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# SOVIET UNION



No. 4 (26)

APRIL 1952



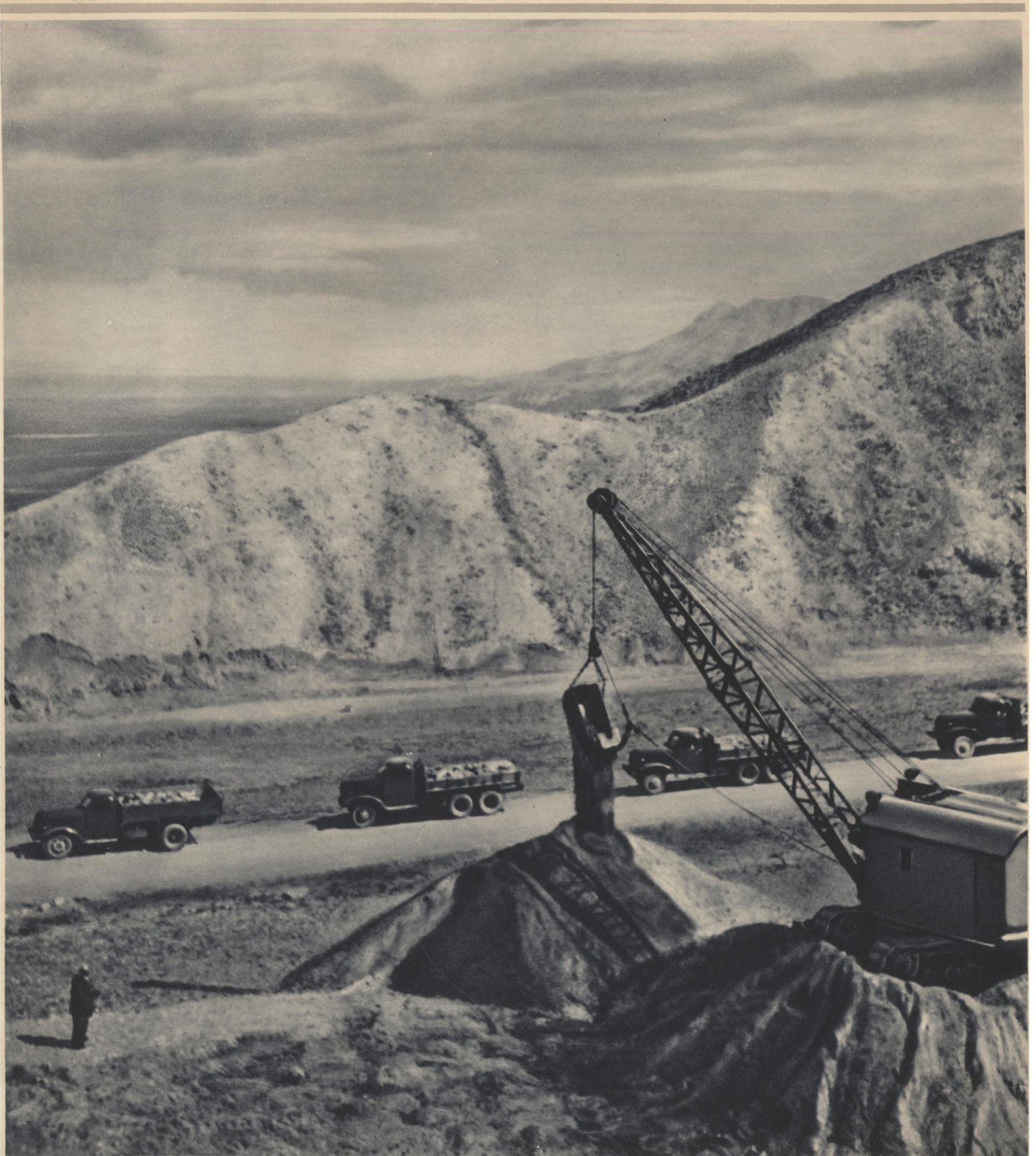


**This new street in Tashkent, the capital of Uzbekistan, is named after the great Uzbek poet Allsher Navoi. It runs through the old part of the town, once a maze of narrow lanes with squat clay huts**

Photo by G. PERMENEV

**COVER: Rehabilitated Dniepropetrovsk. A section of the park of culture and rest in this Ukrainian town, which was wrecked by the Hitlerite occupants during the late war. On the shore of the pond stands the station building of a children's railway**

Photo by G. UGRINOVICH



With the oncoming of spring preparatory work on the construction of the Main Turkmen Canal—one of the great projects under way in the Soviet Union—is going ahead on an even wider scale. Here local materials are widely used for construction work. In the photograph an excavator delves building material from a quarry on the foothills of Kapet-Dag

Photo by M. GRACHOV



SESSION OF THE SUPREME SOVIET OF THE RSFSR. The regular sessions of the Supreme Soviets of the Russian Federation and of the Union Republics are over. Photo shows the final meeting of the Session of the Supreme Soviet of the Russian Federation on March 29, 1952. At the Chairman's table (left to right): Vice-Chairmen of the Supreme Soviet of the RSFSR, A. S. Borisenko, K. M. Abdullina, N. A. Muravyova, S. M. Butuzov, Chairman of the Supreme Soviet of the RSFSR L. N. Solovyov, Vice-Chairmen of the Supreme Soviet of the RSFSR M. Z. Azizov, Y. I. Tretyakova, A. A. Ilyushin and I. V. Okunev. In the Government seats: Comrades J. V. Stalin, V. M. Molotov, G. M. Malenkov, K. Y. Voroshilov, L. P. Beria, A. I. Mikoyan, L. M. Kaganovich, N. A. Bulganin, N. S. Khrushchov, A. F. Gorkin, N. M. Shvernik, M. A. Suslov, P. K. Ponomarenko. On the rostrum: I. N. Zimin, Secretary of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the RSFSR

Photo by A. USTINOV

## A COMMENTATOR'S NOTES

S. ZABOLOTSKY

The major events at the beginning of April were J. V. Stalin's replies to the questions put to him by a group of American newspaper editors, the new reduction of state retail food prices, and the opening of the International Economic Conference.

In March, the Session of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR was followed by the Sessions of the Supreme Soviets of the Union Republics. The chief item on the agenda for these sessions was the passing of the budgets of the respective republics. The budget of the Russian Federation was passed at the Session of the Supreme Soviet of the RSFSR. Nearly ninety per cent of the funds provided for in this budget were assigned to financing the national economy and social and cultural services. Similar peace budgets were passed by the Supreme Soviets of the other Republics and met with the full approval of the Soviet people, who are staunch champions of world peace.

Millions of the common people all over the globe heaved a sigh of relief on hearing of the replies J. V. Stalin gave to the questions put to him by American newspaper editors. It was a sigh of relief because, in spite of the war hysteria artificially whipped up by the imperialists, the voice of the greatest and wisest man in modern times was heard throughout the world confidently announcing that war is no closer now than it was two or three years ago.

J. V. Stalin's replies have given the Soviet people fresh strength and energy in their persevering struggle for peace and in their great efforts to enhance the might and wealth of their country.

The Socialist system of production, free from crises and unemployment, ensures the entire population of the USSR a continuous improvement of their standard of living. In the Soviet Union every measure taken by the state is prompted by the interests of the working people; the prices

of consumers' goods are being steadily reduced; the real wages of factory and office workers are rising, as are the incomes of the collective farmers. The people have already gained thousands of millions of rubles from the four previous postwar reductions of prices; now they will gain at least another 28,000 million rubles in one year alone from the new reduction of prices announced on April 1. This is the fifth reduction of state prices of consumers' goods in the USSR in the last four and a half years. As in previous years, the reduction of state prices has caused a drop in food prices on the kolkhoz markets and in the cooperative stores.

Reduction of prices, the rise of real wages and the further strengthening of the Soviet ruble bring a further increase in the people's purchasing power and fresh improvement in their conditions of life.

The peace economy of the USSR, the aim of which is to strengthen the state and to meet the growing requirements of the people, is steadily expanding. The achievements of Soviet industry and agriculture make it possible not only to meet the demand of the home market, but also to set aside increasing quantities of commodities for export to other countries; it also enables the Soviet Union to make larger purchases of commodities abroad.

There is, perhaps, hardly a single country in the world not interested in the commodities that are produced in the Soviet Union; and there is hardly a single country that could not find a market for its goods in the Soviet Union. The difference in social and economic systems is by no means an obstacle to the development of economic and commercial relations between countries; but such relations must, of course, be based on the principle of equality of rights and mutual advantage.

In his reply to the questions put to him by the American newspaper editors, J. V. Stalin said:

**"The peaceful coexistence of capitalism and Communism is quite possible provided there is a mutual desire to cooperate, readiness to carry out undertaken commitments, and observance of the principle of equality and noninterference in the internal affairs of other states."**

This statement is fully endorsed by the entire Soviet people, who believe that such cooperation is equally profitable to both parties and that it is an effective means of maintaining and strengthening peace. That is why the Soviet people sincerely welcomed the International Economic Conference that opened in Moscow on April 3.

The conference is attended by over 470 manufacturers, businessmen, economists, engineers, trade-union and cooperative leaders and editors of economic journals and newspapers from 49 countries. In his opening speech, M. Robert Chambeiron, the Secretary General of the Arrangements Commission of the International Initiating Committee, quite rightly said:

"At a time when many countries are the prey of grave economic difficulties, the Moscow Conference appears both as a vital necessity and as a hope full of promise.

"An initiative which aims at restoring economic relations between all countries and to improve the conditions of life of whole populations can evoke indifference or hostility only among those who found their prosperity upon dangerous rivalries among nations."

Business people who look at things with a sober mind and without prejudice cannot but agree with M. Chambeiron. They are making their voices heard more and more and theirs is the voice of common sense. In an article published in the "Literaturnaya Gazeta," Mr. R. K. Karanja, editor of the Indian journal "Blitz Newsmagazine," voicing the opinion of Indian manufacturers and businessmen in general, wrote:



## J. V. STALIN'S REPLIES To Questions of American Newspaper Editors

On behalf of fifty editors of American provincial newspapers, four questions were put to J. V. Stalin. The questions and J. V. Stalin's answers are as follows:

**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, readiness to carry out undertaken commitments, and observance of the principle of equality and noninterference in the internal affairs of other states.



**GORKY.** The Soviet people are unanimously protesting against the American forces' use of bacteriological weapons in Korea and China. Protest meetings are being held all over the USSR. Photo shows the huge meeting of protest that was held at the Molotov Auto Plant in the city of Gorky

Photo by P. VOZNESENSKY

"Western industry is now geared to war production at the sacrifice of normal, peacetime industry. It cannot be trusted, therefore, to supply our requirements any more... Only Soviet Russia, People's China and the Socialist Democracies of Eastern Europe continue peacetime industries... we must begin trading with the socialist world for reasons of pure self-interest..."

The conclusion arrived at by the Indian manufacturers and merchants is fully in accord with that of the Japanese Printing and Publishing Workers Union, expressed in the following terms: "Unrestricted economic relations with all countries, and especially with the Soviet Union, China and other neighbouring countries, are essential for the development of the civilian branches of Japan's economy."

Mr. Lawrence Ottinger, a prominent American businessman, President of the United States Plywood Corporation, stated in a letter to the "New York Times": "International trade not diplomatic or military action is the key to peace." Mr. Ottinger made this statement in connection with the fact that the U.S. State Department had prohibited him from going to the International Economic Conference. "I think action of State Department in vetoing proposed meeting may have been a mistake," he wrote in conclusion, and thousands of his colleagues, whose minds have not been obscured by blind hatred of peoples who have chosen a way of life other than the American, cannot fail to agree with him.

To conclude our survey we quote a passage from the speech of welcome delivered at the opening of the International Economic Conference by M. A. Yasnov, Chairman of the Moscow Soviet:

"Extension of international trade and promotion of economic cooperation among the countries is a paramount condition for the attainment of mutual understanding among nations and for the maintenance and consolidation of peace. I wish to say that Moscow is always prepared to assist in this."



### TWENTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF GIANT STEEL MILLS

Twenty years have passed since the opening of the Stalin Steel Mills in Kuznetsk, Western Siberia, one of the biggest steel mills in the country. On the twentieth anniversary all the newspapers published the following telegram of greetings J. V. Stalin sent to the staff of the mills:

**"I greet and congratulate the working men and working women, engineers, technicians and office employees of the Kuznetsk Steel Mills and of the Stalinskpromstroi on the twentieth anniversary of the opening of the combine—one of the most powerful and technically advanced metallurgical enterprises in the country.**

**"The Kuznetsk metallurgists are marching in the van of the heroic working class of the Soviet Union; they have honourably carried out, and are carrying out today, the tasks set by the Party and the Government in supplying our national economy with metal.**

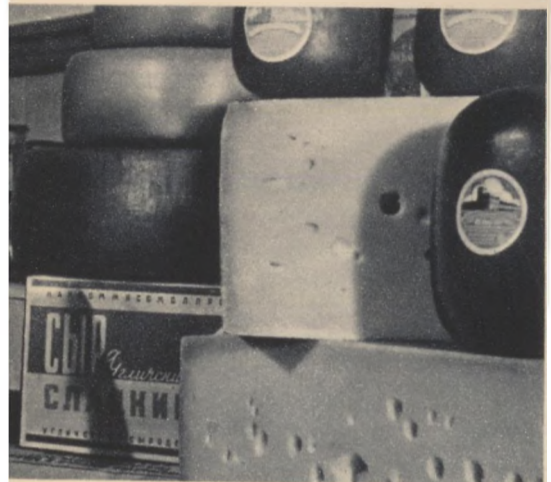
**"With all my heart I wish you, comrades, new successes in your work.**

**J. STALIN."**

Photo shows steel being poured into mould at the Stalin Steel Mills in Kuznetsk



Bread  
is 12-15 per cent  
cheaper



Cheese  
is 20 per cent  
cheaper



Milk and dairy produce  
are 10 per cent  
cheaper



Tea  
is 20 per cent  
cheaper



Shopping at the Gastronom provision stores No. 2 on the first day after the price reduction

Photos by V. GREBNOV



Meat and sausage  
are 15 per cent  
cheaper



Butter  
is 15 per cent  
cheaper

## THE FIFTH PRICE REDUCTION

On April 1, 1952, state retail prices in the USSR were again reduced. This is the fifth price reduction in the postwar period, and it was made possible by the further successes achieved in industry and agriculture, by the increase in productivity of labour and reduction in cost of production.

The food price reductions range from 10 to 30 per cent. From April 1 onwards, the Soviet people will pay less for bread, flour, macaroni, cereals, food concentrates, meat and meat products, sausage, poultry, tinned foods, butter and vegetable oil, bacon, milk and dairy produce, cheese, margarine, eggs, sauces and mayonnaise, sugar, confectionery, biscuits, tarts, pastry, jam, tea, coffee, cocoa, salt, fruit, nuts, fruit juice and other products.

If we compare the 1948 food prices (after the first price reduction) with those after the fifth reduction, we shall find that the price of bread, for example, is lower by 50 per cent, butter and meat more than 50 per cent, tea 35 per cent, sugar 21 per cent, etc.

Prices in restaurants, dining rooms and cafés have also been lowered accordingly. Furthermore, the price of books has been reduced by an average of 18 per cent, and hotel prices have gone down 15 per cent.

This regular reduction in retail prices shows that the permanent concern of the Soviet Government and the Communist Party is to improve the standard of living of the people. The people's net gain from this new reduction of food prices in state stores alone will amount during the year to 23,000 million rubles. As, however, the reduction of state prices will cause a drop in food prices on kolkhoz markets and in cooperative stores, the total gain during the year will amount to at least 28,000 million rubles.

The new reduction in prices still further strengthens the Soviet ruble, still further raises the real wages of factory and office workers, and is of great advantage to the collective farmers.



Sugar  
is 10 per cent  
cheaper



Buying books at the new reduced prices at the Moskniготорг bookstore No. 46

Photos by V. KUNOV and K. IVANOV



Confectionery  
is 10-15 per cent  
cheaper



Lenin on the tribune

A painting by People's Artist of the USSR A. GERASIMOV





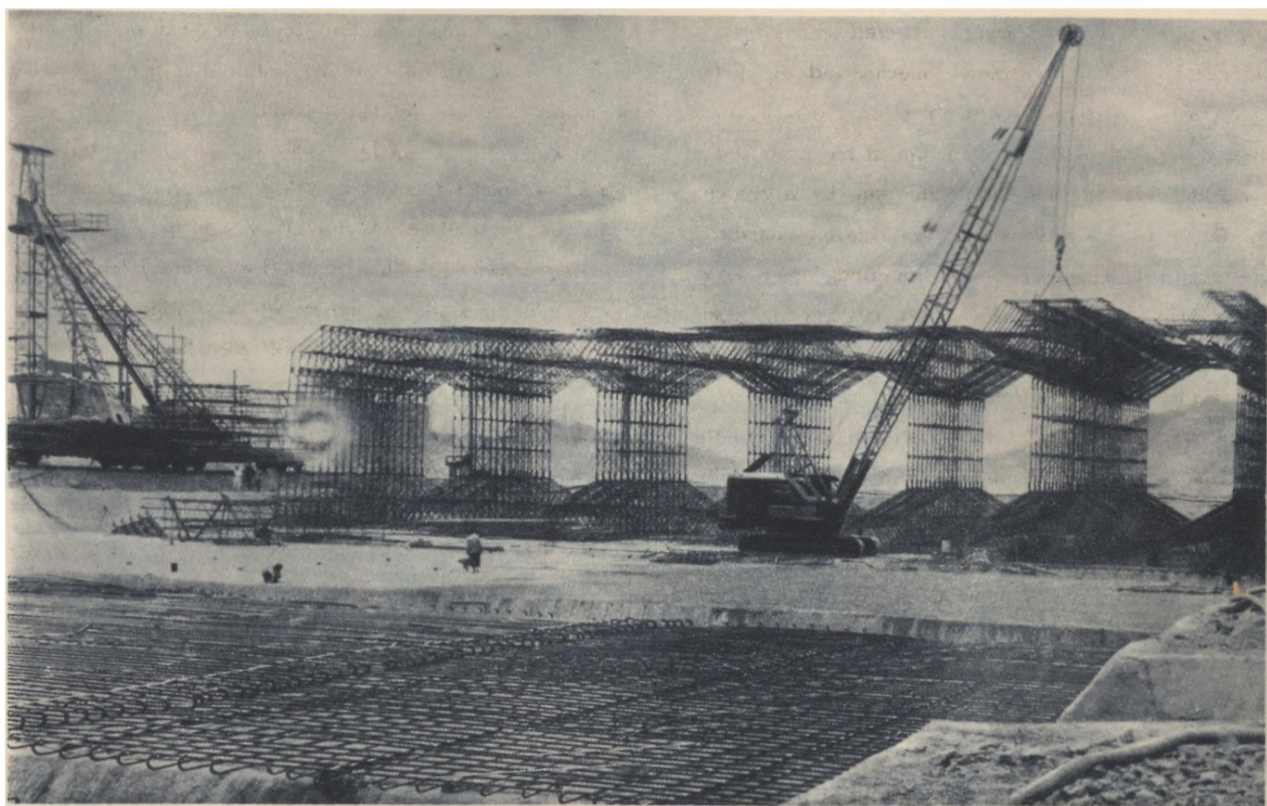
A street in the young town of Mingechaur which has grown up near the site of the power development

# TAMING THE KURA

Photos by S. KULISHOV

The Kura—one of the largest rivers of Transcaucasia—is the scene of construction of the Mingechaur power development, which spells great things for the development of Azerbaijan economy. When construction is completed the main agricultural and industrial regions of the Azerbaijan Republic will be receiving many additional million kilowatt-hours of cheap electric power and water for the irrigation of vast semidesert tracts.

