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SOVIET UNION



No. 9 (43)

SEPTEMBER 1953





A view of Vilnius, capital of the Lithuanian Soviet Socialist Republic
Photographed by J. Kacenbergas

COVER: N. Lyskin, Chairman of the Stalin Collective Farm in Stavropol Territory, is a graduate of the Timiryazev Agricultural Academy. The farm which he heads has 23,000 hectares (nearly 57,000 acres) of land and last year registered an income of more than 11,000,000 rubles. (See "Our Kolkhoz", on pages 6 to 11 of this issue.)
Photographed by V. Shakhovskoi



NATION OF PEACE-MAKERS

A major event last month was the negotiations between the Soviet Government and a Government Delegation of the German Democratic Republic. Important questions pertaining to the development of relations between the Soviet Union and the GDR and urgent questions bearing on the German problem as a whole were discussed in an atmosphere of friendly mutual understanding and cordiality. The talks revealed complete unanimity of views and led to an agreement dictated by a sincere desire to ensure peaceful settlement of the German problem, a desire to help the German people get firmly on the path of peaceful development and realize their national aspirations. The Soviet people greeted the results of the talks with profound satisfaction and declared their unanimous support of the Government's actions, which fully conform to the striving of all honest-minded men the world over to strengthen peace and international security.

The strengthening of peace and friendship among nations was the keynote of the enlarged plenary session of the Soviet Peace Committee held recently in Moscow. The Committee whole-heartedly endorsed the World Peace Council's decisions demanding settlement of all differences among states by means of negotiation, and expressed its firm conviction that the Soviet people, by participating actively in the movement for peaceful settlement of international problems, would demonstrate with renewed vigour their unswerving determination to have peace, in the interests of which the Soviet Government pursues its foreign policy. The Soviet Government's proposals on the German problem, on the conclusion of a treaty with Austria, on settlement of the Korean problem, and on armaments reduction and prohibition of the atomic weapon and other weapons of mass annihilation, create a firm foundation for peaceful settlement of all disputed international questions.

Possessing all the types of modern military equipment, and holding them exclusively for the purpose of defending the country against attack by aggressors, the Soviet people have never threatened anyone, do not threaten anyone and do not intend to threaten anyone. They are doing their utmost to bring about the triumph of the spirit of peaceful negotiation throughout the world and make the forces of war finally retreat.

The peaceful labour of the Soviet people is producing magnificent results and opens up new prospects of further development. The decisions of the Fifth Session of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, which met at the beginning of August, and the speech delivered at the session by G. M. Malenkov, the head of the Soviet Government, continue to hold the attention of the public at large. The measures which the Communist Party and the Government have worked out for a new economic and cultural advance, for a substantial new rise in the living standard of the population, have called forth a great upsurge of constructive effort among the country's millions. The personnel of factories and mills are directing their energies towards a sharp and rapid advance in the manufacture of articles of popular consumption. The men and women of agriculture, inspired by the Supreme Soviet decisions, are working for a maximum increase in the yield of all crops, in the number of livestock and in livestock productivity, for a maximum rise in the gross and marketable output of agriculture and animal husbandry. Throughout the country the workers, collective farmers and intellectuals are mobilizing their experience, abilities and initiative to help the State in speedy accomplishment of the task of satisfying to the maximum society's constantly rising material and cultural requirements.

A significant event in Soviet cultural development was the opening of the new buildings of Moscow State University on Lenin Hills. On September 1, five faculties began their academic and research activity there. Thousands of young men and women took up their studies in the numerous lecture halls, auditoriums and laboratories of the world's largest institution of higher learning, which is abundantly equipped with everything necessary for scaling the summits of knowledge. The Soviet youth have received an invaluable gift, one that only the great Soviet State could bestow.

Such are the main events of August and early September in the life of the Soviet people—a nation of great builders and peace-makers.



Decisions of paramount importance providing for a further rapid rise in the living and cultural standards of the Soviet population were adopted last month by the Fifth Session of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. They were greeted by the people with joy and deep satisfaction. Here we see members of a field-crop brigade of the Road to Communism Collective Farm in Efremov District, Tula Region, discussing the new Agricultural Tax Law adopted at the Session. The new law gives collective farmers a greater economic incentive to develop the collective-farm economy and brings big benefits to every collective farmer

Photographed by Y. Mesnyankin

IN THE INTERESTS OF WORLD PEACE

On August 20-22 negotiations were held in Moscow between the Soviet Government and a Government Delegation of the German Democratic Republic. Upon conclusion of the talks a Soviet-German communiqué was published. It states, in part:

"Full agreement was reached that an end must be put to the abnormal situation in which, eight years after the end of the war in Europe, Germany is still without a peace treaty, is divided into Western and Eastern parts, and is in a position of inequality in relation to other states. For this purpose a peace conference must be called in the nearest future, and the participation of representatives of Germany ensured at all stages of preparing the peace treaty as well as at the peace conference itself. With a view to restoring the national unity of Germany on peaceful and democratic lines, there must be formed, by direct agreement between East and West Germany, an All-German Provisional Government, whose chief function it will be to prepare and carry out free all-German elections, as a result of which the German people will themselves, without interference from foreign states, decide the social and political structure of a united democratic and peaceable Germany."

After the negotiations the Governments of the USSR and the GDR signed a Protocol on the Cessation of German Reparations and on Other Measures to Ease the Financial-Economic Obligations of the German Democratic Republic Connected with the Consequences of the War. Beginning with January 1, 1954, the GDR is released from the payment of the remaining reparations sum, amounting to 2,537 million dollars in 1938 world prices. As of the same date, the Soviet Government transfers without compensation to the possession of the GDR 33 enterprises in Germany, to a total value of 2,700 million marks, which the USSR received in payment of reparations. The Protocol also stipulates: a reduction in the amount of the expenses of the GDR connected with the presence of Soviet troops on its territory, so that total annual expenses shall not exceed 5 per cent of the national revenue of the German Democratic Republic; release of the GDR from repayment of the debt incurred after 1945 in connection with external occupation expenses; release of Germany from the payment of post-war government debts to the Soviet Union.

In the course of the negotiations agreement was likewise reached on some other questions pertaining to the strengthening and development of economic, cultural, scientific and technical co-operation between the Soviet Union and the GDR. G. M. Malenkov, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, gave a dinner in the Kremlin in honour of the Delegation.

"Germany is now passing through a most crucial stage in her history," G. M. Malenkov declared in a speech at the dinner.

"International reactionary forces, in collusion with the present Bonn government, are persistently carrying out a policy



The arrival of the Government Delegation of the German Democratic Republic in Moscow. Seen here reviewing the guard of honour at the Central Aerodrome in the Soviet capital are, left to right: M. Z. Saburov, Chairman of the State Planning Committee of the Council of Ministers of the USSR; A. I. Mikoyan, Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR and Minister of Internal and Foreign Trade; V. M. Molotov, First Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR and Minister of Foreign Affairs; Otto Grotewohl, Prime Minister of the GDR; members of the GDR Government Delegation, and their party

Photographed by V. Savostyanov and V. Egorov

which endangers the very existence of Germany as a united and independent state. They want to perpetuate the division of Germany, to turn Western Germany into a fief of the transatlantic monopolists, to revive German militarism in order to accomplish their aggressive plans."

"The peoples," G. M. Malenkov pointed out further, "cannot but learn from the experience of their own history. This of course fully applies to the German people, too, who have passed through a grim school of life."

G. M. Malenkov noted that the chief lesson for the German people from the entire development of Germany during the first half of the 20th century is that the path of militarism, aggression and war is for Germany the path of national suicide. Almost eight million Germans paid with their lives because the militarists imposed their war plans on the German people. As for the maimed and wounded, they are numberless. Figures of the German Invalids Union cited in the German press show that of every hundred Germans born in 1924, 25 were killed or reported missing, 31 received grave injuries, 5 were wounded, and 2 were disabled. One generation of the German youth after another was annihilated and maimed in the war shambles. Thus, history has shown that in violating the peace and security of the European coun-

tries German militarism acted as the grave-digger of the German nation itself.

"If the entire German people," G. M. Malenkov said further, "will want the German question to be settled in a peaceful way, no aggressive forces, neither transoceanic nor European, will be able to prevent the realization of this lofty aspiration. Germany's destiny is in the hands of the German people."

In his speech of reply, Otto Grotewohl, Prime Minister of the GDR, said: "The decisions of the Soviet Government concerning economic aid to the German Democratic Republic represent for the whole German people evidence of the unselfish friendly support of the Government of the USSR."

The successful conclusion of the negotiations between the Soviet Government and the GDR Government Delegation was received with tremendous enthusiasm by the population of the GDR. Together with the Germans living in the GDR, the population of Western Germany also hailed the results of the Moscow talks.

The announcement concerning the negotiations was likewise welcomed with deep satisfaction by the Soviet people, who wholeheartedly wish the people of Germany success in their struggle for unity, peace and democracy.



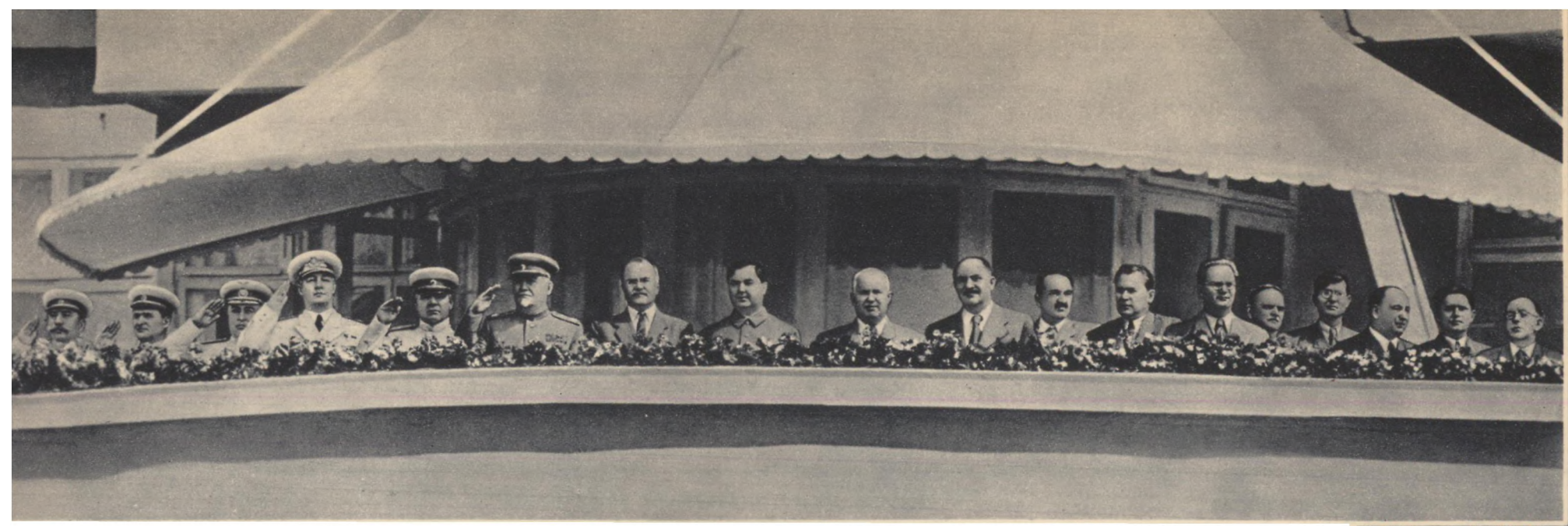
The signing of the Protocol on the Cessation of German Reparations and on Other Measures to Ease the Financial-Economic Obligations of the German Democratic Republic Connected with the Consequences of the War. V. M. Molotov is seen signing the Protocol. Left to right are: Otto Grotewohl, Prime Minister of the German Democratic Republic; G. M. Malenkov, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR; K. E. Voroshilov, President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR; N. S. Khrushchov, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union; N. A. Bulganin, First Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR and Minister of Defence; A. I. Mikoyan, Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR and Minister of Internal and Foreign Trade; L. M. Kaganovich, First Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR; W. Ulbricht, Deputy Prime Minister of the GDR; H. Loch, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance of the GDR; O. Nuschke, Deputy Prime Minister of the GDR; L. Bolz, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Construction of the GDR; F. Selbmann, Minister of the Metallurgical and Mining Industries of the GDR; B. Leuschner, Chairman of the State Planning Commission of the GDR; Ambassador R. Appelt, head of the GDR Diplomatic Mission in Moscow, and others

Photographed by A. Batanov

The departure of the GDR Government Delegation from Moscow. Left to right: L. Bolz, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Construction of the GDR; Ambassador R. Appelt, head of the GDR Diplomatic Mission in Moscow; A. I. Mikoyan, Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR and Minister of Internal and Foreign Trade; W. Ulbricht, Deputy Prime Minister of the GDR; V. M. Molotov, First Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR and Minister of Foreign Affairs; O. Grotewohl, Prime Minister of the German Democratic Republic; O. Nuschke, Deputy Prime Minister of the GDR; M. Z. Saburov, Chairman of the State Planning Committee of the Council of Ministers of the USSR; H. Loch, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance of the GDR; F. Selbmann, Minister of the Metallurgical and Mining Industries of the GDR; K. Gregor, Minister of Foreign and Intra-German Trade

Photographed by A. Ustinov





At the air parade in Tushino on August 23. Seen here are, left to right: S. M. Budyonny, V. D. Sokolovsky, P. F. Zhigarev, N. G. Kuznetsov, K. E. Voroshilov, N. A. Bulganin, V. M. Molotov, G. M. Malenkov, N. S. Khrushchov, L. M. Kaganovich, A. I. Mikoyan, M. Z. Saburov, M. G. Pervukhin, N. M. Shvëmik, M. A. Suslov, P. K. Ponomarenko, N. N. Shatalin and P. N. Pospelov
Photographed by F. Kislov

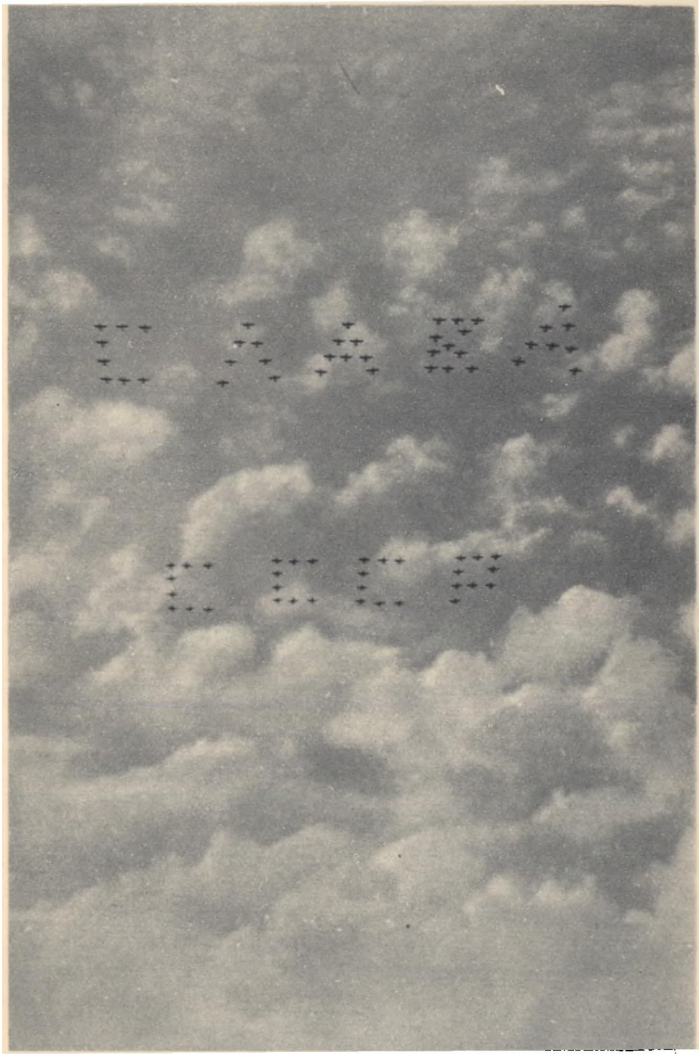
SOVIET AVIATION DAY

On August 23, hundreds of thousands of Moscovites and visitors in the capital gathered at the Tushino flying field, Moscow, to see the annual air parade in honour of USSR Aviation Day. Present at the parade were leaders of the Communist Party and members of the Government of the Soviet Union.

The gathering saw a demonstration of superb skill by sports pilots, military fliers and parachute jumpers, rewarding the performers of each number on the program with hearty applause.

The USSR is a great air power. Its fliers hold the world's largest number of aviation records. Soviet sports pilots, glider pilots, parachute jumpers, aeronauts and aeroplane model makers have set 88 world records.

The traditional air parades are a striking illustration of the steady progress of Soviet aviation, which serves the people and safeguards their peaceful labour.



