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# SOVIET UNION



No. 6 (40)

JUNE 1953





The underground halllike platform of Arbatskaya Station, one of the three recently opened on a new line of the Moscow Metro  
*Photo by K. Yuryev and Y. Chernyshov*



FRONT COVER: The Rostov-on-Don river port, which the completion of the Lenin Volga-Don Shipping Canal made a port of five seas  
*Photo by Y. Korolyov*





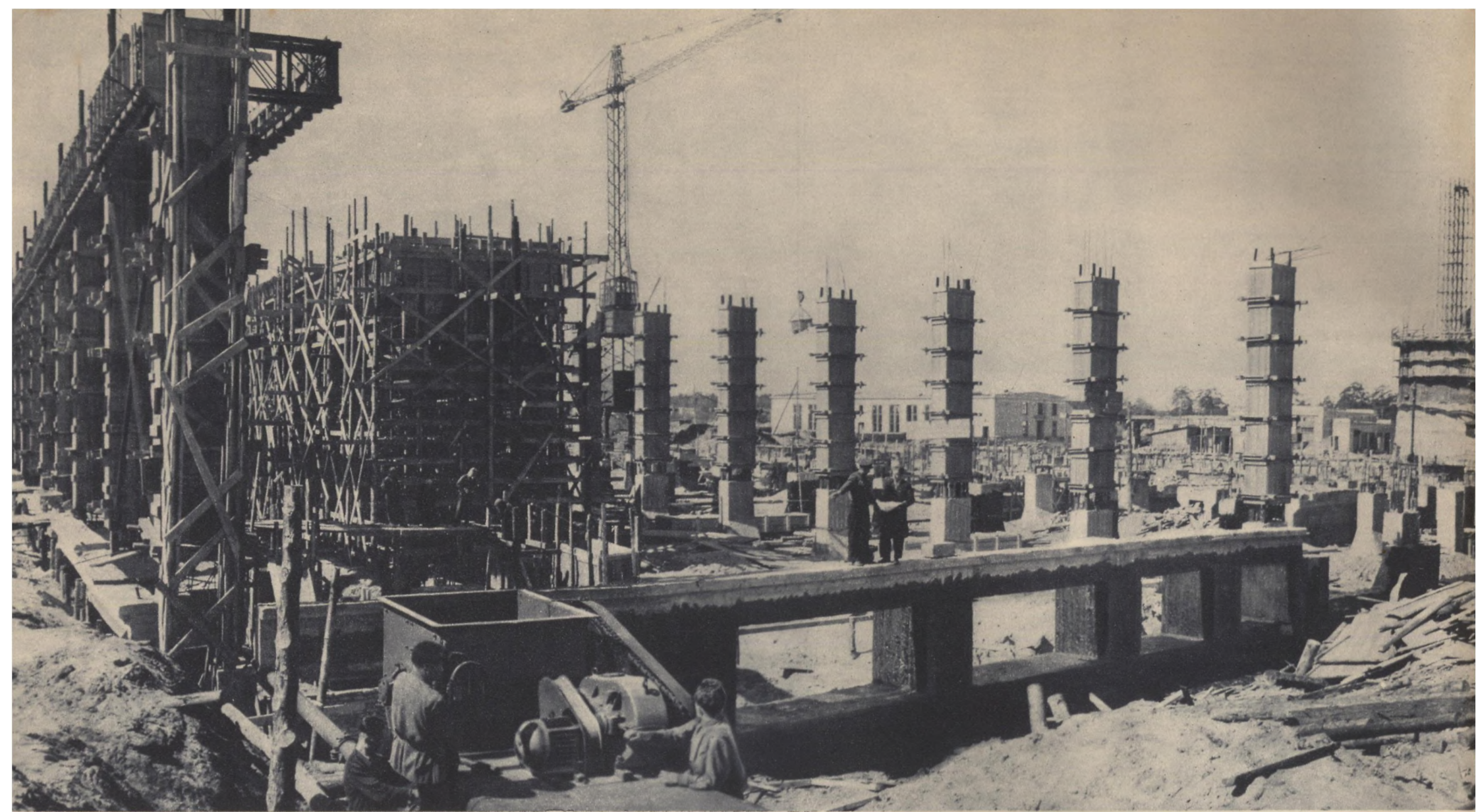
International Children's Day was observed throughout the Soviet Union on June 1. Present achievements in child welfare were reviewed and ways and means of making the life of children still happier were studied. The Land of the Soviets, like a loving mother who feels that nothing is too good for her child, provides the younger generation from babyhood with every facility in the way of upbringing and education, in the way of all-round cultural and physical development. The Soviet child welfare services are all-inclusive, ranging from the wide network of medical consultation and baby food centres to crèches, kindergartens, special health and holiday resorts for children. Orphans are cared for at government expense. Boys and girls of school age all go to school. Now, during the summer holidays, the schools are preparing for the next school year: the buildings are being repaired and the grounds improved. New schools are being built; in the Russian Federation alone, about 800 of them this year. Having passed their final examinations, millions of Soviet school children are going on interesting hikes or trips or are spending the summer in Young Pioneer camps, at country homes or health resorts. Last year 12,000,000 children made such trips or stayed in the camps. This summer the number will be even greater.

The Communist Party and the Soviet Government do everything necessary to assure the children a jolly summer's rest so that they tackle the new school year with fresh vigour.

The picture above was taken in a country kindergarten for the children of the Moscow Metro builders.

*Photo by A. Stolyarenko*





RIGA. Construction of a heat-power station in the capital of Soviet Latvia. Many industrial enterprises, cultural and public-service establishments and dwelling-houses are being built under the current five-year plan

*Photo by Y. Chernyshov*

## THE DAY-TO-DAY LIFE OF A PEACE-LOVING PEOPLE

Many visitors from abroad toured the Soviet Union during the months of May and June. They acquainted themselves with life and work in the towns and collective farms. At press conferences and in the newspapers the foreign visitors told how struck they were by the Soviet people's remarkable achievements. They had seen for themselves, they said, how ardently the Soviet people desire peace and friendship among the nations of the world.

"We were most unusually impressed," reads the joint statement of a women's delegation from Denmark, "by the large-scale civilian construction in the USSR. It became clear to us how great is the strength of a people who are united by the common striving to build a better and happier life in their country."

Let us examine the pages of the country's leading newspapers for one day to see what the Soviet people are doing and how they achieve that which so profoundly impresses visitors from abroad.

...A delegation of miners from the Kuznetsk coal basin comes to the Donbas to prolong the socialist emulation agreement aimed at overfulfilling the Fifth Five-Year Plan's coal target. The Kuznetsk and Donets miner-innovators pool their experience.

...Forest Week ends in Naryan-Mar, capital of the Nenets National Area. More than 1,000 full-grown trees brought from afar were planted along the streets of this town in the Arctic tundra.

...A large cotton mill is being built in the town of Engels, as well as new dwelling units and cultural and public-service establishments for the textile workers.

...In the Ukraine seven new mechanized livestock stations have been set up and equipped with the latest Soviet machinery. They will help the collective farms of the Republic to develop their animal husbandry still further.

...In Petropavlovsk (North-Kazakhstan Region) a new stadium, built for the Elektrik Sports Society, is opened.

...The Institute of Language of the Academy of Sciences of the Armenian Soviet Republic completes the compilation of a four-volume Russian-Armenian dictionary containing more than 100,000 words.

...In the foothills of the Tien Shans, where curative hot springs have been discovered, a balneological resort, the first in Uzbekistan, is being set up. The sum of 50,000,000 rubles has been allocated for its construction.

Such is the news of Soviet life in a single ordinary day. What do these ordinary happenings signify? An apt answer is found in a statement made by an Italian trades-union delegation:

"After seeing how the Soviet people live and work, how their material welfare and cultural level are rising, and how rapidly their colossal programme of civilian construction is being carried out, we understood the chief reason for the enthusiasm with which, in Moscow, Stalingrad, and Rostov, the slogan, 'Long live peace among nations!' is uttered."

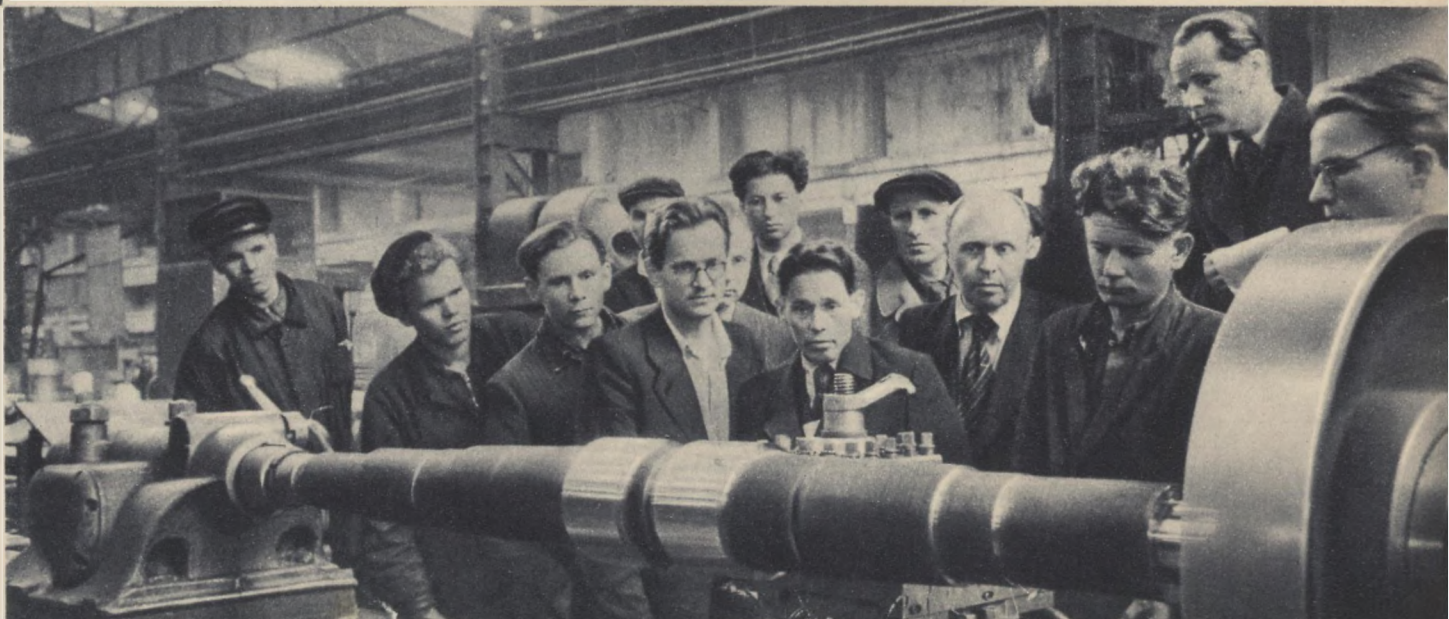


KAZAN. Installation at the Kazan Machine Works of new Soviet-made planers for machining large parts. New equipment is regularly installed at all the country's factories and mills

*Photo by B. Myasnikov*

SVERDLOVSK. Vasili Kolesov, a turner at the Middle Volga Machine-Tool Plant who invented a new highly-productive metal-cutting method that was described not long ago in our magazine, is seen (centre) explaining his innovation to turners of the Urals Heavy Machinery Works. Kolesov's method is rapidly spreading throughout the land

*Photo by S. Preobrazhensky and A. Grakhov*







**KULUNDA.** These track-laying machines are putting down the last yards of the Barnaul-Kulunda section of the South-Siberian Railway. The section was completed on May 24, not long after the Stalinsk-Barnaul section was commissioned. A tracklayer does the work of 700 labourers. Upwards of 4,000,000 cubic metres (141,200,000 cubic feet) of earth was excavated at the construction job in a short period of time; 15,000 cubic metres (529,500 cubic feet) of concrete and ferro-concrete was placed, and 350 kilometres (about 220 miles) of main and station tracks laid. Stations and workers' settlements with clubs, shops, schools, and hospitals have been built on the section

*Photo by A. Kalubukhov*

## SCHOOL YEAR ENDS



**MOSCOW.** Lydia Kuleshova, a pupil of Form 10 A, Girls' Secondary School No. 318, in Zheleznodorozhny District, and her classmates are seen here writing their final composition papers. The end-term and graduation exams, a test for both pupils and teachers, showed that the pupils have attained a high level of proficiency

*Photo by V. Yankov*



The picture on the right shows pupils of schools Nos. 333 and 661, on the Moscow River embankment after their last exams. Ahead of them lies a jolly summer in the Young Pioneer camps or on thrilling excursions and trips to different parts of the country