Below we publish an account of the power development as given to our correspondent by R. Nosov, the chief of an administration at the Ministry of Power Stations of the USSR.



Caterpillar cranes mount the steel framework of the derivation galleries. The framework is delivered to the construction site in assembled form

This is the foundation area of the Mingechaur powerhouse. With a variety of machines employed, the work is progressing rapidly

Since time out of mind the Kura has played a big part in the life of the peoples of Azerbaijan. Trade routes followed the river; its waters irrigated fields and orchards and turned water mills. But man has never yet been complete master of the Kura. The huge masses of water collected by the river over the more than one and a half thousand kilometres of its length have been utilized to an insignificant degree. On the one hand, wide expanses of land were barren for lack of moisture, and on the other, spring floodwaters submerged nearby districts, swept away irrigation works and created nothing but innumerable marshes—breeding grounds for malaria.

Soviet people, who believe in attacking Nature boldly, have started on a plan to tame the Kura and make it serve to the full the interests of the people. Surveys were begun before the second world war, and work on the Mingechaur development is proceeding now on a big scale.

The first job was the providing of convenient housing accommodation for the construction workers. Gradually this settlement has grown until now you can quite safely call it a town.





**The waters of the Kura do not interfere with the work: In the construction area the river has been dammed up and diverted into ferroconcrete pipes**

Around the construction site on the banks of the river, near Boz-Dag Hill, stretched patches of marshland that had for long been infested with malarial mosquitoes. Scientists were called in to fight the dangerous pest. The measures they worked out included the use of poison and the viviparous *Gambusia* fish, which has a vicious appetite for mosquito larvae. In quite a short space of time this big malaria nest was completely destroyed.

The construction workers are equipped with a wide range of Soviet-made machinery, coming from all parts of the country. The builders of the town and the hydroelectric station have their own brick, concrete, asphalt and technical-repair plants and a sawmill. A transmission line supplies power to the construction works from Baku, the capital of Azerbaijan; in the future this line will carry electric power from the Mingechaur plant to Baku.

In the construction area the Kura has been dammed up and diverted into huge ferroconcrete pipes.

Simultaneously with the rearing of the earthen dam the powerhouse is being built. The plan for 1951 was overfulfilled and the tempo of operations is increasing. Over 7,340,000 cubic metres of earthwork was carried out. The

building up of the dam, the placing of concrete and mounting of structural framing are completely mechanized. Formerly structural framing had to be assembled on the spot, but now it is assembled ready for mounting at the production plant and delivered to the construction site by a branch railway. Timber has been dispensed with in laying concrete. Now ferroconcrete envelope blocks are used, which save wood and give an exceptionally strong and smooth finish to the surface.

Thousands of workers from Azerbaijan are employed on the job. They benefit from the experience of the skilled builders from other republics who work side by side with them and put into the Mingechaur development the knowledge they gained building the Farkhad Hydroelectric Station in Uzbekistan, the Moscow Canal and other hydro-construction works. Hundreds of practical suggestions come in from workers and engineers for ways of completing the job more quickly. The assembly of excavators on the spot is now done about four times faster than two years ago. Formerly when dragline excavators were used to remove soil under water the scoops came up only half-full. Excavator operators Bikulov, Veliev, Salmanov and others proved that

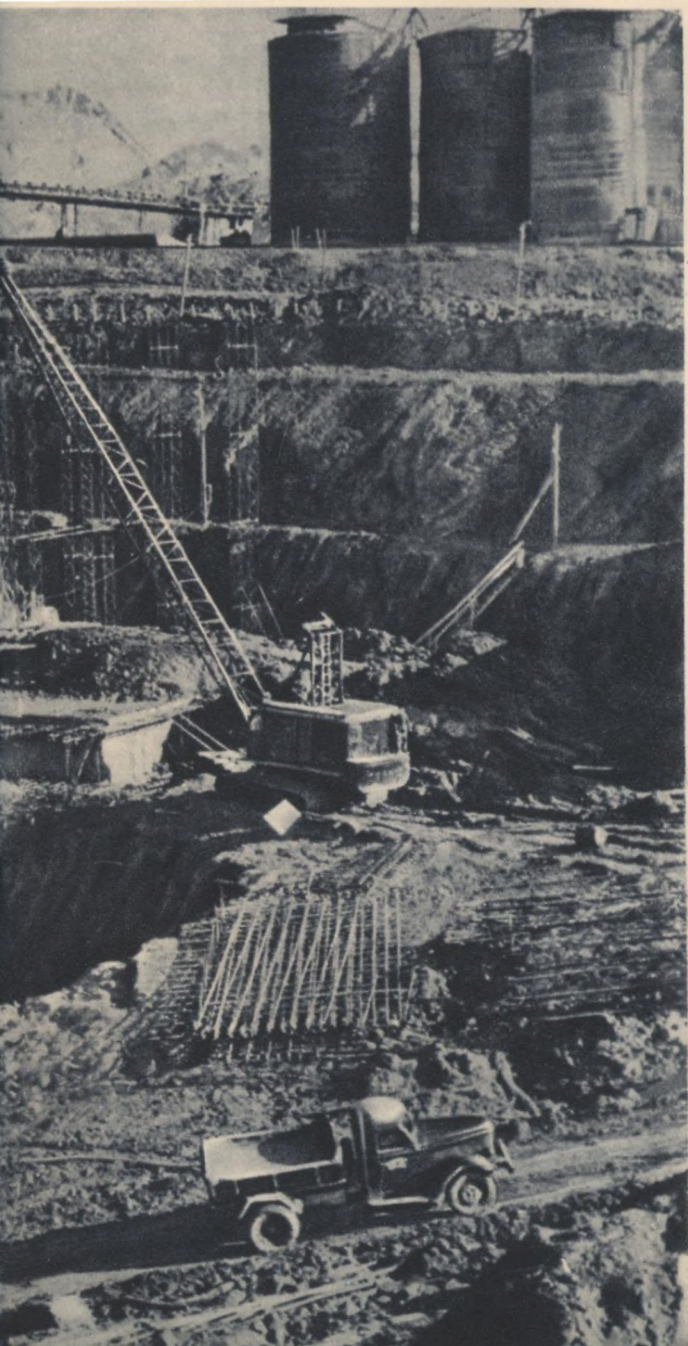
productivity on this operation could be increased if the claws of the scoop were set at a different angle, and now the scoop takes in a full load of soil.

Nowadays you would hardly recognize the locality where the small settlement of Mingechaur used to huddle at the foot of Boz-Dag. On the left bank of the Kura a fine town has grown up with a population of many thousands. The tree-lined, asphalted streets of new Mingechaur are always busy. In the evenings people visit the cinemas and workers' clubs. Soon a large Palace of Culture will be completed. Mingechaur has schools, children's nurseries, hospitals, polyclinics, libraries and shops—all for the builders working to tame the Kura.

The dam on this river will be the highest earthen dam in Europe. It is growing day by day, and when the work is finished the Kura will fill the valley below Boz-Dag to create a huge water reservoir—the Mingechaur sea. Then a great change will come over the Kura-Aras lowlands. The watered steppe and semideserts will become fields of wheat and cotton, tobacco plantations, orchards and vineyards.

Azerbaijan's towns and villages will receive millions of kilowatt-hours of electric power.

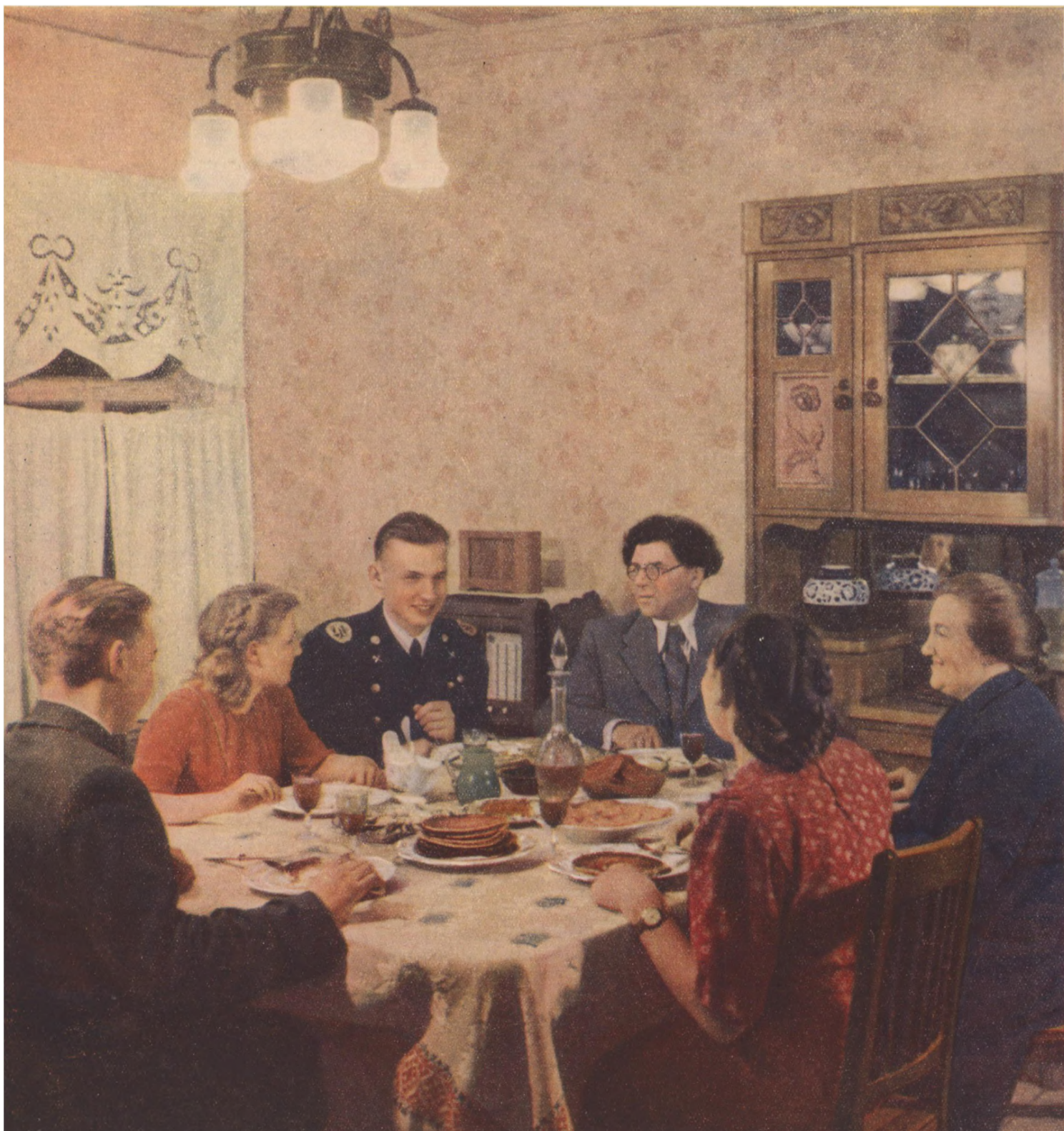
**The walking excavator in the photo below is one of the many types of modern Soviet-made machines used on the job**





Coming home to visit their mother, Moscow students Leonid and Anatoli Belov drive through the snowy streets of the Bolshevik Kolkhoz, where they passed their childhood and school days before setting out on the big road of life

Guests gather in the home of Akim Gorshkov, Chairman of the Bolshevik Kolkhoz



## AT THE BOLSHEVIK KOLKHOZ

By Mikhail SUKHANOV

Photos by V. SHAKHOVSKOI

It was getting dark when we drove up to the collective farm and knocked at chairman Akim Gorshkov's door. The door was opened by his greyhaired mother, Natalya Gorshkova. Inviting us to step in and take our coats off she told us that Akim would be in the village somewhere, still busy with kolkhoz affairs, and his wife and son had gone to see "The Mute Barricade," a new Czechoslovak movie. But, she said, she was expecting them any minute.

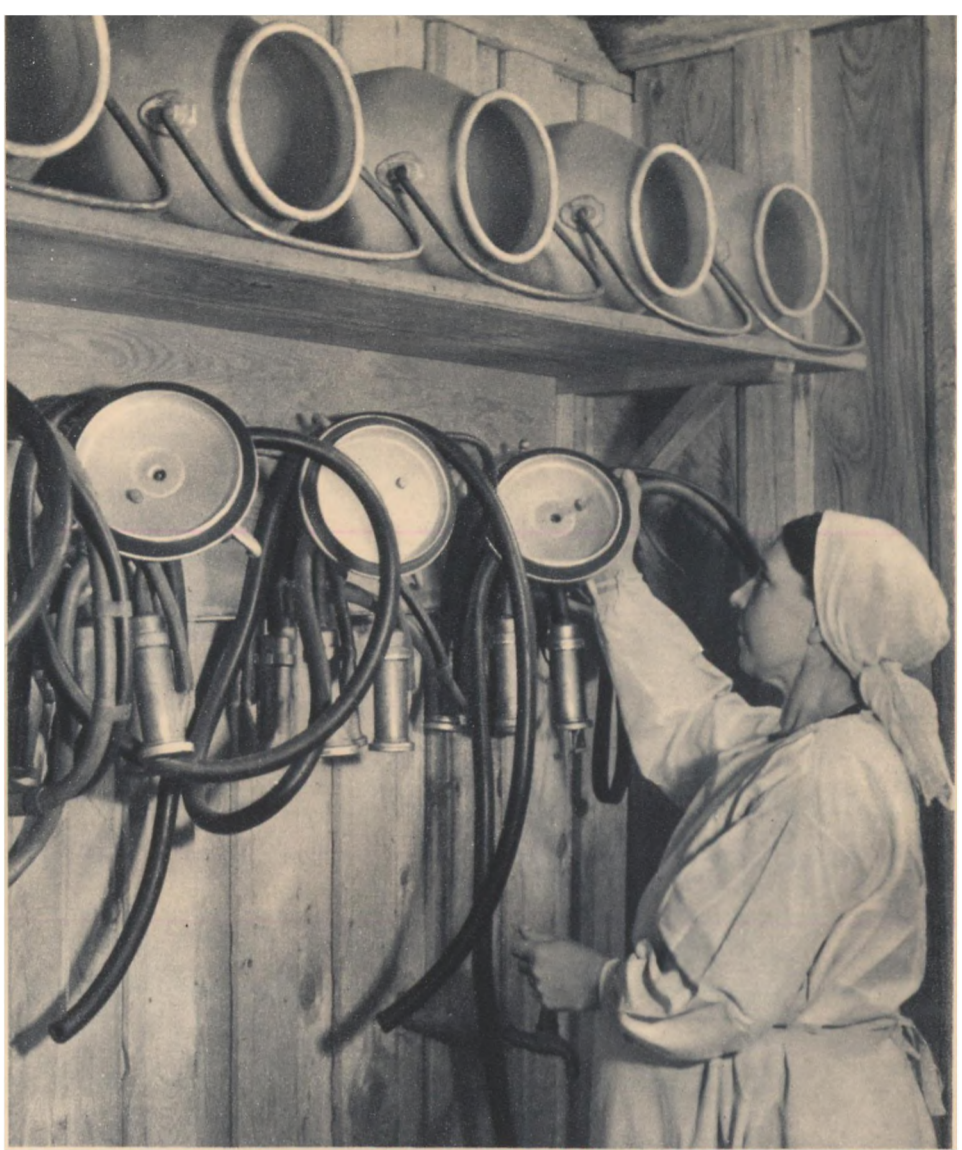
In the parlour our hostess drew up a couple of chairs to the table by the window. Through the gathering dusk, emphasized by the brilliant electric light in the room, I could see the twilight spill its blue shadows on the snow-covered roofs, on the neat pyramids of snow at the base of the poplars and lindens lining the glistening sleigh-road and the young orchard across the way. Silhouetted against the sky the nearby forest was a jagged dark-blue streak.

"Everything you can see there," said the chairman's mother, following my gaze, "the club, the orchard, the houses —has been built with our hands. Here's a photo album you'll be interested in..."

The album gave a photographic outline of the history of the Bolshevik Kolkhoz, Gus-Khrustalni District, Vladimir Region. Twenty-four years ago, four poor peasant families chose this place for their collective farm. Others joined them, and soon a well-knit kolkhoz team was stubbing the woods, draining the marshland and reaping its first harvest on reclaimed land. With Government help the peasants of the village built up a solid collective economy which en-



**Pyotr and Gennadi Gusev—son and grandson of one of the kolkhoz founders—bringing in the hay. The kolkhoz herd numbers over 1,000 head of cattle, including 400 pedigree cows**



**Pyotr Gusev's wife Anisya is a milkmaid in one of the cattle farms of the Bolshevik Kolkhoz. She is seen here checking over the electric milkers**

sured them a secure prosperous life free forever of poverty and ignorance.

