



### **Dette værk er downloadet fra Danskernes Historie Online**

**Danskernes Historie Online** er Danmarks største digitaliseringsprojekt af litteratur inden for emner som personalhistorie, lokalhistorie og slægtsforskning. Biblioteket hører under den almennyttige forening Danske Slægtsforskere. Vi bevarer vores fælles kulturarv, digitaliserer den og stiller den til rådighed for alle interesserede.

### **Støt vores arbejde – Bliv sponsor**

Som sponsor i biblioteket opnår du en række fordele. Læs mere om fordele og sponsorat her: <https://slaegtsbibliotek.dk/sponsorat>

### **Ophavsret**

Biblioteket indeholder værker både med og uden ophavsret. For værker, som er omfattet af ophavsret, må PDF-filen kun benyttes til personligt brug.

### **Links**

Slægtsforskeres Bibliotek: <https://slaegtsbibliotek.dk>

Danske Slægtsforskere: <https://slaegt.dk>

# SOVIET UNION



No. 10 (44)

OCTOBER 1953





**NEW DESIGNS IN SOVIET TEXTILES.** At the Moscow Tryokhgornaya Textile Mills great efforts are being made to meet the growing demand for attractive high-quality cloth. Many more new ranges and designs are being produced. The workers recently announced their decision to turn out 400,000 metres (436,000 yards) of unbleached and 500,000 metres of finished cloth above plan this year. Above: E. Shapovalova, a designer, N. Chuvikovskaya, an engraver, and M. Khvostenko, the head of the designing department, examine new samples

*Photographed by M. Kuleshov*

**COVER:** The bunker viaduct in the blast-furnace department of the Stalin Iron and Steel Works at Magnitogorsk

*Photographed by Y. Korolyov*



With his friends to see him off driver A. I. Gorbunov (centre) leaves the Oil Ministry's Building and Repair Office No. 2 in Kalinin Region to take up a job at the Zavidovo Machine and Tractor Station. In enthusiastic response to the decision of the Plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU on "Measures for the Further Development of Agriculture in the USSR," many industrial workers and engineers are asking Party and Soviet organizations to send them to work at collective farms and machine and tractor stations

Photographed by N. Chamov

## A COUNTRY-WIDE TASK

The attention of the Soviet people last month was focussed on two events of outstanding social and political importance. The first was the negotiations in Moscow between the Soviet Government and the Government Delegation of the Korean People's Democratic Republic headed by Kim Il Sung, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the KPDR.

From the 11th to the 19th of September, in an atmosphere of friendship and complete mutual understanding, questions were discussed of interest to both parties concerning the peace settlement in Korea and economic aid from the USSR to help the Korean people make good the great losses they suffered in the war for their freedom and independence.

All Soviet people took great satisfaction in the outcome of the talks. They know that their country's unstinted aid, which carries no obligation of repayment, will ensure peaceful development for the long-suffering Korean people and help to consolidate peace in the Far East.

The second event of lasting importance, the resolution of the September Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union on "Measures for the Further Development of Agriculture in the USSR," outlining a country-wide campaign for the further development of agriculture, was also greeted with general approval.

The Socialist agriculture of the USSR, unsurpassed in scale and level of mechanization, rests on a powerful industrial and technical basis. The level of its production, however, is no longer high enough to satisfy fully the growing requirements of the Soviet people.

We must make it our aim, says the resolution, to be able to satisfy adequately in two or three years' time the growing food requirements of our population and to meet the needs of the light and food industries in raw materials.

To this end the Plenum laid down measures for achieving

a further increase in the harvest yield and productivity of all agricultural crops. The production of grain, particularly that of wheat, will rise considerably. A rapid increase is to be achieved in the production of cotton and sugar beet.

The resolution devotes special attention to animal husbandry.

The achievement of a sharp rise in animal husbandry, particularly that of collective farms, says the resolution, is of vital importance to the country and is now the most urgent task of the Party and the State in agriculture.

In accordance with the resolutions of the Plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU, the Council of Ministers of the USSR and the Central Committee of the Communist Party passed a decision on "Measures for Further Developing Animal Husbandry and Reducing Quotas of Obligatory Deliveries by Peasant Households and Husbandry of Factory and Office Workers." This resolution elaborates all-round measures to ensure an increase in the head of cattle and a rise in its productivity. By October 1, 1954 the total head of cattle in the USSR is to increase to 65,900,000; of sheep and goats to 144,400,000; of pigs to 34,500,000.

The higher procurement prices on animal produce fixed by the Council of Ministers and the Central Committee of the CPSU will greatly facilitate the fulfilment of this task. Procurement prices on obligatory cattle and poultry deliveries to the State have been raised by more than 450 per cent; the prices on milk and butter by 100 per cent. Incidentally, this does not affect the retail prices of these goods as sold to the population.

The Soviet Government and the Communist Party have decided to lower, as from July 1, 1953, the obligatory delivery quotas to the State of meat, milk, eggs, and wool from households of peasants, industrial and office workers, and also to

write off all arrears on obligatory deliveries of animal produce. The State has initiated all these measures not only to make it easier for people to keep their own live-stock, but to provide those who at present have none with better opportunities of acquiring and raising live-stock.

The resolution of the September Plenum devotes much attention to the development of potato and vegetable production, the aim being to raise production within the next two or three years to a level that will satisfy completely not only the requirements of the population and reworking industry, but also the needs of stock-raising.

On the basis of the Plenum's resolutions the Council of Ministers and the Central Committee of the Party have passed a decision on "Measures for Growing and Procurement of More Potatoes and Vegetables in Collective and State Farms for the years 1953-55." Already by 1954 the sowing area under potatoes at collective and state farms is to be 10,844,550 acres with a crop capacity of not less than 5.7 tons per acre; 2,706,900 acres will be put under vegetables.

The resolution of the Plenum and the subsequent decision passed by the Council of Ministers and the Central Committee on "Measures for Further Improving Work in the Machine and Tractor Stations," outline a program to stimulate the entire work of the machine and tractor stations. All-round mechanization of agriculture will be introduced on an even larger scale. More and more machines and equipment will be supplied to the collective and state farms.

Word comes from all over the country of practical steps taken by the farming community to implement the decisions that the Party has made for a great upswing in all branches of agriculture. Soviet people are confident that under the leadership of the Communist Party and the Soviet Government these plans will be successfully carried out.

# INVIOLEABLE FRIENDSHIP BETWEEN THE PEOPLES OF THE USSR AND KOREA



Left to right: M. G. Pervukhin, Minister of Power Stations and the Electrical Industry of the USSR; 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 Trade; Ten Dyun Thyak, Chairman of the State Planning Commission of the Korean People's Democratic Republic; Pak Den Ai, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Party of Labour; Nam Il, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the KPDR; V. M. Molotov, First Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR and Minister of Foreign Affairs; Kim Il Sung, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the KPDR; G. M. Malenkov, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR; Kim He Il, Minister of Railway Transport of the KPDR; Ho Den Suk, Minister of Culture and Propaganda of the KPDR; Ten Il Len, Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the KPDR; N. S. Khrushchov, First Secretary of the CC, CPSU; Chang Wen-lien, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Chinese People's Republic to the USSR; N. A. Bulganin, First Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR and Minister of Defence; Lim He, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Korean People's Democratic Republic to the USSR; L. M. Kaganovich, First Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR

*Photographed by V. Savostyanov*

From the 11th to the 19th of September negotiations were held in Moscow between the Soviet Government and the Government Delegation of the Korean People's Democratic Republic.

In the course of the negotiations, which proceeded in an atmosphere of friendship and complete mutual understanding, questions of interest to both sides were discussed concerning the further development and consolidation of friendly relations between the Soviet Union and the Korean People's Democratic Republic, and also questions pertaining to the peace settlement in Korea. There was complete mutual understanding that the relations of friendship and co-operation which have developed between the USSR and the KPDR conform to the interests of the peoples of the two countries and serve to strengthen peace and security in the Far East.

The Soviet-Korean communiqué states that the two Parties are unanimous in the opinion that the conclusion of the armistice in Korea has created conditions conducive to a peaceful

settlement of the Korean question on the basis of the national unification of Korea and the granting to the Korean people of the opportunity itself to decide questions pertaining to the political organization of Korea. To this end, the Governments of the USSR and the KPDR expressed their readiness to co-operate with all the states concerned.

Special attention during the negotiations was devoted to economic assistance by the USSR to the Korean people, who have borne great sacrifices in the war for their independence and freedom. Questions pertaining to the utilization of the 1,000 million rubles which the Soviet Government has granted, without repayment, for the rehabilitation of the war-ravaged economy of the KPDR, were likewise discussed. It was also agreed that the Soviet Union would supply the Korean People's Democratic Republic with equipment and materials, farm machines and implements, fertilizer, pedigree cattle, and popular consumption goods, while postponing payments due from the KPDR Government on all Soviet credits previously granted and arranging for easier terms of paying them.

Together with all progressive humanity Soviet men and women have the greatest regard for the heroic Korean people, who have defended their native land from the encroachments of the interventionists.

"Today the very word 'Korean,'" said G. M. Malenkov, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, in his speech at a Kremlin dinner in honour of the Government Delegation of the KPDR, "has become a symbol of grandeur, of staunch national spirit, a symbol of noble and selfless service in the cause of the freedom and independence of one's country."

"The glorious people of Korea have inscribed a new, magnificent page in the history of the liberation struggle. And that page teaches us that there is no power on earth that can break a people who have taken the destinies of their country into their own hands."

"The Korean patriots derived their will to victory, their valour and heroism in battle, from two sources: the profound righteousness of their cause, and the unparalleled solidarity on the part of the whole of progressive mankind with the people of Korea."

G. M. Malenkov pointed out that the forces of peace could and should turn the Korean armistice into a starting point for new efforts aimed at the further relaxation of international tensions everywhere, the East included. The objective conditions are there, he said, to enable the progressive public forces of the East to transform Asia into a bastion of peace, and one must ardently wish the peoples of Asia every success in the accomplishment of this noble task.

In his answering speech Kim Il Sung, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Korean People's Democratic Republic, stated:

"As a result of the successful negotiations in Moscow between the Governments of the KPDR and the Soviet Union, the Korean people will receive from the Soviet Union equipment and assistance in the rehabilitation and construction of industrial establishments that constitute the vital basis of our economy. We will also receive assistance which will play an important part in the continued development of our farming and culture."

"This assistance will also cement the friendship between the peoples of Korea and the Soviet Union; it will cement the alliance of workers and peasants in our country, and will be a new contribution to the peaceful settlement of the Korean question, to the peaceful unification of our Homeland, and to the promotion of peace and security in Asia."

Soviet people and peace-loving peoples the world over welcomed the results of the negotiations between the Soviet Government and the Government Delegation of the Korean People's Democratic Republic as an important step towards a peaceful settlement in Korea and the creation of a lasting peace in the Far East and throughout the world.



N. A. Bulganin, First Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR and Minister of Defence, and Kim Il Sung, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Korean People's Democratic Republic, inspect the guard of honour at the Central Aerodrome, Moscow, prior to the departure of the Korean Government Delegation

*Photographed by V. Savostyanov*



Leningrad. Plater M. V. Fyodorov speaks at a meeting of the Kirov Plant workers which discussed the results of the Budapest session of the World Peace Council and the plenary session of the Soviet Peace Committee  
*Photographed by B. Utkin*

# FOR WORLD PEACE

By Academician N. TSITSIN

The recent session of the World Peace Council in Budapest called upon the peoples of all countries to launch a campaign for the peaceful settlement of controversial international issues with a view to relaxing international tension. This call has received the enthusiastic support of all Soviet people. The enlarged plenary session of the Soviet Peace Committee, held in Moscow on August 31, unanimously approved the initiative of the World Peace Council. In all Union republics, at factories and collective farms throughout the country, conferences and meetings were held to endorse the call for peace and friendship among the peoples, and for the solution by negotiation of all outstanding questions of foreign policy.

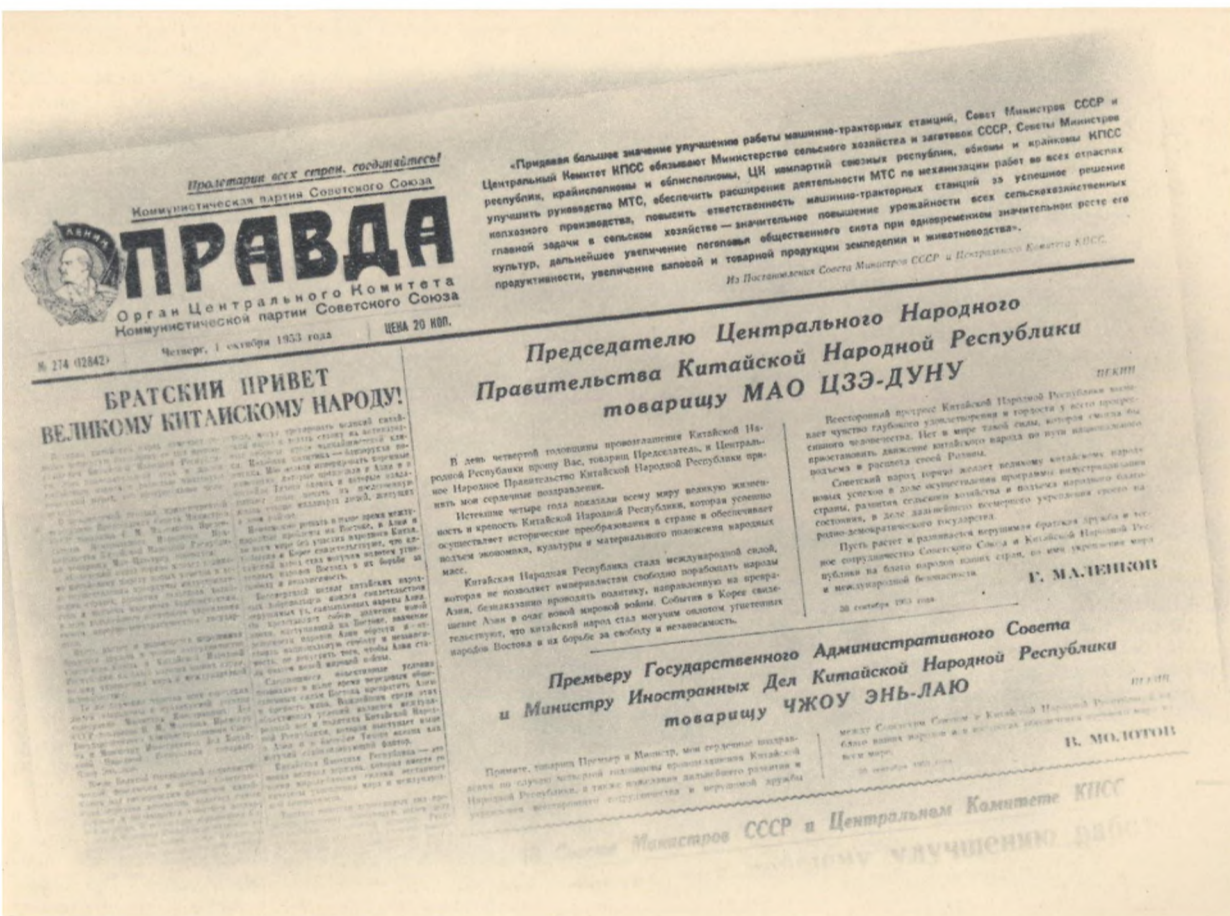
For the Soviet Government, as for all Soviet people, the consolidation of peace and security is the chief aim of foreign policy. We must have a firm and lasting peace so that we can go on developing our Socialist economy uninterrupted and ensuring a happy and prosperous life for our people. The home policy of the Communist Party and the Soviet Government, which aims at the maximum satisfaction of the constantly increasing material and cultural re-

quirements of the Soviet people, is the best evidence of the peaceful aspirations of the Soviet State.