*Photo by Y. Shakhnovsky*

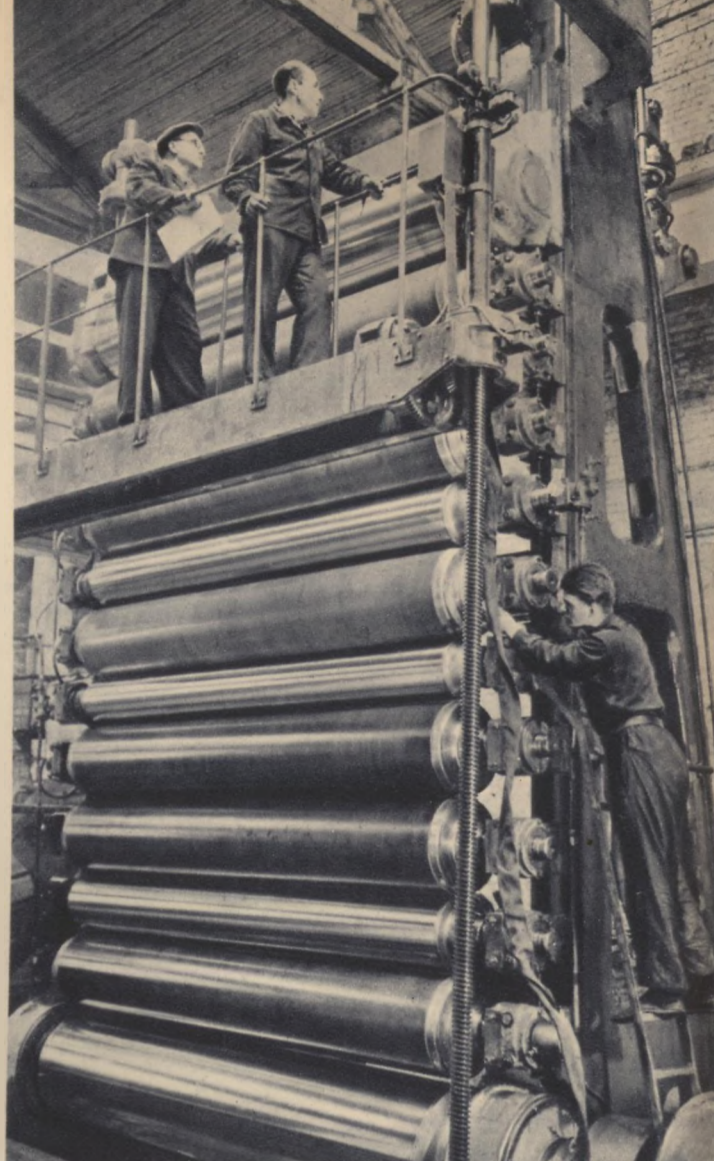




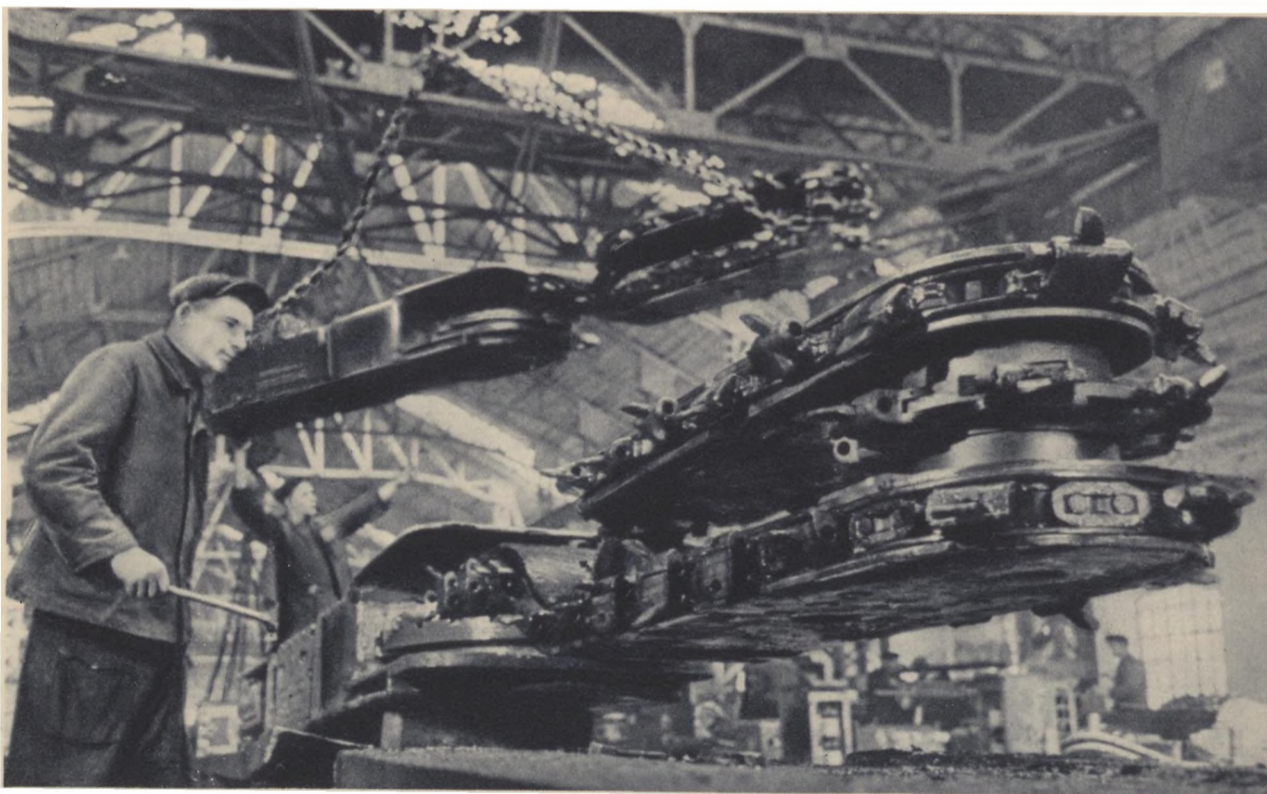
**KALININ.** Potato-planting machines in the fields of the Red Banner Collective Farm, Kalinin Region. In the foreground is V. Babeshin, one of the best tractor-drivers of the Privolzhskaya Machine and Tractor Station. This work is now over in the collective and state farms of the region  
*Photo by N. Chamov*



**LATVA.** Stubbing and gathering machines blaze trails for reclamation machinery in the marshes of Prionezhsky District, in the Karelo-Finnish Soviet Republic. Reclamation stations in the Republic are draining and clearing bogs on a large scale  
*Photo by P. Bezzubenko*



**LENINGRAD.** Regulating a super-calender of the SK-25 type at the Second Five-Year Plan Works. This machine has 16 electric motors and generators. It has been built on an order from a paper mill in the Chinese People's Republic  
*Photo by B. Utkin*



**GORLOVKA.** I. Bazhanov, a brigade-leader at the Kirov Machine Works, assembles a coal combine for working small seams. He exceeds his shift quota by 200 per cent. The number of workers at the factory who overfulfil their quotas is growing from month to month  
*Photo by S. Gendelman*



**TBILISI.** This new bridge across the Kura is one of the features of the big municipal construction programme in the capital of Soviet Georgia  
*Photo by G. Kvirkuelia*

**RUSTAVI.** A view of Central Avenue. Rustavi is a five-year-old iron and steel town in Georgia  
*Photo by P. Lutsenko*

*Photo by P. Lutsenko*





# ASHKHABAD TODAY

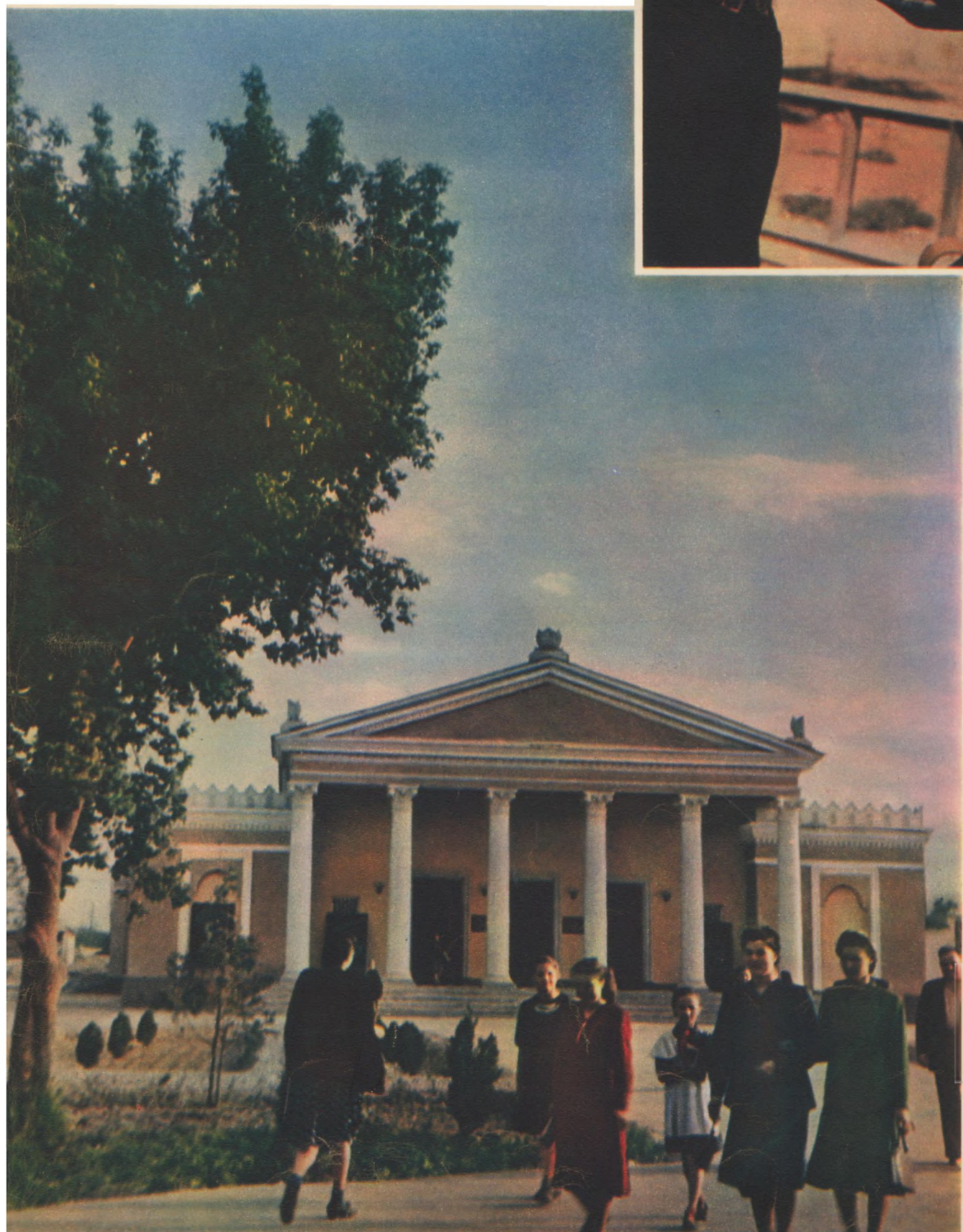
*Photos by V. Shakhovskoi*

Ashkhabad, the Turkmen capital, lies at the foot of the Kopet-Dag mountain range in Central Asia. A broad view of the city spreads before the eyes of the mountain-climber: the blocks of new apartment houses, half-smothered in dense foliage; the towering hulks of mills and factories in the suburbs; the broad streets with racing motorcars and buses. Life is in full swing in Ashkhabad today.

The capital of the Turkmen Soviet Socialist Republic is swathed in scaffolding. Svoboda Street, the city's main thoroughfare, has been built anew. Its large apartment houses, the October Hotel, and other buildings form a single architectural ensemble. Large apartment houses also line Karl Marx Street, Engels Street, and other avenues. Within the last four years 17 schools were built, a department store,



Rassul Berdiev and Roza Adakova, students of the Municipal Building School, have already turned to practical training



These T-E-1 oil engine locomotives have been overhauled in Ashkhabad repair shops

Left photo: The Dramatic Theatre in Ashkhabad





Nursultan Abayeva is one of the best spinners at the F. E. Dzerzhinsky Cotton Mill in Ashkhabad, seen below. The mill's skilled spinners are perfecting their working methods, increasing productivity, and putting out excellent fabrics, for which there is a large popular demand



dozens of shops, a hospital pavilion attached to the medical institute, a city hospital, and various cinema theatres, libraries and palaces of culture. The volume of housing under construction is steadily increasing. In Ashkhabad, an estimated 300,000 square metres (358,800 square yards) of dwelling space is to be prepared for occupancy in the next two or three years. Trees and shrubs are being planted along the streets; many flower beds have been laid out. In 1953 alone municipal building required an outlay of 200,000,000 rubles.

The city numbers 63 industrial enterprises, including the up-to-date Krasny Molot Works, a mechanized glass factory, several oil engine locomotive repair shops, the Dzerzhinsky Cotton Mill, a silk winding mill, a boot and shoe factory, and a furniture factory.

Ashkhabad is the seat of five higher schools. Since the war a State University and the Academy of Sciences of the republic were inaugurated here. Local publishers are putting out in Turkmen works by Lenin and Stalin, Russian and world classics, and books by Soviet authors. Ten newspapers and seven magazines are published.

In Soviet times the republic has trained a large number of Turkmenians in all the professions, so that now it has an intelligentsia of its own. The dramatic theatre is housed in a new building. The Opera and Ballet House produces Turkmen and Russian operas. The republic's film studio keeps up a steady flow of production; motion pictures made elsewhere in the Union are dubbed here.

Life in the city gains new momentum when a cool evening breeze blows from the mountains. After working hours crowds of people flock to the shady parks and gardens, to the theatres and concert halls, to the museums and art shows. Shouting and laughter can be heard far from the stadiums, where the youth are training for new athletic contests.

Ashkhabad today is building and growing.



New apartment houses in Engels Street, Ashkhabad



New hotels, dining rooms, cafés and restaurants, one of which is seen in the photo, have lately sprung up in Ashkhabad



In the perfumery department our cameraman came across weavers Orazdursun Muradova and Sheker Abayeva. Left photo: A new department store



# IN THE FIELD CAMP

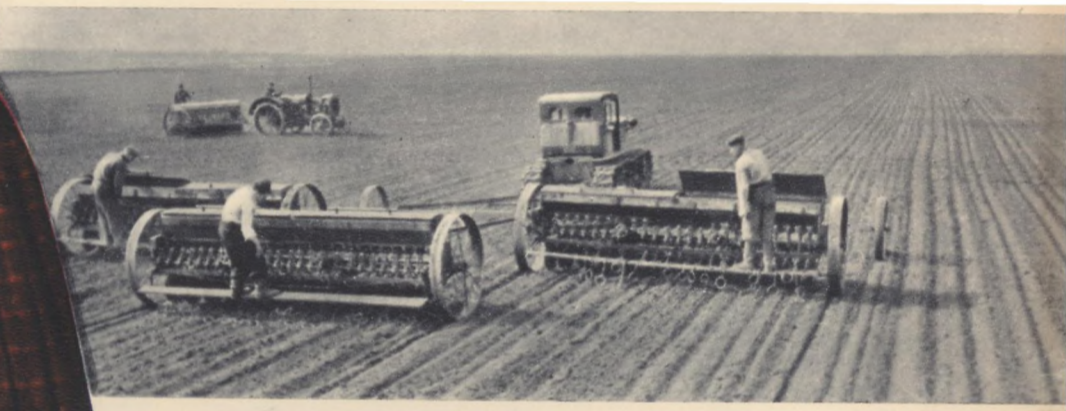
Photo-story by N. Khorunzhy

Although the Dimitrov Kolkhoz in Tiraspol Area is far from being the largest in Moldavia, it boasts an income (1952) of more than 5,500,000 rubles. The collective farm has a diversified economy.

To accommodate members working in outlying fields during the sowing and harvesting campaigns, the kolkhoz has built field camps.

We visited one of these camps, a neatly white-washed summer house with trees planted around it, standing in the middle of the field. We were met by the camp cooks, Maria Vladova and Varvara Obruchkova—it was midday and no one else could be found in camp.

Soon tractor drivers and field workers began to trickle in. When all were assembled, the cooks served the dinner—Bulgarian meat borsch and stew with potatoes.



Colour photo, left: Kolkhoz women Maria and Anna Stoyanova, both of the field brigade responsible for the cross-row sowing of the spring crops on 2,000 hectares (4,940 acres) of the collective farm's land



Left to right: Grigory Khadzhy, a tractor driver, Pyotr Obruchkov, a registration clerk, Ivan Gradinar, a tractor driver, field worker Anna Zvyagina and Ivan Plokhov, tractor brigade chief, carry on an animated discussion of the day's results at the Socialist emulation board



While taking his meal, Ivan Ivanovich Plokhoi, chief of tractor brigade No. 1 of the Tiraspol machine and tractor station, informed us that his brigade numbered 35 men—a close-knit team equipped with a good number of up-to-date machines. The brigade chief said that the team was constantly working to enhance its knowledge and to make the utmost use of its machines.

A board recording Socialist emulation data told us that the friendly competition was being won by tractor driver Grigory Khadzhi and trailerman Vasili Dizov, who had fulfilled their quotas 250 per cent, and by tractor drivers Ivan Gradinar and Pantelei Stoyanov.

Stakhanovite driver Grigory Khadzhi has graduated a motor-car drivers' school and a combine operators' school; last year he improved his qualifications in a school for farm machine operators. His successes are directly due to good study and sound knowledge.

Life in the field camp proceeds smoothly and according to an established routine. At the end of their shift the collective farmers assemble in the Red Corner where they listen to radio programmes, read books and newspapers. They get a good clean rest in the men's and women's dormitories. Athletic-minded young people play on the volley-ball court. A lecturer from town came on the day of our visit, and later on an amateur performance was given by the collective farmers themselves.

Lectures, concerts and motion picture shows are held regularly in the camp.