Akim Gorshkov has been chairman since the day the kolkhoz was set up. The son of a landless farmhand, a poor and rightless peasant in the tsarist days, Akim Gorshkov became Hero of Socialist Labour and Deputy to the Supreme Soviet of the Russian Federation.

"Of course," Natalya Gorshkova commented, "in Soviet times he is no exception." And she told us about her many fellow villagers who had risen to eminent state and public positions.

The evening shadows thickened. A lilting tune came over the loud-speaker in the street. Groups and couples strolled past the window their voices drifting behind them in the frosty air. It is unusually cold for March. More like January.

The chairman's wife, Praskovya and son Edic were first to return. We were shaking hands when Akim Gorshkov

came in. He was soon telling us about the farm and its folk. He had all the facts and figures at his finger tips. There were 211 able-bodied members. The 4,000 hectares of land received from the state was rent free and belonged to the kolkhoz members for all time. The commonly-owned herd numbered a thousand head of cattle. The kolkhoz had 12 cars in its motor pool, 27 electric motors, a mechanical shop and a network of hotbeds and hothouses. All the major field tasks were done by the machine and tractor station of Gus-Khrustalni. The livestock departments were air-conditioned and equipped with ropeways, automatic water feeders, electric milkers; fodder preparation was mechanized. Areas previously swamped or wooded were now yielding from 24 to 30 centners of grain per hectare. This, said the chairman, is entirely due to scientific soil cultivation.

"Our income this year," remarked Akim Gorshkov, not without a note of pride, "was more than one million and four hundred thousand rubles. Quite an increase as com-



**Young Gennadi Gusev loves to attend to Baby Calf. Besides the commonly-owned herds, each kolkhoz family has livestock of its own**



**Victor Nikolayev (right), director of one of the three kolkhoz schools, keeps in constant touch with his pupils' parents. He is seen here with Pyotr Gusev discussing the progress of the latter's son**



The board of the Bolshevik Kolkhoz listens to Pyotr Gusev's account of preparations for spring work

pared with the forty rubles we started with way back in 1928."

Late in the evening there was a knock at the door. Two lads came in, cheeks set ablaze by the frost—one a self-conscious youth in a grey suit, the other a College of Mines student, obviously the older of the two, his smart uniform setting off his fine figure.

"Sorry to barge in on you at this hour," they told our host. "Thought we'd risk it when we saw the light in your windows. We're just on a couple of days' visit to see mother and all you folks..."

The chairman waved their excuses aside and introduced them to us: "Anatoli Belov... Leonid Belov... They're from our kolkhoz. Their father gave up his life for the country in the war with the Hitlerites. The kolkhoz and the state helped his widow to bring up his sons. Anatoli is in his fourth year at the College of Mines, Leonid's a freshman at the Steel College."

The chairman went on to say that the kolkhoz had sent 107 boys and girls to college, all the younger children were studying at elementary and secondary schools. Material security followed in the wake of the vastly increased kolkhoz's wealth. The collective farmers build and furnish fine houses for themselves. Living a life of plenty they and their children reach out towards culture and knowledge.

Akim Gorshkov told us of a typical kolkhoz family, that of Kondrati Ivanov. His first daughter Nadezhda was a graduate of Moscow Power Institute; Anna, his second daughter, had finished a technical school and was now going through college; Tamara, his third daughter, had become an agronomist after graduating at an agricultural school. Ivanov's son Alexander was in the same college as Nadezhda. The fourth daughter Ludmila would soon be finishing at the 10-year secondary school. The younger children, Vladimir, Faina and Valentina all go to school. Kondrati Ivanov himself attends the three-year agrotechnical classes.

The chairman proceeded to name his fellow villagers Lavochkin, Smirnov, Zverev, Morozov and others, whose children were all college students.



In the kolkhoz laboratory young agronomist Ludmila Kuchina tests samples of fertilizers

"Please call my papa to the phone... This is Vitya Romanenko calling him home..."





"The kolkhoz broadcasting centre presents a program of readings from books by Soviet authors," announces zootechnician Maria Zaitseva, member of the kolkhoz amateur talent circle



At the club library after the day's work Pyotr Gusev chooses a volume of Taras Shevchenko's poems; he and his wife want to read together this evening

On the whole farm there was scarcely a person not studying. In the evenings the brigade leaders, field workers and cattle breeders gather in the club to attend the zootechnical and agrotechnical courses. Their instructors are agronomist Ludmila Kuchina and zootechnician Maria Zaitseva. Many study to become tractor drivers, harvest combine operators, truck drivers, turners and so on. The kolkhoz needs men skilled in a host of professions—field-work and cattle-breeding specialists, tractor drivers, harvest combine operators, cinema operators, men to handle the kolkhoz electric, radio and telephone networks. The latter measures 200 kilometres in cable length.

There is not a dull moment in the life of the kolkhoz. Every family subscribes to several newspapers and magazines. The kolkhoz club has a library with over 3,000 books, a cinema hall and a reading room. The amateur art circle and choir give frequent performances on its stage. The young people go in for sports. Among their elders there are many ardent hunters.

The future holds out splendid prospects for the Bolshevik Kolkhoz. The old cattlesheds cannot accommodate the growing herd. New and better ones are being built. Also under construction is a large hothouse. There are plans for placing cattle breeding in the kolkhoz on a larger footing, for perfecting agrotechnical methods, for housing construction, for improving the organization of public services—all in the next few years. Their realization will make the life of the Bolshevik Kolkhoz even more happy and prosperous.

Below: Kolkhoz members drive home after a film show at the club



# SOVIET BOOK PUBLISHING

We publish this article and the accompanying photos in answer to D. R. Krishna Murthy, of Mysore, India, Praet Louis, Brussels, Edgar Lewy, London, and other readers who have asked for information on the Soviet printing and publishing industry and book selling.

By P. PETROV,  
Director of the Foreign Languages  
Publishing House

Photos by G. VLADIMIROV

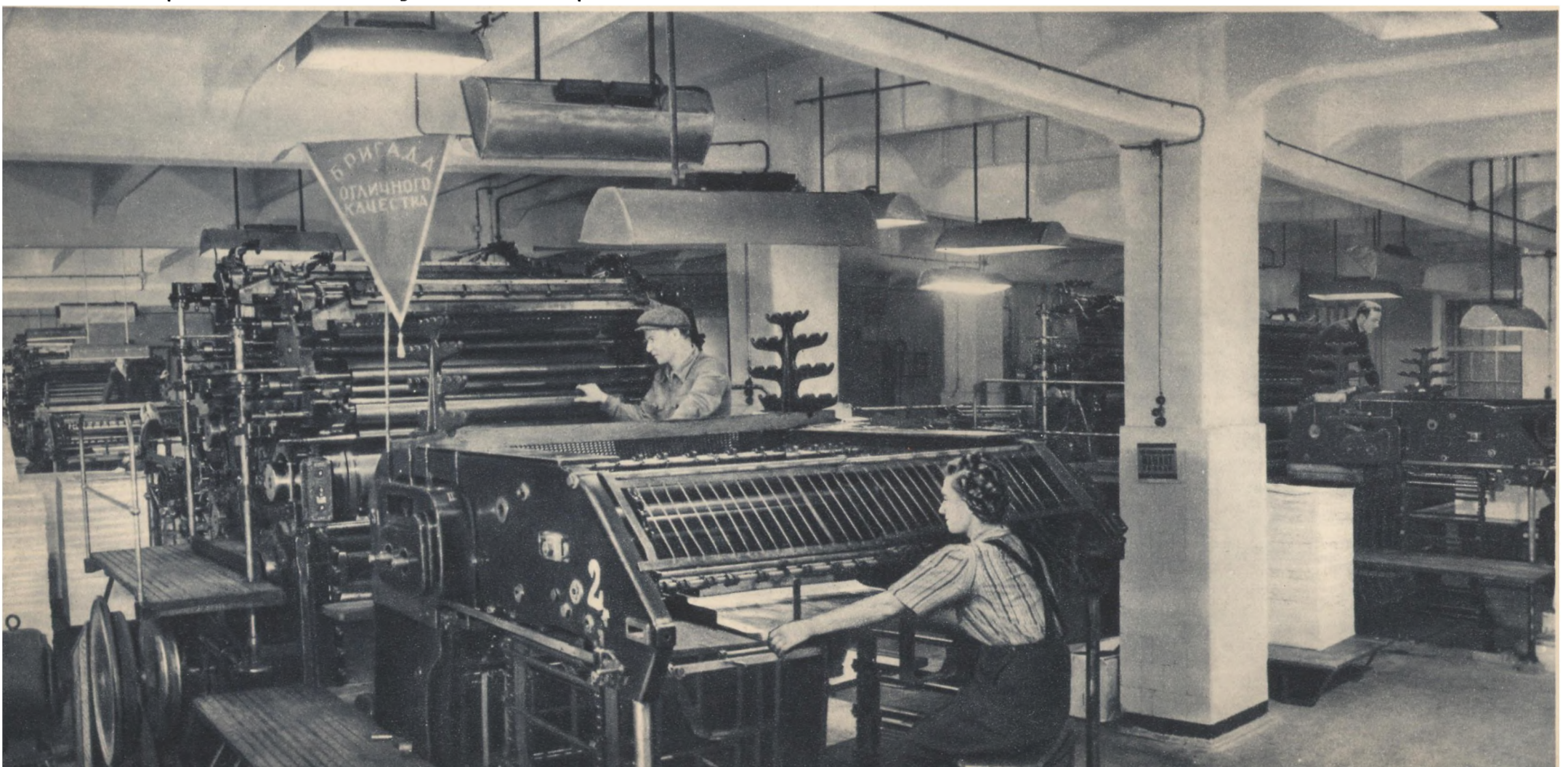
Seventy-six years ago the great Russian poet and democrat Nikolai Nekrasov dreamt of the time when the common Russian folk would be bringing books by Belinsky and Gogol home from the market. This dream was made real by the Great October Socialist Revolution which freed the people of tsarism and capitalist 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.

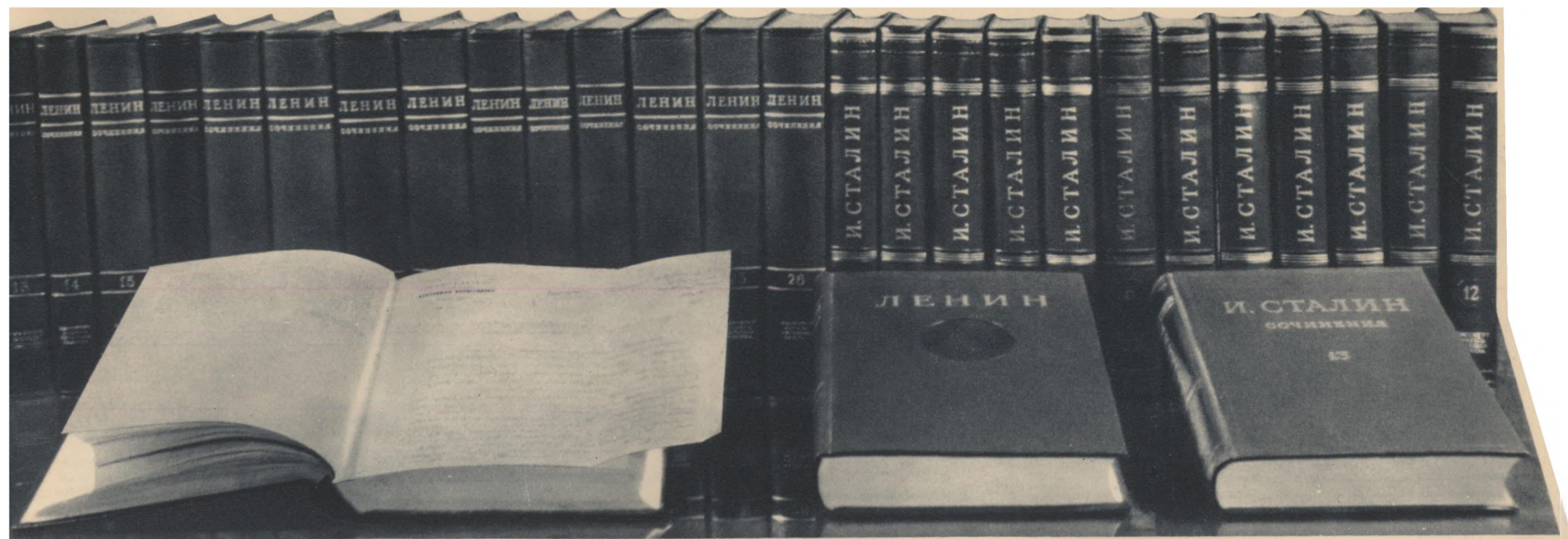
From the very first days of Soviet rule Lenin and Stalin gave careful consideration to book publishing, which for the first time in history became the concern of the whole people. The ever-increasing production of books in the Soviet Union has achieved immense scope. During the thirty years which preceded the Great October Socialist Revolution a total of less than 2,000 million copies of books was printed in Russia. In Soviet times more than 14,000 million 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



The linotype shop of the "Pravda" Printing Plant is equipped with Soviet-made four-magazine machines

This photo was taken at the Leningrad Offset Plant. The printers are Nina Tikhomirova and Nikolai Khvatov





**The Works of Lenin, Fourth Edition, have been published in a printing of 500,000 copies. Stalin's Works are appearing in a similar edition**

alone 820,000,000 copies of books and booklets were printed in the Soviet Union.

There are more than two hundred publishing houses in the Soviet Union specializing in the various fields of book production: political literature, fiction, scientific literature, textbooks, etc.

One of the largest publishing houses is the Gospolitizdat—the State Publishing House of Political Literature—with an annual output of 300-400 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 all-embracing 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 colourful and beautifully illustrated books that were circulated in 56,000,000 copies. The Young Guard Publishing House, catering for 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 publicist writings. 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 Big 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 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 a thousand 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, Turkmenia, Tajikistan, Kirghizia. In the Soviet Union books are being 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 mod-

**Almost every regional centre of the Soviet Union has its publishing house of political literature and fiction, as well as books dealing with many sides of regional life. Last year the Penza Regional Publishing House put out 1,156,000 copies. Here we see Zoya Nabegova, a publishing house worker, checking up books for shipment**







Here are some of the books published in various languages in the Soviet Union. Books for children are displayed down the right edge of the next page. In the USSR 178,892,000 copies of books by the world's great writers and by modern writers of various nationalities were put out in 1950 alone.



Members of the Artists' Council of the Children's Publishing House examine illustrations for a new edition of the works of Gogol. Left to right: P. Krylov, E. Kibrik, N. Sokolov, B. Dekhterev, M. Kupriyanov and D. Shmarinov

Soviet-made DPI presses in a shop of the Maxim Gorky Pechatny Dvor Printing Works in Leningrad



ern 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 put out anything even remotely resembling the trash flooding the bookshops in capitalist countries—manhating literary hodgepodge 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 their struggle for peace, democracy and friendship between the nations, raising their cultural level, improving the general and special knowledge which they need to fulfil their grand historical tasks.

Back in 1905 Lenin described the literature of the Socialist society that was to come:

"It will be a free literature, because it will serve not some satiated heroine or the bored and obese upper ten thousand, 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 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.

There is a great demand for literature of an altogether novel sort, whose appearance is explained by the new Socialist attitude towards 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 keen on buying 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 scheme 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, 165,000 copies. The purchase of these



A mobile library comes to the Socialism Kolkhoz (Tajik Republic). In the USSR there are 350,000 libraries, with a total of 700,000,000 volumes. Many of them have travelling departments

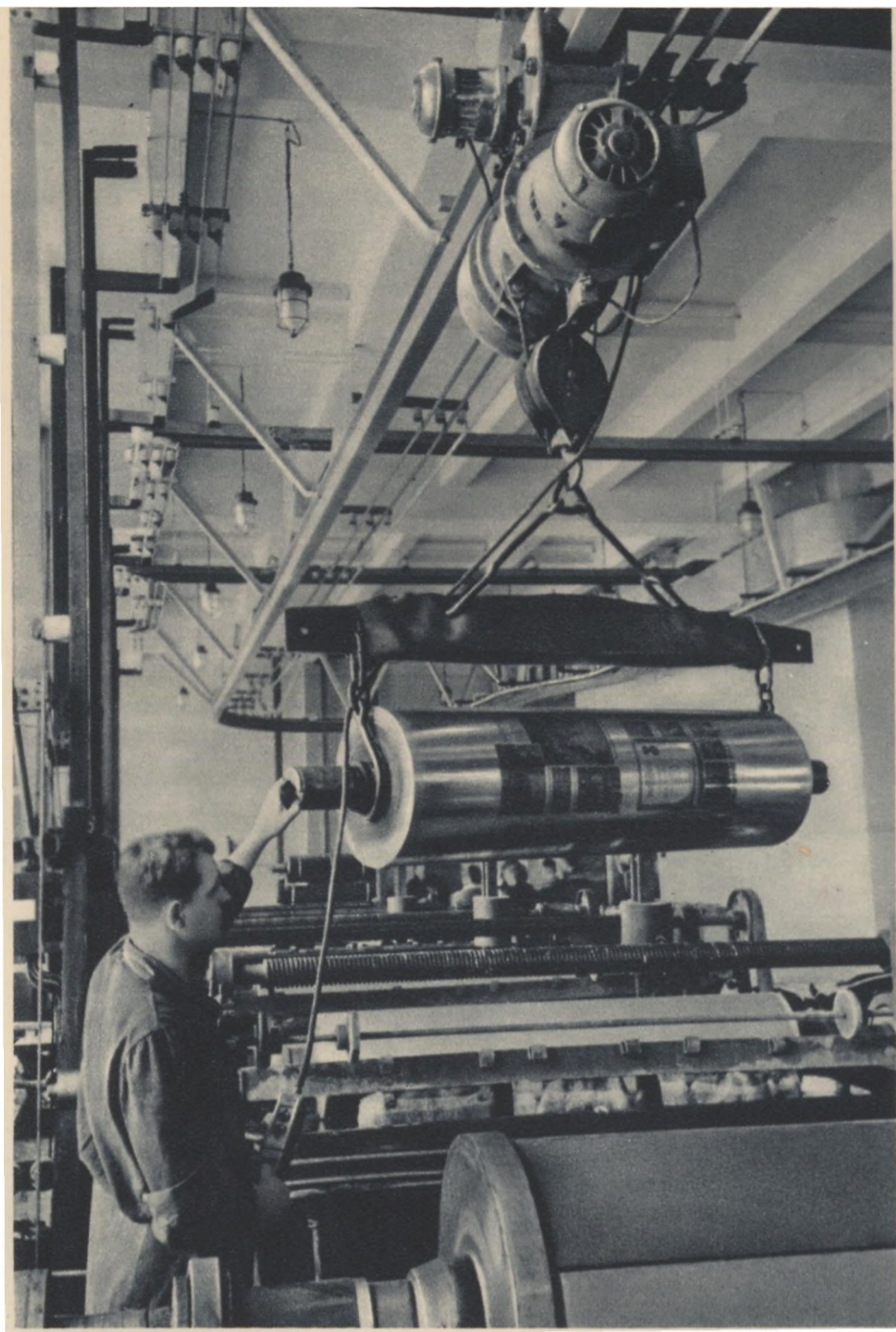
and other multivolume editions, all conforming to the highest typographic standards, is fully within the means of the general public, especially since one does not have to pay for them in advance. The total price of the 14-volume edition of Leo Tolstoy, for instance, is only 8 to 10 per cent of the monthly 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, Rust'hveli—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 reprinted 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

Students of the Kazakh Women Teachers' College Sara Erdenova (left) and Raikhan Zhumatayeva examine a new addition to the college library





**Left: A rotogravure cylinder form is sent to the presses by an overhead transporter**

guages 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 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. Thus the enlarging of the Children's Publishing House printing works in Moscow will bring three times as many books to young readers.

