collective farmers from miles around come every day to the banks of the canal to watch the first vessels move through the new waterway.

I had the good fortune of being one of the few passengers aboard towing motorship 306, the first vessel to make the trip through the canal from the Volga to the Don. Decorated with flags and a large portrait of J. V. Stalin, the ship sailed through the canal, accompanied all the way by enthusiastic cheers from building workers and residents of the vicinity. Children crowded close to the canal banks and applauded noisily as we passed.

Our ship left the Bereslav Reservoir on June 9. At Lock No. 11, the first one we entered, a rather moving encounter took place. In the lock stood the dredge that had opened navigation from the Don side. The two vessels blew their sirens in greeting and then proceeded on their way in opposite directions.

When we first started out, our ship was towing some floating landing stages into their places along the canal. We left the last one near a new settlement which had just moved up from a flooded area.

We passed through Lock No. 12 during the day. It is a beautifully

decorated installation, like all the other locks on the canal. Hundreds of people were out to watch our passage. They were everywhere — on the towers, the bridges, the graceful parapets, any place that afforded a view of the canal. The builders of the lock were celebrating the first passage of a vessel through the canal.

Our captain, Anatoly Ignatyev, issued some brief orders, and the motorship entered the Karpovka Reservoir, the last stage of its journey before it entered the Don.

This reservoir is a man-made lake spreading out for 12 miles in the steppe. Our ship began to rock a bit from the waves. "Like the Black Sea,"

said senior navigator Alexander Baranov with a smile. "Just look at it — a homemade sea, you might say, but the waves are the real thing."

Baranov, a graduate of the Kherson Navigation School, has sailed on the Dnieper and on the Black and Caspian seas.

"Almost all my friends are working on the Dnieper," he said. "I'll probably get a chance to visit them, now that the waterway has been finished." Then, in a businesslike tone, he added, "We've got to master it quickly."

Captain Nikolai Shlygin of the newly organized Volga-Don Shipping Line is helping the river men to get

**ENTERING THE CANAL.** Tugboats, on their way to the Don via the new canal, leave the Volga end of the waterway for the trip through the locks.





acquainted with the new Volga-Don waterway.

"I'm probably the only captain in the world who studied his channel in its original shape, before it was filled with water," he said jokingly.

Captain Shlygin watched the excavators as they cleared the future shipping lanes and saw personally to the placing of buoys and markers. He knows every hollow of the entire canal, as well as the three reservoirs and the Tsimlyanskaya Sea. There is no one better qualified than he to teach the young captains of the new canal.

The sun was setting as we approached the last lock of our journey. The glass cupolas of the towers were aglow with rose-colored light, and the high triumphal arch stood out clearly against the evening sky. The gates were lowered, and, to the stormy applause of the watching crowd, our vessel entered the lock. Greetings and congratulations were exchanged between the river men on the ship and the builders gathered on the shore.

We began to move down in the lock. In a few moments the gates opened and we entered the Don. The captain blew the siren three times. This salute in honor of the completion of the passage through the locks merged with a tremendous cheer from the shore.

The captain then took the log and made a short entry which is destined to become history: "June 9, 10:15 P.M. Entered the Don."

Three-quarters of an hour later motorship 306 moored at the dock of Kalach.

The first trip was over. The crew of the ship had successfully navigated their vessel through the canal.

Now that the fairway has been checked and the locks tested, entire groups of vessels will sail through the canal. About a dozen convoys were following us. The powerful towboats *Academician Lebedev* and *Academician Bykov*, built in Leningrad, passed the first locks. They will sail in the Tsimlyanskaya Sea. Gaily decorated passenger boats from Moscow left Krasnoarmeisk. Barges with cargo are waiting at Kalach.

The busy life of the Volga-Don Canal has begun.

## At the Water Controls Of the Volga-Don

ONE man, sitting alone in a desk chair, controls the level of the water in the 62-mile Volga-Don Canal and its three great attendant reservoirs.

From where he sits he can stop, start, speed up or slow down any of the giant pumps in the three great pumping stations which raise the waters of the Don more than 280 feet to the top of the watershed separating the valleys of the two rivers.

Each of the first and third pumping stations is equipped with six propeller-type pumps working at speeds up to 250 revolutions per minute. Each pump has motors rated at 2,200 kilowatts to operate it. The middle station, which houses the control room, has only three pumps, but these are so big that they dwarf their giant brothers at the other two stations. Powered by 4,400-kilowatt motors, they each drive a river of water half a mile long through a pipe 10 feet in diameter.

All of these motors and pumps are controlled from a single panel in front of the man in the controller's chair at Station No. 2.

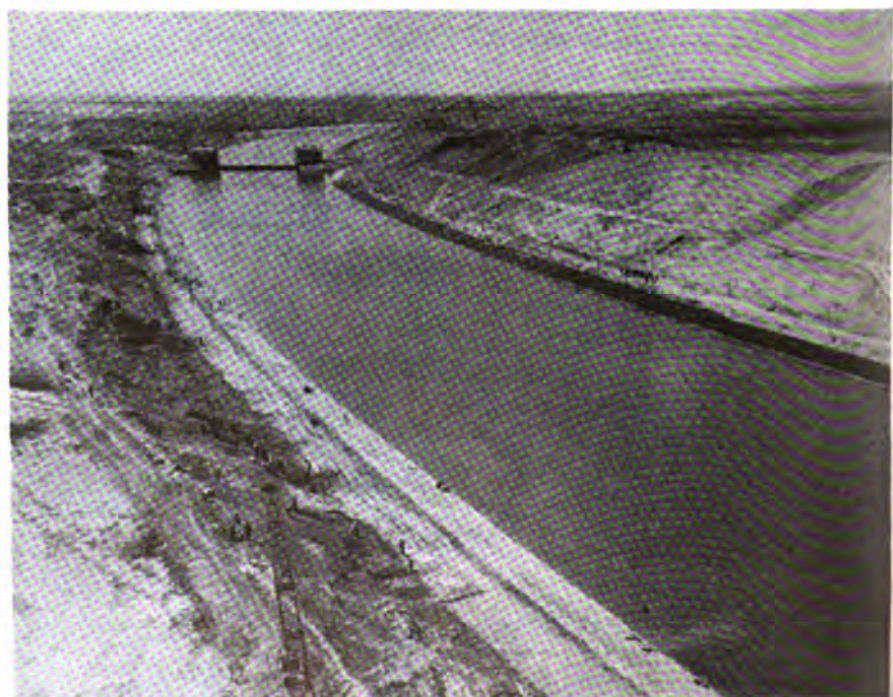
On the inclined panel itself are indicator lamps, control keys and meters. In front of it is an indicator board which shows, at the top, the level of water in the reservoirs serving the canal. Below these water level gauges are meters showing the load on each of the 15 main pumping motors. Lower yet is the illuminated circuit diagram showing the main electrical feeder lines and transformers.

A white bar across a feeder line means that the current is switched off in that line. Lying along the line, the bar means that current is flowing through it. Transformers in operation are shown as brightly lit circles. Those switched off are dark.

The slightest departure from normal in the operation of any pump sets off an alarm on the panel, and a glance at the main control board will show the man at the desk just what is wrong.

The pumps are not all working at the same time, some being held in reserve. Whenever the controller sees the water in any reservoir falling below its proper level he brings the appropriate reserve pumps into action.

**WATERSHED.** At this point the waters of the canal reach their highest level, 288 feet above the Volga River and 144 feet above the Don.





First he presses the selector key for the particular section he wants to start. Almost immediately a lamp flashes on the indicator panel—the signal that the section is ready to start working.

In the brief instant between the time the controller touched the selector key and the appearance of the signal on the indicator panel, automatic devices at the pumping station have examined and passed as in good condition the pumps and motors selected. Until the signal is given the controller can not put them into operation.

Once the "ready" signal appears, the man at the desk presses the correspond-

ing starter button and sets another chain of automatic operations into motion at the pumping station.

First, the small auxiliary pump which circulates water around the cooling system of the main pump begins to work. Second, the valves of the lubrication system for the main bearings are opened. When these two preliminaries have been completed, a specially designed jet relay is brought into play to switch on the electromagnetic contactor which actually starts the main motor.

With a tension of 10,000 volts to deal with, the contactor is totally immersed in oil. As it gradually builds up the ap-

plied current, the pump picks up its powerful beat until it is working at the speed set by the controller several miles away.

The pumpings are so completely automatized that they are locked up except at the times when the staff is carrying out routine examinations and overhauling. The rest of the time the staff stays at home, since the station automatically signals an alarm in the event of a breakdown or any departure from normal functioning. At the same time it gives the alarm, the station automatically switches out the affected pump and feeding lines until the maintenance staff corrects the trouble.

## A New Sea Serves the People

By Nikolai Chumakov

**N**AVIGATION between the Volga and the Don on the new canal has begun. The first ships have already ascended the chain of locks leading up to the top of the watershed from the Volga and have descended to the spacious, newborn Tsimlyanskaya Sea.

Our ship passes through the thirteenth and last lock of the canal, the gateway to the sea, crowned with a triumphal arch dedicated to the heroes of Stalingrad. There is a small section of the canal beyond the lock, and then we reach the end of the canal proper, marked by two tall lighthouses.

It gives one a queer feeling to gaze upon this vast, sparkling, sun-flooded reservoir that feeds the Volga-Don Canal and the irrigation systems of the Don steppes. Quite recently pilots and captains were traveling around over the highways and roads of the river valley, studying the routes along which ships are now sailing. Less than a year ago people lived, mowed grass and gathered harvests on the bottom of this sea.

The builders of the Tsimlyanskaya hydrotechnical system carried out a huge job in moving the Don Cossack villages to new locations. Last autumn I saw many strange-looking processions moving along the roads leading from the river valley. Often they would consist of three or four caterpillar tractors hauling a house on log sleighs to its

new place. The family would be following behind in cars.

The moving job was done entirely at state expense. One hundred and seventy-seven villages, including almost 17,000 farmsteads, were transferred. All of them are now situated around the shores of the Tsimlyanskaya Sea. The new villages were laid out by skilled architects and designers. Their wide streets will soon be lined with trees and greenery. Orchards and vineyards were also moved.

Life is proceeding in a new way in the new localities. The age-old dream of the Don Cossacks to irrigate the fields has come true. The Tsimlyanskaya Sea is already supplying water to the first 250,000 acres of arid steppe. Powerful new Volga-Don irrigation systems are under construction. They will eventually bring water to 6,790,000 acres. The irrigated fields will produce valuable crops of wheat, rice and cotton. (Rice and cotton are new crops in this area.)

At 9:30 A.M. on June 6, the Tsimlyanskaya Hydroelectric Station supplied current to industry. Electricity generated by the new station reached factories and mills and the distant Don steppes. It has illuminated bright lights on the shores of the Tsimlyanskaya Sea. Electric tractors will soon appear on the fields of Stalingrad and Rostov regions.

The first steamers laden with timber from the Urals, bound for the southern

cities of Rostov and Azov, are standing in Stalingrad at the entrance of the Volga-Don Canal. They will be followed by countless others.

The vessels that have been chosen to sail on the Tsimlyanskaya Sea must be capable of withstanding waves up to 10 feet high. Icebreakers and special cargo vessels of an icebreaking type will help to prolong the navigation season. The latter types of ships will be particularly useful in spring, since the winter ice lasts longer on reservoirs than on rivers. Diesel-electric passenger ships are also being provided for the new route.

The Tsimlyanskaya Sea has not yet spread out to the limits set for it. It will expand, and carry water ever deeper into the steppe. The new sea will be almost 120 miles long and 18 miles wide.

Navigation and irrigation are not the only functions of the new sea. It will also provide enormous facilities for fish breeding. Millions of young fish will be bred there every year under the supervision of experts.

Fast ships are plying the expanses of the Tsimlyanskaya Sea. Installation of navigation lights and signals has been completed. The pilots and captains who traveled around on the sea bottom in automobiles during the early spring are continuing their studies now in boats.

The Tsimlyanskaya Sea has begun to serve the Soviet people.

# The New Moscow



**V**AST construction is now under way in the Soviet capital. There is no other city on earth in which so many public buildings and apartment houses are either going up or are being planned. Just last year, 7,900,000 square feet of housing (excluding kitchens, hallways, and bathrooms), 24 schools, 58 kindergartens and nurseries, and four subway stations were completed and opened.

The program for this year includes more than 8,000,000 square feet of housing space, 27 schools, 65 kindergartens and nurseries, and the completion of the Great Circle Line of the Moscow subway.

The year 1952 will see the completion of the multistoried building on Kotelnicheskaya Embankment and the tall white stone buildings on Smolensk Square and at Krasniye Vorota. Students of six departments of Moscow University will begin the school year in the magnificent palace of science on Lenin Hills. Finishing touches will be put on the two large hotels now going up at Komsomol Square and on the Dorogomilovskaya Embankment, as well as on the big apartment house on Vosstania Square. Meanwhile the 37-story adminis-

trative building in Zaryadye, near Red Square, will steadily rise.

