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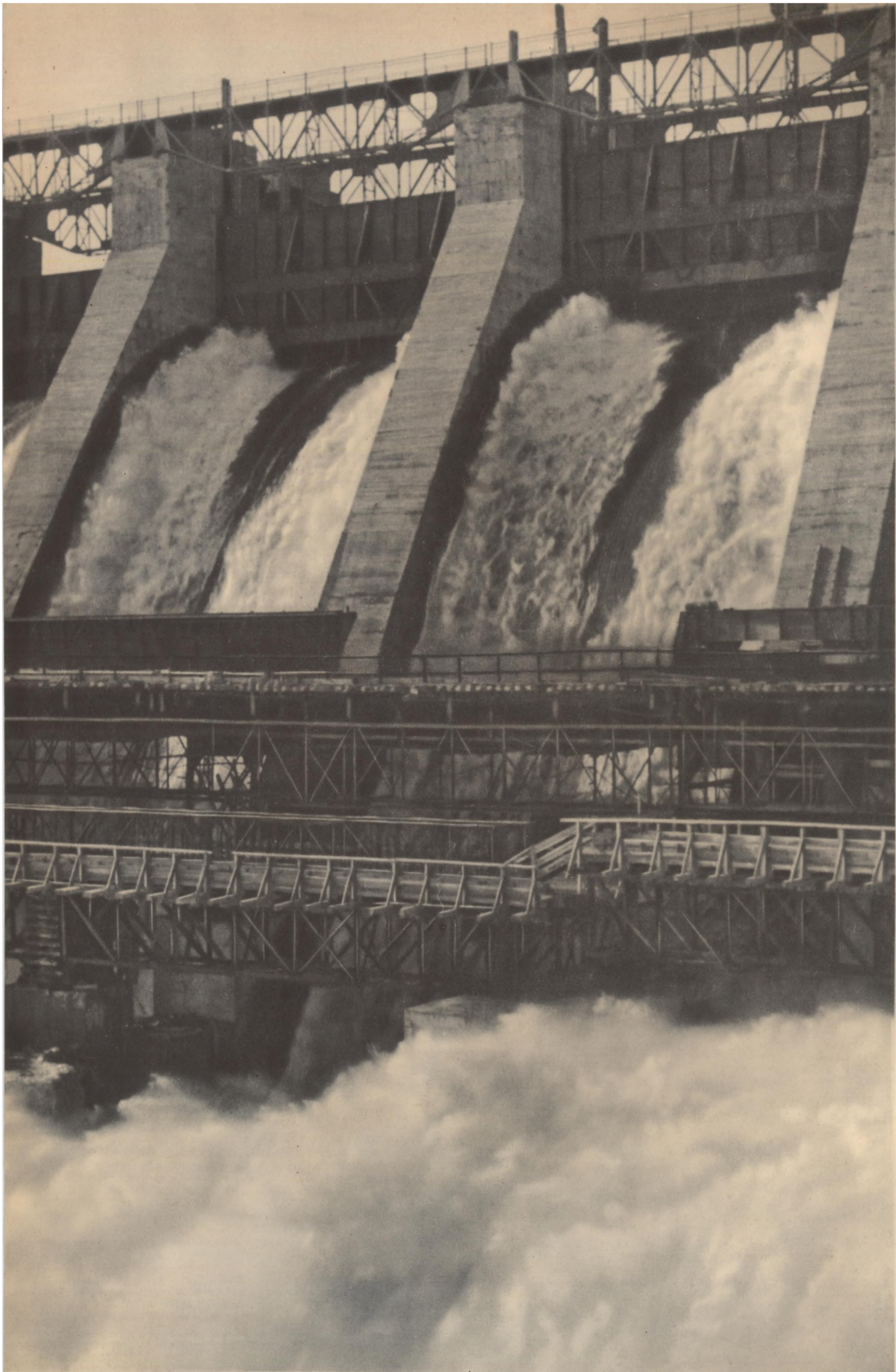
SOVIET UNION



No. 8 (42)

AUGUST 1953





Another big construction project of the Fifth Five-Year Plan, the Ust-Kamensk Hydroelectric Station on the river Irtysh, was completed recently. This is a view of the spillway of the dam
Photographed by M. Galkin

COVER: "It's a wonderful crop!" says Evgenia Alexandrova as she ties sacks of the newly harvested grain. She is a member of the Molotov Collective Farm in Semikarakorsky District, Rostov Region
Photographed by V. Tarasevich



The Supreme Soviet of the USSR in session on August 8. At the Chairman's desk are, right to left: Vice-Chairmen of the Soviet of the Union A. I. Niyazov, A. Y. Sniečkus, A. I. Kirichenko, and T. M. Zuyeva; M. A. Yasnov, Chairman of the Soviet of the Union; J. Shayakhmetov, Chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities; Vice-Chairmen of the Soviet of Nationalities M. T. Yakubov, T. M. Matiashvili, M. V. Zimyanin, and V. T. Lácis. In the Government seats are: N. M. Shvernik, M. G. Pervukhin, M. Z. Saburov, N. A. Bulganin, A. I. Mikoyan, V. M. Molotov, K. E. Voroshilov, N. S. Khrushchov, L. M. Kaganovich, M. A. Suslov, P. K. Ponomarenko, N. M. Pegov, P. N. Pospelov, N. N. Shatalin, and M. F. Shkiriyatov. The speaker is G. M. Malenkov, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR

Photographed by F. Kislov

OUR CAUSE IS INVINCIBLE

The Fifth Session of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, held in the Grand Kremlin Palace in Moscow on August 5-8, has been a most outstanding event in the life of the country.

The Supreme Soviet unanimously adopted the Law on the State Budget of the USSR for 1953 and the Law on the Agricultural Tax. The approved State Budget registers a revenue of 544,264,720,000 rubles and an expenditure of 530,532,048,000 rubles, i.e., an excess of 13,732,672,000 rubles of revenue over expenditure. The Session likewise approved the report on the execution of the State Budgets for 1951 and 1952, and confirmed the Decrees of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, passed in the period between the fourth and fifth sessions. The sittings of the Supreme Soviet were conducted in an atmosphere of unanimity and complete solidarity.

At the joint sitting of the Supreme Soviet and the Soviet of Nationalities on August 8, G. M. Malenkov, the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, made a big speech. He was greeted with a storm of applause.

"The draft State Budget submitted by the Government to this session of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR," said G. M. Malenkov, "fully provides for the financing of the national-economic development programs in 1953, the third year of the Fifth Five-Year Plan, the fulfillment of which will be a big step forward in the building of communist society in our country. . . .

"86 per cent of the total budget revenue comes from industry, agriculture, and other branches of the national economy. And similarly, the largest item of expenditure in the Budget goes to finance the national economy. . . .

"This year, expenditure on education, health, social services, cultural measures, pensions and payments to the population on government loans amount to 139,500 million rubles, as against 129,600 million in 1952. . . .

"In all, during the current year the people will receive from the Budget 192,000 million rubles, which is more than 36 per cent of total budgetary expenditure, compared with 147,000 million rubles last year. . . . The workers, collective farmers, and office employees will in the current year receive from the Budget 127,000 million rubles more than they will contribute to it out of their personal incomes. In 1952, they received 61,000 million rubles more than they contributed to the Budget".

"Industrial output in 1953," G. M. Malenkov pointed out, "will be approximately two and a half times greater than in the pre-war year 1940.

"Output increases in the basic heavy industries are indicated by the following figures. In 1953, we shall produce over 38 million tons of steel, or more than twice as much as in 1940; over 320 million tons of coal, or 93 per cent more than in 1940; over 52 million tons of oil, or nearly 70 per cent in excess of 1940; over 16 million tons of cement, or nearly three times as much as in 1940; 133,000 million kilowatt-hours of electric power, or 2.8 times as much as in 1940. Output of the chemical industry in 1953 will be three times greater, and the manufacture of machines and equipment, 3.8 times greater than in 1940.

"As to production of articles of consumption, the picture is as follows. In 1953, we shall produce 5,300 million metres of cotton cloth, or 34 per cent more than in 1940; over 200 million metres of woollen cloth, or roughly 70 per cent more than in 1940; over 400 million metres of silk fabrics, or upwards of five times more than in 1940; 3,600,000 tons of sugar, or nearly 70 per cent more than in 1940; 400,000 tons of butter, which is nearly 80 per cent more than the pre-war output of factory butter".

"It is an urgent task," stated G. M. Malenkov, "sharply to increase in the next two or three years the supply to the population of foodstuffs and manufactured goods. . . , substantially to enlarge the supply of all items of popular consumption to the public.

"As we know, the Fifth Five-Year Plan provides that output of consumer goods in 1955 shall be roughly 65 per cent above 1950. We are in a position to expand production of items of popular consumption on a scale which will permit the achievement of this target of the five-year plan very much earlier. . . .

"But if the production of articles of popular consumption is to be sharply increased, we must first of all see to the further development and advancement of agriculture, which supplies food for the population and raw materials for the light industries. . . .

"Our country has plenty of grain. Compared with pre-war, government procurements of cotton, sugar beet, and animal products have considerably augmented. . . . This year procurement of grain and other farm produce is proceeding successfully and in an organized manner. Big successes have attended the supplying of agriculture with new, up-to-date machines, which has made it possible completely to mechanize many branches of work and to lighten and make more productive the labour of the collective-farm peasants. . . .

"But it would be a serious mistake to fail to see that a number of important branches of agriculture are lagging, not to notice that the present level of agricultural output is not commensurate with the rise in farm equipment levels and with the potentialities latent in the

collective-farm system... It is one of our cardinal duties to put an end, as speedily as possible, to the neglected state of agriculture in the lagging districts and collective farms and to secure the rapid development and consolidation of the common enterprises of the collective farms, and on this basis considerably to increase the amount of money, cereals, and other produce paid to the collective farmers per workday unit".

G. M. Malenkov pointed out the necessity of doing away with the lag in the development of dairy farming, in the production of potatoes and vegetables, and the need to ensure a continued and more rapid increase in the production of grain and further to develop on an all-round basis the production of industrial crops.

"The urgent task," stated G. M. Malenkov, "is to secure in the next two or three years, by generally improving agriculture and further consolidating the collective farms organizationally and economically, the creation in our country of an abundance of food for the population and of raw materials for the light industries.

"For the successful accomplishment of this task, the Government and the Central Committee of the Party consider it necessary to carry out a number of major measures to ensure the further swift progress of agriculture—measures, in the first place, which will provide a greater economic incentive to collective farms and collective farmers in developing lagging branches of agriculture". In addition it has been decided "thoroughly to correct and change the wrong attitude towards the personal subsidiary husbandry of the collective farmer. . . .

"Owing to defects in our policy of taxing the personal subsidiary husbandry of the collective farmer, the latter's income from his personal subsidiary husbandry has diminished of late years, and there has also been a reduction in the amount of live-stock, especially cows, personally owned by the collective farmers, which runs counter to our Party's policy in collective-farm development. Accordingly, the Government and the Central Committee of the Party have deemed it necessary substantially to reduce the obligatory delivery quotas levied on the personal subsidiary husbandry of the collective farmers, and have decided to change the system of levying the agricultural tax on collective farmers, to reduce the monetary tax payable by each collective-farm household by an average of about one half, and fully to cancel arrears in agricultural taxes incurred in past years. . . .

"The implementation of the measures designed to provide an economic incentive to collective farms and collective farmers, and of the measures in the sphere of tax policy, will, already in 1953, increase the incomes of the collective farms and collective farmers by more than 13,000 million rubles, or by more than 20,000 million rubles in a full year".

G. M. Malenkov went on to say that "to meet the growing effective demand of the population, the Government has in the past few months adopted additional measures to expand trade by increasing the output of consumer goods and making goods available for the market from other sources. . . . As a result of these measures, the trading system will this year receive 32,000 million rubles' worth of goods over and above the 312,000 million rubles' worth originally assigned for sale to the population in the period April-December 1953. . . .

"But that is not enough. The present volume of trade cannot satisfy us. . . . The task is to have available in this country, in the next two or three years, sufficient food and manufactured goods so that any item required can be obtained in every town and every rural district.

"The five-year plan envisages an approximately 70 per cent increase in state and co-operative retail trade in 1955, compared with 1950. We are fully in a position to attain this target already in 1954".

Dwelling on the subject of the further promotion of the welfare of the people, G. M. Malenkov stressed that in this connection it is important to improve housing conditions and the medical service, and to extend the network of schools and child institutions.

Proceeding to an analysis of the international situation, G. M. Malenkov stated:

"The distinguishing feature of the international situation today is the big successes achieved by the Soviet Union, the Chinese People's Republic, and the entire camp of peace and democracy in their struggle to lessen international tensions, in their struggle for peace and the prevention of another world war.

"In the East, the bloodshed which has carried off so many human lives and which harboured a threat of the most serious international complications has been stopped. The peoples of the whole world hailed the signing of the Korean armistice with the greatest joy. They rightly regard it as a victory for the peace-loving forces. . . .

"We, Soviet people, ardently wish that the glorious Korean people may live and prosper in peace. The Soviet Union will help the Korean people to heal the severe wounds inflicted by the war. The Government has decided to assign at once 1,000 million rubles for the rehabilitation of Korea's devastated economy".

The deputies greeted these words of the head of the Soviet Government with prolonged tumultuous applause.

"In the West," G. M. Malenkov went on to say, "the Soviet Union's consistency and perseverance in pursuing a policy of peace has foiled the provocative venture in Berlin. . . . The liquidation of the Berlin venture must also be regarded as an important victory for cause of peace. . . .

"Desirous of promoting peaceful co-operation with all countries, the Soviet Government attaches particular importance to strengthening the Soviet Union's relations with its neighbours. To elevate these relations to the level of genuine good-neighbourliness is the aim for which we are striving and will continue to strive".

"The Soviet Union," G. M. Malenkov indicated, "has no territorial claims on any country, neighbouring countries included. Respect for the national liberty and sovereignty of all countries, big and small, is an inviolable principle of our foreign policy. It goes without saying that the difference between our social and economic system and that of some of our neighbours cannot be an obstacle to the furtherance of friendly relations between them. The Soviet Government has, on its part, taken steps to promote neighbourly friendship with such countries, and everything now depends on the readiness of their governments actively to co-operate in establishing friendship in fact, and not in word. . . .

"The Soviet Government consistently pursues a policy of expanding economic relations with foreign countries. The range of countries with which the Soviet Union has trade relations is growing, and with it the volume of its trade with countries in the West and East. Trade agreements have been concluded with France, Finland, Iran, Denmark, Greece, Norway, Sweden, Argentina, and Iceland, and a payments agreement with Egypt. Negotiations with a number of



The Fifth Session of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. At the joint sitting of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities on August 8, during the speech by G. M. Malenkov, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR

other countries are proceeding successfully. We intend to pursue with even greater persistence the line of expanding trade between the Soviet Union and foreign countries. . . .

"The Government of the Soviet Union considers it of prime importance to continue to strengthen relations with the countries of the democratic camp. These relations are marked by close co-operation and real brotherly friendship. . . .

"It is quite obvious that, alongside the peace-loving forces, there are forces in the world which have too definitely committed themselves to a policy of aggravating international tension. . . . They are committed to a course of adventurism and a policy of aggression. . . . International developments show that the 'cold war' policy, the policy of international provocation, is poisoning the international atmosphere".

G. M. Malenkov ridiculed those short-sighted politicians who, like Hitler before them, regard the Soviet Union's efforts to lessen international tensions as a manifestation of weakness.

"The war advocates," said G. M. Malenkov, "for a long time cherished the illusion that the United States had a monopoly of the atomic bomb. But developments showed that they were greatly mistaken".

These selfsame circles laboured under the illusion that the United States

had a monopoly of a more powerful weapon—the hydrogen bomb. "The Government," G. M. Malenkov declared, "considers it necessary to inform the Supreme Soviet that the United States has no monopoly of the hydrogen bomb either".

The deputies greeted this statement with stormy applause. They reacted in the same manner to these words of the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR:

"Even the most vindictive enemies of our country admit that since the end of the Second World War the Soviet Union has, with every passing year, made big strides in the development of its economy and culture and the raising of living standards. Never has the unity of Soviet society been so monolithic, never has the brotherly friendship binding the Soviet peoples been so strong and indestructible as it is now. True, there are politicians abroad, it appears, who profess to see a sign of our country's weakness in the fact that enemy of the people Beria has been exposed and rendered harmless. But these are short-sighted politicians. It is clear to everyone that the timely exposure of a double-dyed agent of imperialism and rendering him harmless cannot in any way be taken as evidence of weakness of the Soviet state".

"The present stage of international development," said G. M. Malenkov, "is an exceptionally important and responsible one. It would be a crime against humanity if a certain easing of the international situation which is now to be observed were to give way to a new increase of tension.

"Soviet foreign policy is clear.

"The Soviet Union will consistently and firmly pursue a policy of preserving and consolidating peace, will promote co-operation and business relations with all states which have a like desire, and strengthen the ties of brotherly friendship and solidarity with the great Chinese people, with all the People's Democracies.

"We firmly stand by the belief that there are no disputed or outstanding issues today which cannot be settled peacefully by mutual agreement between the parties concerned. This also relates to disputed issues between the United States of America and the Soviet Union. . . .

"The Soviet Union unswervingly pursues and will pursue a policy of peace. The Soviet Union has no intention of attacking anyone. Aggressive designs are alien to it. Of this the peoples of all countries may be assured.