Thanks to the efforts of the Soviet Union and of all the peace-loving peoples a certain relaxation of international tension has been achieved; more favourable conditions have been created for the prevention of war and the securing of peace throughout the world.

In the interests of peace and friendship among the peoples, the Soviet people are vigorously developing and strengthening economic and cultural ties between the USSR and other countries. Dozens of delegations visit the Soviet Union every year and Soviet delegations regularly visit the People's Democracies and the capitalist countries. All this encourages the exchange of cultural values and helps to strengthen peace and friendship among the peoples.

All sections of Soviet society are rallied in the battle for peace. While tirelessly sharpening their vigilance against the intrigues of aggressive forces, they are striving to consolidate and expand international fraternal ties with the working people of all countries.



## FRATERNAL GREETINGS TO THE CHINESE PEOPLE

October 1, 1953, was the fourth anniversary of the proclamation of the Chinese People's Republic. This historic day in the life of the great Chinese people was celebrated joyfully by Soviet people, the working people of the People's Democracies, and by all progressive humanity.

The thoughts and feelings of the Soviet people are expressed in the telegram of greetings sent by G. M. Malenkov, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, to Mao Tse-tung, Chairman of the Central People's Government of China.

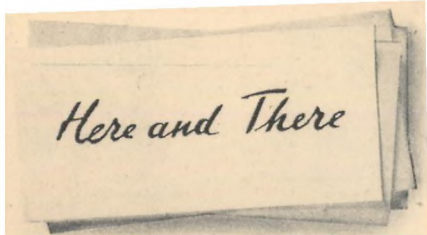
The Soviet people, the telegram reads, heartily wish the great Chinese people fresh successes in carrying out the program of industrializing their country, developing agriculture, and improving the people's well-being, and in the further all-round consolidation of their People's Democratic State.

The firm bonds of a great friendship link the Soviet Union with the Chinese People's Republic. A vivid expression of this friendship which grows firmer with every day were the recent talks between the Soviet Government and the Government Delegation of the Chinese People's Republic, during which the Soviet Union agreed to render systematic economic and technical assistance to China in the building or reconstruction of 50 industrial enterprises, work on which has already been started, and the building or reconstruction of a further 91 enterprises.

Left: The "Pravda" carrying the telegram by G. M. Malenkov. Below: Young Moscovites meet Chinese youth delegates to the IV World Youth Festival in Bucharest  
*Photographed by A. Cheprunov*

Bottom picture: The fourth anniversary of the proclamation of the Chinese People's Republic was celebrated in all parts of the Soviet Union. Here we see a group of Moscow artists talking to Chinese students at the Central House of Art Workers during a celebration of the occasion  
*Photographed by E. Yavno*





# AUTUMN

With October comes the time for rounding off harvest work on the country's collective and state farms. The workers of Socialist agriculture are bringing in a rich harvest of potatoes, sugar beet, cotton, vegetables, and other crops. They are making sure there will be plenty of fodder and warm winter quarters for the cattle, and are completing the sowing of winter wheat. Soviet peasants devote all their energy to carrying out successfully the decisions of the Plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU on "Measures for the Further Development of Agriculture in the USSR."



KIROVSK. The Sherbich family at the Dawn Collective Farm in Byelorussia receive their share of grain from the new harvest

*Photographed by Y. Ivanov and L. Smirnov*



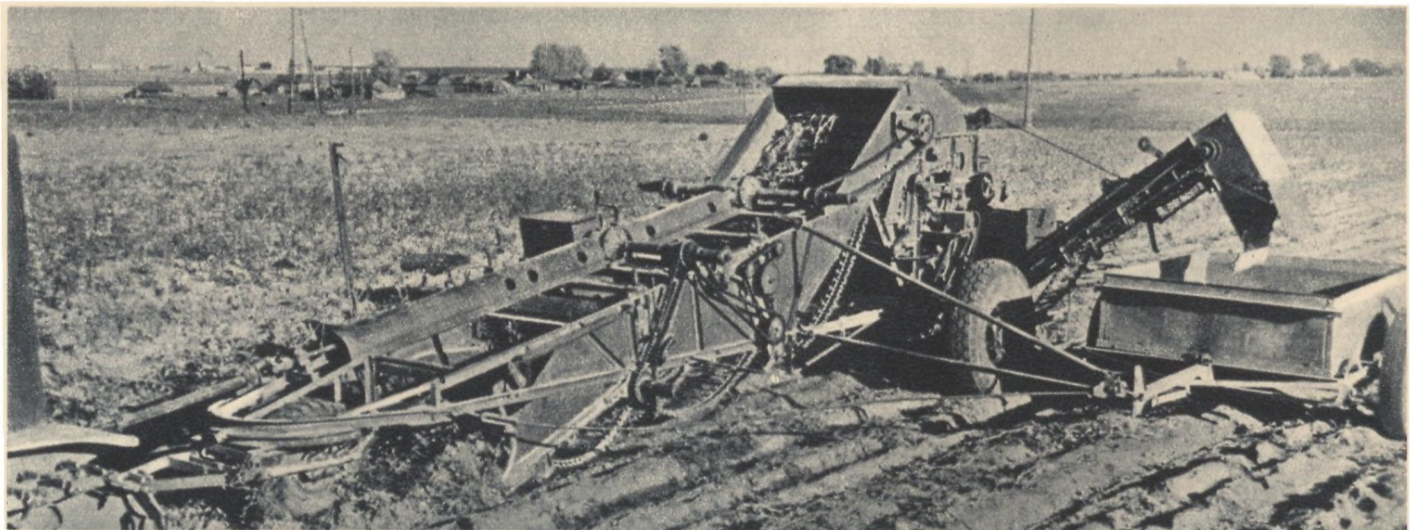
SHKOTOVO. Gathering the pear crop at the Lenin Collective Farm, Shkotovo District, in the Soviet Far East. At the collective and state farms in Primorye Territory steady progress is being made in the development of fruit-growing, which is a profitable source of income to the farmers. Varieties of apples, pears, and grapes suited to the locality are being grown here

*Photographed by N. Nazarov*



KURGAN-TYUBE. Cotton harvesting has begun on the collective and state farms of Tajikistan. Here we see workers of the Kuibyshev State Farm delivering freshly gathered cotton at the collecting depot of the Kurgan-Tyube ginnery

*Photographed by B. Zaitsev*



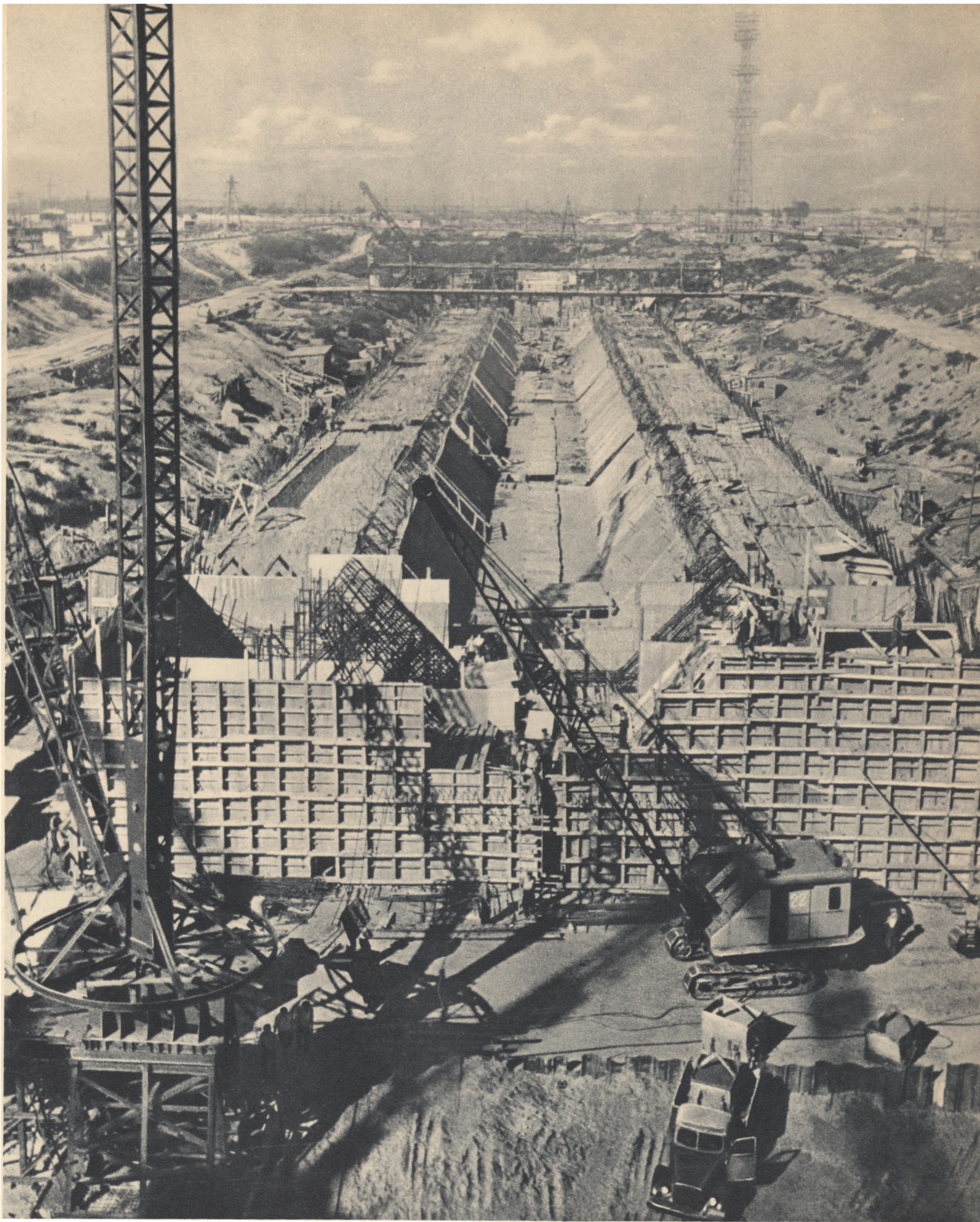
RAMENSKOYE. A new Soviet potato-picking combine, the KKR-2, on a test run at the Path to Communism Collective Farm, Moscow Region. This combine does the work of more than 80 people

*Photographed by M. Khurlampiev*

STALINGRAD REGION. Loading water-melons at the Pioneer State Farm for delivery to food shops. The farm has over a thousand acres under melons

*Photographed by A. Makletsov*





AT THE KAKHOVKA CONSTRUCTION SITE. Concrete is now being laid in the navigation lock (above) at the building site of the Kakhovka power dam. Before reaching this stage in the work the builders erected a residential settlement and subsidiary factories, dug foundation pits in the Dnieper valley and surrounded them with coffer-dams. With the special hydraulic machinery at their disposal they removed about 10,000,000 cubic metres (353,000,000 cu. ft.) of earth from the pits. All this preparation for concrete laying took only two years and was finished ahead of schedule

*Photographed by A. Fateyev*





Members of the Budyonny Kolkhoz, in Southern Ukraine, discussing the decisions taken at the Fifth Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet for stimulating agriculture. They are listening to D. L. Podrigailo, who is giving her comrades her views on the way the collective-farm economy could be developed and strengthened, and telling them how much her family will benefit from the reduction in the agricultural tax



On the kolkhoz threshing-floor Vera Nikolaichuk (extreme right) is helping to sort grain for future sowing

Below: Vladimir Nikolaichuk (left) and F. T. Stukanov, the kolkhoz chairman, inspecting the growth of the winter wheat



## HEADWAY IN THE VILLAGE

*Picture-Story by M. Grachov and V. Kivrin*

A fine autumn morning on a road crossing the steppes of Southern Ukraine. Along the road pours an endless stream of motor lorries laden with wheat, maize, water-melons, vegetables of all kinds. . . . Outside the kolkhoz barns and their own homes collective farmers are unloading sacks of grain.

This is no longer the Ukraine of ravaged villages and burned-out cottages from which the fascist invaders were driven, but a land of new homes surrounded by orchards, of schools, hospitals and rural Houses of Culture. And the stock-raising farms in these parts are equipped with the latest electrically-run attachments.

In the Novo-Odessa District in Nikolayev Region we came to the land of the Budyonny Collective Farm. There, in the fields, we met the kolkhoz chairman, F. T. Stukanov, and collective farmer Vladimir Nikolaichuk.

"Since the end of the war," the chairman told us, "our kolkhoz has made rapid headway. The doubling and redoubling of the farm's income shows that. We've got three and a half times more live-stock and nearly 4,000 hectares of arable land (nearly 10,000 acres). For this year's harvest we had the use of six combines, thirteen tractors and several winnowers. Thanks to them we were able to get a faster move on and make work easier for our members. That, of course, gave us better returns."

The men accompanied us to the village that lay just within sight on the horizon. At a turn in the road we met a group of collective farmers engaged in lively conversation. They were discussing the decisions taken at the Fifth Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, which, all agreed, augured well for further advances in collective farming. They talked, too, about the benefit that the new Agricultural Tax Law would bring them all. Stukanov joined in. He listed the branches of the farm's activities where the new measures would mean development, mentioning, among other things, a new poultry-farm to be built out of the kolkhoz's increased revenue and the 20,000 mirror-carp fry with which the farm fish-ponds were being stocked.

We drove into the village and accepted Vladimir Nikolaichuk's invitation to go home with him.

"We live pretty well," he said. "Our family's earnings from the kolkhoz keep going up. Apart from the money, my wife and I got three and one-third tons of wheat, a lot of vegetables, water-melons and other produce last year. We'll do all right this year too by the look of things. Besides, there's what we have at home—our two cows and calf, two pigs and a suckling, and more than a hundred poultry—hens, ducks and geese—not to mention our vegetable garden and orchard. Now that the taxes on the collective farmers' subsidiary plots have been reduced so much we'll be still better off."

We spent the rest of the day with our friendly hosts and with their permission took some photographs.