Marvelous plans are being drawn for broad avenues, squares filled with trees and ornamental shrubbery, and splendid residential buildings. These designs are being carried out by a veritable army of building workers, larger than the population of many a sizable regional center.

There are more than 500 building sites today in Moscow. Tomorrow there will be even more. The figure 500 is a large one, but even this figure does not give a full idea of the immense scope of the capital's reconstruction, inasmuch as at some sites three, five and even ten buildings are going up simultaneously.

In the articles that follow, architects and designers describe a few of the major construction jobs for 1952.

By I. M. Tigranov  
*Chief Designer of the Building*

**T**HE 37-story administrative building now under construction in Zaryadye will be the tallest building in the Soviet capital when it is completed in 1954. It will change the entire aspect of the center of Moscow and will be a fitting complement to its neighbor on the Kotelnicheskaya Embankment.

cheskaya Embankment.

The outer appearance of the building will conform to its height and purpose. It is being finished in large ceramic tiles, white stone, limestone and granite. On a sunny day it will be visible for miles.

The Zaryadye building is one of eight tall buildings whose foundations were laid on the initiative of J. V. Stalin in 1947 in connection with the celebration of the 800th anniversary of the city.

Although the building itself will be the tallest in the city (902 feet from foundation to tip) its peak will be slightly lower than that of the building now going up at Krasniye Vorota, a more elevated site.

In size (more than 44,000,000 cubic feet) the building will be second only to the giant university ensemble on Lenin Hills. It will have 2,000 offices with a total floor space of 775,000 square feet. These figures do not include the space reserved for savings banks, postal and telegraphic offices, clinics, a print shop, and various reading rooms and libraries. The building will have an assembly hall accommodating about 1,500 persons, and two conference halls each seating 350.



By I. V. Zholotovskiy  
*Member of the Academy of Architecture  
of the USSR*

As one crosses the Krymsky Bridge today, all he sees is a construction site surrounded by a fence and a few partially completed stories of a building going up. Soon, however, work will be in full swing at this site, on which one of the largest buildings of the new Moscow is being erected. The structure will house the Department of Geological and Geographical Sciences of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR.

The designers of the building, architects Y. Sheverdyayev, S. Airapetov and E. Gajinskaya and engineer B. Vilkov, have endeavored to create an edifice that will satisfy the most exacting requirements of the scientist, both as to convenience and technical equipment inside and beauty outside.

The building will house seven large research institutes, a museum of mineralogy, a large conference hall, an extensive library and a restaurant. The scientists will have at their disposal more than 1,200 fully equipped study rooms, service rooms and laboratories.

The architects have devoted much attention to making the building conform in style to a general ensemble stretching about half a mile along the embankment.

The gigantic scale of the construction effort and the planned nature of socialist society furnish the necessary conditions for the creation of architectural ensembles of beauty and majesty.

One must remember that an architectural ensemble is not a mechanical collection of buildings in one place. It is the highest stage of artistic composition, where, under definite conditions of time and place, the architect creates a whole in which everything is united by a single artistic idea and in which everything is forceful, yet subordinated to the overall conception.

By I. I. Loveiko  
*Architect*

At the intersection of the Yaroslavl Chaussée and Malo-Moskovskaya Street, on a territory of some nine acres formerly occupied by small wooden houses, work has begun on a group of apartment houses. The following figures will give an idea of the scale of the work: the buildings will vary in height

from 10 to 14 stories; they will be 2,119,000 cubic feet in volume and will have a floor space of 660,000 square feet; they will include 1,500 apartments. This is the largest block of apartment houses now going up in Moscow.

The lower floors of the buildings will be used for shops and public service establishments. Residents will be able to take care of many of their needs without going outdoors. They can go to the post office or the savings bank, visit the library or the hairdresser, eat at a café or lunch counter, and shop at two tailoring establishments, a clothing store, a shoe-repair shop and various grocery and meat stores. They will have hot running water 24 hours a day, and garages for their cars. There will be athletic grounds and tennis courts nearby. Well equipped kindergartens and nurseries will also be provided on the premises.

From the eighth floor upward, the balconies will not project, but will be built in as loggias.

Two similar projects, with 560 apartments, are going up across the boulevard. The ground floor of one of them will house a large motion picture theater.

By N. Y. Kolli  
*Member of the Academy of Architecture  
of the USSR*

STALIN DISTRICT has changed beyond recognition during the successive Five-Year Plans. Formerly a rundown suburban area, it is now a big industrial region and the location of a number of colleges famous all over the country.

**OFFICE BUILDING.** One of the capital's new structures on Smolensk Square.



Many modern apartment houses have been erected there.

Work will begin this year on the improvement of Shcherbakov Street, the main thoroughfare of the area, running from Semyonovskaya Square to the Circuit Railway and continuing on to Izmailovo Recreation Park.

Handsome buildings up to 14 stories high will rise on both sides. Their open courtyards will be planted with trees and shrubbery. Plans for a number of these buildings have already been approved, and work on them has begun. In the future, Shcherbakov Street will become an avenue of construction sites, each an individual unit but all harmonizing with the general whole. This summer work will begin on 10 apartment houses with a total floor space of 1,117,000 square feet. Several large public buildings will also go up soon.

By V. A. Butuzov and  
M. N. Khazhkhayan  
*Architects*

THE future home of Moscow's city-planning architects, a seven-story building on Brestskaya Street, is rapidly rising.

Each studio in the new building will have its own high, spacious workrooms. There will be work space for 1,400 persons. Workrooms will be equipped with revolving tables, mechanized T squares and excellent lighting facilities. Each table will be furnished with a revolving chair of adjustable height. Otherwise, there will be no movable furniture in the workrooms. Closets, telephone facilities and cloakrooms will be built in.

Huge windows will provide plenty of daylight. Metal screens that admit only reflected light will give protection from direct sunlight.

The designers of the building on Brestskaya Street have done everything possible to provide the maximum in comfort and convenience for the architect. Large tables will permit them to draw the most important architectural details in full size. A specially constructed collapsible table 20 feet long will allow construction of models of groups of buildings.

Moscow's finest architects will work in the new building. The proximity of the various studios will facilitate the development of creative collaboration among them.





A meeting of the Soviet of Nationalities. Seated in the first row are deputies of the Kazakh Soviet Socialist Republic.

# One Big Family of Free and Equal Nations

By A. Popov  
*Master of Science (History)*

**H**ow does one decide whether or not a country is democratic? One most important criterion is, undoubtedly, the legal, economic, social and political status of different nationalities and races within its borders.

All revolutionary and genuinely progressive movements in history have included among their main aims a demand for the full equality of all races and nations. On the other hand, reactionary regimes have always adopted all kinds of racist theories as their official ideologies.

It does not require a very great knowledge of the history of nations or the history of basic social theories to appreciate that there have been precisely as many "superior races" as there have been pretenders to world domination.

The connection of racist ideology with the reactionary policies of those who sup-

port it and with their aggressive designs against other countries was very plain in the policies of Hitlerite Germany and militarist Japan. It can also be easily seen today. For those countries in which militarism and ideas of another war are being energetically propagated are the very countries in which all kinds of racist theories are zealously propounded.

These theories are manufactured to justify and legalize such despicable practices as racial discrimination, lynch law, and so on.

It is not to these anti-human ways of life that the future belongs. The historical experience of the building of socialism in the USSR completely refutes the notion that mutual hostility and hatred are inherent "in the very nature" of different peoples.

Soviet experience has shown that the eradication of racial and national dis-

crimination does away with national distrust and enmity. And, as a result of this, new relations develop among nations — relations of friendship, confidence and mutual respect.

All the activities of the Soviet State in the field of national policy have been, and are, guided by the knowledge that any nation which oppresses other nations cannot itself be free.

In J. V. Stalin's historic Declaration of the Rights of the Nations of Russia, the Soviet Government proclaimed, immediately after the October Revolution, that its policy toward national groupings would be based on recognition of the equality and sovereignty of all the peoples of Russia; recognition of their right to self-determination, including the right of secession; the abolition of any kind of special privilege for specific national and religious groups; and freedom of de-



velopment for all national minorities and ethnic groups within the territory of Russia.

These principles became the foundation of the new Soviet multinational state, based on a voluntary and equal union of its many peoples and on sincere friendship among them.

The genuinely democratic principles of the equality of peoples lie at the foundation of the Soviet Constitution. In 1936, reporting on the Draft Constitution to the Eighth USSR Congress of Soviets, J. V. Stalin said:

"[The new Constitution] proceeds from the proposition that all nations and races have equal rights. It proceeds from the fact that neither difference in color or language, cultural level, or level of political development, nor any other difference between nations and races, can serve as grounds for justifying national inequality of rights. It proceeds from the proposition that all nations and races, irrespective of their past and present position, irrespective of their strength or weakness, should enjoy equal rights in all spheres of the economic, social, political and cultural life of society."

Guided by Stalin's deeply humanist proposals, Article 123 of the Soviet Constitution declares:

"Equality of rights of citizens of the USSR, irrespective of their nationality or race, in all spheres of economic, government, cultural, political and other public activity, is an indefeasible 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 exclusiveness or hatred and contempt, is punishable by law."

The idea of the full equality of all nations and races has become so firmly implanted in the minds of the Soviet people that, in their eyes, any racial or national discrimination is as absurd and disgusting as, for example, theft or gangsterism.

This does not mean that the Soviet viewpoint denies that nations have differing characteristics. On the contrary, the viewpoint recognizes that every nation has its own special qualities, its own specific nature. These qualities are expressed in its traditions, culture, and so forth. But while recognizing this fact, Soviet ideas emphatically reject the racial theories of the inferiority of some peoples, theories which advocate the superiority of some nations over others.

Soviet ideas are based on the principle of mutual respect for the specific features of each nation. It is for this reason that one of the two equal members of the USSR Supreme Soviet, the highest Soviet organ of state power, is the Soviet of Nationalities, which has the responsibility of taking into consideration and expressing the interests of the peoples of

the USSR in accordance with their specific national characteristics.

This policy of friendship and cooperation among the Soviet peoples was an essential factor in the creation of the unified Soviet State, which has real unity of a kind never before known in history.

If a state is multinational, this is usually considered a sign of weakness, since different nationalities within one state are usually hostile to each other, and this hostility is used to advantage by foreign — and domestic — enemies of the working people. The Soviet Union presents an entirely different picture.

The multinational character of the Soviet State is far from being a weakness. On the contrary, the unbreakable friendship of the peoples of the USSR is one of the main driving forces of Soviet society.

The victory of the Soviet State in the recent war, when it came to grips with the full might of the Hitlerite war machine, is vivid proof of the stability of the Soviet State and of the victory of the ideology of the equality of nations.

The ideas of the full equality of nations and races are a basis of Soviet policy, both foreign and domestic. They are shown by the firm stand taken invariably by the Soviet Union in defense of the principle of national sovereignty in international relations.

Soviet foreign policy is based on the deep conviction that genuine cooperation among peoples is impossible without respect for their national sovereignty and that respect for the principle of national sovereignty promotes friendly relations among nations.

Genuine respect for the principle of national sovereignty is unthinkable without recognition of the full equality of races and nations. It is therefore clear how great is the progressive historical significance of the Soviet ideas of the equality of nations and races.

"Each nation," Stalin says, "whether large or small, has its distinguishing qualitative features, its own specific nature, which it alone possesses and other nations lack. These distinguishing features constitute the contribution that each nation makes to the common treasury of world culture, supplementing and enriching it. In this sense all nations, large and small, are in a similar position, and each nation is equivalent to any other nation."



**EQUAL REPRESENTATION.** Each Union Republic has 25 delegates in the Soviet of Nationalities. Here the deputies of the Turkmen SSR attend a session.

# Prosperous Ulchi People of the Far North

By T. Filin

**T**HOUSANDS of miles from Moscow, where the taiga stretches boundlessly and the waters of the Amur River empty into the Tatar Strait, the people of the Ulchi nationality live a flourishing and fruitful life. Before the advent of Soviet power, these people were doomed to extinction. They lived in hamlets along the Amur and its tributaries, and, though they were excellent hunters and skilled fishermen, they derived no benefits from their labor.

The tsarist government kept the Ulchi in poverty and ignorance. Smallpox, tuberculosis and other frightful diseases carried off many young lives and sometimes devastated whole villages.

Today one can find no trace of the grim past. One of the great byproducts of the October Socialist Revolution was the Stalin national policy, which saved the peoples inhabiting Russia's outlying districts, among them the Ulchi people, from extinction. With the help of the Russian people, the Ulchi began to build a new life. No longer isolated, they joined together into collective farms, and with the incentive of building a new society, their full creative ability began to develop.