"However, while persistently working for peace, we must firmly remember our sacred duty constantly to strengthen and perfect the defence of the great Soviet Union. This we must do against the event of anyone taking it into his head to commit an act of insanity and attempt to violate the security of our Motherland. The Soviet people must be prepared at any moment to cool the hot heads of adventurers and war instigators of every description and compel them to respect the socialist gains and the might of the Soviet Union.

"For the Soviet Government and for all of us, Soviet people, promoting peace and safeguarding the security of nations is not a matter of tactics or diplomatic manoeuvring. It is our general line in the sphere of foreign policy".

"The Soviet Government's domestic and foreign policy," G. M. Malenkov pointed out, "conforms with the fundamental interests of all the peoples of the USSR. That is why it enjoys their boundless support. . . . The Communist Party and the Soviet Government know where to lead the people and how to lead them, because they are guided by a scientific theory of social development—Marxism-Leninism—the banner of which was raised aloft by our father and teacher, Lenin, the titanic genius, and by the continuer of his cause, the great Stalin. . . .

"The Soviet people can be confident that the Communist Party and the Government will spare no energy or effort to promote the happy, secure, and joyful life of all the Soviet people, to achieve the great aim of building a communist society in our country".

"Together with the Soviet Union," G. M. Malenkov said, "the whole camp of democracy and peace is growing in stature, is gaining strength. . . .

"It must be realized that, with the present alignment of forces, and with the firm determination of the Soviet Union and the countries of the democratic camp to uphold their vital interests in the international arena, it is the duty not only of the countries of the democratic camp, but of all countries to conduct a policy based upon the peaceful co-existence of the two systems. For any other course is a course of hopeless ventures and inevitable failures.

"The firmly cemented democratic camp, which embraces one-third of humanity, is a mighty factor for the preservation and consolidation of world peace. . . . If the peoples are vigilant and bend all their energies to prevent the aggressors from carrying out their plans—peace will be ensured".

Concluding his speech, frequently interrupted by prolonged and stormy applause, G. M. Malenkov said:

"Majestic tasks confront the Soviet Union. Their accomplishment will elevate our Motherland to a new pinnacle, heighten the prosperity of the people, and lead to the all-round progress of socialist society.

"The monolithic unity of the Soviet people, firmly and solidly welded around their beloved Communist Party and Soviet Government, infuses courage and confidence in all of us.

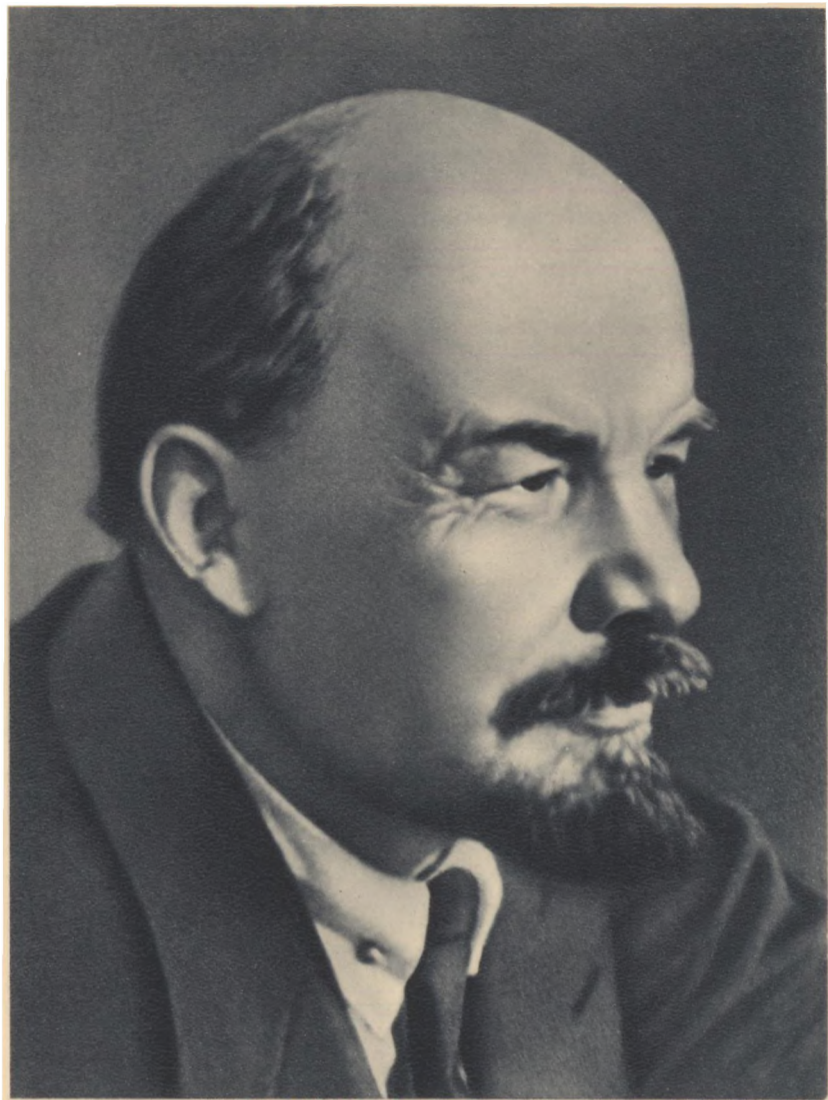
"The Communist Party, the Soviet Government, and all the Soviet people will devote their energies to the accomplishment of the historic tasks confronting us.

"Our cause is invincible!

"We shall continue to march forward confidently to the building of a communist society in our country".

FIFTY YEARS OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE SOVIET UNION

(1903-1953)



Vladimir Ilyich Lenin

Fifty years ago, on July 30, 1903, the Russian Social-Democratic Labour Party convened for its Second Congress, which has entered the annals of the Soviet land and the history of the international revolutionary movement as the congress that laid the foundation of a militant, revolutionary Marxist party of the working class, of the heroic Party of the Bolsheviks.

At this congress the titanic struggle of the great Lenin for the creation in Russia of a revolutionary proletarian party of a new type, differing fundamentally from the reformist parties of the Second International, was crowned with success. The name of Lenin, the great founder and wise leader of the Communist Party, is inseparably linked with its entire history and with the rise and development of the Soviet Union.

The Communist Party of the Soviet Union, steered in battle under the leadership of the genius Lenin, his disciple and continuer the great Stalin, and their comrades-in-arms, became the "Shock Brigade" of the world revolutionary and labour movement, grew into the leading and directing force of Soviet society, which is building Communism.

The fiftieth anniversary of their beloved Communist Party was observed with pride and joy by all Soviet people and, with them, by the peoples of the whole world. On behalf of their peoples, the Communist and Workers' parties of various countries sent fraternal greetings and congratulations to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

"...The glorious experience of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union in building socialist society," reads the message of greeting from the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, "showed mankind, for the first time, that Socialism is not only a wonderful dream but wonderful reality and the only way out for the working people of the world".

As a result of many years of unflagging work among the masses, the Communist Party has fostered in the working people the lofty sentiment of Soviet patriotism, has built up the moral and political unity of society, and rallied the peoples of the land into a close-knit family.

The strength of the Party lies in its inseparable ties with the people. The strength of the people lies in their unity with the Party.

"Our Party!" say both Communists and non-Party people in the Soviet land.



MOSCOW. A meeting of the active of the Moscow City Party Organization on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. The speeches were all permeated with pride for the Party, the organizer and inspirer of the Soviet people's remarkable achievements

Photographed by F. Kislov



LENINGRAD. A. S. Nikiforov, a veteran member of the Communist Party, tells young workers gathered in the Leningrad branch of the Lenin Museum of the glorious path traversed by the Party during the fifty years of its history. Nikiforov, whose father and grandfather before him were employed at the Kirov Works, is a foreman in the machine shop there

Photographed by B. Utkin

KIEV. In the iron foundry of the Bolshevik Engineering Works, V. A. Tokovaya, an agitator, holds a reading of "Fiftieth Anniversary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (1903-1953)", the thesis published by the Propaganda and Agitation Department of the CC, CPSU and the Marx-Engels-Lenin-Stalin Institute

Photographed by M. Melnik

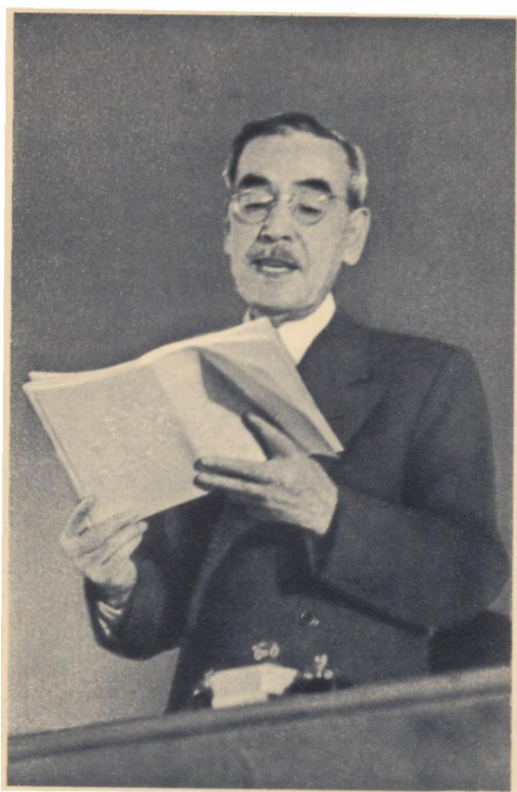


V. I. Lenin and J. V. Stalin in Gorki, near Moscow (1922)



BUCHAREST. Soviet and other delegates to the Third World Youth Congress heartily congratulate their Korean friends on the occasion of the armistice in Korea. The long-awaited news of the armistice in Korea was received with deep gratification by the Soviet people and all men of good-will the world over, who regard this as a great victory for the heroic Korean people and the valiant Chinese people's volunteers, as well as an outstanding achievement of the camp of peace and democracy. G. M. Malenkov, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, and V. M. Molotov, Soviet Foreign Minister, exchanged telegrams with Kim Il Sung, Chairman of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Korean People's Democratic Republic, and Mao Tse-tung, Chairman of the Central People's Government of the Chinese People's Republic, and Chou En-lai, Prime Minister of the State Administrative Council and Foreign Minister of the Chinese People's Republic. G. M. Malenkov and V. M. Molotov expressed the sentiments of all Soviet people, who welcome the signing of the armistice and the cessation of hostilities in Korea and are ready to give all possible aid to the long-suffering Korean people

Photographed by V. Egorov and V. Savostyanov

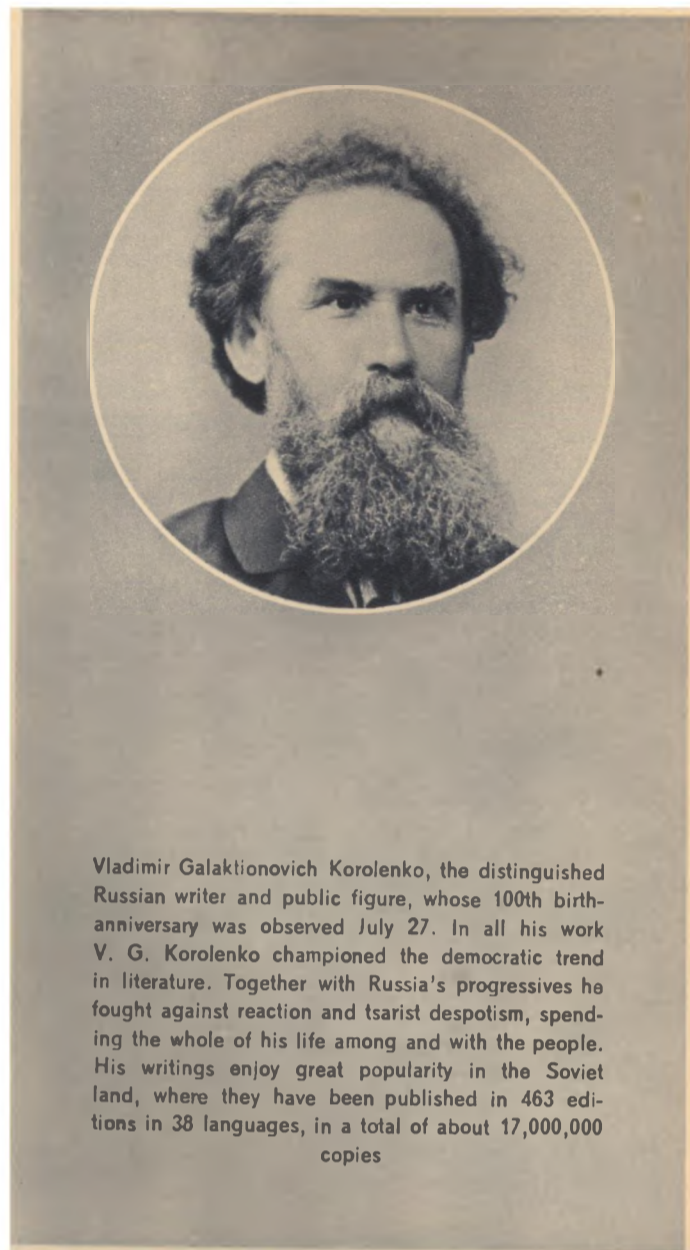


MOSCOW. On July 9, Professor Ikuo Oyama, Chairman of the Japanese Committee for the Defence of Peace, was presented in the Kremlin with the International Stalin Prize "For the Promotion of Peace among Nations". The ceremony was attended by numerous representatives of the Soviet public. The picture shows Professor Ikuo Oyama delivering a speech of acknowledgment. "On behalf of the Japanese people," he said, "we swear to fulfil, together with all the peace-loving peoples of the world, the great behests of the late Premier Stalin, who called for the defence of peace"

Photographed by M. Bugayeva

SARATOV. A statue of the great Russian revolutionary democrat, scholar, and writer Nikolai Gavrilovich Chernyshevsky, erected in his native city, Saratov, on the 125th birth-anniversary, July 24

Photographed by N. Frost

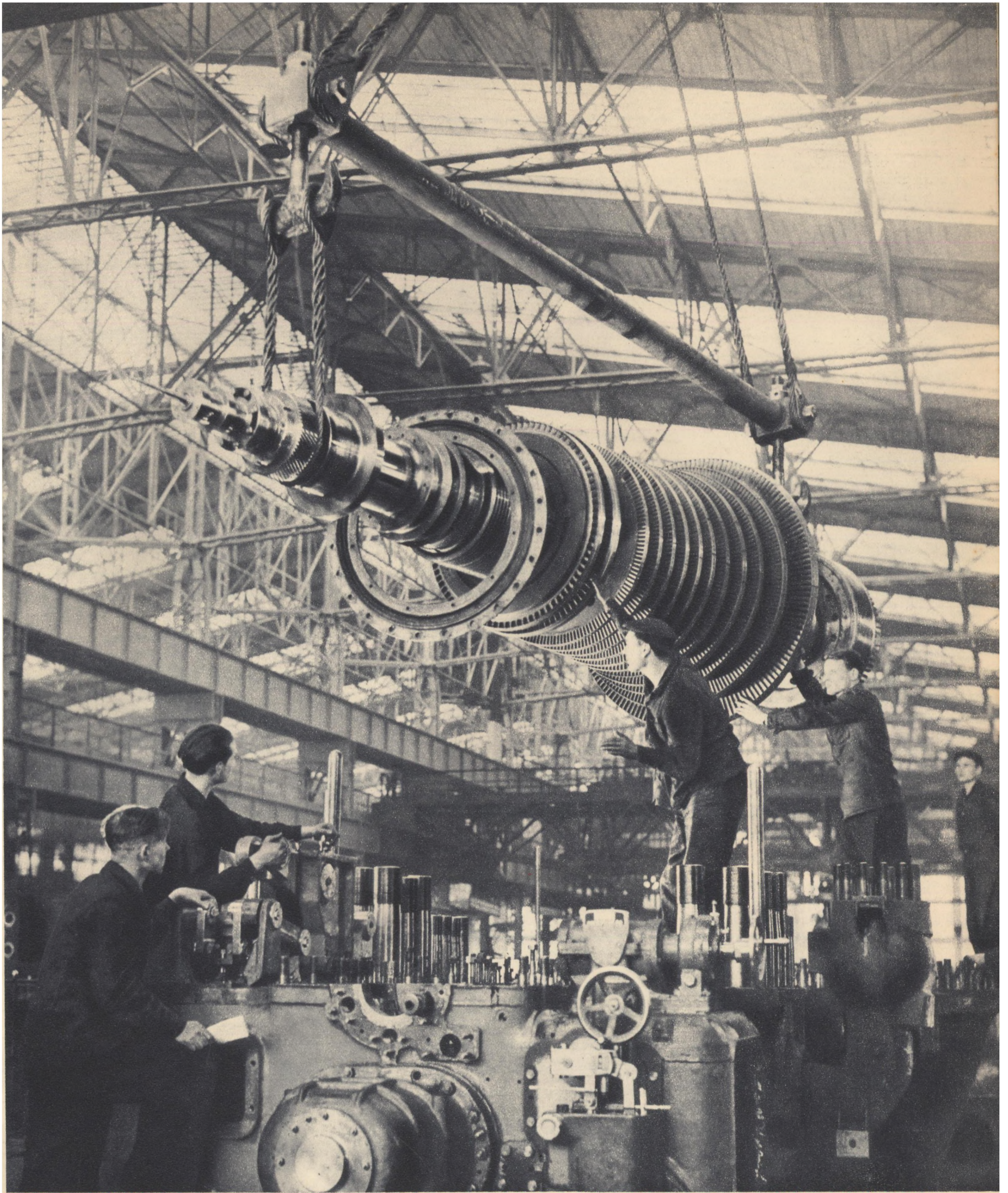


Vladimir Galaktionovich Korolenko, the distinguished Russian writer and public figure, whose 100th birth-anniversary was observed July 27. In all his work V. G. Korolenko championed the democratic trend in literature. Together with Russia's progressives he fought against reaction and tsarist despotism, spending the whole of his life among and with the people. His writings enjoy great popularity in the Soviet land, where they have been published in 463 editions in 38 languages, in a total of about 17,000,000 copies

SEVASTOPOL. Sailors of the Black Sea Fleet held a mass swimming event in honour of Navy Day, observed throughout the Soviet land. On July 26, naval parades were held by the Baltic, Black Sea, and Pacific fleets. Aquatic sports contests and mass outings took place in Moscow, Leningrad, Tallinn, Kiev, Khabarovsk, Arkhangelsk, and other cities. Concerts, exhibitions, and meetings with sailors were arranged in the parks and clubs

Photographed by N. Volkov





TURBINE BUILDERS

The Fifth Five-Year Plan (1951-1955) calls for an increase of approximately 100 per cent in the Soviet Union's total electric power capacity and an increase of 200 per cent in the hydroelectric power capacity. To equip the many new stations the engineering factories are stepping up the manufacture of steam turbines by 130 per cent and of hydroturbines by 680 per cent during the five-year period. This big expansion is based on the application of constantly developing higher technique. In the post-war years Soviet engineering factories have designed and built steam turbines of 25,000, 50,000 and 100,000-kw capacity as well as high-pressure boilers.