"Glory to the USSR" read the Russian words written in the sky by this formation of 75 aircraft *Photographed by V. Kunov and A. Stuzhin*



Spectators at the Aviation Day parade in Tushino watch the flight of jet planes *Photographed by M. Ananyin*

Right: A mass parachute jump *Photographed by M. Ananyin*



People assembled at the flying field in Tushino long before the air parade began





A view of the enlarged plenary session of the Soviet Peace Committee in Moscow on August 31 as N. S. Tikhonov, the writer, who is Chairman of the Committee, delivered a report on the results of the recent session of the World Peace Council and the tasks of the Peace Committees in the USSR. In its resolution the plenary session noted that the Soviet people share the confidence of millions of peace supporters in all countries that, given good-will, ways can be found to settle disputed and outstanding questions and thereby ensure a lasting and durable peace. The plenary session resolved that the Fifth USSR Conference for Peace be called in December of this year

Photographed by Y. Korolyov

Here and There



This picture taken on September 1, the day the autumn term opened in the secondary and higher schools of the Soviet Union, shows N. G. Belorussova, school-teacher, talking with some of her pupils just before the first lesson in their new School No. 714 in Leningrad District, Moscow. The Soviet State pays great attention to expanding the network of schools and higher educational establishments and to equipping them with everything they need. This year more than 1,000 new school buildings are being erected in the Russian Federation alone. Hundreds are being built in the other Union Republics. New establishments of higher learning will also be opened in many Soviet towns

Photographed by M. Ananyin

On September 1, some 30,000 people attended a meeting on Lenin Hills in honour of the opening of the new buildings of Moscow State University and the beginning of the academic year.

Between 1949 and 1953 the following were put up at Lenin Hills: a 32-storey main building for Moscow University with a total volume of 1,370,000 cubic metres (48,361,000 cu. ft.); a building for the physics faculty, with a volume of 274,600 cubic metres (9,693,380 cu. ft.); a building for the chemistry faculty, with a volume of 267,700 cubic metres (9,449,810 cu. ft.); living quarters for undergraduates and graduate students—5,754 rooms in all—and 184 flats for professors and instructors; a botanical garden with appurtenant structures, covering a total area of 42 hectares (104 acres); a group of cultural and public-service establishments and sports structures. All in all, 27 main and 10 service buildings with a total volume of 2,611,000 cubic metres (92,168,300 cu. ft.) were erected on the University grounds. The new University buildings have 148 lecture halls, more than 1,000 academic and research laboratories, and library premises designed for 1,200,000 volumes.

1. P. K. Ponomarenko, Minister of Culture of the USSR, addresses the meeting at the opening ceremony. 2. P. K. Ponomarenko cuts the ribbon at the entrance to the main building of the University. 3. A general view of the new buildings of Moscow State University, which bears the name of the great Russian scientist M. V. Lomonosov

Photographed by Y. Chernyshov, Y. Korolyov, L. Maximov and N. Sitnikov



3



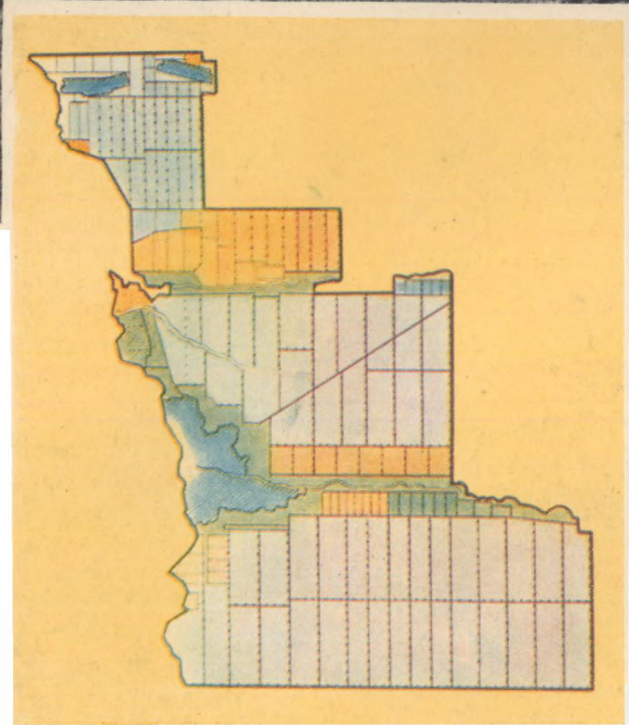
Twenty cubic metres (705 cu. ft.) of earth can be scooped up at one time by this bucket of walking excavator made recently at the Urals Heavy Machinery Works. The Pobeda car standing inside the bucket gives an idea of its dimensions. The walking excavator with a bucket capacity of 20 cubic metres is one of the new, super powerful excavating machines built to meet the further rapid development of the Soviet Union's coal mining industry and the increasing scope of construction work generally. In one minute this giant mechanical shovel can bring up earth from a depth of 35 metres (115 ft.), move it a distance of 120 to 130 metres (about 400 to 425 ft.) and return the bucket to the cut. In one hour it can shift about 1,200 tons of earth, or enough to fill approximately 250 five-ton lorries

Photographed by I. Tyufyukov

OUR KOLKHOZ



This is the village of Grigoripolisskaya (Stavropol Territory), whose inhabitants are members of the amalgamated Stalin Collective Farm



Land-use map of the Stalin Collective Farm. The farm has 23,000 hectares (nearly 57,000 acres) of land

By N. LYSKIN,
Chairman, Stalin Collective Farm

Photographs by V. Shakhovskoi

In the early part of June, I made a trip to Moscow to deliver a report on our collective farm at the Ministry of Agriculture and Agricultural Stocks of the USSR. When my fellow-passengers in the train learned that I was the chairman of a large collective farm, they put many questions to me about life and work on the farm and about our earnings too.

"You say the farm's cash income in 1950 was less than 2,000,000 rubles, and last year it went up to more than 11,000,000," one of the passengers remarked. "What made it increase nearly six times so quickly?"

I gave a detailed answer to this question and to all the others. I must say that I get a good many

questions of this sort and am quite used to answering them, both orally and in writing. During the past few years most of the country's comparatively small collective farms have merged to form large ones, and the Soviet public has shown a keen interest in this new feature of life in the collective-farm countryside. That is why I am so often asked about our farm, for we collective farmers of the village of Grigoripolisskaya, like the members of the other amalgamated farms, have seen the benefits of merger. Here I should like to tell the readers of this magazine about it.

Our kolkhoz came into being three years ago as a result of the merger of eight collective farms. It has 23,000 hectares (nearly 57,000 acres) of land.



Members of the management board and some of the farm's specialists discuss a plan for more efficient use of the land. Left to right: G. Kovalyov, the head agronomist; G. Konovalov, an agronomist; N. Lyskin, chairman of the collective farm; S. Shebalkov, the farm's chief engineer, and A. Zhigar, agronomist in charge of the orchard and vegetable brigade



A class in radio engineering, conducted by A. Mishchenko, at the collective-farm school for machine operators



Here we see I. Bednov, a college student on practical work, and G. Konovalov (centre), agronomist, at a refreshments stand, in charge of A. Babicheva, in one of the collective farm's field camps



From a field camp M. Luzikov, head of a tractor brigade, reports by radiotelephone on the progress of work to the collective farm's dispatcher



Mobile automatic troughs are sent out to the pastures which have no nearby sources of water



Taking in the grain crop on the Stalin Collective Farm



V. M. Aromatova is the best calf-tender in the farm's dairy department



The Stalin Collective Farm has more than 500 horses

We go in for diversified farming. Our chief crop is grains, but besides that we grow the castor-oil plant, sunflowers, and other industrial crops, vegetables and fruit, and breed silkworms. We also raise livestock on a big scale.

After the eight farms merged, we put a good deal of thought into the best ways and means of managing this big, many-sided collective farm so as to make the most efficient use of our machinery and our resources.

By bringing virgin land under cultivation we increased the crop area by 3,000 hectares (nearly 7,500 acres). Our land is fertile—black earth. One of the many cultural practices we adopt in order to get higher crop yields is deep ploughing.

We combined the scattered vegetable fields of the former eight farms into one tract of 500 hectares (nearly 1,250 acres). Then we built a pumping plant and an irrigation system drawing water from the River Kuban. This insurance against drought means a good deal in the climatic conditions of Stavropol Territory.

Other changes on these lines were made in all the other departments of the kolkhoz.

We invested part of the kolkhoz funds and state credits in expanding and improving our herds, and in building mechanized threshing-floors and cattle yards. In two years we spent 2,800,000 rubles on building dairy barns and other livestock structures equipped with automatic troughs, overhead transporters, and water pipes.

We do our farming on a strictly scientific basis. We have trained specialists at the head of our main departments: agronomists, a mechanization engineer, a building engineer, diplomaed vets, a planning expert, and so on. All are members of the collective farm, and some have been elected to the management board.

On our 150 hectares (370 acres) of experimental fields, managed by an agronomist, we test different varieties of grain and industrial crops for adaptability to our climate, as well as new cultural methods and fertilizers, to select those best suited to our district.

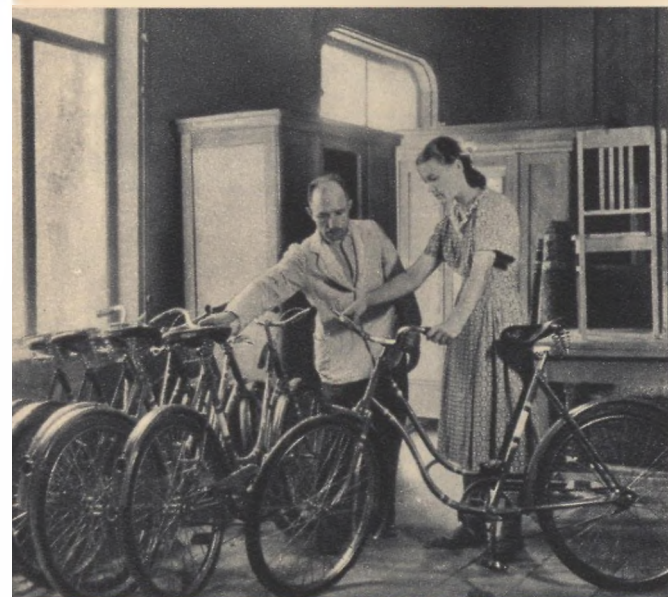
Whenever something new gives good results in our experimental fields we do not hesitate to introduce it into production. Thus, we now grow only new varieties of winter wheat and sunflower.

What have we accomplished? First of all, since 1950 we have doubled the grain yield per hectare. The number of beef and dairy cattle has increased from 1,541 to 2,500, of hogs from 900 to 2,500, of horses from 395 to 560, of sheep from 2,765 to 8,500, and of poultry from 10,730 to 100,000. Last year the livestock and poultry departments gave our collective farm an income of 3,071,000 rubles.

Naturally, all this has meant a higher standard of living for the collective farmers. For each of their workday units last year the members of our kolkhoz received more than six rubles in cash and three and a half kilogrammes (nearly eight pounds) of grain, besides vegetables and other produce. The grain

The picture below was taken in the farm's motor yard before the work assignments for the day were distributed. The farm has 30 motor trucks and five passenger cars





The village has a well-appointed hospital, apothecary shop, and goods shops. Top to bottom: Dr. V. Budylna, chief physician of the Grigoripolisskaya hospital, stops at the bedside of Alexei Kazakov, a collective farmer, as she makes her morning round; a corner of the Grigoripolisskaya apothecary shop; the furniture and bicycle department in one of the collective-farm shops

earnings of many families ran into tons. Last year 150 collective farmers built new houses for themselves.

Our collective farm has an investments fund for the expansion and improvement of production. Last year we put another 2,200,000 rubles to the fund.

We have set up our own fisheries in the village—five ponds in which we are raising mirror carp. This year we shall receive our first income from them.

We have laid out comfortable field camps with sleeping quarters, dining-rooms, and bathhouses for our collective farmers and the tractor drivers from the machine and tractor station. Around the camps we have planted gardens and flower beds; this year alone we planted 20,000 perennial flowers there.

During the field-work season we open nurseries where mothers may leave their children in the reliable care of nurses. The children are given good, regular meals and have a nap after dinner; in the evening they return home gay and happy.

How do we direct operations on a farm whose fields and departments occupy such a large area and are situated as far as 25 kilometres (more than 15 miles) from the main office? Daily contact with the work-brigades is maintained by radiotelephone; each brigade has its apparatus, and there is a dispatcher's station in the collective-farm office. The office keeps in touch with everything that is going on and has no difficulty in co-ordinating the work of the different departments. The managers of our collective farm are to be found in the office only at certain hours. They spend most of their time supervising work in the fields, in the livestock departments, and at the construction sites. We have five cars at our disposal for such trips. Not less than three times a month the management board meets with all the farm's agricultural specialists to discuss basic production problems.

The collective farmers of the village of Grigoripolisskaya lead a full and interesting life. They are very eager for cultural advancement, for learning. Every year more than 400 study in schools for machine operators and in various courses. The collective farm has four clubhouses and four separate clubrooms. There is a cinema hall. For lovers of music, singing, and dancing there is a large number of amateur-talent groups. The collective farm has its own radio relay centre, with 1,500 loud speakers installed in private homes. There is a village library with several thousand books on its shelves. All the children of the collective farmers go to school. There are six schools, one of them a ten-year school.

We are living pretty well. Yet when we look back at what we have accomplished we always have



In three years the farm's poultry flocks increased nearly tenfold



The Stalin Collective Farm has more than 600 beehives



Wheat from the new harvest is delivered to the home of Ivan Belogurov, a collective farmer, as advance payment for workday units

Ivan Belogurov is a swineherd in the collective farm's seventh brigade



These are Ivan Belogurov's children: Zina, Anna, and Ivan, who go to school, two-year-old Tanya, and Nikolai, a tractor driver

Here we see Ivan Belogurov's wife, Efrosiniya, putting milk through a separator in the yard of their home





Ivan Belogurov, his wife Efrosiniya, and their daughter Tanya in their garden

the feeling that more could be done, that there are still plenty of ways of improving our farm, and that means, of course, improving the life of its members too. Every now and then collective farmers suggest various things that ought to be done. Take transport, for example. We have lots of wagons and more than 30 motor trucks. Today, however, we send produce to the market not in dozens but hundreds of tons. Very soon our transport facilities will not be able to cope with the load. And so the idea has arisen of laying a railway spur to the village.

Many of our young people, and adult collective farmers, too, for that matter, would like to get a specialized education. Now they have the opportunity to do so without leaving the village, for an agricultural high school, with departments of agronomy and animal husbandry, has been opened there.

The decisions of the fifth session of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, which took place last month, furnish a new economic stimulus for developing all the branches of collective farming wherein lies our strength. At the same time they stimulate an advance in the personal subsidiary husbandry of the collective farmers. Our amalgamated collective farm has every opportunity for rising to a new and higher organizational-economic level. We shall continue to increase our output, and our members will grow more and more prosperous.



Out for a stroll along the bank of the Kuban. The pair are Nikolai Belogurov, a tractor driver, and Anna Lidchenko, a swineherd

Labour Protection

By E. KUZNETSOV,
Assistant Head of the Labour Protection Department,
Central Council of Trade Unions of USSR

The Communist Party and the Soviet Government attach the highest importance to creating the best possible working and living conditions for all Soviet citizens. In the Soviet Union there is an extensive body of labour protection laws stipulating obligatory requirements in safety technique and industrial sanitation and hygiene. The object of these laws is to ensure good conditions for Soviet men and women on the job, where they spend about one third of their time.

There are dozens of research institutions in the USSR which study and devise methods of improving working conditions and making them as healthful as possible. Six such institutes and 14 laboratories are under the jurisdiction of the Central Council of Trade Unions. The close collaboration between men of science and men of practice is producing more and more new and improved machines and devices, new and more economical ventilators, dust catchers, water screens and air screens, special shields for machine tools operating at high speeds, and many other innovations making for lighter, healthier, and safer work. In the Soviet Union science has, for the first time in history, been placed at the service of labour protection.

Constant re-equipment of factories and mills on the basis of higher techniques is taking place in the USSR, with the purpose not only of raising the labour productivity of the workers, but first and foremost, of lightening it and raising it to the standard of the work of engineers and technicians. In the final analysis the essential differences between mental and manual labour will be completely done away with, and the cultural level of the masses will be raised considerably—one of the prerequisites for the gradual transition from Socialism to Communism.

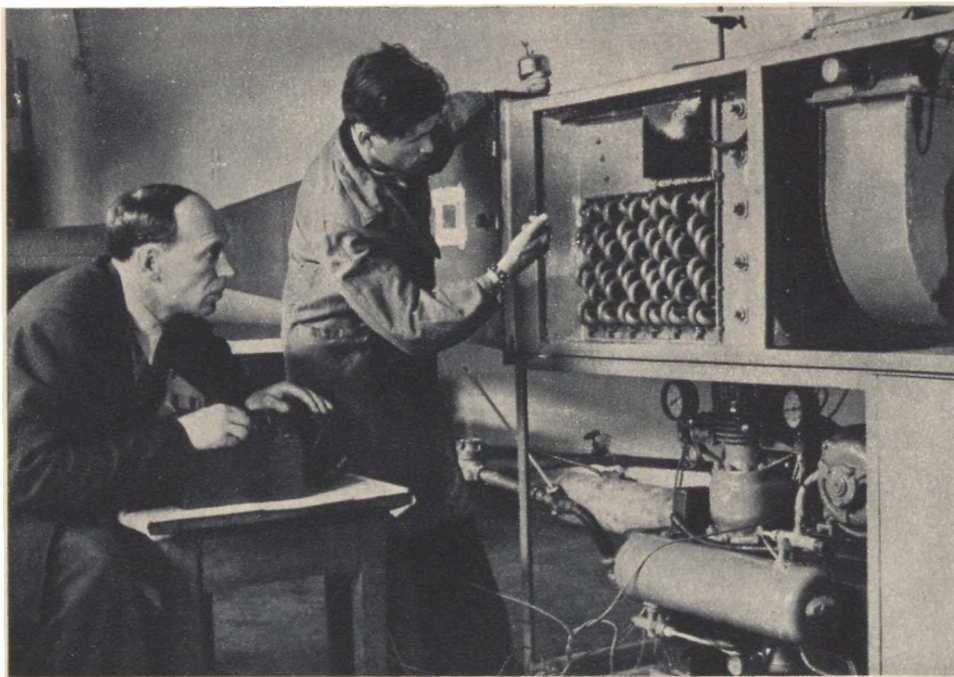
In the coal mining industry, working conditions have changed radically. Thanks to the technical re-equipment of the industry, the mechanization of hewing, stripping, and removal of coal has been completed, as has the mechanization of subterranean hauling and the loading of coal at railheads. Work is under way on the all-round mechanization of mining processes to free the miner from all heavy and labour-consuming work.