The new-found prosperity, culture and happiness of the Ulchi is illustrated by the progress made by the people of the Taiman Collective Farm in Kolchem. It is headed by Nikolai Maksanovich Syny, a native of the region and a deputy to the Ulchi District Soviet.

The village of Kolchem lies on the Ukhta Channel, which connects the Amur with Lake Udy. This lake deserves its name of the gem of Khabarovsk Territory. From a distance it looks like a cup made of blue jewels, set in a picturesque bas-relief of evergreen knolls. The lake is filled with all kinds of rare fish. The Ulchi collective farmers have spread out around the lake and along the shores of the Ukhta Channel.

The farmers not only cultivate the fertile fields of the region but exploit the rich resources of the lake in order

to augment their incomes. Every year the Taiman Collective Farm sells thousands of pounds of fish to the fish factory near the village of Kolchem.

The efficient labor of the members of the collective farm, the mechanization of arduous labor processes and the use of scientific farming methods enable the collective farm to exceed its production targets year after year. Last year, its field husbandry, fishing and livestock brought in an income of almost a million rubles. Each member received 18,000 to 20,000 rubles in cash and large quantities of produce in kind.

With the income earned from fishing, the collective has built a new stable, a fine club and a retail store, and it has purchased two powerful fishing craft, a motor boat, a truck and fishing equipment of various kinds. Last year it completed the construction of its own electric station, and now there are electric lights in every farmer's house. The village streets and farm buildings are also brightly illuminated.

In place of the old Kolchem with its miserable dugouts and muddy streets, a modern village with straight, wide streets, comfortable houses, livestock yards and warehouses has grown up. The Taiman Collective Farm is the richest in Ulchi District.

The collective farmers have also made tremendous cultural progress. Before the establishment of Soviet power in the Far East, all the inhabitants of Kolchem were illiterate. There were no cultural institutions for the people. But today there is not a single collective farmer who does not know how to read and write, and dozens of young men and women from the district are attending secondary schools and colleges.

In the evenings the collective farmers spend their spare time in the club. Some take part in amateur talent activities; others enjoy reading at the village library, which now has more than 1,000 volumes on all subjects. The program

of the club also includes agrotechnical circles, lectures, talks and motion pictures.

Radios, newspapers, magazines and books have become an indispensable part of the life of the collective farmers. The district schools, where instruction is given in the language of the Ulchi people, now have almost 10,000 volumes in their collections. Most of the farmers have phonographs, sewing machines and bicycles, and this year some of them have bought motorcycles.

Under the Stalin Constitution, the Ulchi people have received every opportunity for active participation in the political life of the country. In the last election to the local Soviets, 53 Ulchi were elected deputies to the regional, district and rural Soviets. Eleven Ulchi deputies are chairmen or secretaries of rural Soviets.

The Ulchi collective farmers are eager to speed the building of communism in their country. Toward this end they are increasing their production records. Most of the fishermen, hunters, livestock breeders and field husbandmen are Stakhanovites and, as a rule, fulfill their plans and assignments ahead of schedule. The names of fishermen Konstantin Kadia and Lodi Dyatala, hunters Sergei Keva and Joseph Valdiu, and livestock breeders Korechka Khatkhil and Micha Dyan are known in their own district and far beyond the borders of the Lower Amur Region.

The Communist Party and the Government of the Soviet Union have led the Ulchi people to a new life, a life of fulfillment and happiness. In the fraternal family of Soviet peoples, who are building the magnificent structure of communism, these people have made tremendous progress. For this they are grateful to the Soviet system and to J. V. Stalin, the great friend of all working people and the leader and teacher who saved them from their terrible past and led them to a happy and prosperous life.



We conclude below the series of excerpts from statements made by foreign delegations visiting the USSR, begun in our last issue.

## Statements of Foreign Delegations—2

**A** DELEGATION of Icelandic workers, headed by Sigurdur Gudnasson, stated emphatically: "During our sojourn in the Soviet Union we have not seen anywhere the slightest sign of poverty. All the factories we have seen were exceptionally clean, with perfect ventilation and excellent working conditions. We have seen the people working freely and happily." These visitors were also impressed by the opportunities for education and improvement of workers' qualifications on the job.

—*Trud*, May 20.

**A** DELEGATION of Austrian young people, consisting of factory and office workers and students with varying political and other views spent three weeks in the Soviet Union. They had ample opportunity to acquaint themselves with Soviet youth at work, study and play. In a statement issued to the press they thanked their hosts for their hospitable welcome and said further:

"In our country there is much talk about another war, and there is more to it than talk. It is often difficult for our country's youth to find out the truth . . . Some members of our delegation came to the Soviet Union harboring doubts or mistrust.

"We acquainted ourselves with the way Soviet people live. All our requests and wishes were granted. Our hospitable hosts did everything to enable us to see as much as possible during these three weeks. We covered thousands of kilometers by rail, automobile and plane.

"We saw collective farms, mills and factories, schools and universities, kindergartens and Young Pioneer palaces, museums and stadiums, art galleries and theaters, churches and homes. All this has given us a comprehensive idea of how the young Soviet generation lives. It is a generation that works enthusiastically, studies earnestly and zealously, has its fun and is devoted to sports.

"We got to know and like this youth. Soviet youth is fortunate, enjoying the affection and solicitude of the

# Great Bulwark of World Peace

government. We saw how always and everywhere it is taking an active part in building a still more beautiful and happy life.

" . . . In our country there is unemployment, poverty and fear of the future. During these three weeks we have become acquainted with a world in which there is no fear and no want, a world that has become a happy reality for Soviet youth."

—*Komsomolskaya Pravda*, May 23.

**A** BRAZILIAN workers delegation described some of its impressions of the USSR in these terms:

"We shall never forget all that we have seen . . .

"The Soviet people's feeling of international solidarity is most vividly expressed in their concern over the destinies of other peoples, in their deep sympathy with the working people in the capitalist countries. We can still see the peasant woman from the Kalinin Collective Farm in the Ukraine. When this ordinary Soviet woman heard our story about the frightful poverty in which her brothers live in Brazil she could not restrain her tears. It grieved her to hear of the sufferings endured by the Brazilian peasants.

"Old people and children, workers and scientists, actors and collective farmers, the men and women we met told us of their love of peace. This striving for peace is felt in the production plans of the Soviet factories, in the daring dreams of the future cherished by youth, in the remarkable research of the scientists and in the gigantic transformation of nature.

"In Moscow, a welder employed on the construction of a big apartment house told us, as he pushed his goggles up over his forehead, 'We will finish this building and we will build many others. Our people need comfortable

houses, many such houses. War leaves only heaps of rubble. We need peace, and we are fighting for it with our work.' . . .

"The people themselves govern the country. The Soviet trade unions constitute a powerful instrument in the hands of the working people for building a new world, for making life ever more beautiful and prosperous . . .

"The children are taught to love their Motherland and to respect the rights of all the peoples of the world."

—*Trud*, May 27.

**A** GROUP of Brazilian intellectuals, headed by the well-known lawyer Sinval Palmeira, was in Moscow for the May Day celebrations and later visited Leningrad and Tbilisi.

"Children in kindergartens of Moscow and Tbilisi, young people in palaces of Young Pioneers sang songs of peace," their statement to the press reads. "Men and women in the streets, theaters, factories and collective farms spoke to us about peace and expressed the hope that we would tell people in our country about the profound feelings of brotherhood for other peoples and the striving for peace cherished by the Soviet people. And we shall do so.

"In these troubled days for mankind, when the danger of war is mounting, the Soviet Union has assumed the most difficult and noble task in history — to be a great and invincible bulwark of world peace. All of its immense might, founded on the labor, friendship and culture of the Soviet people — all this might is placed in defense of peace. Mankind, indebted to the Soviet Union for its salvation from fascist barbarism, will be indebted to it also for saving world peace."

—*Izvestia*, May 24.



PLANT ART STUDIO. Alexander Mukhin, a lathe operator, enjoys the use of the facilities of the plant's Central Club, where he paints in his spare time.

#### At the Gorky Auto Plant—4

## Auto Workers Lead Rich and Varied Life

By Gennadi Sibirtsev

THE last page of *Avtozavodets*, the newspaper of the Molotov Automobile Plant in Gorky, usually contains advertisements. The Saturday issue, which one reads before making plans for the weekend, is particularly full of interesting announcements. One finds, among other things, that the concert hall of one of the plant's seven clubs is going to present the Gorky Regional Drama Theater's production of Ostrovsky's *Mad Money* on Saturday. The Central Club is having a concert by the local amateur chorus and dance group. Two other clubs are showing *Przheval-*

*ski*, the latest Soviet color film, and the lecture bureau is inviting interested persons to a lecture on the work of the outstanding Western composers Rossini, Gounod, Bizet and Verdi.

Sports fans are not neglected in the program of activities. On Saturday evening they can attend a hockey game at the plant's spacious stadium between a city team and their own Torpedo Sports Society. Those who want to spend a quiet evening over an interesting book will be accommodated in the reading halls of the neighboring public libraries. Many of the plant's workers will go to

theaters in the city, either in their own cars or by bus.

Saturday is not the only night that finds the clubs, libraries, gymnasiums and stadiums of the auto builders' socialist settlement well filled. More than 1,000 auto workers engage in amateur musical, dancing, dramatic and other activities in their spare time. For this they have at their disposal Red Corners (small clubrooms) at their shops, and rehearsal rooms and studios in their clubs. Prominent people, like People's Actor of the RSFSR P. Levkoyev, P. Manikov, a teacher at the Gorky music school, and M. Korbakov, a famous Gorky artist, teach at these amateur groups.

Last October in Moscow, one could see attractive posters announcing the presentation of *Director*, a play by the young Soviet playwright S. Alyoshin, at one of the capital's largest theaters. On this occasion, however, the play was not being produced by professional actors. Amateur players from the Molotov plant's Central Club Dramatic Society, participants in the finals of the All-Union Amateur Talent Review, were demonstrating their art on the boards of a Moscow theater. And the Gorky auto builders proved not only that they can produce first-rate cars but that they are also masters of stagecraft.

Nor is this an exclusive incident. A canvas by I. Permovsky, a Gorky assemblyman, won first prize at the All-Union Amateur Art Exhibition. Many other workers at the plant, amateur musicians, singers and artists, have won first prizes at RSFSR and regional reviews and exhibitions.

Tamara Miodushevskaya, art director of the plant's Central Club, receives dozens of letters from various cities of the Soviet Union. They come from former members of the amateur circles who have already become professionals. Former trainees, now students at professional schools, often come back to visit the club. They feel a natural warmth for the place where they had the first opportunity to develop their talents.

The children are well provided for in Gorky. There are amateur talent circles at every one of the 35 schools in Avtozadsky District and at its splendid Young Pioneer palace. In addition, there is a district music school where 300



children of automobile workers and office employees are learning to play the piano, violin and cello, as well as folk instruments.

The auto builders boast not only talented singers, musicians and artists but champions in the world of sports. The names of the plant's sportsmen are known in Gorky and far beyond its limits: P. Akushev, undisputed weightlifting champion of the RSFSR, a tool and die shop lathe operator; V. Anufriyev, holder of the Soviet trade-union 5,000- and 10,000-meter race records, a repair shop mechanic, and many others. The Gorky plant's hockey team won the 1951 RSFSR championship, and its weightlifting team has won every annual five-city match in the past five years. More than 4,000 track and field athletes, skiers, soccer players, basketballers and other sportsmen are united in the plant's Torpedo Sports Society.

"Our sports enthusiasts," N. Dunayev, the chairman of the sports society's board told me, "have at their disposal three stadiums, dozens of sports fields, gymnasiums, swimming stations and an abundance of sports gear. All of this is free. Instruction in the sports section is given by highly qualified coaches, many of them Masters of Sports. Then we have 170 volunteer instructors in

various fields of sports from among our own best sportsmen. Our trade union is lavish in financing the sports organization. In 1951, we spent almost 300,000 rubles on the repair and equipment of our sports centers, and our allocations for sports work have been substantially increased for 1952."

The cultural life of the people of Gorky is rich and varied. Prominent scientists and professors of the Gorky University, the polytechnical institute and the conservatory of music, lecture regularly to worker audiences on political, technical and cultural topics. Leading artists of Moscow, Leningrad and other Soviet cities give recitals in the clubs and the stages of the plant's 110-acre park of culture and rest.

The book fund of the plant trade-union committee's central library contains more than 180,000 volumes by Soviet and foreign authors and some 120,000 copies of periodicals. Its 16 shop branches are visited daily by more than 2,500 persons. In 1951 alone the library spent almost 300,000 rubles on 23,000 new books.

The central library recently held an exhibition in its reading room of books written by workers and engineers at the plant. More than 30 such books have

been published in recent years. In one of them, Andrei Zagorny, a Stakhanovite forgerman and Stalin Prize winner, describes his life and the things that have led to his record achievements.