A 150,000-kw super-pressure steam turbine has been designed and built at the Stalin Metal Works, Leningrad, with the assistance of research institutes and a number of other factories. While building this and other unique machines the Stalin Works, one of the country's largest manufacturers of power equipment, also turns out steam turbines of medium and small capacity. Large numbers of these are needed for the average-sized and small power-plants being erected in many districts of the land. The picture above shows the assembly of a steam turbine at the Stalin Works.

Photographed by A. Garanin and B. Ulkin

A HAPPY



Article and photographs by Y. KOROLYOV

"For two years now I have been a reader of your magazine, which graphically shows the outstanding achievements in all spheres of life in the Soviet land," writes Willem M. Platte, of Heemstede (Holland). "What moves me most is the fact that the USSR has been able to do away with racial discrimination." Mr. Platte says that he would like to see in our magazine articles illustrating racial unity in the Soviet Union.

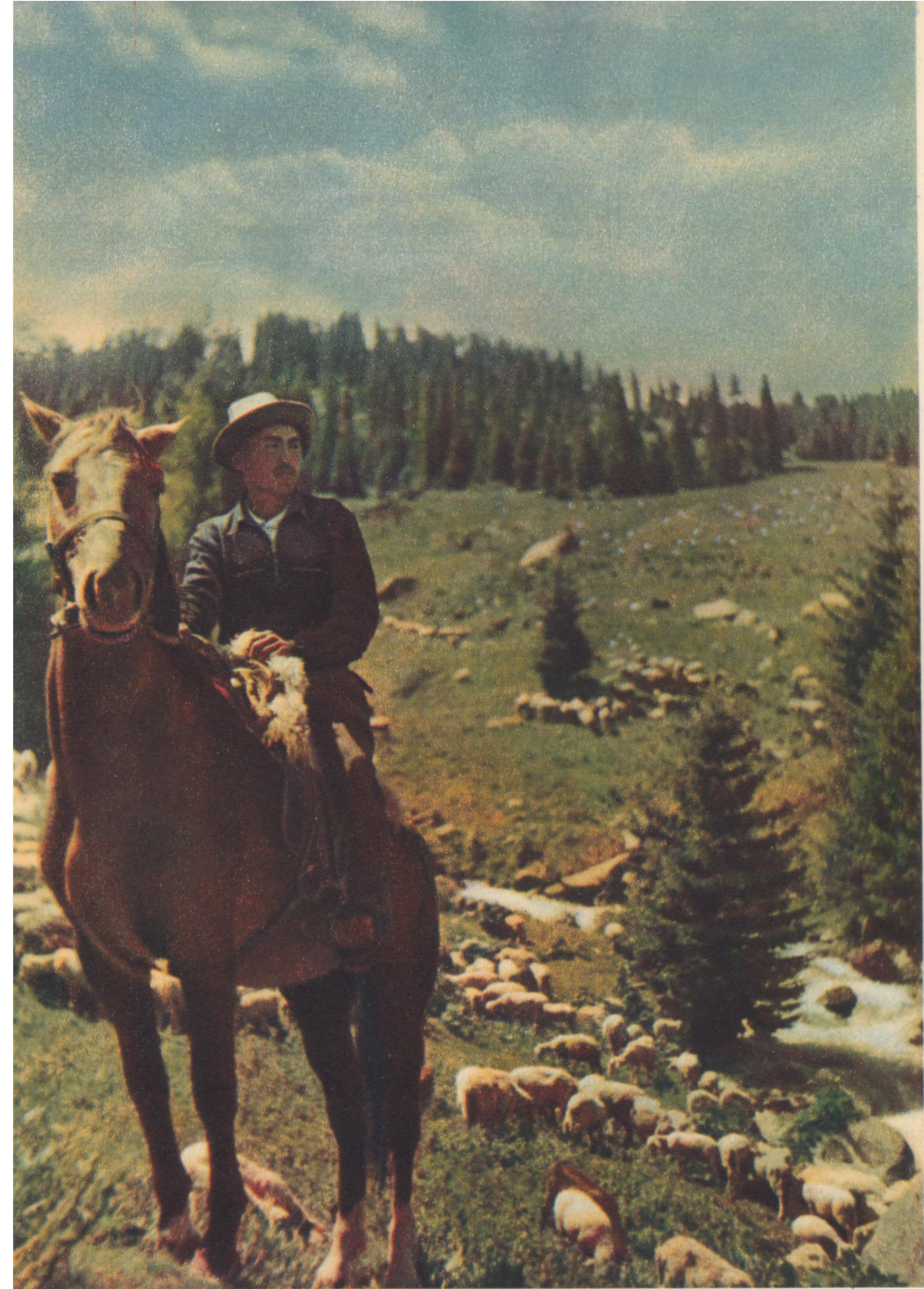
"National discord has been abolished in your country. I should like to learn more about this," writes another reader from Holland, G. H. Günther, of Amsterdam.

In response to these requests we publish here an article written and illustrated by one of our staff photographers. He describes the Dyishin (Victory) Kolkhoz in the Kirghiz Soviet Socialist Republic, in Central Asia. This is a collective farm in which men and women of ten different nationalities live and work as one happy family.

The Dyishin (Victory) Collective Farm stands in the shade of tall Lombardy poplars near one of the spurs of the Tien Shan Mountains. Nearby, the Irdyk rushes noisily out of the mountain gorges to carry its waters to Lake Issyk-Kul.

As one goes down the broad streets of the village, past the gleaming white cottages, one hears voices from behind the hedge of the children's nursery—gay, ringing young voices. While their parents work in the fields the children spend the day here in the care of a trained staff.

The kolkhoz carries on diversified farming. Its fields, spreading over an area of 2,100 hectares (5,200 acres) are planted to wheat, medicinal poppy, potatoes, sugar beet and other crops. The orchards produce apples, apricots, pears, and currants. Many thousands of head of cattle, sheep, and horses graze in the lush alpine pastures.



Kanash Rysmandiev (a Kirghiz) is one of the shepherds on the Dyishin Collective Farm



This picture shows collective farmers Gyulnar Osmahanova (a Kirghiz), Maria Fimushina (a Russian) and the kolkhoz chairman, Shafur Dagaziev (a Dungan), on the medicinal poppy plantation. All the work in this plantation is done with machines

FAMILY



Tohtohan Tuhtaeva (an Uigur), seen here at the wheel of a KP-1 cultivator, is the best group-leader of the collective farm's field-crop brigade

Umar Shabazov (a Dungan), in charge of the collective-farm radio relay centre, relays a program of music



A corner of the kolkhoz apiary. In the foreground are Klavdia Sukhodolova (a Russian), a student of the Frunze Agricultural Institute who has come to the collective farm for summer practical work, and Lousan Mado (a Dungan), the kolkhoz beekeeper





Abdrahman Dagaziev, second on left (a Dungan), is now a fourth-year student of the animal husbandry faculty at the Timiryazev Agricultural Academy in Moscow. At the end of the academic year he was appointed to the collective farm neighbouring on his native village for student practice. Here we see him talking with relatives and friends during a visit home. The picture was taken in the Dagaziev garden



The Dyishin Kolkhoz has several thousand head of cattle and more than 6,000 sheep. Extreme left: Dispatching milk to the dairy farm from an alpine pasture. Left: Collective farmers Zilhabira Baratova (an Uigur) and Nina Kalinovskaya (a Russian) shear sheep. They use electric shears

All the farming operations are mechanized; electric energy is widely employed.

Wherever one goes on this farm—in the fields, the barns, the pastures—one hears many languages being used, for ten nationalities are represented among its members: there are Kirghiz, Dungans, Kazakhs, Uigurs, Russians, Ukrainians, Uzbeks, Kalmyks, Lithuanians, and Tatars.

The collective farmers are well-to-do. They live in comfortable homes laid out and furnished according to their respective national traditions. Naturally, the regular contact between the different nationalities has laid an imprint on their everyday life. In the Uzbek and Uigur homes one's eye is instantly attracted by the many thick bright rugs and the ornamental pottery. And then there are furnishings of a kind not generally associated with the East—a bookcase, a sideboard, a nickel-plated child's bed. The Russian collective farmers live in roomy log houses with huge white ovens, the type of rural dwelling common in Central Russia. Inside these houses, however, one usually finds that Uzbek rugs and Kirghiz felt mats have replaced homespun carpets.

Free labour, founded not upon exploitation and national discrimination but upon comradely co-operation and mutual aid, has welded these men and women into a united family which clearly reflects the great friendship among the peoples of the Soviet Union.

The Dyishin Kolkhoz was founded by Dungans in 1930. Soon after, it merged with neighbouring farms inhabited chiefly by Kirghiz and Russians, and later it was joined by Uzbeks, Uigurs, and peasants of other nationalities. Working shoulder to shoulder, they have become better and better friends, and their well-being has increased from year to year.

With help from the State the collective farm built its own hydro-electric station on the Irdyk. Electricity has become commonplace both in the homes of the collective farmers and in agricultural production.

The growing prosperity of the collective farmers has brought with it new cultural requirements. Today the farm has a cultural club with a varied program of activities, a radio relay centre and sports grounds. For the collective farmers' children there is a secondary school in the village; the headmaster, Forbu Aliev, and many of the teachers were once collective farmers themselves. More than 50 of the local young men and women are attending higher or specialized secondary schools or have already graduated from them.

The weather this summer has been all that the collective farmers could desire. Now their busiest season—harvest-time—has set in. The crop is even more abundant than last year, which means that the members of the Dyishin Kolkhoz can look forward to a life of greater prosperity and happiness.

After their working day, when the winds bring coolness from the mountains, the collective farmers gather at the sports grounds, the library, or the club. They sing, make merry, dance, play volley-ball and basket-ball, and make the most of their leisure hours. The bright national costumes make a colourful sight. Music and singing can be heard on all sides. And when one asks these sturdy, handsome men and women how they find life, one hears in reply, in different languages, "yui", "sinfu", "dostuk", and "bakst", which mean "friendship and happiness".

The kolkhoz club arranges talks, lectures, amateur talent concerts and film shows. In the picture below Victor Yakimenko (a Ukrainian), a cinema operator, has just driven up to the club with a new film

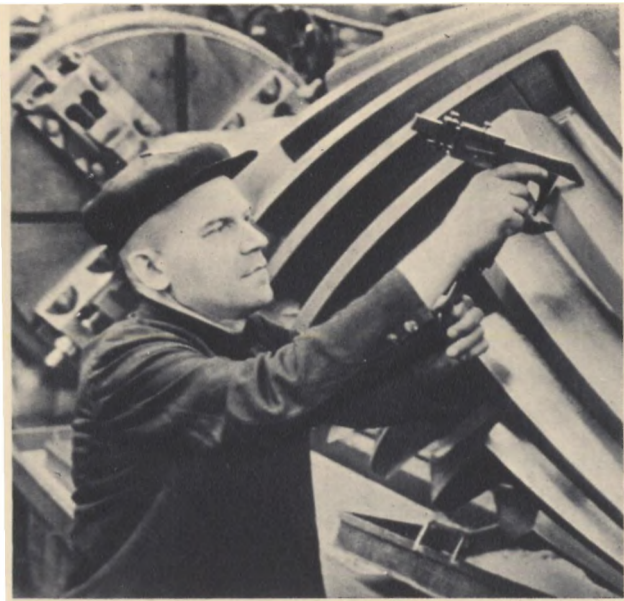


A volley-ball game at the Dyishin Kolkhoz. The young people are keen on sports, and the collective farm has laid out a soccer field and volley-ball and basket-ball courts



This picture was taken in the children's nursery on the farm. We see Alexandra Dahimova (an Uzbek), who is on the staff, with Ira Kasyanova (a Russian), a collective farmer's daughter

TWENTY YEARS OLD



By using new work methods V. Gomzyakov, of the Urals Heavy Machinery Works, finished his quota for five years in less than three. A leading worker who is active in public affairs, he was recently re-elected to the City Soviet for a third term

By P. AKIMOV,
Chairman, Trade-Union Committee,
Urals Heavy Machinery Works

Photographed by I. Tyufyakov and S. Preobrazhensky

thousand parts, ranging in weight from 50 grammes to 90 tons. In designing it the engineers managed to reduce the total weight considerably. For one thing, they planned the rollers of the roll-table to be made of tubing instead of forgings, thus saving 200 tons of steel.

Not long ago we manufactured an automatic unit of several mills for the hot rolling of seamless pipes. We also take pride in the new walking excavator with a bucket capacity of 20 cubic metres (700 cubic feet) designed and built at our works. Although its boom weighs no more than that of the 14 cubic metre excavator, its lifting power is 50 per cent greater. In 60-70 seconds the bucket of the new giant excavator scoops up earth, unloads it and returns to the pit.

While increasing the output of machines and improving their quality the works is reducing production costs—by perfecting technology, popularizing the most up-to-date work methods, rationalizing production, and mechanizing and automatizing more and more operations. We employ automatic welding, hardening by high-frequency current, precision casting, flat surface grinding, and other novelties.

The workers take a keen interest in perfecting their factory. Thousands are seeking ways and means of rationalizing production by inventing new devices and installations, new lathes, and new machines. In the first

six months of this year about 2,000 rationalization proposals submitted by workers, technicians and engineers were introduced. This will yield a saving of 20,626,000 rubles in the course of the year.

Around the works there has grown up a big and thriving town with fine dwellings, schools, hospitals, a Palace of Culture, a cinema, a summer garden, and a sports stadium. New dwellings and various cultural and public-service establishments are being built in all parts of the town. By the end of the year many hundreds of workers will have moved into new houses with a total floor space of 18,000 square metres (21,500 square feet).