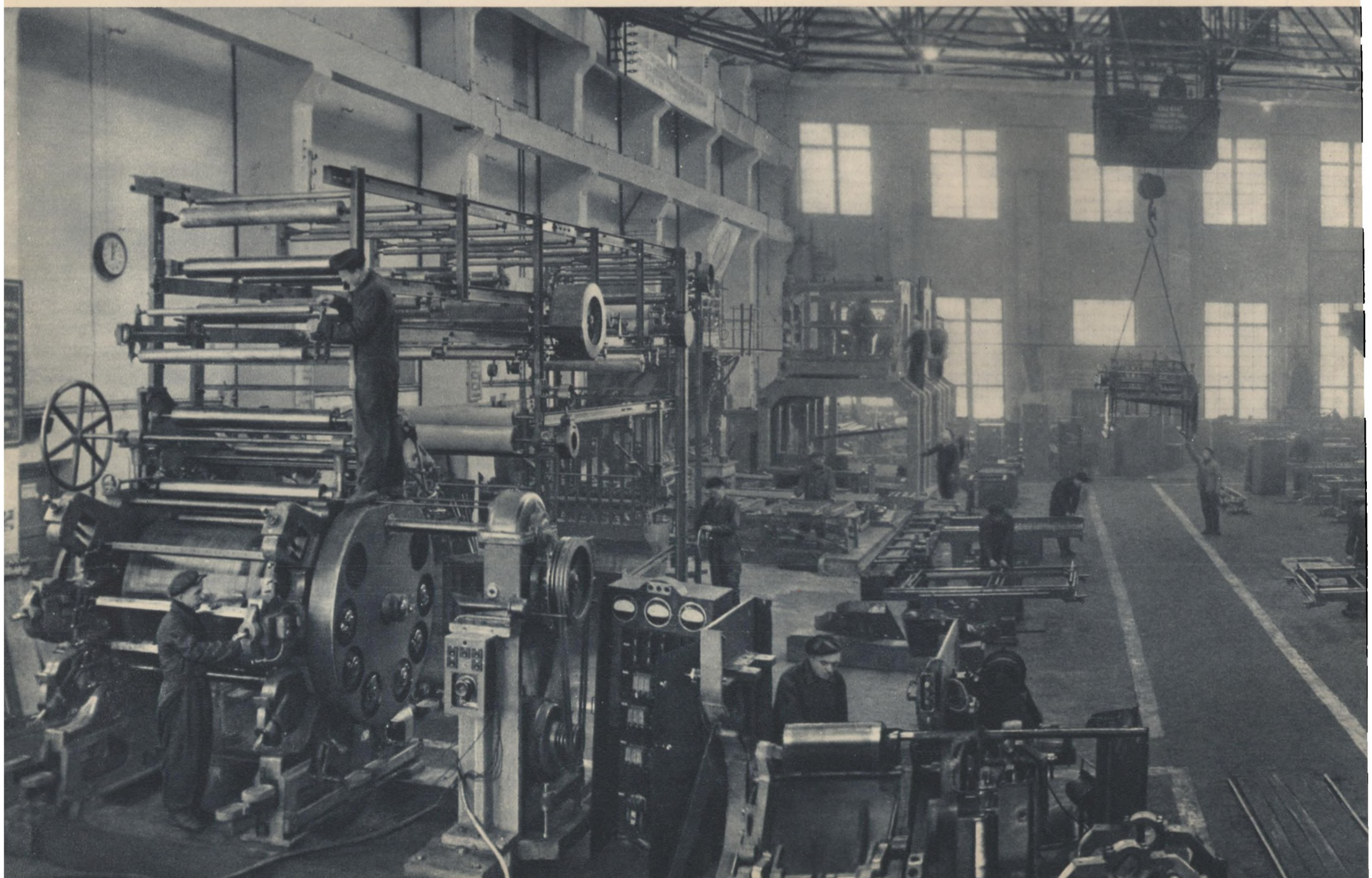
Printing technique is being constantly improved through the addition of up-to-date Soviet-made machinery, including multicolour book and magazine rotaries, rotogravure, flat-bed and offset presses, multimagazined linotypes, automatic stitchers, conveyer belts, etc.

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, and so more and 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 departments.

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.

**Below: A view of the assembly shop of the State Printing Machine Plant in Shcherbakov, Yaroslavl Region**





# Leonardo da Vinci

FIVE-HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY

A great day in the history of culture was April 15, 1952—the five-hundredth anniversary of the birth of Leonardo da Vinci. By decision of the World Peace Council, the peoples of many lands observed the birthday of the great Italian artist, scientist, and inventor.

Leonardo da Vinci embodied all the finest, most progressive tendencies of the Renaissance. Living in a period when Europe was still dominated almost universally by the ignorance, superstition and narrow-mindedness of the Middle Ages, when every attempt at untrammelled, independent thought was mercilessly persecuted, da Vinci came boldly forward as an exponent of progress, of a new world outlook, of a new attitude to humankind. Exceptionally gifted in many fields, a "miracle of versatility," as he is often called, he contributed inestimably to the advance of civilization and culture.

Leonardo's masterpieces introduced a new era in the history of painting. Da Vinci was one of the first artists to put on canvas the lives and feelings of the common people.

He had the highest regard for science, firmly believing that once men discovered the laws of nature, they could bend nature to serve mankind. All through his life, he studied nature and natural phenomena, observing and experimenting. In almost every field of science he was an innovator, a discoverer. He made fundamental contributions to the development of mechanics, astronomy, mathematics, geology, anatomy, biology.

Leonardo da Vinci wished to ease man's labour, to make it more productive. He was the first in history to apply science to the construction of machines—spinning wheels, weaving looms, lathes, etc. For many years he studied birds and their flight, in order to attempt the construction of flying machines. He was the author of great projects for the construction of canals and irrigation systems. His inventions and discoveries, however, strode far in advance of his times, and only few of them were put to practical use.

He was closely, integrally bound up with his people, and in his works reflected the people's interests and aspirations. A free society, in which science would serve the people, and labour would be a source of happiness—such was the cherished dream of this great Italian.

The Soviet people today are carrying out construction works unparalleled in history. They are remaking Nature, setting science to the fullest possible service of humanity. The memory of Leonardo da Vinci cannot but be honoured among such a people. Together with all progressive mankind, all the people of the Soviet Union celebrated his anniversary with heartfelt love and interest. Lectures and museum exhibitions devoted to Leonardo da Vinci's life and work drew enthusiastic audiences. A number of new books treating of his works were published.

Professor V. DITYAKIN, Moscow State University

# CARE FOR MOTHER AND CHILD

By **LYDIA GRECHISHNIKOVA**,  
Head of the Children's Medical and Prophylactic Board  
of the Ministry of Public Health of the USSR

Photos by **B. UTKIN**

"Women in the USSR are accorded equal rights with men in all spheres of economic, government, cultural, political and other public activity," states the Stalin Constitution. In every field of life, Soviet women have come to the fore and attained outstanding successes. At the same time, our Soviet women remain devoted mothers. The sacred state of motherhood is honoured and respected among the Soviet people. Three and a half million women in our country wear the Glory of Motherhood Order or the Motherhood Medal; and over 35,000 women, each of whom has brought up ten children or more, bear the proud title of Mother Heroine.

The birth of a child in the Soviet family is a joyous event. Mother and child care, scientifically organized on a nation-wide scale by the Soviet Government, creates every condition for the growth of a sturdy, healthy, happy new generation. As a result of the unceasing solicitude of the Communist Party and the Soviet Government for the well-being of the people, as a result of the splendid work of the Soviet public health system, mortality in the USSR has been reduced by half as compared with prewar (1940). Infant mortality has been even more drastically cut. The yearly increase in population exceeds the 1940 figure, and reaches above the three million mark.

Urban and rural maternity homes provide hospital care for all women in childbirth; and more and more of our collective farms are organizing maternity homes of their own. Methods of painless birth, based on the teachings of the great Russian physiologist Pavlov, are applied in all these institutions. During pregnancy, systematic medical observation is organized.

A vast network of pediatric and prophylactic institutions has been set up for the maintenance of child health. Besides these, there are innumerable nurseries, kindergartens, milk dispensing centres, sanatoriums and the like. In the countryside, farm nurseries are organized for the agricultural season.



Awake, are you!



A parlour corner at the "Mother and Babe" sanatorium, Leningrad

Valentina Andreyeva, the wife of a worker at the Leningrad meat-packing plant, is clearly enjoying her stay at the sanatorium with baby Galya

Expectant mothers are regularly visited by nurses from the local mother and child consulting centres. The advice and instructions received during such visits help the mother to prepare proper conditions for the coming infant, and teach her the best methods of child care. From the first moment of its life, the newborn child is under medical observation. In the hospital and at home, at consultation centre and clinic, in nursery, kindergarten and school, nurses and doctors watch over his health. The children's doctor, in the USSR, is a true member of the family, the mother's friend and assistant.

All forms of medical aid, in the USSR, are accorded without charge, at the expense of the state. Huge sums are expended on mother and child care. Besides their yearly paid holidays, women who work receive lengthy vacations, with full pay, for the period of childbirth: 35 days before confinement, and a minimum of 42 after. Special grants are made to assist mothers of large families, and unmarried mothers. These payments alone, in the last five years, amount to over 18,000,000,000 rubles.

The Soviet trade unions, too, take an active part in mother and child care, according much and varied assistance. An important form of trade union assistance is the organization of stays at sanatoriums and rest homes, and, in particular, at the special mother and child sanatoriums which have been set up in many cities. It is to one such sanatorium, in Leningrad, that the photographs on these pages are devoted.

"Mother and Babe," this sanatorium is called. It occupies a handsome building in one of Leningrad's parks. On the first floor, we find dining rooms and doctors' reception rooms. The second floor belongs to the babies: bright bedrooms, facing the south; nursing rooms; baths; a sterilizing room; an electrical treatment department. There are sunny balconies, where the little ones take their airings. The third floor is occupied by the mothers' bedrooms. There are several cozy parlours, where the mothers resting at the sanatorium can read or chat, or perhaps embroider as they listen to some interesting radio broadcast. Here, too, the sanatorium doctors organize talks on health and hygiene.

A month's rest at such a sanatorium, under experienced and loving medical care, is most beneficial to both mother and child.



Ready for your breakfast!



A mother really rests at this sanatorium. Nurses do all that is needed for the baby



Valentina Vinogradova has spent a month at the sanatorium, after she had her baby. Her husband, a fitter at the Promet Works, will be glad to find her so strong and well on her return home



## A YOUNG WORKER

By Ivan CHERKASHIN,  
Universal Milling-Machine Operator

I have always been interested in machines. At school, when I lived at home with father and mother—that was in the village of Kurakovka, in Belenikhino District, Kursk Region—the subjects I liked best were mathematics and physics. I still remember how excited I was the day a fleet of brand-new tractors from Kharkov drove through our village after the war. I couldn't tear my eyes away from them, and I told myself that I was going to learn to make machines like those some day.

Father had always worked on the land. He liked farm work, but when he saw how much I was interested in machines he said:

"Pick the trade you like best. When you finish your schooling here you can go to the city. There you can start work at a factory, if you like. Or else go on with your studies."

At that time my big brother, Pyotr, was living in Kharkov. He had been through a factory training school and was a fitter at the Kharkov Tractor Plant. I decided to follow in his footsteps: I entered a Kharkov trade school and at the same time started going to evening classes at an engineering high school.

The trade I picked was milling-machine operator. I studied hard at the trade school, because I wanted to get as much theory and practical skill as I could. The school provided ample opportunity for this. We had classrooms and work-



"Welcome!" an old worker of the Kharkov Tractor Plant calls out to a group of young trade school graduates who are about to start at the plant. The signboard in the top photo offers steady jobs in a wide range of trades at the Kharkov Tractor Plant

shops fitted out with all kinds of equipment; we had experienced and understanding teachers.

I graduated from the school as a universal milling-machine operator, fifth category. Then, together with a group of other trainees, I started to work at the tractor plant. I was assigned to the pattern shop.

We were a shy bunch, I must admit, when we first set foot in the plant. The size of the place was overwhelming. Then, so many of its workers were well known—we saw their

Photos by Y. KOROLYOV

pictures on the Board of Honour in the yard—and we knew that we ourselves were pretty inexperienced.

On our first day at the plant the director, Pavel Lisnyak, invited us to his office for a talk. He came forward from behind his desk and shook us all by the hand. "I congratulate you on graduation from the trade school," he said, "and I wish you success in your work. You are the ones who will take our places, and it is our duty to help you become skilled workers as soon as possible. And now tell me how you like being here and what your plans are."

We left the director's office feeling happy and proud. He had brought it home to us that we young workers were full-fledged members of the strong and united family of builders of Communism; that this family of ours had glorious traditions of achievement, and that we were to carry on those traditions.

The first stage for us newcomers, even before we were allowed to come close to the machines, was a talk on safety measures, by engineer Nikolai Shapochka. During his talk he mentioned that last year the Kharkov Tractor Plant spent a million and a half rubles on measures to lighten labour and improve industrial hygiene, and that this year even more money was being spent for this.

When one of us asked him to show us the improvements, he took us on a tour of the shops. We saw many new



Efim Myagki, a veteran fitter, shows the newcomers the plant's banner, with the Government decorations it has won. "Carry on the glorious traditions of our plant," he tells them



This milling machine which Ivan Cherkashin is so carefully cleaning has a special place in his affections. It is the first on which he has been entrusted to work independently

things: hoists that make work much easier, an overhead chain conveyer in the thermal shop, powerful ventilators, safety devices on the machines. We learned that the safety measures department has inspectors who see to it that the workers are provided with work clothes, special meals, goggles, gloves, and so on.

"Our safety measures department has big powers," the engineer said. "We have the right to stop the work of a machine, a section and even a whole shop if safety measures are not up to standard. But we hardly ever have to take such extreme steps: nobody breaks safety regulations here."

After my studies and practical work at the trade school the milling machine was nothing new to me, of course. But when Georgi Prosyannikov, the foreman, assigned me to my machine, with the trademark of a Gorky factory, I stood there looking at it for a long time. From now on this was my machine!

I pressed the push button. The longitudinal table motion was smooth, as you could want, and so was the cross motion of the table. The machine had a wide feed range. Rigidity was up to the mark. Yes, one need have no fears about trying high-speed machining.

When we were trainees we often used to talk about how we would become high-speed operators. Here, in the shop, I had a living example to follow: Nikolai Lupandin, the best high-speed operator at the plant. Nikolai Lupandin leads in the Socialist emulation movement. For three years in a row he has won the title of the best milling-machine man in the whole of Kharkov. What I wanted more than anything else was to become as good as Lupandin right off. Later, though, after a blunder I made, I saw that before attempting to equal him I should have first thoroughly studied his methods of work.

When Ivan Cherkashin bungled one of his first jobs the plant's best milling-machine man, Nikolai Lupandin, came over and gave him a helping hand







**"I learned the meaning of a creative approach to the job—it's a pleasure to feel you're getting somewhere," says Ivan Cherkashin**

About that blunder. I was milling fuel pump planes, and in trying to speed up the job I started overfeeding. I knew that the feeding had to conform to the cutting speed, but my thoughts ran something like this: "Lupandin feeds 160 millimetres and more. Why can't I have a try at it too?" Well, I did try. The workpiece slipped in the attachment, and the measurements didn't come out right. I'd bungled the job. You can imagine how bad I felt about it. A fine start I had made at the plant... My face must have given me away, because Lupandin came up to me.

"Bungled it? Well, let's see why."

And then this man, who is such a well-known operator, went over the drawing with me and explained me my mistake. When he finished he said:

"Do you see now? It isn't muscle or some kind of super-nimble fingers that make a worker a Stakhanovite. You've got to use your head. To think out every detail, and study, study, and study some more."

Why did Lupandin produce excellent components by high-speed machining? Because he used a special milling cutter of his own design. There's a real innovator for you.