"I often think about our marvelous life," he writes in the concluding chapter of the book. "In the Soviet Union, where the word 'worker' has acquired a new meaning, where it denotes creator, maker, unfettered builder, a forgerman has ceased to be just a forgerman. He is also a master, a technologist, a social being. My life, like the lives of many of my comrades, is rich and interesting. During the day I work at my job, and in the evening I have my social activities. One day, as deputy, I attend the sessions of our Regional Soviet of Working People's Deputies; the next day, I take part in the work of our Regional Trade-Union Council; the day after, as a member of the Society for the Dissemination of Political and Scientific Knowledge, I lecture at the Scientists' Club."

Before the advent of socialism in the Soviet Union no worker could even dream of such a life, with its varied and meaningful activities, but the portrait that Andrei Zagorny has drawn of himself in this excerpt is now the portrait of the typical Soviet worker.



Stalin Prize winner Andrei Zagorny, a forgerman at the Molotov plant in Gorky, spends an evening at home with his family.



# Goods to Meet the Consumers' Needs

By Konstantin Pavlov

*Director of the Exhibition of Soviet Export Goods*

**F**OREIGN visitors in Moscow during recent weeks have been showing great interest in the exhibition of Soviet export goods set up in the All-Union Chamber of Commerce. More than 5,000 articles, samples of the mass output of Soviet enterprises, are on display. They represent goods that are on sale in the cities and towns of the Soviet Union and that are also available for export trade.

Tekhnopromimport, an organization for foreign trade in industrial products, is showing radio sets, television sets, radio-phonographs, refrigerators, motorcycles and other items. Fifteen types of radios and radio-phonographs are on display. They include all sizes, from the tiny two-station "Moskvich" sets to the superior "Riga" radio-phonograph, which has 21 tubes, nine ranges of wave lengths and an automatic record player. The latter instrument is housed in a handsome cabinet of walnut and Karelian birch. Its sound reproduction is excellent.

Seven kinds of television receivers can be seen in the exhibit.

Raznoexport, specializing in products of light industry, has a wide variety of



**REFRIGERATORS.** Handsome new models of refrigerators and washing machines produced by Soviet industry on display at the All-Union Chamber of Commerce.

**FURS.** Soviet furs are internationally famous for their fine quality.



goods on display. These include wrist watches and pocket watches; aircraft, marine and electric clocks; and bicycles of many types—lightweight, heavy-duty, sports models, and men's, women's, children's and young people's sizes. The output of bicycles in the USSR has increased greatly during the past year. It now amounts to tens of thousands of first-rate machines every month.

The state tobacco industry of the USSR is showing numerous varieties of tobaccos, cigars and cigarettes. All of them are well known for their superior quality and elegant wrappings. Soviet tobaccos and tobacco products are in great demand among smokers both in the USSR and abroad.

The attention of visitors is invariably drawn to the beautiful display of car-

pets, embroideries and laces, products of the handicraft industries of various districts of the Soviet Union. The hand-made carpets with national ornaments worked into their designs and the embroideries and laces from the Ukraine, Byelorussia and many regions of the Russian Federation are universally famous.

There is also a large selection of toys for children. These include objects made of wood and all kinds of mechanical toys. Special interest is always aroused by the miniature electric railway.

Many visitors are attracted by the beautiful display of leather goods, such as briefcases, suitcases, shopping bags, valises, women's pocketbooks, and all kinds of goods for sportsmen and hunters.



As for luxury goods, there is a special department containing samples of the Soviet perfumery industry. The well-known "Krasnaya Moskva," "Manon" and other perfumes and toilet waters are distinguished for their delicate fragrance and artistic packaging. We also find gift boxes containing sets of perfume, soap and talcum powder. The latter are very popular. There is also a wide choice of gold and silver articles with fine fretwork ornamentation, such as vases, glass holders, cigarette cases, spoons, etc.

mercury quartz lamps, endoscopic instruments, a universal operation table, and so on. The world's first apparatus for suturing blood vessels is also on display. The designers of the latter device won a Stalin Prize in 1950.

The Raznoimport organization is demonstrating automobile and bicycle tires and tubes and other rubber goods.

Exportkhleb, which handles grain and grain products, is showing a rich display of grain produce, seeds, maize, sunflower seeds, oilcake, flour, cereals and similar agricultural products.



**RADIOS.** New models of powerful radio sets and television receivers.



**MOTORCYCLES.** Motorcycling is a popular sport among the Soviet people and Soviet industry produces a variety of excellent models to meet the demand.

Chandra Mahalanobis, director of the Institute of Statistics in Calcutta, wrote: "I am glad to have had an opportunity to see the amazing progress in light industry and in the manufacture of consumer goods."

A French delegate wrote: "With keen interest and immense admiration I inspected the exhibit of foodstuffs and ready-made goods of the USSR. I have long been acquainted with the skill of Russian workers. I shall preserve a wonderful memory of all I have seen."

The exhibit gives vivid evidence of the success of Soviet industry in supplying goods of high quality for the needs of the population both at home and abroad.

In contrast, Promsyrvoimport, foreign trade organization for the metallurgical industries, is exhibiting samples of iron, steel, non-ferrous metals, rolled stock, pipe, cables, shaped metal, and similar goods.

Soyuzkhimexport, the society for the export of chemical products, has an extremely varied display. In addition to chemicals, medicines and medicinal raw materials, we find medical equipment, instruments and apparatus, of which Soviet industry produces more than 2,500 types. There is the special Soviet-made apparatus for the histological treatment of tissue, blood-count meters, polarimeters, electrocardiographs, audiometers, diathermo-coagulometers, an apparatus for the stimulation of muscles,

There are many samples of Soviet foodstuffs: confectionery, cheeses, canned goods, vodka, fruit liqueurs, wines (including Soviet champagne, the pride of the Soviet wine industry), cognac, tea, vitamins, and so on.

The visitors' book contains many enthusiastic entries. Participants in the recent International Economic Conference were especially lavish in their praise of the quality of the Soviet export goods.

Hussein Adel Sajaan, Lebanese textile manufacturer, wrote: "All the goods which I have inspected in this hall made a deep impression on me and I am amazed by the colossal progress achieved by the various branches of industry. I offer my congratulations."

A representative from India, Prasanta

**RUGS.** Beautiful floor coverings produced by the Soviet rug industry.







Yalta, a favorite resort on the Black Sea coast of the Crimea, is crowded with vacationers at this time of the year.

# Vacations in the Fabled Crimea

By S. Makarov

IT is lovely in the Crimea now. Warm sun pours down on the wheat and cotton fields, and the scarlet poppies along the Moscow-Simferopol Highway stand out like colorful exclamation points. In the foothills, oak groves alternate with vineyards, and stately poplars stand on guard along the fences encircling the orchards. In the woods and parks orioles, nightingales, finches and robins trill their lovely songs.

If one goes to Yalta, not by the road that passes through Alushta but along the valley of the Belbek River, then along the Yaila River and past the high crags of Ai-Petri, one runs into high hills with sudden precipices. All kinds of delights greet one on this route. A graceful roe deer will appear silently out of the woods covering the spurs of the main range. And if you stand quiet-

ly for a while, you may catch a glimpse of a buck with his crown of branching horns.

After leaving the Yaila River, the road runs along the edge of a granite cliff, below which the blue sea sparkles in the sun. A gentle breeze sweeps across from the barren rocks of Cape Aiya to the volcanic bulk of the Kara Dag. Warmed by the dazzling rays of the sun, the southern coast of the Crimea is carpeted with richly varied greenery.

On this road we drive past sanatoriums whose names have a familiar ring: Blue Bay, Seagull, Gastria, Karasan, Oreanda, Moskva. Wherever these sanatoriums are located—in Simeiz or Mishkor, Alupka or Yalta, Gurzuf or Alushta—they are housed in magnificent buildings and surrounded by the emerald green of shrubbery. Rare trees

like the cork oak, the palm, the magnolia and the bamboo grow along the shore and in the parks, and new trees are being set out in the parks all the time.

In Alupka park, which drops down to the sea, spreading toward Simeiz on one side and toward Yalta on the other, you will find eucalyptus trees, Atlas and deodar cedars, and acacia, lemon, tangerine, orange and sequoia trees.

In the midst of all this beauty the resounding ring of children's voices lends a happy note. In the mornings one can hear the songs of Young Pioneers from all over the country—from Moscow and Tashkent, Igarka and Novosibirsk.

The rest homes, Young Pioneer camps and tourist camps of the Crimea have already opened for the summer



season. Along the asphalted highways that link Simferopol with Yevpatoriya, Feodosia, Sudak, Alushta, Gurzuf, Yalta, Alupka, Mishkor and Simciz, through the mountain passes high above the sea, a steady stream of comfortable buses and passenger cars rolls toward the vacation resorts.

In larger and larger numbers people are arriving in the Crimea from all over the country, by train, by ship and by air. Some are bound for the southern coast, for Yalta or Alupka, others turn off at Feodosia, and still others go to Yevpatoriya. The arrivals include miners from Pechora, metallurgists from the Amur, oilmen from the Volga regions, fishermen from Sakhalin, timbermen from the Far North, builders from the great construction projects, harvester-combine operators from the Kuban and the Altai, collective farmers from Stavropol Region, and state farm workers from beyond the Urals.

The vestibule of the Mintyazhstroï Sanatorium in Yalta is crowded with new arrivals getting acquainted with each other.

"Where do you come from?" someone asks a fellow vacationer.

"Anzherka, in the Kuzbas. And you?"

"I'm from the Urals."

"Why, you're practically neighbors!" says a third voice. "Now take me, I've come all the way from Kamchatka."

Two young men stroll up to the group. "Hey there," they say smilingly,

"you'd better give us first choice. We're timbermen from Archangel."

The names of all these places bring to mind a picture of the vast expanses of the Soviet country. This vastness is reflected in the distances traveled to get to the resorts. Take V. Fomov, a young mechanic from Komsomolsk-on-the-Amur, as an example. It took three different modes of transportation for him to get to the Crimea. He went to Moscow by plane, from Moscow to Simferopol by train, and from there to Yalta by bus. Electrician Andrei Panchenko, on the other hand, comes from the Donbas, and he made the trip to the Crimea by bus along the Moscow-Simferopol Highway.

One of the vacationers is Honored Miner Alexander Khomyakov from the Kaganovich collieries. He is staying at trade union sanatorium No. 3 in Alupka. Khomyakov is a hale old man of 80 who has spent 68 years of his life in the mines. He is still active as an instructor teaching beginners the work of mine timbering.

Last year more than 200,000 persons received treatment at health resorts in the Crimea. This year the number will increase by forty or fifty thousand.

New methods of treatment are being introduced whereby the patients spend 24 hours in the open air, sleeping on porches or under canopies on the seashore at night.

**ENJOYING THE SUN.** Praskovya Tumanova and Marya Meshkova, from Moscow, are vacationing at the Institute for Physical Methods of Treatment in Yalta.



**TREATMENT ROOM.** Therapeutic measures, as well as recreation, are part of the regime of most sanatoriums.

All the sanatoriums are splendidly equipped. There are rooms for diagnosis and for inhalation, water, sun and mud treatments. There are laboratories for electrocardiography, physical therapy, X-ray, mechanical therapy and biochemistry. Last year more than 72,000,000 rubles were spent to reconstruct and improve the sanatoriums in the Crimea, and more than 30,000,000 were spent to buy medical equipment, furniture and other supplies.

The guest books of the sanatoriums are filled with words of gratitude to the government for the concern it shows for the health of the working people.

"The month and a half we have spent here has done us a lot of good. We are returning to our jobs with new strength to work for peace."

"The Crimea has become a real source of health for the working people. And what a wonderful climate! If I didn't come from a long line of miners and love mining so much, I should move here to live."

"In the Caucasus, in the Crimea and in other wonderful places in the USSR — everywhere the Soviet Government has created health resorts for the working people."

These entries are made by men and women of all ages and occupations — miners and combine operators, Stakhanovites and former partisan leaders — who show their gratitude and love for the policy of their country as it is expressed in the marvelous vacations they enjoy as their right under the Constitution of the Soviet Union.





SELF-PORTRAIT. A sensitive depiction of the artist as he saw himself.

**O**CCASIONALLY in the history of art one man, whose work is an embodiment of the spirit of an entire era, becomes a symbol of a national art. Such a man was Karl Bryullov, the noted Russian painter, who died on June 23, 1852. Bryullov's work holds an important position not only in Russian art but in the art of the world. His paintings are remarkable for their technique and their emotional power. They represent more than a historical monument; they are a precious heritage and a guide for the modern realistic painter.

Bryullov was born in 1799, the son of a professor at the Academy of Arts in St. Petersburg. He began to paint early and showed such talent that at the age of nine he was admitted to the academy.