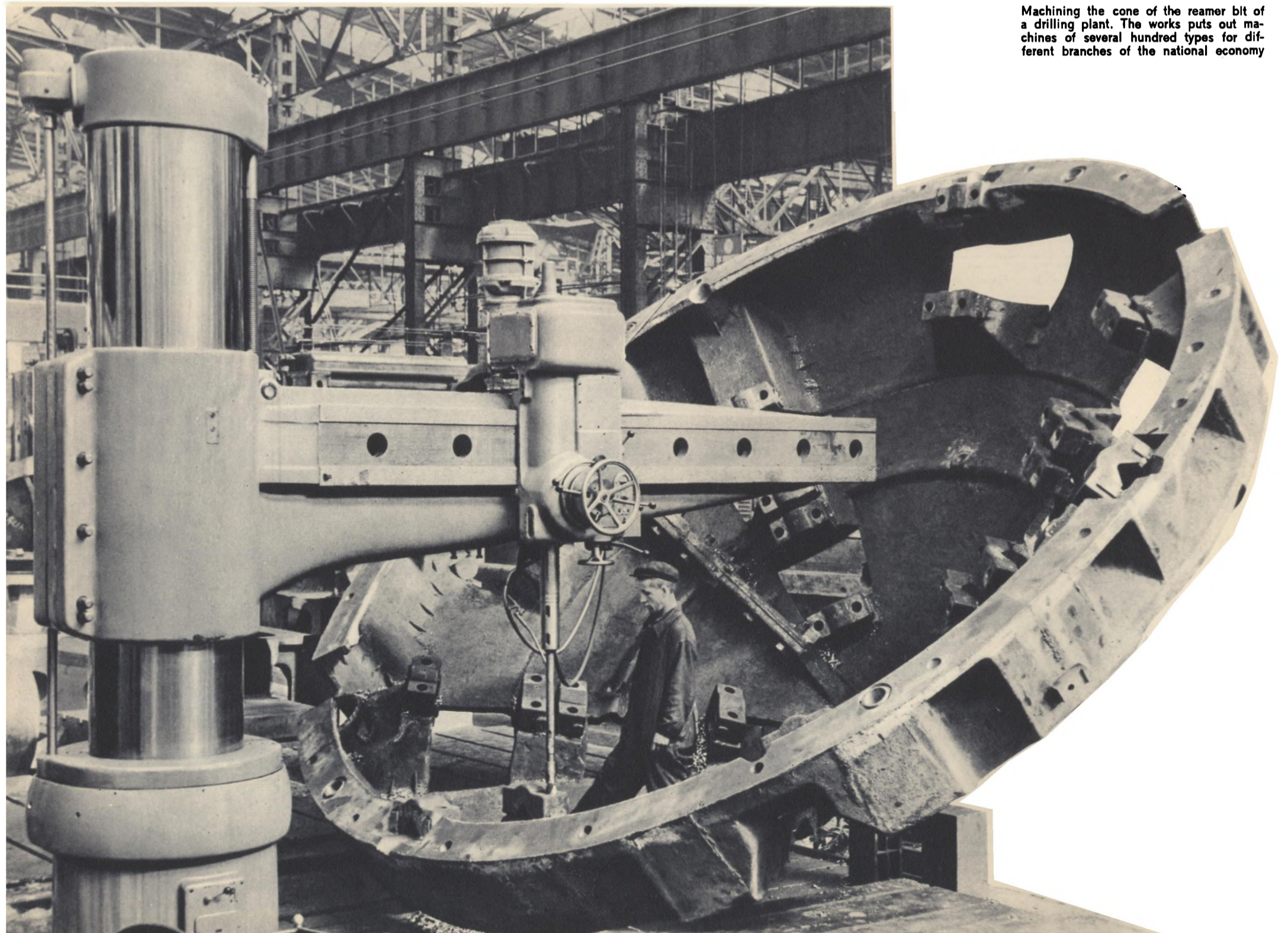
This year more than 2,000 of our workers and other employees will spend their holidays at health resorts; their children spend the summer at a Young Pioneer camp in a lovely country spot not far from the city.

In the town there are 17 elementary and secondary schools, seven secondary schools for young workers, trade schools, a secondary school of engineering, and an evening department of the Urals Polytechnical Institute have been opened. Thousands of workers—every second person, in fact—attend one or another of these schools in their spare time. Many engineers are working for the degree of Candidate of Technical Sciences, and engineers who already have that degree are working for a Doctor's degree.

Our huge mill, the Urals Heavy Machinery Works, in Sverdlovsk, was built twenty years ago. It is called a factory that makes factories, and rightly so, for it puts out complex equipment for blast furnaces and open-hearth furnaces, rolling mills, forge presses, oil-well drilling installations, and the like. In the post-war years alone we have mastered the production of 200 new types of machines and equipment, including rail and structural steel mills, and giant walking excavators.

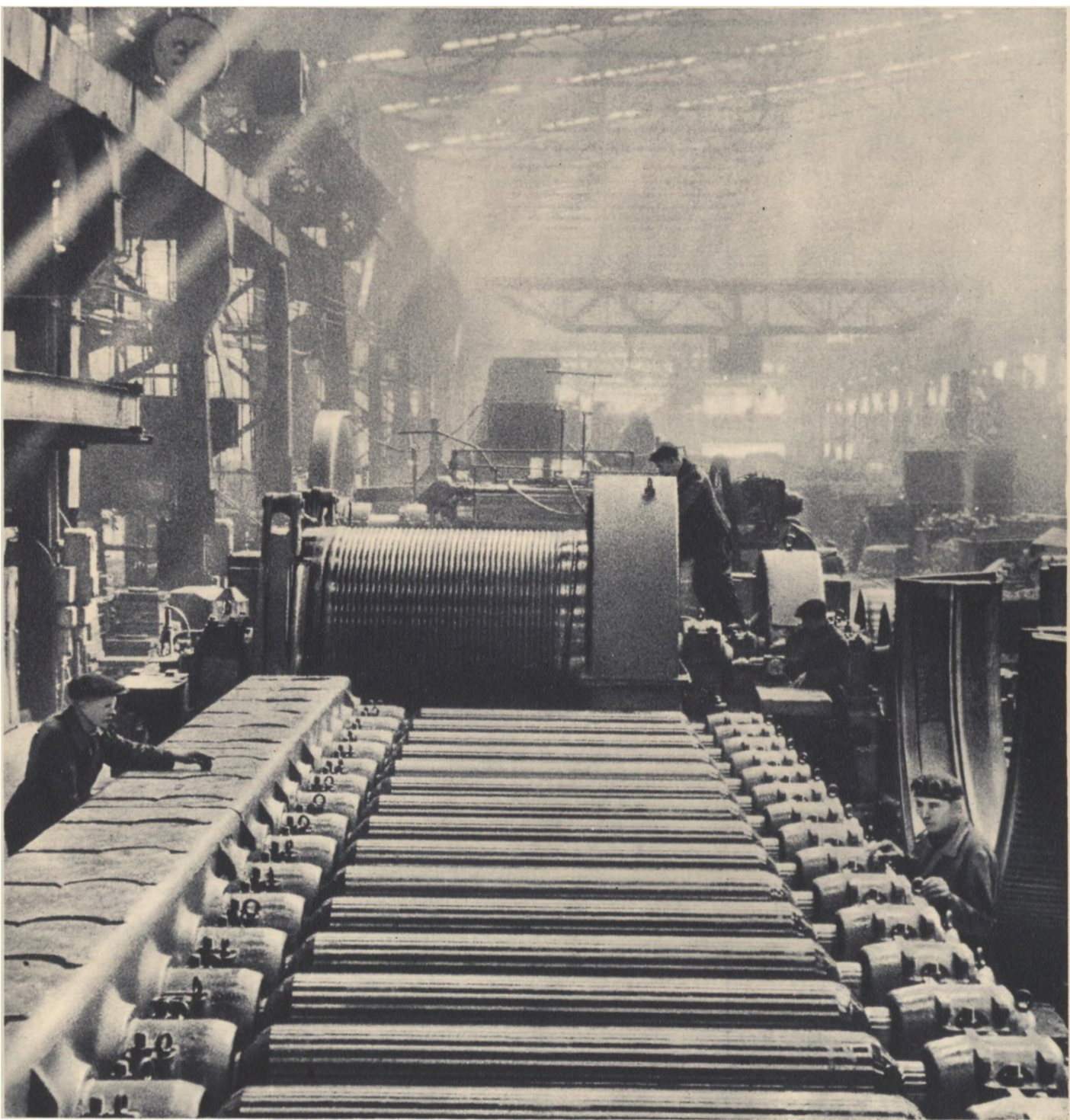
In May this year we put out a blooming mill for rolling ingots weighing as much as 15 tons. The mill is 300 metres (nearly 1,000 feet) long and has several

Machining the cone of the reamer bit of a drilling plant. The works puts out machines of several hundred types for different branches of the national economy



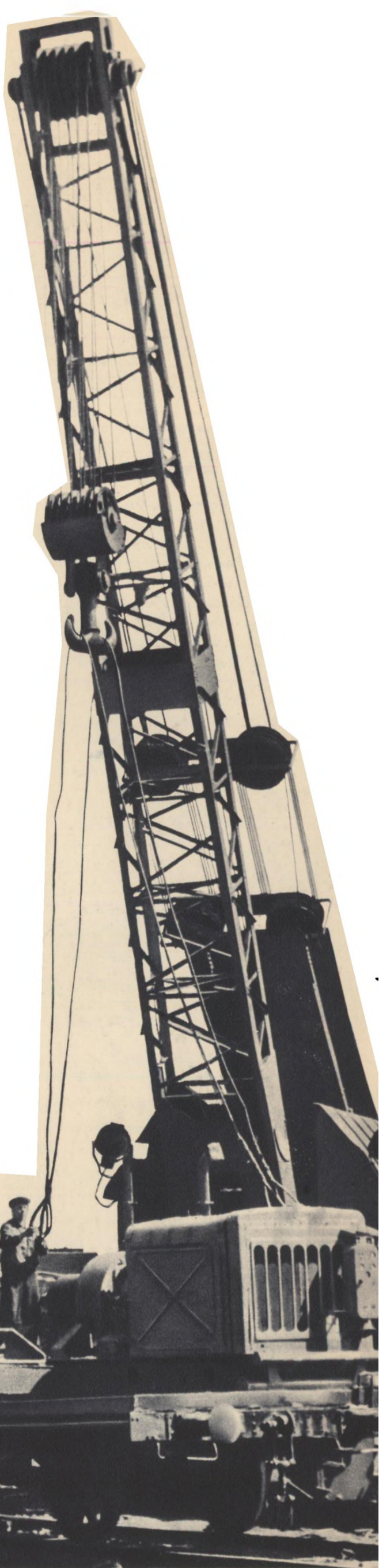
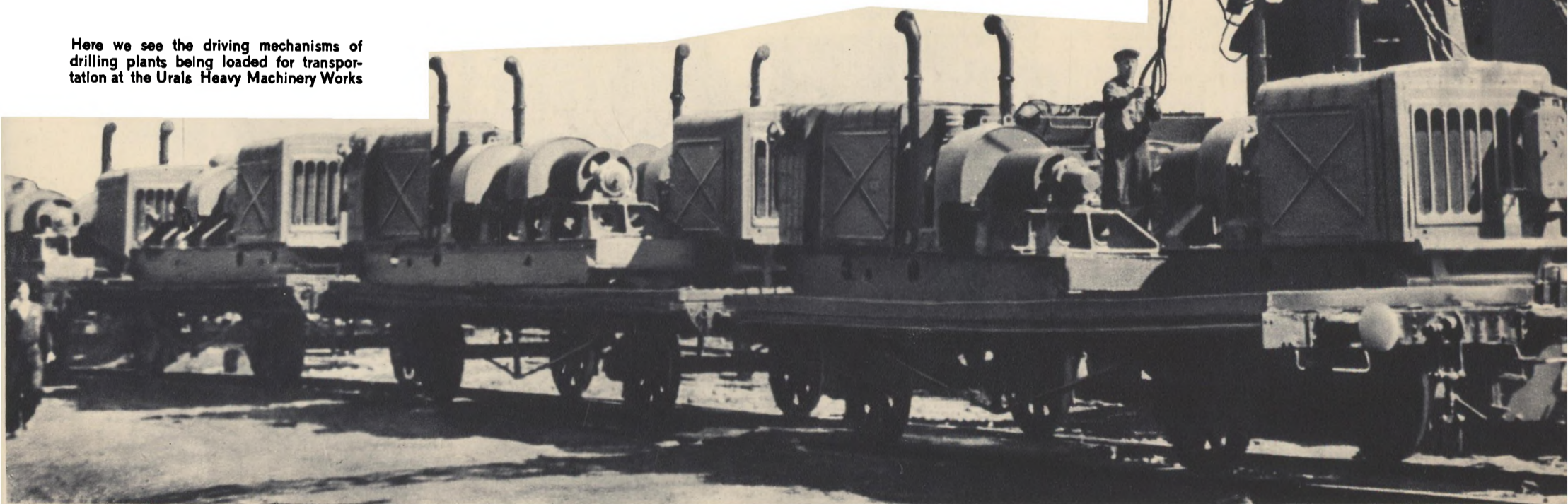


A view of the town built up around the Urals Heavy Machinery Works



Assembly of the rollers of a blooming mill

Here we see the driving mechanisms of drilling plants being loaded for transportation at the Urals Heavy Machinery Works



C. H. Reed, of Queensland, Australia, and a number of other readers have asked us to describe the life and work of Soviet miners. We publish here an article by Victor Kudasov, a miner, and pictures of the Siberian town in which he lives



General view of Cherta No. 1 pit. Left: The author of this article, Victor Kudasov, a miner, who works in this pit

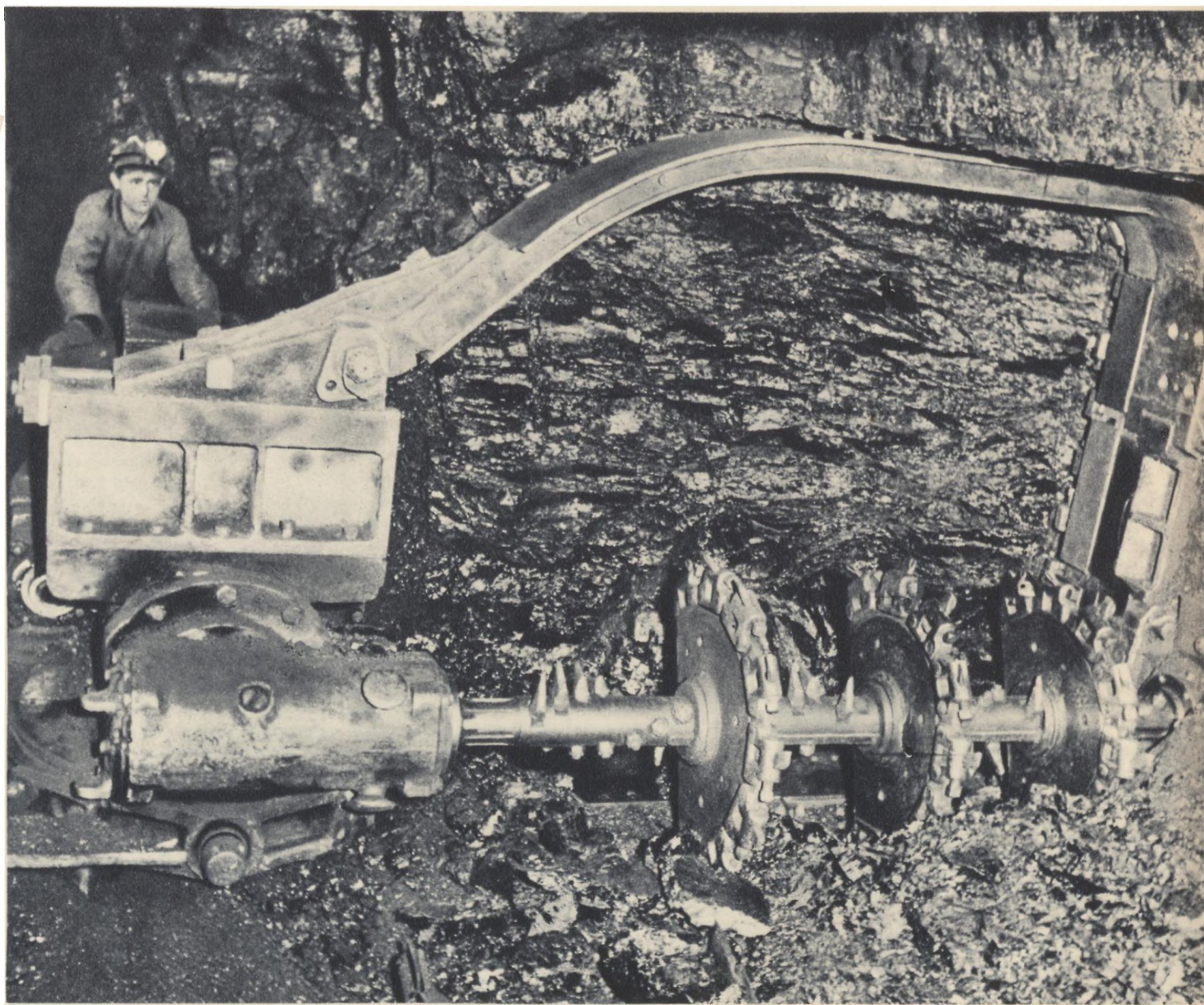
A Miners' Town IN SIBERIA

Photographed by M. Grachov



Five years ago there was nothing but empty marshland where our settlement—one of many in the Kuznetsk coal basin in Western Siberia—now stands. Today the pit hooters shrill out, the breeze rustles the leaves of trees planted before houses big and small, cars come dashing down asphalted streets. Our town has five schools, its own hospitals, an out-patient clinic, children's and women's consultation centres, a recreation park, a sports stadium, a cinema, and four club-houses. We are specially proud of the large club built recently at a cost of more than 4,000,000 rubles to the State. The Kuznetsk basin is growing, much building is underway, more and more mining towns are being established, and ours is by no means exceptional.

I work at one of the Cherta pits on a Donbas coal-combine. We of the younger generation know of the heavy, exhausting labour of



A Donbas coal-combine at work on one of the faces in Cherta No. 1 pit. This machine hews and loads the coal on the conveyor. Soviet industry is increasing its output of machines and equipment for easing miners' work and making it more productive. In many pits, including Cherta No. 1, the entire cycle from hewing to loading coal on railway trucks is mechanized



Houses for miners of the Cherta pit

the miner in the past only from books and old-timers' tales. Our pit is well lighted, the face is ventilated and all laborious processes—from extraction to railway loading—are mechanized. All that is expected from us miners is to know our machines and operate them efficiently. It is very much in our interests to make the fullest use of machinery, for that increases extraction and raises our earnings.