Vera Nikolaichuk raises pumpkins, potatoes, cucumbers, tomatoes and other vegetables in the vegetable garden on the family's personal plot

Vera Nikolaichuk is a thrifty housewife. Her cellar will soon have its row of barrels with pickled tomatoes, cucumbers, cabbages and water-melons



When she is not at school Lida Nikolaichuk loves to play with her feathered friends. The Nikolaichuks have about a hundred hens, geese and ducks of their own, and have decided to get more now that the agricultural tax has been reduced



The Nikolaichuks keep two cows, a calf, two pigs and a suckling pig. Under the new law the substantially reduced agricultural tax is reckoned exclusively by the area of the farmers' personal plots. Their incomes from live-stock, orchards, vegetable gardens and other forms of personal property are no longer taxable. This will encourage people to keep more live-stock and make better use of their personal plots



# VISITORS FROM ALGERIA

Picture-Story by N. Sofyin



The Algerian-Soviet Friendship Society delegation on Moskva Square in Stalinabad

The second Algerian-Soviet Friendship Society delegation to visit the USSR arrived in Moscow last August. During their stay the delegation travelled to Leningrad and the Tajik and Uzbek Republics, where they studied various aspects of economic and cultural life, and visited factories, medical and educational establishments. Our correspondent accompanied the delegation to Soviet Tajikistan. Here are some of the pictures he took with excerpts from the statements made by delegates at a press conference organized by VOKS, the All-Union Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries.

"We were given every opportunity to see what we wanted and everything we asked for was granted," the delegation declared in a joint statement. "We also wish to state that during the whole of our stay in the Soviet Union our members were completely free to spend their time as they wanted, and to go anywhere they liked unaccompanied."

Referring to their visits to Soviet factories the delegation said that "we were able to convince ourselves of the high level of technical perfection in Soviet industry, its splendid organization, and the application of the most advanced methods of production. Everywhere we went we met highly-trained specialists and saw the most complicated machines being handled by qualified workers."

Speaking of their visits to collective farms the delegation said: "We visited and talked to people in their homes and reached the conclusion that they live in plenty. The buildings we saw in the villages were not only connected with farming as such, but included schools, crèches, kindergartens, hospitals, theatres and libraries for the tillers of the soil."

A deep impression was left on the delegates by the USSR educational system. "Soviet citizens," the statement ran, "enjoy the broadest possibilities for improving their general and professional knowledge. There are only two conditions necessary to reach the highest positions—and these are open to all here—capability and good work."

"The majestic sports stadiums, clubs, libraries and various schools that we saw with our own eyes guarantee the best possible conditions for physical and mental development," the statement continued. "Our conversations with Soviet people convinced us that there is a tremendous craving for culture. The queues at the news-stalls and the crowds before newspapers pasted up in the streets tell of the high level of political life in the Soviet Union. The people are interested in politics, for, as we have seen, it is they who govern the land. On a collective farm we met a peasant who was a deputy to the USSR Supreme Soviet. At a factory we met a mechanic and two young working women, all three of them deputies to the Tajik SSR Supreme Soviet. In the Soviet Union we saw a new society and a new man."

The Algerian delegation was deeply impressed by the humane atmosphere "which throughout our travels from Stalinabad to Leningrad was the most characteristic feature of this fraternal union of 200 million people."

"We knew that the USSR and its people want peace," members of the delegation declared. "Now we are profoundly and unreservedly convinced of it because we have concrete facts to support our opinions. Like a mighty breath of hope, a noble outburst of love towards all peoples, the idea of peace fills the hearts of men and women who know what war is and what it means to defend their national independence. Fraternity and friendship are the firmest guarantees of stability of the Soviet Union. Wherever we went we encountered a feeling of pride in belonging to the great Soviet Union, everywhere we saw the monolithic unity of the nations of the USSR. This all-embracing unity which brings Tajiks, Uzbeks and Russians into the same family was no doubt cemented in joint struggle, but for us it was above all an expression of the fraternal union of the inhabitants of one-sixth of the world where man is considered to be the most precious capital. That is the finest and most valuable of the conclusions our delegation reached during its travels. We realized that in the Soviet Union human welfare is the aim towards which all efforts and energy are being bent."



Visitors from Algeria at the Tajik Academy of Sciences. Mohammed Sebaa (right), who led the delegation, talking to Sadridin Aini, the oldest Tajik writer, who is the Academy's President. Below: The Algerian delegation at the Stalinabad Textile Mills





The State Opera House in Stalinabad



The leader of the Algerian delegation at a prayer-meeting in a Stalinabad mosque



During their visit to Tajikistan the Algerian delegation visited the Stalin Collective Farm in Stalinabad District. Top picture: The delegation outside the kolkhoz House of Culture. Centre: The visitors were favourably impressed by the degree of mechanization of work in the cotton fields and made a careful inspection of the machinery. Above: The collective farmers gave their visitors a friendly welcome. As a parting gift they presented them with national costumes—silk robes and embroidered skull-caps. Our correspondent recorded the moment when Hero of Socialist Labour Rajabali Davlyatov, the kolkhoz chairman, was helping Pierre Bisagno, a member of the delegation, into his robe



The Algerian delegation at the VOKS press conference

# NEW ADVANCES IN CONSUMER GOODS PRODUCTION

Photographs by Y. Chernyshov and K. Yakubovich

Some of the new models of ladies' handbags, gloves and other articles in real and artificial leather

As life improves for people in the Soviet Union their demand for consumer goods increases. High-grade cloth, footwear and many other things of everyday use do not stay long on the shelves in the shops.

Speaking at the Fifth Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet G. M. Malenkov, the Chairman of the Council of Ministers, emphasized the necessity for an all-round increase in the output of consumer goods and for a marked improvement in the quality of merchandise put on sale to the public.

"During the next two or three years many new light-industry factories will be built," our correspondent was informed at the USSR Ministry of the Consumer Goods Industry. "Large woollen mills are to be opened at Minsk, Chernigov, Krasnodar, Ivanovo, Kansk, Bezhetsk and Fryanovo. Silk mills are being built in several places, including Krasnoyarsk, Vitebsk, Narofominsk and Kalinin. Production will start at a large shoe factory in Ashkhabad. In Moldavia we are building a garment factory, a silk mill, a stocking and lingerie factory, a knitwear factory and a tannery. When they start production these new factories will raise the output of knitwear and shoes in Moldavia by 50 per cent over this year's figures and double the manufacture of silk cloth.

In addition to new factories and mills there is to be an expansion and modernization of existing ones. Two new shops have been added to the Paris Commune Boot and Shoe Factory in Moscow where twice as much as last year is already being produced. For the autumn and winter seasons these works are producing one hundred new models, more comfortable, attractive and reliable than before.

Reconstruction alone will give the public an extra 44,000,000 metres (47,960,000 yards) of high-grade woollens during the next two years. Before the end of this year half a million more ready-made woollen suits and costumes are to be produced than previously planned. Much more attention will be paid to improving the cut. Five thousand new models of garments are being put out.

There is to be more and better made furniture; refrigerators, washing machines, vacuum-cleaners, wireless and television sets are to appear in the shops in greater numbers and in improved models. Similar improvements, both in quantity and quality, are to follow in fancy-goods, kitchen utensils and many other articles of everyday use.



Electric kettles, samovars, floor-polishers and other electrical appliances on sale in a Moscow shop



A young customer trying on a coat of new cut in a children's wear shop in Moscow

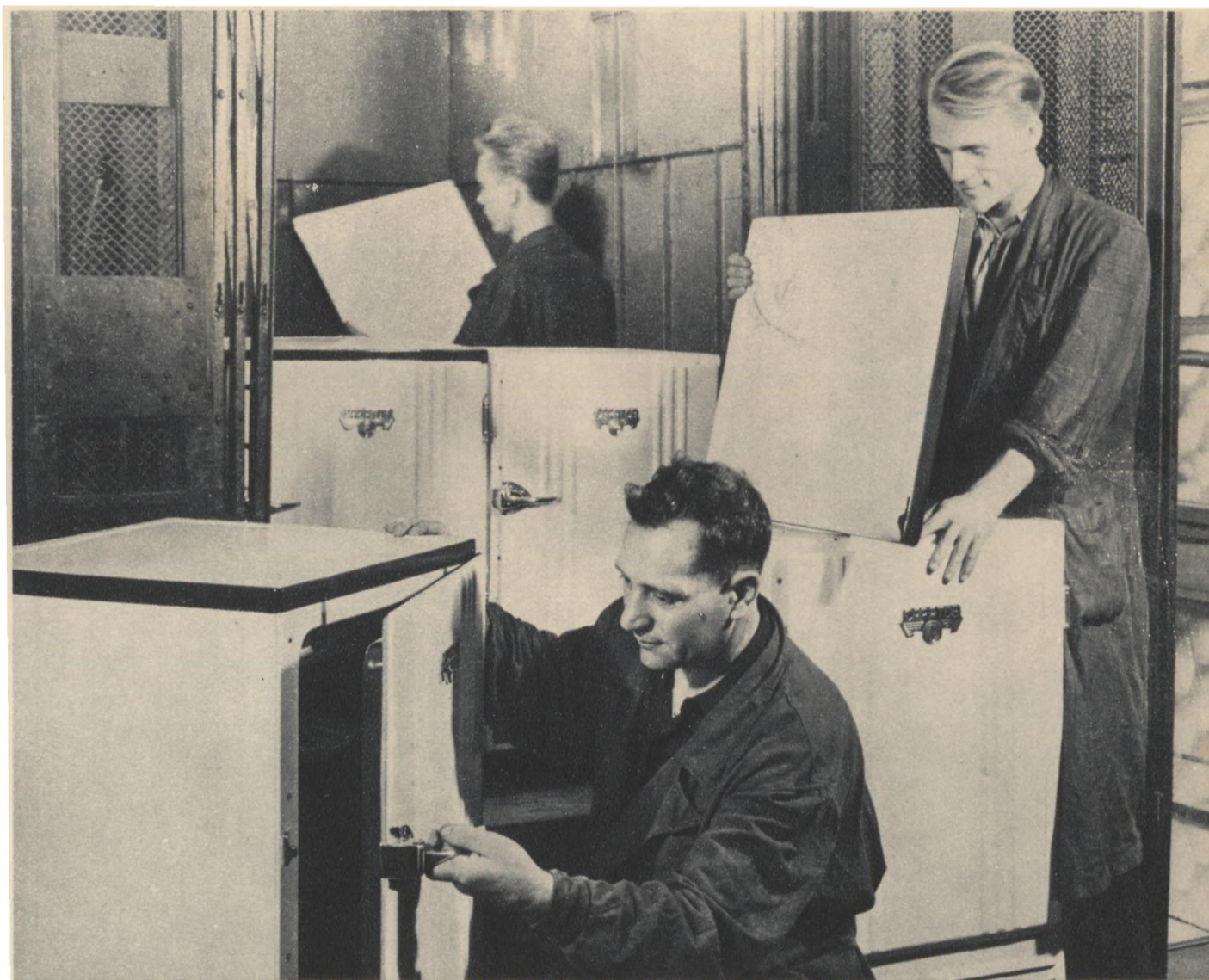


The new 14-valve Byelarus-53 wireless set now being mass-produced in Minsk. It has six wavebands, twin loud-speakers and push-button control



A permanent furniture exhibition has been opened in Peschanaya Street in Moscow. All articles on show are obtainable from the shops of the USSR Ministry of Timber and Paper Industries or straight from the factory

New models of suit-cases from the Krasnaya Zvezda factory in Vilnius

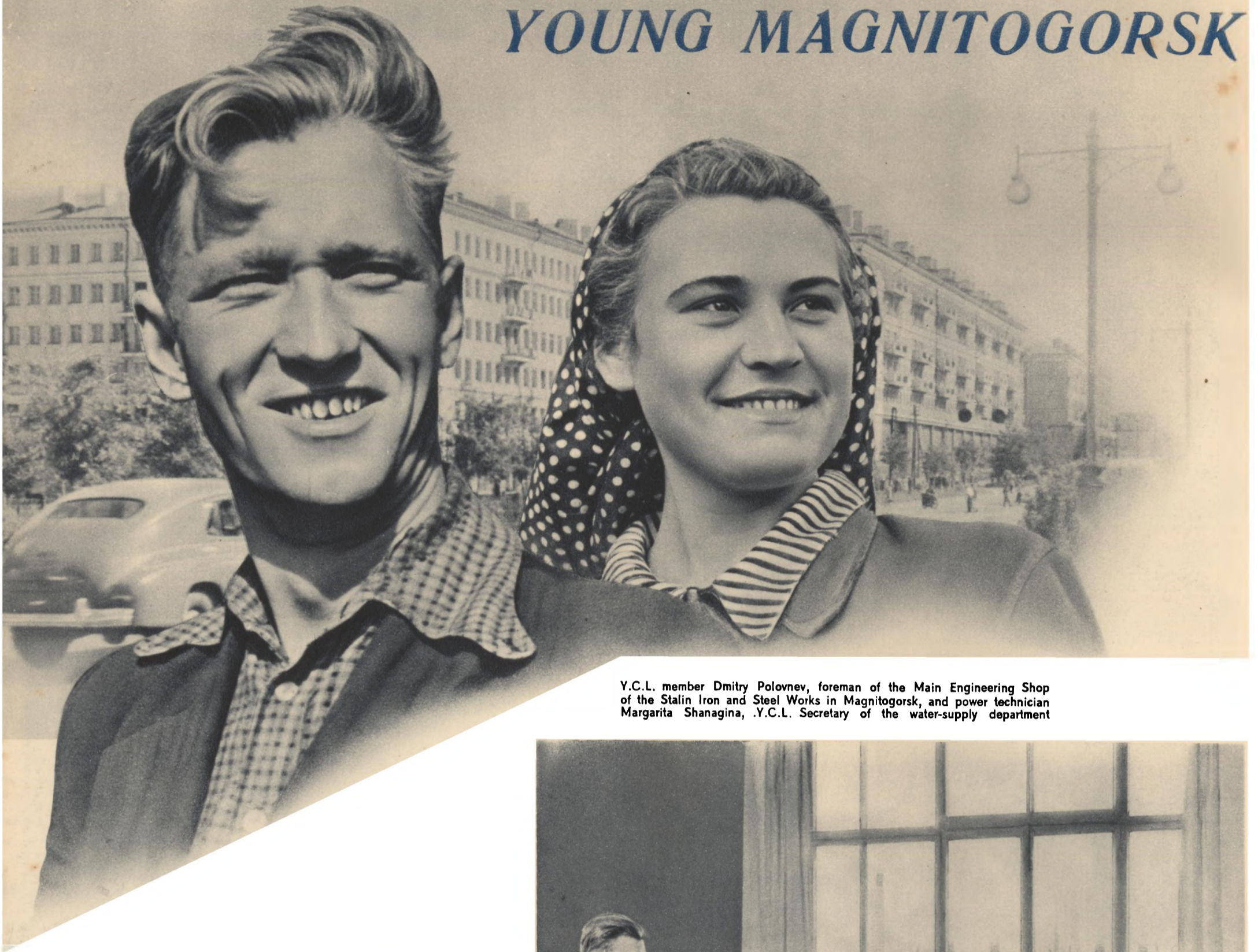


Cheap-to-run electric refrigerators from the Saratov factory are much sought after. Here we see them being inspected in the warehouse on their way to the electrical department of Moscow Central Universal Stores

New models of children's, men's and women's footwear from various factories



# YOUNG MAGNITOGORSK



Y.C.L. member Dmitry Polovnev, foreman of the Main Engineering Shop of the Stalin Iron and Steel Works in Magnitogorsk, and power technician Margarita Shanagina, Y.C.L. Secretary of the water-supply department

By A. RESHETOV,  
Young Communist League Secretary  
at the Stalin Iron and Steel Works, Magnitogorsk

*Photographs by Y. Korolyov*

On the eastern slope of the Southern Urals, at the foot of Magnitnaya Mountain, lies the Stalin Iron and Steel Works, the largest metal-producing plant in the country. The construction of the works began in 1929 and was completed less than three years later. Its powerful blast furnaces, coke ovens, open-hearth shops and rolling mills stretch for dozens of miles.