At that time the academy demanded that an artist have a thorough knowledge of the works of the old masters, particularly those of the Renaissance, whose works were to be found chiefly in Rome, Florence and Venice. Young Russian artists were usually sent to Italy to study, and in August 1822 Bryullov left for that country.

In Italy Bryullov painted some of his most splendid portraits — Lvov, the musician Vielgorski, and U. Samoilova as "The Horsewoman" — paintings that still retain their freshness and are distinguished for their amazing accuracy of line, dynamic composition and brilliant color. At this time Bryullov also began to work on genre scenes. He took as his subject the life of the common people. His paintings depict a girl washing at a fountain, a young discus-thrower, a grape harvest, a gay festival on the outskirts of Rome. All of these great paintings

# Bryullov's Canvases Enriched Russia's National Art

By Alexander Gerasimov

*People's Artist of the USSR, President of the Academy of Arts of the USSR*

are permeated with a love of life and nature. They are executed boldly and with such virtuosity that they seem to have been done without effort. And indeed Bryullov did work with amazing speed and ease.

The large copy that Bryullov made of Raphael's famous fresco "School of Athens" increased his skill in composition and facilitated his transition to large, multifigured canvases like "The Last Day of Pompeii," a canvas which brought him world fame and marks the summit of his artistic achievement.

For almost five years, from 1827 to 1832, Bryullov worked on "The Last Day of Pompeii." It is noteworthy that the keynote of this painting is the theme of human love, mutual assistance, valor and self-sacrifice. These emotions are conveyed by every group depicted in the painting. There is a mother trying to protect her child from the rain of fire, the sons carrying their old father, the child trying to raise his wounded mother from the ground, and the young couple to the right attempting to protect each other from the impending disaster. Bryullov painted men and women as they revealed their loftiest and most noble spiritual qualities in the face of inevitable death. Overtaken by disaster, they are guided not by animal fear, not by selfishness, but by a love that rises to heroism. To these qualities must be added the remarkable skill with which the beautiful figures are executed, the wonderful light from the glow of the volcano and the cold glitter of the lightning. It is then clear why "The Last Day of Pompeii" produced such a powerful impression when it was first shown and why it continues to make the same impression today.

After this, exhibitions in Milan, Paris and finally St. Petersburg brought Bryullov widespread fame. He won recognition as a great painter, great among his

contemporaries and on a par with the masters of the past.

Bryullov sent the canvas of "The Last Day of Pompeii" to Russia and left for Greece and Asia Minor. On this trip he showed a keen and sympathetic interest in the leaders of the liberation struggle being waged by the Greek people against the Turkish oppressors. As always the life of the ordinary people was of particular interest to him.

At the end of 1835 Bryullov returned to Russia and was welcomed as a conqueror. He was expected to become the court portrait painter, a prospect which did not please him. He soon discovered that it was impossible to create anything of lasting worth under the watchful eye of the tsar. He refused the commission to do the tsar's portrait, an act which evoked the silent but spiteful displeasure of the monarch. The post of court painter was given to a more tractable foreign artist.

In this period Bryullov devoted himself entirely to portrait painting. In St. Petersburg his superb realistic style reached its height. His paintings were filled with a vital truth and strength and executed with great confidence. He did many monumental portraits during this period and a number of lovely smaller

"THE HORSEWOMAN." Bryullov did this portrait of Mme. Samoilova in Italy.







"The Last Day of Pompeii," the canvas which brought Bryullov world fame, shows the artist's masterful technique.

ones — the poet Zhukovsky, the fabulist Krylov, Strugovschikov, the Kukolnik brothers and portraits of women — each one of great beauty and a magnificent piece of decorative art. Many of them rank among the major achievements in Russian and world portraiture.

In St. Petersburg Bryullov began to teach at the Academy of Arts. Here his influence on the art of Russia made itself felt most strongly. An entire generation of young artists was trained under him. Among his pupils were the painters Flavitsky and Ghe, and Agin, the first illustrator of Gogol, developed under Bryullov, as did Fedotov, the founder of Russian genre painting. Bryullov maintained a warm and friendly relationship with his pupils, a relationship which aided greatly in their development as artists.

Bryullov was not above using his art in the political struggles of his time. The great Ukrainian poet Shevchenko was bought out of serfdom on funds raised by auctioning off Bryullov's portrait of the poet Zhukovsky, which had been painted for this express purpose. Shevchenko repaid Bryullov with his warm portrayal of the painter in his story *The Artist*. The memoirs and letters of Bryullov's pupils testify to their love for him.

The modern generation of Soviet painters finds much to admire in Bryullov's work — his realism, his marvelous technique and the humanism that pervades his historical canvases. We love him because he was able to understand and appreciate the most advanced artists of the next generation, men like Shev-

chenko, Fedotov and Ghe, who paved the way for the wonderful progressive art of the *Peredvizhniki* ("Wanderers" — the name taken by a group of Russian artists of the 19th century) and for the great masters of Russian painting Repin and Surikov.

## Soviet People Honor Pushkin

ON June 6 the Soviet people observed the 153rd anniversary of the birth of Alexander Sergeyevich Pushkin. Moscow marked the day by unveiling memorial tablets on buildings where the beloved Russian poet lived and worked. Throngs of admirers attended the meetings arranged for the occasion.

Pushkin loved Moscow with an almost filial affection. He was born in the city and spent his young years there, and he turned time and again in his later life to the glorious old city for inspiration in his creative work.

A bright two-story building on Stankevich Street has gone down in history as the "house of poets." It was the home of the poet and critic P. A. Vyazemsky, one of Pushkin's closest friends. Pushkin visited there often between 1826 and 1832. It was there also that he first met Adam Mickiewicz, the great Polish poet, and a memorial tablet was unveiled commemorating that occasion.

A marble tablet bearing the inscription "Here, at the home of D. V. Venevitinov, A. S. Pushkin read his *Boris Godunov* in 1826" was placed at 4 Krivokolenny Street.

Other tablets were unveiled at 6 Nemirovich-Danchenko Street, site of the Hotel North in Pushkin's day, and at 4 Gagarinsky Street and 12 Vorotnikovskiy Street, places the poet often visited on his trips to Moscow.





**M**ASS participation is the distinguishing feature of Soviet sports. Whereas sports and athletics were activities that were inaccessible to the people in tsarist times and not more than 40,000 out of the entire population of Russia were able to take part in them, tens of millions engage in physical culture and sports today. There are more than a million soccer players alone. The working people in cities and villages and students in universities, schools and institutes have at their disposal about 800 large stadiums, 24,000 sports grounds, more than 200,000 volleyball and basketball courts, some 19,000 soccer fields, 20,000 skiing stations, and thousands of aquatic stations, tennis courts, gymnastic centers and halls, yacht clubs, and so on.

The number of athletes taking part in mass-scale competitions is growing larger every year. For example, the relay race held on the Kuban River in the summer of 1949 involved 500 swimmers. The following year the number of contestants increased to

1,000. A year later the relay was extended to the Azov and Black seas, and 12,000 swimmers made a bid for honors. This year the number of participants in the Kuban-Azov-Black Sea relay will reach 20,000.

Most of the working people engaging in physical culture and sports are united in trade union sports societies. There are 380,000 young miners, for instance, united in the various sections of the Shakhtyor (Miners) Sports Society. There are many enterprises in the USSR at which the overwhelming majority of the employees are members of physical culture clubs.

One of the photographs accompanying this article shows a lesson being conducted in the gymnasium of the First State Ball Bearing Plant in Moscow. One out of every four workers at this plant engages in athletics. They have a good gymnasium, plenty of equipment, and the services of a trainer free of charge. There is a junior sports school at the plant, uniting more than 200 of the workers' children 13 years of age and older.

The physical culture movement is steadily expanding among the peasantry as well. There are village sports societies in 13 of the Soviet republics, uniting about 3,000,000 athletes in their ranks. About a million farmers and village employees take part every year in skiing races, and about half a million chess fans try their skill in contests conducted in preparation for the USSR chess tournament among collective farmers.

Another photograph shows a team of motorcyclists from the Stalin Collective Farm in Leninabad District, Tajikistan. This team has been performing successfully in competitions among village teams and has won the top place in the district. Even better achievements have been made by the track and field athletes, and the soccer and volleyball players of the Stalin Collective Farm, who have also captured first places in the district. The farm's physical culture club has 215 members, not only youngsters but even a few people of venerable age. Gadoy Yarmatov, for instance, is 75 years



old, but he is still in charge of the national wrestling section. The farm has built its own stadium, gymnasium, swimming pool and volleyball courts.

The Stalin Collective Farm's physical culture club is one of many in the Tajik republic. More than 40,000 village athletes have joined the Kolkhozchi, a new sports society. Tajik village athletes are now preparing for contests among the republics of Central

Asia and Kazakhstan, which are scheduled to take place in Ashkhabad in October.

We chose the Tajik village sports societies as an example in order to show that, even in the republics where a generation ago sports were hardly even heard of, the Soviet people are participating enthusiastically in athletic activities. Soviet sports are indeed democratic; they belong to the masses.



Most Soviet citizens take part in some sports activity, facilities for which are amply provided.

ABOVE: Tatyana Butkina of the First State Ball Bearing Plant in Moscow practices on the parallel bars in the plant's gym. LEFT: A team of motorcyclists from the Stalin Collective Farm in the Tajik SSR.

## Ace of the Discus

# Meet Nina Dumbadze

By Vadim Sinyavsky

*Moscow Radio Sports Commentator*

**I** FIRST met Nina Dumbadze on board a ship which was sailing from Odessa to Batumi. She was on her vacation, and, like most people on a long sea voyage, had plenty of time for conversation. During this trip I learned many interesting things about the life of Nina Dumbadze, holder of the world record in discus throwing.

Nina has been an athlete for many years. She became interested in sports in early childhood, and at the age of eight she played tennis and was an excellent swimmer.

Nina continued her athletic activities at school, and she was invariably the winner in all the school competitions in athletic events.

As an outstanding athlete, she was sent to the Ukrainian Olympic Games for school children held in Odessa. Nina won six first and two second places in these competitions. Her thirst for sports was insatiable. She took part in light athletic, swimming and cycling competitions.

As the years went by, she kept adding to her laurels. Light athletics became her favorite field. She came to Moscow for competitions as a member of Georgia's picked team. But here the girl had a stroke of bad luck. She was taken from the field to Sklifasovsky Institute of Emergency Medical Assistance. The doctor on duty announced:

"An unsuccessful jump. The kneecap is injured."

It was a serious injury. It seemed as though this would be the end of her







**INTERNATIONAL COMPETITION.** Nina Dumbadze (center) and N. Ponomaryova (right) play host to Hungarian discus thrower D. Jezsani at the Dynamo Stadium.

athletic career. Nina recovered, but not well enough to jump. Her very first attempt brought on a relapse. This was a bitter blow for Nina. She had won world renown in the past season when she set her initial world records: 7.58 meters\* in the standing hop, skip and jump, and 2.59 meters in the standing broad jump.

Nina lapsed into reminiscences, mentally going over her career as an athlete. She recalled the Ukrainian Olympic Games for school children, at which time she had been in the third grade at school. In those competitions she had set a USSR girls' record in discus throwing. She remembered the result very well—25.18 meters—an excellent result for a schoolgirl, but a very modest achievement for a grown athlete. Nevertheless, why not try discus throwing?

Without waiting for the beginning of the next season, she settled down to study the technique of throwing in order to get a thorough theoretical grounding before the season began. She studied photographs of performances by the best throwers in the world, made calculations, drew diagrams of the discus in flight and read books on dynamics.

The summer season brought definite progress. Every attempt sent the discus

flying farther. In April she threw 37.6 meters, and a month later she increased this distance by 1.3 meters. In July she extended her throw to 40.37 meters—the standard for a Master of Sports. This was a major victory.

Nina became one of the best discus throwers in the USSR. A contributing factor in this success was her competition with the fine Kharkov woman athlete, Zoya Sinitskaya, who held the USSR record in this event.

In September, Nina entered into competition with Zoya by correspondence. The procedure was like this. Nina took part in competitions in Moscow. Her result was 42.13 meters. This was a new USSR record. But in the evening the news came over the radio that the same day in Paris Zoya Sinitskaya had thrown 43.1 meters.

Nina knew that Zoya's result would not be counted as a USSR record because it had been set outside of the country. Nevertheless, 43 meters was 43 meters, and Nina began to train for her meeting with Sinitskaya.

The meeting took place in Kiev at a competition for the best discus throwers in the country. Sinitskaya was next to the last on the list. Nina will never forget the expression on Zoya's face as she

took her place in the ring. Her lips were tightly compressed and her stance conveyed an impression of great concentration and strength.

"Watch her set a record," said Nina to a friend who stood next to her.

The discus was sent flying into the air. It brought the thousands of spectators to their feet with loud exclamations: Sinitskaya's discus had dropped beyond the flag which indicated the existing record. A new record—43.13 meters—had been established.