At the end of a shift we come up to the surface, take a bath or shower in the pit-head buildings, and go home. There are seven in our family and we live in a five-room flat. Two of us go out to work—my brother Herman and I. My brother works at the next pit and earns about 3,000 rubles a month. Father, who spent thirty years in the pit, is now on pension and draws 1,100 rubles. My own earnings vary between 4,000 and 5,000 rubles a month. So the family budget is between 8,000 and 9,000 rubles. A quarter of this goes on food, of which we get what we please, and on rent and utilities. The rest we spend on books and things and for cinema and theatre tickets. There's always something to spare at the end of the month. Our flat is comfortable and cosy. We've furnished it with easy chairs and carpets. We've got two wireless sets (a "Vostok" and a "Ural") and a pretty well-stocked library which we are always expanding with literature and technical works. I want my little girl to learn the piano and I've got my eye on one now. Most of the miners living around here live as we do. Many of them get themselves motor bikes or cars and build their own houses or summer-cottages in the country.

"What's up, Kudasov?" my pals sometimes joke, "Why are you hanging back? You ought to have a car."

"Don't you worry," I tell them. "I'll take a driving course and get my license, and then you'll see me with a Pobeda."

Life in the Cherta pit town is not only prosperous—it is full of interest and has its cultural side. Our clubs fill up with people every evening. On Sundays, specially in the summer, we make up parties and go to the pine woods. It's our favourite spot for a rest.



Many inhabitants of the town own cars and motor bikes. Here we see some of them on their way home after work, with Boris Mikhalev in front

The Kudasovs, miners for generations, at home. Left to right: Victor, his father, Ivan Kudasov, and his brother Herman





On Sundays miners often arrange outings in buses and private cars. Here we see one of these picnics on the edge of Bochatsky forest

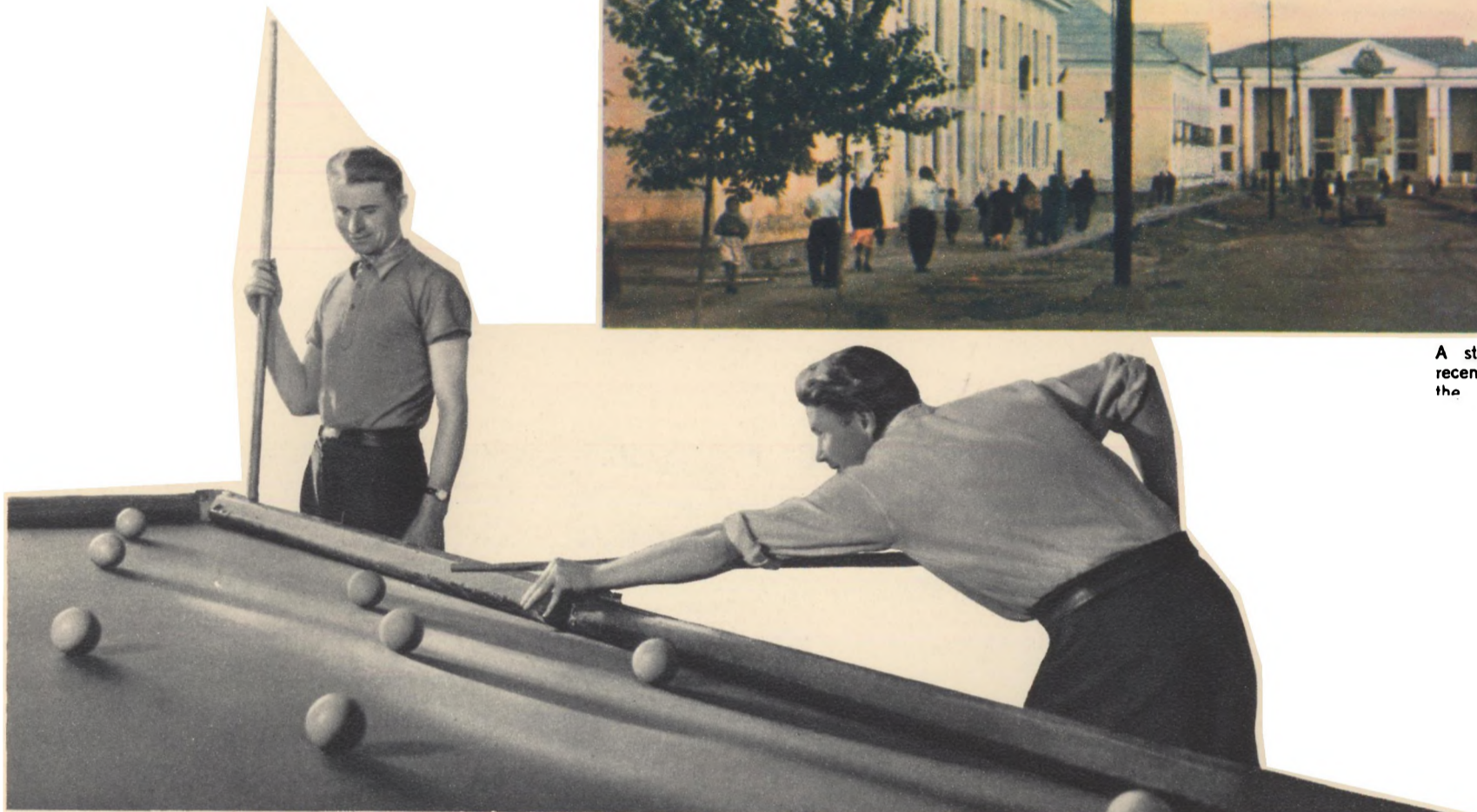
Right: One of the schools in the Cherta miners' town

A party of Cherta miners on holiday at the local miners' sanatorium at Zenkovo





A street in the town, with the recently opened workers' club, the fourth, in the background



Nikolai Stepchenko and Leonid Nemtsov, both miners, at a game of billiards in the miners' club

There's swimming, sun-bathing, dancing, or volley-ball, basket-ball, and fishing for those that like it.

We Kuznetsk miners have our own local holiday homes and sanatoriums. Quite a lot of us spend our holidays in the southern health-resorts, though. My brother, for instance, went to Kislovodsk last year, and my father to Karachi, a Siberian mud-bath spa. This year they're planning to go to the Crimea and the Caucasus.

Our children spend the summer months out of town, in kindergarten summer-houses or Young Pioneer camps. My wife is ailing just now but as soon as she feels better we mean to go together to the Black Sea coast and spend a month's holiday at the miner's sanatorium in Sochi.

My hobbies are sport and fishing and going to the cinema and theatre. I put in a good deal of time to study, and that goes for most of our miners. Now I'm preparing myself to become a section-leader. For that you need a thorough knowledge of all our various machines and of the organization of labour in the pit. It's clear to all that it's much more difficult to supervise a whole section and organize a lot of people's work most efficiently than to handle one machine. But I'm not afraid of a complicated job. With the help of the general and technical knowledge I'm acquiring, I shall be able to tackle my new duties.

Victor KUDASOV, Miner

Fishing is a favourite pastime of many Cherta miners. Here Stepan Rotkov (foreground) and his pals are using a seine in the river Ina





An amphibious tractor-winch rolls logs into the river Oyat at the Yarovshchina timber yard in Leningrad Region

TIMBER ON THE MOVE

Photographed by B. Utkin

Nearly two thirds of the timber produced in the Soviet Union is transported by water. Along streams, rivers and canals, sometimes as single logs, sometimes bound together, a mass of timber is floated to the main waterways of the country. There the logs are formed into rafts or loaded on special craft and brought to the required places.

From spring to late autumn millions of cubic metres of timber are floated in rafts along the rivers, lakes, and inland seas of our country. This is the most economical and convenient way of moving timber. Thirty goods trains are needed to transport 30,000 cubic metres (1,000,000 cubic feet) of timber by rail, while only one tug is needed to haul a raft of the same volume.

Several research and planning institutes are working in the Soviet Union on the problem of improving the technique of rafting timber. Soviet scientists and engineers have devised new methods which enable rafts to be moved quickly and safely at minimum cost. They built dozens of labour-saving machines and appliances that help to increase productivity sharply. The principal labour-consuming jobs connected with rafting are 90 per cent mechanized in the Soviet Union.

Latterly, with many other mechanical innovations, amphibious tractors have come to be used in timber-rafting. This is a unique cross-country vehicle fitted with a winch, which moves freely through water and marsh, and has no difficulty in overcoming obstacles in its path. On dry ground it travels at ten miles an hour and in the water at five.

The body of the tractor is waterproof. On the ground it moves on crawler tracks and in the water is propelled by a screw. The powerful winch and bulldozer with which it is fitted enable it to be used in different rafting jobs during the sorting and piling of logs, the rescue of logs which have been thrown up on the banks by the current, and in haulage work.



Timber sorting on the Oyat. After skilled rafterers have sorted the timber the logs are bound by machines into sections which are combined later into rafts

Below: An amphibious tractor-winch. This machine floats in deep water, coping easily with log jams and other obstacles. With the help of various attached appliances it is capable of handling a wide range of jobs in timber-rafting





The combine driver's dinner-hour

Photographed by A. Shishkin



An electric spreading machine in the peat fields at Olaine. Soviet Latvia possesses vast peat resources which are mainly worked by machines

Left: A dredging and elevating machine for extracting lump peat

P E A T

By E. ZHUK,
Deputy Minister of Local and Fuel Industry,
Latvian Soviet Socialist Republic

Photographed by Y. Chernyshov

Soviet Latvia is rich in peat. The most important deposits lie in the Riga-Jelgava valley and to the east of Sigulda near the sea coast. The prospected reserves amount to 2,000 million tons.

The excellent natural qualities of Latvian peat permit its use not only as fuel but also in a number of other branches of the national economy including the building industry, where it goes into the making of insulation panels, and the chemical industry. Among other purposes peat may be used as fertilizer.

Peat, it is worth noting, was insignificant in the economy of bourgeois Latvia, its share of the fuel balance being but 0.2 per cent. Extraction was manual and largely primitive in character. Only when Latvia came into the fraternity of the Soviet Union was the republic's peat industry developed on a mechanized basis. The peat fields are now equipped with modern appliances; the introduction of dredging and elevating machines, electric spreading machines, peat combines, and other machines has resulted in manual labour



A big factory for making peat insulation panels is being built at Baloži

being largely eliminated and production being substantially increased. The old factories have been radically reorganized and new highly-efficient ones built.

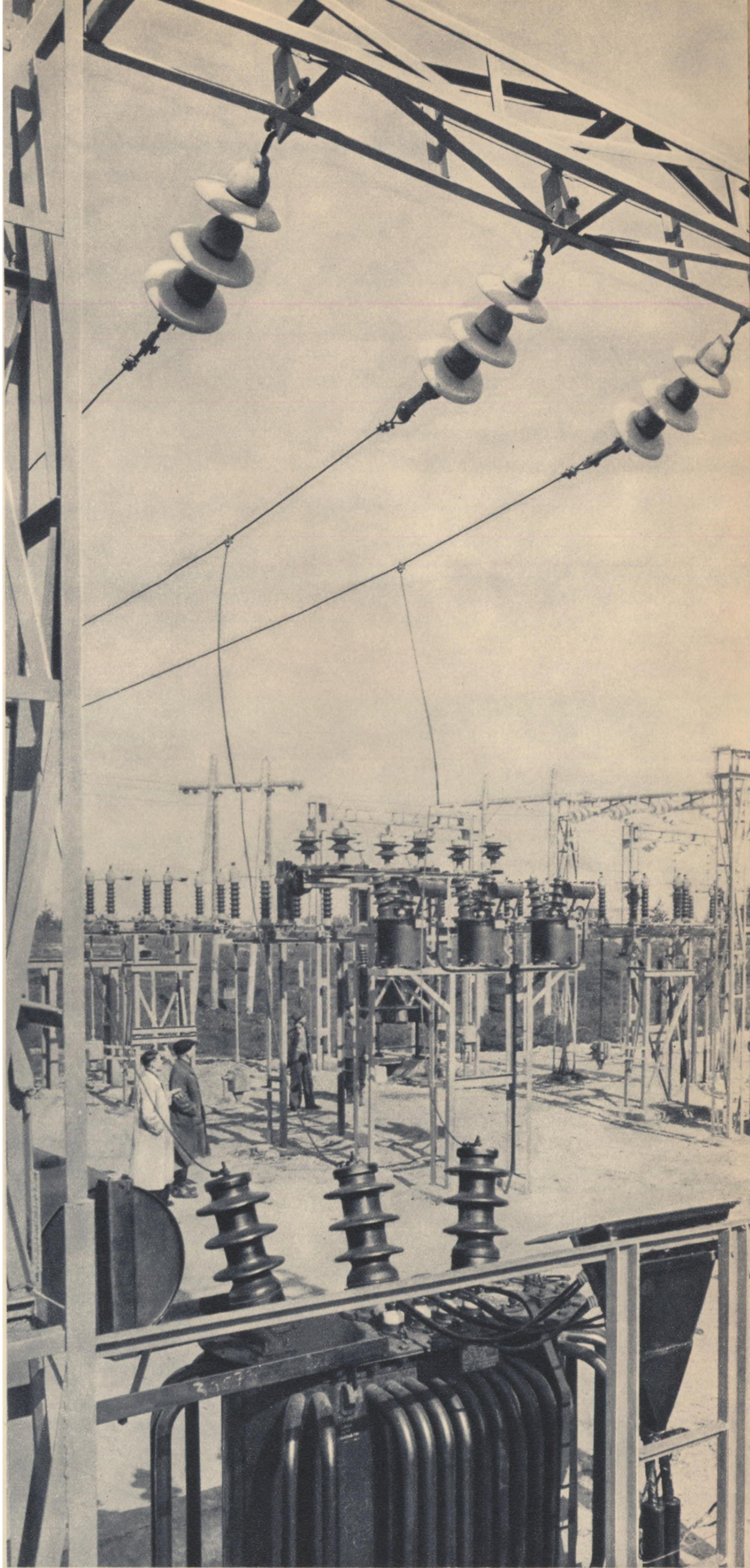
Attractive towns have been and are still being built to accommodate the workers and technical staff of the peat industry. Since the Second World War thousands of people employed in peat enterprises have been rehoused. Over 65,000,000 rubles of public funds has been spent during the past five years on the development of the Latvian peat industry and on housing for its workers.

A promising future of further development lies before our republic's peat industry: by 1955 Latvia's peat output is to be twice that of 1950. To achieve this rate of development our peat enterprises will receive this year more new equipment than in the last eight taken together. There is to be a seven-fold increase in the fleet of electric spreading machines; heavy mechanical shovels, new peat combines and other machines will go into operation. By the end of the Fifth Five-Year Plan (1951-1955) 85 per cent of all extraction, drying and piling of lump peat will be handled mechanically while the extraction and piling of milled peat will be entirely mechanized by 1954.

Supplementary funds assigned by the State for this purpose are enabling us to achieve a rapid and substantial expansion of the Latvian peat industry.



New houses for the workers at the peat briquette works at Baloži



An open-air distributing station built this year to regulate the supply of power to the peat enterprises of Baloži and Olaine. Work is in progress to electrify all the peat industry of Soviet Latvia

IN A FOOD SHOP

Photographed by Y. Chernyshov

Kaliningrad is a small workers' township in Moscow Region which has grown up during the past ten to fifteen years out of a summer-cottage settlement. Its asphalted roads are lined with tall dwelling-houses and neat cottages. There are plenty of trees and shrubs. The town has its clubs, cinema, schools, hospitals, children's nurseries, polyclinics, and library. Its shops are well stocked with every kind of article—ready-made clothes, textiles, footwear, haberdashery, crockery and household utensils, refrigerators, motor-bicycles, and wireless sets.

A brisk trade goes on from early morning to midnight in the town's food shops, of which Gastronom No. 13, the subject of this article, is one. About 1,000 different items are on sale there. Both demand and supply are constantly increasing.



Shop assistant Ksenia Sazonova offering a customer a fish just delivered from the depot

A GLANCE AT THE LABELS

For a trade agent the day's work begins early. Long before the shop opens its doors, we are collecting merchandise from the depots.

Every agent has to visit many depots during the day. At one the lorry is loaded with baskets of fish, at another it takes on crates of poultry, at a third it collects cans of butter, at a fourth sacks of flour and cereals. Perishable goods are transported by refrigerator-vans.

If it occurred to anybody to make a collection of all the labels of the merchandise delivered to us he would have a unique guide to the study of the economic geography of the Soviet Union. Goods for our customers come to us from so many places: tea and tobacco from Georgia, butter from Vologda, caviar from the Caspian, fruit from the Crimea, herrings from the Far East, rice from Uzbekistan, cheese from Kostroma, sugar from the Ukraine, and so on. And all these wares our shop sells daily to the inhabitants of the little workers' township of Kaliningrad.

Trade agent *I. KASHEVAROV*

In the cooked meats department of the shop. The shop assistant is *Serafima Danilova*



In the yard of the Mikoyan Meat Packing Plant, Moscow. Loading sausage for delivery to Gastronom No. 13 in Kaliningrad

EVERYTHING TO SUIT YOUR TASTE!

I work in the cooked meats department of the shop. We always have a big choice to offer. Today, for example, more than 30 lines: boiled, smoked, half-smoked and other kinds of sausage, ham, bacon, brisket, back-fat, and so on. And if the customer finds nothing to suit him in our department, there's always the fish department. My friend Anna Matveyeva who works there also has a good choice to offer: 14 different kinds of herring, steamed and cured sturgeon, balyk, cured sturgeon fillets, salmon, both fresh and smoked, three kinds of caviar, and forty kinds of tinned fish.

Two days ago one of our regular customers complained that we had no olives. The director was told about it at once. And if that customer calls today he will be able to buy olives from the fresh delivery.