A new socialist town, with a population of several hundred thousand, has sprung up round the works. Handsome buildings tower above the tree-lined streets. Covering the left bank of the river Ural, the town soon spread to the right bank. Building still continues, more and more districts are going up in Magnitogorsk. In the past two years an additional 110 blocks of flats and dozens of municipal buildings have been put up on the right bank.

The Magnitogorsk Iron and Steel Works is equipped with high-grade machinery and apparatus of Soviet manufacture. All the basic technological processes in the shops have been mechanized or even made completely automatic. Machines charge the blast furnaces and automatically keep them at the right temperature. The open-hearth furnaces are also controlled with the aid of automatic instruments. When you watch one of these instruments you can see the lights of different colours going on and off and hear the click of automatic switches. These extremely accurate recording instruments



A Young Communist League committee meeting at the Magnitogorsk Iron and Steel Works. Alexander Tvorogov, a worker-innovator at open-hearth furnace No. 20, makes a suggestion on behalf of his comrades to start emulation for fulfilment of the works' five-year production program ahead of schedule



The news of the Y.C.L. steel-makers' suggestion spread quickly through the whole works. Here we see Y.C.L. members of the coking plant reading the works' newspaper, which calls on other workers to take up the young steel-workers' initiative and develop the emulation movement to the full

note down the progress of the melt. There is new machinery everywhere, every shop uses complex technical equipment.

As a result of this the metal workers' conditions of labour have changed radically: The blast-furnace operators and steel-makers, the coke men and power workers of Magnitogorsk are highly qualified craftsmen.

The members of the Young Communist League and the young workers have added many a vivid page to the chronicle of working achievements at the plant. Dozens of examples could be quoted of how the organization has shown valuable initiative in discovering extra reserves of production, helped to save raw materials or electric power, to increase the productivity of labour, improve quality and lower production costs.

In response to the decisions of the 19th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, operators of open-hearth furnace No. 20 Alexander Tvorogov, Ivan Akshintsev and Alexei Starostin suggested a competition for pre-schedule fulfilment of the works' five-year production plan. These young patriots undertook to give 5,000 tons of steel above plan in 1953. They are keeping their word like true members of the Young Communist League, and have already melted nearly 4,000 tons of metal above plan. This fine piece of initiative has been approved by the Young Communist League Committee at the works and gained wide support from the whole body of the workers there.

The Young Communist League members of open-hearth shop No. 1 suggested starting a campaign for eliminating waste in production, and began putting out satirical leaflets boldly criticizing those who were responsible for spoilage and break-downs. The initiative of the young open-hearth workers quickly spread to all the shops.

The members of the Young Communist League at the works often visit this or that shop to check up on the cleanliness of work places, and see that machines are used to full capacity. The Young Communist League organization plays an important part in all the production and social activities of the plant. It has over 4,500 of the best young workers and specialists in its ranks.



Y.C.L. member Ivan Lobai, gas watchman in the blast-furnace shop, keeps an eye on his instruments



Ivan Dmitriev (centre), a Komsomol steel-worker and deputy to the Magnitogorsk City Soviet, talks with his electors





Young blast-furnace workers I. Lobai, A. Baizigitov, I. Papusha and V. Shuvalova asking the advice of the shop's Party Secretary P. Gomankov on the best way of organizing socialist emulation

The paths to knowledge and creative work lie wide open before the young people of Magnitogorsk. Everything is done to enable young workers to improve their qualifications. Nearly ten thousand of them are taking various technical courses. Many of them work during the day and study at evening schools, technical secondary schools and institutes, becoming specialists in the production of metal. Ivan Chuprina, a member of the Y.C.L., came to the works in 1942 from a trade school. While working in the shop he finished his secondary education at evening classes and entered an institute. The knowledge he has gained has helped Ivan Chuprina to become the best foreman of the sheet mill shop. One can find any number of such examples at our works.

For the steel-workers the city has the Mining and Metallurgical Institute, three technical secondary schools, a general studies centre, young workers' schools, and a music college. Ten thousand readers use the works' technical library which has more than 230,000 books and pamphlets. There are shops at the plant where all the workers are permanent members of the library.

The young people of Magnitogorsk have plenty to interest and amuse them in their leisure hours. Young men and girls go in for amateur dramatics, singing and dancing at the Steel-Workers' Palace and the seventeen workers' clubs; they go to the theatre and the cinema, the regional history museum, the recreation park; they go in for physical culture at the gymnasiums, the swimming pool and boating station, and at the works' sports stadium. Vasily Dyakonov, the track and field athlete, Pyotr Bakanov and Alexei Kurokhtin, the wrestlers, Valentina Kargapolova, the cyclist, and other young athletes at the works have made big names for themselves in sport.

The Communist Party reared and educated the Y.C.L., the most advanced organization of Soviet youth. The strength and solidarity of the Y.C.L. lies in the Communist Party's leadership. Its authority among millions of young men and women is great and unshakable. The Y.C.L. is leading them towards the triumph of the Party's great aim, the building of a Communist society.

The Komsomols of the sheet mill shop have just posted up one of their leaflets exposing shortcomings in the work of the shop; this time it is foreman Lysenko who is criticized





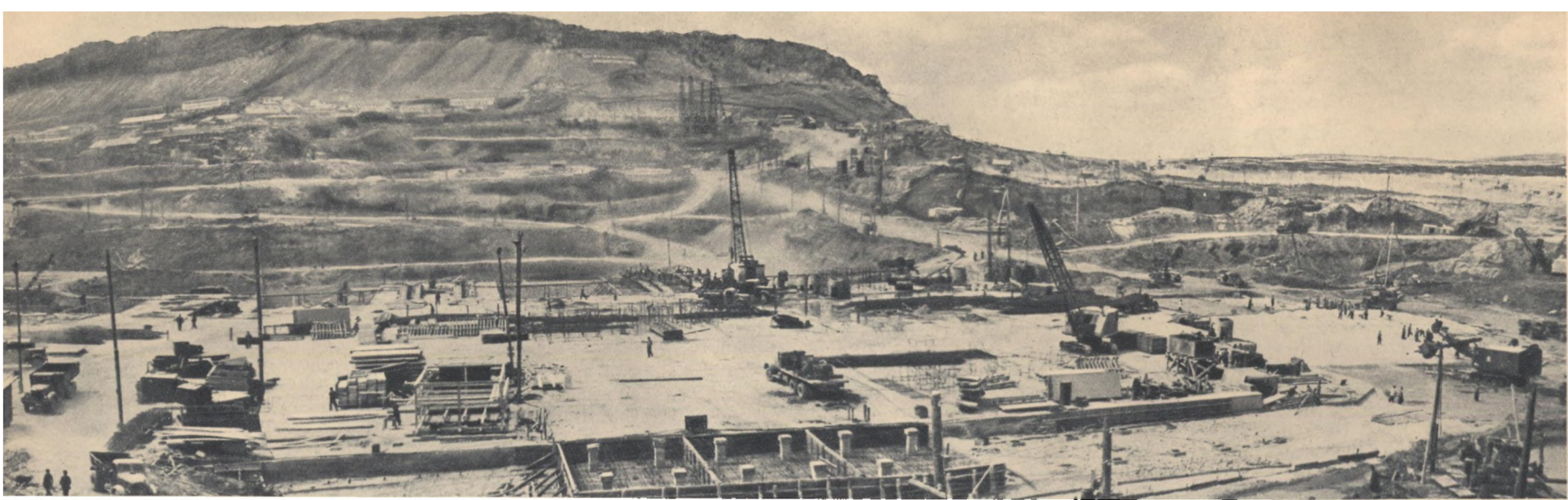
"These flats are for you!" Komsomols from the iron and steel works visit the young builders of fast-growing Magnitogorsk



For recreation the young steel-workers often arrange a trip on the river Ural. Then is the time for the jokes and good joyful songs that are so plentiful among Soviet people



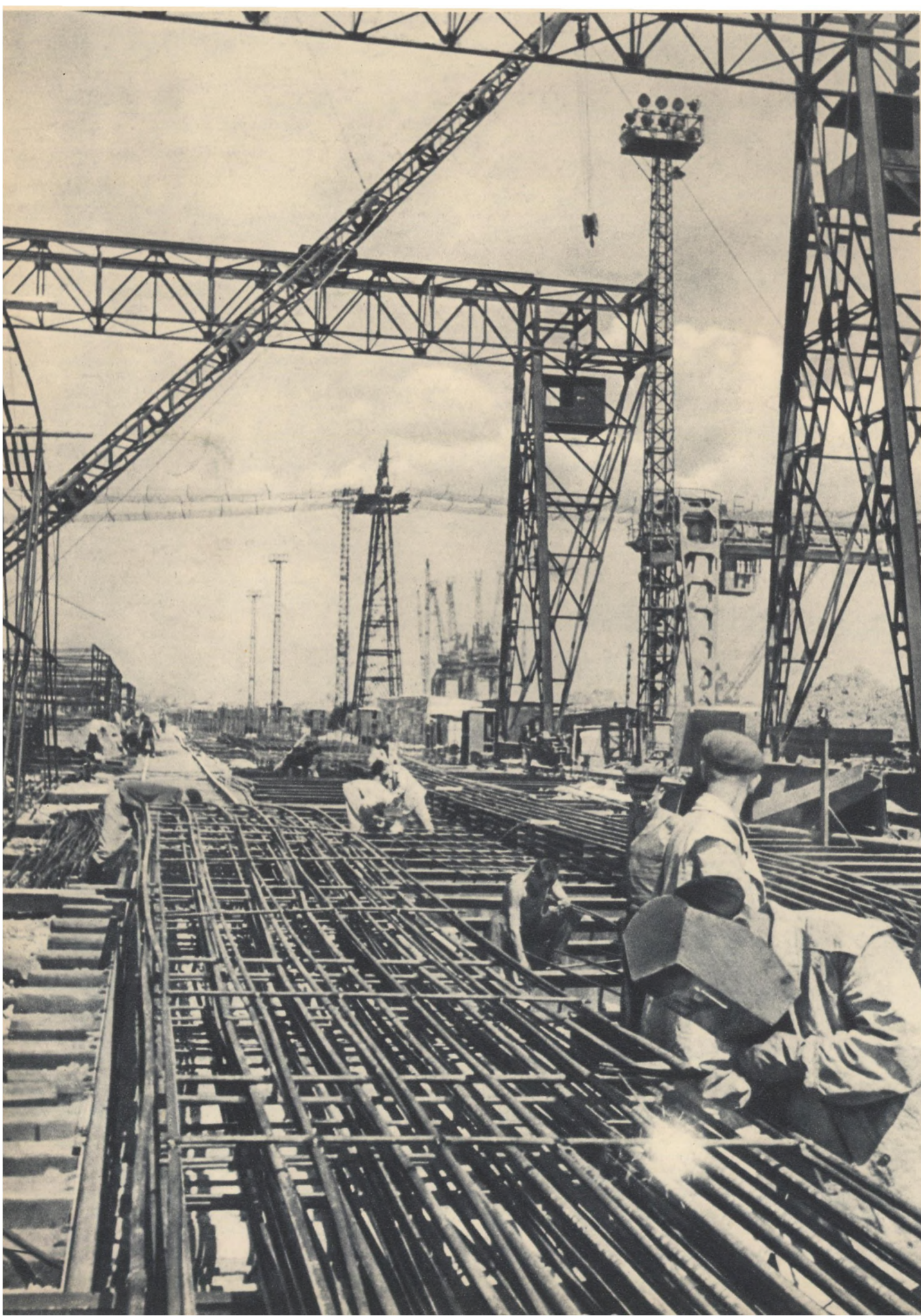
The young people of Magnitogorsk are keen sportsmen and quite a few of them have athletic achievements to their credit. Here we see the leading column of the physical culture parade that was held at the works' stadium on the opening day of an athletics meet in which the competitors were office employees and workers of the works



Clearing the pit and laying the foundation for the Kuibyshev power-house

# GREAT CONSTRUCTION

Installing reinforcements for the foundation slab of the Kuibyshev power-house



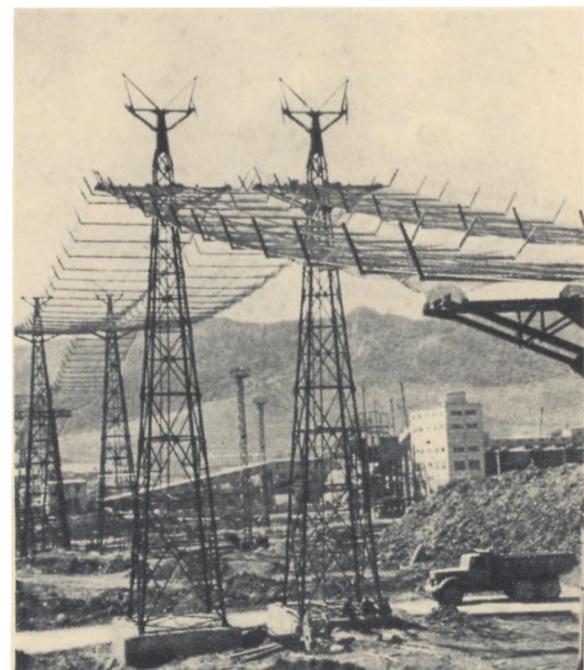
Photographs by A. Bryanov and N. Finkov

During the three years since the Soviet Government announced its decision to build the Kuibyshev Hydro-Electric Station on the Volga, a tremendous amount of work has been done at the site. Three hundred kilometres (nearly 190 miles) of railway approach lines and some 200 km. (125 miles) of asphalted roads have been built, more than 200 km. of high-tension transmission lines have been strung, including a line crossing the Volga, and auxiliary works have been erected. For the builders there have been put up dwellings with a total floor space of 250,000 square metres (about 300,000 sq. yds.), as well as many schools, club-houses, canteens, shops, bath-houses, hospitals, kindergartens, and children's nurseries.

Work is now under way on the main structures, which last spring were protected against the flood waters by coffer-dams with a total length of more than 12 km. (7.5 miles). Half a million cubic metres (17,650,000 cu.ft.) of earth and about 100,000 cubic metres (3,530,000 cu.ft.) of rock went into the construction of the coffer-dams.

In August the laying of concrete was begun at the site where six of the power units are to be installed. At the lower locks the placing of concrete in the foundation has been completed and construction of the two upper tiers of the lock walls begun.

The builders of the Kuibyshev hydro-power development are making close study of the decisions taken by the Fifth Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the speech by G. M. Malenkov, Chairman of the Council of Ministers, at the final sitting of the session. Inspired by the concern which the Communist Party and the Soviet Government show for satisfying to the maximum the people's constantly rising material and cultural requirements, the builders of the world's largest hydro-electric station are considerably raising their labour productivity and increasing the speed of construction.