Photos (top to bottom): 1. Resting after the day's work in the field camp. 2. The volley-ball team of the tractor brigade play against the members of a collective-farm amateur circle, who have come to perform in the field camp. 3. In a men's dormitory of the camp. Colour photo, right: Camp cook Maria Vladova and her assistant Varvara Obruchkova

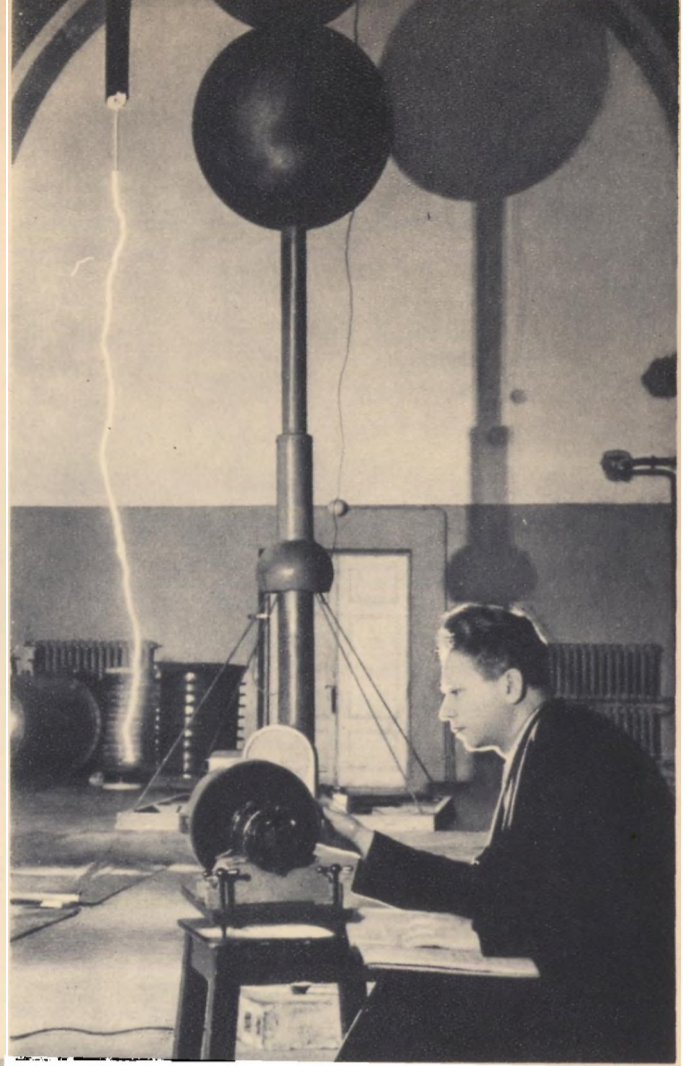
Below: Dinner-time in the field camp





# HIGH TENSION

Photos by N. Khorunzhy



Laboratory-produced lightning. Professor I. S. Stekolnikov, Doctor of Technical Sciences, is investigating a model of the lightning protection of a transmission line

by V. POPKOV,  
Doctor of Technical Sciences

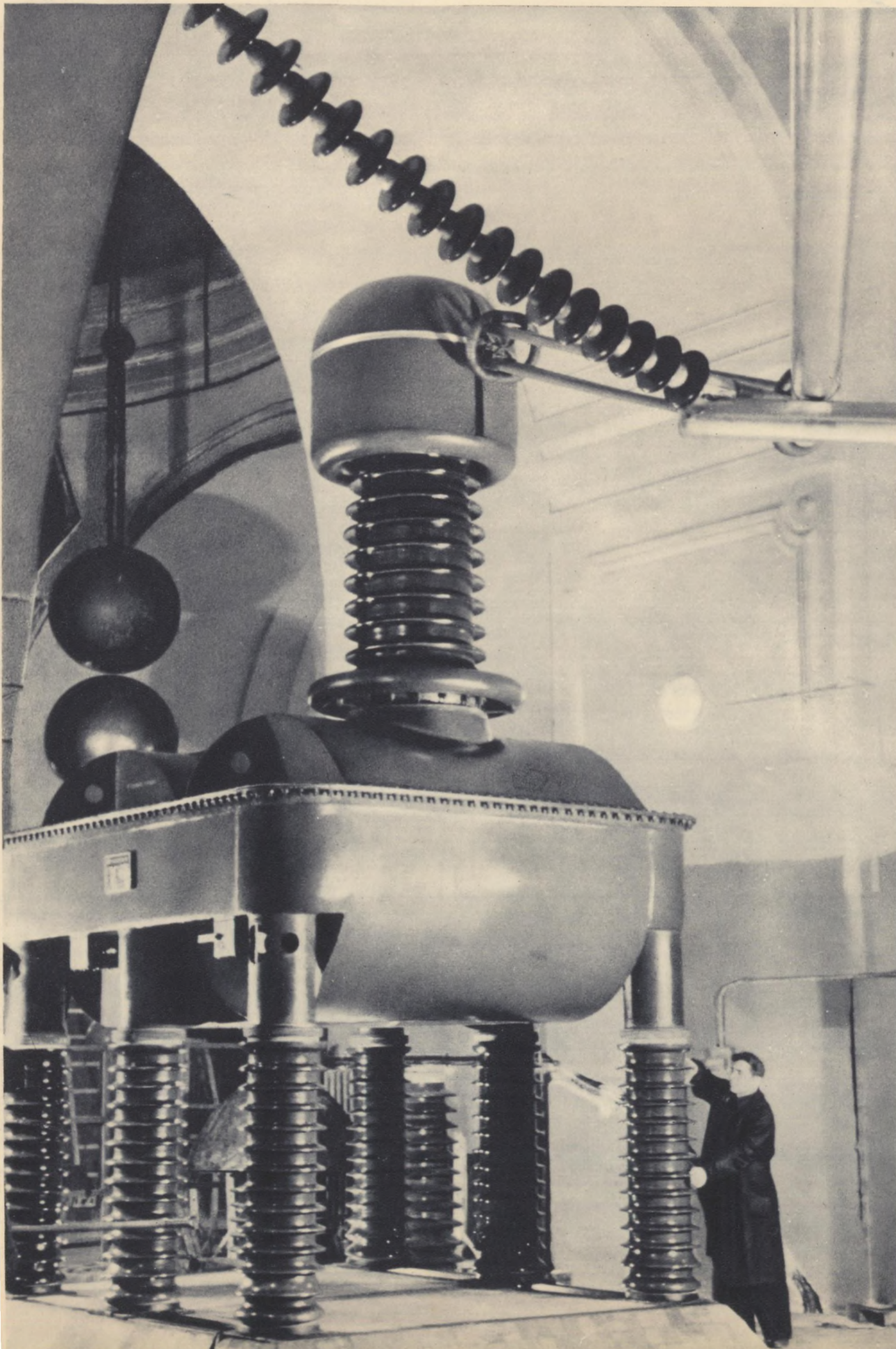
The Soviet Union's designers of power plants and transmission lines, and the civil engineers who build them, work in close contact with the scientists conducting research in this field.

Here we shall describe, in brief, some of the investigations carried out in the laboratory of the Krzhizhanovsky Power Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences.

Many of the questions that are easily solved when transmission lines operate at ordinary tensions grow into complicated problems when it is a matter of building a line of great length and, moreover, operating at a tension of some 300,000 or 400,000 volts. The solution of such problems requires new data, requires special laboratory investigations.

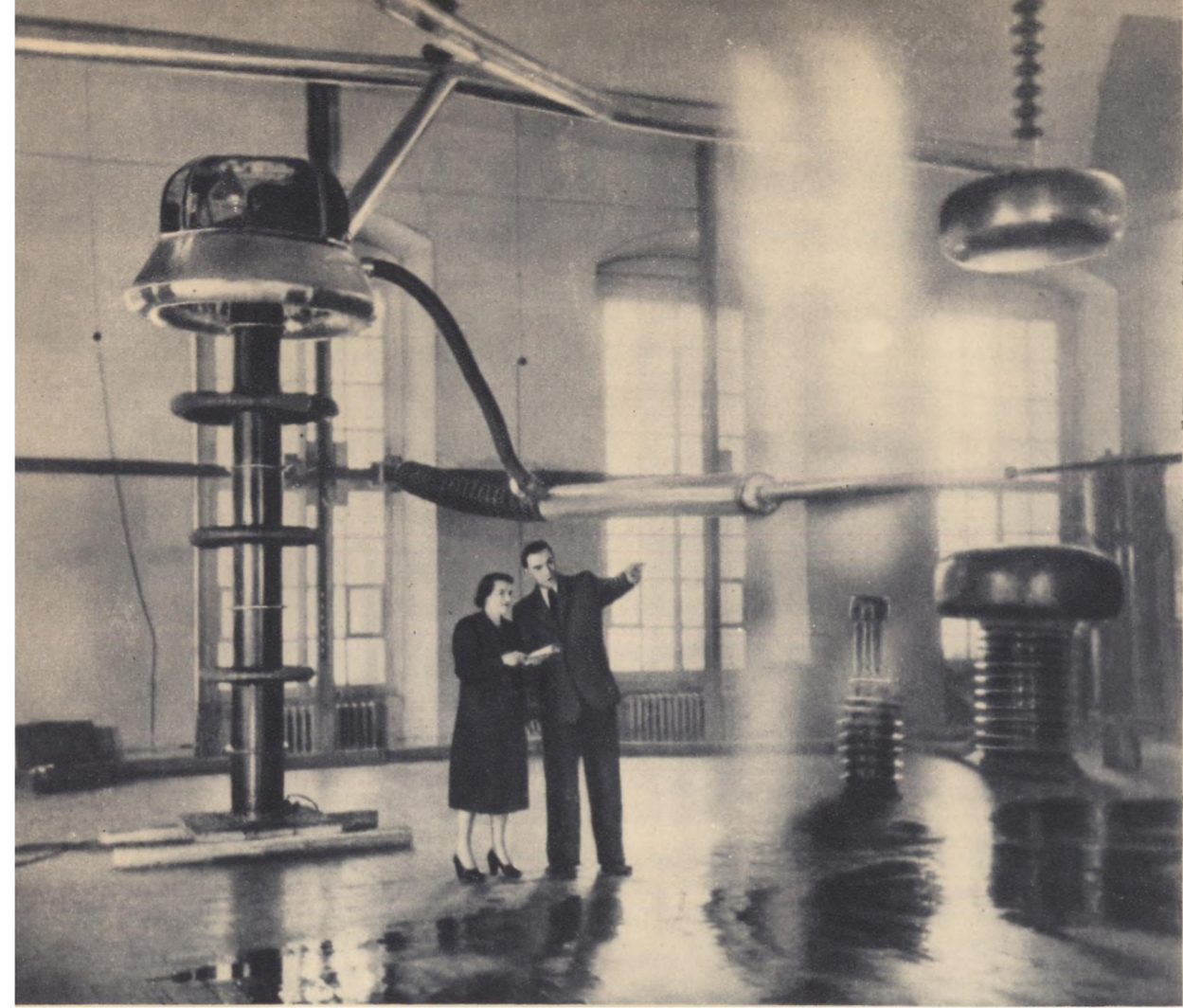
Among the problems being studied in the laboratory of the Power Institute is that of the various forms of the passage (discharge) of electricity through atmosphere at tensions of hundreds of thousands, and millions, of volts.

Faulty selection of the size of the cable for a long transmission line would lead to such energy losses that their compensation would require the operation of a turbine with a capacity of tens of thousands of kilo-watts. On the other hand, the use of a thicker cable would involve substantial outlays: increasing the diameter by a single millimetre would cost tens of millions of rubles.



A high-voltage transformer in the laboratory of the Krzhizhanovsky Power Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences





The hall for research on electric discharges at high tensions. Research chief, V. I. Popkov (right), Doctor of Technical Sciences, and S. I. Ryabaya, research engineer, are about to test cable for a transmission line under rigorous man-made weather conditions

In the laboratory of the Institute the phenomenon known as corona is studied on various cables designed by the electrical manufacturing industry. By increasing the tension to as much as 1,000,000 volts and observing how the power loss produced by corona formation varies under conditions of bad weather, rain, and so on, scientists establish methods of preventing this phenomenon and help to create the best possible type of cable for the country's largest transmission lines.

At another installation in the laboratory, investigations are conducted not only at high tensions but also at high current intensity. The average current intensity of lightning, as is known, is 50,000 amperes, and the maximum does not exceed 400,000 amperes. In the laboratory the investigator can produce, for a brief time, a current of more than 500,000 amperes.

The study of the discharge of such currents through an electric spark in the air is of practical as well as scientific interest. It reveals processes that are important for proper operation of the apparatuses that are to protect

long transmission lines against excessive currents if any kind of failure occurs.

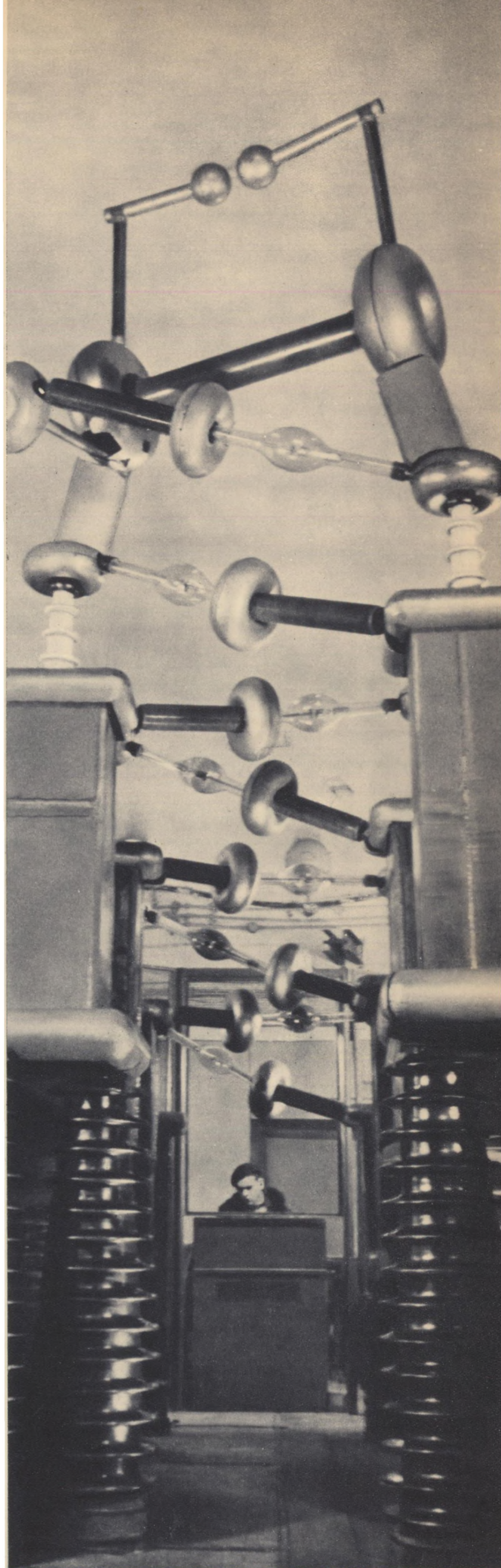
In still another part of the laboratory flashes of lightning several metres long are created. The installations produce a tension of several million volts for a very short time, and through the air darts a spark similar to real lightning in everything but size. Highly sensitive instruments record the passage of current through such a spark in a space of time that is difficult for the mind to grasp: one hundred-millionth of a second.

The cables of transmission lines can be protected against lightning by special ground wire strung above them. In the laboratory a model of such a line can be directly bombarded with artificial lightning in order to study the most effective placing of the protective ground wire.

The investigations we have reviewed here are only a small part of the broad research work on the same problems that is being conducted at various laboratories in our country. The common aim of this research is to help make our big power transmission lines the best in the world.



Alizade Aga Samed (left), Doctor of Technical Sciences, and I. G. Smirnov, scientific worker, prepare to test a protective installation for a transmission line



A laboratory installation for direct current of 1,000,000 volts



# SPRINGTIME ON THE VOLGA-DON

Reportage by Y. Korolyov

With the advent of spring the Lenin Volga-Don Shipping Canal, inaugurated last summer, came to life again. The signal lights flashed on, the motors operating the locks began to hum, the gantry cranes in the ports of Kalach, Tsimlyanskaya and Rostov went into action, and, breaking up the April ice, strings of river boats and barges loaded with grain, coal and building materials started to move along the canal.

Springtime brought new life to the collective-farm fields of the Don country too, which has changed beyond recognition since the mighty water-way between the Volga and the Don was built. The winter crops spread out their bright green carpet far and wide; the irrigation canals turned into silvery ribbons glistening in the sun. Hundreds of farm tractors rumbled across the rich black earth.

The Don collective farmers may well be proud of their work this spring. The tractor crews and the field-crop brigades carried through the sowing operations quickly and efficiently.