Ever since then Nikolai Lupandin and I have been friends. He has given me many valuable pointers. I learned the meaning of a creative approach to the job—it's a pleasure to feel you're getting somewhere. There was the time, for instance, when I was machining a difficult component. After thinking for a long while about how to combine several operations and speed up the work I decided to use different cutters. The experiment was a success. My work is becoming more interesting every day. Now I never have to blush over a bad job. By using Stakhanovite methods I began to top my quota by 50 per cent, and then by close to 70 per cent. And I began earning more and more.

I shall never forget the day I got my first pay. Deciding what to spend those first earnings on took quite some time. I came back from shopping with several books, a silk shirt, a necktie, a cake and a bunch of knickknacks, and went over to my brother's place all loaded with my bundles.

"Not bad for the first time," he said with a grin.

Then we got to talking about the engineering high school. Pyotr attends that school too. In fact, everybody is studying, young and old alike. If you take the young workers at our plant, more than 3,000 are studying in their spare time—at evening or correspondence colleges, technical high schools, evening secondary schools, or courses of one kind or another. I have decided to enter the evening department of the Polytechnical Institute when I finish at evening school. Many of my friends are thinking of doing the same. But while working and studying we don't forget about recreation. As for myself, I go in for sports.

A big event in my life took place not long ago: I became a member of the Young Communist League. At the YCL meeting I told my biography, which you now know after reading this article. I am only 18 but I have seen quite a few things. I shall never forget the war, and how the Hitlerites robbed our village and tortured the civilians. Once they almost killed me for digging a few potatoes in our own backyard. And they burned our house down to the ground.

I was just a little boy then, I couldn't join the army and fight for my country. But I did see something of the war and I know what war means to the people. Along with everybody else in my country I stand for world peace, and I will work like a Stakhanovite to make my country stronger than ever before.

Our young hands can be relied upon—in work, and in battle, too, if it is forced on us. We don't want war, and we are confident of being able to uphold peace. Our hands are eager for peaceful work, of which there is plenty. Great and joyful work lies before us young builders of Communism. We promise to be equal to the opportunities given us. And as we young Soviet workers step out on the broad road of life we strike up our favourite song:

The time will come as years unfold  
When Soviet folk will all agree  
Our youthful hands are hands of gold  
For working skill and mastery.

*И. Черкашин*



Another exam out of the way! Ivan Cherkashin (left) is one of the hundreds of Kharkov Tractor Plant workers who are studying at the engineering evening high school



This picture was taken on a big day in the young worker's life, the day he became a member of the Young Communist League

Today is pay day, and Ivan Cherkashin has done a bit of shopping





A tractor-drawn hoe cultivates a plantation on the Zhovten Kolkhoz in Kirovograd Region, the Ukraine. Soviet sugar-beet growers widely employ deep ploughing, supplemental application of mineral fertilizers, and cultivation

# SOVIET SUGAR INDUSTRY

By V. ALEXEYEV,  
Chief of the Main Administration  
of the Sugar Industry

Photos by K. YURYEV

In 1951 the sugar refineries of the Soviet Union turned out 18 per cent more sugar than in 1950—a success largely due to the achievements of the country's agriculture.

With mechanization extending to all the main processes—deep ploughing, planting, cultivation, application of fertilizer, and harvesting—sugar beet is grown over huge areas in the USSR. On the sugar-beet fields work thousands of tractors and tractor-drawn planters, cultivators, fertilizers, diggers, beet combines, loaders and other machines created by Soviet inventors and constructors.

The raising of sugar beet has spread widely in new districts: the Kirghiz, Kazakh, Georgian, Armenian, Bashkir and Byelorussian Republics, Altai Territory, and Kuibyshev

and Saratov regions. Hundreds of collective farms average from 25 to 30 tons per hectare. Many sugar-beet growers have outstripped all previous records for this crop. Take Hero of Socialist Labour Bitai Tatenova, for instance. In 1951 this Kazakh collective farmer harvested 207.1 tons per hectare, exceeding her former world record by 16.5 tons.

Bitai Tatenova gets her big harvests by using new methods which the collective farmers worked out in cooperation with agrobiologists. Before autumn ploughing this enterprising grower waters her field from the irrigation network and then turns up the soil, to a depth of 30 centimetres. Bitai Tatenova uses seed vernalized by Academician Lysenko's method. Before planting, which she does a little

Darlkha Zhanokhova, a Kazakh collective farmer, has been awarded the title of Hero of Socialist Labour. Applying advanced Soviet scientific farming methods, she obtains 120 and more tons of sugar beet to the hectare. The machine in the background is a SKEM-3 triple-row beet harvesting combine



At the refinery grounds a bulldozer transfers the beet to a hydraulic conveyer which delivers it to the processing machines



Trainload after trainload of sugar beet is delivered to the refinery, where it is unloaded by machines and transferred to the washing department by monitons

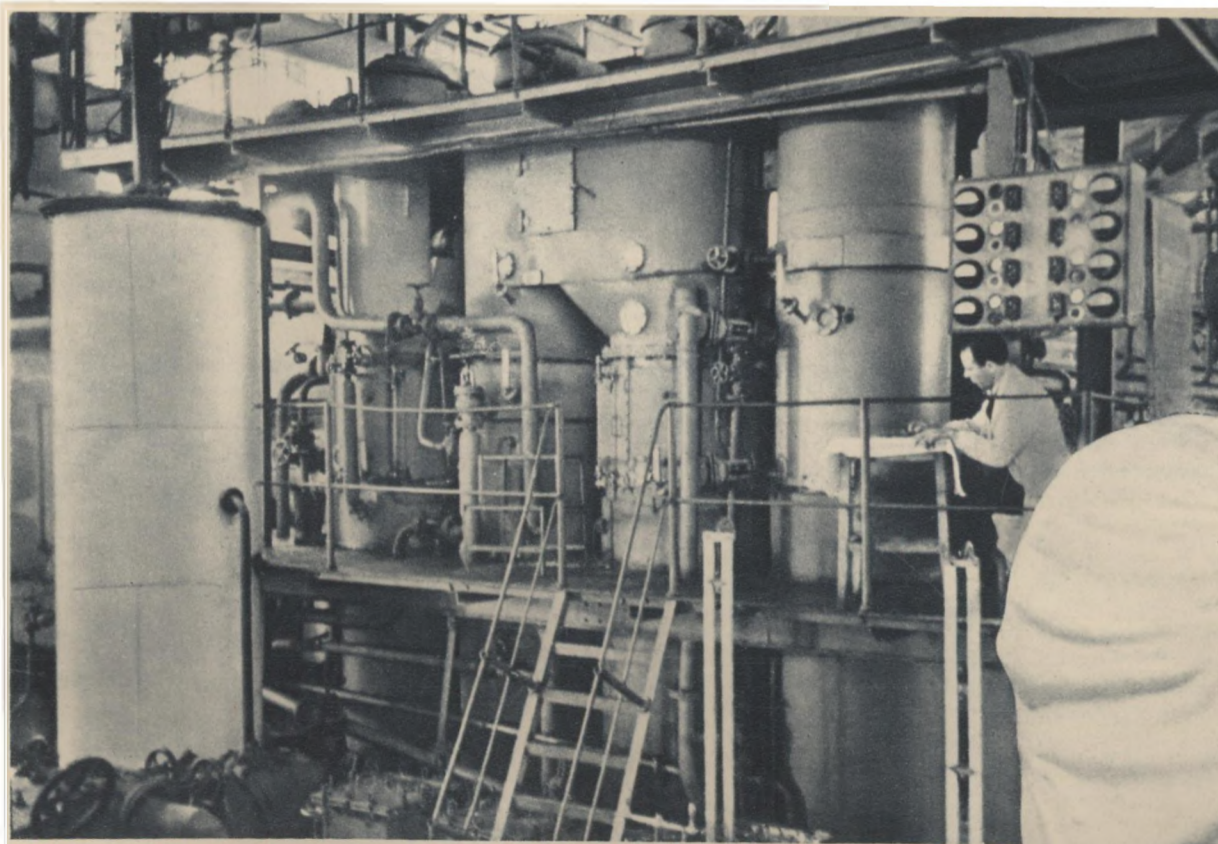
earlier than usual, she gives the field another harrowing. Frequent cultivation and supplemental applications of fertilizer and water bring excellent results. To increase the sugar content Tatenova does not harvest until late autumn.

At numerous experiment stations Soviet scientists have bred highly productive varieties of sugar beet. At the Ramon station, for instance, a plant breeder A. Mazlumov, winner of a Stalin Prize, has produced new varieties for Tambov and Voronezh regions, with a much higher sugar content.

The raw material basis of the sugar industry is continuing to expand. A few years from now sugar beet will be planted on tens of thousands of hectares of land brought under irrigation by the Kuibyshev and Stalingrad power developments on the Volga.

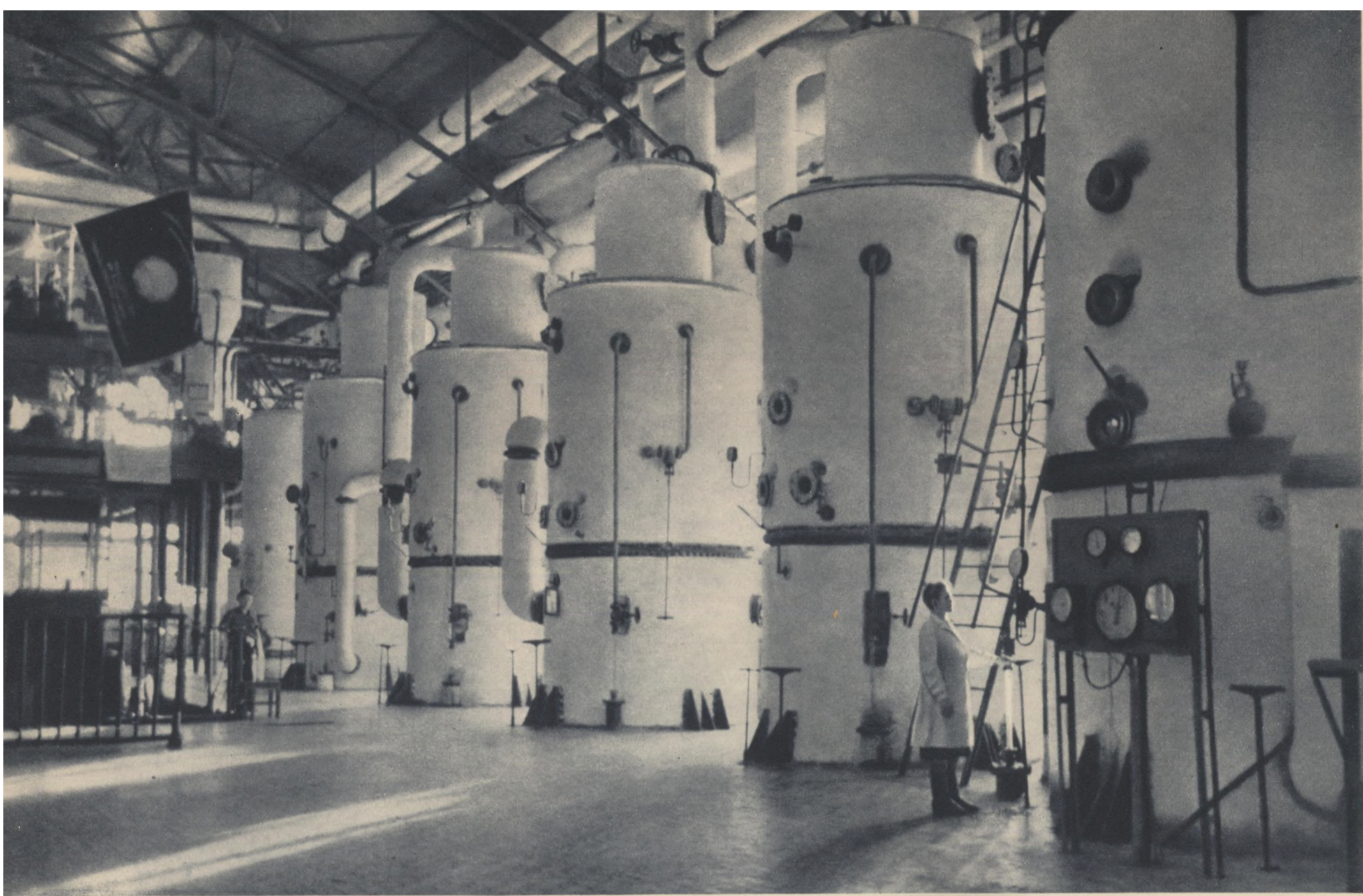
To convert the millions of tons of beet into sugar and other useful products the Soviet sugar industry is steadily increasing its production capacities. In a short time all the refineries destroyed by the Nazi invaders were completely restored and dozens of new ones built, equipped with the latest mechanical and electrical devices. Between 1945 and 1949 more than 1,500 million rubles went into capital construction, and the country's refinery capacity increased by 85 per cent. More than 200 mills worked on the 1951 crop of 27,000,000 tons of sugar beet.

Anna Kostina is one of the best workers at the Zherdevka Refinery



A continuous action apparatus, designed by engineer V. Kunjlulyan, for extracting sugar from beet chips





The evaporation department at the Zherdevka Refinery. Here the liquid refined juice is turned into a thick syrup

Great changes have taken place in the technological processes and machinery employed at these refineries. Vacuumfilter plants, semi-automatic centrifugal machines and continuous diffusion apparatus ensure maximum efficiency in production. The new steam turbines in use now are twice as powerful as the former types.

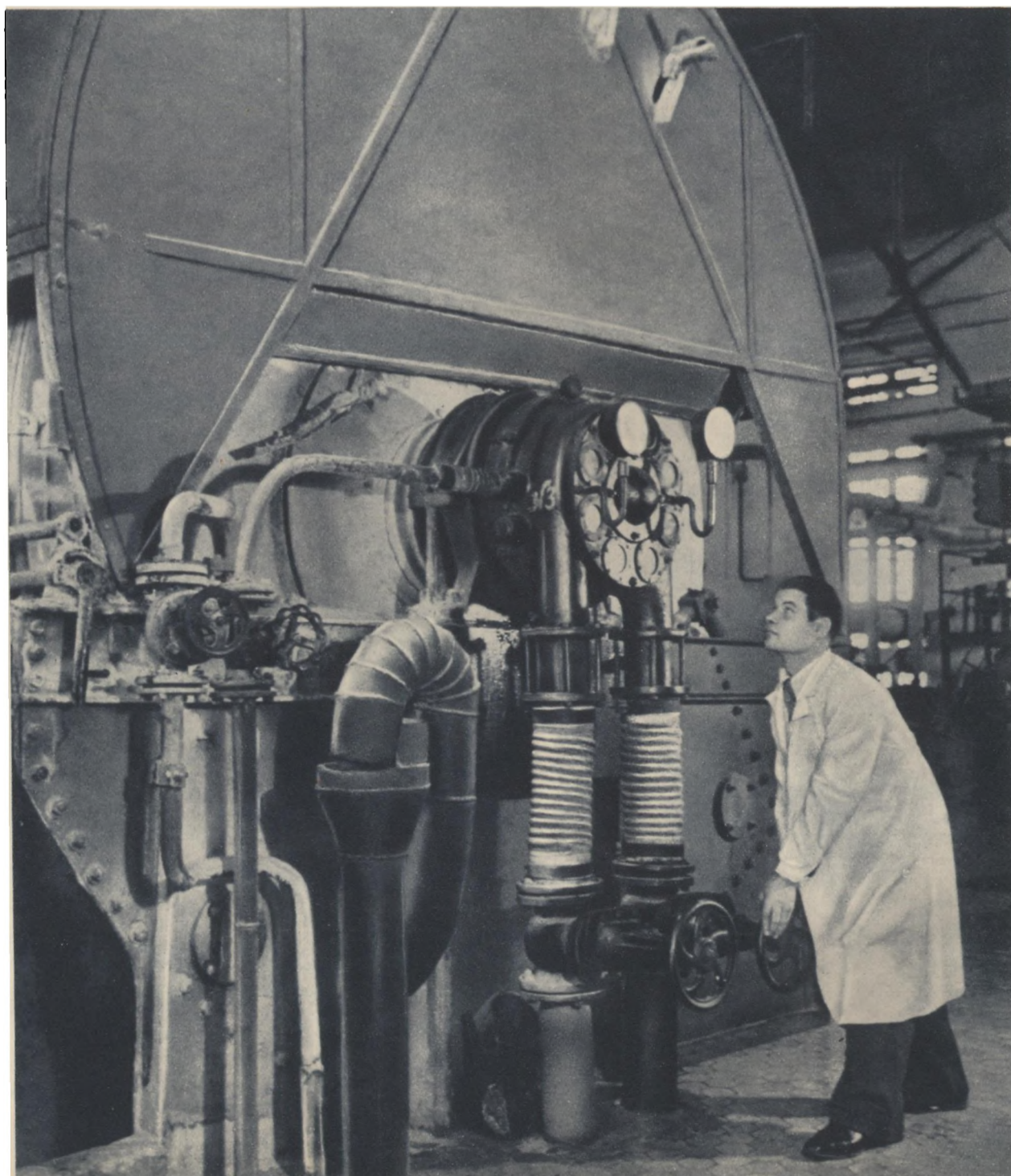
The average-capacity sugar works illustrated on these pages handles 2,500 tons of beet, fuel, limestone and finished product every twenty-four hours. Loading and unloading is accomplished with the aid of many different mechanisms. The beet is loaded into railway cars mainly by tractor shovels with a lifting capacity of 150 tons per hour. It is transferred to the processing machines by hydraulic conveyers. The factory boilers are fuelled and cleaned also mechanically. Mechanical stackers lighten the work of storing the finished product.

The thousands of workers, engineers and technicians employed in the sugar industry are making a combined effort to achieve further technical improvements, to create new machines and devices, cut out waste and better the quality of the finished article. At all refineries an annual check is made on how the workers' inventions and rationalization proposals are being put into practice. The number of innovators in the Industry is continuously increasing, and the adoption of their methods of work often means big technological changes that save the country millions of rubles.