Automatic and remote control of machines and mechanisms is extensively employed in the pits.

Water-washed drilling in coal and ore mines, the sprinkling of loading and unloading depots, underground mechanical ventilation and a number of other measures have eliminated dust from mine air, made working conditions healthy and safe, and ensured all



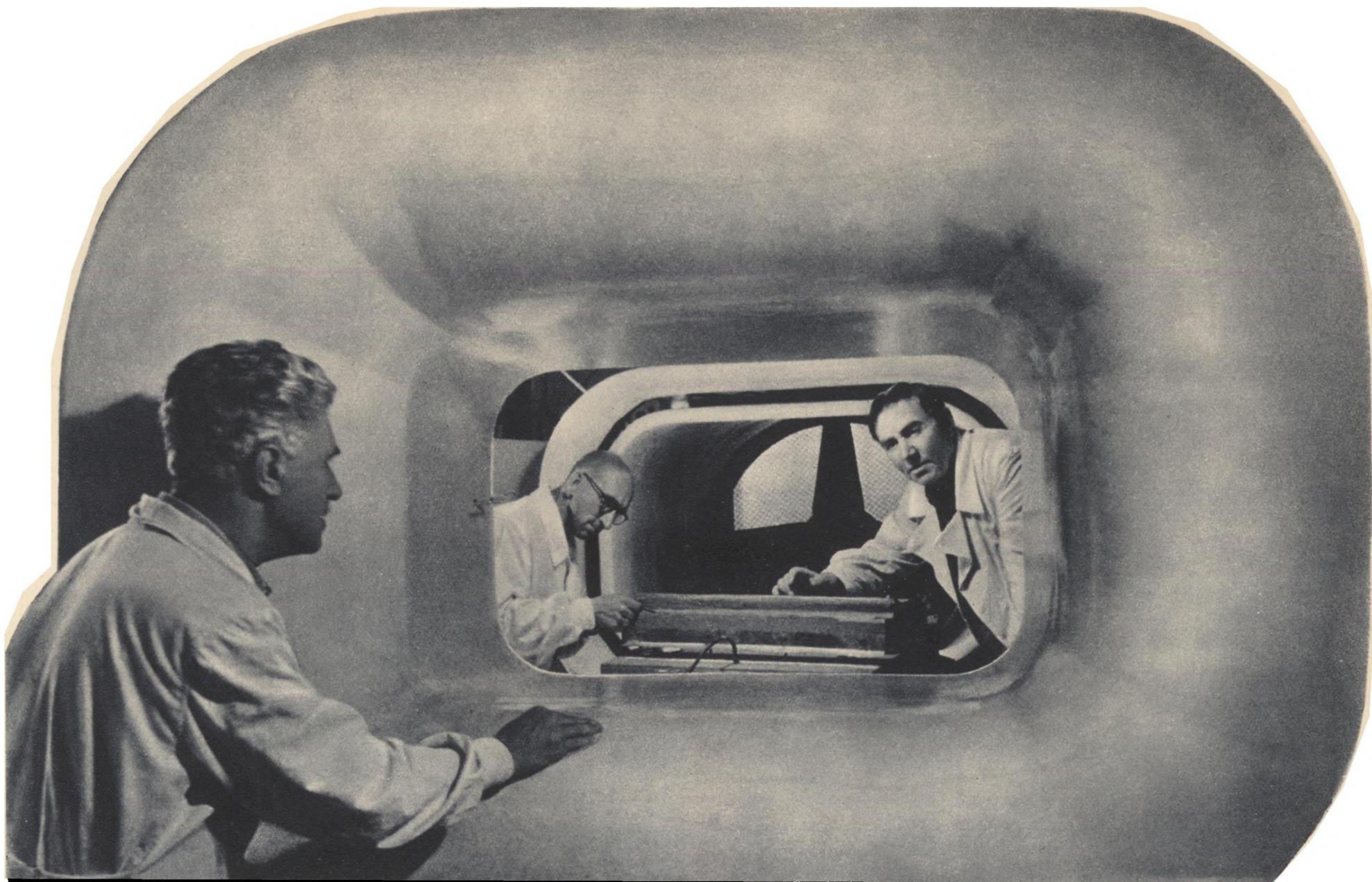
Every worker must know the safety rules, or he is not allowed to start on the job. This picture, taken in the foundry shop of the Krasny Vyborzhets Plant, Leningrad, shows V. Petrov, a foreman, and G. Sedov, an engineer, checking on how well Ivan Rozhnov (right), a young worker, knows the rules
Photographed by B. Utkin



Many Soviet research institutes are working on ways and means of bettering conditions in hot shops. Here we see P. Uchastkin and D. Matelenok, researchers of the Leningrad Labour Protection Institute, testing an air-conditioning apparatus they designed. This apparatus will be installed in the rolling shop of the Azovsteel Mill in the town of Zhdanov
Photographed by B. Utkin

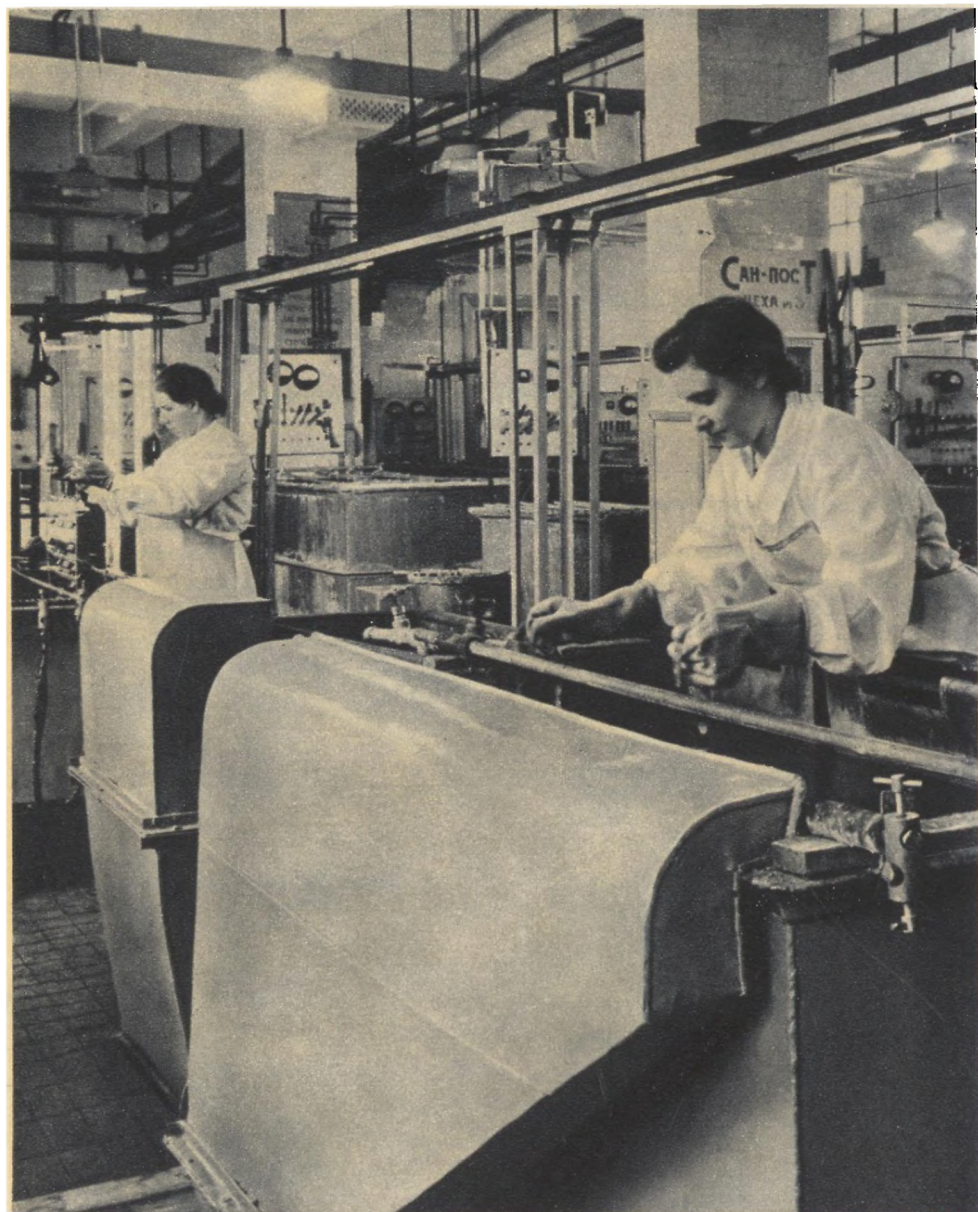
Right: A workers' excursion in the Labour Protection Museum, Moscow
Photographed by V. Ruikovich and Y. Chernyshov





The laws on labour protection begin to operate when industrial structures are in the designing stage. This picture, taken in the industrial ventilation laboratory of the Moscow Research Institute of Labour Protection, shows laboratory workers V. Kucheruk, M. Bromlei, and V. Baturin conducting an air circulation test in a wind tunnel

Photographed by V. Ruikovich and Y. Chernyshov



The electroplating shop of the Krasnogvardeyets Works in Leningrad is equipped with two different types of ventilation systems

Photographed by B. Utkin

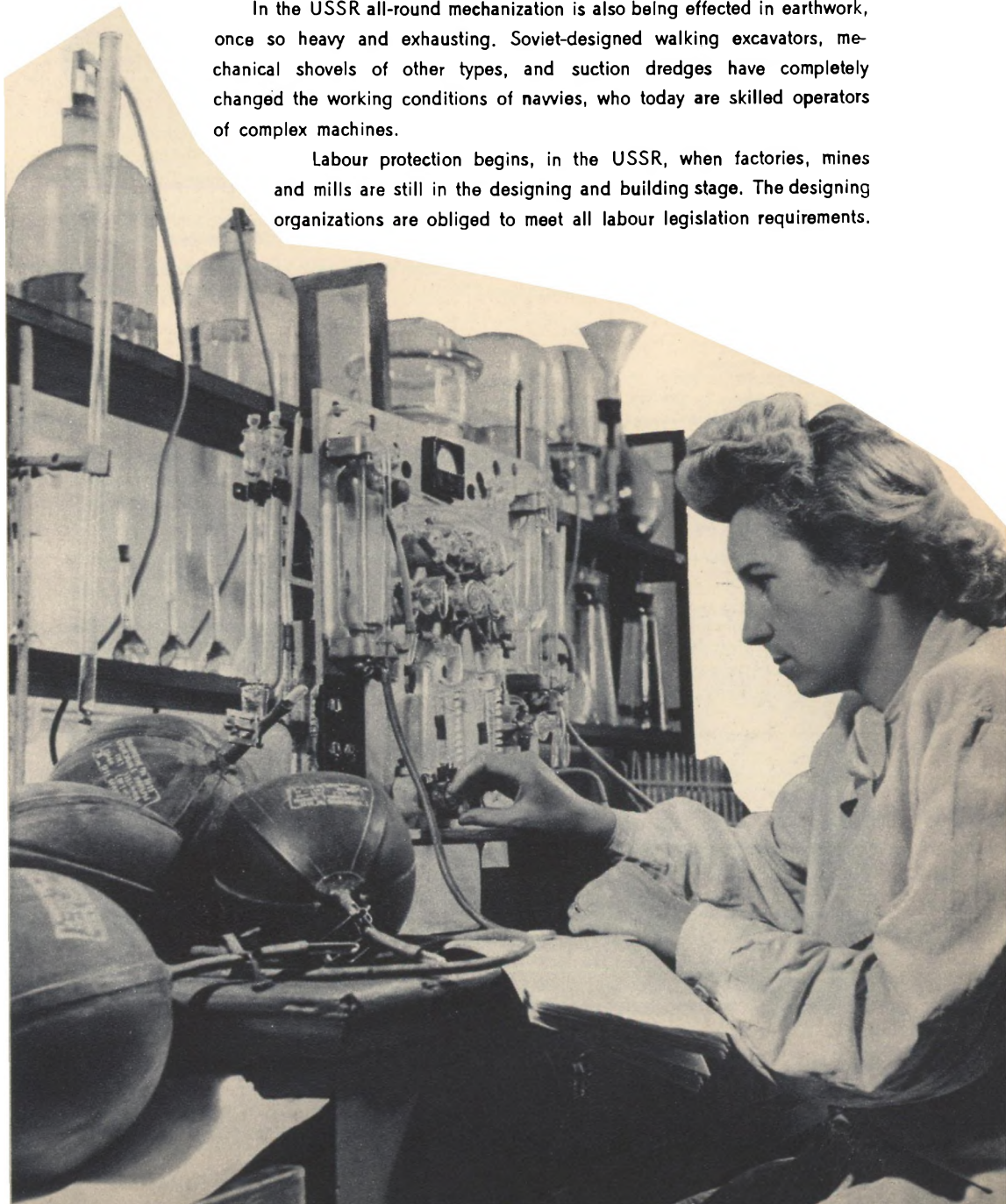
At the Institute of Industrial Hygiene and Occupational Diseases S. Yakushina, a researcher, tests air taken from a factory shop

Photographed by V. Ruikovich and Y. Chernyshov

the conditions for liquidating miners' occupational diseases. Powerful pumping installations keep Soviet mines dry.

In the USSR all-round mechanization is also being effected in earthwork, once so heavy and exhausting. Soviet-designed walking excavators, mechanical shovels of other types, and suction dredges have completely changed the working conditions of navvies, who today are skilled operators of complex machines.

Labour protection begins, in the USSR, when factories, mines and mills are still in the designing and building stage. The designing organizations are obliged to meet all labour legislation requirements.





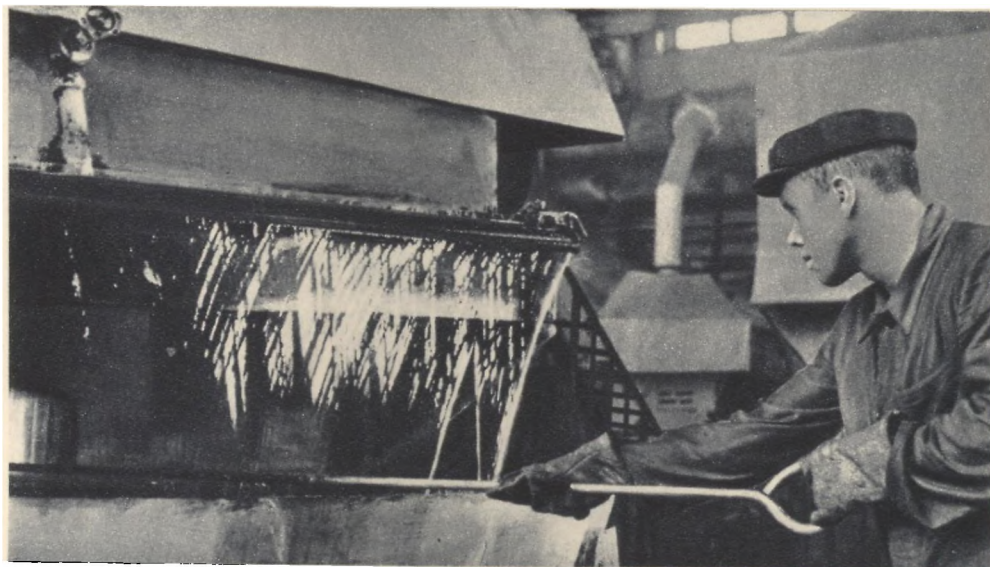
Wet boring is employed in many coal and ore mines to combat dust. Water is piped to the face and hoses are attached to the perforating picks. Here V. Urbalevich, a tunneler, is seen using this method in the Novaya Pit at the Dzerzhinsky ore field
Photographed by S. Viltman

The shops in Soviet factories and mills are light and airy. In the factory grounds, as a rule, trees, decorative shrubs, and flowers are planted, and fountains and arbours built. This makes for purer air and healthier working conditions. Workers find it a pleasure to spend part of their dinner hour in a factory yard that has been turned into a garden.