Now the steppeland presents a busy scene as work continues to modernize and beautify the collective-farm villages, to turn up virgin soil, and to establish new state farms and machine and tractor stations. At one of the new state farms in Semikarakorskaya District, Rostov Region, which will specialize in fruit and vegetable production, cultivation of the 75-hectare (185.25 acres) orchard laid out last year is now being completed, and another orchard of 225 hectares is being planted. Nearby, a large wine-growing state farm is being set up.

The Tsimlyanskaya hydropower development has fundamentally altered the appearance of the surrounding steppeland. Soon the Mechetny and Dubentsovskaya electric machine and tractor stations will go into operation. Electricity will help the collective farmers to raise agricultural production to a new and higher level.

Collective farmers Anna Oleinikova and Maria Kamenseva apply irrigation water to a field of winter alfalfa



The navigation season opens. First to enter Lock No. 13 of the Volga-Don Canal from the Tsimlyanskaya Sea is the "Academician Vinogradov"

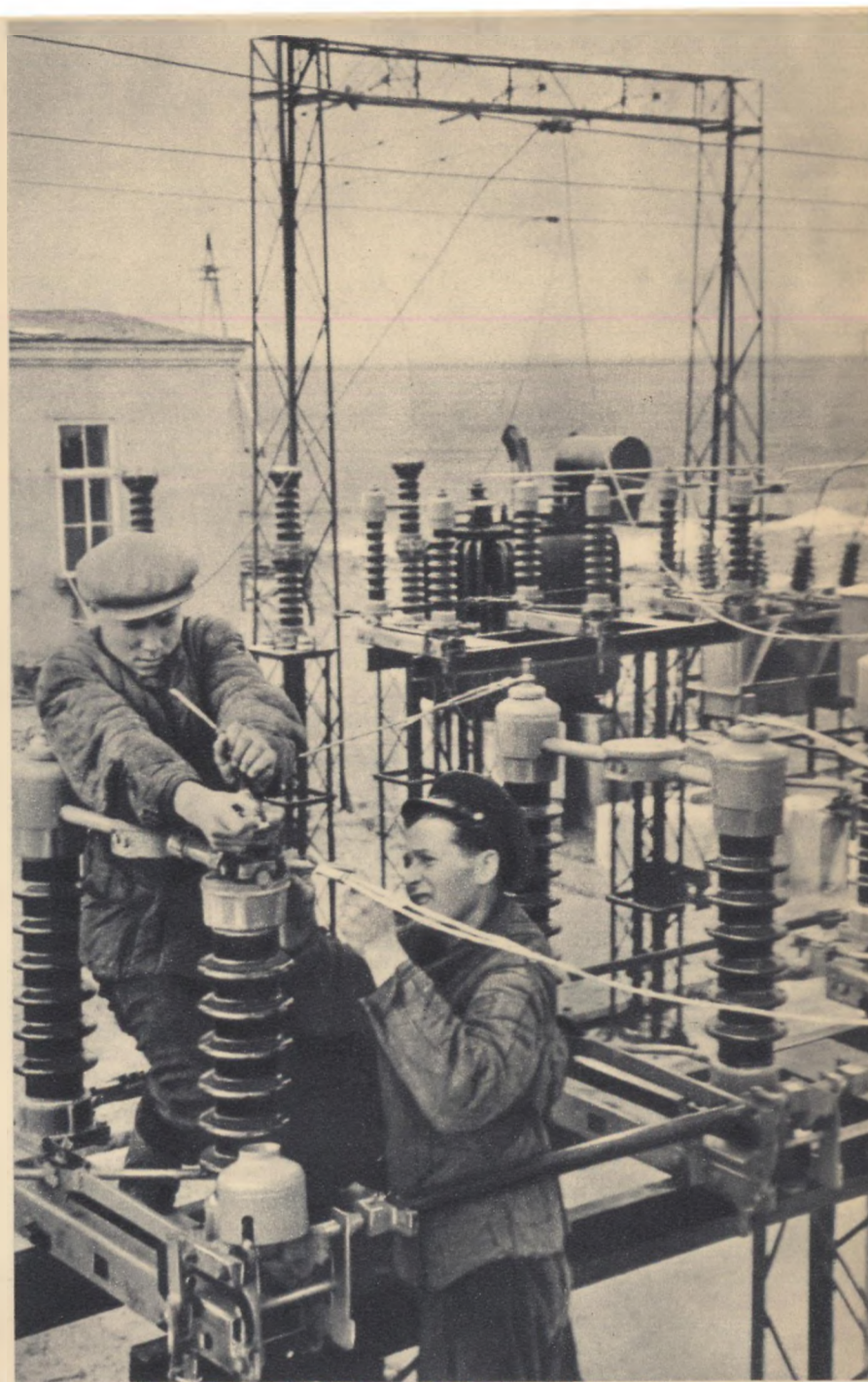
Ustin Skripin, a Cossack collective farmer, raises the gate to divert water from the Lower Don irrigation canal to the fields of his kolkhoz







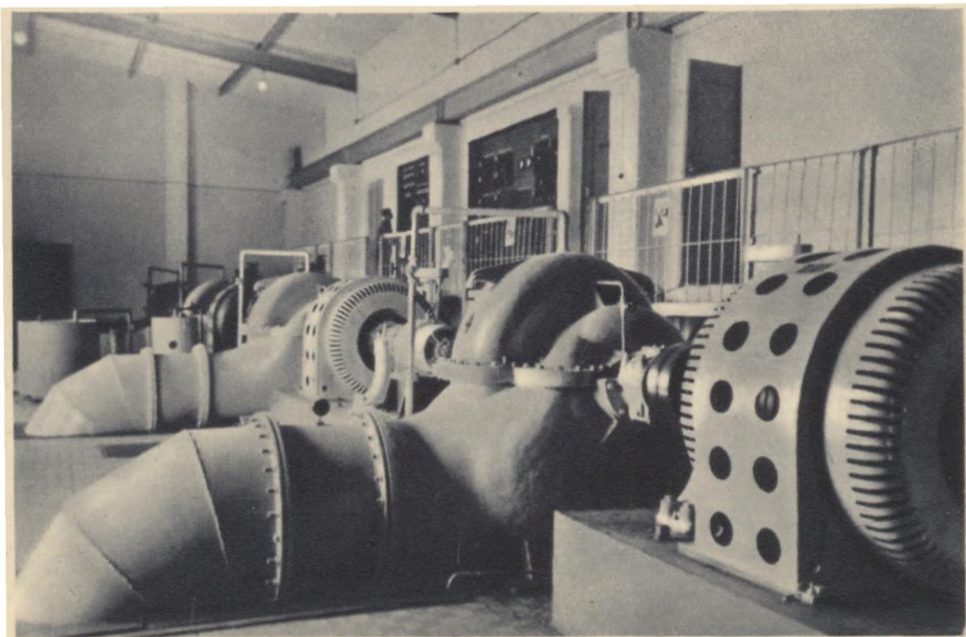
Spring field work on the irrigated lands of Rostov Region. Here we see harrowing, the application of mineral fertilizer, cultivation and seeding being done simultaneously



Construction of the Mechetny electric machine and tractor station in Semikarakorskaya District, Rostov Region, is making good headway. The power generated by the Tsimlyanskaya Hydroelectric Station enables the collective farms of the Don country to make large-scale use of electricity in agricultural production

The season's first excursionists on the Volga-Don Canal

This is the machine hall of pumping station No. 49, which raises water from the Lower Don irrigation canal to the Lower Semikarakorskaya irrigation canal





# OIL

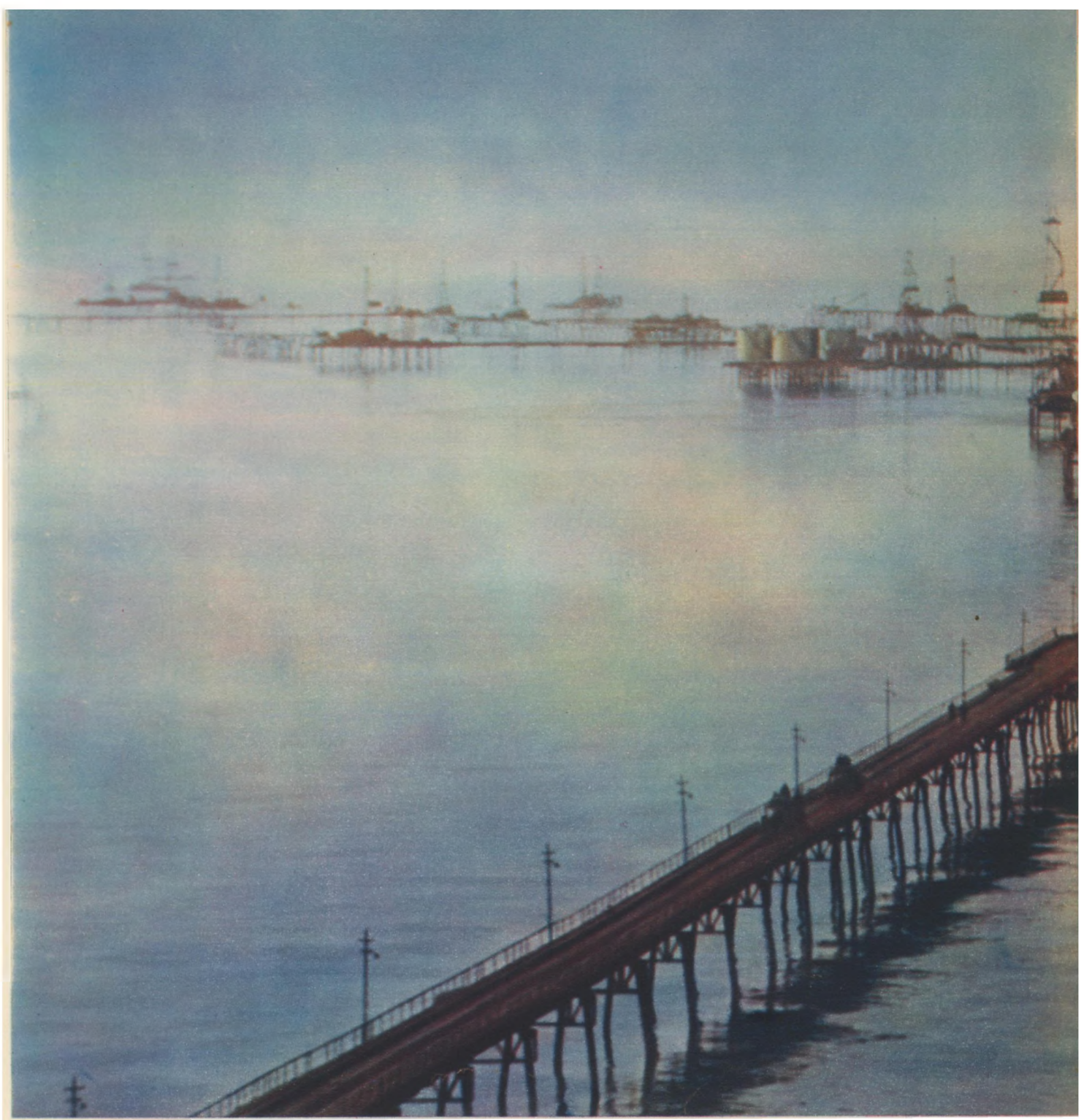
by M. EVSEYENKO,  
First Deputy Minister  
of the Oil Industry of the USSR

*Photos by M. Grachov, A. Bryanov,  
and M. Guseinov*

Thirty-five years ago, on June 20, 1918, the Soviet Government decreed that thenceforth the country's entire oil industry was to be the property of the people. Restoration and modernization of the oil fields was made a priority task.

This task was accomplished in a short space of time. Soviet workers and engineers not only restored the industry, they completely rebuilt it, and already in 1927 the USSR reached, and afterwards exceeded, the 1913 oil production figure.

While reconstruction and development went on in the rich oil districts of Azerbaijan and Grozny Region, oil prospecting was started in the area between the Volga and the Urals, that is, in the central part of the Soviet Union. Success attended the geologists' efforts:



Farther and farther into the open sea run the trestle bridges. These steel streets connect the derricks which bring up oil from the floor of the Caspian



Nikolai Tregubov is one of the front-rank drilling foremen on the steel islets in the Caspian. Today, 30 years after the first well was drilled in the sea floor, there are many such islets, and they are staffed with excellently trained workers

The picture below was taken at a new oil field in Zhiguli Hills, on the Volga. More and more fields are being established in the area between the Volga and the Urals, one of the many new oil districts developed during Soviet years







In the inset above we see some of the houses of Neftyanije Kamni, a town built on steel foundations in the Caspian. It has shops, hospitals and club-houses for the oil workers who live here

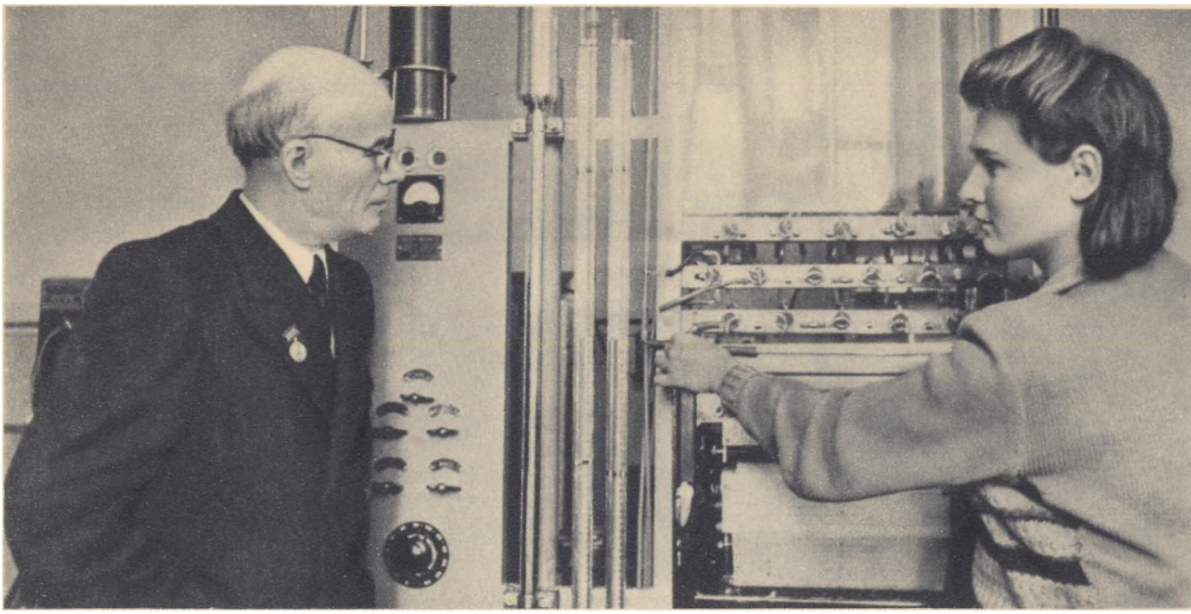
they discovered big deposits, and development was launched. Before long the new fields along the Volga and in the area between the Volga and the Urals were supplying the national economy with high-grade oil. Some of the districts of Central Asia, Sakhalin Island, and other areas also became oil producers.