Zoya was surrounded by press photographers and cameramen. Nina walked over to her rival and offered her sincere congratulations. Zoya answered, "You can surely improve on my result."

This was just what Nina wanted to do. Now her turn had come, and she stepped into the ring.

Nina saw the judges lift the tiny red flag and move it to the place where Sinitskaya's discus had dropped a few minutes earlier. "How far that looks," thought Nina. Then she lifted her arm and threw.

A moment later the stadium was again alive with excitement. At first Nina did not even realize that her discus had dropped beyond the flag. She was surrounded by people pressing her hand and embracing her. Someone pushed a bouquet of flowers into her hands. The judges stretched the steel tape measure, and then the radio announcer's voice said:

"Dumbadze's result is 44 meters 51 centimeters."

Nina had improved on the old record by more than a meter. But this was only a USSR record. It was still short of the world record—48.31 meters—held by Gisela Mauermayer, the German champion. Nina settled down to hard training, determined to beat this record.

In 1938, Nina improved her own record at a competition held in Baku. She scored a throw of 47.33 meters, only one meter short of the world record. It is easy to say "only one," but it requires tremendous effort to go over this mark.

Nina worked hard to evolve a new style of throwing. Her coach, Honored Master of Sports Boris Dyachkov, was on the alert for any inaccuracy or awkwardness, and Nina could see the results:

\*1 meter equals 3.28 feet.



she was constantly extending her throw. The line traced by the discus, the beautiful curve of its flight, told her that she was approaching the record.

Nina came to Moscow for competitions. On that day the public crowded the stadium for an interesting soccer match. The presence of so vast a number of spectators was exciting. Nina tried to dismiss from her mind the thought of the approaching event, but, hard as she tried, she could not stop thinking of the world record.

"I must beat it," thought Nina. "I have already improved upon it during my training in Tbilisi."

The announcer called her name, and she moved off slowly toward the ring. A hush fell over the stadium. She took a deep breath. One more. And then with a turn she put all her strength into her throw. The discus was sent flying, and while it was still in the air the spectators leaped to their feet shouting. The stadium thundered with cheers from 70,000 throats. I stopped my announcements over the microphone because I could not hear my own voice.

The discus dropped beyond the two tiny flags set a meter apart. Two records—the USSR and the world record—were shattered. She had thrown the discus 49.11 meters.

In the years that followed, Nina forced the judges to move the tiny red flag again and again. Each time she exceeded her best throw by several centimeters, persistently aiming at the 50-meter mark. She finally crossed this landmark too.

Last year I had occasion to visit the city of Gori in Georgia. A soccer game and a light athletic competition were in progress in a small stadium in the city. Local athletes were competing with visitors from Moscow, Leningrad, Kharkov and Tbilisi. Among them was Nina Dumbadze. On this occasion her discus hit the 53.7-meter mark. I shall not describe the pandemonium in the stadium when the new world record was announced. It is enough to say that the second half of the soccer game was delayed 20 minutes because the spectators lifted Nina Dumbadze on their shoulders and refused to leave the field.

Now only one question remains: Is Dumbadze's record the limit? No, the world record holder has not yet said her final word.

# How Kazantsev Racked Up His Steeplechase Record

By V. Dairedjiev

*Master of Sports*

**V**LADIMIR KAZANTSEV, the superb Soviet steeplechase champion, began to go in for sports while he was in the army. In two years' time he achieved results that were excellent for a beginner. He covered one of the most difficult events, the 5,000-meter steeplechase, in 15 minutes 13 seconds and captured leading places several times in the 3,000-meter event. But suddenly he discovered that he had reached his limit for 5,000 meters, 15 minutes and a few seconds, beyond which he could not go.

Kazantsev spent several years in fruitless attempts to better his record.

He appealed to his friends and trainers, but none of them could show him what was wrong. V. N. Denisov, senior coach of the Dynamo Sports Society, advised him to go to his brother N. N. Denisov for advice. The latter Denisov was once a well-known Soviet runner in the middle distances.

"Nikolai will tell you what you want to know," he said. "You have the makings of a great runner, and he likes people who know what they want and go after it."

Nikolai Denisov began to change Kazantsev's running technique as soon as the two men started to work together. Seven months later, by the end of the summer of 1948, Kazantsev's running style was quite different, and so were his results. His limit of 15:13 for 5,000 meters had long since been left behind, and he had exceeded his trainer's control time of 14:45.

At the USSR championship meet in 1948 Kazantsev defeated N. Popov, then the undefeated champion, with a brilliant record of 14:39. He had improved his own record by 34 seconds in seven months. His method of training now was quite different. It went on all year round, three times a week indoors and twice a week in the open, even when the temperature was down to 10 or 15 degrees below zero Fahrenheit.

Beginning with 1945, Kazantsev had shown good results at all the USSR championship meets in the 3,000-meter steeplechase, and this was without any special preparation. In the same way in 1950 he won the USSR championship for the 5,000-meter race and, two days later, the championship for 3,000 meters. His showing was only seven seconds more



**STEEPLECHASE CHAMPION.** The great Soviet runner Vladimir Kazantsev, shown here taking a water jump, holds the 3,000-meter steeplechase world record.



than the USSR record held by A. Pugachevsky and a little more than 13 seconds behind the world record held by Elmsaeter of Sweden.

Trainer Denisov pondered long over these figures, then said to his pupil, "Soon we're going to try for something special, probably the biggest thing in your athletic career."

"Another record?"

"Yes, another, but the world record this time."

"But don't you think it's too early for that?"

"No, just the right time. We'll begin training for it in the spring."

Exercises in hurdling were now added to the regular training program, and by spring Kazantsev was taking them easily, pushing off with either foot and not touching the hurdle as he had done before.

On July 2, 1951, he broke the USSR 3,000-meter steeplechase record held by Pugachevsky by 0.4 second.

"Well, Kazantsev," his trainer said, "in 10 days we'll try for the world record."

Two days before the contests, Kazantsev took leave from his job and went outside Moscow to a place on the Moskva River to rest. The day of the races came. The car was to pick Kazantsev up at 6:00 P.M., but had not arrived at 6:30. Meanwhile, out on the highway, the car that the trainer had sent stood on the road and refused to budge, no matter what the driver did to it. A highway patrolman on a motorcycle pulled up.

"What's the trouble?"

"Something's wrong with the engine," said the driver. "I can't get it started." Then he turned to the patrolman. "How about helping me out, comrade?"

"What do you want me to do?"

"I'm supposed to pick up a famous Dynamo runner named Kazantsev. He's going to run for the world record today. He's been training for years, and everything may fall through because of me. Will you take him into town?"

"That's pretty serious—a world record. Let's have the address." And with a roar the patrolman was off.

Shortly after seven he pulled up before Kazantsev's cottage. "I'm looking for Comrade Kazantsev," he said to a man standing by the gate.

"I'm Kazantsev," the man said.

"Then hop in. I'm to take you to the stadium. Your car broke down."

Without a word Kazantsev got into the sidecar and they set out. Only out on the highway did Kazantsev learn what riding in a motorcycle meant. They tore along at 45 miles an hour, and Kazantsev was tossed about as though he were riding in a cart over cobblestones and not down an asphalted highway. "I'll be in fine shape after this!" he thought bitterly. "No world record today!"

They got to the stadium in time. Kazantsev thanked the patrolman, but his mood was gloomy. His hands and back ached from the ride.

The runners lined up, silence fell, then there was the sound of a shot, and they were off. Kazantsev was in the lead. He ran freely, with a wide, easy stride. Drawing ahead slightly, he took a hurdle and then ran on. Yevseyev and the others were a short distance behind him.

When they had run the first 200 meters, Dynamo trainer Korobkov, who was standing at the finish line, shouted, "Thirty seconds."

Kazantsev did not believe his ears. "Must be a mistake," he thought.

"Has he gone crazy? What's he overdoing it for?" thought Denisov as he glanced at his stop watch.

The second 200 meters was done in 36 seconds and the entire 400-meter circle in 66. Remarkably quick time.

"Take it easy! You're overdoing it!" Denisov shouted. "Your time is 66 seconds."

"They've made a mistake. This is easy," Kazantsev thought.

The loudspeaker announced: "Kazantsev's time so far is 2 minutes 53 seconds. The world record will be decided in the second kilometer."

Breaking away from the other runners, Kazantsev ran on just as lightly and swiftly as before.

"Kazantsev has done the second kilometer in 3 minutes 0.2 second," shouted the announcer in an excited

voice. "Five seconds better than the world record. If he keeps up the pace he'll break Elmsaeter's record!" He wanted to encourage the runners, and his voice was that of all those present, the voice of the whole country. Kazantsev felt this. He kept the pace on the remaining laps.

With one last effort, Kazantsev broke the white tape and came to a stop almost immediately. He had no strength left, and Denisov rushed up to support him. At that moment they heard coming over the loudspeaker: "Kazantsev's time is 8 minutes 49.8 seconds. This is 9.8 seconds better than the world record!"

Kazantsev did not understand right away. He had expected to beat the world record, but not by nine seconds. The crowd applauded and cheered.

Kazantsev and his trainer, just about equally worn out, joyfully embraced. "Thanks, Denisov," said Kazantsev.

"It's you I've got to thank for not letting an old man down," replied Denisov.

The friendship between the two men had yielded splendid results, and their success was shared by all the Muscovites who crowded around to congratulate them. Among them were N. N. Romanov, acting chairman of the USSR Committee on Physical Culture and Sports, who told Kazantsev he had been awarded the title of Honored Master of Sports, the patrolman who had played such an unexpected part in this success by getting the runner to the stadium on time, and thousands of other Soviet men and women gazing proudly at the runner standing beside his trainer.

Kazantsev enlarged upon his outstanding achievement in later meets. At the Eleventh Student Summer Games held in Berlin in August 1951, he won gold medals for the 5,000-meter race and the 3,000-meter steeplechase. A week later, at the USSR championship competitions, he won gold medals for the 5,000-meter and 10,000-meter races and the 3,000-meter steeplechase. Each time his results were better than the former world record. In Kazantsev's consistently excellent results lies the main achievement of both pupil and teacher.



# Preparatory Meeting Held in Peking For Asian and Pacific Peace Conference

*Following is the text of a communiqué issued by the preparatory meeting for the convocation of a peace conference of Asian and Pacific countries at a press conference held in Peking on June 8, 1952.*

**T**HE preparatory meeting for the convocation of a peace conference of Asian and Pacific countries, which began its sessions on June 3 in Peking, was successfully concluded on June 6.

The meeting was sponsored by eleven Chinese public figures, well known for their devotion to the peace movement, acting in accordance with the will of the peoples of China and the proposal of the Indian and other peace-loving peoples. Participating in the meeting were 47 delegates representing 20 countries, namely: China, India, Pakistan, the Soviet Union, Japan, Korea, the USA, Australia, Mexico, Viet-Nam, Indonesia, Canada, Burma, Ceylon, the Mongolian People's Republic, Chile, New Zealand, the Philippines, Thailand and Malaya. Representatives of the World Peace Council and a delegate from the Asian-Australian-Pacific Islands liaison bureau of the World Federation of Trade Unions also took part. Delegates from five countries (Colombia, Guatemala, San Salvador, Nicaragua and Costa Rica) were en route to Peking while the meeting was in session. Countries which have agreed to the convocation of the conference but were unable to send delegates to Peking on account of various difficulties are Peru, Ecuador, Laos and Nepal. Two persons from Australia, two from Burma, five from China, one from India and one from Indonesia attended

the meeting as observers.

Delegates of all countries represented at the meeting reported on the urgent desire of their peoples for peace and on the status of the peace movement in their respective countries. They also expressed their opinions concerning the convocation of the proposed peace conference of Asian and Pacific countries and gave their views on extending and strengthening the movement for peace. The chief task of this meeting was to discuss and adopt the declaration of the preparatory meeting and the proposals for preparing a peace conference of the Asian and Pacific countries.

An organizational committee and a drafting committee were formed by the meeting to carry out these tasks. These two committees worked well and successfully accomplished their assignments.

After extensive and thoughtful discussion, the meeting adopted the declaration and the proposals for the preparation of the peace conference. The vote was unanimous, with no abstentions.