At Soviet industrial enterprises the technological processes, ventilation, and lighting are constantly being perfected and higher hygienic standards introduced. Everything is done to bring labour protection to as high a level as possible. Government allocations for this purpose are increasing from year to year. An examination of the allocations for the enterprises now in operation, not counting those being built or soon to be commissioned, will show that they comprise a tremendous sum. During the fourth (first post-war) five-year plan they exceeded 6,000 million rubles, and last year they reached nearly 2,000 million. At the Urals Heavy Machinery Works alone, 176 ventilators with a capacity of 2,800,000 cubic metres (98,840,000 cu. ft.) of air per hour were installed in one year. At the Stalin Auto Works in Moscow the capacity of the hygienic ventilation motors is now 9,600 kw., or as much as an average city power station.

In cases where the present level of science and technique does not, as yet, allow injurious factors to be eliminated, the workers are given various privileges in order to safeguard their health, such as a shorter working day, longer annual holidays, and special feeding. A number of factories, mines and mills maintain free night sanatoriums.

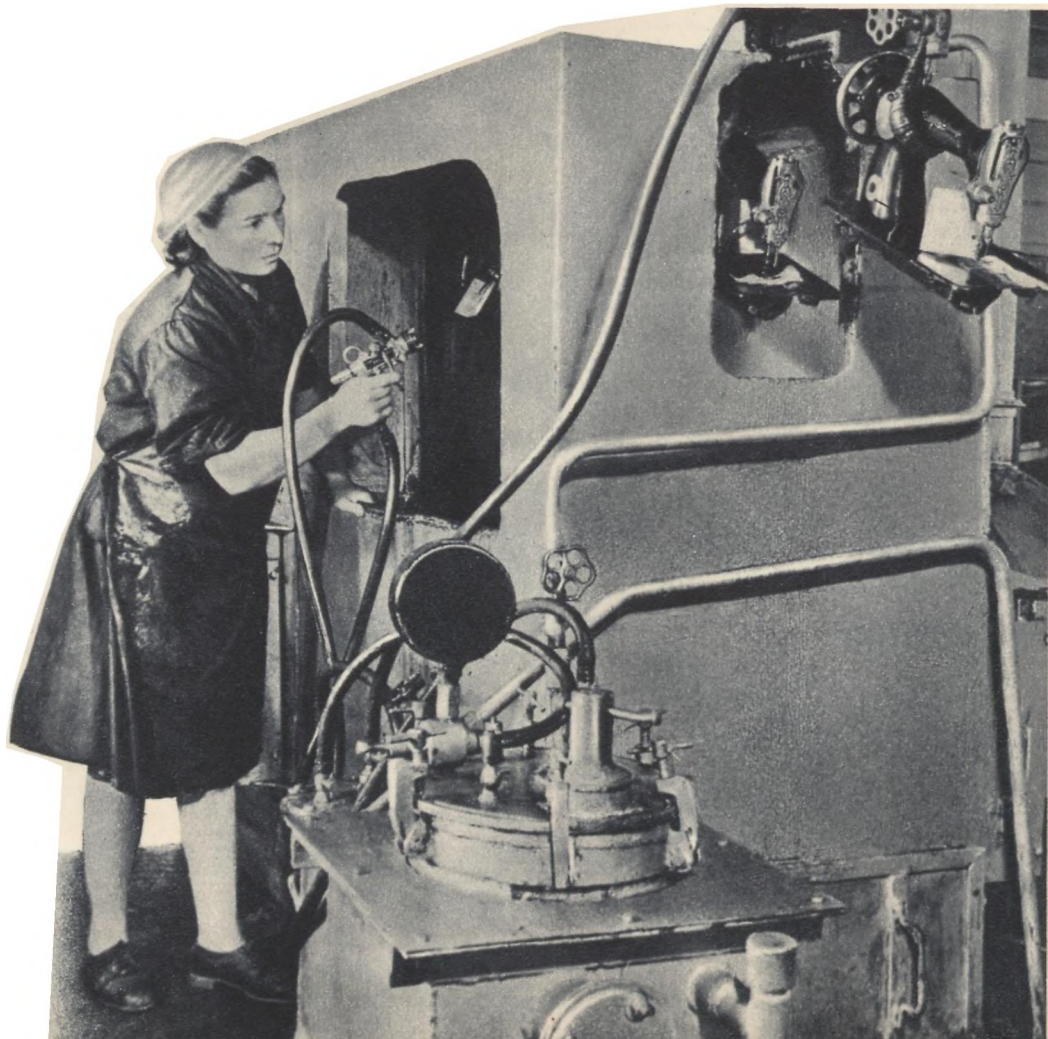
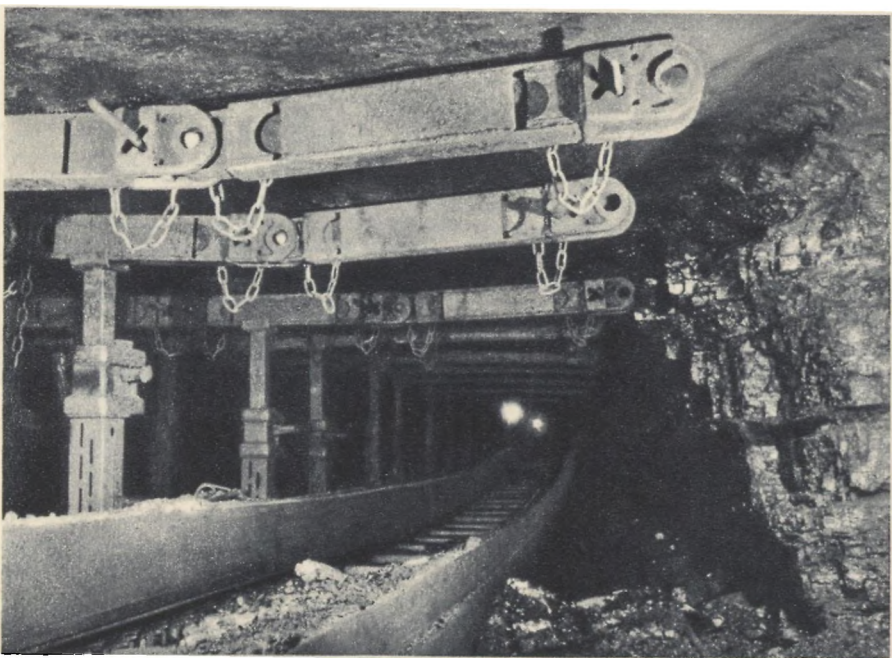
The majority of Soviet factories and mills have safety-instruction rooms which display models of their main machines, machine tools, and appliances, as well as posters and rules on safety technique and labour protection. No new worker is allowed to start on the job unless he has received detailed instructions and has mastered safety rules.



A water screen protects N. Gerasimov, forge and press worker, from the heat waves of a furnace at the Sverdlovsk Transport and Heavy Machinery Works
Photographed by I. Tyufyakov

Z. Vedenkova, a worker of the Podolsk Machine Factory, lubricates finished sewing machines on the conveyor in a chamber that protects her from spattering lubricants
Photographed by V. Ruikovich and Y. Chernyshov

A modern gallery in Pit No. 20 at the Rostov coal field. Travelling metal props are used, making for complete safety in underground work
Photographed by V. Kuzmin



Since at Soviet industrial enterprises it is the engineering and technical personnel who is responsible by law for ensuring normal working conditions, all higher and specialized secondary schools which train specialists for the national economy give a course in safety technique and industrial hygiene.

Thanks to the constant attention the Soviet State is paying to labour protection and to providing factories and mills with the most up-to-date equipment, industrial traumatism has dropped sharply. The task now is to do away with it altogether.

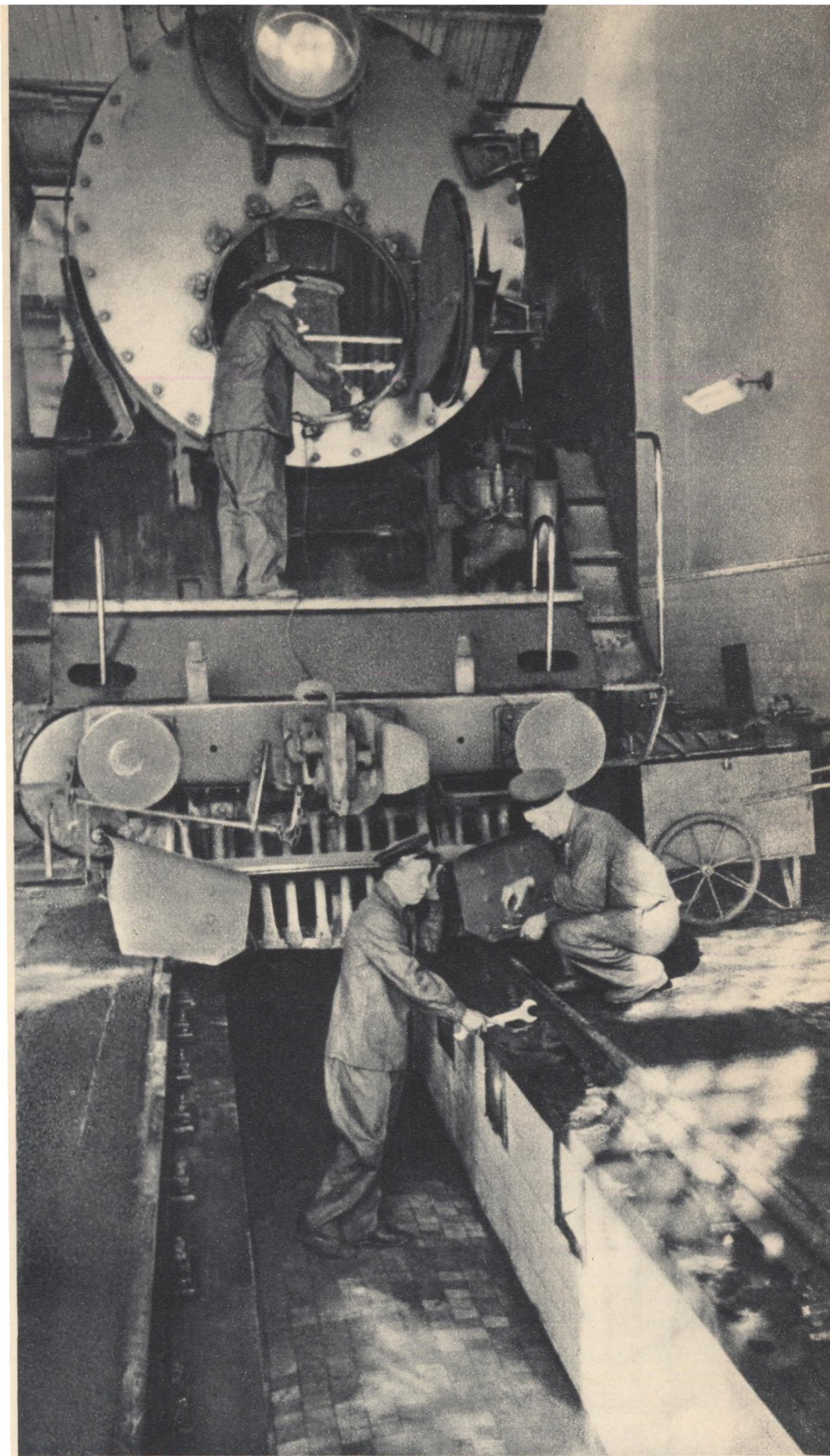
In the USSR, supervision over the fulfilment of the laws on labour protection and safety measures has been entrusted to the largest working-class organization, the trade unions. The central committee of each trade union has a technical inspection staff for this work. The inspectors are invested with broad rights. They are free to visit industrial premises under their supervision at any time of the day or night to verify fulfilment of the labour protection and safety rules by the management. If they come upon a violation of the rules they have the right to bring action against the manager of the factory, mill, department, or workshop who is at fault. Not a single Soviet enterprise can be put into operation without the approval of the industrial hygiene inspection bodies and the technical inspector of the trade union.

Today the Soviet trade unions have about 1,600,000 voluntary inspectors and members of labour protection commissions. This is an active body which supervises the numerous and various measures to make the working conditions of millions of Soviet citizens healthier and better.



A section of the grounds of the Kuibyshev Bearings Plant. With each passing year more and more trees, shrubs, and flowers are planted on the grounds of Soviet factories and mills
Photographed by A. Bryunov

A. Deinikovskiy, the gardener, is justly proud of the hothouse at the Pervouralsk tube mill
Photographed by I. Tyufyakov



The pit in the locomotive shed of the Moscow Circuit Railway is faced with tile, so that it can easily be kept clean
Photographed by V. Ruikovich and Y. Chernyshov

With labour-easing automatic control becoming more and more widespread, I. Andryushchenko operates a thin sheet mill at the Zaporozhye steel works all by himself
Photographed by A. Krasovskiy



FULFILLING THE FIFTH FIVE-YEAR PLAN

At a New CONSTRUCTION SITE

The place on the Siberian river Irtysh where the fifth five-year plan calls for the building of the Bukhtarma hydroelectric power station

By Engineer I. ZAVALISHIN

Photographed by V. Korolyov



Evgenia and Felix Rutko carrying out a geological survey on the site of the power station

At its Nineteenth Congress the Communist Party of the Soviet Union adopted the following decisions: "During the five years, total electric power capacity must be increased about 100 per cent, and hydroelectric power capacity must be increased by 200 per cent. Large hydroelectric power stations must be put into operation, including the Kuibyshev power station of 2,100,000 kw. capacity, and also the Kama, Gorky, Mingechaur, Ust-Kamenogorsk and others . . . operations must be started on the erection of the following new big hydroelectric stations: Cheboksary on the Volga, Votkinsk on the Kama, Bukhtarma on the Irtysh, and a number of others".

This program of hydroelectric station construction, adopted as part of the five-year plan, provides vast new possibilities for the development of the national economy.

Much of the new energy will come from the rivers of Siberia, particularly from the Irtysh, the fifth largest waterway in that region—4,500 km. (2,795 miles) long with a basin of 1,595,680 sq. km. (615,932.5 sq. miles). The Irtysh flows through a territory very rich in natural resources, including the ores of the Altai.

The recent completion of the Ust-Kamenogorsk power station may be considered as one of the first important successes in fulfilment of the plan to harness the power reserves of Siberia's rivers. As many as four hundred factories in various parts of the country contributed to the building of this power station by supplying materials, machinery, and equipment. The amount of concrete that had to be laid exceeded 600,000 cubic metres (19,180,000 cu. ft.). Several million cubic metres of earth and rock had to be shifted. Now the Ust-Kamenogorsk power station is supplying current to a large number of mines, building sites, and factories of all industries, including food processing works. The mighty power of the Irtysh, transformed into electricity, is destined to play an important part in the future industrialization of East Kazakhstan and the exploitation of its natural wealth.

Preparatory work at the site of the Bukhtarma power station is now in full swing and building has already been started. The survey work by geologists, topographers, and prospectors is in its final stage. In the accompanying pictures we show some scenes from the activities of these pioneers.

The dam at the Bukhtarma plant will have a higher head of water than any other hydroelectric station in the Soviet Union. At this site the Irtysh flows through a narrow gorge where its turbulent waters dash at the foot of perpendicular cliffs. Here a concrete dam more than 90 metres (295 ft.) high will bar the river's course. A huge mountain lake nearly 500 km. (about 300 miles) long and



Victor Goncharov, a topographer, is shown surveying the alignment of the future dam

Below: A team of scientific workers from the USSR institute of Hydrotechnical Scientific Research conducts experiments in the adhesive properties of concrete on the local rock. The Bukhtarma power station is being built at a place where the Irtysh flows through a narrow mountain gorge. The dam which will bar the river's course has to be built firmly into the sides of the cliffs

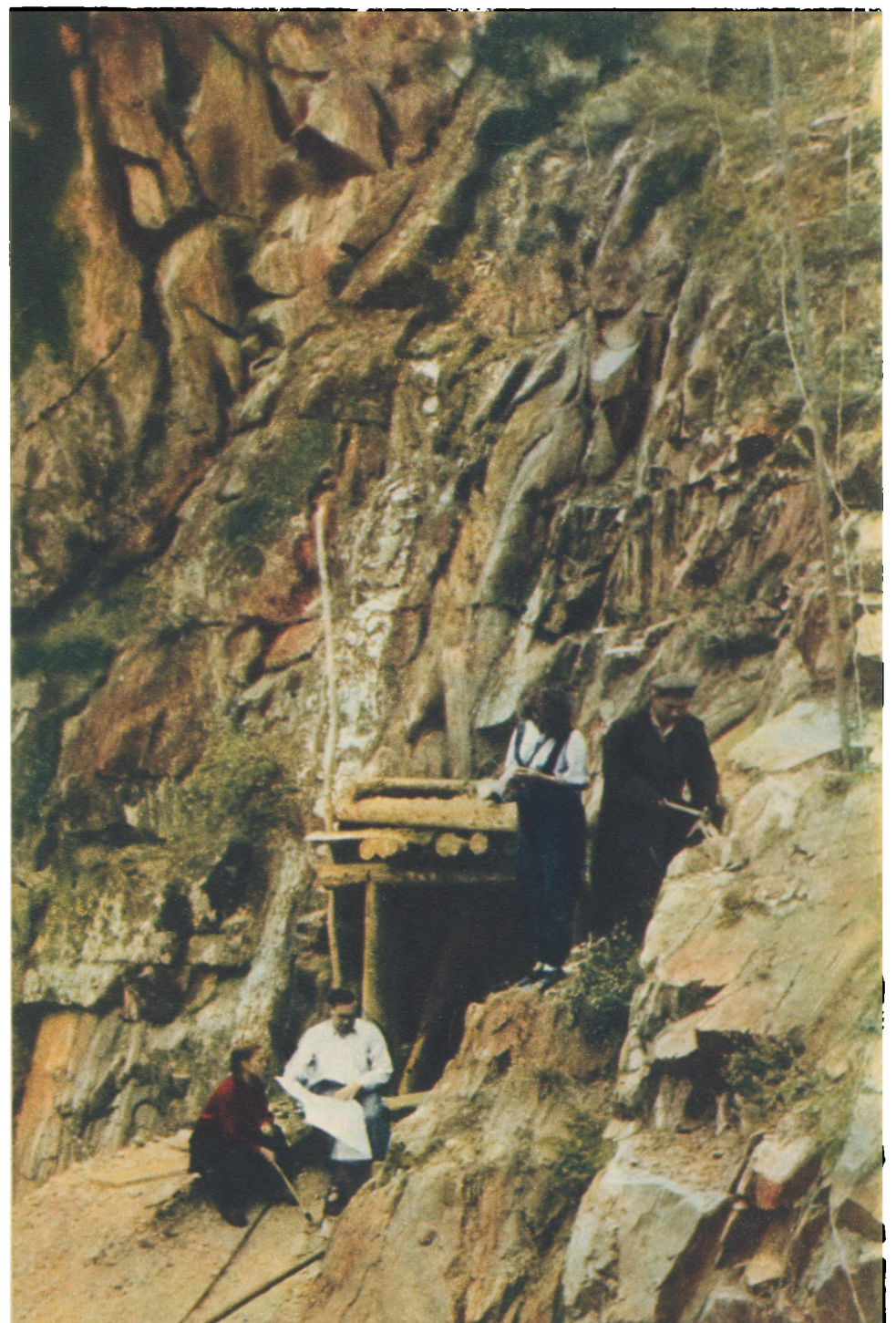
30-40 km. (18-24 miles) broad will be formed. The existing Lake Zaisan will be "drowned" 10 metres (32 ft.) below the surface of the new reservoir. This new artificial lake will make it possible to control the water-flow: in years of low rainfall the Bukhtarma station will be able to draw on the lake's reserves which will be replaced in succeeding rainy years.