Drilling and extraction technology was improved from year to year. Rotary boring took the place of percussion drilling, and then the Soviet oil industry led the world by being the first to introduce turbine drilling. This new and more efficient method has become especially widespread in post-war years. Today it is employed in approximately 50 per cent of all drilling operations. Turbine drilling has made it possible to carry out rapid and large-scale development of the rich deposits in the country's eastern regions, and to achieve a considerable increase in output. One of its advantages is that it permits the extensive practice of directional drilling in order to reach deposits situated underneath industrial structures,

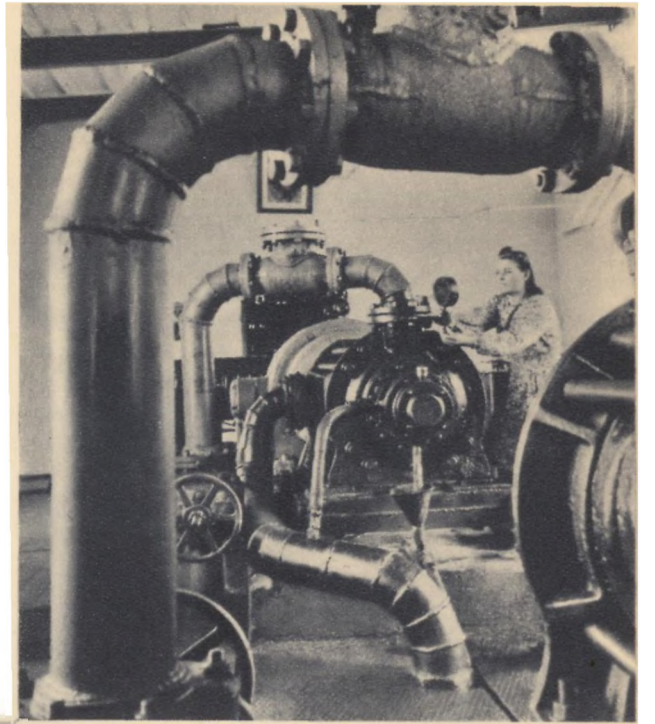
Our photographer met Amir Najapov, assistant foreman, as he was verifying the pressure in an oil well. The residents of the town of Neftyanije Kamni have elected Amir Najapov to the local Soviet







Laboratory chief E. Sukhankin, a Stalin Prize winner, and O. Chikova, laboratory assistant, are seen here studying oil gases at the Ufa Institute of Oil Research



The interior of one of the pumping stations for creating high pressure in the oil strata at the Tuimaza field in the Bashkir Autonomous Republic



Geophysicists of an oil prospecting expedition in the deserts of Turkmenia record their observations

woods or marshes. Also widely employed in the USSR is the highly profitable method of directionally drilled multiple wells, according to which the derricks are set up in groups and the shaft oil wells branch out over a large area of the deposit.

The first wells to tap formations lying under the bed of the Caspian Sea were drilled 30 years ago. It is in post-war years, however, with powerful new equipment designed and built in the Soviet Union, that this work has attained really broad scope. Derricks, oil reservoirs, and whole towns complete with shops, hospitals and club-houses have been built on gigantic steel foundations, in the open sea. They are connected with the shore by trestle bridges. And all the time new derricks are being set up farther and farther from shore.

Under the fifth five-year plan, oil production is to be 85 per cent greater in 1955 than it was in 1950. In other words, the Soviet oil industry is continuing its development at a tremendous pace.

The fields are steadily being supplied with improved types of machines and equipment making for faster and lighter work. With the new installations the drillers can bore wells through the hardest rock to reach oil-bearing strata in the Devonian formation, at a depth of more than 4,000 metres (13,120 feet), and they do so at exceptionally high speed. Automatization is being widely introduced at the fields.

Soviet engineers and scientists have devised and introduced new scientific methods for extracting oil from the strata fully, quickly and at a low cost. One of the methods, which is based on the creation of a high pressure in the strata, permits output to be increased even though fewer wells are employed. The oil gushes directly to the pipe line, without the use of deep pumps or compressors, until the whole stratum is emptied.





This is the surface machinery of a multiple well; oil is extracted from several strata at a time

Simultaneously with the development and improvement of extraction, a modern refining industry has been built up. Dozens of large refineries have been erected, and the old ones thoroughly reconstructed. The introduction of up-to-date Soviet-made machinery, the automatization of most of the refining processes and the use of new methods have resulted in a substantial increase in output, including the output of light oil products, and an improvement in their quality. New methods have been worked out and introduced for obtaining high-grade lubricants from sour oils, and also synthetic products to replace vegetable and animal fats in the manufacture of various types of lubricants.

First-class machinery, however, yields proper results only when the men who operate it take a deep and forward-looking interest in their work. And this is the attitude taken by Soviet oil workers. In recognition of their outstanding achievements, scores of them have been awarded the title of Hero of Socialist Labour, and hundreds have been honoured with the Stalin Prize. Tens of thousands of oil workers are Stakhanovites and innovators in production.

They are constantly seeking new ways and means of increasing the speed of drilling, of economizing fuel and electrical energy, and of otherwise improving production methods through inventions and rationalization proposals—all in order to supply the country with

the greatest possible quantity of oil. Last year, for example, the workers in one of the Soviet Union's youngest oil districts, the Tatar Republic, pledged to produce 100,000 tons of oil more than was called for by the plan, and they kept their word. Recently R. Alayarov's drilling crew at the Tuimaza fields brought the monthly drilling speed per installation to 1,836 metres (6,022 feet). That is the highest speed yet attained in the exceptionally hard strata characteristic of the eastern districts of the Soviet Union.

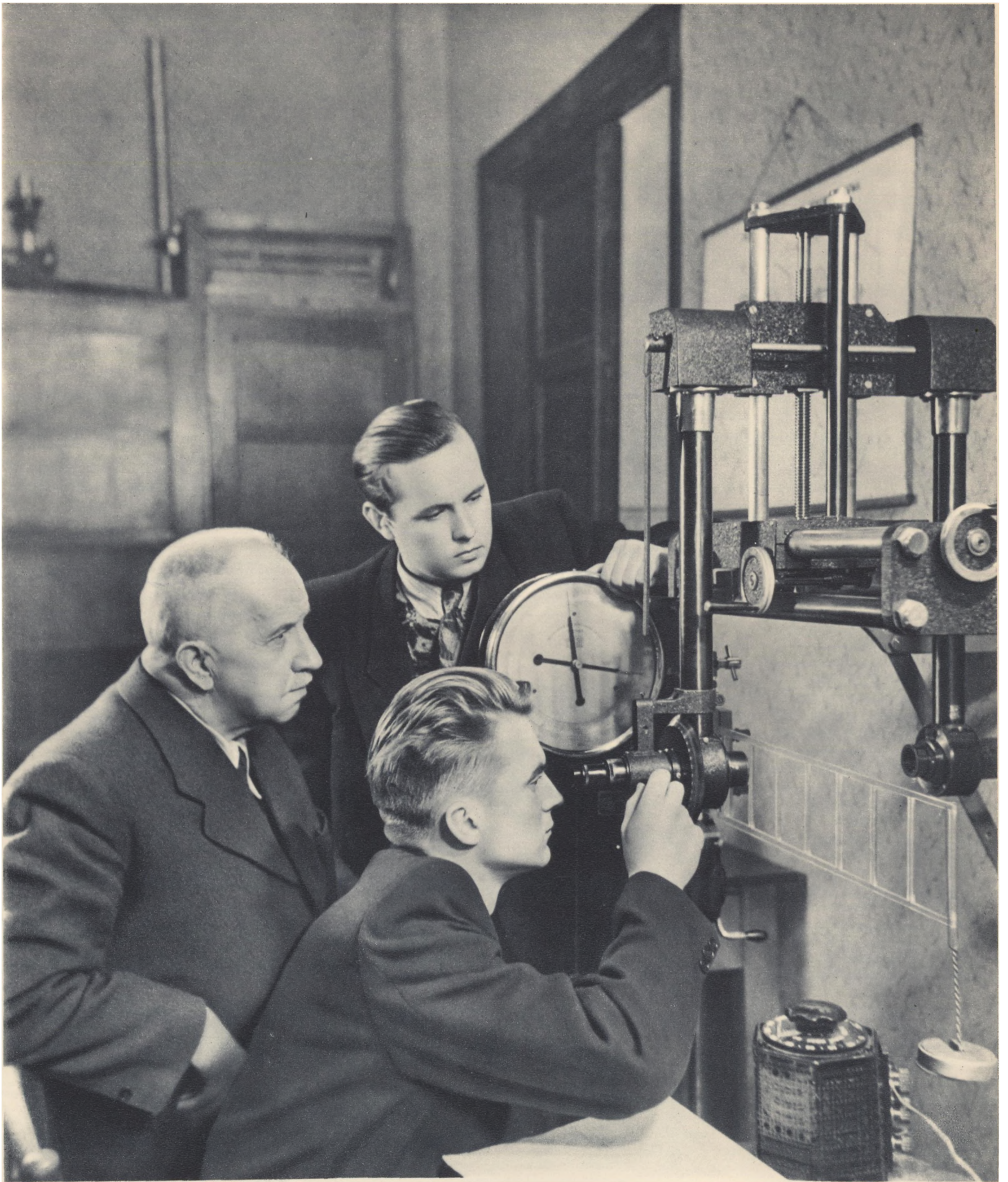
The State displays daily concern for the welfare of the oil workers. Their standard of living is steadily rising. During the 35 years since the oil industry was nationalized, the housing facilities for oil workers have been increased by 73 times. The oil workers have their own sanatoriums and rest homes, 22 palaces of culture and 182 club-houses. Numerous schools and courses have been established to give workers advanced training and to train new workers. There are secondary technical schools, institutes and the Oil Academy which train highly-qualified specialists.

In response to the concern and attention shown them, the Soviet oil workers are constantly increasing output and raising their labour productivity. Last year they exceeded their production target, and now they are working persistently to overfulfil the programme for the current year as well. They are fully confident that they will succeed.

New houses for oil workers in the city of Baku







## IN THE KAUNAS POLYTECHNICAL INSTITUTE

Above we see Professor K. K. Vasiliauskas, Doctor of Technical Sciences and Honoured Worker of Science of the Lithuanian Republic, guiding the work of graduate students A. A. Stankus and A. A. Čiras in one of the laboratories of the Kaunas Polytechnical Institute.

This institute, which has an enrollment of 2,300, trains electrical, chemical, mechanical, hydraulic and civil engineers, and architects. It also conducts extensive research, for which purpose it has laboratories richly equipped with the most modern instruments and apparatus. The institute renders constant assistance to 35 industrial enterprises of Soviet Lithuania. Its teaching staff and student body collaborate with factory and mill personnel on problems relating to the further development of the republic's economy and productive forces.

*Photo by L. Mikhnovsky*



# NEW HOUSES FOR THE WORKING PEOPLE



New houses on Bolshaya Morskaya Street in the city of Sevastopol, which has been rebuilt since the war

In the Soviet Union a vast housing programme is in progress. Day in and day out the completion of new dwelling units and entire housing estates is reported from towns in all parts of the country. For example, among the many thousands who moved into new flats just before May Day were the families of 196 workers and office employees at the Elektrosila Plant in Leningrad, as well as hundreds of workers at the Belovo Zinc Mill in Kemerovo Region and the Bolderaja Silicate Plant in Riga. Gay house-warming parties were held everywhere.

Almost all the housing construction in the Soviet Union is financed by the State and is organized by factories, offices and the local Soviets of Working People's Deputies. The State also encourages people who want to build their own homes by granting them long-term loans. In recent years approximately 1,000 workers of the Gorky Auto Works alone built their own homes with the help of more than 8,000,000 rubles in long-term loans from the State.

Since the war the State has built or reconstructed houses with a total of more than 155,000,000 square metres (185,380,000 square yards) of floor space in town and countryside. In the years of the fifth five-year plan period houses with 105,000,000 square metres of floor space are to be built.

The uninterrupted development of housing construction in the USSR is one of the manifestations of the steady rise in the people's living standard.



Above are some of the new houses built on Lenin Street in Stalinabad, capital of the Tajik Republic



Workers of the Turkestan-Siberian railway live in this new house on Kalinin Street in Alma Ata. The house has 64 flats





Photoreportage by M. Bugayeva



The delegation from the British Student Labour Federation at the airdrome in Erevan

A delegation from the British Student Labour Federation headed by Mr. Kenneth Watkins recently spent some three weeks touring the Soviet Union as guests of the Soviet Anti-Fascist Youth Committee. The British students visited Moscow, Leningrad, and the Armenian Republic, where they acquainted themselves with the work of secondary and higher schools, factories and collective farms, and talked with students, teachers, and young collective farmers and workers. At a press conference in the editorial office of the "Komsomolskaya Pravda," Mr. Watkins stressed that the delegation had been able to visit any place it desired and that it had obtained a true idea of the life and work of Soviet citizens.

Below we publish a series of pictures taken during the delegation's tour of Soviet Armenia, and impressions of its members.

## THE SOVIET UNION IS A SOCIALIST COUNTRY

Olive MITCHELL, Julian TUNSTALL

We are members of the delegation from the British Student Labour Federation, which has spent some three weeks touring the Soviet Union. Our introduction to Socialism, as we have seen in the Soviet Union, has been a breath-taking experience due especially to the vast construction schemes which we have seen and to the obviously rapid improvement in the standard of living of the Soviet people.

As we see it, the standard of living in the Soviet Union is higher than that of the British working class but, more important still, this standard will be systematically raised over the course of the coming years. There is no food rationing, and prices, which have been again cut recently, by 50% in the case of some articles, are well within the reach of all. The people are well clothed both from the point of view of warmth and of variety. The rate of housing construction is truly phenomenal, whole areas of old houses give way to beautiful new flats. Wages are good, but more important still are the benefits received in addition, such as the entirely free health service, the abundant provision of crèches and kindergartens, the annual holiday with full pay, and the large numbers of sanatoria at which sick workers can stay free of charge, and the rest homes where practically free holidays can be spent. There is a total absence of anything resembling the blight of beggars, prostitutes and loiterers which scar the streets at home.

In the Soviet Union as a whole there are 1,442,000 students at institutes of higher education which is approximately fifteen times the number in Britain, although the population of the Soviet Union is only four times as large. It is in the field of education that we notice the marked effects of



English students have a look at Lenin Square, Erevan. Many of the beautiful buildings facing it are part of the city centre reconstruction plan, scheduled to be completed soon



The English guests snapped in front of the government building of the Armenian Republic

As souvenirs of their visit to Armenia the English students will bring home with them many snapshots they took in the cities and villages of the republic







In the village of Dvin, Artashat District, the guests from England had a long talk with Viktoria Markaryan, Hero of Socialist Labour

Socialist economic planning. The result of such planning is that upon graduation students need have no worries about future employment because the situation is such that there are always a number of jobs open to the student, for which he has been trained specifically and from which he can choose.

We witnessed the complete equality in everything which exists between men and women throughout the Soviet Union. We have seen that the women can do almost any job that a man can do, except for certain heavy manual labouring jobs. We have seen women train drivers, women steam roller drivers, women tram drivers, technicians, builders, scientists, teachers and so on, without number, in every one of which occupations the women are at the forefront and often outnumber the men. In all jobs where both men and women are employed, there are equal wages. We saw that every Soviet man, woman and child is extremely conscious of the need for a united world peace movement.

We saw that the relations between the various republics of the USSR are relations of complete equality.

Wherever we have been in factories, collective farms, colleges, the plain fact of supreme loyalty to the Soviet Government from the people has been brought out with the utmost clarity. This is because the Soviet people do not regard themselves as separated from their Government, but they see the Government and its leaders as their guide and inspiration—as truly part of themselves. By the Soviet workers we were invited to convey their fraternal greetings to the British workers and to tell them the truth about the Soviet Union.

*Jackson Turnbull,  
Oliver A. Kirkell*

The English students leave the new collective-farm market of Erevan, whose architecture they greatly admired



Trade in Erevan after the new price reduction was of foremost interest to the English students, who visited the city shops







Warmly welcomed in the village of Dvin, the English visitors took part in Armenian folk dances at a dinner arranged for them by the collective-farm chairman

## LIFE AND WORK IN THE SOVIET UNION

Fred SPRIGGS

As a student of Engineering I was naturally very interested in the organization of industry and the working conditions in the Soviet Union. During my visit to a Soviet factory manufacturing machine tools I heard and saw much of interest. The factory worked shift-work with two eight hour working days and a night shift of six hours. Wages were constant for all three shifts. The workers get an annual paid holiday ranging from two weeks to a month.