A section of the cableway at the construction site of the Kuibyshev Hydro-Electric Station. The cableway will cross the Volga and connect the concrete plants on the left and right banks with the stone quarries in the Zhiguli Hills



## THE LARCH MOVES TO NEW AREAS

Great attention is paid in the USSR to restoring and enlarging forests and to planting trees and shrubs in towns and in collective-farm villages. Soviet scientists are

working on ways and means of further increasing the country's timber wealth.

For many years Vladimir Timofeyev, professor at the Timiryazev Agricultural Academy, Moscow, and head of the forestry laboratory of the Forestry Institute, USSR Academy of Sciences, has been conducting research on the introduction of the larch in new districts. This is a problem of considerable importance, for the larch grows rapidly, is long-lived, is resistant to fire, frost, drought, disease and insect pests, and yields wood of high quality. Moreover, it is a handsome tree and is planted for ornament.

In the USSR the larch grows chiefly in Siberia and the Far East, where it occupies the vast area of more than 200,000,000 hectares (about 500,000,000 acres).

After years of studying the larch and cultivating it in the Academy's experimental plots, in Moscow, Vladimir, Tula, Sumy and other regions, and in the Latvian, Lithuanian and Estonian republics, scientists have established the environmental factors essential for its propagation in different districts and have worked out cultivation methods for the different varieties.

"In recent years," says Professor Timofeyev, "we have been introducing the larch in the forests of Moscow Region. Since 1948 we have planted it on an area of more than 6,000 hectares (nearly 15,000 acres) there. Now we are planting larches in many other parts of the country during afforestation work and town and village improvement."

The picture above shows Professor Timofeyev, D.Sc. (Agric.) and a Stalin Prize winner, with graduate student L. Rastorguyev, one of his numerous pupils, in the forestry laboratory at the Timiryazev Agricultural Academy. Collected here are samples of the most varied types of woods.

*Photographed by V. Ruikovich*



# International



# Fur Auction

The Palace of Furs in Leningrad

By I. V. LARCHENKO,  
Deputy-President of V/O "Soyuzpushnina"

Photographs by B. Utkin

Foreign trade is important for strengthening international economic ties. The Soviet Union is developing its foreign trade on principles of equality, mutual profit and respect for the interests of the contracting parties.

Soviet fur, which has earned a high reputation for its excellent quality and wide assortment, is a usual item placed by the USSR on the world market through "Soyuzpushnina," the Soviet Union's fur export and import organization.

The 24th Fur Auction, attended by many representatives of foreign firms, was held in Leningrad from the latter part of July to the beginning of August.

The superior quality and big choice of the fur and astrakhan put on display as well as the good organization of the sales have made the Leningrad auctions world famous. They are held in the Palace of Furs, a well-apportioned and handsome building designed especially for this purpose.

The 1953 auction was attended by 80 representatives of large fur-buyers in Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Great Britain, Holland, Italy, Sweden, Switzerland, the USA and other coun-

tries. Those arriving included the proprietors and authorized agents of the British firms Ariowitsch and Jacob Fur Co., Ltd., and Anning, Chadwick and Kiver, Ltd.; the Dutch firms Heerfur N. V. and Habe; the Italian firms Roberto Boldini and Edoardo Zippel; the American firms British American Fur Corp., Seidler Fur Co., and Papert-Strasburg; the French Société Franco-Anglaise de Pelleteries, and Reveillon frères, and the Swiss Kuhn and Co., and A. Loppacher, Jun.

As usual, many squirrel, sable and white polecat pelts, which are unrivalled in the world fur market, were sold at the auction, as well as ermine, mink, muskrat, marten and other fur. Soviet astrakhan, the best in the world for its silkiness, beauty and durability, was also on sale. Dyed astrakhan, for which there is a big demand abroad because of its splendid finish and stable dye, enjoyed great popularity among the buyers.

After business hours the buyers made sight-seeing tours in Leningrad, went to theatres, museums and sports contests.

The auction was a big success and furthered the development of economic ties between the USSR and foreign countries.



The auction hall in the Palace of Furs

A. Kaplin (centre), President of the V/O "Soyuzpushnina," conducts the sales at the 24th Fur Auction





Another bid—and a large consignment of fur is bought by the firm of Arlowitsch and Jacob that has branches in the USA, Great Britain, France and other countries



Representatives of the Italian firm of Edoardo Zippel and the Swedish Cointra



Representatives of foreign firms at the auction



Right: Fur bought by foreign firms is packed for shipment

# MARBLE

By V. ROMANOV, Mining Engineer

*Photographs by I. Tyufyakov and A. Stolyarenko*

Marble, a first-class finishing material, is extensively used in the USSR in the construction of houses, palaces of science and culture, large administrative buildings and hydro-electric stations. It is also used in electrical engineering and in other branches of the national economy.

The marble industry came into being only in Soviet times. Before that very small quantities were extracted in the Urals and in Karelia, but on the whole it used to be imported and worked in semi-primitive workshops.

Soviet geologists have discovered more than 500 deposits of marble in the USSR. Marble output and the manufacture of marble slabs and panels in 1952 was double the prewar 1940 level. Many new quarries have been opened; old ones have been reconstructed and provided with ample electric power, excellent compressing equipment and up-to-date hoisting and transporting machines.

The Soviet OM-177 stone-cutting machines, constructed by A. Stolyarov, a Stalin Prize winner, have made it possible to cut square marble blocks of different sizes direct from the mass, without any of the usual laborious manual operations. The OM-177 is more productive and easier to operate than any other cutting or cable machine used for the extraction of marble. Engineer A. Stolyarov's invention has brought a new technology to the quarries, based on the mechanization of the entire extraction process. Even the quarries look different now. An OM-177 began operating in the Koelga Quarry in the



Below: Loading marble extracted from the Koelga Quarry



An operator checks the profile of a marble detail machined on a universal miller in a stone-working factory near Moscow



OM-177 stone-cutting machines, designed by A. Stolyarov, operating at the Koelga Marble Quarry in the Urals. Many Soviet marble quarries are now equipped with these machines which cut square blocks directly out of the mass

Urals 18 months ago and the result was that instead of a jagged pile there is now a five-hundred-foot section with ten strictly horizontal three-foot operational ledges. These marble terraces are continuously lengthening out and widening.

The Koelga Quarry alone will yield more marble in 1953 than was received in 1940 from all the marble-extracting enterprises of the Soviet Union's Building Materials Industry. The new stone-cutting machines have lightened the labour of the workers, increased productivity 250 per cent, decreased power consumption at the quarries by 20 per cent and brought a substantial cut in production costs.

The square blocks of marble cut out of the mass are processed at special factories, where they are sawn, milled and polished entirely by machine.

One of the best displays of marble in the Soviet Union is in the Moscow Metro, where the walls and columns are faced with polished slabs of red, white, greyish-blue, delicate rose and pale-yellow marble. It was extracted and brought to the Soviet capital from Georgia, Armenia, from the Urals and many other parts of the country.



Kurskaya Station, one of several Moscow Metro stations, where the columns and walls are faced with Koelga marble



# IN THE HEART OF THE ALTAIS

By V. TROFIMOV,  
Chairman of the Executive Committee  
of the Barnaul City Soviet of Working People's Deputies

Photographs by N. Kalinin

The broad Lenin and Kalinin avenues and many other streets in Barnaul match the best thoroughfares of the country's biggest cities in beauty and arrangement. Since the Revolution Barnaul has changed from a remote little provincial town into the industrial and cultural centre of Altai Territory, with the biggest melange combine in Siberia, numerous factories and mills of the light industry, food-processing plants and other enterprises.

Barnaul is an important railway junction. The Turkestan-Siberian Railway, built during the first five-year plan, connected it with the cotton districts of Central Asia and gave a great stimulus to the textile industry in Altai. The construction of the South-Siberian trunk line, connecting Barnaul with the natural storehouse of coal and metal in the Kuznetsk Basin, ensured the growth of machine-building which became the leading industry in the city.

Power boilers, Diesel engines, machine-tools, mechanical presses, measuring apparatus of all types, cotton fabrics, matches, shoes, various food products are just a few of the items produced by the factories and plants in Barnaul.

Now a big, modern city with institutes and colleges, theatres, hospitals and public utilities, Barnaul is continuing to grow and develop. It is dotted with new buildings, new suburbs are springing up; one of the world's biggest textile mills and other plants will soon be in operation.

In his speech at the Fifth Session of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, G. M. Malenkov, the Chairman of the Council of Ministers, emphasized that though house-building is proceeding on a tremendous scale, the housing requirements of Soviet people are still far from being fully satisfied. We have to build more and better houses and as quickly as possible.

We shall do everything we can to supply Barnaul's growing population with comfortable dwellings faster.

Below: A high-speed method of brick-laying is used to build a five-storey house on January 21 Street



Alla Stadnik and Nikolai Arsenyev, two recently qualified technicians, at work on one of the many construction sites in Barnaul

Below: A children's playground attached to a block of flats on Lenin Avenue





The construction site of a new technical school on Lenin Avenue, one of Barnaul's main thoroughfares, where many new houses are being built



Pyotr Esaulov, a plasterer, and his family move to a flat in one of the new blocks



Pyotr Esaulov with his wife and daughter in the dining-room of their new flat. The maximum satisfaction of housing needs is one of the most important tasks of the Communist Party and the Soviet Government. New houses are being constructed throughout the country

The construction of the city and the planning and organization of public services are being carried out in accordance with a single general plan. Dwelling units are being erected by the state. Many residents are building their own houses.

With its growing economy Altai Territory needs more and more people of the most diverse professions. That is why the educational establishments now existing in Barnaul are being enlarged, and new institutes and technical schools organized. Special buildings and student hostels are being erected for them, and these are being provided with everything necessary for fruitful academic and instructional work.

Millions of rubles are spent annually to extend water-supply and sanitary arrangements and to improve lighting. Many more streets are being asphalted and planted with trees, the number of new squares, gardens and boulevards is growing, and preparations are being made to build a fourth sports stadium.

Construction work in the city is conducted by a special organization that has at its disposal asphalt, concrete and brick factories and a fleet of modern machines. Almost all excavation is performed by machines, while the mixing of concrete and cement and the transportation of materials are completely mechanized. Advanced labour methods combined with a high level of mechanization allow an increasing number of houses to be erected in record time.

Many of these new buildings springing up on the outskirts serve the city, as for instance, the two new buildings of the Barnaul sanatorium.

The general plan for the reconstruction and building of the city is being successfully carried out, but there is still much to be done. Parallel with the housing, municipal and industrial construction, we have to do much engineering work on the banks of the river Ob, plant the entire embankment with trees and create a continuous line of gardens, squares and boulevards along the main city thoroughfares.

# Horse-Breeders in Kirghizia



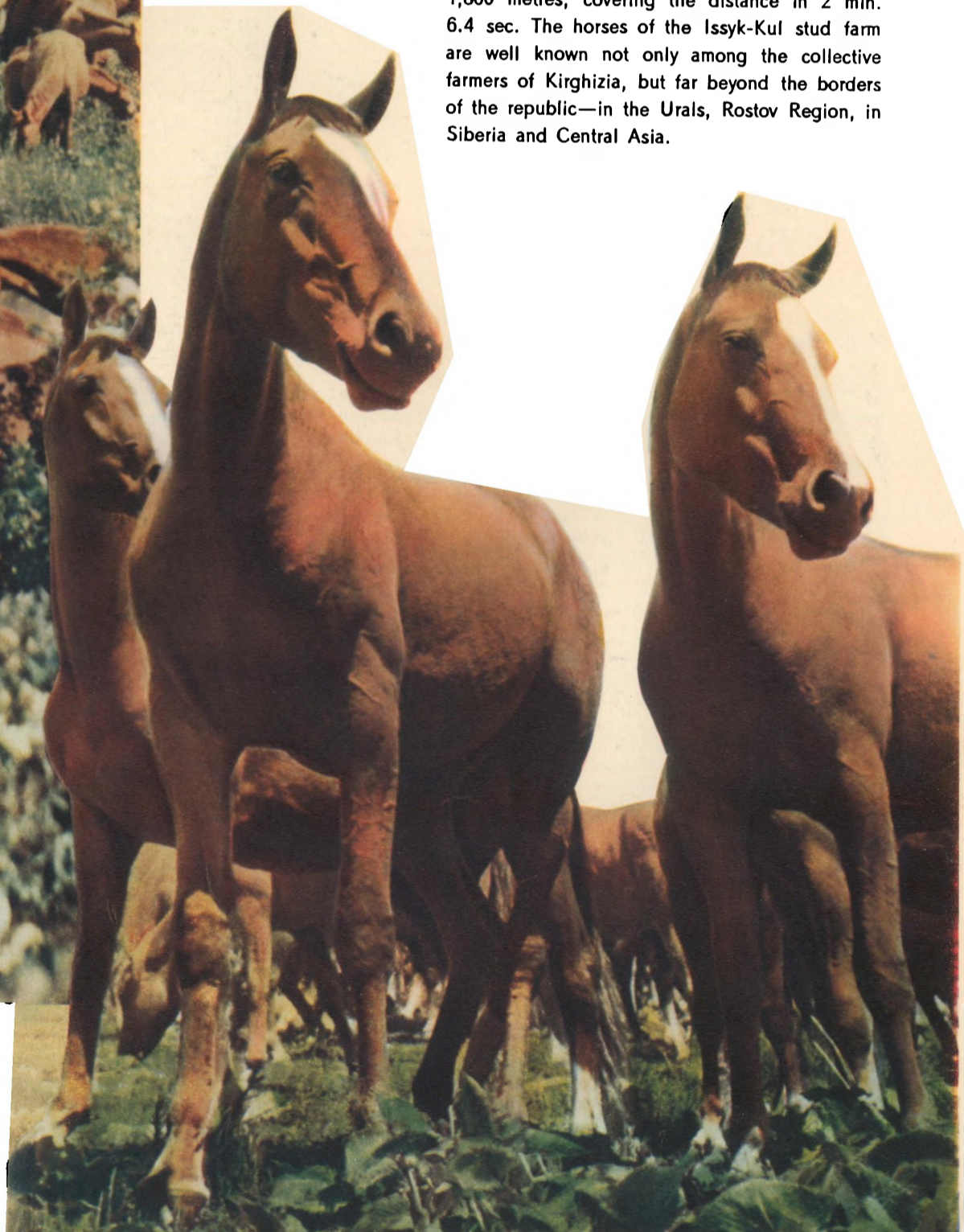
A stud farm at Cholpon-Ata (Kirghizia) on the shore of the mountain lake Issyk-Kul

*Picture-Story by Y. Korbiyov*

Don horses, or "Donchaks," as they are often called, are found in many parts of the Soviet Union. "A horse for a cart or a governor," runs the old saying about this famous breed of horses that are as good in harness as they are to ride.