The exigencies of the severe Siberian climate and the unusual geological conditions at the site of the Ust-Kamenogorsk power station called for the adoption of a number of daringly new methods by the builders. These achievements of the Soviet school of hydropower engineering will be applied on a broad scale at Bukhtarma. Now that work has finished at Ust-Kamenogorsk, the building personnel, many thousands in number, accompanied by first-rate equipment, is being transferred to the Bukhtarma site.

The construction of large power stations on the Irtysh is opening a new page in the development of hydropower engineering in the Soviet Union. The harnessing of Siberia's mighty rivers will provide our land with a huge quantity of cheap electricity for the needs of the national economy.



Cutting an adit into the cliff face to enable the geologists to get additional data on conditions at the building site



COAL FROM THE URALS

Photographed by I. Tyufyakov



The Soviet Union's coal mines are being systematically re-equipped with the latest highly-productive machinery and equipment designed to make work easier for the miner and to raise output. In the pits of the Vakhrushev field in the Urals, where coal is extracted from open seams, all processes from stripping to railway loading are 100 per cent mechanized. Above is a view of one of the surface pits. Left: A mechanical shovel with a 15 cubic metre scoop

By G. MORGUNOV,
Chief Engineer, Sverdlovsk Coal Fields

In many parts of the Soviet Union coal deposits lie close to the surface, enabling opencast methods to be employed. It is in this way that coal is extracted from the surface sections worked at the Vakhrushev field situated near the 60th parallel at the eastern foot of the Ural mountain range. The work in all departments is mechanized throughout.

The stripping of the earth cover is done by excavators. Dozens of mechanical steel shovels work day and night pouring earth and rock into railway trucks for transportation to the dumps. Should the excavators encounter hard rock on their way to the coal seam, boring equipment or explosives are resorted to. The working of surface seams is also done with excavators in addition to the usual and "walking" types of rotary drills mounted on frames. The latter type of drill has proved exceptionally productive.

Very successful use is being made of the PBS-110 automatic frame-mounted drill, as reconstructed by rationalizers among the miners, to drill both obliquely and horizontally. With these a coal seam of 35 metres (115 ft.) can be worked without cutting a second shelf.



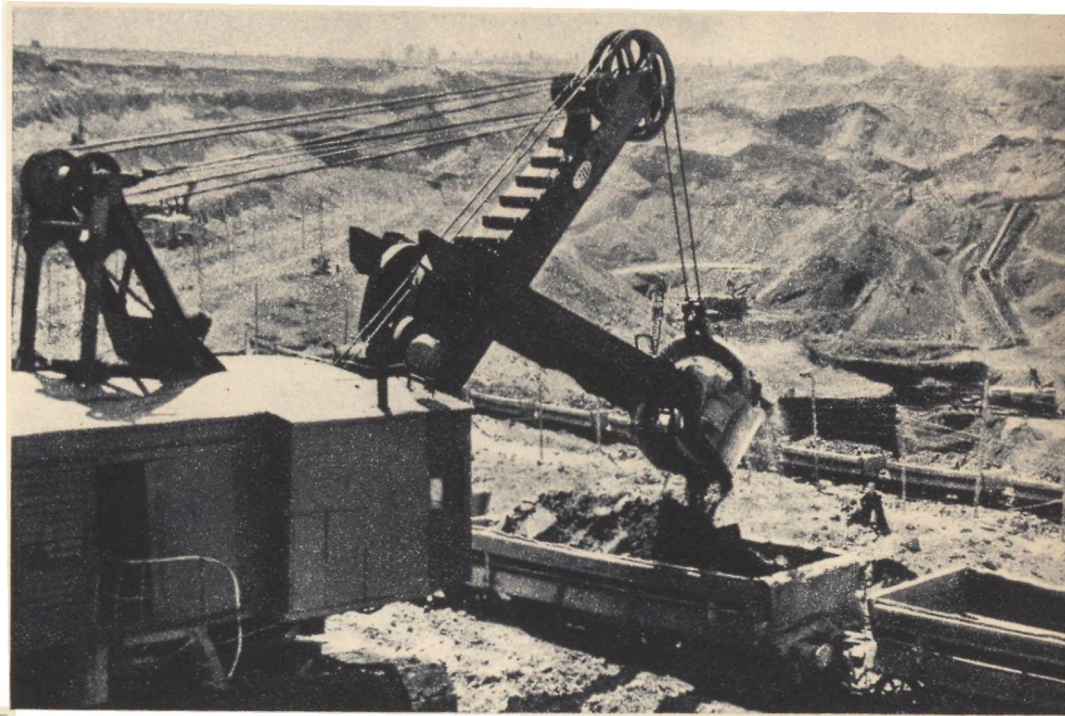
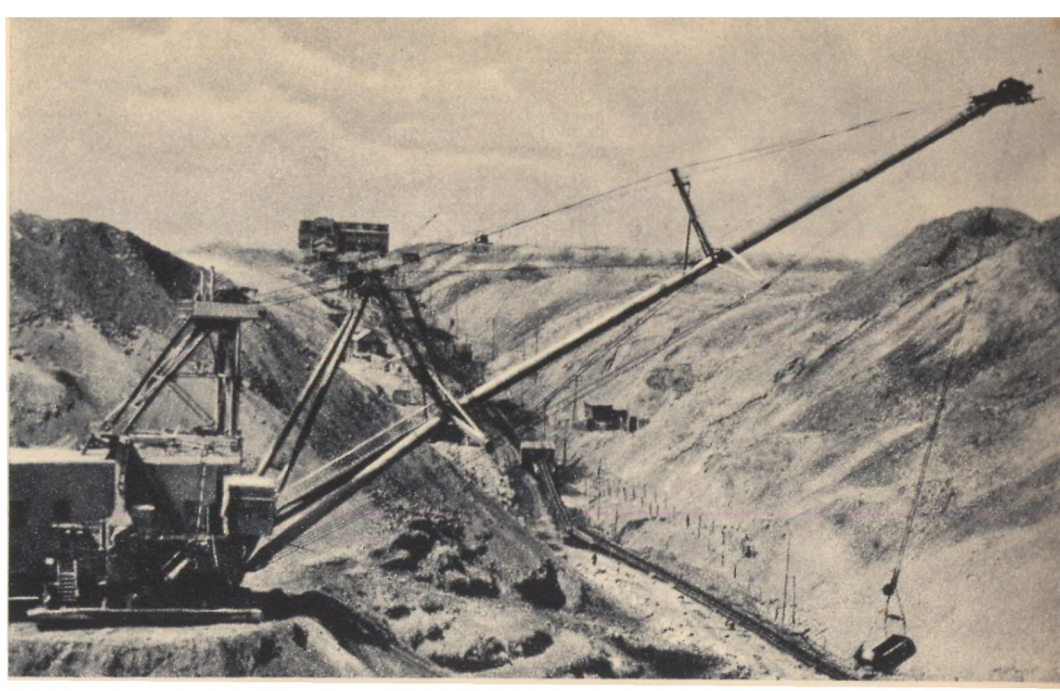
In addition to excavators with scoops of three cubic metre (105.9 cu. ft.) capacity, the workings have recently received fifteen cubic metre mechanical shovels and ten and fourteen cubic metre excavators.

From the coal face to the railhead the coal is brought by conveyor belts fitted with a block-system invented by Romanov, a miner. The block-signals automatically stop the machinery if the belt should break or any unevenness in the running of the joints develop or other breakdown occur. The opencast pits are served by powerful locomotives, both steam and electric, and by tip-up trucks with a 40-50 ton capacity.

The laying of new railway track is also mechanized at these pits. The levelling of the ground is done by bulldozers and the ballast laid by grabs. The rails themselves are laid by cranes. Electric and pneumatic tie tamping machines, rail-cutting and rail-drilling equip-

ment, portable compressors, and electric generators are used.

The large-scale application of machinery has substantially increased coal production. Machinery alone, however, could not have given such results had it not been manned by miners eager to give the country as much coal as possible. This keenness finds expression in the broad development of Socialist emulation among the miners and in the movement started by innovators to make better use of equipment. Workers, engineers, and technicians have been responsible for many new inventions and are continually rationalizing production methods. The campaign for raising productivity takes various forms. Many excavator drivers, for example, are knocking seconds off each work cycle and in this way are adding 500-700 cubic metres (17,650-24,710 cu. ft.) of earth or coal a day to their loads. All these advances in productivity mean that the country gets more coal.



Top: A 10 cubic metre walking excavator, manufactured by the Urals Heavy Machinery Works, shifting surface rock directly to the dump. Above: A Uralshovel shovel loads rock into a line of railway trucks



Left: A frame for drilling the coal seam obliquely



Soviet factories produce new technical aids for the mines of the Vakhrushev field. Here we see a 14 cubic metre walking excavator, brought to the field, in process of assembly

BEFORE
THE DUSK GATHERS



Photograph by A. Garanin





PULKOVO RESTORED

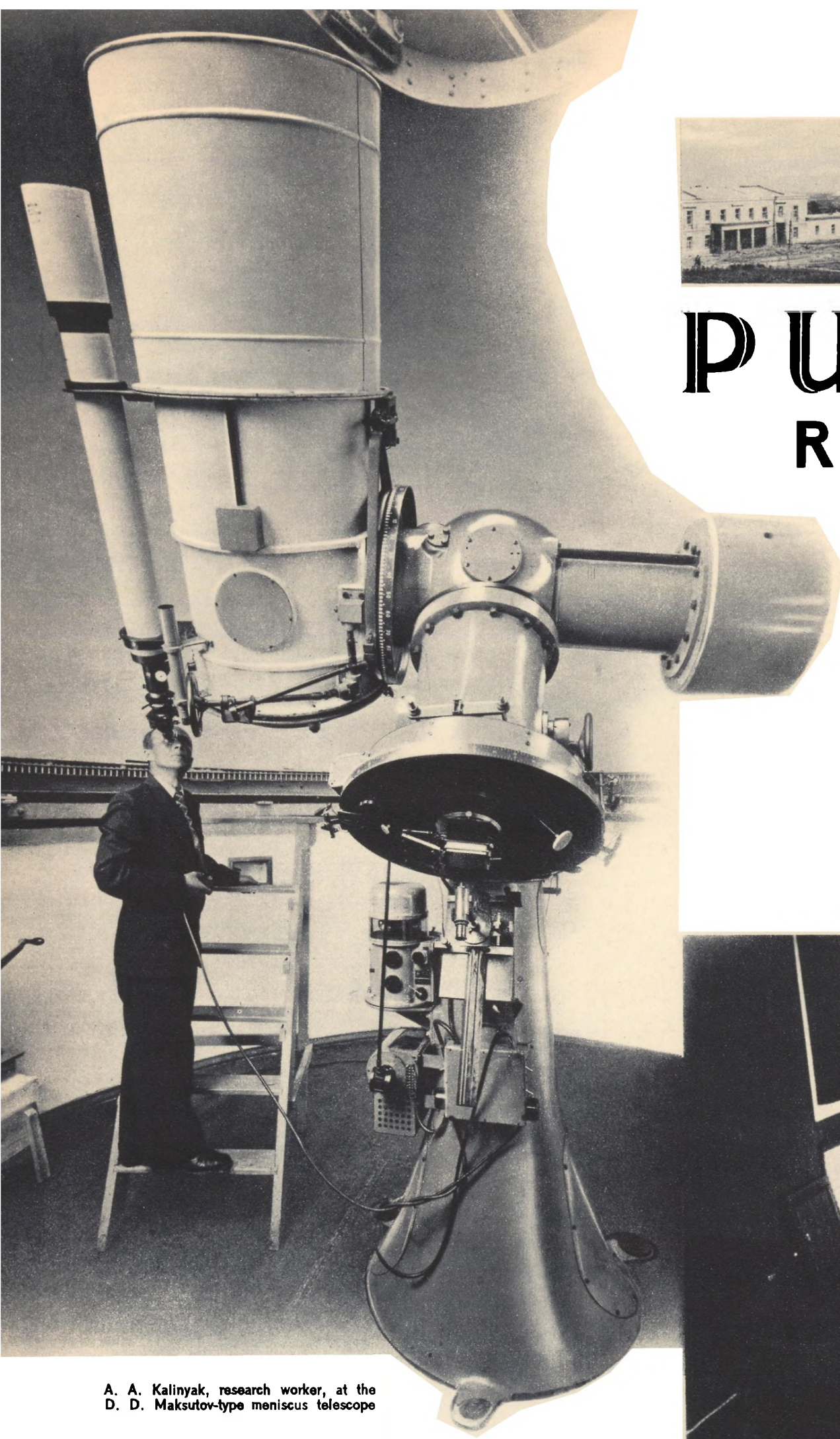
A. MIKHAILOV,
Director of the Chief Astronomical Observatory
of the USSR Academy of Sciences

Photographed by the author and B. Utkin

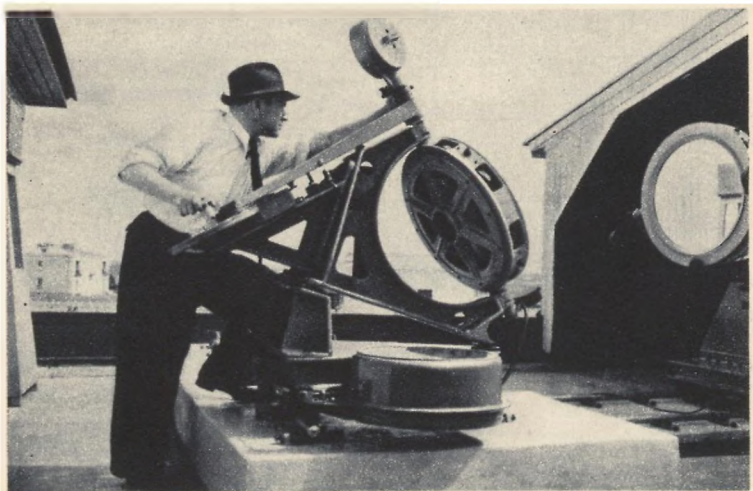
The Pulkovo Observatory, founded in 1839 in the vicinity of St. Petersburg, rapidly gained world-wide renown. It was famous for the accuracy of its observations, which were of great importance for the development of world astronomical science. During the more than one hundred years of its existence the observatory elaborated and perfected methods of investigation, accumulating a vast mass of material which has been extensively applied in geodesy, cartography, and navigation. Under Soviet rule it was re-equipped with new instruments, its scientific staff was increased to several times its former size, and the scope of its work enlarged.