The management and workers of the factory are closely linked. The workers show great interest in their work, especially in making known the technical advances they themselves have achieved. This cooperation is due to the fact that increased productivity not only helps their country, but bears a direct relation to their living standard. For overfulfilling their quotas the workers receive bonuses.

The other place of work which I visited was a collective farm in Armenia. Here I saw the great advances made by this people, whose agriculture 30 years ago was very primitive. When first formed, 60 per cent of the peasant farmers joined the collective farm; after only one year all were cooperating, for they had convinced themselves of the advantages of the collective-farm system.

Each household has a plot for its own garden and orchard and the right to graze colts on the communal pasture.

Collective-farm labour brings happiness to the peasants. They are masters of their own lives.



The English students visited the health resort of "Arzni," located in a picturesque spot in Soviet Armenia

Below: The English delegation exchange views with students of Erevan State University



*F. Spriggs*



## EDUCATION AND CULTURE

JOAN WRIGHT

As a potential teacher I have been particularly interested in and on the whole impressed by the Soviet system of education. The change seen in this field since 1917 is phenomenal. Before 1917 there were many illiterate people in Russia. In Armenia their number was still greater. Now there is complete literacy. The education system is built up to the ten and seven grade school. The aim is to provide ten grade education (i. e., secondary grammar) for all.

We visited the Herzen Institute in Leningrad as well as schools in Leningrad and Armenia. The school buildings are light, well decorated, and in a good state of repair. The members of the delegation were particularly impressed by the amount and quality of laboratory equipment and scientific visual aids. It seemed to me, however, that there was not enough visual aids for the first four grades.

This article would be incomplete without some accounts of teachers' conditions. The basic number of hours per week is 18, wages for which are 920-1,050 rubles per month—according to length of service. If more hours are worked the teacher receives additional pay.

Perhaps the most striking things which come from the Soviet educational system are to be found in the attitude of the children themselves. From their earlier years they are accustomed to being with other children. Thus they learn to work together.

I would conclude by saying that the whole of the Soviet people have the opportunity for an unbelievably full life.

*Joan Wright*



Making their acquaintance with the village of Dvin, the English students visited the homes of its collective farmers, where they received a hospitable welcome



The English students converse with Bishop Saak Ter-Ovanesyan in an ancient Armenian temple in Echmiadzyn



The delegation of English students inspect a children's hospital in Erevan

## PUBLIC HEALTH CARE

JILL M. BUDDIN

As a 3rd year Medical Student at Sheffield University I was particularly interested in the Medical Services and training in the Soviet Union. We have visited in Moscow the 2nd Medical Institute, a children's medical hospital in Erevan, and a sanatorium at "Arzni" near the Armenian capital.

The general health of the people is very good and the Medical Service extremely efficient. The emphasis here is on Preventative Medicine, all children are vaccinated, against small pox and tuberculosis and diphtheria. Thanks to the great care taken of the general health of the people, the amount of sickness and industrial accidents prevented is remarkable.

At the Medical Institute which has over 3 thousand students we were received with great hospitality.

After graduation the students all receive jobs according to their own particular specializations, and with a view to their own wishes as to where they wish to practise. The best students are accepted into the post-graduate courses.

In Erevan we visited a special medical hospital for children. The hospital was very clean. The children are surrounded with care and attention.

The successes achieved by the Soviet Union in the field of public health are truly remarkable.

*Jill M. Buddin.*



Armenian athletes, whom the English students met in the winter gymnasium of the Spartak Sports Society, presented the delegation with sports badges of their society





Eventide on the Oka

*Photo by A. Garanin*



# ON THE HIGH ROAD OF SUCCESS

Photos by M. Galkin

From the lower reaches of the great Russian river Volga and the shores of the Caspian Sea to the Altai and Tien Shan mountains, a territory of 2,754,000 square kilometres (1,063,044 square miles), stretches the vast Kazakh Soviet Socialist Republic.

Kazakhs, Russians, Ukrainians, and representatives of other nationalities, including the Uigurs, descendants of one of the most ancient peoples of Central Asia, live here in friendly association. Like all the other peoples that compose the Land of Soviets the Uigurs enjoy unlimited opportunities of all-sided development.

A race of ploughmen and gardeners that had advanced no further than the primitive plough, the Uigurs now till the soil with the aid



Buying flowers at a stand near the Abai Opera House in Alma Ata is a group of close friends (left to right): Alexander Konchakov (Russian), graduate of the Mining and Metallurgical Institute; Omak Khasanova (Uigur), a scientific worker of the Uigur-Dungan Culture Sector at the Kazakh Academy of Sciences; and Okas Nakisbekov (Kazakh), a scientific worker of the Institute of Language and Literature of the same Academy

of first-class Soviet farming machinery and use electricity in the various branches of their agriculture. They gather abundant harvests of grain, fruit and vegetables, and raise crops in their fields and orchards which are new to this part of the country. Thus, Michurinist gardener Ilyakhun Omarov from the Vanguard Collective Farm in Chilik District has developed frost-resistant varieties of fig, pomegranate, peach and walnut trees. His orchard, rich in fruit that had never

been seen thereabouts, is the pride of that farm. The title of Hero of Socialist Labour has been conferred on the best Uigur field workers and stock-breeders.

Let us take Bolshoye Aksu to illustrate what an Uigur village looks like today. During the last few years there were built here a secondary school, a hospital, a veterinary clinic, a radio centre, a club seating 500, and comfortable houses for the collective-farm members.



A classroom at the Alma Ata State Veterinary and Zootechnical Institute. In the foreground are second-year students (left to right): Nuriddin Jumanov (Tatar), former collective farmer; Saidulla Sharipov (Uigur), former ward of a children's home; and Nasen Sembayev (Kazakh), also a former collective farmer

Tamilla Iminova, an Uigur girl who is graduating secondary school this year and intends to enter the philological department of Kazakh State University





Ibragim Musayev, a native of Uigur District, Alma Ata Region, is now a student at the Moscow Institute of Applied and Decorative Art. During his holidays the young Uigur artist visits his native haunts where he paints scenes of the picturesque vicinity of Alma Ata



Students of the Geological Survey Department in the Mineralogical Museum of the Kazakh Mining and Metallurgical Institute. The student body numbers about 2,000, many of whom are Uigurs



Doctor A. M. Gubanov (centre) giving practical X-ray instruction to two students of the Kazakh Medical Institute: the Uigur Shaim Ismailov and his Russian comrade, Yuri Utkin

Before the Great October Socialist Revolution only six or seven Uigurs were literate out of every hundred. Today you can't find a single Uigur village without its school, club, and library. In Kazakhstan, as well as in Kirghizia and Uzbekistan which also have Uigurs among their populations, the Uigur children attend 7- and 10-year schools where they are taught in their native language.

The Uigur youth are given every opportunity to get an education, to acquire scientific knowledge. For instance, in Alma Ata, the capital of the Kazakh Republic, Uigurs are represented in the student body of every higher educational institution. Eighteen boys and girls from one collective farm alone, the Emgek Kolhoz, who graduated from the village ten-year school, are now attending the capital's higher schools. Twelve of them have already completed their college education and for the most part have returned to their native village to work as agronomists, physicians and teachers.

Soviet Uigur culture, national in form and Socialist in content, is growing and developing.

The Soviet Uigurs have their own press. Three Uigur newspapers circulate in Kazakhstan. Much scientific, socio-political, technical, agricultural, and art literature is published in the Uigur language. The Uigur people have produced their own writers whose works are very popular.

An Uigur-Dungan Culture Sector has been established at the Kazakh Academy of Sciences. The first Uigurs to get science degrees were assigned work at this Academy; post-graduate courses are preparing more scientific workers





Uigur conductor of the Bolshoi Theatre in Moscow, Gaziz Dugashev (centre), converses with three students from his native district who are paying him a visit: Saule Akhinzhanova, Edige Masanov and Farat Maksutov, who are completing this year their course of studies at the Department of History, Moscow State University

from among the Uigurs. This young scientific institution recently completed its first substantial piece of collective labour—a Russian-Uigur dictionary. An Uigur-Russian dictionary, containing 50,000 words, is in preparation.

The art of the talented Uigur people is undergoing remarkable development. As early as 1932 an Uigur Musical and Dramatic Theatre was set up in Alma Ata. Its actors proved apt pupils of the craftsmen of the Russian as well as non-Russian professional theatres, and their performance greatly improved.

National music resounds from the stage of the Uigur theatre. The young Uigur composer Kuddus Kuzhamyarov wrote a symphonic opus named Rizvangul for which he was awarded a Stalin Prize. He is now composing the first Uigur opera. Our magazine in its No. 12 of 1951 carried the story of the talented musician Gaziz Dugashev, son of a simple Uigur cobbler, who became a conductor in the Bolshoi Theatre in Moscow.

Young Uigur men and women who have been given a higher or specialized secondary education are forming a national intelligentsia—doctors, teachers, agronomists, engineers, scientists, writers, actors, composers—whose ranks are steadily swelling. Uigur students may be encountered at the higher educational establishments of Alma Ata, Tashkent, Frunze, and at the universities and institutes of Moscow, Leningrad, and other Soviet cities where they study side by side with their Russian, Uzbek, Ukrainian and Kazakh fellow countrymen, side by side with young people from all parts of the multinational Soviet Union.



A performance given by the amateur dancing group at the Kazakh Pedagogical Institute. Among the many nationalities studying at this institute there are quite a number of girls of the Uigur race





The transporter installed at the Dulevo Porcelain Works conveys the fabrics straight to the tunnel oven shop

# DULEVO PORCELAIN

by Engineer P. DOTSENKO

Photos by V. Naskov, A. Bushkin, and I. Petkov

One of the shops of the Chief Porcelain Distribution Bureau



There is great demand for artistically fashioned porcelain in the Soviet Union. Lovers of china want their homes beautified with fancy porcelain dishes, portraits, statuettes and so forth. Every year the Soviet Union's porcelain industry produces several hundred million of such articles.

The Dulevo works is one of the oldest enterprises in the country producing chinaware, its manufactures comprising about 200 different fine ceramic articles. Among them are tea, coffee, and dinner sets, miniature sculptures, toy dishes, vases, and a miscellany of other items.

Under Soviet rule this factory has been greatly enlarged and equipped with modern machinery. Heavy physical work and laborious processes have been mechanized. Mechanical lifts, transporters and other special appliances bring fuel and raw material right into the various shops. A system of swinging tray conveyors whose length totals almost a kilometre and a half connects the shops with one another. The moulding of a number of porcelains is now done by automatic machinery. Porcelain is fired in tunnel ovens. Automatic apparatus supply the furnaces with gas and regulate the required heat regime. Reconstruction of the Dulevo works will be completed within the next three years.

Eleven hundred and fifty artists are engaged in the painting of the porcelainware. Some of them are highly qualified craftsmen, having been specially trained for this work.

In the Artists' Laboratory new sculpture models are evolved, and new designs and shapes created.

Dulevo china has been awarded high prizes in the USSR and also abroad. At the Paris Exposition of 1937 these fine ceramics gained general recognition, in evidence of which the Soviet exhibits were awarded the Grand Gold Medal. Gold and silver medals were also adjudged to a number of the factory's artists. No less was the success achieved by the wares produced by the Dulevo porcelainists and exhibited at the Bombay Fair in 1952.

Maximum delicacy of colours and contours, richness of design and high grade of material are the qualities which the Dulevo artists are striving to perfect.

All workers in the Soviet porcelain industry make the same demands upon themselves, being mindful of their duty to satisfy the steadily developing requirements and tastes of the population.

I. Zorin (left) and A. Prokhorov at work. They are two of the oldest porcelain painters at the Dulevo factory, having worked at their job for more than half a century







Here are some of the wares produced by the Dulevo craftsmen: "Corn," a sculpture by O. Bogdanova; a plate representative of the work of V. Mysyagin; "The Mistress of Copper Mountain," a sculpture by P. Kozhin based on one of the tales told by the well-known Soviet writer P. Bazhov; a tea set painted by P. Khrapunov; a vase decorated by N. Borisov; a dinner set, the work of I. Konkov; "In the North," a sculpture by N. Malysheva







## A BIG, HAPPY FAMILY

Photos and story by N. STEPANOV

In the depths of a shady garden down a quiet street in the town of Gorky on the Volga stands a big handsome building with a sign reading: "Gorky Children's Home and Music and Art School." It is one of the homes for children who lost their parents during the late war.

They make up a big, happy family, a family for whom loving care is shown in a thousand ways. The rooms are spacious and sunny, attractively furnished with comfortable furniture and rugs. Nearly every room has a piano. The boys and girls are provided with a varied wardrobe: school uniforms for everyday wear and for special occasions, sports clothes, and handsome outfits for parties and holidays.

This particular home is for musically and artistically gifted children from all parts of the country. The Soviet State provides them with every opportunity and facility for developing their gifts to the full.

In the mornings the boys and girls have their music and art lessons. When we looked into one of the rooms, we found Nellie Kolesnikova, an eleven-year-old violinist, in the middle of a lesson with her teacher. Accompanying Nellie at the piano was her brother Valeri, who is nine. The strains of a 'cello came from the next room, where Nadya Karelova was having a lesson with a professor who teaches at the Gorky Conservatoire. Besides playing the 'cello, Nadya writes poetry and sets it to music. Some choral pieces which she composed were performed recently with success at a concert in the club of the Gorky Auto Works.

In another part of the building animated preparations for a trip to the country were in progress: a group of boys and girls and their art teacher were going out to make sketches.



A chamber recital for friends from the Kirov Collective Farm



The children also receive a complete ten-year general education. Upon graduation, many of them continue their studies at institute or university. This year Valentin Yashin, for instance, plans to enter the Gorky Conservatoire, while Pavel Alexeyev is preparing to enter the Leningrad Art Institute.

A large number of letters come to the home. For more than a year now two of the girls, Zhenya Slobodenyuk and Tosya Ivanova, have been carrying on a correspondence with Margarita Petkova, a Bulgarian schoolgirl. Here are a few lines from a letter they wrote her not long ago:

"Dear Margarita, you ask how we spend our free time. Well, we have our own cinema projector here, and every Saturday evening new films are shown. We often go to museums, to the theatre, or to the opera. Many of the boys and girls here write music themselves. We all like to sing, recite and dance, and performing in concerts at factories and collective farms is great fun..."

The children have won quite a name for themselves by their concert appearances. At a recent evening gathering with Stakhanovites and men and women of science and the arts, the children's symphony orchestra gave a brilliant rendition of a piano concerto written by 14-year-old Maria Gorobtsova. "Morning of the Motherland" is the title the girl gave to her first big composition. It is dedicated to her native land, which has taken the place of the orphans' parents and set them on the road to an artistic career.

Left: Maria and Nadezhda Gorobtsova listen with interest to the comments A. A. Kasyanov, a composer, makes on some of the musical pieces they have written





Alexander Yegorov and Mikhail Krylov, who were brought up at the Gorky children's home, are now students at an art school. We see them here on the bank of the Oka



The boys and girls have many friends and carry on a lively correspondence. Here Tosya Ivanova and Zhenya Slobodenyuk are seen writing a letter to a Bulgarian schoolgirl



A group of young musicians from the children's home sets out to give a concert at the Kirov Collective Farm



The children's symphony orchestra. At this concert it is performing a piano concerto written by young Maria Gorobtsova





# Admiral

# Ushakov

Until his last hour Admiral Fyodor Fyodorovich Ushakov—the greatest of Russian admirals, the “Suvorov of the Sea,” as he came to be known during his lifetime and afterwards—lived for the sake of his country’s fleet and its sailors, for the sake of all that a fleet can give in the service of the Motherland.