A worker of the Yelan-Koleno Refinery, M. Obryvko, won a Stalin Prize for inventing a lift truck loader which lightens the labour of workers in the fields and enables the lorries carting the beet to do their job quicker.

A valuable innovation came from a foreman at the Ertil Mill, N. Timofeyev, who put his head together with engineer D. Shevandin. Striving to improve the work of the

I. Kuryanov, foreman in the clarifying shop, checks up on the work of the filtration apparatus



diffusion battery, where the sugar is extracted from the beet, they suggested a new slicer for producing beet chips more than 30 metres in length, between 1 and 1.5 millimetres thick and 2.5 millimetres wide. When fed with such shavings the batteries' productivity was increased and sugar losses reduced. This novel suggestion has been adopted successfully at other Soviet refineries.

The method of purifying the extracted juice proposed by engineers V. Yapaskurt and V. Kats made it possible to increase the productivity of the filtrating plant while saving lime and reducing sugar losses. This method has also been applied on a big scale in the Soviet sugar industry.

The creative approach adopted by workers at the Jambul Mill led to the solution of a big technical problem: how to run the evaporating apparatus without stoppages for cleaning. If one takes into account the fact that such apparatus is usually cleaned every 35-40 days the great economy effected by the new method is obvious.

We have made a successful start in producing sugar from feed syrup by means of lime separation. Working experience in the separating shop of the Ertil Mill has shown that an additional 10 per cent of sugar can be extracted from feed syrup. This method will soon be widely practised, particularly by refineries with large surpluses of syrup.

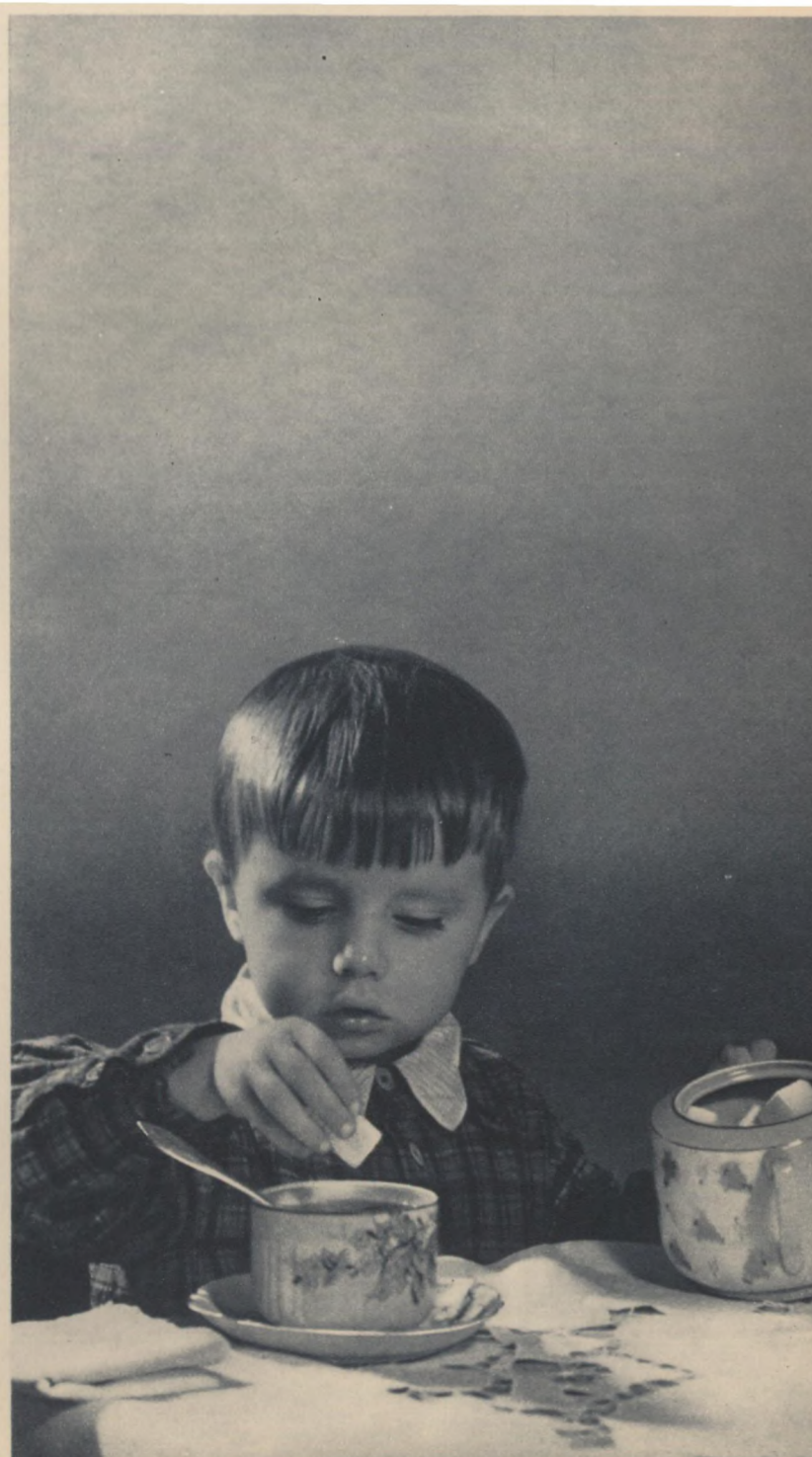
This year V. Peletminsky, senior chemist at the Krasnaya Yaruga Works, a new refinery, installed an automatic device he invented which controls over forty different production operations. This helped the refinery to reach designed production capacity quickly and to reduce waste.

The hundreds of innovations made by enterprising workers enable the Soviet sugar industry to supply the population with more and more high-quality sugar every year.



These centrifugal machines separate sugar crystals from the liquid sugar

The stacking of the finished product in the warehouse of the Zherdevka mill is also done by machinery





# Latvian Fishermen

The man in the picture, taken in Liepaja harbour, is Captain Janis Grants whose trawler leads all the others at the Bolshevik Collective Fishery and has repeatedly won first place in the Socialist emulation movement among Latvia's fishermen

Photos by L. MIKHNOVSKY

Hazardous toil, poverty and ignorance were the lot of the fishermen of Latvia in pre-Soviet times. They would put out in frail rowboats or sailing smacks equipped with primitive nets, and many fishermen lost their lives at sea. When the catch was small they did not get enough money to pay for the nets and sails. And if the fishing was good the traders cut prices until it would have been just as well to throw the catch back into the sea.

The writer Villis Lacis, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Latvian SSR, has given a vivid description of this cheerless life in his popular novel "Fisherman's Son."

How the fishermen of Latvia live and work today may be seen from the following interview given to a "Soviet Union" correspondent by Karlis Bude, Minister of Fish Industry of the Latvian SSR.

**Q:** What changes have taken place in the work of Latvia's fishermen in recent years?

**A:** The Soviet Government is continuously taking steps to lighten their work and make it safe and more productive. The Government has sup-

plied them with a well-equipped modern fishing fleet. Trawlers are used on an extensive scale. This is a big help to the fishermen in freeing them of hard physical labour, since the lowering and raising of the trawls is completely mechanized.

The trawlers have comfortable quarters for the crew, powerful Diesel engines and first-class navigation instruments. They can be relied on to weather almost any seas.

Members of the all-youth crew of the best trawler at the Red Beacon Collective Fishery. Left to right: Vilnis Ottomers, captain; Vilnis Prinfelts, mechanic; Edvins Lindenberg, mechanic's mate; Laimons Sedols, first mate, and Richards Frisenbruders, trawlerman



Great changes have taken place in the organization of fishing: the Latvian fishermen have set up collective fisheries. As a result they are able to employ modern equipment and up-to-date Soviet work methods on a wide scale.

The collective fisheries get every kind of material and technical assistance from the state. The Bolshevik Collective Fishery in Liepaja, for instance, has received as many as 33 trawlers and trawlboats.

**Q:** How has this affected the catch?

**A:** By using modern equipment and methods our fishermen are bringing in substantially bigger catches. The annual average is now almost four times as much as the 10,000-ton that was considered normal ten years before the second world war.

**Q:** What about the canning industry?

**A:** Bourgeois Latvia had only two canneries and a few primitive little factories, with a total annual output of not more than 5,000,000 tins. The Soviet Government has expanded the industry considerably to meet the growing require-

ments of the population. A number of new canneries and processing works have been built. As for the old canneries, they have been modernized and now operate at full capacity. Today the Liepaja Cannery alone puts out more tinned goods than did the whole Latvian fish industry in pre-Soviet times.

A still larger cannery is under construction in the town of Ventspils. At the beginning of this year new canneries went into operation in Roja, Kolka, Mangale and Salacgriva.

**Q:** Could you briefly describe these enterprises for our readers?

**A:** Much Soviet technical achievement goes into the construction of the new canneries, which combine maximum rationalization of production with the best of working conditions. They have spacious, airy shops equipped with conveyer systems, washing and cutting machines, and automatic oil pourers and canners.

Complete mechanization of a whole lot of operations, among them all unloading and transportation, does away with arduous labour. At the Liepaja Cannery the use of electric cranes in unloading fishing vessels, hydraulic delivery of the fish to the shops, transporter belts, electric cars and other machines has released about 100 workers for other jobs. Manual labourers have become skilled workers in new trades: crane-operators, hydraulic system operators, and so on.



The trawl has just been raised, and hundreds of kilograms of fish are being loaded into the hold with the help of the latest machinery

**Night trawling.** The modern deep-sea trawl is a broad net with a trap pocket, glass floats and sinkers, which is hauled by the trawler at a low speed

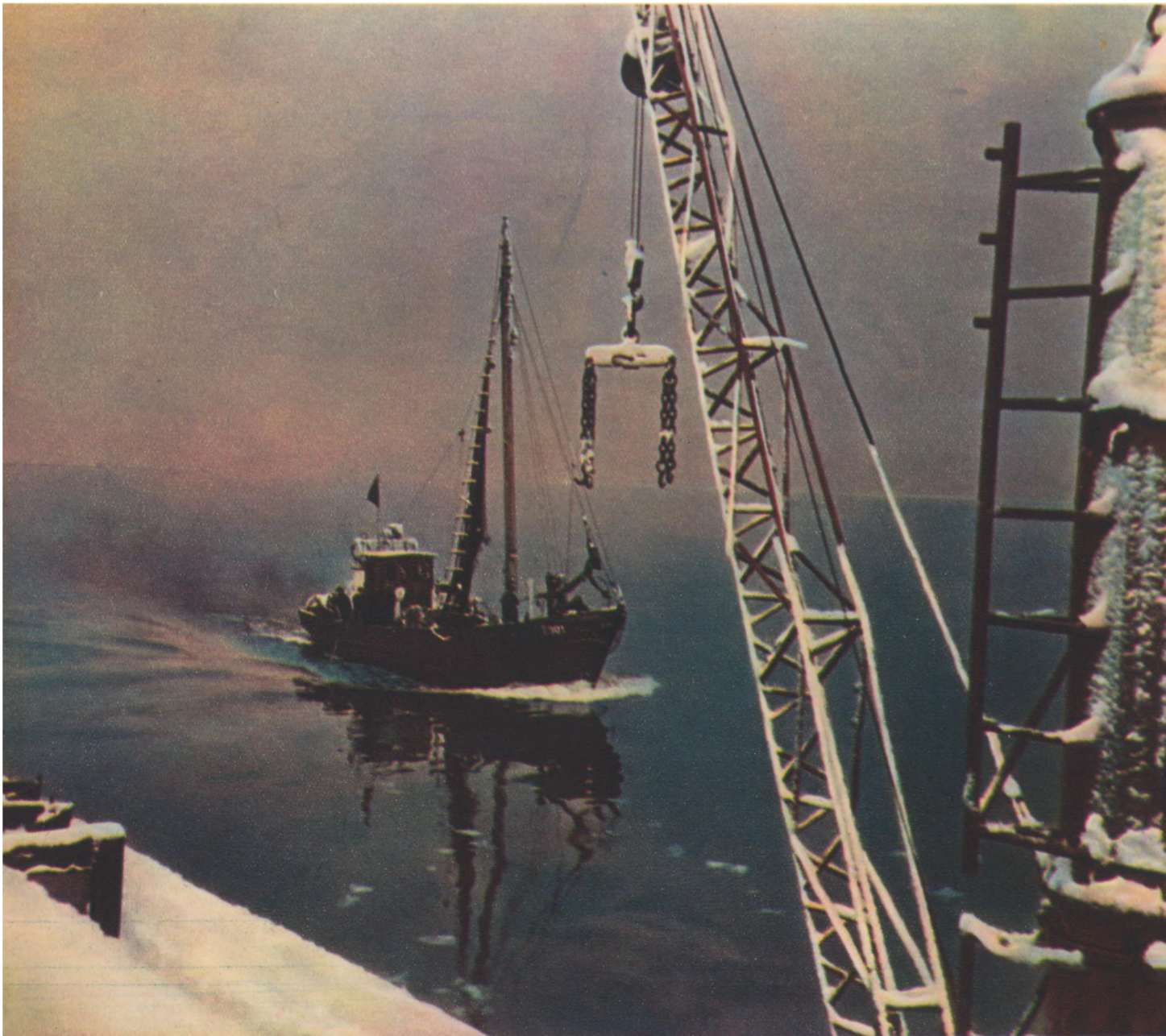






Mikells Salmins (left), mechanic, and Adolfs Herings, trawlmaster, are front-rank fishermen at the Bolshevik Collective Fishery, which thanks to large-scale mechanization and up-to-date equipment has increased its net income many times over during the past few years, reaching 7,784,000 rubles in 1951

Its holds full, a trawler returns to the calm waters of Ventspils harbour after a battle with stormy seas. The well-equipped vessels of the Baltic collective fisheries bring in much larger catches than ever before. The trawlers have powerful engines and can stand up to almost any weather



The new enterprises apply advanced scientific technological methods which make for greater output and high quality.

**Q:** Speaking of scientific technology, could you tell us about the collaboration between science and practice in the fish industry of the Latvian SSR?

**A:** An extensive study of the Baltic Sea is being conducted by the branch of the USSR Research Institute of Fisheries and Oceanography which was set up in our Republic several years ago. The scientists draw up fishing charts which are of inestimable assistance to the fishermen. The institute's staff develops and introduces new mechanical equipment and improved fishing methods. It also conducts research on better ways of processing fish.

**Q:** What changes have taken place in the life of the Latvian fishermen in the Soviet years?

**A:** The changes have been so great that it is difficult to describe them in a few words. Their age-old poverty has come to an end. The fishermen and their families are moving out of their dilapidated old huts into homes with modern conveniences. Many Latvian collective fisheries have started building new settlements with brick cottages, schools, clubhouses, shops and athletic grounds; parks and gardens with plenty of trees, shrubs, lawns and flower beds have been planned out.

The fishermen are doing well. At the Red Beacon Collective Fishery in Ventspils, for example, which has about 200 members, last year's average earnings per fisherman were over 25,000 rubles. Many have been drawing from 3,000 to 4,000 rubles a month.

Good furniture, radio sets, pianos, home libraries, motorcycles and motor cars, which the fisherman could not even dream of before, have now become the usual thing. Only last year, for instance, 13 members of the Zvejnieks Collective Fishery bought Moskvich cars and two bought the higher-priced Pobedas.

The collective fisheries have clubhouses which arrange lectures, plays and film showings. A large number of libraries have been opened. Amateur talent activities are extremely popular among the fishermen; many of their choirs and amateur theatrical groups have won fame throughout the republic. Take the group at the First of May Fishery, for example, which won first place at the 1950 Latvian Song Festival and at an amateur talent review in 1951.

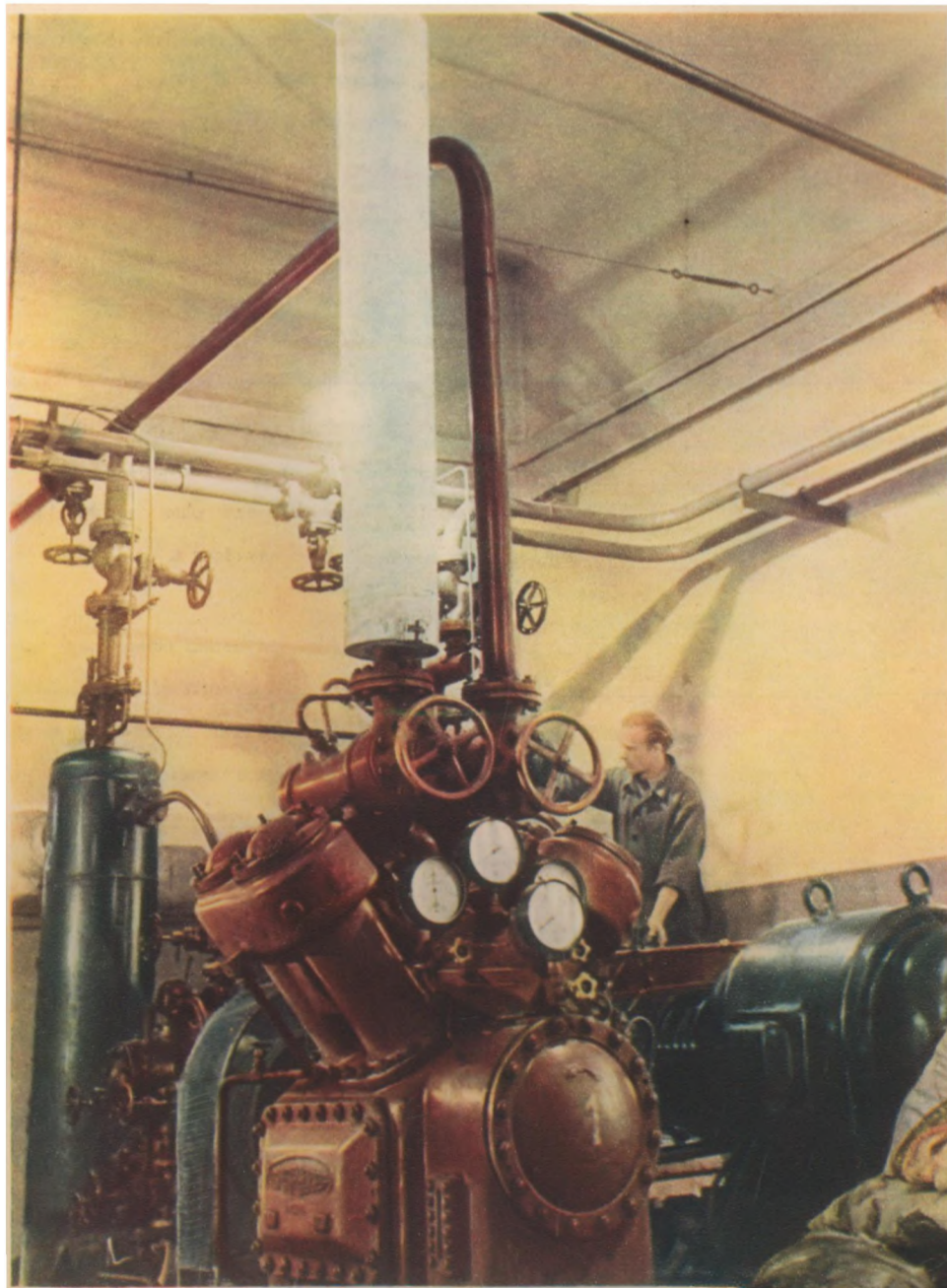
The Soviet system has afforded broad educational opportunities to the Latvian fishermen, most of whom could barely read or write ten years ago. After completing junior secondary school, which has a seven-year course of study and is compulsory for all, the young people continue their education at the ten-year secondary schools and technical schools, as well as institutes and universities. The evening schools, technical schools and courses for adults are well-attended.