The fruitful labours of the observatory were interrupted in 1941, when Hitler's cohorts perfidiously attacked the Soviet

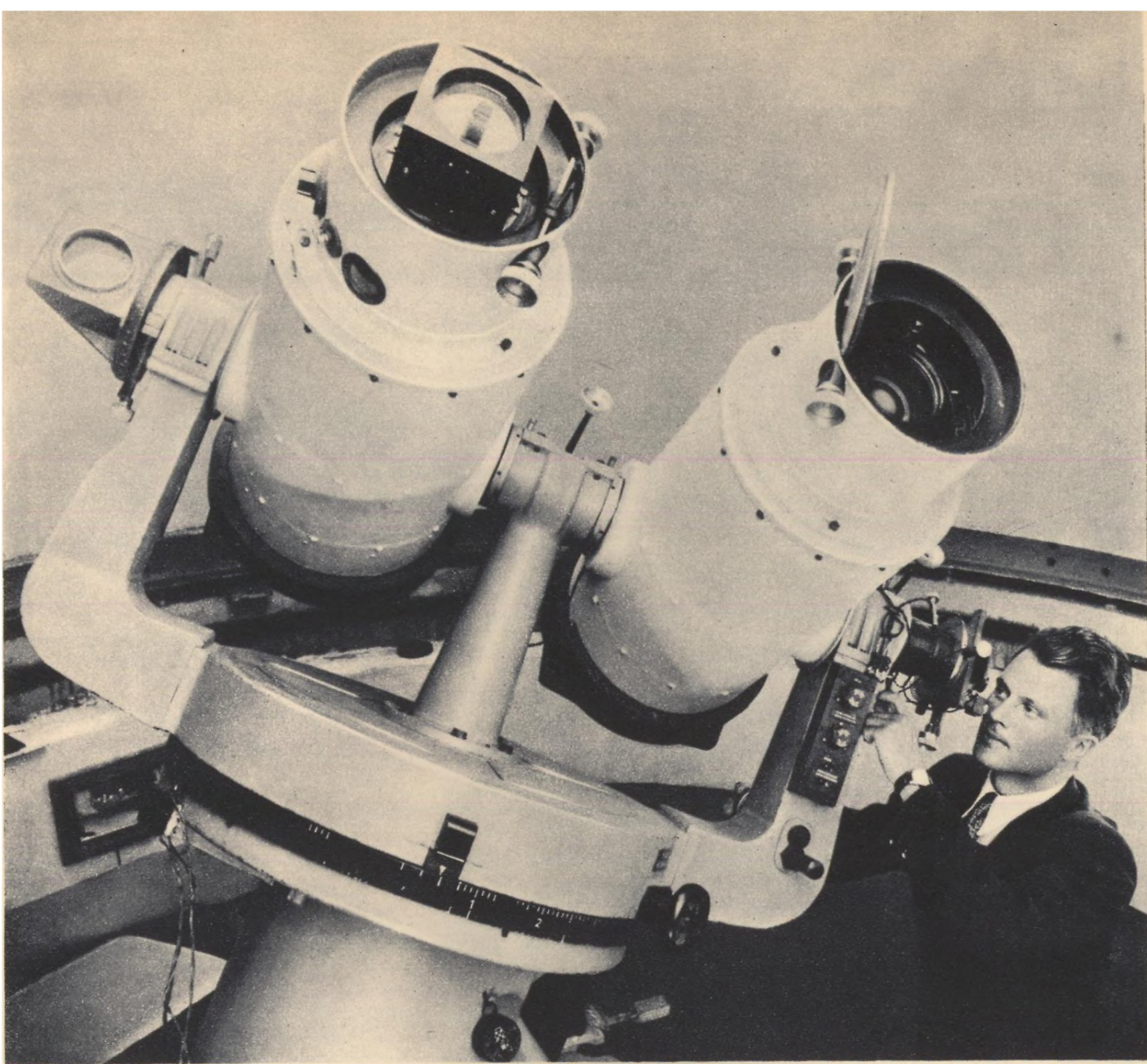
Below: Research worker I. A. Prokofyeva in the horizontal solar telescope pavilion



A. A. Kalinyak, research worker, at the
D. D. Maksutov-type meniscus telescope



V. N. Zuikov, of the observatory scientific staff, adjusts
the coelostat, an apparatus used for solar observation



L. A. Panaiotov, Candidate of Physico-Mathematical Sciences, at the special short-focus astrograph ("star patrol"), an apparatus with the aid of which stellar spectra are photographed to determine radial velocities

Union. Only part of the scientific equipment and highly valuable library could be evacuated, and then only under fire. Huge instruments like the 30-inch refractor and the horizontal solar telescope were wrecked. Only their optical parts were saved. For over three years the Nazis barbarously bombed and shelled the observatory buildings, completely demolishing them.

The war was not yet over when the Soviet Government decided to rebuild the Pulkovo Observatory at the same historic spot and in the same monumental form as before. Building operations commenced on Pulkovo Hill in 1946. As soon as a pavilion or dome was finished, its equipment was installed. Already in 1947, the zenith-telescope was mounted and observation of the movement of the geographical poles resumed. The following year witnessed the commissioning of the normal astrograph, used for studying stellar motions and for photographing extra-galactic nebulae, double stars, some minor planets, and Pluto, the most remote planet of the solar system. Next to be installed was a new big horizontal solar telescope for studying the surface of the Sun and processes of solar activity which influence the ionosphere and the magnetic field of the Earth. The observatory now employs several unique instruments: a polar tube always directed upon the northern celestial pole, a combined reflector-refractor-type telescope constructed by G. G. Slyusarev, and a 19.7-inch

D. D. Maksutov-type meniscus telescope. We also have a so-called "star patrol" with two wide-angle cameras used in the study of variable stars. With the aid of a special appliance it may be used for determining radial velocities of the stars.

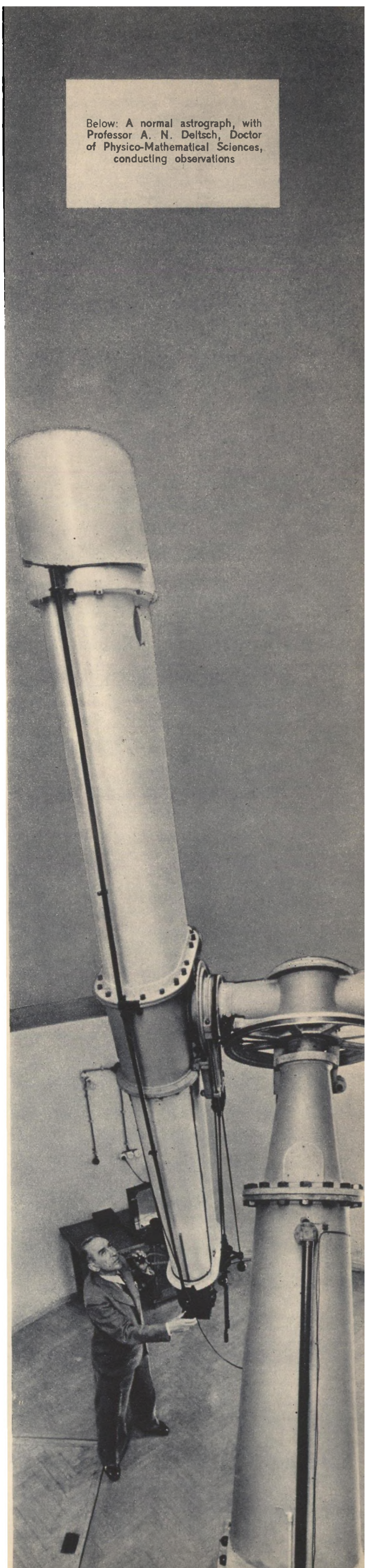
The main building of the observatory contains the research rooms and laboratories, the library, reading room, and the assembly hall. In adjacent rooms a transit-circle as well as a horizontal meridian instrument and a transit instrument has been set up. On the grounds lying to the south of the main building, pavilions have been erected which contain a big vertical circle, transit instruments for the exact determination of time, and Academician V. P. Linnik's stellar interferometer for exceptionally precise measurements of double stars. In a big separate dome with a revolving cupola the observatory's largest instrument is being installed—a 650mm. refractor provided with every modern improvement. Almost all the old astronomical equipment has been replaced by newer types of Soviet design and make. All obsolescent equipment has been modernized.

The first section of the Pulkovo Hill reconstruction job is about done. Besides the chief structures it includes dwellings for the staff and a comfortable hotel. The rebuilt part of the observatory is already much more lavishly equipped than the old ever was.

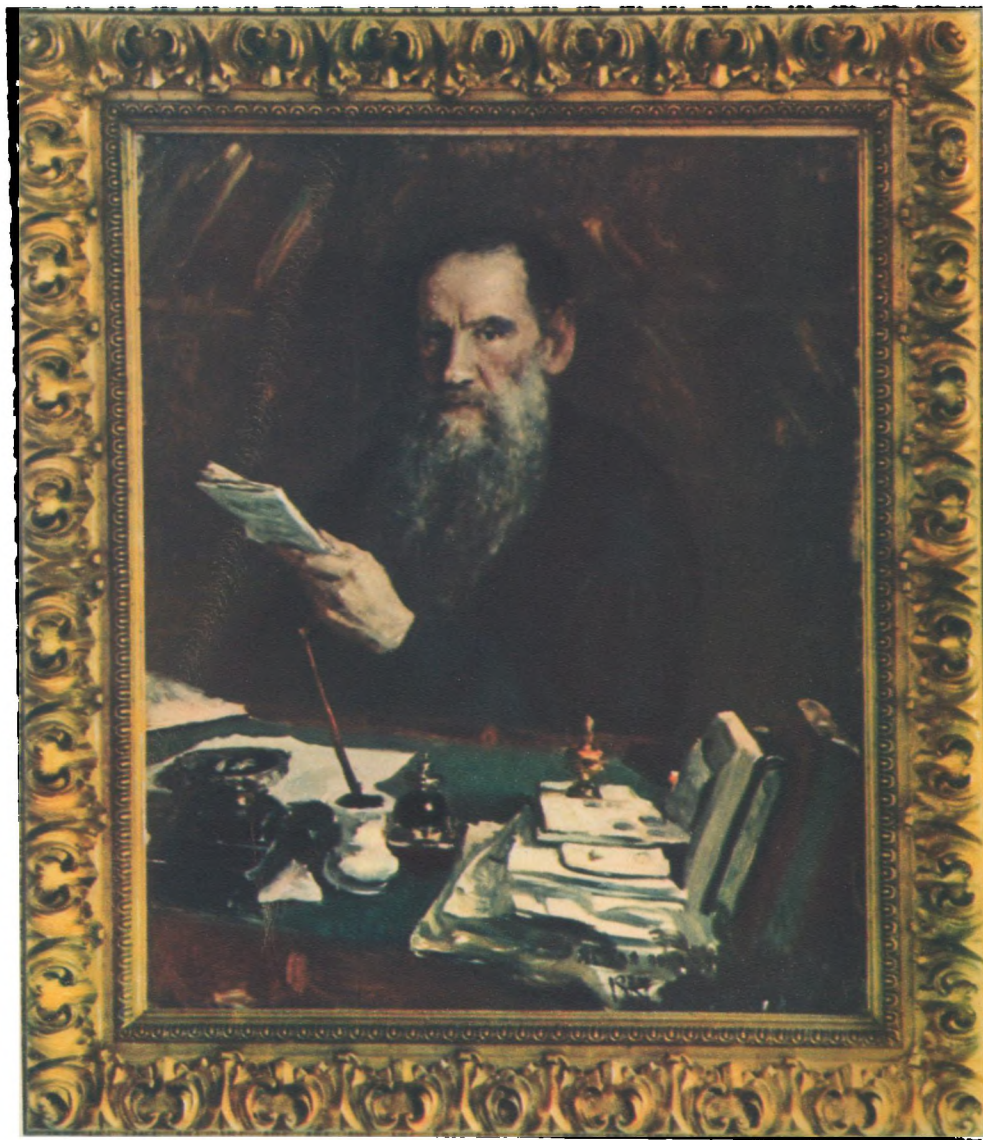


A staff conference in the office of A. A. Mikhailov, Corresponding Member, USSR Academy of Sciences, the director of the Pulkovo Observatory. Left to right are: A. N. Dadayev, Candidate of Physico-Mathematical Sciences; A. V. Markov, Doctor of Physico-Mathematical Sciences; D. D. Maksutov, Corresponding Member, USSR Academy of Sciences; V. V. Kavraisky, Doctor of Physico-Mathematical Sciences; A. A. Nemiro, Candidate of Physico-Mathematical Sciences; A. A. Mikhailov himself, and V. A. Krat, Doctor of Physico-Mathematical Sciences

Below: A normal astrograph, with Professor A. N. Deltsh, Doctor of Physico-Mathematical Sciences, conducting observations



1828



1953.

Portrait of Leo Tolstoy, by Repin

Yasnaya Polyana

By V. MOROZOVA

Photographed by A. Garanin

Yasnaya Polyana. Its old lime lanes, its sun-flooded fields and meadows, the cool groves, the narrow winding river. . . . In the shade of these ancient oaks, along these paths and across these fields there once roamed Leo Tolstoy, that great Russian writer. It was here that he wrote the bulk of his works, which, to quote Maxim Gorky, "tell almost as much about Russian life as the rest of our literature".

More than sixty years of the writer's life were spent in Yasnaya Polyana, his ancestral home. Here he was born and here lies his grave.

The Soviet people revere the memory of the great writer whose name is inseparable from Russian national pride. As has been pointed out by V. I. Lenin, Leo

Tolstoy's works rank among the greatest creations of world fiction.

In 1921 Yasnaya Polyana became a State reservation, which includes the house where the great man lived and worked, the museum in his memory, his grave, and the entire mansion, with its auxiliary buildings, parks, and adjoining woods.

Yasnaya Polyana is located about 125 miles from Moscow and about nine from Tula. Yet, among its visitors, there are at all times people from faraway corners of the Soviet land and from foreign countries.

. . . Together with a group of visitors we enter the museum. Everything in the house remains as Tolstoy left it in the last year of his life.

Visitors stay for a long while in the writer's study. Here, at this time-honoured desk, he wrote most of his immortal books, including "War and Peace" and "Anna Karenina". The old oilcloth sofa on which the writer loved to rest stands by the wall.

Many of the rooms here contain large bookcases housing Tolstoy's private library, a collection of more than 23,000 volumes in various languages: Russian, English, French, German, Italian, Swedish, Japanese, Greek, Serbian. . . . He knew nine languages.

For 45 days during the Second World War, Yasnaya Polyana was occupied by the Hitlerites. The fascists desecrated the grave of the great writer and attempted to destroy his house. They robbed and burnt the



The mansion house and museum of Leo Tolstoy at Yasnaya Polyana



Tolstoy's study. Behind this ancient writing-desk Leo Tolstoy wrote most of his works



Visitors to the Yasnaya Polyana Literature Museum inspect the exhibits relating to "War and Peace"

Yasnaya Polyana hospital and the ten-year school which bears the writer's name. After the ejection of the Hitlerite barbarians all this was rehabilitated.

Another museum, next to the first, in a building which had once housed Tolstoy's school for peasant children, has on display in six rooms numerous illustrations to the writer's works, photographs, portraits, and other materials pertaining to the chief periods in Tolstoy's life and work. These rooms constitute the Literature Museum. They reveal the ideological content of his books and his artistic individuality.

Under Soviet rule Tolstoy's books have been published in 75 languages, 1,369 editions, 53,965,000 copies.

Books by the great Russian man of letters have won world renown and gained the author the affection of the reading public. Many foreigners touring the Soviet Union deem it their duty to visit Yasnaya Polyana. The Visitors' Book of the museum in Leo Tolstoy's house has numerous entries testifying to their profound respect for the writer and thanking the Soviet Government for the meticulous preservation of all that is reminiscent of Tolstoy. Besides entries made by Soviet people in the book, one finds the recorded impressions of people from China, Englishmen, Germans, Czechs, Koreans, Swedes, Frenchmen, Rumanians, Norwegians, Hungarians, Poles, Americans, and visitors from India, Syria, Iran, Iraq, and many other countries of the world.

September 9, 1953 is an anniversary date—125 years since Leo Tolstoy's birth. In August and September there was an appreciable swell in the stream of visitors to Yasnaya Polyana. The daily influx is an approximate nine hundred, this number growing to 2,500 on Sundays.

A recent visitor made the following entry in the Visitors' Book: "To get to Yasnaya Polyana I had to cover several thousand kilometres. Should I have had to cover a much longer distance I would have done so unhesitatingly, in order to see this remarkable monument to the great writer so carefully preserved by the Soviet State".