Besides Kuo Mo-jo, who signed the declaration as a sponsor of the meeting, other signatories include the following delegates from various countries, as follows:

**China:** Chen Shu-tung, Liu Ning-yi, Li Teh-chuan, Nan Han-chen, Wu Yao-tsung; **India:** Professor D. Cosambi, Indulal Camiayalal Yagnik, Sardar Gurbakhsh Singh; **Pakistan:** Ghulam Mohammed-Khan, M. A. Shauk; **USSR:** Vadim Kozhevnikov, Khodzhaev, Ivan Glushchenko; **Japan:** Tomi Kora, Hoashi, Miyakoshi; **Korea:** Pak Den Ai, Jon Dong Hiok; **USA:** John Kingsbury; **Australia:**

John Barton, Van Erde, Steven Mucindoe, Ada Brochman, A. T. Gietzeit; **Mexico:** Eli de Gortari, Rafael Méndez Aguirre; **Viet-Nam:** Duong Bak Lien, Le Chan Phuong; **Indonesia:** Suwanto, Suroso, Surjonegoro; **Canada:** Mary Jennison; **Burma:** Wu Hla, Wu Myo Myint, Thaking Lu Aye, Wu Thin Pe Myint, Wu Hkun Hti, Wu Aye Kyi; **Ceylon:** Udenkendauly Sarana Pa; **Mongolian People's Republic:** Shirendib; **Chile:** José Venturelli; **New Zealand:** Rewi Alley, Courtney Archer; **Philippines:** Manuel Cruz; **Thailand:** Nai Suguan Tularak, Nai Prasert Sapsoothorn; **Malaya:** Chan Suat Hong; **World Peace Council:** Panteleimon V. Gulyayev, John W. Darr, Jr.; **WFTU** (delegate of the Asian-Australian-Pacific Islands liaison bureau): Thornton.

According to the resolution of the preparatory meeting, the Peace Conference of Asian and Pacific Countries will be held in Peking during the last week of September 1952. In order to coordinate the preparatory work for the conference, the meeting appointed an executive secretary and two deputy executive secretaries to function under the preparatory committee. The executive secretary is to be a Chinese, and of the two deputy executive secretaries one is to be an Indian and the other a Japanese. When necessary the executive secretary is authorized to invite delegates appointed by other countries to act as his assistants. Liu Ning-yi has already been designated by China as executive secretary and various aspects of the preparatory work are to proceed immediately.



By Fyodor Zaporozhsky

*This is the first of two articles on current developments in new China.*

**S**PRAWLING irrigated rice fields lie on both sides of the road that leads eastward from Nanking toward the sea and the mammoth port city of Shanghai with its population of six millions. The land is intensely cultivated in this region. Every tiny strip of ground on which a few handfuls of rice or beans can be grown is carefully tended. The industrious hand of the Chinese peasant turns the hillocks and mounds into watered fields that look like tiny lakes.

The inundated rice fields are worked by gray water buffaloes, those clumsy and slow-moving but exceptionally strong and hardy animals. Children so small that they are barely able to walk themselves often ride on the backs of the animals, keeping them from lingering too long on one spot.

As we drew near Shanghai, we began to feel the breath of the city, which is a major industrial center. We rode through its immense suburbs, passing tall smokestacks, long factory buildings,

shops with flashing sparks of electric welding, workers' settlements, streetcars and buses. Then we reached the heart of the gigantic city, seething with life.

**I**N Shanghai we met a number of civic leaders, writers, artists, workers and scientists who told us about the latest developments, the new things that are coming to life in the city, and the remarkable accomplishments of People's China.

Shanghai, the greatest industrial and economic center in China, is one of the world's largest producers of cotton goods. The country's biggest factories, industrial plants and power stations are concentrated there. The city has almost a million factory workers.

Shanghai is also a major seaport and center of international trade. It is the fifth largest port in the world.

I still remember the port of Shanghai as it was when I visited it during the fight of the Chinese people for their independence. I recall that no sooner had we disembarked at the Bund than we were surrounded by emaciated, half-

naked youngsters competing for the privilege of carrying our luggage to the car. Hundreds of hands reached out for our baggage, in the effort to earn a few cents. At the car we encountered a mob of beggars. They literally barred our way to the car. It was not idle curiosity because we were foreigners that made them flock around us. Filthy, ragged and sick, many of them with infants in their arms, they begged us for alms. Later on, crowds of beggars and tramps followed us in all the cities we visited, wherever we appeared, at railway stations, at hotels, at theaters. Armies of beggars, mobs of refugees and village paupers—this was one of the most typical features of Kuomintang China.

What a striking change has occurred since then! How Shanghai has changed in the two years since the establishment of the People's Republic! Gone forever is the horrible yesterday, with its Kuomintang police rule that degraded the dignity of man, and the monstrous, rampant starvation and death. There are no longer any beggars and tramps on the streets of Shanghai, no more wailing



mothers and hungry infants, barely covered by a few miserable rags. One hears no longer the piteous groans and cries of homeless, unfortunate people. It is the lack of beggary and human misery that first strikes anyone who saw Shanghai in the past, when the abominable clique of robbers and traitors ruled there. One cannot fail to be aware of the firm confidence of the Chinese people, who have proudly taken power into their own hands.

**D**URING the period of Kuomintang domination Shanghai was a concentration point of all kinds of crime, treason and corruption. It was the hub of the criminal underworld. Corrupt politicians and gamblers on foreign exchange, Chinese and international gangs of smugglers, hold-up men, large and small bands of pirates, provocateurs and spies of every stripe had headquarters there. Everything was the object of speculation: goods, foreign exchange, stocks, visas and passports of all nationalities. Gangs of international speculators operated there, specializing in "trading in air," speculation in its purest form. They had large offices that maintained their own communication, in code, with the largest markets of the world. The highest Kuomintang circles, especially the wives of military officers and government ministers, took a lively part in all kinds of foul black-market operations. No large transaction in foreign exchange, no shady financial deal was put through in which representatives of the so-called "four families" did not play a leading role.

The activities of corrupt rulers completely disorganized the economy of Kuomintang China. It is well known

that China is an agrarian country and that more than 80 per cent of its population is engaged in agriculture. For China, rice spells not only the well-being of the people but also the country's independence and sovereignty. Yet, under the Kuomintang, China was converted from a rice-exporting into a rice-importing country.

Or, let us consider another paradox. In the markets of Shanghai, Tientsin, Nanking, Peking, Tsingtao and other large trading centers, fruit, vegetables, and even potatoes imported from the Western countries were on sale. And this in China, where favorable climatic conditions make it possible to gather several crops of vegetables and cereals every year!

All this seems remote and fantastic today. People's Shanghai has long since transformed its factories and mills so that they operate on local cotton and other industrial raw materials. It not only has ceased to import, but it now exports considerable quantities of rice and other cereals to foreign countries, including India.

No less indicative is another example. The reckless policy of the Nanking regime led Chinese industry to disaster. Banking swindles flourished, and they, in turn, led to intensified inflation. During the anti-Japanese war inflation assumed staggering proportions. The issue of paper money was so great that the Chinese printing industry could not cope with the orders of the finance ministry.

The catastrophic depreciation of Kuomintang currency is common knowledge. One Shanghai newspaper in those days carried a cartoon showing a customer entering a foodstore with a large sackful

of money on his back and later emerging with a small paper bag of rice.

This all belongs to the past. During the two years of people's rule in China, prices of all essential goods have remained stable, and in many cases there is a systematic decline in prices. It can be confidently stated that China has not had such a sound currency and financial system as it now has for 100 years.

**S**TRIKING changes have occurred in the city under the new democratic administration. Thousands of representatives of the local population take an active part in the municipal government. In the recent district conferences, the people of Shanghai elected 6,021 representatives, including 1,273 industrial workers, 632 peasants, 862 representatives of commercial circles, 181 representatives of various democratic parties, 25 members of national minorities, and so on. In a short period of time, the newly elected people's envoys have examined some 30,000 proposals, reflecting the most diverse wishes of Shanghai's multimillioned population and including such questions as municipal construction, public health, finance, public safety, culture, and so forth.

The trade-union, the cooperative, the women's and youth movements have developed extensively. We visited several Shanghai factories and mills, restored after their destruction by the Kuomintangites. These enterprises are operating at full capacity. We saw Shanghai men and women workers on the job, at factory management offices, at production conferences, in clubs and libraries. These are new people, the real masters of the factories and mills, true patriots of People's China.

**AUTOGRAPH.** Mao Tse-tung gives his autograph to Labor Heroine Liu Hsiu-chen, a special delegate to the Third Session of the People's Political Consultative Council.



**WOMEN'S CREW.** Workers greet the return of the first train in the history of China to be run entirely by women. Chinese women have taken many jobs closed to them in the past.





# Progress of the German Democratic Republic

By D. Melnikov

**I**N its war of liberation against Hitlerite fascism, the Soviet Union never intended to bring about the destruction of Germany. J. V. Stalin declared as far back as 1942: "The experience of history shows that Hitlers come and go, but the German people and the German state live on."

The Soviet troops brought freedom from fascist tyranny to the German people. Social, political and economic life in East Germany was thoroughly demilitarized and democratized after the war, in accordance with the Potsdam decisions of the four Great Powers. From the very outset, the aim of Soviet policy was to assist the German people in overcoming their hard past, in taking firmly to the course of democracy and in building up a united, peace-loving state.

This policy of the Soviet Union on the German problem has borne fruit. The democratic forces of the German people have grown markedly stronger. In October 1949, after the establishment of the separate Bonn "state," the forces of democracy in Germany founded the German Democratic Republic, a bulwark of peace and democracy both in Germany and in Europe as a whole.

Since that time the German Democratic Republic has been successfully advancing its industry and agriculture. The foundation for this success was furnished by the social and economic reforms carried out in East Germany.

It will be remembered that the Potsdam agreement calls for the elimination of excessive concentration of economic power in Germany, as exemplified in particular by cartels, syndicates, trusts and other monopolistic arrangements. In accordance with these provisions of the Potsdam agreement, the enterprises owned by war criminals, prominent Hitlerites and monopolists connected with the Hitlerite overlords were turned over to

the people. Before the war these enterprises accounted for 59 per cent of the industrial production of the republic; in other words, they occupied a dominant position in industry. The enterprises transferred to public ownership supplied 70 per cent of the republic's industrial output in 1951.

The transfer of the largest enterprises into the hands of the people has had a favorable effect on the development of industry in East Germany. After the close of the First World War, it took imperialist Germany nine years to attain the volume of industrial production of 1913. The German Democratic Republic raised production to prewar level in five years.

Another important factor was the agrarian reform, which did away with Junker domination in the German village. More than 7,400,000 acres of land were transferred to the peasants. The new relations developed in the village have made it possible to restore agricultural production in the shortest possible time. The 1950 harvest was equal to the 1934-1938 level and in some respects even surpassed it.

The social and economic reforms, which opened a new chapter in the history of Germany, afforded the possibility of national economic planning. The two-year plan launched in 1949 was completed ahead of schedule in the middle of 1950.

The Government of the German Democratic Republic devotes special attention to the so-called basic industries, *i.e.*, those which are especially important in the national economy. The iron and steel industry of the republic has made substantial headway. Such important plants as the mills at Riesa and Hennigsdorf and the rolling mills at Kirchmeser have been restored and rebuilt. The first section of the OST, a metallurgical colossus built after the foundation of the German Democratic Republic, has gone

into operation. The lignite mines have been modernized.

The democratic system established in the German Democratic Republic promotes the peaceful development of industry. The government of the republic has repeatedly declared its firm resolve to live in peace with all nations, and it has shown in practice that it is directing the republic along the course of peace and democracy.

The economic development of the republic is based on these principles. Its guide is the five-year plan adopted in the summer of 1950. According to its provisions, industrial output in the republic is to be doubled by 1955, power production is to rise 183 per cent, machinery production is to be increased 169 per cent, and so forth. A great program of housing construction has also been launched. More than 100,000,000 square feet of new or rebuilt housing is to be made available for tenancy by 1955 in 53 large cities of the republic. The national income is to rise by more than 60 per cent during the five-year period.

Results of the fulfillment of the plan for 1951 indicate that the five-year plan is being successfully realized. As compared with 1950, industrial output is up by almost 22 per cent, and the standard of living of the population has been improved. The value of food and general consumer goods sold to the population was 25 per cent greater than in 1950. The plan for 1952 calls for a further increase in gross production by about 13.5 per cent over 1951. Data on the fulfillment of the plan for the first quarter of this year indicate that industry in the German Democratic Republic is exceeding the planned targets.

The growth of peaceful production has brought about a considerable improvement in the life of the working people. There is no unemployment. At the end of 1950 wages and salaries



were raised by 10 to 15 per cent, and by 25 to 30 per cent in the most important branches of the national economy. At the same time, the government has been systematically reducing prices, having lowered them on eight occasions in the past two years. The result has been a further increase in the real earnings and purchasing power of the working people.

Supplies of food and general consumer goods have been growing year by year. In the first quarter of this year the population received 24 per cent more meat and meat products than in the corresponding period of 1951. Increases in other items were: fish and fish products, 22 per cent; fats, 12 per cent; shoes, 19 per cent; hosiery, 47 per cent; and so forth.