Shop assistant *Serafima DANILOVA*





In the confectionery department shoppers always find a big choice of sweets and biscuits at prices to suit all pockets



Shop assistants in the grocery department get ready for opening time

LIFE IS GETTING STILL BETTER

Am I satisfied with the range of goods and the service at our Gastronom? Yes, completely! You can always find there a big choice of things at different prices.

My husband is a working man, a turner, and I am a schoolteacher. We earn a pretty good living. And if you take into account that prices are falling year after year, you can tell that our life is becoming ever better. We can afford the best cuts of meat, and more than that, poultry, and delicacies like caviar, sturgeon and ham. And you will find on our dinner table my husband's favourite dry wine and sweet biscuits and sweets.

I recently gave birth to a daughter and the doctors put me on to a milk diet. I'm able to buy milk, clotted cream and cream cheese at our shop. They all come straight off the ice, so I can be sure they are absolutely fresh.

N. KAPITONOVA

ELOQUENT FIGURES

We cashiers are used to dealing in figures. Here are a few for you. In 1947, after the first post-war price reduction, our shop's monthly takings averaged 1,650,000 rubles. Since then there've been five more price cuts, which have brought prices down to less than half of what they were. You'd think that in such a case the cash takings would have fallen considerably. But in fact they've averaged 2,350,000 rubles a month this year. The conclusion's clear: from month to month Soviet people eat better and buy more. And here's another noticeable thing: the increase in demand is felt specially for products like game and poultry, fish and meat delicacies, the dearer sorts of cheese and the better qualities of sweets and fruit.

Cashier *Maria NAZAROVA*



Always a big demand for the first fresh vegetables. For customers' convenience the shop set up a stall out-of-doors

Klavdia Buslova, a dairy department assistant, puts bottled milk received from the depot into an electric refrigerator



"Our receipts increase every day," says cashier Maria Nazarova. "Our customers are buying more and spending their money on higher quality"



A nursery playground in Monchegorsk. This young town, built by Soviet people, is situated on the Kola Peninsula, north of the Arctic Circle

Beyond the Arctic Circle

Picture Story by V. Gorshkov

Lyubov Sushchikova works at the local state farm. Here she is seen with the first hot-bed cucumbers and radishes of the season



After graduating from the university these four young teachers came to work in Monchegorsk. Left to right: M. A. Kotochigova, O. P. Dmitrieva, O. I. Markova, and E. A. Smimova





An unusual cargo arrives in Monchegorsk. The Khibini Polar Experimental Station has sent a stock of flowers for the town's parks and gardens

A stream of people and traffic flows past the tall buildings and neat fenced-in squares. One can scarcely believe that this is happening where, less than twenty years ago, there was not a single building, where man had not disturbed the hush of centuries!

I arrived in Monchegorsk at the beginning of June, when the fruit-trees in Moscow had already blossomed. But here, on the Kola Peninsula, beyond the Arctic Circle, there was still snow in the mountains and spring was only just coming into its own. Plant life revived: the grass was sprouting, the birch-trees were just breaking into leaf. The White Nights had begun.

I visited the saw-mill and other establishments, and also the building sites in Monchegorsk.

Everybody I met in Monchegorsk spoke with pride of their young town. Founded 17 years ago, in severe Arctic country, Monchegorsk quickly became an industrial and cultural centre of the Kola Peninsula. The town has 18 general schools and three schools for young workers, an industrial school, 42 shops, six club-houses, six libraries, as well as Young Pioneer Houses and kindergartens. Nearly 500 doctors and auxiliary medical personnel are employed in the town's hospitals, polyclinics, and pharmacies.

When spring comes crowds of people visit the town park on the bank of Lake Lumbolka, especially in the evenings and on Sundays. There is a band for dancing. Posters announce that a concert is to be held in the Park Variety Theatre. Rowing boats and yachts glide over the lake.

Today Monchegorsk is not what it was even two years ago. Last year 5,300,000 rubles was spent on municipal improvements; this year 5,500,000 rubles has been allotted. New squares are being laid out and planted with dahlias, stocks, and peonies.

Fresh cucumbers, lettuce, and radishes are on sale in the shops. Where are they imported from?

"We grow them ourselves," is the answer you get from the people of Monchegorsk. "We have our own market gardens a little way out of town."

And indeed on the outskirts there is a big state farm with well-equipped meat, dairy, and poultry sections, and a large number of hot-beds. It is this farm that supplies the population with meat, eggs, milk, and fresh vegetables.

"And we have our own honey too," says the state farm's beekeeper P. Novikov, showing me the beehives. "Although we live beyond the Arctic Circle, we get 75 pounds of honey from each family of bees in a summer. Before, cabbage, carrots, onions, cucumbers, beet-root, and potatoes used to be a rare sight in our parts, but now they are grown here in large quantities!"

As far as conveniences are concerned, life in Monchegorsk is no different from that in other towns, although this town lies on a very high latitude.



Monchegorsk has its big blocks of flats, but some people prefer smaller houses. The dwellings shown here contain two, three, or four flats, with all modern conveniences

In the Monchegorsk Recreation Park on the shore of Lake Lumbolka





Her studies over for the year, Nelly Trofimova, a student at the Timiryazev Agricultural Academy, Moscow, has started her holiday with a trip down the Volga-Don Canal

Moscow-Rostov-on-Don

Picture Story by V. Shakhovskoi

"Attention, please! This is the 'Rossia' calling. In thirty minutes our ship will be leaving on its maiden voyage, Moscow-Rostov-on-Don-Moscow. . . ."

Passengers hurry on board the Diesel-electric motor ship moored at Khimki, the river port of the Soviet capital. Many of them are people whose affairs have brought them to Moscow from various parts of the country. They include young specialists from Norilsk, an engineer's family from Sakhalin, workers from Sormovo, students assigned to practical work, executives travelling on business. Most of the passengers, however, are people who have decided to spend their holidays on a trip down the Volga and through the Volga-Don Canal.

With a third and final blast of her siren the ship draws away from the quay, as a band strikes up a tune.

After passing through the locks on the Moscow Canal, the "Rossia" begins her voyage down the Volga. The ship sails further and further south. We leave behind the ancient Russian city of Yaroslavl, where many big industrial plants have sprung up

during the years of the five-year plans. Then come other huge industrial centres: Gorky, the birthplace of the great writer who gave the city its name; Kazan, the capital of the Tatar Autonomous Republic; Ulyanovsk, where Lenin was born and spent his childhood. And here is Kuibyshev, near which will stand the largest hydroelectric station in the world. All the passengers to a man come on deck to take a look at the imposing structure now being erected. At last the ship reaches Stalingrad. Here, too, not far from the hero-city, a hydropower development is being built that will provide an enormous supply of electric power. From Stalingrad we sail down the Lenin Volga-Don Shipping Canal, the waterway built a little over a year ago that joins the two great Russian rivers. Today this canal, which makes it possible to transport millions of tons of cargo by a very short route, is one of the busiest in the country.

Before us lies the man-made Tsimlyanskaya Sea, and beyond it Rostov-on-Don. The first half of our voyage is nearly over. . . .

The Diesel-electric motor ship "Rossia" on her maiden trip, from Moscow to Rostov-on-Don





A voyage on the "Rossia" is a fine rest. G. E. Bolotov, a Moscow engineer, and his family, have decided to spend a large part of their holiday in this way



A moonlit night on the Volga puts you in a lyrical mood



Left: A. S. Kozlov, who works as a foreman at a ship-repair yard on the Volga, came to Moscow for a holiday with his wife and son. Now he is returning home on the Diesel-electric motor ship "Rossia"

Below: These young passengers became friends on the very first day of the trip





Passing the beautiful Zhiguli Hills whose praise is sung in songs



Aboard the "Rossia" a friendship grew up between I. I. Abrosimov (right), Chairman of the Gorshikha Collective Farm, Yaroslavl Region, Hero of Socialist Labour, and V. N. Vlasov, producer at the Moscow Drama Theatre, Honoured Artiste of the RSFSR. Abrosimov is on his way to the Kineshma sanatorium, Vlasov to the Plyos holiday home for art workers. Both of these resorts are situated on the Volga



Nina Spasova, a turner at the Cheboksary Electrical Equipment Works, and Engineer Nadezhda Yemelina (right) of the Ministry of Sea and River Transport on deck



Below deck on the "Rossia"



"I can see Stalingrad...!"



Time for a bath while the ship's at anchor



"A great big one, and it got away..."



"What about a spot of air...!"

'That's cooler!'



A stern view from the "Rossia" as she sails down the Lenin Volga-Don Shipping Canal



CHELYABINSK TRACTOR WORKS

Photographed by V. Georgiev

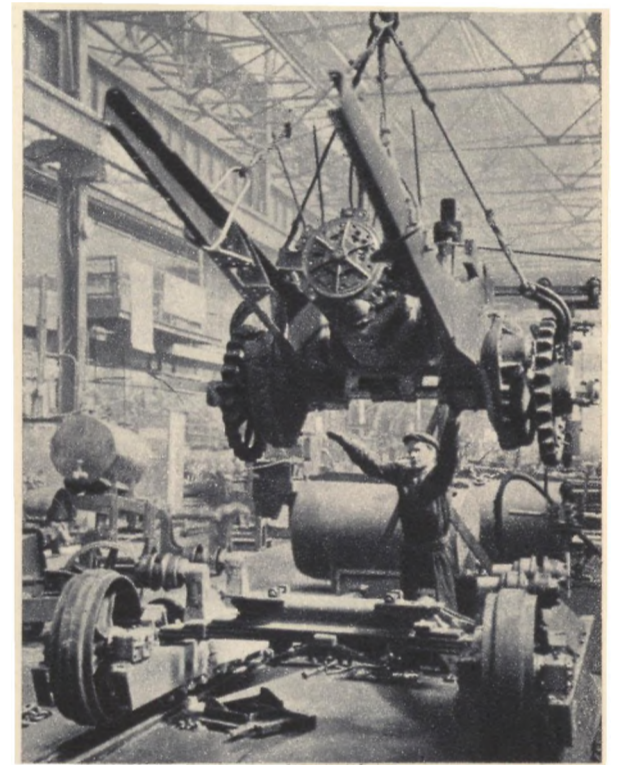
Twenty years ago the fields of the Soviet land woke to the clatter of the first caterpillar tractors from the new works that had just been built in Chelyabinsk. A big step had been taken towards the mechanization of Soviet agriculture.

Now the Chelyabinsk Tractor Works is producing powerful Diesel-driven caterpillar machines of the latest design, which are extensively used not only at the collective and state farms, but in several other branches of the national economy as well. They are employed in laying roads, digging reservoirs, draining marshland, building irrigation canals, hauling timber and moving oil derricks.

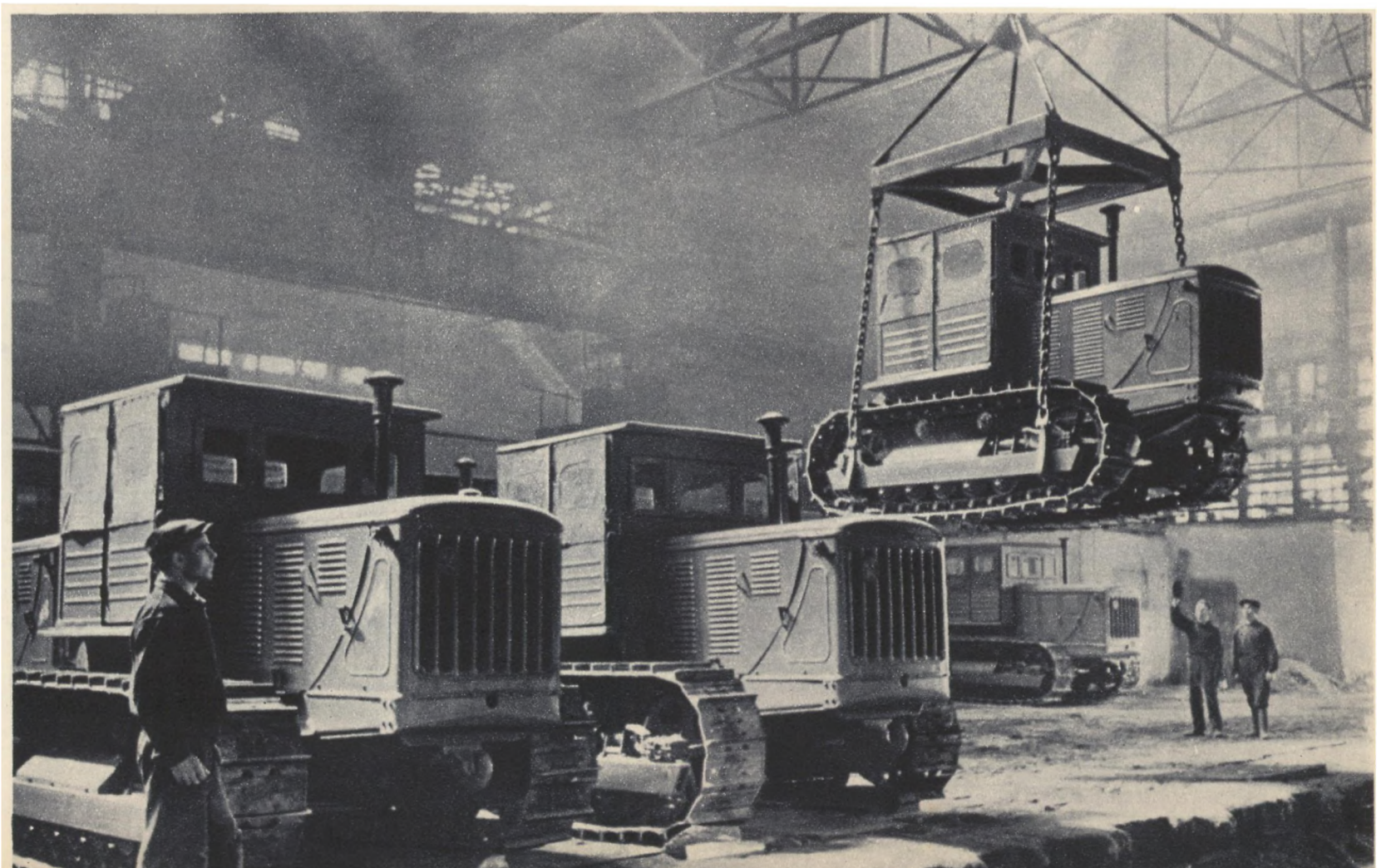
Every year the works provides the country with more tractors, improving their design and the methods of producing them. Its workers have fulfilled their production program for the first five months of the current year ahead of schedule and are now striving to overfulfil the plan for the entire third year of the Fifth Five-Year Plan—a great contribution, among other things, to widespread mechanization in agriculture. And one figure alone is enough to demonstrate the scale of this mechanization: during the present five-year plan period the over-all number of tractors at the machine and tractor stations in the USSR will increase by approximately 50 per cent.



The rear axle assembly line at the Chelyabinsk Tractor Works



The start of the assembly line



Right: Tractors ready for delivery to collective and state farms

The Fifth Five-Year Plan for the Development of the USSR confronts all branches of Soviet science, including veterinary science, with important tasks. The plan provides for a further increase of the collective-farm herds of livestock and simultaneously a considerable increase in their productivity. New scientific methods of protecting the health of cattle must be worked out and applied on a still more extensive scale than before. It is the business of the veterinary-research institutes and experimental stations to study methods of keeping farm animals under various conditions and deal with problems of prophylaxis and treatment of diseased cattle. The work of the dozens of veterinary research institutions in our country is coordinated and directed by the USSR Institute of Experimental Veterinary. This is the topic discussed in the pictorial article below.



Senior scientific worker A. N. Smirnov, Candidate of Veterinary Science, and A. I. Trubenkova, his laboratory assistant, use an electronic microscope to study viruses at the USSR Institute of Experimental Veterinary

SCIENCE AND LIFE

R RESEARCH WORKERS

Professor N. LEONOV,
Director of the USSR Institute
of Experimental Veterinary

Photographed by M. Ananyin

The USSR institute of Experimental Veterinary is an all-round research establishment. The problems studied here include the physiology of farm animals, animal hygiene, microbiology, parasitology, and the treatment of infectious and non-infectious diseases, and so on.

Opened in 1918 the institute was at first mainly occupied with the problem of swiftly eradicating such cattle diseases as plague, glanders, and peripneumonia. Only with the establishment of Soviet rule conditions were created under which certain cattle diseases that used to scourge pre-revolutionary Russia, and still exist in many other countries, were rapidly and ruthlessly combatted. As early as 1929 all Soviet territory was cleared of cattle plague and peripneumonia, a disease that for many centuries had been prevalent in the Asiatic part of tsarist Russia. Energetic measures succeeded in wiping out glanders. Other diseases of cattle have also been fought with great success.

Veterinary prophylaxis is provided for by special legislation. A single national plan covers all the measures taken. The country is dotted with veterinary sections and stations organized in a very widespread network of health agencies. Their function is to guard the health of animals and poultry, to ensure that livestock produce comes from healthy animals, and to protect people against diseases common to man and animal. It should be mentioned in passing that all the establishments mentioned above are maintained by the State and that in the USSR veterinary service is rendered free of charge.