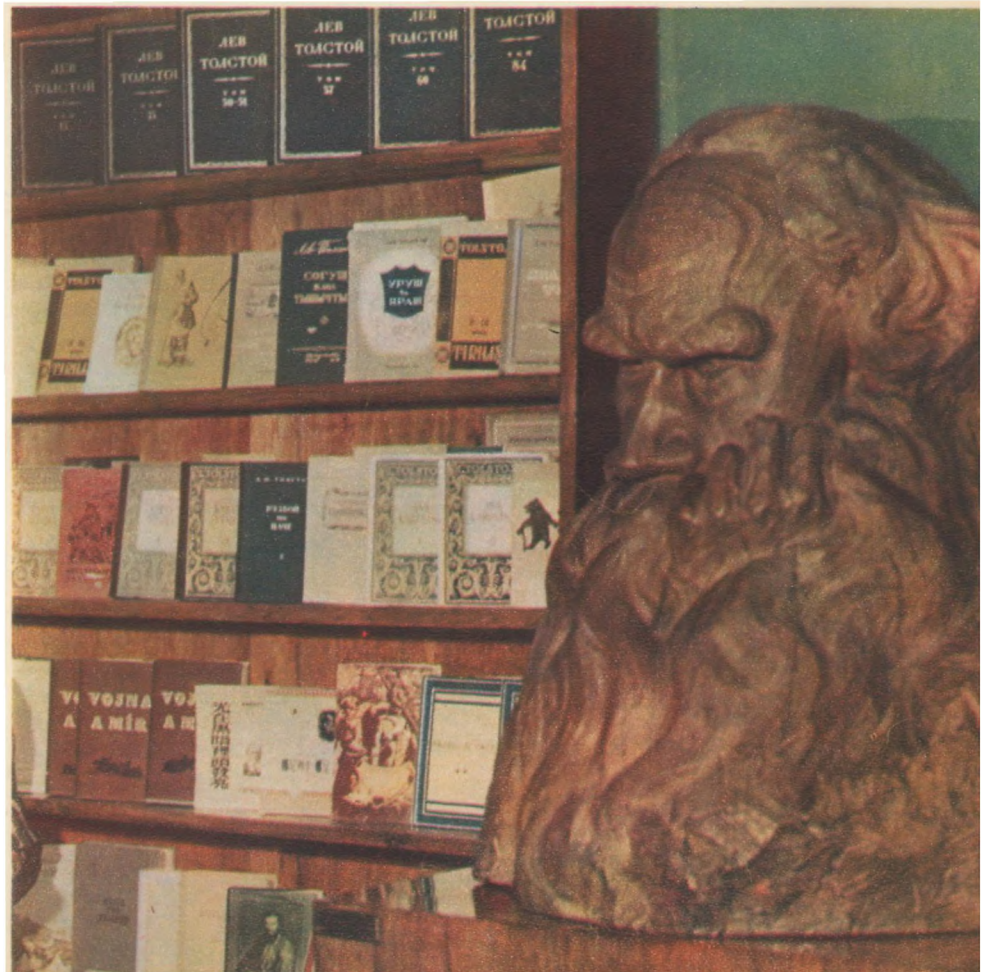


The old lime-tree lane in Yasnaya Polyana, where Leo Tolstoy used to stroll in the morning

At the Yasnaya Polyana secondary school named after the author



A stand exhibiting translations into various languages of books by the great Russian writer. Tolstoy is known the world over. In the USSR alone his books have been published in 75 languages and total almost 54 million copies





The beginning of their one month's leave. The M. S. "Pobeda" brings another group of workers and employees to the Black Sea resort of Sochi from various cities of the Soviet land
Photographed by Y. Berliner

6, Rusakov Street



Rusakov Street, Moscow, with No. 6 in the foreground

I. F. Gorodetskaya, a geologist, lives in one of the flats in this house. She is a keen gardener and helps the house superintendent by raising seedlings in her window-boxes for planting out in the court



By B. LVOV

Photographed by L. Smirnov and Y. Trankvillitsky

In Moscow, as in other cities and towns of the Soviet Union, most of the residential property comes under the auspices of the City Soviet of Working People's Deputies. Other buildings, considerably less in number, belong to various ministries, institutions, and enterprises, while some are privately owned. Moscow's population being what it is—more than that of many European states—the housing property administered by the Moscow Soviet is very extensive. To see that every house is maintained in good condition, repaired when necessary, well heated, and properly managed, a system of house superintendents has been organized. Every large block of flats has its superintendent assisted by a book-keeper, one or two clerks, an engineer, yardmen, lift-attendants, stove-tenders, plumbers, electricians, and other maintenance personnel.

Rent is estimated in all urban areas of the Soviet Union by a unified standard. In Moscow, for example, rent is calculated according to the effective floor space (living space only) of the apartment, its amenities and the district in which the house is located. Rent amounts on an average to three to five per cent of the tenant's earnings.

In broad Rusakov Street which runs from Komsomol Square towards Sokolniki Park there stands, among many other buildings, a house that bears the number 6. Let us call at the superintendent's office and make a few enquiries.

This block of flats is but one of many thousand that are run by the Moscow Soviet. Yet since the end of the war over 1,000,000 rubles have been allocated from State funds for general and current repairs to the building and for improving its immediate surroundings. You have but to take a few paces into the court to feel the painstaking hand of a zealous manager. All three blocks of the building create the same good impression. The house looks neat, clean, and tidy. Of course, it cannot be compared with the splendid new multi-storey buildings which have been erected during recent years in many of Moscow's thoroughfares, and one needs to bear in mind that this house was built before the first five-year plan was launched. Trees, lawns and flower beds run up to its walls. During the summer holidays a Young Pioneer camp is organized in the court, and here dozens of boys and girls sport and play or occupy themselves with reading or model-making under the guidance of teachers from the nearby school. Often the children set out with a teacher on excursions or outings.

In one corner of the court stands a mobile library, a kiosk from which you can borrow, free of charge, an interesting book, the latest issue of a magazine, the day's newspapers.

The house superintendent, Larisa Zelentsova, a capable looking middle-aged woman, was happy to talk to us about her work and all the help she gets from the tenants.

Right: Together with house superintendent Larisa Zelentsova, members of the voluntary tenants' committee help to plan inside repairs and court improvements



Here we see E. Stepanova reading a new book to some of the children who live at No. 6, Rusakov Street. She has made herself responsible for educational work among the tenants' children



Little friends



Left: A glimpse of the children's playground. Provision is made for children's games and sports in the court



Tenants of No. 6, Rusakov Street on an excursion along the River Moscow. The cultural and educational program of work among the tenants includes trips to museums and excursions into the Moscow countryside

"Our house", she began, "was built in 1926. In all, the three blocks hold 270 two-, three- or four-room flats. The people who live in them are workers, government employees, engineers, doctors, lawyers. I was among the first to move in, and in 1946 I was appointed house superintendent. In all the highly varied jobs that make up my daily work, I can rely on getting the voluntary help of the tenants who take an interest in the upkeep of the house, not only because they live in it, but because it belongs to the people. This makes the whole collective feel responsible for the running of the house, for making it as comfortable and pleasant to live in as possible. Our tenants joined in the drive to form committees to help the house superintendents in their work. Ours is headed by Alexei Smirnov, who works in a locomotive shed on the October Railway Line. There are fifteen members but with people co-opted for practical work the number rises to over fifty of our tenants. Their work is entirely voluntary and unpaid. People know that they are working for their own benefit, for their families, and those of their neighbours.

"This house was built on waste ground. Now there is a delightfully shady garden with a fountain in the court. Everybody took a hand in laying out the garden and the tenants continue to tend its lawns and flower beds.

"As I mentioned, we have tenants of many trades and professions," the superintendent continued. "In their daily contacts they talk about their life and work and tell each other about anything new and interesting that has turned up. Out of these contacts has grown the custom of having regular organized talks and lectures for the tenants. They have proved very popular. We get talks on historical subjects by a retired lieutenant-colonel of the Guards, Nikolai Katin, one of the tenants. Another tenant, Doctor Olga Koverzneva, tells us about the achievements of Soviet medicine. Mikhail Pistunov, who is a lawyer, gives legal advice. Everybody makes an effort to be useful to the collective in one way or another. Anastasia Zbuchinskaya, a housewife, gives a lot of her time to educational work among the children living in this block of flats. Another housewife, Maria Ryabova, keeps an eye on sanitary conditions in the house. Our ballerina, Valentina Shelaputina, gives the children dancing lessons; Sergei Ponomarkov, a professional artist, gives a hand in making up the wall newspaper and decorating the New Year's trees which we arrange in addition to those everyone has at home.

"Recently we've adopted the practice of holding readers' conferences in the court. We had a good one about Vadim Sobko's 'Guarantee of Peace', and when the tenants organized another in connection with Garegin Sevunts' book 'Teheran', the author himself, who happened to be in Moscow, came and joined in.

"In summertime our tenants can see pictures in the open air. We arrange for a cinema operator to come, hang a screen on the wall, and show films which dozens of people sitting in the garden can watch".

Dusk was gathering as we left No. 6, Rusakov Street. In one corner of the court a chess tournament was being played, in another a group of small boys was engrossed in an involved game. We could hear the shouts of sports fans from the basket-ball and volley-ball courts. A group of gay young people who had been on an excursion were exchanging their impressions.

It was an ordinary scene from daily life at No. 6, Rusakov Street.



On hot summer days the shady walks of the garden in the court are a favourite place of rest for young mothers



A tense moment. Chess and draughts tournaments are often organized by the tenants of No. 6, Rusakov Street. And domino players are not forgotten either

THE DAY'S WORK DONE

Photographed by Y. Korolyov



A Saturday evening gathering of music lovers at the house of Karl Rautio, a composer. Left to right: Yakov Rugoyev, a writer, a friend of Rautio's; the host; Yuri Lifschitz, a fourth-course student at the music school

On the western shore of Lake Onega, slightly below the sixty-second parallel, sprawls Petrozavodsk, capital of the Karelo-Finnish Republic. A small provincial town in pre-Soviet times, Petrozavodsk is now the centre of the republic's engineering and metalworking, mica, woodworking, food and light industries. Its plant comprises about fifty mills and factories, and much new industrial construction is under way here.

Present-day Petrozavodsk is a university town with three institutions of higher learning, eleven secondary technical schools, and scores of general schools. Highest among its scientific institutions rank the Karelo-Finnish Branch of the USSR Academy of Sciences and the Fishery Research Institute.

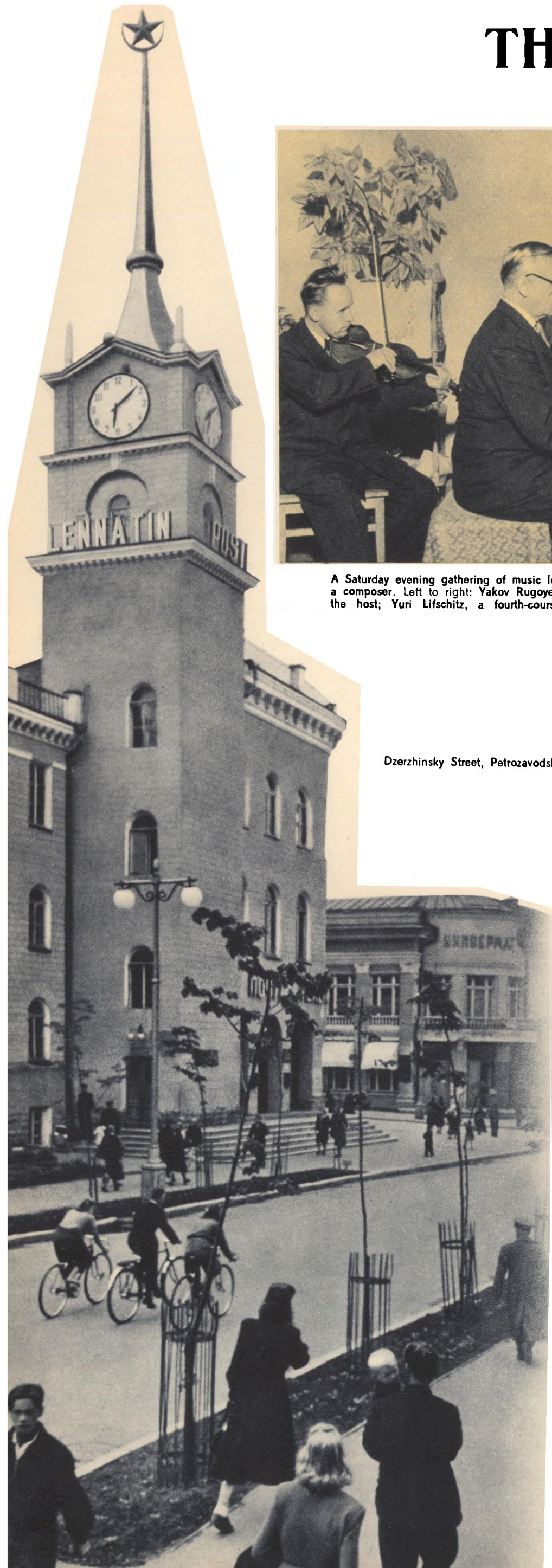
It is a rapidly growing town undergoing modernization. Compared with pre-war, its available housing space has been almost doubled, we were told by the vice-chairman of the City Soviet Executive Committee, I. Kiselyov. The town's two theatres and philharmonic society, its clubs, cinemas and dozens of libraries, recreation parks, and two stadiums, no longer meet the demands of its inhabitants. Hence we see among the rising cultural structures new schools, clubs, theatres, a public library, a musical school, a palace of physical culture, and an aquatic station. A large park is being laid out along the shore. The day's work done all the town's cultural centres and places of amusement, and its streets and public gardens, begin to teem with people.

On a beautiful Saturday afternoon our cameraman snapped a number of pictures showing the working people of the republican

Dzerzhinsky Street, Petrozavodsk



The town's picturesque surroundings are often the site of mass promenades. The banks of the River Lososinka is a favourite spot for merriment





"Kantela", the State Song and Dance Ensemble of the Karelo-Finnish Soviet Socialist Republic, gives one of its highly appreciated performances in a Petrozavodsk park

capital amusing themselves or simply enjoying a rest in Petrozavodsk or its environs.

"The summers are none too long in our parts," he learned from an Onega factory worker named N. Reponen. "That's why we try to spend as much of that season as we can outdoors. And what wonderful scenery we have! A great number of charming forest lakes dot the neighbourhood of Petrozavodsk. There is excellent fishing there and the shooting also isn't at all bad. Those of us workers who own cars arrange automobile parties to the country where we and our families spend the week-end strolling through the woods gathering mushrooms and picking berries, and where lots of bathing, fishing, and boating is to be had. Such a rest invigorates us for the whole week. If we remain in town we have the choice of going to the park, the theatre, or the concert hall. My wife and I are great theatre lovers and do our best not to miss a single new production".

"We of the younger generation are all enthusiastic sports fans," said Eino Kiuru, a university student. "Our students have come out on top in many events in city sports contests. A great number of them devote their leisure time to amateur art, preferably joining the university chorus or its dramatic circle. Their performances are highly

Enough romping about for a while



Paul Ripatti acts as Judge in a game of draughts played in a recreation park for the championship of the republic

popular not only among the student body, but the town population at large. On Saturdays and Sundays during the summer months a large group of us often visit some spot in the neighbourhood of Petrozavodsk where out in the open a promenade with mass singing, a brass band and dancing, a concert or a popular lecture is arranged. Our winter haunts after studies are the libraries, theatres, cinemas, skating rinks, and skiing excursions, the latter usually reserved for Sundays".

K. Filatov, an employee of the Finance Ministry, confided that theatre-going, cross-country walks, and fishing were his idea of leisure well spent. "I attend both the Russian and the Karelo-Finnish theatres, for I am greatly interested in their performances. For spectators not knowing Finnish, earphones provide a Russian translation. The national ensemble 'Kantele' is famous for its fine execution of Karelian and Finnish songs and dances along with those of other peoples of the USSR".

That particular Saturday afternoon when the cameraman was talking with the Petrozavodsk townsmen and taking pictures, the weather was glorious. Many people had left town to spend the evening and, in most cases, Sunday out in the open. One of the stadiums was quite crowded. The USSR Folk Dance Ensemble, which had arrived from Moscow, was giving a guest performance. In a recreation park a draughts tournament was being watched by an interested crowd. Strains of music were wafted from somewhere and a soft Karelian tune was in the air. Boats glided noiselessly over the lake and singing could be heard on some of them. And then, when the dusk deepened, little lights flashed on aboard here and there. They looked for all the world like stars fallen into the water.



"I like to go out into the woods of a Saturday evening or Sunday," says Aino Lutta, Vice-President of the Presidium of the Karelo-Finnish Branch of the USSR Academy of Sciences (centre). "I frequently meet lumbermen there, and we often have interesting chats. Incidentally, the laboratory I am in charge of is working on preparations against the bites of mosquitoes and other forest blood-sucking insects"



Fishermen's stopover. Left to right: K. F. Filatov, an employee of the republic's Finance Ministry; N. I. Reponen, a fitter at the Onega Plant, and E. S. Kluru, a university student



Eevi Gross, architect and frequenter of the Red Star Stadium, where she wields a wicked tennis racket



Non-root feeding of cotton plants with the aid of tractor-drawn ODN sets, as practised in Rokhaty District, Tajikistan

Photographed by N. Sofyin

For the Soviet Woman

"I should be very interested to know something about dress fashions in the Soviet Union and how dress-making establishments and ready-made clothes shops work," runs a letter we received from Roland Göhler of Mohom, in the German Democratic Republic. The article below and the illustrations that accompany it form a short reply to our reader's questions.

By LYUDMILA TRETYAKOVA

Photographs by N. Khorunzhy

Not long ago in Moscow an interesting exhibition was held of women's dress materials sent to the capital from textile works in the Russian Federation, the Ukraine, the Baltic Republics, Armenia, Tajikistan, Kirghizia, Uzbekistan, Azerbaijan, and other Soviet republics. Although the exhibition was confined to materials of new design the number of items amounted to the impressive total of nearly 3,500.

The best textile designers contributed to the manufacture of the gay and beautiful materials seen on display. Their designs made ample use of floral motifs and national ornaments of the peoples of the Soviet Union, and there were interesting colour combinations in varied compositions and patterns. The exhibition as a whole was a pleasure to the eye and might be considered as the response of textile designers to the growing demands of Soviet women for clothes cut in attractive material of cheerful colours. The

demand is particularly keen for silks, a fact that is reflected in the 52 per cent increase over last year's figures in the output of silks during the first half of this year.