This stands out in especially bold relief when contrasted to the general economic degradation and continuous de-

terioration of the living conditions of the working people in West Germany. Remilitarization of West Germany is placing a heavy burden of military expenditures on the West German population. Even according to official estimates, the people of West Germany will have to pay 12 to 15 billion marks annually for military purposes. In order to obtain these huge sums, the Bonn government is constantly raising prices and taxes. The result is a continuous drop in real wages and salaries in West Germany. In addition, there is a large army of jobless workers, who, even according to official figures, number about 1,800,000.

A comparison of living conditions in the German Democratic Republic with those in West Germany shows to the German population that only the course of democracy and peace can improve the standard of living

of the people and facilitate the progress of German economy. The German Democratic Republic is conducting a determined struggle for this course of development for Germany. It is insisting on the implementation of the Soviet proposals for the unification of Germany and the conclusion of a peace treaty. The Soviet Government's notes of March 10, April 9 and May 24, which formulated these proposals, were received with gratitude by all the German people.

The formation of an all-German government and the conclusion of a peace treaty with Germany would open before the German people a course of peaceful and democratic development, in accord with the national interests of Germany and with the interests of peace and the security of all nations.

## Yugoslavia's Patriots Resist Tito Fascism

By P. Zyablov

**I**N pursuit of its policy against the interests of the people, the Tito clique of Yugoslavia is turning the country, which it has enslaved, into a bridgehead of aggression. The Belgrade rulers are stepping up the construction of new military airdromes and strategic highways and are building fortifications on the country's borders with the People's Democracies. All these activities are undermining the very foundation of Yugoslav economy, which is weak as it is. Three-quarters of the 1952 budget is allocated for military purposes. At the end of last year, the special correspondent of the Swedish Telegraphic Bureau reported from Ljubljana as follows:

"Yugoslavia today is a huge, unbroken military camp. Concern for the needs of the consumers has been pushed into the background. Construction of houses for the workers and of industrial plants and office buildings is either neglected or abandoned altogether."

Production of goods of mass consumption is being curtailed, and prices of food products and manufactures are surpassing all former peaks. Today a pound of

bread costs 50 dinars or more; a yard of poor-quality suiting, 7,000 to 9,000; a pair of men's shoes, 5,000; a pair of women's shoes, 12,000 to 13,000; and a suit of cotton underwear, 1,800. Toward the end of 1951 the Tito authorities raised the price of salt, tobacco and medicines 500 to 700 per cent.

It is not difficult to imagine the wretched life of the people when the pay of a semi-skilled worker ranges from 3,000 to 4,000 dinars a month. Poverty and starvation have brought in their wake a wave of epidemics. The death rate has risen. Some 80 per cent of all industrial workers suffer from tuberculosis.

The yoke of the Tito clique weighs heavily on the working peasantry. Under cover of so-called state deliveries, almost all grain and livestock are taken from the peasants, and some 2,000,000 have been driven from their farms and compelled to work at forced labor.

The Belgrade fascists have turned Yugoslavia into a land of jails and concentration camps. Tens of thousands of Yugoslav patriots have been thrown into prison. Even if we are to believe Ranko-

vic, some 300,000 sentences were pronounced by Yugoslav courts in 1950.

But jails, concentration camps and bloody terror have failed to halt the courageous struggle of the peoples of Yugoslavia for the freedom and independence of their country. More and still broader sections of the population are filled with indignation at the Tito clique's anti-popular policy.

Such forms of struggle as staying away from work, wholesale fleeing from forced labor jobs, sabotage and putting industrial equipment out of commission, especially in war plants, are assuming greater dimensions all the time.

Absenteeism from work has taken on a wholesale character throughout Yugoslavia. The management of the mine at Banovic reported 23,345 cases of absence from work in the two months of November and December of last year, and about 30 per cent of the workers employed in the iron and steel works at Bares stay away from work every day, with the result that the output of pig iron and steel is steadily dropping.

Metal workers in Kragujevac and

Rakovica, and steel workers in Kikinda are ruining electric motors and other equipment. The Rakovica Motor Works reported a deficit of 80,000,000 dinars as a consequence of the systematic spoiling of motors and factory equipment, and the Yastrebec iron and steel works suffered a loss of several billion dinars from the same cause. The Titoites live an uneasy life even in Belgrade itself. Yugoslav patriots recently put the city's main electric power station out of commission, depriving all the factories of electricity for 15 days.

Yugoslav railwaymen disrupt the shipment of arms. Several trains carrying military supplies have been derailed on the Belgrade-Nis and Belgrade-Sarajevo lines by patriotic railwaymen, and railway traffic between Belgrade and Devdelija has been interrupted four times.

The fight waged by the Yugoslav patriots against the Tito clique is becoming linked more and more with the struggle for peace of the peoples in all countries and on all continents. During the first five months of 1951, 45 per cent of the workers and forcibly mobilized peasants employed in Yugoslavia's Adriatic ports refused to unload ammunition and other military cargoes arriving there, and more than 20,000 port workers took part in strikes.

Resistance of Yugoslav workers to the Tito regime has been taking the form lately of strikes by whole plants. A strike of this kind took place at the railroad car-building works in Ljubljana. The Titoites arrested 23 patriots for organizing the strike. Workers at the Puracic mine in the Tuzla Basin went on strike and held a protest demonstration. A strike at the Primorje works was broken up by the Titoites only after bloody clashes with the workers. Anti-military manifestations have taken place at the Alija Alijajic works in Sarajevo.

By putting *agents provocateurs* and traitors to the working class into the leadership of the Yugoslav trade unions, the Titoites have converted the unions into an appendage of the fascist state machine. The working people, unwilling to reconcile themselves to the traitorous activity of the Titoite trade unions, have been leaving them en masse.

The country's working peasantry, too, is taking part in the fight against the Tito clique. The tillers of the soil are re-

fusing more and more resolutely to make the so-called state deliveries of agricultural produce. In many provinces of Croatia, in Zagreb and in Bjelovar, three-fourths of the peasants did not give the Titoites even one handful of grain.

This resistance on the part of the peasantry to the Tito clique's traitorous policy is strikingly manifested by the failure of the sowing plan. It is known that 6,600,000 acres remained unsown in 1950, and more than 7,400,000 in the spring of 1951. According to the Tito press, last fall's sowing was an even more disastrous failure. The plan for fall sowing was fulfilled only about 10 per cent in Croatia, and the situation was even worse in Bosnia, Herzegovina and Vojvodina, the country's main granary.

Armed clashes between Yugoslav peasants and the Tito regime have occurred in a number of districts. Last autumn disturbances occurred near Strumica, Macedonia, in connection with requisitions of grain, and a large armed clash took place between peasants and authorities in the vicinity of Zagreb, Croatia, late last year.

Young people are taking an active part in the resistance of the people to the Tito regime. Young men and women are boycotting pre-service military training. Official data appearing in the Tito press admits that no more than 8 to 12 per cent of rural young people are attending courses in military training. The situation is the same in the towns.

The struggle against the Tito-Rankovic clique is developing in the army, too. It is manifested by the destruction of military installations, such as the recent setting fire to a large storehouse of military supplies by two non-commissioned officers and two regular officers; damaging weapons; refusal to re-enlist; and a number of cases in which whole groups of soldiers went over to the side of the workers and peasants in revolt. It is known that soldiers of the 179th Regiment, who had been dispatched to suppress a peasant uprising in Daza County, refused to shoot at their brothers.

A secret anti-Tito organization, known as the Patriots' League, functions in the army. It distributes anti-Tito leaflets in the country at large, not confining itself to army units. More and more often one sees on the walls of army barracks the slogan: "Down with the Tito Clique!"

Rankovic's secret service ruthlessly punishes the patriotically minded soldiers and officers. By the beginning of last year, more than 20,000 soldiers, non-commissioned officers and officers had been arrested, and many servicemen have been sentenced to death for their loyalty to the Yugoslav people.

The peoples of Yugoslavia are waging a determined struggle for liberation, and they will find the way to free themselves and get rid of the fascist Tito regime. The Yugoslav patriots know they have the support and sympathy of all progressive humanity in this struggle.

## MOSCOW RADIO BROADCASTS IN ENGLISH

Radio programs are broadcast daily from Moscow to the United States on the schedule and frequencies given below. All times are Eastern Standard.

Programs begin with the news and a review of the press. These are followed by comment on Soviet or international subjects.

**8:00-8:30 A.M.:** 17.82, 15.50, 15.44, 15.12, 11.91 megacycles.

**6:20-7:30 P.M.:** 15.33, 15.25, 15.23, 15.18, 15.11, 11.91, 11.83, 11.81, 11.71, 9.83, 9.67, 9.66, 9.65, 9.55, 7.24 megacycles.

**7:30-8:30 P.M.:** 15.25, 15.23, 15.18, 15.11, 11.83, 11.71, 9.67, 9.66, 9.65, 7.24 megacycles.

**8:30-11:00 P.M.:** 15.33, 15.25, 15.23, 15.18, 15.11, 11.91, 11.83, 11.81, 11.71, 11.32, 9.83, 9.67, 9.66, 9.65, 9.55, 7.24 megacycles.

**11:00 P.M.-1:00 A.M.:** 15.18, 15.11, 11.83, 11.71, 11.32, 9.65, 7.24 megacycles. (For the West Coast.)



Readers are invited to forward questions on phases of Soviet life to which answers are desired. The questions and answers will appear regularly in this space. Address all queries to USSR Information Bulletin, 2112 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., Washington 8, D.C.

# Questions and Answers

## What Are Soviet Laws On Marriage and Divorce?

**T**HE Soviet family is based on a foundation of mutual respect and affection. There is complete equality between husband and wife.

The Soviet State safeguards and protects the stability of the home. Both husband and wife are guaranteed full equality in their rights and duties under the law. No restriction of the woman's rights is allowed, and both parties are held equally responsible for the upbringing of the children. Property accumulated after marriage belongs to both parties in equal measure. Each is responsible for the maintenance of the other in case of disability.

Soviet laws provide penalties for those guilty of undermining the home by irresponsible conduct, compelling women to undergo abortions or failing to support children.

Marriage in the Soviet Union is contracted by registration at the Civil Registry Bureau of the local Soviet of Working People's Deputies. The fact of the marriage is recorded in the passports of both parties.

With the aim of strengthening family life and protecting the interests of mother and child, Soviet law allows termination of the married state only through court proceedings and on serious grounds. The divorce suit is tried *in camera* if either party so requests.

If the court finds proper grounds for granting the divorce, it specifies in the judgment which parent is to keep the children, divides the property between husband and wife and permits the parties to resume their premarital surnames if they so desire.

Bigamy, polygamy, and remarriage without dissolving a previous marriage are prohibited by law.

## What Kind of Banks Are There in the USSR?

**A**LL banks in the USSR belong to the state. There are no private banks. Concentrated in the hands of the state, finances and credit represent an important instrument for advancing the national economy and culture. Through the banks, the state also exercises financial control over the work of individual enterprises, institutions, and the national economy as a whole.

The principal bank in the Soviet Union is the State Bank of the USSR. All state institutions, cooperatives, public organizations, factories and offices keep current accounts in the state bank, through which their mutual accounts are settled. The State Bank also handles the state budget revenues: profits, taxes, and so on.

The State Bank of the USSR grants short-term credits to enterprises and institutions and finances the organizations

for which funds are provided by the state budget.

There are branches of the State Bank in all republics, territories, regions, cities and district centers.

Foreign trade transactions are financed by a special financial institution, the Foreign Trade Bank.

The USSR has four special banks granting long-term credits: the Industrial Bank, the Trade Bank, the Central Agricultural Bank, and the Central Bank for Municipal Economy and Housing Construction. These banks finance capital construction and handle clearance operations in the respective branches of the national economy.

The population keeps its savings from earnings in state savings banks.

Savings banks are to be found in all towns, large villages and industrial settlements, and there are branches also at post offices. The fact that the number of depositors keeps increasing by several millions each year is evidence of the growing well-being of the people. During the two years 1950 and 1951 alone, deposits in savings banks rose by more than 7 billion rubles and the number of depositors by 5,900,000. During the past two years, 3,500 new savings banks have been opened.

The savings banks not only receive and issue deposits, but, on the depositors' instructions, also perform numerous private financial transactions, such as payment of rent, gas, telephone and electric bills; deposit transfers; payment of taxes and insurance premiums; payment of pensions; etc. They also sell and redeem state bonds.

The right to private ownership of cash savings is fully protected by Soviet law, and deposits in savings banks are kept in strict confidence. The banks pay interest on these deposits.

### AVAILABLE UPON REQUEST

#### Three Pamphlets on Soviet Baltic Union Republics:

##### *Estonia*

"The Truth From the Motherland"  
*In Estonian language*

##### *Lithuania*

"Under the Native Sky"  
*In Lithuanian language*

##### *Latvia*

"The Truth About Soviet Latvia"  
*In Latvian language*

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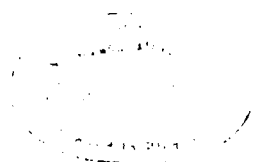














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