Success did not come soon or easily to Ushakov. It was many years before he had the chance to show his ability in the field in which he was destined to earn immortal fame—as a naval commander who led the Russian fleet from victory to victory, who amazed the world by new and rare examples of admiralship, such as the capture of powerful naval fortresses by naval forces alone, without the aid of a land army.

Ushakov achieved fame only in his mature years. At first he had himself to build and equip squadrons, to create naval bases, fit out wharves, and train crews. Ushakov was the first in a line of wonderful leaders and rearers of Russian sailors. Later came

The glorious pages of Russian history that record the activities of the great Russian Admiral Fyodor Ushakov (1743-1817), who like Suvorov was never defeated in battle, are the subject of a new colour film produced by the Moscow Film Studios. Telling of the exploits of Russian sailors, of the life and work of the builder of Russia’s Black Sea fleet, the creator of new naval strategy and tactics, it has been accorded a warm welcome by the Soviet cinema-goers.

“Admiral Ushakov” was directed by Mikhail Romm, prominent Soviet film director whose productions include the widely-known “Lenin in October” and “Lenin in 1918.” The scenario is by Alexander Stein.

On these pages we publish stills from the new film and an article about the great Russian admiral by Academician E. Tarle.

Admiral Lazarev, and then Lazarev’s pupils—Nakhimov, Kornilov, and Istomin.

Great patriots themselves, these men were able to make selfless heroes of their sailors. Ushakov, who came from a poor family, talked a common language with the sailors and knew how to win their devotion. He was obeyed with love and willingness, not from fear but a high sense of duty. To serve Russia faithfully to the last, to attack the enemy

fearlessly and do or die for the Motherland—such was the creed that Ushakov so successfully taught the sailors whom he afterwards led to great deeds.

From the very first years of his service, everywhere and in everything, Ushakov displayed organizing ability, firmness of spirit, fearlessness, and resourcefulness in crucial circumstances far above the common order. Even before the start of his real fighting career, his merits were acknowledged and had even awakened the envy of certain ambitious officers from the rich nobility, who had influential patronage behind

Ushakov (film actor I. Pereverzev) works out a tactical problem with his officers



On the deck of the “Svyatoi Pavel.” Ushakov’s gunners engage the enemy at Kaliakria







The destruction of the Turkish flagship at Kaliakria. This battle revealed to the full Ushakov's naval genius and the valour and seamanship of the Russian sailors, who defeated the enemy despite the latter's numerical superiority

them. Fortunately, a famous and all powerful statesman, Field Marshal Potemkin, perceived what natural talent and what immense moral strength lay in this modest young officer. Potemkin began to appoint Ushakov to responsible battle tasks, and the eagle at once spread his mighty wings.

In 1787 Russia became involved in a difficult war with the Turks, who were helped, directly or indirectly, by England, France, and Sweden.

The first big naval battle between Russian and Turkish squadrons took place on July 3, 1788, in the Black Sea, off the Island of Fidonisi. Ushakov was in command of the vanguard. The Turks, almost three times stronger, expected to encircle and sink the Russian forces. But after a three-hour engagement they retreated and sailed away. Promoted to rear admiral, Ushakov took command of the Black Sea squadron. In two battles he defeated two Turkish flotillas—first in the Kerch Strait, and then at Khadzhibei. Victory followed victory—at Enikal, Sinop, Anapa and elsewhere. On July 31, 1791, a great sea-battle was fought off Cape Kaliakria, where the Turks had assembled a huge fleet consisting largely of new ships built at British and French shipyards. The Turks had 18 ships of the line, 17 frigates and over 40 other ships. Ushakov, who had a far smaller fleet, carried out a surprise attack, cut the enemy fleet in two by skilful

The people welcome Ushakov on his return to Sevastopol after his victory at Kaliakria



manoeuvring, and dealt it a crushing defeat. This was before sunset, and the enemy hoped to escape under cover of darkness, but Ushakov pursued the remnants of the defeated squadron, sending ship after ship to the bottom. Only a few escaped to Constantinople. For the duration of the war the Turkish fleet ceased to exist as a fighting force.

The superb victories of the Russian sailors, Ushakov's remarkable skill as a naval commander, and the courage and resoluteness of the Russian crews echoed through Europe and roused serious concern among the leading sea powers, England and France. As well as alarm, Ushakov's victories roused great envy. The question was being asked in Europe: Ushakov crushed and defeated the Turks, but has he the skill, and have Russian sailors the courage and seamanship, to deal with a European fleet?

To this question Ushakov gave a most impressive and brilliant answer.

In 1796-97 Napoleon Bonaparte conquered a considerable part of Italy and seized the Ionian Islands, after which he set sail to conquer Egypt. On the way he captured the Island of Malta in the Mediterranean. The French were menacing Turkey and England, and also threatened to penetrate into the Black Sea and attack the shores of Russia.

Russia, Turkey and England hastened to conclude an alliance. Ushakov was entrusted with a Russian squadron. Sailing through the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles, and taking command of a Turkish squadron as well, he made for the Ionian Islands. Here a fresh string of victories awaited the brilliant admiral and his renowned and battle-trying sailors.

The Greek population of the Ionian Islands greeted Ushakov and his fleet with rejoicing, and treated them as liberators. One after another, the Russian sailors captured the islands of Cerigo, Zante, Cephalonia, Ithaca, Santa Maura. All the French garrisons surrendered. The same lot fell to the main island of the Ionian Archipelago—Corfu. This was unheard-of. In Europe people could hardly believe the news when they learned that a fleet had captured with its own forces such a powerful land and naval fortress.

The great Russian general, Suvorov, was greatly moved by Ushakov's feat. Glowing with deep pride for Russia, he congratulated Ushakov in the following manner: "Hurrah for the Russian fleet! Now I say to myself: Why wasn't I at Corfu, if only as a midshipman!"

The Russian people remember Ushakov as a great naval strategist, a patriot and a hero, a man who won undying fame for his people.

By E. TARLE, Member, Academy of Sciences of the USSR



# MINERS' QUINTET



Anatoli and Raisa, children of Alexander Krapiva, a miner, rehearse a song, the music of which was written by their elder brother Sergei. Left: A record of Sergei Krapiva's song "They Say in the Donbas" and a collection called "Donbas in Flower" which includes several songs by the young composer

by ALEXEI IONOV

Photos by V. Shakhovskoi

In the opera house in the town of Stalino an amateur concert was being held. Miners, engineering workers, and iron and steel workers were showing their skill at singing, dancing and other forms of entertainment.

"Our next performers are the family of a timberman from Mine No. 30, Alexander Krapiva," said the master of ceremonies.

A shortish man of about fifty walked onto the stage, followed by his sons Sergei, Alexander, Victor, and Anatoli. All carried accordions.

First Sergei and Alexander played. They gave a fine performance of Dunayevsky's march from the film "Circus," and one of Grieg's dances. Then the two youngest—twelve-year-old Victor and ten-year-old Anatoli—struck up spiritedly with "Yanka," a Byelorussian polka.

Then came the turn of the whole quintet. The head of the family made a sign to his sons, and the opera house echoed to the cheerful strains of a favourite miner's tune, "Miners' March," from the film "Donets Miners." The musicians were rewarded with loud applause. Even greater success awaited the quintet when they performed Khachaturyan's waltz from the film version of Lermontov's "The Masked Ball."

Then the master of ceremonies announced their last piece: "Miners' Polka," composed by Sergei Krapiva.

No one in the audience was surprised: Sergei Krapiva has long been known in the Donets coal fields as a composer. He used to compose simple songs before the war. At the front, Junior Sergeant Krapiva composed "Tankmen's March," which became a great favourite in his division. In those days Sergei could not read music; he had to remember his own works, and the works of classical and Soviet composers, by ear. That, of course, did not satisfy him, and he longed for a musical education.

Alexander Krapiva also wanted his son to learn music. He himself was born in the family of a simple Ukrainian peasant from the village of Novo-Andreyevka, in what is today Stalino Region, and although he knew only two or three dances and a few Ukrainian and Russian folk songs, he was famous as the best accordion player in the district. That was because he played with great feeling and put in his own special variations. He

Alexander Krapiva's eldest son—Sergei. This year he will finish at the choir leader's and conductor's department of a music school. He intends to enter the Conservatoire







Alexander Krapiva (extreme right) invites two of his miner friends, P. I. Serafimov (centre) and I. F. Abashkin, to a family accordion concert



Numerous miners' settlements are located in the Donbas coal fields



Victor Krapiva, who is in his fourth year at school, is an accomplished accordionist at the age of 12



Alexander Krapiva, Jr., leader of an amateur choir



Sergei Krapiva, a student in his fourth year at the Stalino Music School



Alexander Krapiva, Sr., timberman at Pit No. 30

used to be invited to all the weddings in the surrounding villages.

Many years ago, as a young man, Alexander Krapiva came to Rutchenkovo, to work in the mines. Here he learned the old miners' songs. He would go outside of an evening and start playing his accordion, and the mining folk who lived nearby would gather round and strike up with:

The miner does not plough the field,  
The scythe he does not wield. . .

They were sad songs. They expressed the miner's pain at the burdensome life he was forced to lead before the Revolution.

But then life started afresh in our country. The miner's labour changed, too, and thanks to Soviet power, it ceased to be exhausting. Coal cutters, scraping engines, and electric locomotives appeared in the mines. The miners moved into light, roomy flats, earned good wages, and began to take an interest in books and art. And Alexander Krapiva's accordion also struck a new note.

Timberman Krapiva is not the only man in his mine who loves music. Almost every family in Rutchenkovo goes in for music, and hundreds of miners sing in amateur choirs. Pavel Dmitriev-Kabanov, a man from an old mining family, who also lives in this mining town, is a well-known lyric writer and composer. His songs are broadcast from Stalino, Kiev, and Moscow, and are performed at variety concerts and in the song festivals on Miner's Day.

When Sergei Krapiva returned from the army, his father said to him, "Go and study at the music school, son."

Sergei took his father's advice. He entered the school and began studying hard. The knowledge he gained he at once applied in practice: the young composer now directs two amateur choirs. His songs, which are easy to remember and have good straightforward melodies, have become very popular in the Donets coal fields; they are sung in the towns and villages of the Ukraine, and are often broadcast on the radio; some of them have been included in song anthologies. "A Girl is Singing" and "They Say in the Donbas," which have their roots in the folk songs of the miners, have been recorded on gramophone records.

Sergei Krapiva loves his native region, and most of his songs are written to lyrics by Donets poets, particu-

Alexander Krapiva, Jr., gives his brothers Victor and Anatoli a singing lesson







Raisa and Lyudmila Krapiva buy flowers to give to their parents on their 35th wedding anniversary

On the evening of their 35th anniversary the whole Krapiva family assembled together, except for the eldest daughter Nadezhda, who lives in another town. She has sent a telegram of congratulations, which Sergei is reading out to the others

larly Pavel Besposhchadny, a former hauler boy who has dedicated his poetry to the exaltation of the miner's labour.

... A short time ago we happened to spend an evening with the Krapiva family. The miner's house is not far from his pit. After coming home from work and having his dinner, Alexander Krapiva was taking a rest. His wife, Fyokla, who has brought up eight children and been awarded the Glory of Motherhood Order, was busy about the house. The children were doing their homework. The whole family was at home.

Alexander Krapiva told us about affairs at the mine, about his work, and how Sergei would be finishing at the music school next summer and was intending to go to the Conservatoire.

Someone tapped on the window. Fyokla Krapiva opened the door to a visitor. It was a neighbour, also a miner, and a keen music-lover.

"Well, did you listen to the radio?" he asked. "Kiev's just been broadcasting that recording Sergei made. Not too bad either, but the bass register was a bit rough..."

"He's got a new accordion, you know—it's not got going yet," replied Alexander Krapiva. "But he'll show his true worth yet!"

Turning to us, the miner explained, "I got 3,000 rubles for long service at the mine and decided to spend some of it on a new instrument. Now all five musicians in our family have got their own accordions."

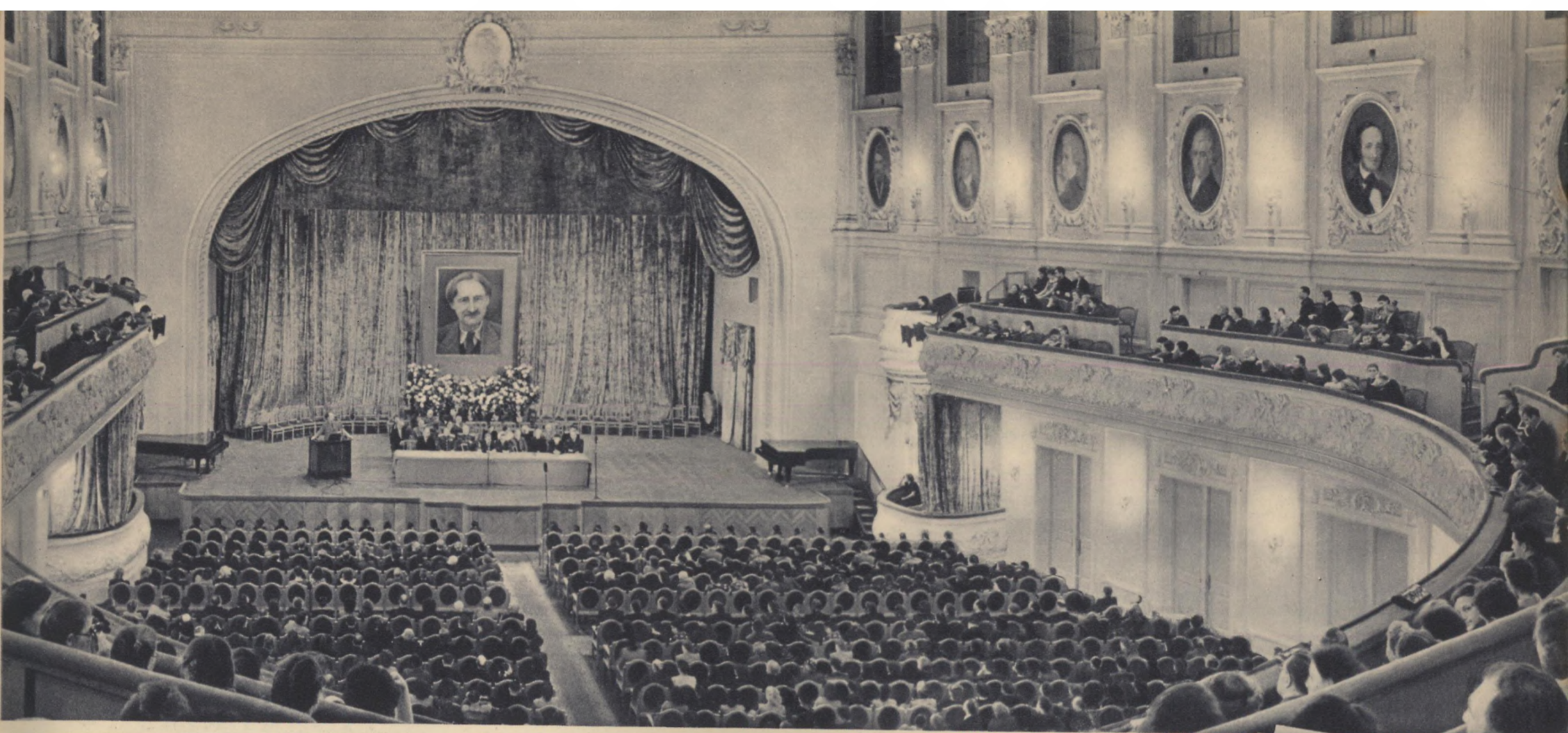
We asked Sergei to play something. He settled himself more comfortably on his chair, and began playing and singing at the same time, softly and easily, as if meditating:

And a golden dawn arises  
O'er the azure Donets steppe...