The practical application of the achievements of Soviet science has always been an important factor in the development of stockbreeding and the eradication of various cattle diseases. For instance, the wide use of artificial insemination has proved very successful in rearing new highly-productive breeds of cattle, hogs, and particularly sheep. The research conducted by the USSR Institute of Experimental Veterinary

has done much to elaborate this method and devise rational ways of preventing and treating diseases. In the last few years its staff has evolved an effective method of preventive inoculation against fowl plague, swine erysipelas, brucellosis, Aujeszky's disease (pseudorabies of cattle and hogs); new drugs have been invented for detecting latent forms of brucellosis and tuberculosis; new methods have been discovered of combatting infectious anaemia in horses. The institute has also suggested tissue preparations of universal use in the treatment of various animal diseases. It exchanges notes on its achievements and experience with other institutions carrying on veterinary research in and outside the USSR.

The institute keeps in close touch with practical life. Its specialists systematically tour collective and state farms while livestock-breeders in their turn make frequent visits to the institute to acquaint themselves with its work. Last year members of the institute staff delivered over three hundred lectures to animal-husbandry specialists, state-farm workers, and kolkhoz members on research accomplishments and what they mean to the practical farmer. Most of the experiments carried out in the institute's laboratories are later subjected to practical tests directly on the stock farms.

While maintaining intimate contact between science and practice by assisting collective and state stock farms the institute is ever mindful of its duty to make a deep study of the fundamental theoretical problems of veterinary science.

The department of physiology led by Prof. A. A. Kudryavtsev, is conducting research on the higher nervous activity of farm animals, basing its work on I. P. Pavlov's theory. The work of the microbiology and biochemistry department contributes to our knowledge of the vitality of germs producing infectious diseases and gives us a more thorough understanding of the nature of defensive reactions against them. Interesting facts have also been established relating to the development of viruses. They once more confirm the theory of non-cellular living substance elaborated by Olga Lepeshinskaya, Member of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences. Important scientific results have been achieved by the tissue-therapy department under the leadership of A. V. Dorogov. The use of the tissue preparations which he has invented is laying the theoretical foundation for a new departure in the treatment of certain diseases which had been considered incurable. These preparations are of particular importance in combatting skin diseases.

The institute is also engaged in the training of new scientists. During the last seven years 49 of its post-graduate students have been awarded the degree of Candidate and seven that of Doctor. The number of young men and women receiving specialized scientific training in this institute is growing every year. Thus it achieves one of its major targets: to supply the scientific institutions of the Soviet Union with the specialists the country needs to further improve the country's agriculture, and create an abundance of livestock products.

Prof. A. A. Kudryavtsev, head of the physiology department, and N. A. Kuzina, laboratory assistant, study gaseous metabolism in animals





One of the Institute's professors, N. M. Komarov (centre) has designed a mobile machine which disinfects livestock premises and exterminates blood-sucking insects with a minimum expenditure of effort



Prof. P. S. Solomkin (right) and Lee En Bo, one of the many young scientists being trained at the institute by outstanding scientists for independent research work



Post-graduate students at work in the Institute library. Front row: M. K. Khanina, A. P. Pekhov, and V. I. Bichevina



Prof. P. S. Solomkin has for long been a helpful friend of the workers at the Lyubertsi state farm near Moscow. Here he is seen with the farm's senior veterinarian, V. V. Shmelyov, and laboratory assistant M. I. Yashenkina, vaccinating pigs against Aujeszky's disease



G. M. Boshyan, Doctor of Biological Science (left), head of the microbiology and biochemistry department, scientific worker E. P. Isayenko, and I. E. Skorin, Candidate of Biological Science, prepare to examine a pure culture of foot-and-mouth disease put through an ultracentrifuge



An electric train arrives at Mamontovskaya station, on one of the suburban railway lines

SUBURBAN TRAFFIC

Photographed by N. Khorunzhy

Early morning. The Kremlin chimes strike six. The radio says, "Good morning, Comrades," and the Metro stations receive the day's first passengers. With every moment, the stream of traffic along Moscow's streets increases.

The bulk of suburban traffic, too, begins the day at this hour: the first trains leave from Moscow's nine railway stations, and from the end stations of all the suburban lines; the first buses set off up and down the highways connecting the capital with the surrounding towns, villages, and country resorts.

Moscow's suburban traffic is extraordinarily heavy. By rail alone, it carries more than a million passengers daily.

Suburban electric trains are made up of well-lighted and ventilated carriages. In summer ventilators pump into every carriage an hourly supply of 5,500 cubic metres (195,000 cubic feet) of air. Most of the carriages are radio-equipped.

Hundreds of suburban buses—big, comfor-

table ZIS-155's and ZIS-154's—run on 35 different lines totalling 1,500 kilometres (930 miles).

Throughout the navigation season the River Moscow, too, is a pleasant avenue for passenger traffic, urban and suburban. There is a fleet of modern motor ships.

And then there are the taxis—more than 2,000 Pobedas and ZIS-110's—at the service of both city and suburb dwellers. Special taxi-service offices fill telephone orders for cars from any address in Moscow or its environs.

Besides all these means of transportation serving them, more and more people in Moscow—as in all Soviet towns and cities—acquire their own bicycles, motor-cycles, and Moskvich and Pobeda cars for use both in town and in trips to the country.

Suburban traffic is particularly lively, of course, in spring and summer, when hundreds of thousands of Moscow's inhabitants move to the picturesque countryside or spend their leisure hours there.



Minsk Highway. Buses and taxis serve 35 roads leading out of Moscow



There are plenty of interesting sights along the road to the summer-cottage



Off by boat to Serebryany Bor



Suburban bus station in Taganskaya Square, Moscow. Buses start from here for six towns in Moscow's environs: Noginsk, Elektrostal, Bronnitsy, Kolomna, Balashikha, and Lyublino



One of Moscow's many taxi stands and taxi-service offices—at Sverdlov Square. Taxis may also be ordered by telephone from any part of the city and from the suburbs as well

Fish stories! A scene snapped at one of the suburban platforms of the Yaroslavl Railway Station, Moscow



A WORKER'S SUMMER-HOUSE



Anatoly Belov, skilled grinding machine operator at the Ball Bearing Plant, Moscow



Visitors arrive at the Belovs' country-house in Shcherbinka

By L. VORONTOVA

Photographed by E. Mikulina

Anatoly Belov tore a sheet out of his memo book and wrote his country address on it for us. And, of course, we promptly lost it.

Shcherbinka station—that we remembered clearly. As to the street and number—surely it could not be so hard to find a man like Belov in a small summer settlement!

But when we got to Shcherbinka things turned out to be less simple than we had imagined.

"Anatoly Belov," we explained to some local people we met near the station. "He has a summer place here of his own."

"So has everyone here."

"He has an orchard, and several hives."

"Everyone here has orchards, and quite a few keep bees."

"He has a car."

"Lots of people here have cars."

"He works at the First Ball Bearing Plant."

"Hundreds of workers from the Ball Bearing Plant have houses here."

But luck was with us, after all.

A sun-tanned, rosy-cheeked young girl, her braided hair wet after bathing, came up to the station at this point and paused to listen to our talk. Suddenly, she asked:

"What name did you say? Belov?"

She was a friend of the Belovs' daughter, Zoya.

Taking us down the road to the Belov home, she explained to us in great detail the advantages of country life in the summer: flowers, and berries, and bathing, and the cool of the woods in the dog days, and bicycle riding without the nuisance of traffic lights, and the search for interesting stones and leaves for school collections, and a myriad other pleasures.

A low paling fence, and behind it—rose bushes, lilac, jasmine. A stretch of lawn, broken by bright flower-beds: peonies, lilies, bluebells, carnations. Sandy paths lead to the Belov's cosy cottage and around it, past the orchard, to the vegetable garden.

Everything shows signs of loving care: the luxuriant bushes and flower-beds, the sturdy trees—pear, apple, cherry—the flourishing tomato plants and cucumber vines, the militant onion spears.

It is twenty years now since Anatoly Belov—then a country youngster—completed a factory school and went to work at the Moscow Ball Bearing Plant. Machinery quickly became his passion. He could not rest until he got down to the very "soul" of each new mechanism, until he learned to rule it, to make it do his will. Eager to acquire knowledge and increase his skill, Belov enrolled in factory study circles and technical courses, and became a regular subscriber of the plant's technical and scientific library. It was not long before he became a highly skilled worker.

But this love of machinery never strangled Belov's inborn love of nature, of work on the soil. Like many workers' families, the Belovs decided to build themselves a country place for summer rest in a picturesque suburban spot. And why not? Materially, it could easily be managed. The Soviet State grants considerable loans to workers for this sort of building; and the plant too, they knew, would help in many ways.

And so, in 1939, Belov applied for and received a ten-year state loan of 10,000 rubles. After some reflection he and his wife picked this plot in Shcherbinka, and set to work: building their house, planting their orchard and vegetable garden. From that time on, the Belovs have spent all their summers in the country.

On one of his visits to Shcherbinka, Belov's father, a collective farmer, brought his son a gift. First he strolled down the lanes and patted the trunks of the young trees with his calloused hand. Then, producing a closed box, not very large, he said, "There, Anatoly! Watch them work, and learn to work from them. Take good care of them—you won't regret it!"

The box contained a swarm of bees.

With his father's help, Belov soon learned the ins and outs of beekeeping—no simple art! His original swarm has so increased that he now keeps ten hives.

"Build yourself a summer place too," was Belov's parting advice to us. "The air out here is a tonic. You sleep like a rock, and every day seems to make you ten years younger!"

Beekeeping is an absorbing hobby



The best place to be, when the sun begins to blaze



Anatoly Belov's wife, Yefrosinya, with Julbars, the family favourite



After a dip



Forty winks, after dinner. But—your daughter will be sure to wake you at the forty-first, if you've promised her a stroll in the woods



These are the best!



Zoya, Anatoly Belov's daughter, and her friend Tamara Gryaznova

The hostess treats her visitors to home-made plum brandy and honey fresh from the hive



Monday morning. Belov is off to the city, to work



Summer

Photographed by A. Garanin



CHINESE EXHIBITION IN MOSCOW

The opening ceremony of the industry and agriculture exhibition of the Chinese People's Republic, held recently in Moscow. The three pavilions displayed machines and machine tools, models of new construction jobs, specimens of the country's mineral resources, products of the light and food industries, agricultural produce, and many other exhibits testifying to the Chinese people's great achievements in building a new life. The exhibition was a new contribution to the unshakeable friendship between the peoples of China and the USSR; it was attended by about 600,000 persons

Photographed by M. Bugayeva



AT THE THIRD WORLD YOUTH CONGRESS

The Soviet delegation at the Third World Youth Congress, held July 25-30 in Bucharest, Rumania. The Congress adopted important decisions outlining a concrete program for furthering the struggle for peace and international friendship

Photographed by V. Savostyanov and V. Egorov



Visitors inspect machines and machine tools turned out by the industries of the people's China



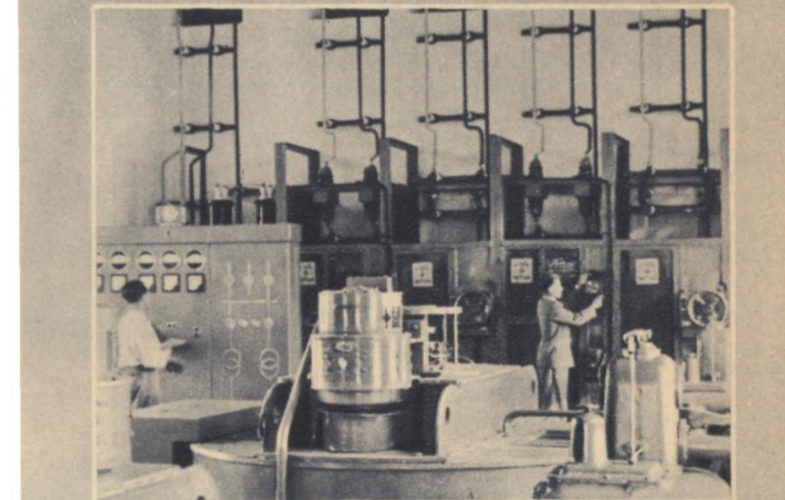
In the light industry pavilion of the Chinese exhibition



INDIAN ART EXHIBITION

An exhibition of India's art opened August 6 in Moscow under the auspices of the All-India Fine Arts and Crafts Society, the USSR Ministry of Culture, and the USSR Academy of Arts. The show, with more than 400 catalogued exhibits, has scored a great success with the people of Moscow. The picture shows Indian artists at the show talking with the Soviet writer Ilya Ehrenburg (centre), a winner of the International Stalin Prize "For the Promotion of Peace among Nations". Second on the right is Mr. Barada Ukil, who heads the group of visiting Indian artists

Photographed by V. Akimov



"FRIENDSHIP OF THE PEOPLES" POWER STATION

A hydroelectric station has been built jointly by Byelorussian, Lithuanian and Latvian collective farms on the picturesque shore of Lake Drisviaty, at the border of three sister Soviet Republics: Byelorussia, Lithuania, and Latvia. The State helped considerably by supplying scrapers, bulldozers, and tip-up lorries. More than 20,000 representatives of the three republics gathered, on July 19, to witness the commissioning of the station, which will serve the collective farmers' domestic needs and agricultural production. The pictures show (top to bottom): the "Friendship of the Peoples" Hydroelectric Station, the meeting at the opening ceremony, and the generator hall

Photographed by A. Ustinov and B. Fedoseyev

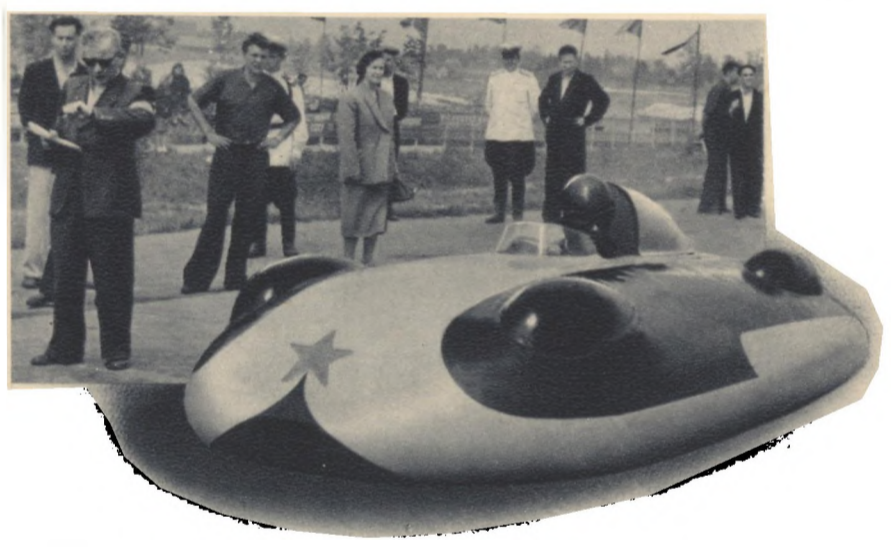
Sports



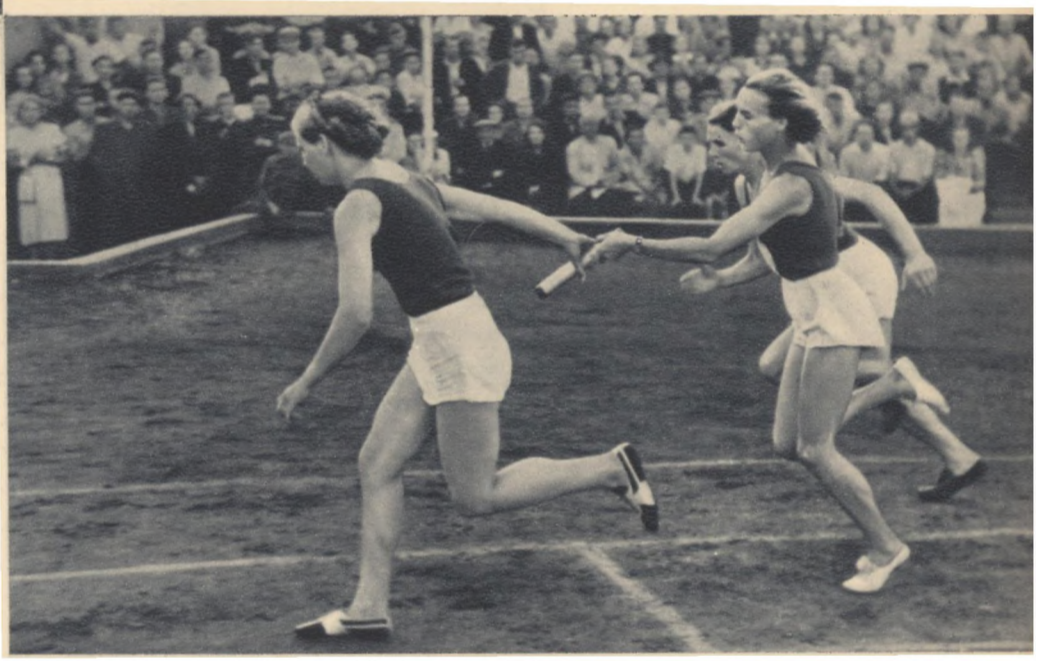
An event in the sports festival at the Dynamo pool, Moscow, on July 19. This was one of the many athletic contests, mass games, and popular celebrations held throughout the country in honour of USSR Physical Culture Day
Photographed by N. Volkov



New world track and field records were set by Soviet athletes at competitions held in honour of USSR Physical Culture Day. Leonid Shcherbakov (above), Honoured Master of Sport of the USSR, broke the world hop, step and jump record by registering 16 metres 23 centimetres. In the women's 3x800 metres relay Dora Barakhovich, Nina Chernoshchok, and Nina Otkolenko set a new world record of 6 min. 35.6 sec.
Photographed by N. Volkov