In Kirghizia the breed has taken well to the climate and the difficult mountain country. Several stud farms in the republic specialize in breeding Donchaks. One of them is situated 1,700 metres (5,576 feet) above sea-level on the picturesque shore of the large mountain lake Issyk-Kul, where natural conditions are very favourable for horse-breeding—a warm climate, little snow in winter, and lush grazing land. The farm has its own hydro-electric station, veterinary department and laboratories. The work of preparing and transporting fodder is mechanized throughout.

All thoroughbreds are tested on the farm's race-course, and the best of them run at Frunze, the capital of the republic. In 1953 the three-year-old stallion Basofil set up a record time for the Don breed over the 1,800 metres, covering the distance in 2 min. 6.4 sec. The horses of the Issyk-Kul stud farm are well known not only among the collective farmers of Kirghizia, but far beyond the borders of the republic—in the Urals, Rostov Region, in Siberia and Central Asia.



Horses from the Don steppes quickly grow acclimatized to the mountains, while retaining their natural qualities of speed and endurance



Left: I. Kotov, a veterinary technician, and herdsman B. Chagataev giving the filly Gipotenuza an injection

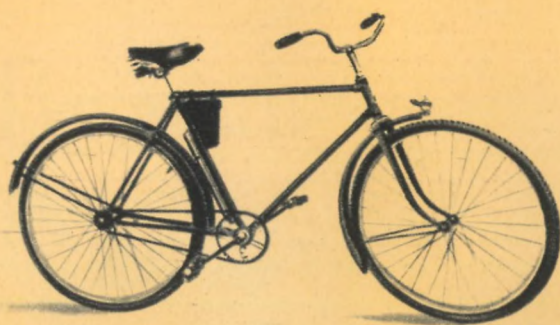


"Donchaks" bathing in lake Issyk-Kul



Right: A trial at the race-course of the Issyk-Kul stud farm

# Bicycles



V-16 roadster



V-22 ladies' roadster

## and Cyclists

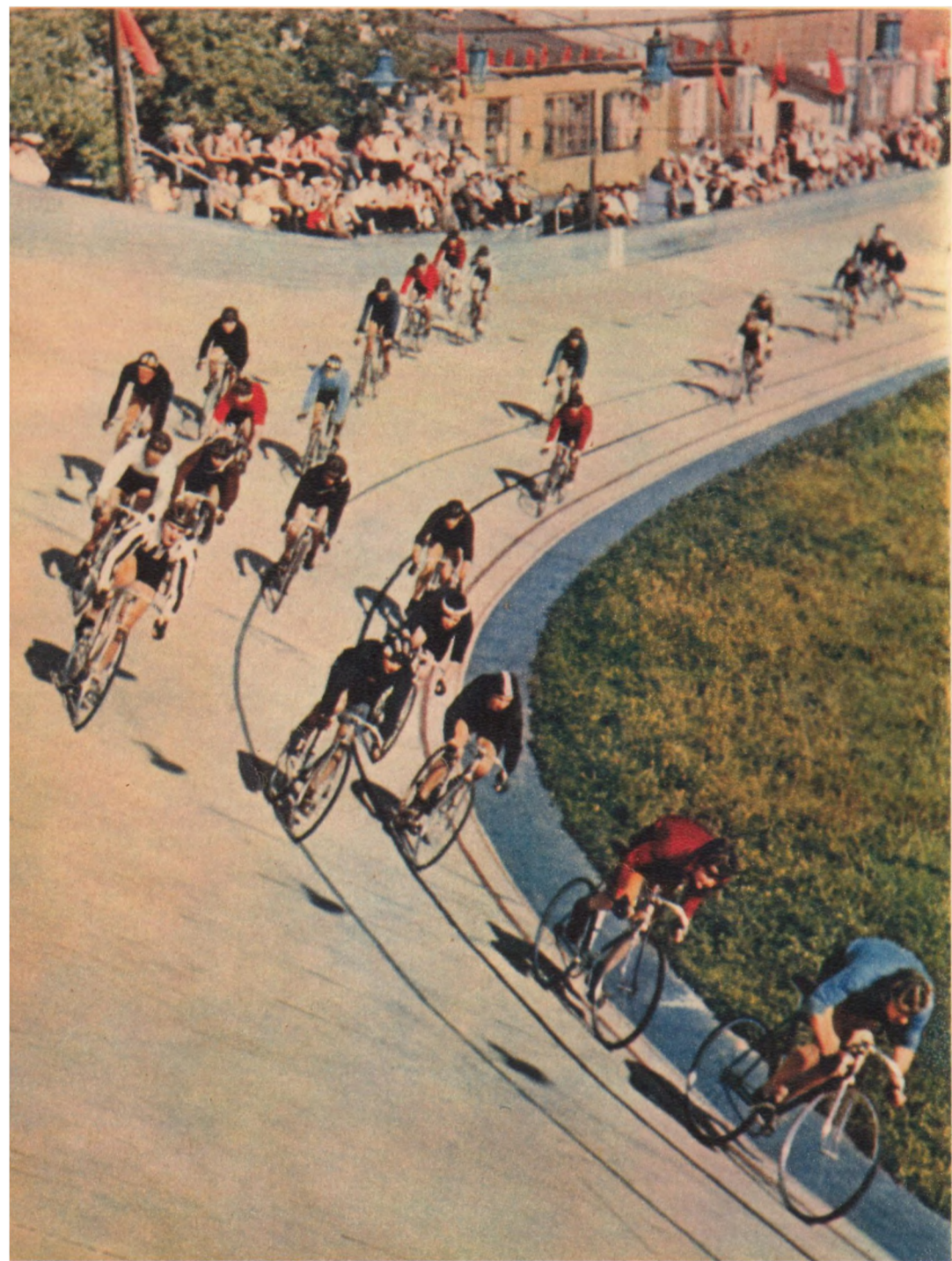
By S. KARZINKIN, Engineer

Photographs by M. Botashev, V. Zunin, S. Kropivnitsky, L. Mikhnovsky and Y. Trankvillitsky

Our post-bag this month included a letter from Mr. John Newman of London, who would like to know how popular cycling is in the Soviet Union. The following article and photographs seek to answer Mr. Newman's question.

More than a century and a half ago, in 1801, an interesting event took place in Moscow: Artamonov, a serf craftsman from the Urals, exhibited an extraordinary machine that he had invented. It was the first all-metal bicycle in the world. Not until 12 years

later did the German inventor Karl Drais exhibit his wooden "running machine." But the construction of this bicycle lost a lot in comparison with Artamonov's. It had no pedals and one could ride it only by pushing on the ground with one's feet. Pedal bicycles



Taking the bend in a track race



Collective farmers of Patrovka village, Alexeyevka District, Kuibyshev Region, on their way to work

Only twenty minutes after knocking-off time and the angler has already reached his goal

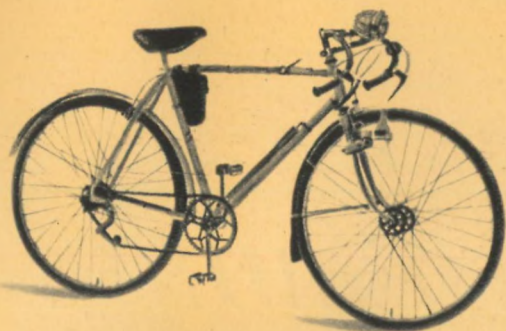


Below we see the bicycle department of the Stalin Auto Works, Moscow

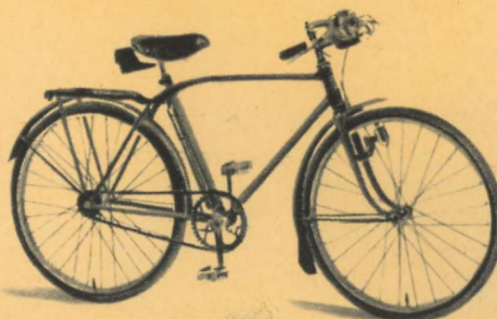




D-2 chain-drive tricycle for children



V-32 light tourer



V-72 boys' bicycle



V-63 track racer

appeared in the West only several decades later, and machines with the kind of metal frame Artamonov adopted were not produced until the middle of the XIX century.

Although the first bicycle was made in Russia, before the Revolution Russia had only two bicycle factories and a few small workshops that assembled bicycles out of imported parts. During the first world war Russia stopped producing bicycles altogether.

In 1923 the first Soviet bicycle factory came into operation in Kharkov, and was followed in 1932 by factories in Penza and Moscow. Later, similar factories sprang up in other cities. By 1934 the USSR was already producing bicycles on a mass scale and had begun to export them to other countries.

During the second world war the Soviet bicycle industry suffered a great loss. The invaders wantonly destroyed the Kharkov and Riga bicycle works. However, in the period of the first post-war five-year plan both the old factories were completely restored, and new ones built. Now bicycles are being produced in several republics of the Union. The biggest factories turn out between 1,200 and 1,700 machines a day. By the end of 1950 the country was producing 63 per cent more bicycles than before the second world war, and in 1953, in accordance with the five-year plan, three and a half times more bicycles will be sold to the population than in 1950.

The bicycle is firmly established in Soviet life. In the streets of towns and villages, at summer resorts, on forest roads and foot-paths winding through tall wheat-fields—where doesn't one see cyclists! Many factory and office workers, as well as collective farmers go to work by bicycle. Housewives go to market on them. Village postmen use bicycles to deliver letters, agronomists to tour their fields. . . . Many people go for delightful bicycle trips and tours, many are attracted to cycle racing.

The Soviet bicycle industry now produces a great variety of different models and types: tricycles, bicycles and chain-drive tricycles for children, junior models for teenagers, various types of roadsters, light tourers and racing cycles for road and track racing, and so on.

Roadsters and tourers are the most popular types of cycle. They are serviceable under any conditions. The type most favoured by young people is the light-tourer, a light-weight machine with drop handle bars, a semi-racing saddle and multi-speed gear.

The demand for cycles is growing constantly. In the first six months of 1953 sales increased by 13% against the same period in the previous year. In the villages bicycles are on sale at the consumers' co-operatives, in the towns people buy them at big stores, bicycle and sports shops.

Every year retail prices are lowered in the USSR. Bicycles have become much cheaper too. A roadster, for instance, now costs less than half what it did in 1947.

Bicycle production in the USSR is steadily increasing fully to meet the demand that comes from the broadest sections of the population.



Through the Soviet Ukraine by bicycle. A party of cyclists not far from Kiev. In the foreground B. V. Fursenko, a student at the Kharkov Pedagogical Institute, and L. A. Günt, a skilled worker at an Odessa applied arts workshop

# REPLY TO CHINESE READERS

By M. KLUYEV,  
Chief of the Central Administration  
of Chemist's Shops of the USSR Ministry of Health

Photographs by M. Ananyin

This is a reply to He Ming-huang from Mukden, Wang Wei-he from Hekankwang (China) and several other readers of "Soviet Union" who have asked us about chemist's shops in the USSR, the production of medicines and new medical preparations.



The entrance to Chemist's Shop No. 47 on Pervaya Meshchanskaya Street, Moscow, one of the many thousands of chemist's shops in the Soviet Union

In the made-up medicine department of Chemist's Shop No. 47

The photographs on these pages were taken in an ordinary Soviet chemist's shop. There is a large number of such shops in the country selling medicines and preparations of all kinds, articles of sanitation, hygiene and nursing, medicinal wine, perfumery and many other items.

Soviet medicine is paying great attention to prophylaxis, and this has a telling effect on the activity of chemist's shops: very often people go there not only for medicines but for preparations preventing disease.

The Soviet pharmaceutical industry, which has achieved considerable successes, keeps chemist's shops supplied with a very wide assortment of made-up medicines that range from the simplest popular remedies to the newest highly-effective medicinal preparations.

Tsarist Russia had only 4,800 chemist's shops, mainly in the big cities, and these were privately owned. The rural population, especially people living in outlying districts, had no medicine. There was not a single chemist's shop in what is now the Komi Republic, Tajikistan, Yakutia, and only three chemist's shops in Kirghizia.

In the Soviet land chemist's shops are run by the state. Their administration has been centralized; their number has increased several times. The USSR has more than 75,000 chemist's stations, shops and stands distributed in every city, district centre, large village, industrial settlement, construction work and so on. To place medicine within the reach of the inhabitants of even the remotest districts, chemist's stations have been set up at rural medical, first-aid and maternity centres.

There is also a large number of chemist's shops serving hospitals, out-patient clinics and sanatoria, where patients receive medicine free.

Strict control is maintained over the quality of medicines in chemist's shops, where everything is done to ensure correct dispensing, good labour organization and storage of medicines.

In his speech at the Fifth Session of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, G. M. Malenkov, head of the Soviet Government, set the task of further improving the medical service for the population. Together with the huge army of Soviet doctors, workers of the pharmaceutical industry and chemist's shops are also contributing to the solution of this task. The fifth five-year plan provides for an increase of not less than 150 per cent in the production of medicines, medical equipment and instruments by 1955. Special attention is being paid to extending the production of the latest medicines and other effective prophylactic preparations, as well as up-to-date diagnostic and medical equipment.

The Soviet pharmaceutical industry is continuously increasing the output of medicines and enlarging their assortment. Recently many new and highly-effective Soviet-invented preparations have come into production, such as bilitrast, laevomycetin, pachicarpin, sintomycin, phtivasid, etc., which have rapidly earned wide popularity in medical practice for their efficacy in the treatment of various diseases.

Though in the Soviet Union medicine prices have always been low and within reach of the entire population, they were lowered on the average by another 15 per cent in April 1953 when the general reduction of retail prices took place.

Soviet chemist's shops are staffed by experienced chemists, thousands of whom are perfecting their knowledge in different courses and post-graduate institutes. Throughout the country there are 49 institutes and special schools preparing chemists. In Moscow there is a Central Institute of Pharmaceutical Scientific Research.

Workers of Soviet chemist's shops are active in teaching hygiene to the population, loyally assisting doctors in the noble cause of safeguarding the health of the people.