The Latvian fishermen join with the entire Soviet people in upholding peace and friendship among nations. When they elected young Captain Gunnars Lanka their delegate to the Third USSR Conference for Peace they instructed him to declare that the fishermen of Latvia would continue working selflessly to increase the might of their Socialist Homeland and maintain world peace.



Night unloading at the wharf of the Liepaja Cannery. New equipment and new organization of work have revolutionized the fisheries of Soviet Latvia. Whereas a catch of 200 to 300 kilograms was once considered big, today trawlers bring in catches of 6, 10 and even 12 tons

The compressor plant at the refrigerator of the Liepaja Cannery



On shore, members of the Bolshevik Collective Fishery often gather at the office to discuss their job. Here we see fishermen Harrijs Kalnitis, Jakobs Pukulis and Arvids Reklis, who have just driven up to the office

Matilda Pankoks (left) and Galda Auzina, workers at the Liepaja Cannery, packing frozen salmon





# INSTITUTE OF PHYSICAL CULTURE

By S. IVANOV,  
Vice-Chairman  
of the USSR Government Committee  
for Physical Culture and Sport

Photos by V. GREBNYOV

Millions go in for physical culture and sports in the USSR. In the Soviet Union we consider physical training for the people a matter of the first importance. Large sums are spent on providing sportsmen with well-equipped stadiums and athletic grounds, aquatic stations, indoor swimming pools, skiing centres and other sports facilities, all of which are available free of charge.

In all schools and universities physical culture is a compulsory subject. Every factory and office has its sports organization, the membership of which is increasing every year. The movement is making rapid progress in the countryside, where the kolkhoz sports societies now have millions of active members.

You can imagine how many instructors and teachers we need for such a huge network of sports organizations spread all over the country.

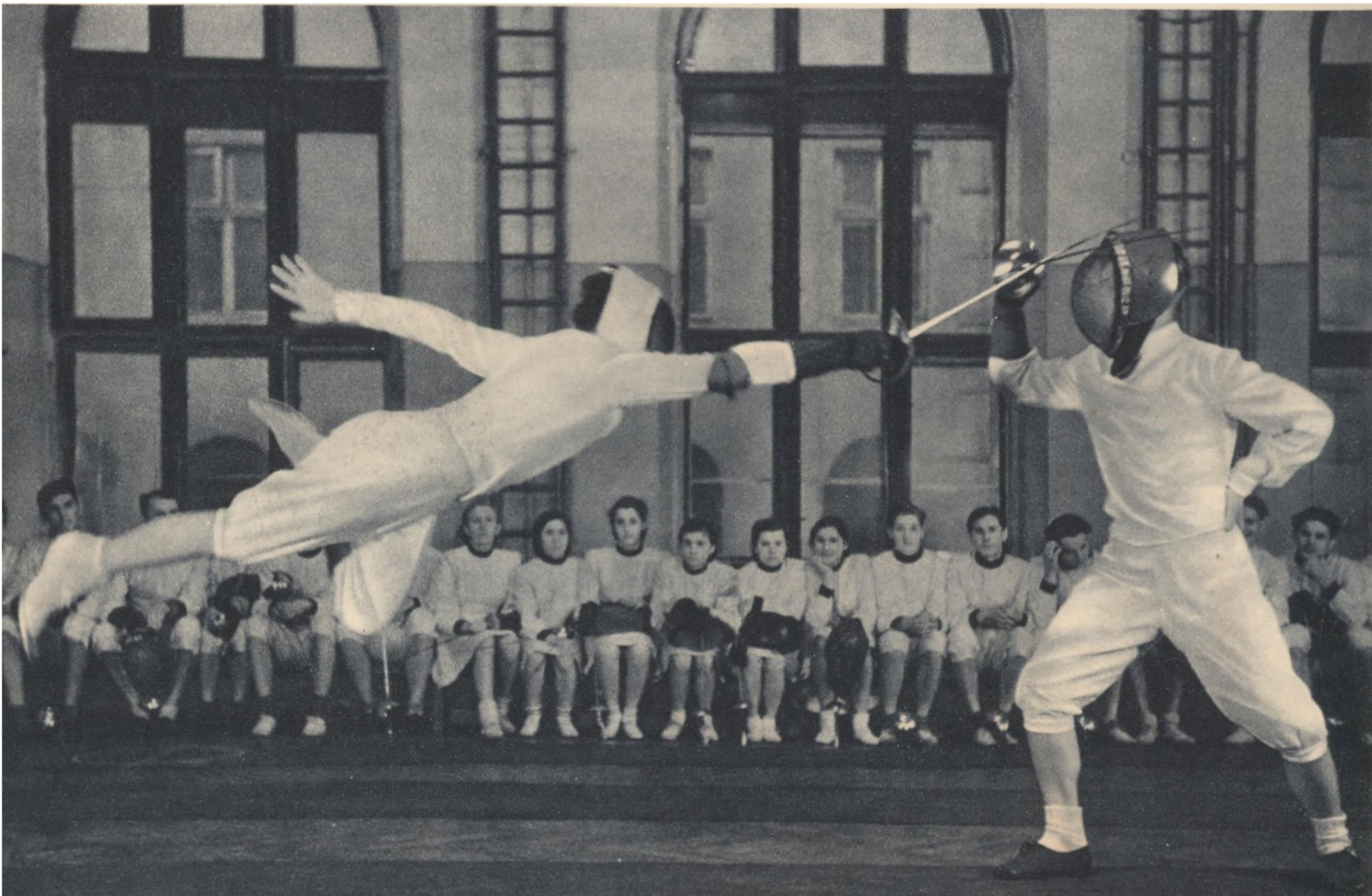
Physical culture in the Soviet Union is run on strictly scientific lines. Research institutes in Moscow, Leningrad and Tbilisi are engaged on problems of physical education, while special schools train tens of thousands of highly qualified sportsmen for theoretical and practical work.

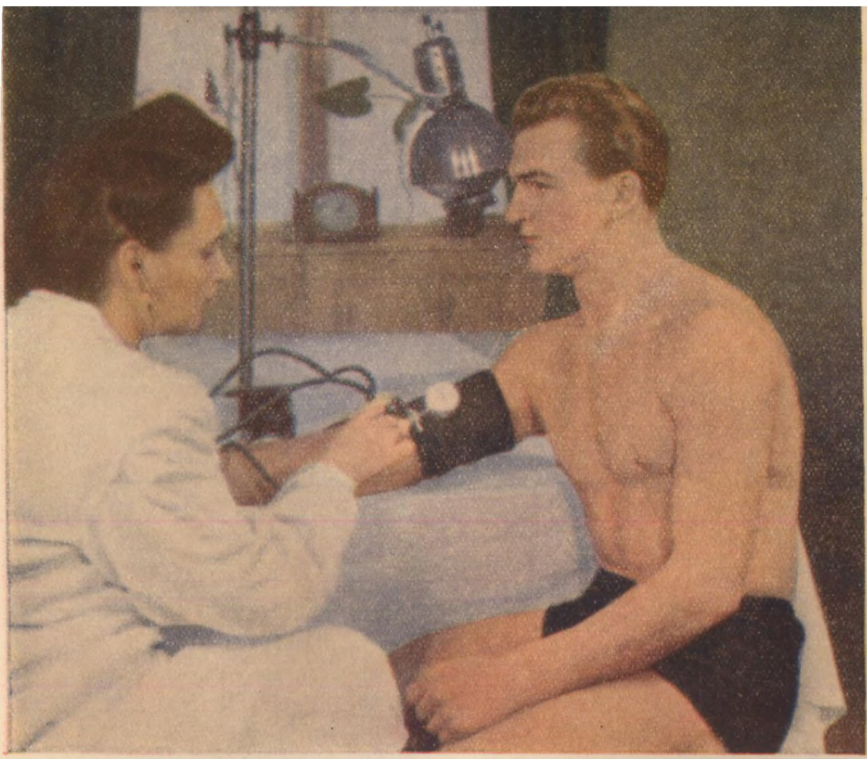
Tsarist Russia did not possess a single school of this type. The first two, founded after the Great October Socialist Revolution, are today the country's largest: the Stalin Central Institute of Physical Culture in Moscow and the Lesgaft Institute of Physical Culture in Leningrad. Now there are 15 institutes of physical culture, 40 secondary schools, and dozens of physical culture faculties in the universities and teachers' training colleges, as well as a large number of special schools and courses scattered throughout the country. Correspondence courses are also widely developed, giving physical culture workers who have practical experience the chance to obtain their diplomas without cutting into their normal work or leaving home.

Instruction at the higher schools of physical culture is given by noted scientists, and also well-known sportsmen experienced in teaching. Among them are professors A. Krestovnikov, whose subject is the physiology of sport, G. Shakhverdov (pedagogy) and M. Ivanitsky (anatomy), who are Honoured Workers of Science, Corresponding Member

Master of Sport Maria Khudoyarova is a student of the Lvov Physical Culture Institute

"Flèche Attack." Master of Sport, Vitali Kolesnikov, who is a fourth-year student at the Lvov Physical Culture Institute practices with fencing trainer Vladimir Keller, once a student at the Institute himself





In the medical inspection room Doctor Valentina Tarasova tests Stepan Mikhailovich, a third-year student, for all-round fitness



Freshmen at a lecture on anatomy by the head of the anatomy faculty, Serafima Misnik, Candidate of Medical Sciences

Gymnastics Champion of the USSR, Merited Master of Sport Victor Chukarin, is one of the Institute's instructors. Here he is demonstrating an exercise on the bar

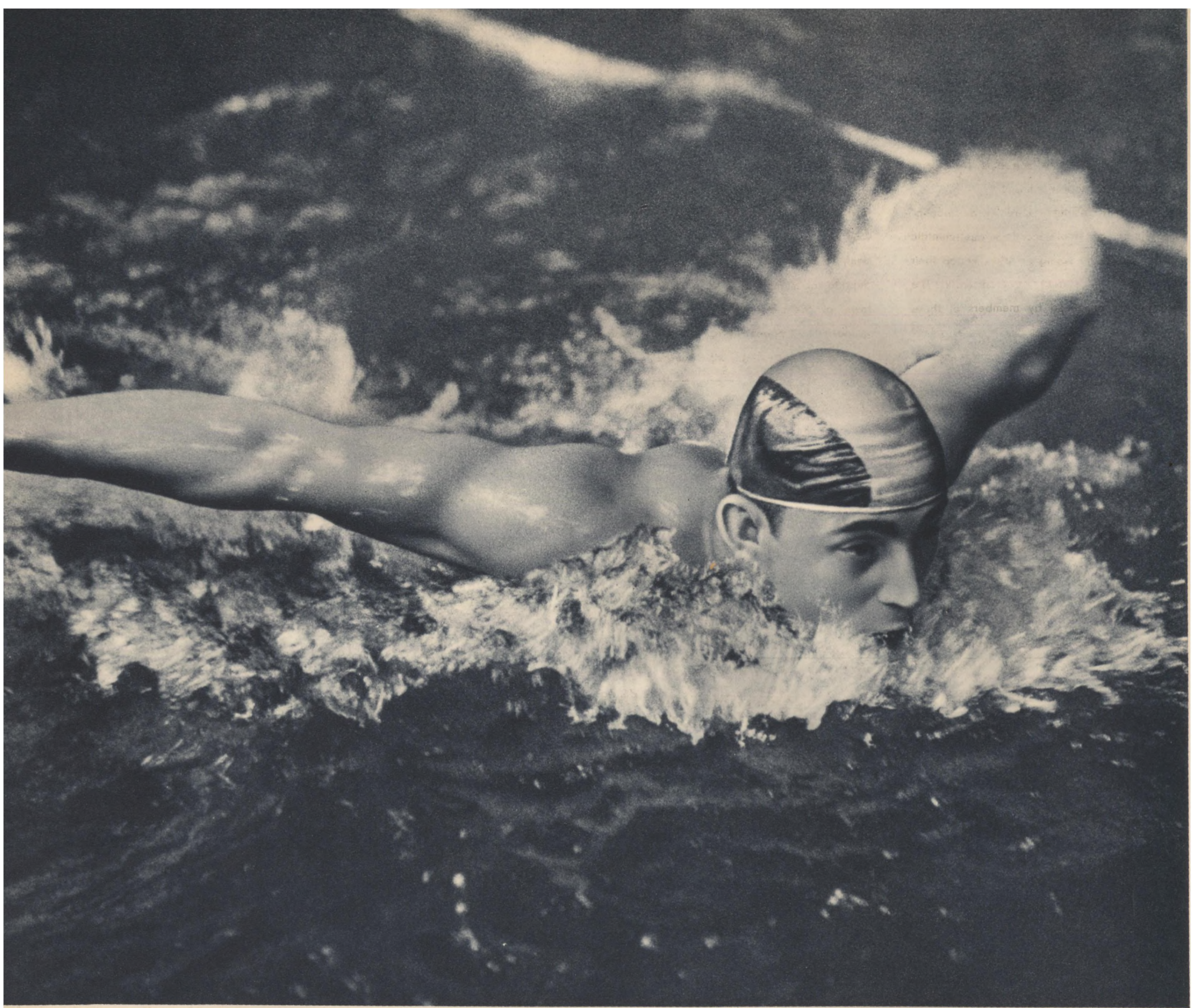


of the Academy of Pedagogical Sciences Professor P. Rudik (the psychology of sport), Professor M. Sarkizov-Serazini (therapeutical physical culture), docents N. Ozolin (light athletics) and K. Gradopolov (boxing), who are Merited Masters of Sport, docents P. Kashura (games), I. Koryakovsky (theory of physical culture) and L. Orlov (gymnastics).

The students of physical culture institutes receive a stipend from the state, sports outfits and, if necessary, hostel accommodation.

During their four years at the Institute the young sportsmen study the social and political sciences, a foreign language, pedagogics, psychology, anatomy, physiology, chemistry, hygiene, therapeutical physical culture, the theory and history of physical culture, the theory, method and technique of various sports. A student graduating from a physical





**Nikolai Keveji, fourth-year student, training in the indoor swimming pool. The Lvov Institute's pool is standard international size**



**Several times Wrestling Champion of the USSR, Merited Master of Sport Sergel Spiridonov (front right) gives students points during a training bout**

culture institute, besides having both a theoretical and practical knowledge of all the sports he will later have to teach, must also excel in all aspects of one particular sport, which he may choose himself.

At every institute there is a students' scientific society embracing numerous scientific circles, where the young people develop their ability for independent research work. The best papers produced by members of these circles are presented and discussed at annual country-wide student scientific conferences.

Each institute has its athletic club. The students take part in competitions for the championships of their institute, town and region; many of them are champions and record holders of their own republic or even of the USSR.

The Lvov State Institute of Physical Culture, illustrated in the accompanying photos, is one of the 15 Soviet higher schools training instructors in all types of sport. Although founded only five years ago, this institute already has considerable achievements to its name.

Like the other schools of physical culture, the Lvov Institute is well equipped with facilities for study and sports. The lofty main building houses the institute's 15 faculties, numerous lecture halls and study rooms, a museum, library and reading room, and an assembly hall. The sports buildings contain a gymnasium, and halls for games, wrestling, fencing, boxing, weightlifting, etc.

The institute has its own stadium and indoor swimming pool. Not so long ago the students received an indoor stadium with a tennis court, basketball and volleyball courts, a running track and sections for field athletics.

The institute has already graduated two courses of students. Some of the graduates

went in for teaching, others took up organizational and research work. Among them were V. Chukarin, absolute champion of the USSR in gymnastics and many Masters of Sport.

A graduate of the institute, O. Korsakov, is now in charge of physical culture at the Odessa Pedagogical Institute, another ex-student, V. Pryadchenko, has taken over a similar department at the pedagogical institute in the town of Stanislav, while yet another Lvov graduate, S. Smirnov, is assistant director of a secondary school of physical culture in Voroshilovgrad.