It was a new song of his, written to folk poetry, a song in praise of the Motherland and the free labour of the Soviet miners. As Sergei sang, we seemed to see before us the land so dear to a miner's heart, the boundless steppe and the spoil heaps, touched with the faint lilac mists of the dawn...







## HENRI BARBUSSE

*Eightieth Birth Anniversary*

A view of the meeting in the Grand Hall of the Moscow Conservatoire when the Soviet public observed the 80th birth anniversary of Henri Barbusse, outstanding French revolutionary writer and fighter against fascism. Memorial meetings were also held on May 17 at plants and factories, clubs and schools

*Photo by V. Savostyanov*

*Here and There*



**KISLOVODSK.** The recently-built lake in Kislovodsk. Famed for the last 150 years as one of the best Caucasian spas, Kislovodsk has expanded greatly in Soviet times. In its numerous magnificent sanatoriums, tens of thousands of Soviet citizens spend their annual holidays. Its only natural shortcoming has been the absence of a place for aquatic sports. A 500-metre dam has now been built, forming a lake with an area of 12 hectares (about 30 acres)

*Photo by N. Reznichenko*



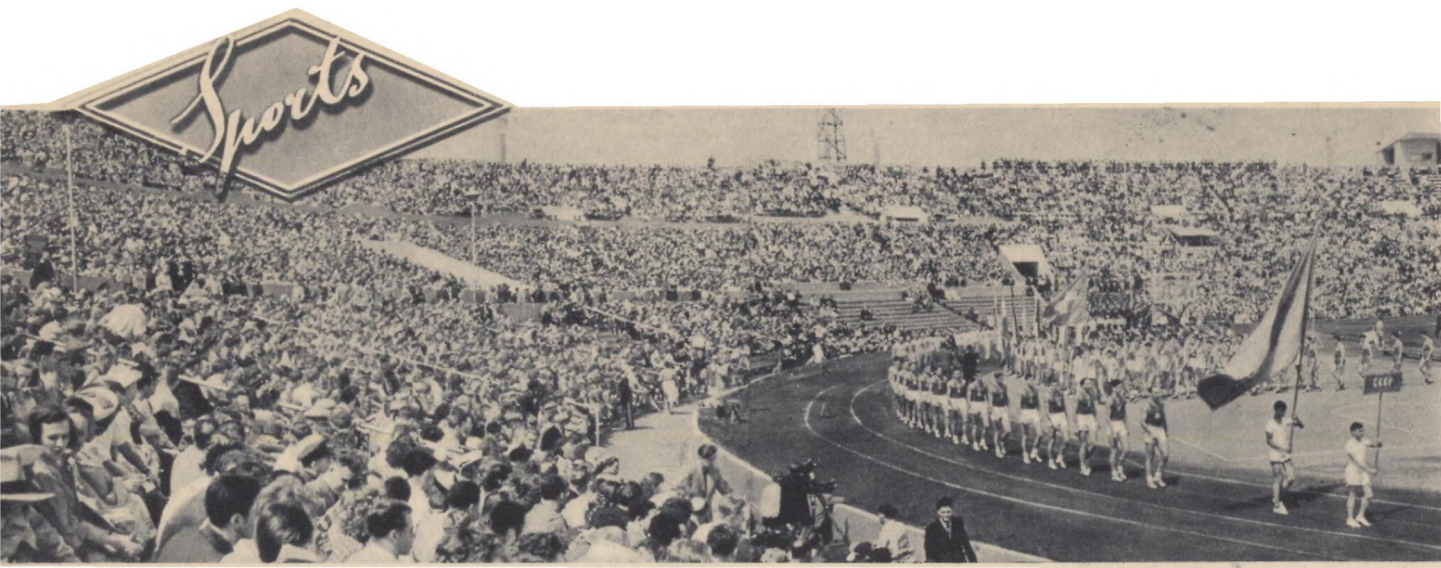
**TOMSK.** A new television centre, Siberia's first, has begun experimental broadcasting. Operating now on a small scale, it was designed and set up by students and research workers of the Tomsk Polytechnical Institute. Here we see V. Melikhov, of the institute's television laboratory, regulating a broadcast



**MOSCOW.** The picture on the left shows V. Shirkanova and S. Shurnichev, of the vegetable experiment station at the Timiryazev Agricultural Academy, in a hothouse where a superior northern variety of musk melons is grown. The variety is named after S. Lebedeva, a Candidate of Agricultural Sciences, who has worked out the technique of growing musk melons the year round

*Photo by V. Shurovsky*





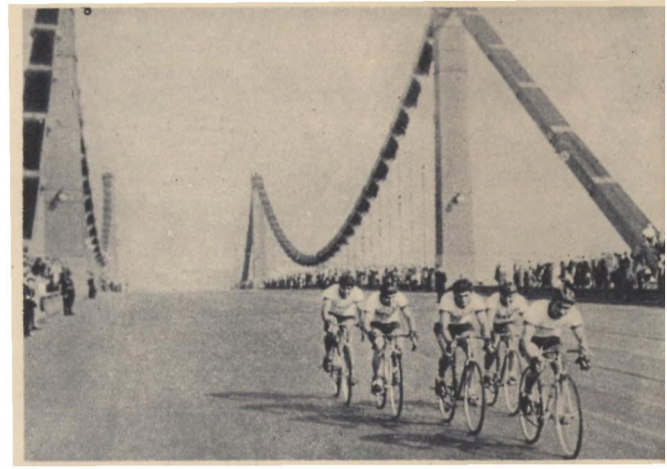
Parade of the participants at the opening of the Eighth European Basketball Championship at Dynamo Stadium in Moscow, on May 24  
*Photo by V. Kizurin*

## EUROPEAN BASKETBALL CHAMPIONSHIP

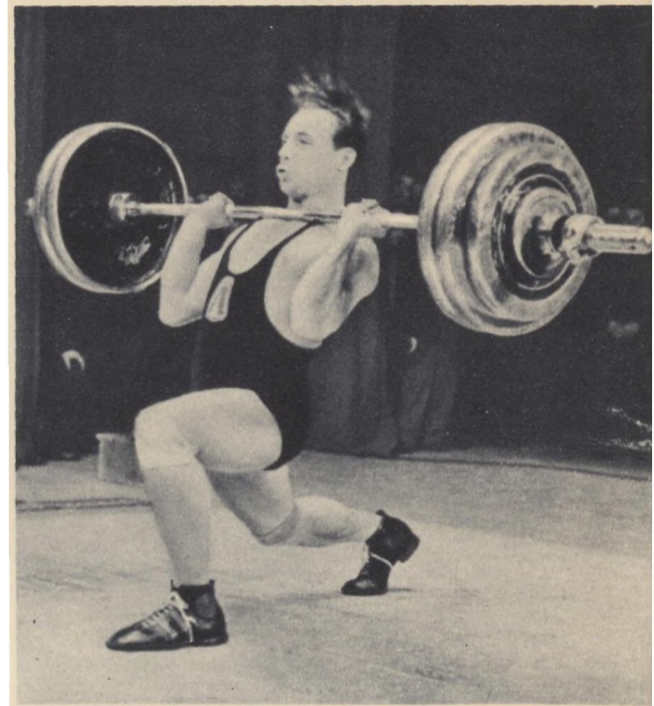
The Eighth European Men's Basketball Championship was held at Dynamo Stadium, Moscow, from May 24 to June 4, with teams from 17 countries participating. The keen contests aroused lively interest on the part of the Moscow public, and the stadium was crowded throughout the tournament. The title of European champion was won by the Soviet team, the only one which did not lose a single game.

Below, Otar Korkia, captain of the Soviet team, scores in the game with Belgium. The Soviet team won the game by 59 : 31

*Photo by V. Kizurin*

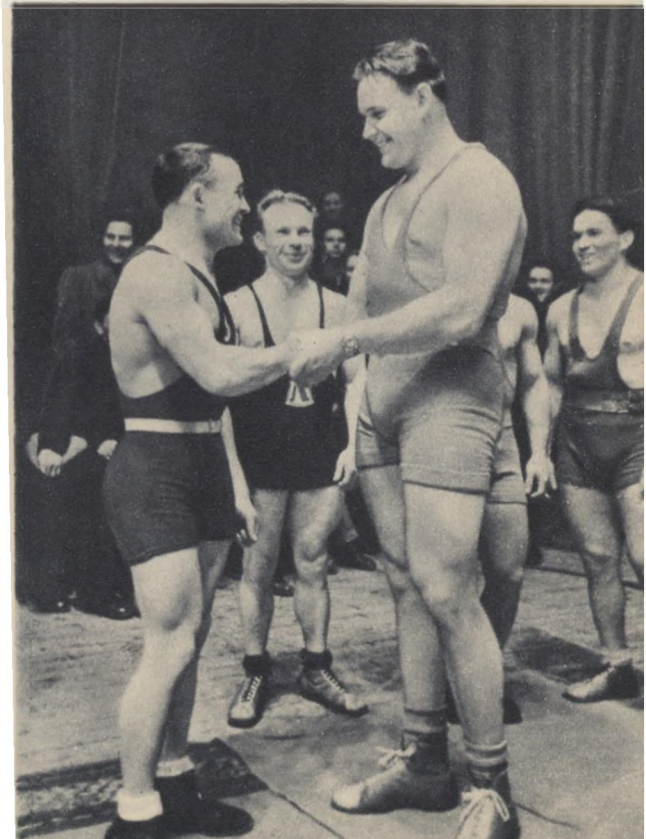


ALONG SADOVOYE CIRCLE. A group of cyclists taking part in the 22nd annual Sadovoye Circle race is seen here crossing the Moscow River over Krymsky Bridge. More than thirty teams representing sports societies of Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev, Erevan, Baku and other Soviet cities contended for the prize offered by the "Moskovskaya Pravda" newspaper. The winner was the first team of the Central House of the Soviet Army  
*Photo by N. Volkov*

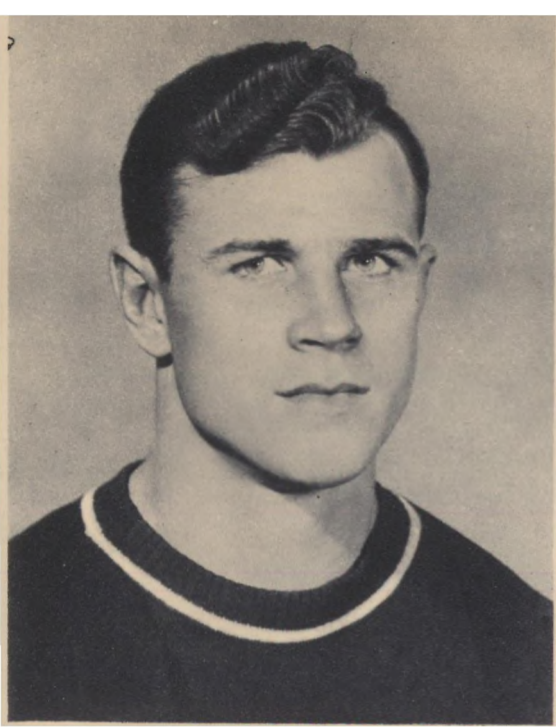


NEW WORLD RECORD. Master of Sports Y. Duganov, a Leningrad welter-weight, set a new world record in the two-hand snatch at the USSR weight-lifting championship when he registered 131 kilogrammes (288.2 pounds). He scored a total of 387.5 kilogrammes (852.5 pounds) for the three events, winning the USSR title in his weight division

B. Farkhutdinov, feather-weight, and A. Medvedev, heavy-weight, congratulate each other. They won the title in their weight divisions at the recent USSR weight-lifting championship  
*Photos by L. Dorensky*







Master of Sports A. Šocikas,  
Soviet heavy-weight boxer, Champion of Europe for 1953



Master of Sports V. Engibaryan,  
Soviet light-weight boxer, Champion of Europe for 1953



Heavy-weights Šocikas (USSR) and Krizmanić (Yugoslavia) in the ring. The Soviet boxer (right) won the bout

**THE TENTH EUROPEAN BOXING CHAMPIONSHIP** was held in Warsaw, Poland's capital. The best boxers of 19 European countries contended for the honours. The Soviet boxers V. Engibaryan and A. Šocikas won the Gold Medals of European Champions, while B. Stepanov, A. Zasukhin and S. Shcherbakov won Silver Medals



**MOTOR-CYCLISTS.** Motor-cycle sport is wide-spread in the Soviet Union. Mass motor-cycle contests have been held in town and country since the coming of spring. This picture was taken during the Russian Federation championship race in Rostov-on-Don

*Photo by L. Porter*



**MASS CROSS-COUNTRY RACES.** The summer season is well under way. Everywhere cross-country races are being held, with great numbers of athletes from various sports societies taking part. These runners took part in a 1,000-metre race held in Chelyuskinty Park, Minsk, by the Red Banner Sports Society, whose members are workers in the light industries

*Photo by M. Minkovich*

**NEW STADIUM.** A new large stadium (right) is being built in Riga. It will promote the further development of physical culture among the youth of Soviet Latvia's capital. Considerable sums are spent in the Soviet Union for the development of physical culture and sports: the number of stadiums, aquatic stations, swimming pools, ski-jumping boards, etc., is steadily increasing. There are special schools training physical culture and sports instructors

*Photo by Y. Chernyshov*





## CONTENTS

The Day-to-Day Life of a Peace-Loving People	2
Ashkhabad Today <i>Photos by V. Shakhovskoi</i>	5
In the Field Camp <i>Photo-story by N. Khorunzhy</i>	8
Science and Life. High Tension <i>by V. Popkov. Photos by N. Khorunzhy</i>	10
Springtime on the Volga-Don <i>Reportage by Y. Korolyov</i>	12
Oil <i>by M. Evseyenko. Photos by M. Grachov, A. Bryanov, and M. Guseinov</i>	14
In the Kaunas Polytechnical Institute <i>Photo by L. Mikhnovsky</i>	18
New Houses for the Working People	19
Our Guests <i>Photoreportage by M. Bugayeva</i>	20
Eventide on the Oka <i>Photo by A. Garanin</i>	24
On the High Road of Success <i>Photos by M. Galkin</i>	26
Dulevo Porcelain <i>by P. Dotsenko. Photos by V. Noskov, A. Bushkin, and I. Petkov</i>	28
A Big, Happy Family <i>Photos and story by N. Stepanov</i>	30
Admiral Ushakov <i>by E. Tarle</i>	32
Miners' Quintet <i>by A. Ionov. Photos by V. Shakhovskoi</i>	34
Here and There	37
Sports	38

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A HUNGARIAN FILM FESTIVAL was held with success in Moscow and the capitals of the Union Republics. The Soviet cinema-goers gave a warm welcome to the film art of People's Hungary. This picture was taken during a meeting between Soviet and Hungarian cinema workers  
*Photo by A. Troshin*



GUESTS FROM KOREA. The Song and Dance Ensemble of the Korean People's Army is now in the Soviet capital. Pictures (above and top left) show Ra Suk Hi performing a peasant dance and the choir singing a song about Kim Il Sung. The conductor is Li Gan. The talented young ensemble is invariably greeted with stormy applause; its performances in Moscow's concert halls, workers' clubs and Palaces of Culture have been a great success  
*Photos by A. Troshin and V. Savostyanov*

CONCERTS BY SWEDISH ARTISTES. The picture on the right is of Greta Erikson performing in the Grand Hall of the Latvian State University in Riga. Other Swedish artistes who recently gave concerts in the Soviet Union on the invitation of the USSR Ministry of Culture were Sten Frykberg, conductor, and Bernhard Sönnnerstedt, bass  
*Photo by L. Mikhnovsky*







Young builders. This picture was taken in Nursery No. 20 in the city of Alma Ata, capital of Kazakhstan

*Photo by M. Galkin*

**BACK COVER:** On the promenade at the Artek Young Pioneer health resort in the Crimea

*Photo by A. Garanin*