Laevomycetin is being successfully used in the treatment of dysentery, typhoid and paratyphoid fever, spotted fever, brucellosis, tularemia, pneumonia and other diseases

Sintomycin has a high chemo-therapeutic action in the treatment of bacillary dysentery and toxic dyspepsia, while its emulsion is used in the treatment of trachoma

Streptomycin is an effective preparation recommended for the treatment of peritonitis, chronic lung infections, empyema, liver abscesses and cholangitis

Testosteron-propionat is used for treating angina pectoris, several women's disorders, peripheral vascular and other diseases





Galya watching her 72-year-old grandmother, A. A. Kirsanova, trying on spectacles prescribed by her doctor in the optics department of Chemist's Shop No. 47



Inspector E. A. Bazanova and chemist's assistant V. M. Shcheglova (in the foreground) in the dispensing department



The sanitation and hygiene department

Chemist V. A. Chelidze dispenses medicine prepared in the shop by prescription



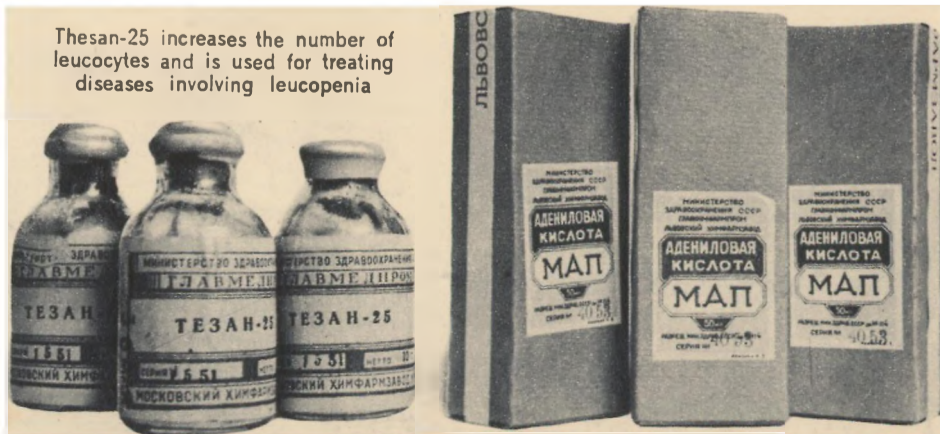
Sulfacyl and its sodium are used for treating conjunctivitis, blepharitis and other eye diseases



Ecmolin is an antibiotic preparation for treating and preventing virus influenza



Thesan-25 increases the number of leucocytes and is used for treating diseases involving leucopenia



Map, a muscular adenylic preparation possessing blood-vessel-distending properties, is used for treating myocardiosclerosis, angina pectoris, myocardial infarction, intermittent lameness, migraine, and other diseases

Phtivasid, a preparation having an anti-bacterial effect on the tuberculosis germ, has proved very effective in the treatment of all forms of tuberculosis of the lungs in children and adults







# SAKHALIN

By V. KOSTENNIKOV, M.Sc. (Econ.)

Photographs by G. Sokolov



Once, on a summer's day, we were rowing down the river Langri. We were having a hard time of it, for the river literally seethed with salmon moving up-stream to spawn.

"Look!" my guide whispered when we had pulled into the bank for a halt.

Behind a clump of bushes a short distance away from us sat a brown bear who was dipping his paw into the river and pulling out fish. When he saw us he reluctantly rose and disappeared in a thicket.

"There's politeness for you," the guide remarked. "He's had his own meal and now he's left us to have ours in peace."

It takes some time to get used to the fantastic abundance of fish on Sakhalin Island. In the summer, giant shoals of salmon return to spawn in the upper reaches of their native rivers. Herring spawn near the coast, and storms cast huge quantities of them ashore. Sometimes one can see piles of herring for miles along the coast.

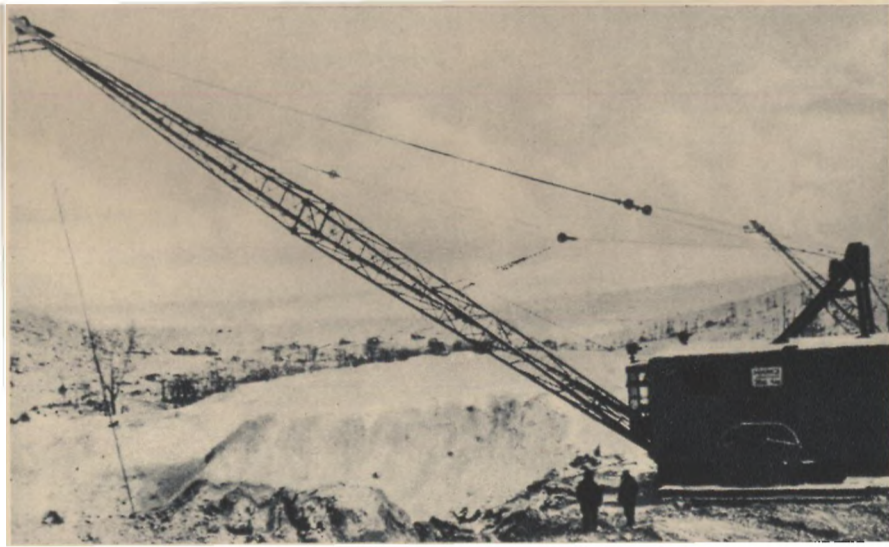
Fish abounds both in the island's rivers and lakes and in the seas that wash its shores. In the Sea of Okhotsk, for example, there are more than 120 species, and in the Sea of Japan there are 116. The fisheries, including whale, crab, seal and walrus fisheries, make up one of Sakhalin's chief industries.

On Tyuleny Island, off the south-west coast of Sakhalin, there is a unique rookery where thousands of fur seals gather to breed in the summer. By December they go off far into the Pacific.

Sakhalin, which stretches for a length of nearly 950 km. (almost 600 miles) parallel to the Far Eastern coast-line of the USSR, is the largest Soviet island in the Pacific. Its natural features are varied and picturesque. Mountains and hills account for three-quarters of its territory. In the north and in the valley of the river Poronai lies tundra land



Above: A seiner puts out to sea. Right: A reception yard at the fish plant in the town of Kholmsk. Every year the Sakhalin fishermen bring in hundreds of thousands of tons of herring, salmon, navaga and other fish. The state and collective fishery organizations have a large fleet of ships



Top of page: A street in the town of Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk. Centre: Open-cast coal mining. Above: Young model-ship enthusiast in a children's hobby centre in Kholmsk

covered with moss and lichen. Dense larch and fir forests are found in the central and southern parts of the island. In the valleys which are sheltered from the cold winds the coniferous forests pass into mixed and deciduous. One of the most interesting of the local plants is the Kurilian bamboo, with stems reaching to a height of six and a half feet, about an inch thick and as strong as iron rods. It grows so densely that you can walk across their tops without risk of falling through. The island's grasses are distinguished for their rapid and dense growth; in the south they attain the height of a man.

The forests and the tundra are rich in fur-bearing animals, the most valuable of which are sable, polar fox, otter and squirrel. There are large numbers of bears, lynxes, reindeer and roe-deer. There is an equal wealth of bird life: guillemots and cormorants along the sea-coast; willow-ptarmigan in the tundra, and black grouse, hazel-grouse and other birds in the forests.

Fish, timber and fur-bearing animals are only a part of the island's riches, however.

It has large deposits of coal, oil, and many other minerals. Cultivation of the soil and live-stock raising are possible almost throughout the island.

Sakhalin, before the Revolution one of Russia's most backward regions and a place of exile and penal servitude, has been turned, during the Soviet years, into a major Far Eastern industrial district. Fishing, canning, oil, coal, timber, meat and dairy, bakery and other industries have been established there. The sinking of coal mines and the construction of power stations, fish canneries and woodworking establishments continue. Between 1947 and 1951 alone, several thousand million rubles were invested in the development of Sakhalin Region. During that period the region's industrial output increased by more than 60 per cent. Sakhalin annually supplies the country with hundreds of thousands of tons of fish, millions of tins of food, millions of tons of coal, hundreds of thousands of tons of oil, millions of cubic metres of timber, a large quantity of paper, valuable furs, and many other products. State fur



Water-melons now grow out in the open, and they yield a rich crop, too. Soviet scientific farming methods have greatly advanced vegetable raising and horticulture on Sakhalin Island



A bird colony on Tyuleny Island, off the coast of Sakhalin

farms and wild-life preserves have been set up on the island.

The Communist Party and the Soviet Government are devoting their main attention to ensuring a further improvement in the living standards of the population. "It is an urgent task sharply to increase in the next two or three years the supply to the population of foodstuffs and manufactured goods," G. M. Malenkov, Chairman of the Council of Ministers, declared in his speech at the Fifth Session of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR in August of this year. In the accomplishment of this task a part will be played by the Sakhalin fisheries, which are getting more and more modern equipment each year. The Sakhalin fishermen are receiving large additional supplies of improved seines, trawls, drifter nets, and the like. Hatcheries are breeding the most valuable varieties of salmon to improve the fisheries.

Thanks to the work done by the local followers of the great Russian biologist Ivan Michurin, not only grain and vegetables but apples, pears and even grapes are now cultivated on the island.

One of the oldest Sakhalin towns is Alexandrovsk, the centre of an important coal, oil, fishing and timbering district. Alexandrovsk is an attractive, modern town with numerous cultural establishments. It is the chief port on the western coast of the island.

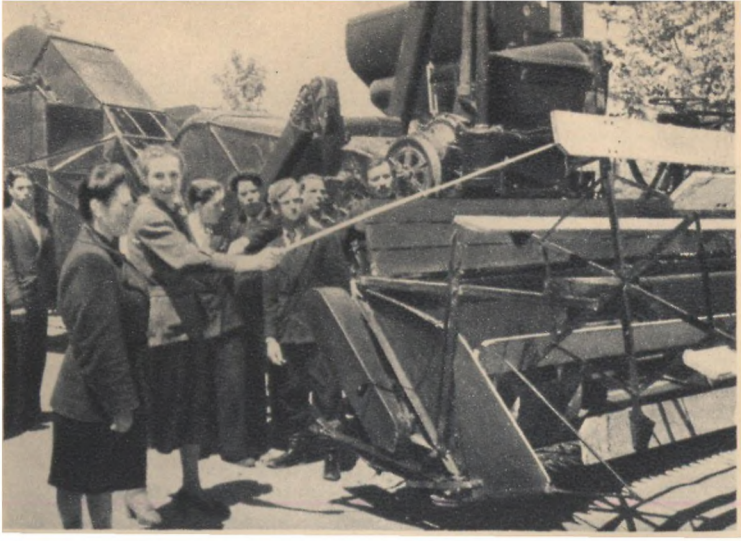
The regional administrative centre is Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk, now being built up practically anew on the site of the old Russian village of Vladimirovka which the Japanese occupiers had turned into the administrative centre of Toyohara and destroyed when they retreated in 1945. Modern buildings and public squares have arisen on the charred wastes. New streets have appeared; large factories of the food-processing and light-goods industries have been erected; many factories have been restored and equipped with up-to-date Soviet machinery. The work of expanding and improving Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk continues.

There is also a number of young towns, such as Okha, Lesogorsk, Ulegorsk, Korsakov and Nevelsk, where all the cultural amenities are likewise being created. The island has hundreds of general schools, many specialized schools, a pedagogical institute, theatres, a planetarium, a regional history museum, and many cultural clubs and libraries. The people of Sakhalin do not feel at all cut off from life on the mainland.

Sakhalin today fully deserves its name of "Pearl of the Soviet Far East."

This unusual scene was photographed on Nevsky Lake





A class in the operation of self-propelled combines at the agricultural school in the town of Dolinsk, in Southern Sakhalin



Skidding tractors are used in the lumbering organizations in Poronaisk District



Right: A corner of the city park in Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk

Fur seals on Tyuleny Island





Summer-houses for the young stock at the Kuibyshev Poultry Farm. On hot days the chicks take shelter in the shade of the near-by wind-break



At the age of three months these cockerels weigh not less than two pounds each. Besides supplying the population of the city of Kuibyshev with eggs and meat the farm raises pedigree chicks for the neighbouring collective farms

## POULTRY FARM

*Photographs by A. Bryano*

At the foot of the Zhiguli Hills, not far from the bank of the Volga, stand the rows of buildings of the Kuibyshev Poultry Farm. Inside, each of the houses is just as white as the large pedigree white hens that inhabit it. The farm annually supplies the residents of the city of Kuibyshev with hundreds of tons of meat and millions of eggs. It also produces pedigree chicks for the neighbouring collective farms and state farms and supplies eggs to the poultry incubator stations; this year, for instance, it has sent 800,000 eggs to the stations.

Most of the operations involved in preparing and transporting the feed and in cleaning the poultry houses have been mechanized at the farm.

The stock is managed on scientific lines. The necessary vitamins and organic and mineral substances are always included in the rations. In the winter, bright electric lights burn in the poultry houses, which are steam-heated in order to raise egg production. The farm does selection work to evolve cross-breeds combining increased meat and egg production.

The farm has its own feed supply base of 6,000 hectares (nearly 15,000 acres) of fertile land on which it grows rye, oats, clover, alfalfa, root crops, etc.

To keep up with the increasing demand of the population for high-grade food products, the Kuibyshev Poultry Farm is now being expanded. New hen houses are being erected; ponds for ducks and geese are to be built. At the same time, additional trees and shrubs are being planted on the grounds; 1,500 fruit-trees have already been set out.

The poultry farm sows a large area to grain. Here we see the operator of a self-propelled combine reporting on the progress of grain harvesting



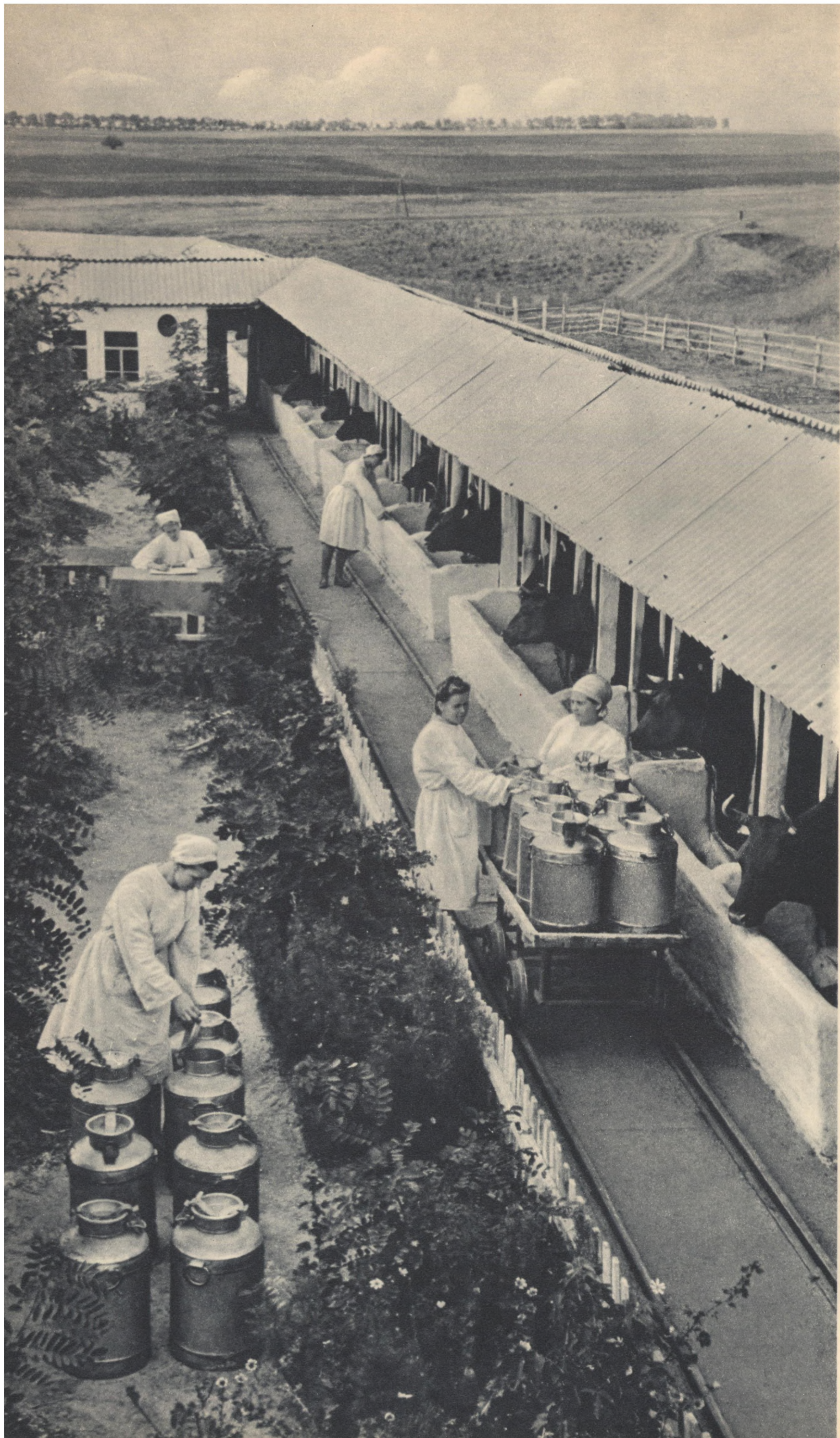
A general view of the Kuibyshev Poultry Farm