There is close and fruitful co-operation between textile designers and dress designers.

In Moscow, as in many other Soviet cities and towns, there is a Fashion House which creates models of attractive dresses for the Soviet public. Long before the season opens the designers prepare new models of garments of all kinds—from simple house frocks to elegant evening gowns. The new fashions are submitted to the judgement of an artistic council—every Fashion House has its own—and then displayed to the general public at fashion shows attended by actors, artists, factory and office workers, students. . . . People put forward their requirements and voice their approval or disapproval of the models displayed.

Customers at the Moscow Fashion House look at new dress models. Paper patterns of all models displayed are on sale

Three workers in the experimental department of Garment factory No. 18 in Moscow, L. T. Matveyeva, E. A. Dontsova, and V. S. Zamelatskaya, are seen here examining dresses of new design recommended by the Fashion House for mass production



The printed goods department of the Krasnaya Roza Silk Textiles Works in Moscow. In the foreground are A. P. Kudinova, a printer, and L. G. Sarycheva, assistant foreman





The artist's design has been carried out perfectly on the material. Soon this printed silk will be on sale in the shops

Those that have been approved are sent to the dress-making workshops. Here thousands of paper patterns are prepared so that any woman with the slightest aptitude with the needle can make her own dresses.

This year the Soviet garment industry is putting out more than five million ready-made silk dresses, most of them according to models of the Central Fashion House in Moscow.

To obtain the views of their customers on the quality of clothes on sale, shops and dress-making establishments arrange periodical shoppers' conferences and follow them up by introducing corrections in their assortments in accordance with criticisms made.

Naturally, there are other ways of getting clothes than buying those made in workshops and sold through the shops ready to wear. There are countless dress-making establishments all over the country where customers can have dresses or costumes made on the design of the establishment's own artist or according to fashion plates. Customers generally supply their own material but many places offer a wide selection of textiles.

In Moscow and other cities individual dress-making establishments hold their own fashion shows. The names of leading dress designers gain widespread fame.

The thousands of people engaged in creating attractive clothes for the Soviet woman are putting much thought and care into designing models and materials, embroideries, and accessories.



A scene in Dress-Making Establishment No. 30 in Moscow which accepts individual orders. Marianna Yaroslavskaya, a sculptress, is choosing a model for a new dress. A sarafan-type dress designed by L. A. Danilina, the establishment's art manager, is being demonstrated

In the ready-made clothes department of the Universal Stores in Shcherbakov District, Moscow



NEW HOUSES, NEW STREETS

Throughout the Soviet Union work is proceeding on a vast building program. Great new hydroelectric power stations are being erected—at Kuibyshev, Stalingrad, and Kakhovka. The Volga, Irtysh, Kama, and other rivers are being harnessed to provide power. New factories are rising, new crèches, kindergartens, and schools for the children, new theatres and libraries, new hospitals.

All these things are being done to satisfy the growing material and cultural requirements of the Soviet man. One of the striking expressions of the care for the welfare of the Soviet people may be found in the housing program, which grows larger every year. During the current five-year plan—the fifth—the state alone will provide another 105,000,000 square metres (about 1,130,000,000 sq. ft.) of residential floor space.

Every year sees an increase in budget allocations for capital investment in building. The present five-year plan earmarks funds twice as large as those spent under the previous plan. During the first six months of this year new investments in housing construction rose by seven per cent over the same period in 1952.

Evidence of the keen concern taken by the Soviet State in speeding up house building is provided by the substantial flow of first-rate machinery to building sites, making the builders' work easier, and enabling manual processes to be mechanized.

It is this increase in mechanization that accounts for the steady reduction in the time required to put up new houses. Bulldozers, excavators, tower and walking cranes, electric and hydraulic jacks, various types of transporters and containers, mechanized mortar mixers and appliances for bringing the mortar pneumatically to the level where bricks are being laid, and a wide range of other machines and appliances, are being sent to the building sites. Widespread use is made of large prefabricated panels.

On this page are seen glimpses of a number of new buildings in various Soviet towns and cities.



BEZHITSA. (Bryansk Region) Lenin Square after reconstruction
Photographed by I. Rubinovich



LENINGRAD. New buildings on Kuznetsov Street as seen from Victory Park
Photographed by S. Ivanov



OREL. The new Pobeda cinema
Photographed by B. Myasnikov



KIEV. The Kreshchatik, the Ukrainian capital's main thoroughfare, rebuilt since the war
Photographed by L. Mikhnovsky



STALINGRAD. A street in the workers' settlement of the Tractor Works in the rebuilt hero-city
Photographed by A. Bryanov



FOR PEACE AND FRIENDSHIP



A parade of athletes at the festival
Photographed by S. Kosyrev



Friendship and cordiality marked the meeting between the young people of India and the Soviet Union at the festival. Here we see a dance performed by Indrani Rahman (India) and Barno Akhmedova (USSR)
Photographed by S. Kosyrev



Soviet and Chinese youth choirs perform together
Photographed by V. Savostyanov and V. Egorov



Soviet and Rumanian youth in the streets of Bucharest during the festival
Photographed by S. Kosyrev

Bucharest, the Rumanian capital, was the venue last month of the Fourth World Youth and Student Festival, attended by 30,000 young men and women from 111 countries. There the envoys of the world's young generation unanimously affirmed their readiness to work for peace and friendship among the nations, for the right to life and a happy future.

Music and dance contests and athletic competitions held an important place in the program of this festival, as at the preceding ones. This time, too, the Soviet delegates starred.

Soviet performers won first prizes in the solo and choral singing, violin, cello, piano, folk, wind and brass instruments, classical ballet and folk dance contests. The performances of the students' symphony orchestra of the Moscow Conservatoire were a triumph. First prizes were also awarded to a number of young performers from People's China, Korea, Rumania, India, Hungary and Bulgaria.

The athletic competitions drew an entry of 4,300 persons from 54 countries and attracted great interest. Soviet athletes competed in 14 forms of sports. They set seven USSR, two European and two world records, gaining 333 medals (202 gold, 72 silver and 59 bronze).

At the close of the festival its participants unanimously adopted an address to the young people of the world, which says:

...Our meeting, full of joy, light and hope, has been a demonstration of the fact that young people of all convictions and faiths can always understand one another. We yearn for happiness. We want to see the triumph of peace and friendship which will open up a happy future to us... Let us unite to make our dreams and hopes of a better future come true!

Below: A demonstration of Rumanian young men and women, 300,000 strong, heartily greets the delegates to the Fourth World Youth and Student Festival

Photographed by V. Savostyanov and V. Egorov




FOR THE PEOPLE

"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."

"Our national economy is confidently marching along the road of continuous progress. The source of our strength lies in the potent activity and initiative of our workers, collective farmers and Intellectuals. We possess vast potentialities for accomplishing our main task—the maximum satisfaction of the constantly rising material and cultural requirements of the people. We are firmly confident that in a brief space of time we shall make great progress in the achievement of this task."

(From the speech delivered by G. M. Malenkov, head of the Soviet Government, at the Fifth Session of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR)



In the technical-inspection department of the Stalin Auto Plant, Moscow, inspector N. V. Dyupareva checks the work of a consignment of electric refrigerators on the testing stand. Like all the other factories and mills in the country, the Stalin Auto Plant is now greatly expanding the manufacture of consumer goods

Photographed by V. Zunin

Here we see Marija and Alberts Griens in the furniture and sewing machine department of the universal stores in the village of Irlava (Latvian Republic). They have come to buy a sewing machine put out by the Podolsk Machine Factory, in the Russian Federation

Photographed by L. Mikhnovsky



Assembly of electric washing machines at the REZ Electrical Engineering Works in Riga

Photographed by L. Mikhnovsky



Men's suits are given a final examination at Garment Factory No. 5, Moscow, before they are sent to the retail shops. The personnel of this factory revised their Socialist obligations in line with the decisions of the Fifth Session of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and have set themselves the target of 4,000 men's suits and 2,000 pairs of trousers over and above plan by the end of the year

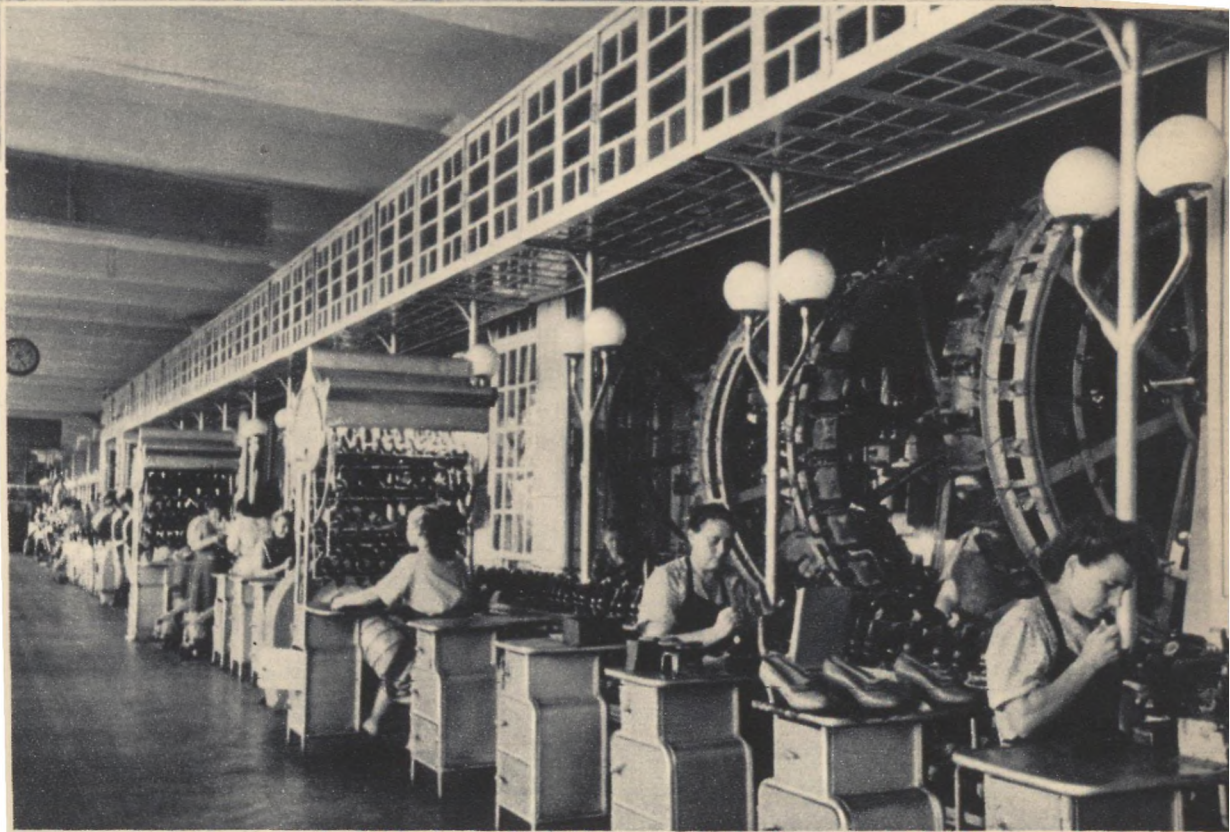
Photographed by Y. Chernyshov





A section of the main warehouse at the Leningrad Skorokhod Shoe Factory, the largest in the country. This year the factory will put out 13 times as many pairs of high-grade footwear as in the prewar year 1940. Its laboratory is working to further improve the quality of men's and women's shoes. Twenty-five attractive and comfortable new models are to go into manufacture by the end of the year

Photographed by B. Utkin

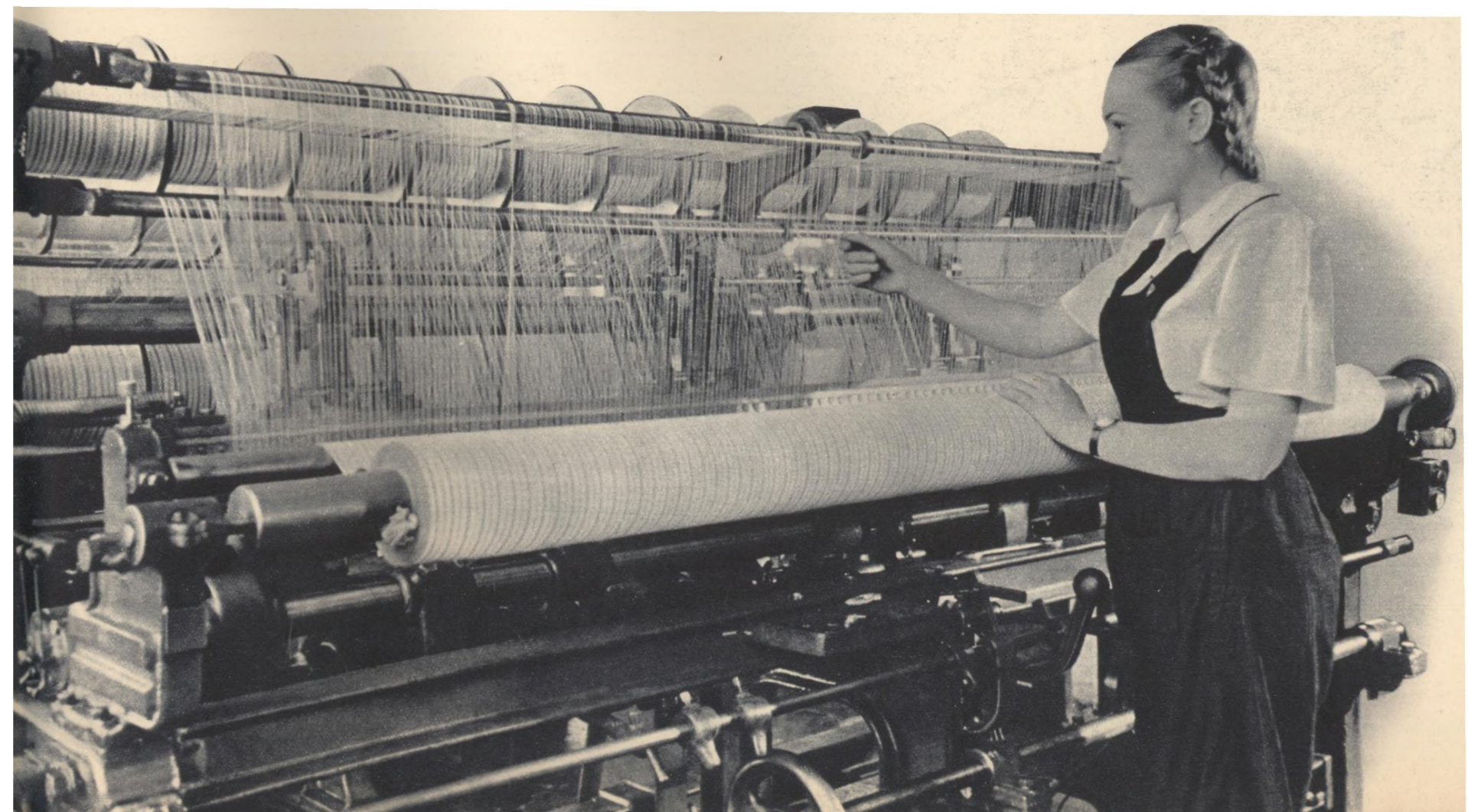


This is the main conveyor in the high-grade women's footwear shop of Shoe Factory No. 4 in Kiev. The factory is manufacturing 45 new models this year

Photographed by N. Krylov

The picture below shows N. I. Otchenko. One of the best knitters at the Tashkent Hosiery and Knit-Goods Factory, she regularly exceeds her output quota by 30 to 40 per cent. The manufacture of knitted fabrics at this factory has increased considerably since last year

Photographed by V. Lein





Sports

The East Bengal Club soccer team of Calcutta, India, arrived in the USSR last month and played several friendly matches with Soviet elevens of Moscow, Tbilisi, and Kiev. The games drew capacity audiences of scores of thousands who invariably greeted the Indian footballers with hearty applause, as representatives of the peace-loving people of India. Above we see the members of the Moscow Torpedo team presenting the Indian team with bouquets before their game, which ended in a 3:3 tie *Photographed by N. Volkov*



A moment during one of the three games played in the Soviet Union last month by a picked Albanian soccer team. In this game the Albanians lost to Moscow Dynamo by a score of 0:4. In the other Moscow game the visitors met with a 0:3 defeat at the hands of Spartak. Playing in Leningrad, the Albanian footballers were defeated 0:3 by the local Zenith team *Photographed by A. Batanov*



Here we see a game in the match between the Soviet players Ludmila Rudenko (left) and Elizaveta Bykova (right) for the women's world chess title which began in Leningrad on August 16. The official is A. S. Prorvich, an International Chess Referee *Photographed by N. Naumenkov*



Moscow college students I. Buldakov and V. Ivanov won the title of European champions in the coxless pairs at the European rowing championships held in August on Lake Bagsvaerd, Denmark. Nineteen countries competed. The USSR team captured first place and was awarded the team prize as well as the prize of the Italian Rowing Federation. Soviet crews won the championship titles in the eights and in the coxless pairs

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Builders to be

Photographed by N. Kallnin

BACK COVER: Lake Sevan, high in the mountains in Soviet Armenia
Photographed by Y. Chernyshov