The "Zvezda" at the starting line during the Fourth USSR Motor Racing Championship. In this car (500 c.c. class) A. Ambrosenkov broke the world record when he covered 50 km. in 17 min. 26 sec., averaging 172.84 km. p.h.
Photographed by S. Preobrazhensky



On the same day that a Soviet women's team broke the world record for the 3x800 metres relay, another team, made up of Vera Kalashnikova, Zinaida Safronova, Flora Kazantseva, and Nadezhda Dvalishvili, set a new world record of 1 min. 39 sec. in the 4x200 metres relay. Here we see the baton being passed in that race
Photographed by N. Volkov

THE ARTS

KIEV. A scene from Act Four of "Bogdan Khmelnitsky", by K. Dankevich, in a new redaction at the Shevchenko Opera House. This opera deals with the Ukrainian people's national-liberation movement and struggle for fraternal union with the great Russian people
Photographed by M. Melnik

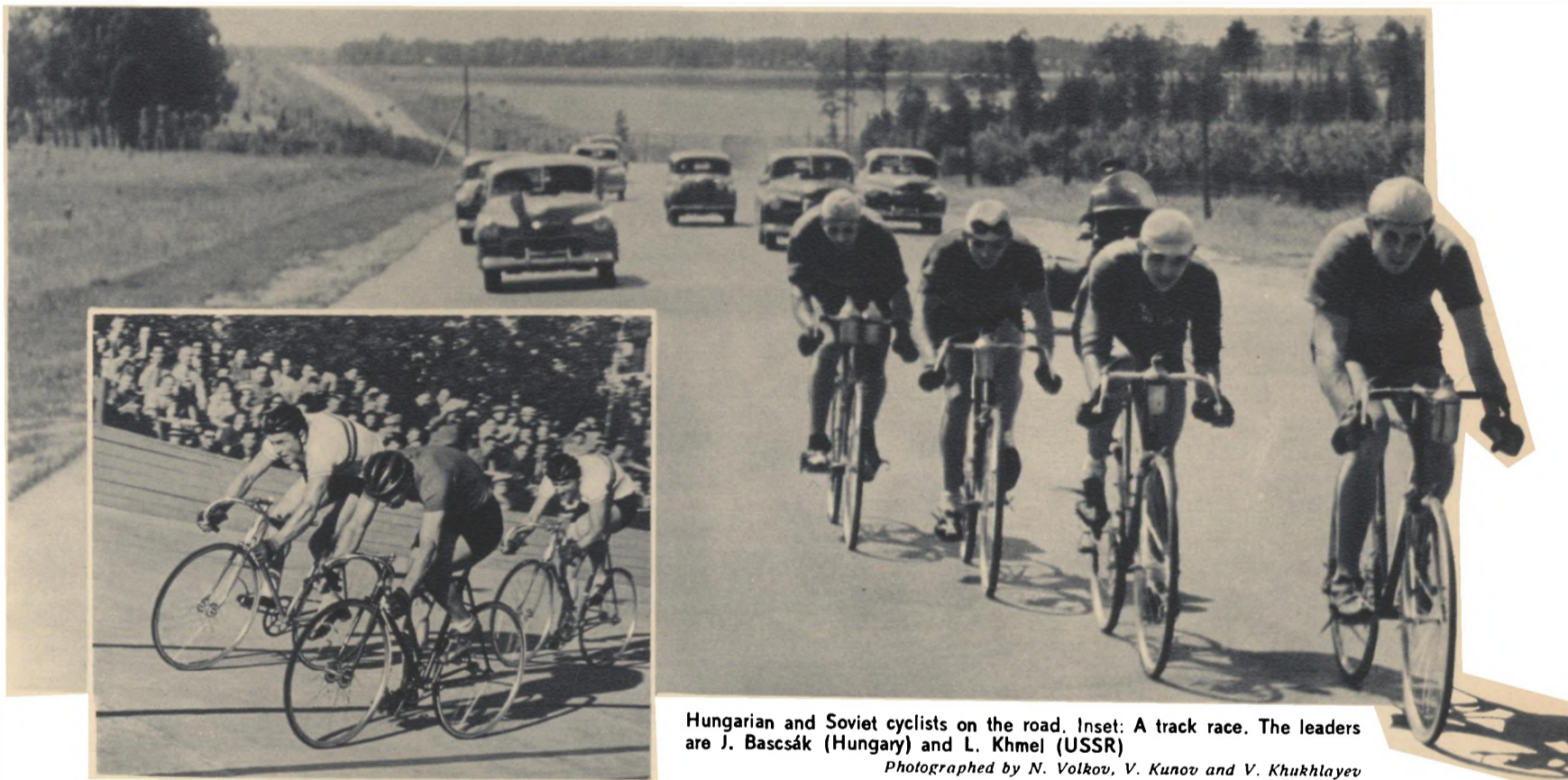




The ball flies into the visitors' net for the fourth time during a recent friendly game between Djurgården, a leading Swedish team, and Moscow Dynamo, at Dynamo Stadium, in the Soviet capital. The Swedish eleven lost by a score of 2:4. When Djurgården met Moscow Spartak, the game ended in a 1:1 tie. Moscow also played host in July to the Czechoslovak national football team. The picture on the left shows N. Simonyan, captain of Moscow Spartak, exchanging pennants with L. Novák (right), captain of the Czechoslovak eleven, before their friendly match at Dynamo Stadium. Spartak defeated Czechoslovakia by a score of 2:0. Moscow Dynamo lost to the Czechoslovak eleven by 1:2

Photographed by V. Kivrin

Friendly competitions between cyclists of the USSR and the Hungarian People's Republic were held last month on motor roads near Moscow and on the track in the Young Pioneers' Stadium. The 188.5 km. road race was won by E. Klevtsov (USSR), with R. Chizhikov (also USSR) second. Soviet cyclists also won the 100 km. team road race. L. Tshipursky (USSR) started in the track sprinting events. He likewise scored the best result in the 1,000 metres from a standing start. O. Borisov (USSR) won the 4,000 metres pursuit race. Hungarian cyclists won the 4,000 metres team pursuit



Hungarian and Soviet cyclists on the road. Inset: A track race. The leaders are J. Bascák (Hungary) and L. Khmel (USSR)

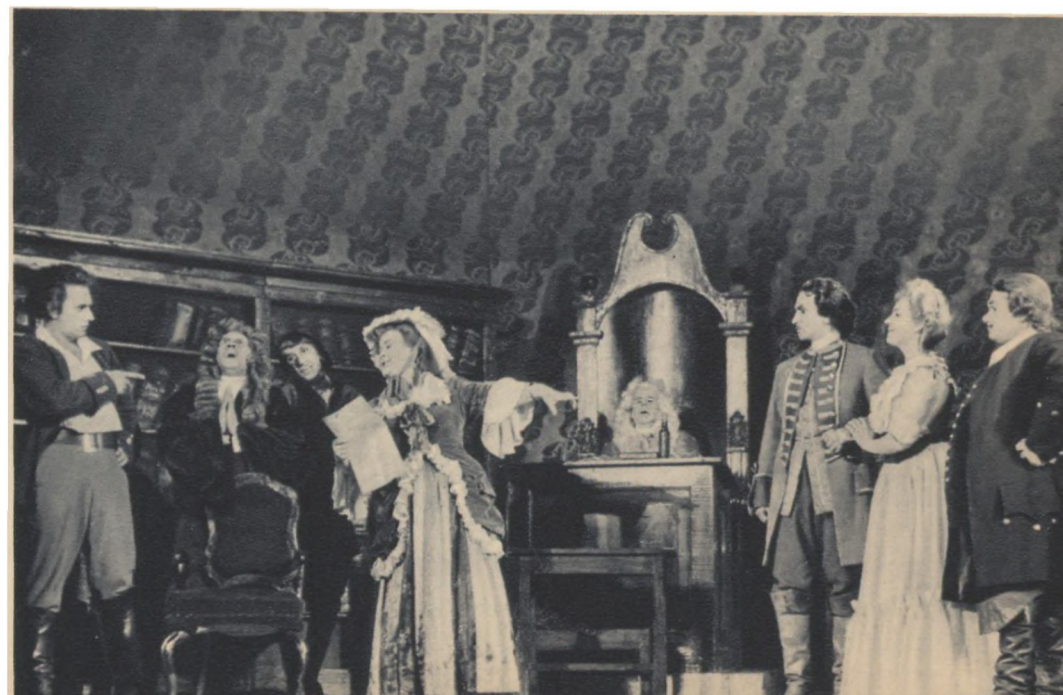
Photographed by N. Volkov, V. Kunov and V. Khukhlayev

MOSCOW. The Dance and Song Ensemble of the Armed Forces of the Rumanian People's Republic performs in the park of the Central House of the Soviet Army, Moscow. The conductor is Stelian Dinu, Rumanian National Prize winner. The ensemble concerts were a great success also in Kiev and other Soviet cities

Photographed by V. Savostyanov

LENINGRAD. A scene from "The Justice Caught in His Own Trap", by Henry Fielding, the English novelist and dramatist, as staged by the Leningrad Comedy Theatre. The play was given a warm welcome by Moscow audiences who saw it during the theatre's visit to the capital

Photographed by V. Fedoseyev



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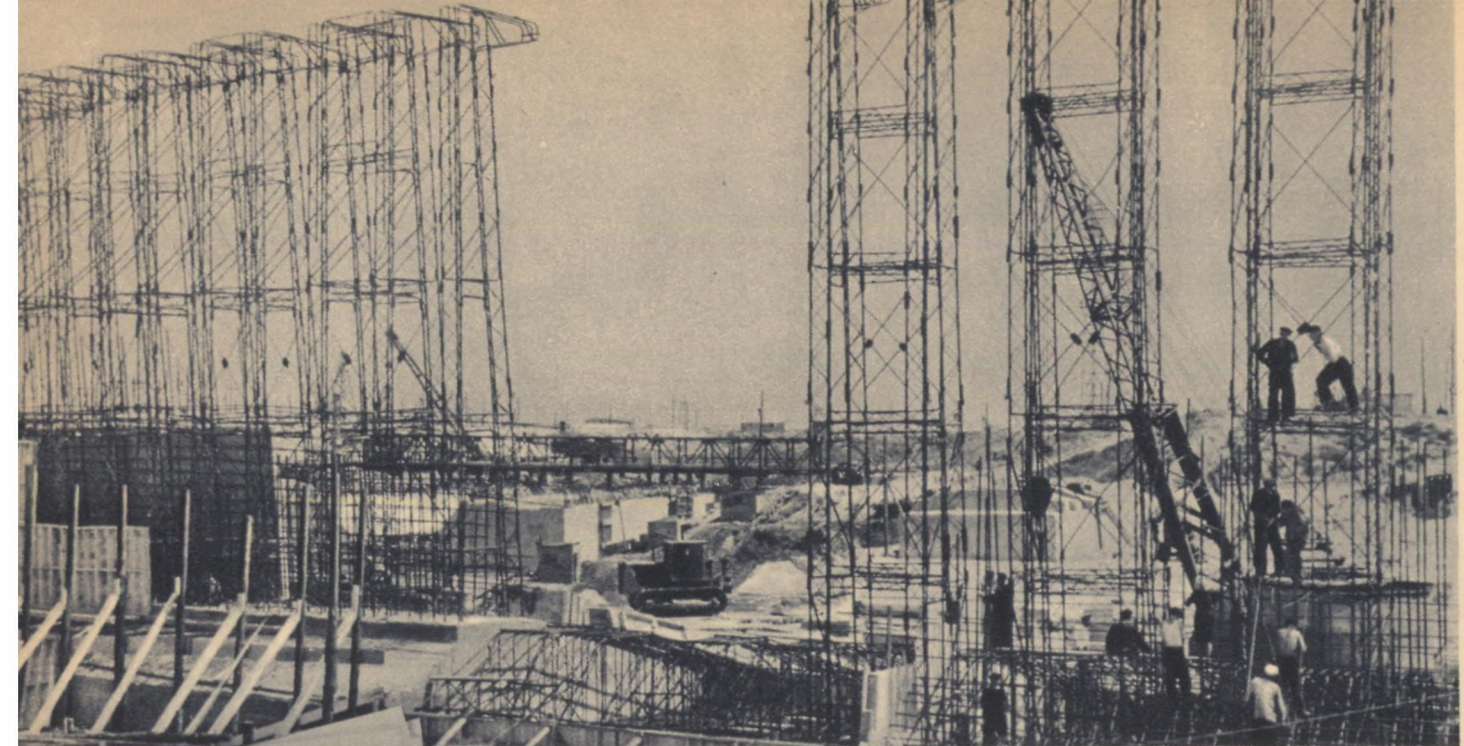
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KAKHOVKA. Assembly of reinforcements in a navigation lock at the Kakhovka hydropower site. Work here has passed into the important stage of large-scale laying of concrete in the lock foundation area
Photographed by Y. Likhuta

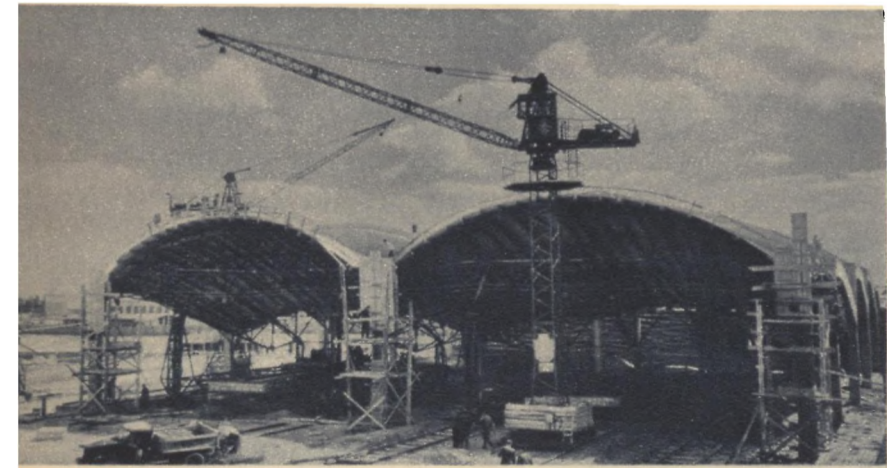
Here and There



TATARBUNARY. The collective farms of Ismail Region, in the Ukraine, are gathering a rich fruit crop. The picture shows the harvesting of apricots in the orchard of the Tatarbunary Revolt Kolkhoz. The orchard area in this collective farm exceeds 500 acres
Photographed by I. Diamant

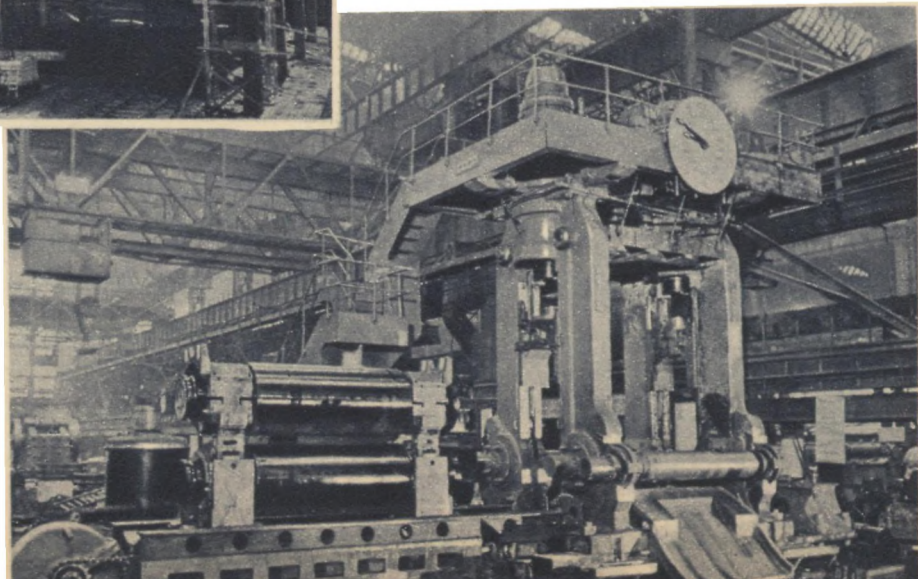


LENINGRAD. New editions of text-books in Printing Shop No. 3. In the foreground is foreman Valentina Ivanova. More than 190,000,000 copies of text-books are being put out for the coming school year, of these, 26,500,000 are being published in Leningrad, including text-books in the languages of the peoples of the North, who before the Revolution had no alphabet of their own
Photographed by B. Utkin



MINSK. Construction of the country's largest melange mill has begun in the Byelorussian capital. The picture on the left gives a general view of the main building
Photographed by M. Minkovich

SVERDLOVSK. The Urals Heavy Machinery Works has launched the production of new blooming mills of the 1150 type, designed for rolling ingots of up to 15 tons. All rolling operations are automatic. The picture on the right shows the roll stand of the new mill





A. V. Dorogov, head of the tissue therapy department at the USSR Institute of Experimental Veterinary, in the laboratory. Dorogov is known for his universal medicinal preparations, which cure the most varied animal diseases (see the article pages 29-31 of this Issue)

Photographed by M. Anunvin

BACK COVER: Mushroom picking *Photographed by N. Dobrovolsky*