A collective-farm poultry-woman

*Photographed by N. Khorunzhy*



Out in the pastures, the Stalin Collective Farm of Selidovka District, Stalino Region, has built temporary summer shelters for the greater part of its large stock of cows, sheep, hogs and poultry. Shown here is a section of a dairy shelter

*Photographed by S. Gendelman*

Here and There

**MOSCOW.** In the House of Trade Unions at a meeting held on September 14, to commemorate the tenth anniversary of the death of Julius Fucik, National Hero of Czechoslovakia

*Photographed by V. Kivrin*



On September 23, in New York, Paul Robeson, outstanding fighter for peace and progressive American, was presented with the International Stalin Prize "For the Promotion of Peace Among Nations." The diploma of laureate and the gold medal were presented on behalf of the Committee on the Award of International Stalin Prizes by the American writer Howard Fast (left), member of the World Peace Council, at a ceremony attended by many representatives of progressive America



The XIV International Film Festival held in Venice in September was attended by delegates from many countries. The prize-winning Soviet films "Arena of the Brave," a documentary, and "Chuk and Gek," a children's film, attracted considerable attention. The Soviet producer, Alexander Ptushko, was awarded the Silver Lion prize for his film "Sadko." Here we see N. Semyonov, the leader of the Soviet delegation, receiving from the Prefect of Venice the prizes won by Soviet films

## FOREIGN GUESTS IN THE USSR

Many foreign delegations of working people and cultural workers visited the Soviet Union in September and October. The pictures, left to right, show: 1. A youth delegation from India in Erevan, capital of the Armenian Soviet Socialist Republic; 2. Scottish miners inspect a coal combine at the Kirov Works, Gorlovka, in the Donbas; 3. Young people from the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam in Stalingrad

*Photographed by A. Nevezhin, S. Gendelman, and A. Makletsov*







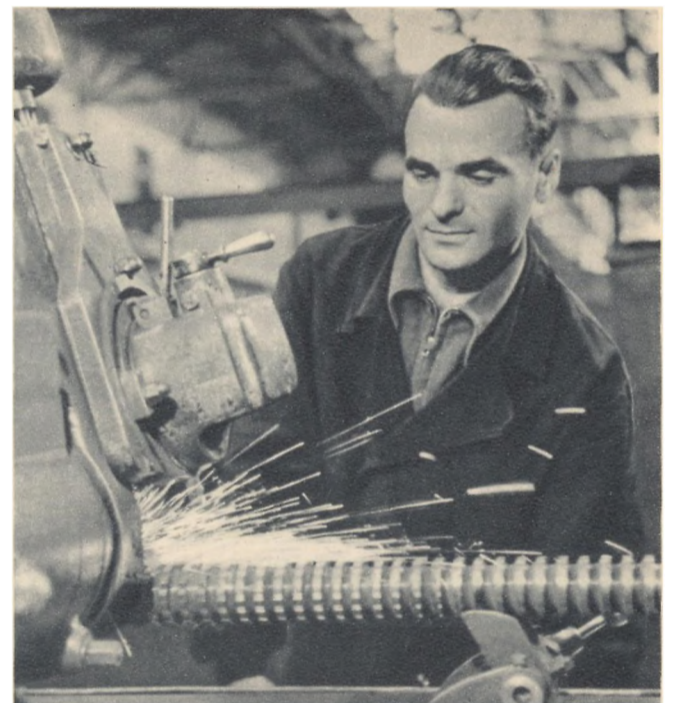
*Here and There*

**ORJONIKIDZE.** Members of the Kaganovich Collective Farm, Tashkent Region, hear about the decisions of the September Plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU on "Measures for the Further Development of Agriculture in the USSR," which are being widely studied throughout the country *Photographed by K. Ruzykov*



**LENINGRAD.** A shop assistant demonstrates a new type of floor polisher

*Photographed by B. Ulkin*



**MINSK.** B. I. Andrusenko, a grinding-machine operator at the Minsk Auto Works, in the first eight months of this year fulfilled 22 monthly quotas. This is only one of the countless new labour successes with which Soviet people are welcoming in the 36th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution

*Photographed by M. Minkovich*



**MOSHKOVO.** This is a view of the silkworm nursery set up on a specially prepared plot at the Kalinin Collective Farm where silkworm eggs are cultivated to supply breeders in Novosibirsk Region who have begun rearing oak silkworms on birch-trees

*Photographed by V. Leshchinsky*



**KUIBYSHEV.** Work on the building of the Kuibyshev Hydro-Electric Station on the Volga is forging ahead. Here we see new-type conveyors being installed at one of the six concrete-mixing plants now under construction  
*Photographed by N. Finikov*



Moldavian canneries have started reworking the new fruit harvest. Above we see a general view of the fruit department at the May Day Cannery in Tiraspol.  
 The Brilevo State Farm Cannery in Byelorussia turns out nearly thirty different preserves of fruit and vegetables. This year its production is to increase to 1,000,000 cans. Left, Vera Gromyko, a worker at the plant, packs jarred fruit for delivery to the shops  
*Photographed by M. Minkovich and N. Khorunzhy*



**MOSCOW.** Subscribing to the works of Victor Hugo. The classics of Russian and world literature are very popular in the Soviet Union. When the Book Subscribers' shop in Moscow opened subscription for the collected works of Victor Hugo it received 25,000 orders in the first two days  
*Photographed by Y. Korolyov*

"Soviet Literature" opens subscription for 1954. The magazine is published monthly in Moscow in English, French, German, Polish, and Spanish. It prints novels, plays, and stories, critical essays, and information on cultural life in the USSR.  
 "Soviet Literature" deals with all major world cultural developments. It advocates cultural intercourse with other countries and corresponds with readers on literary topics. There are plates in every issue

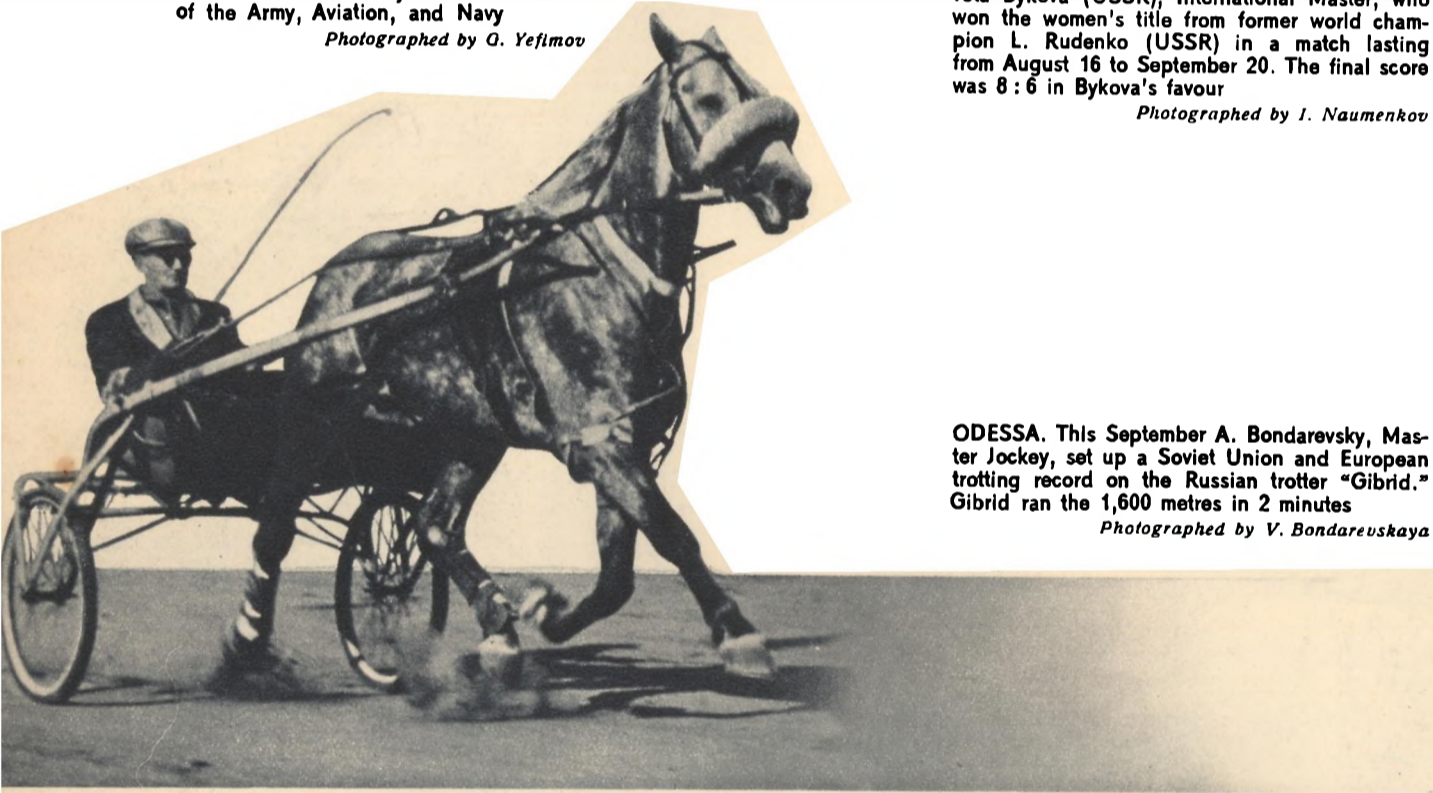




**NOVOROSSIYSK.** The 80 cable-length yacht race, one of the events in the Composite Sea Sports Contest held among members of the Society for the Promotion of the Army, Aviation, and Navy  
*Photographed by G. Yefimov*



**LENINGRAD.** V. Ragozin, Vice-President of the International Chess Federation, presents the laurel wreath to World Chess Champion Elizaveta Bykova (USSR), International Master, who won the women's title from former world champion L. Rudenko (USSR) in a match lasting from August 16 to September 20. The final score was 8 : 6 in Bykova's favour  
*Photographed by I. Naumenkov*



**ODESSA.** This September A. Bondarevsky, Master Jockey, set up a Soviet Union and European trotting record on the Russian trotter "Gibrid." Gibrid ran the 1,600 metres in 2 minutes  
*Photographed by V. Bondarevskaya*

**MOSCOW.** Below: An exciting moment in the men's 188.5 kilometres. In September cycle races for the championship of the USSR were held on the Kurkino Highway near Moscow. The championship was won by the first cycling team of the Soviet Army, the title of Champion of the USSR going to N. Babarenko, whose time was 5 hr. 7 min. 45.6 sec. *Photographed by N. Volkov*



## CONTENTS

A Country-Wide Task	1
Inviolable Friendship Between the Peoples of the USSR and Korea	2
For World Peace <i>By Academician N. Tsitsin</i>	3
Fraternal Greetings to the Chinese People	3
Here and There	4
Headway in the Village <i>Picture-Story by M. Grachov and V. Klvrin</i>	6
Visitors from Algeria <i>Picture-Story by N. Sofyln</i>	8
New Advances in Consumer Goods Production <i>Photographs by Y. Chernyshov and K. Yakubovich</i>	10
Young Magnitogorsk <i>By A. Reshetov. Photographs by Y. Korolyov</i>	12
Great Construction <i>Photographs by A. Bryanov and N. Finikov</i>	16
The Larch Moves to New Areas <i>Photographs by V. Rulkovich</i>	17
International Fur Auction <i>By I. V. Larchenko, Deputy-President of VJO "Soyuzpushnina." Photographs by B. Utkin</i>	18
Marble <i>By V. Romanov. Photographs by I. Tyufyakov and A. Stolyarenko</i>	20
In the Heart of the Altais <i>By V. Trofimov. Photographs by N. Kalinin</i>	22
Horse-Breeders in Kirghizia <i>Picture-Story by Y. Korolyov</i>	24
Bicycles and Cyclists <i>By S. Karzlnkn. Photographs by M. Botashev, V. Zunin, S. Kroplvnitsky, L. Mikhnovsky and Y. Trankvllitsky</i>	26
Reply to Chinese Readers <i>By M. Kluyev. Photographs by M. Ananyln</i>	28
Sakhalin <i>By V. Kostennikov. Photographs by A. Sokolov</i>	30
Poultry Farm <i>Photographs by A. Bryanov</i>	34
Autumn	37
Here and There	38

Editor-in-Chief: N. M. GRIBACHEV

This issue was designed by A. ZHITOMIRSKY, M. ZABOLOTSKAYA, N. FIDLER and A. CHERNYSHOVA

No photos in this magazine may be reprinted without acknowledgment

Editorial Office: 8, Ulitsa Moskvina, Moscow 9

Printed at the J. V. Stalin "Pravda" Printing Plant, 24, Ulitsa Pravdy, Moscow

The broad 72-metre (nearly 240-ft.) stairway seen here was built recently in the town park of Kuba, the centre of a big industrial and agricultural district in the north-eastern section of Soviet Azerbaijan. It is part of a general town improvements program. Other additions to the town are new buildings for the farm machine operators' and agricultural schools. Now under construction are residential buildings, another secondary school, and a bridge across the river Kudial-Chai. Large sums have been allocated for building a stadium and a recreation park as well as for asphaltting roadways and other improvements. During the past few years more than 50,000 decorative and fruit trees have been planted along the town's streets and in its public gardens; the town park, situated on the picturesque bank of the Kudial-Chai, has been enlarged.

Kuba is now becoming one of Azerbaijan's cultural centres. It has teachers' training schools, an agricultural school, horticultural school, nursing school, a school training operators of farm machinery, several secondary schools, a theatre, two Houses of Culture, three cultural clubs, cinemas, a Teachers' Club, and libraries.

Just outside the town begin huge orchards from which many thousands of tons of apples, pears, peaches and other fruit are sent to various parts of the country every year. The Kuba Cannery annually produces some 7,000,000 jars of jam and tinned fruit.

*Photographed by S. Kulishov*



**BACK COVER:** This picture of three school-girl chums was taken by our photographer during a trip to the Central Asian republic of Kirghizia. The girls are, left to right: Kulipa Raimbekova (a Kirghiz), Nina Prikhodko (a Russian), and Svetlana Mayamirova (a Kirghiz)

*Photographed by Y. Korolyov*