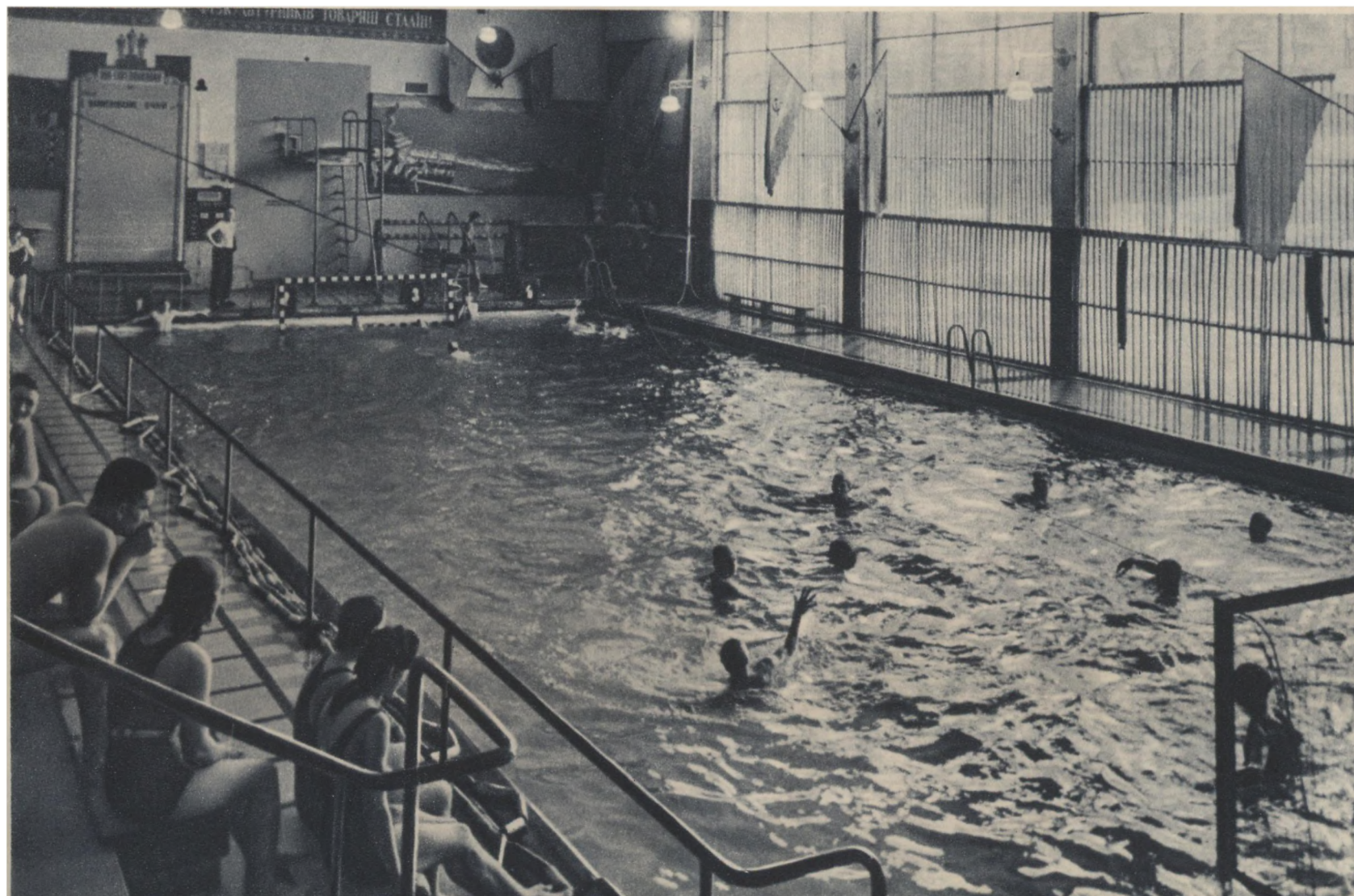
The institute has become a centre of scientific work on methods of physical training in the Ukraine. Dozens of physical training instructors from secondary and higher schools, as well as from local athletic clubs attend its special lecture courses. Open sessions held by various departments at the institute are also popular among the specialists and senior students of other training schools. The institute receives many letters; its staff keep up friendly ties with former students, helping them with advice and watching their work and progress.

The students do much useful work during their teaching practice. Last year, for example, fourth year students went through practicals in 30 districts of Lvov Region and did a lot for the organization and strengthening of the young Collective Farmer Sports Society. During the summer holidays students delivered a number of lectures and reports.

Thanks to the Soviet Government's encouragement the Lvov Institute has achieved quite a number of successes in a short time and, together with the older physical culture institutes, is promoting further development of physical culture and sports in the USSR.



Physical culture students  
skiling across country near  
Lvov



Water polo training at the  
Lvov Physical Culture In-  
stitute. The Institute has  
good facilities for sport all  
the year round





"International Economic Conference," reads the notice posted outside the House of Trade Unions in six languages

# OPENING DAY

Photo reportage  
by M. BUGAYEVA and A. GARANIN



Conference delegates leaving their hotel for the meeting



M. Robert Chamberlain delivering the opening speech on behalf of the Initiating Committee



The Presidium of the International Economic Conference



The International Economic Conference in progress

Representatives from business circles of various countries between sessions







Engineers Pavel Shelukhin and Andrei Popov who with a group of other workers on the Tsimlyanskaya Power Plant were awarded a Stalin Prize for accelerating the building of the earth dam by a hydraulic process

Photo by A. SOKOLENKO



Excavator operator Nikifor Yarygin who with two other operators was awarded a Stalin Prize for introducing advanced methods of excavating work

Photo by N. KALININ



Aircraft designer Artyom Mikoyan. He and his group of assistants were awarded a Stalin Prize for work in the field of aircraft construction

Photo by V. SHAKHOVSKOI

## STALIN PRIZE WINNERS

In the middle of March the Council of Ministers of the USSR announced its awards of Stalin Prizes for outstanding achievements in science, invention, literature and art during 1951. Prizes were awarded to 1,776 persons. Among the prize winners are scientists and engineers, workers and collective farmers, writers and artists, actors, concert performers and composers. Along with Soviet people Stalin Prizes have been awarded to foreign progressive writers.

Soviet scholars and scientists have been awarded Stalin Prizes for outstanding work in all branches of knowledge. The achievements of Soviet science are extensively employed in our country's national economy and aid in carrying out the great plan to transform nature.

Stalin Prizes have been awarded to inventors of advanced Soviet machinery which eases human labour, to the innovators in production who have made fundamental improvements in technological processes, improving quality and reducing the cost of production.

Workers in the field of Soviet culture have been awarded Stalin Prizes for works that serve the interests of the people, that give a true picture of the life of the Soviet people in all its diversity.

The awarding of Stalin Prizes gives public acknowledgment to the merits of scientists, inventors, artists and men of letters who have made valuable contributions to the struggle the peoples of the USSR are waging for world peace and for the building of Communist society in our country.



Agronomist Rizamat Musamukhamedov of Uzbekistan who was awarded a Stalin Prize for fundamental improvements in training and pruning grapevines and for the reconstruction of vineyards

Photo by G. PERMENEV



The Latvian writer Vilis Lacs. He was awarded a Stalin Prize, First Degree, for his novel "New Shore"

Photo by L. MIKHNOVSKY

The Chinese authoress Ting Ling. She was awarded a Stalin Prize for her novel "Sunrise Over the Sangkan," a Russian translation of which has been published in the USSR

Photo by V. SHAKHOVSKOI



Professor Alexei Kostyakov (below) discusses his subject with two students in the laboratory. Prof. Kostyakov was awarded a Stalin Prize for his scientific work "The Principles of Land Reclamation"

Photo by N. KHORUNZHY



A scene from the ballet "Gulshen" at the Azerbaijan State Opera and Ballet Theatre. For this ballet the composer and a group of artists of this theatre were awarded a Stalin Prize

Photo by A. BRYANOV

*Glimpses of the Soviet Union*



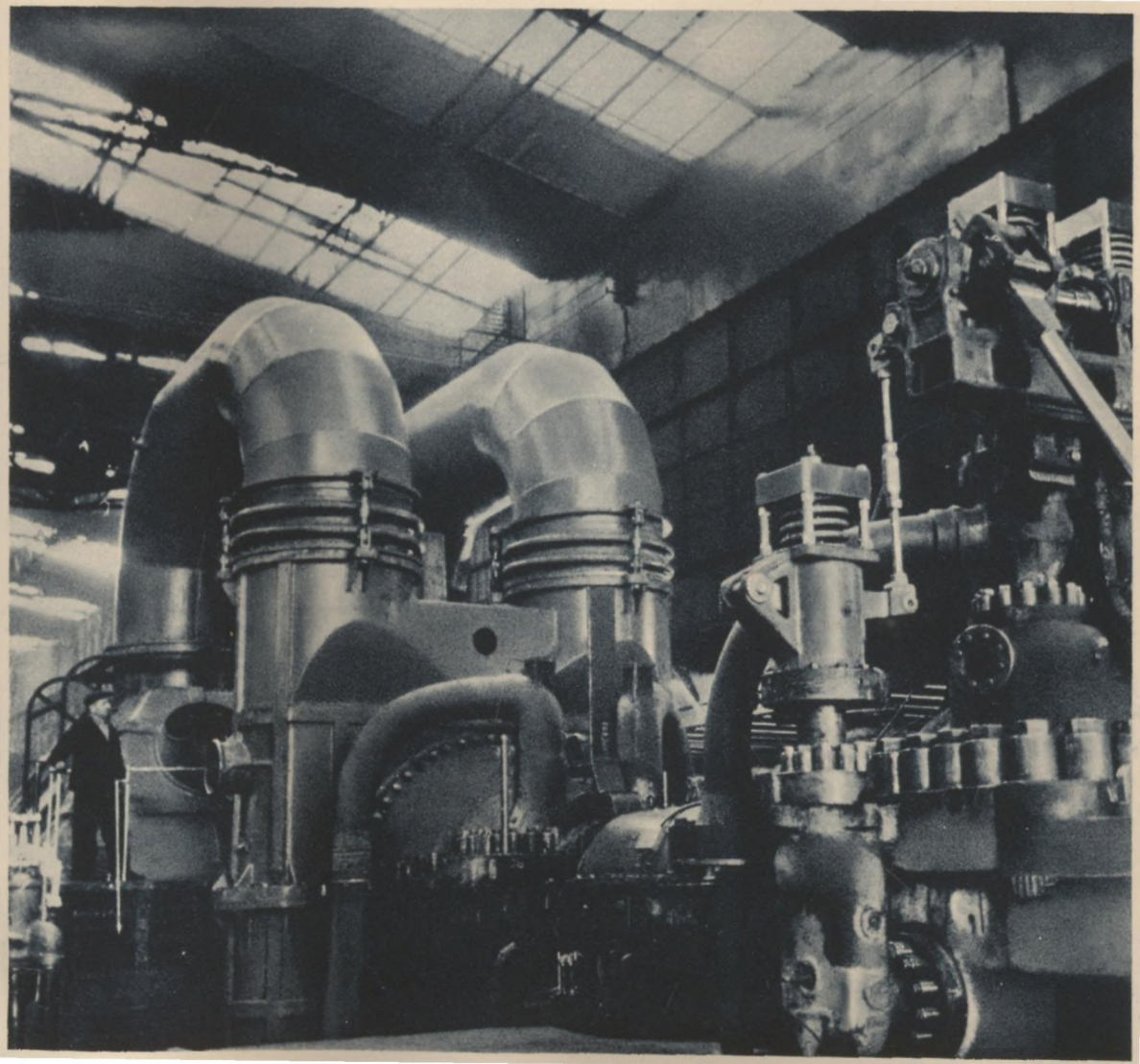
**THE VALLEY OF ARARAT.** Work to ensure a bumper harvest in 1952 is in full swing in the Soviet fields. Taking advantage of every hour of favourable weather, the collective and state farms in the South are tending the winter sowings and planting cereals, sunflower, cotton, sugar beet and other spring crops. In the more northerly parts of the country the last preparations for field work are being made. Photo shows spring ploughing in the collective farm fields of Armenia

Photo by P. CHOLAGYAN



**MOSCOW.** On March 19, in the Sverdlov Hall in the Kremlin, in the presence of numerous representatives of the public, an International Stalin Prize "For the Promotion of Peace Among Nations" was presented to the celebrated German authoress and tireless fighter for peace Anna Seghers. Photo shows Anna Seghers speaking after being presented with the Prize

Photo by M. BUGAYEVA



**LENINGRAD.** At the Stalin Metal Works they have completed the assembly of a 150,000-kw. steam turbine which has no equal in the world. The assembly of the boilers for the new turbine is also nearing completion. Their tubes are made of a new grade of alloy steel never before employed in boilermaking. The tubes of the superheater will be put to super-high pressure and the temperature in them will reach a level that makes the metal glow. The new super-powerful turbine is seen in the photo above

Photo by N. YANOV



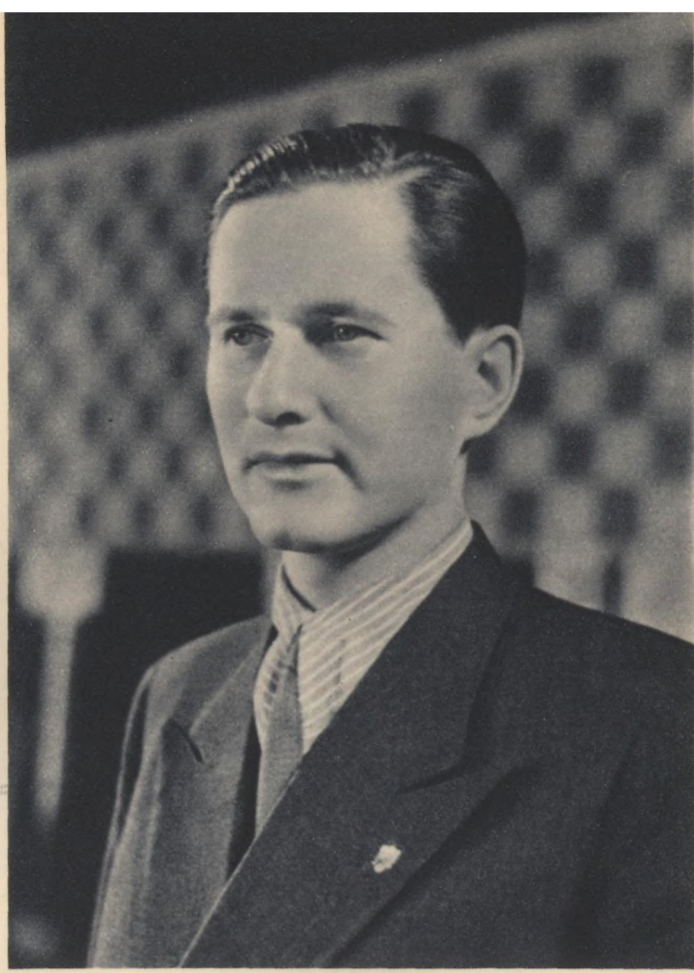
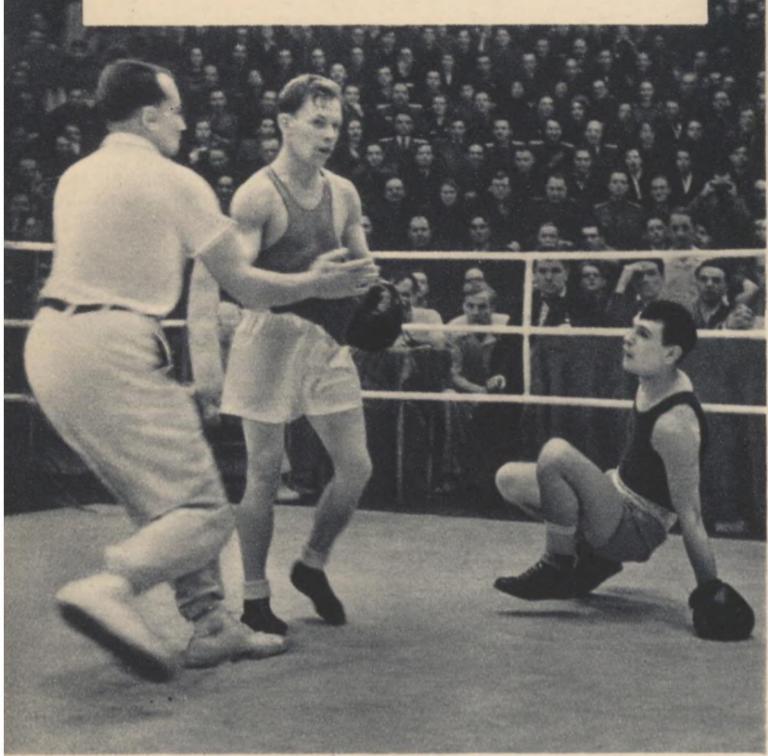
**MOSCOW.** The 125th anniversary of the death of the great German composer Ludwig van Beethoven was widely commemorated in the Soviet Union. Photo shows the State Symphony Orchestra performing the Ninth Symphony at the memorial evening held in the Great Hall of the Moscow Conservatory

Photo by A. GARANIN

**INTERNATIONAL BOXING CONTESTS**

An episode in the bout between Soviet boxer A. Bulakov (left) and the Hungarian boxer I. Bednai during the March boxing tournament in Moscow between teams from the USSR, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Rumania, Bulgaria and the German Democratic Republic. The Soviet team was victorious in all six matches with the foreign teams, winning 56 out of the 60 bouts

Photo by I. RYASIN



**SOVIET CHESS PLAYERS WIN ANOTHER VICTORY**

In Budapest the international chess tournament in commemoration of G. Maróczy is over. This tournament between the foremost chess players of ten countries, the USSR, Poland, Rumania, Hungary, Britain, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Argentina, the German Democratic Republic and Sweden, ended in victory for Grossmeister Paul Keres, champion of the USSR, who is shown in our photo above. The Soviet Master Yefim Geller gained second place

Photo by N. VOLKOV

**THE PRIZE OF L'HUMANITE**

The fifteenth annual cross-country races for the prize of "l'Humanité" took place near Paris. Soviet runners took part, winning the Znamensky Brothers and A. Delaune challenge prizes. Photo on the right shows Soviet women runners Polina Solopova, Anna Bosenko and Nina Plemeva, who came first, second and third in the women's race. The lower photo shows Soviet runner N. Popov, who won the 10 kilometre run

Photo by N. VOLKOV



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This issue was designed by A. Zhitomirsky and A. Chernyshova

Editor-in-Chief N. M. GRIBACHEV

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April

A photo study by A. GARANIN



**BACK COVER:** Cotton bales go aboard a Caspian freighter at the port of Krasnovodsk

Photo by Y. KOROLYOV

