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SOVIET UNION



No. 11(45)

NOVEMBER 1953



ЗА МИР И ДРУЖБУ!

For Peace and Friendship!
Photomontage
by A. Zhitomirsky
and S. Kosyrev



FRONT COVER: For many years a subscriber to "Pravda", Vasily Ignatyevich Makhayev, oldest member of the Yarovoi Kolos Kolhoz, in the Urals, reads his wife Pelageya Ivanovna the Decision of the September Plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU

Photographed by I. Shubin

SOVIET UNION



ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY

No. 11 (45)

PUBLISHED IN RUSSIAN, CHINESE, KOREAN, ENGLISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND SPANISH LANGUAGE EDITIONS

NOVEMBER 1953



Moscow, November 7, 1953. Demonstration of working people's representatives in Red Square

Photographed by M. Bugayeva



Moscow, November 7, 1953. On the plinth of the Mausoleum

Photographed by V. Savostyanov



Holiday demonstration on November 7, 1953, in Leningrad

Photographed by B. Utkin



Working people's holiday demonstration in the streets of Kiev

Photographed by M. Melnik and V. Svchov



In the streets of Baku, capital of Soviet Azerbaijan, on November 7, 1953

Photographed by F. Shevisov



Moscow, November 7, 1953. Parade in Red Square

Photographed by N. Granovsky



Demonstration of working people's representatives in Minsk, capital of Soviet Byelorussia

Photographed by M. Minkovich

GLORIOUS ANNIVERSARY

Spirited and joyous festivity marked the Soviet people's celebration of the Thirty-Sixth Anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. Sovereign masters of all they have built within these years by dint of their labour, perseverance, and genius, Soviet people review with pride and satisfaction the path they have travelled.

Led by the Communist Party the working people of the USSR did away with their country's age-old backwardness. They made the great programme of the Soviet Union's industrialization and agricultural collectivization a living reality, and transformed the country into a mighty industrial and collective-farm socialist power. For rate of economic development the USSR has no equal in world history. Within the period from 1924-25 to 1953 industrial production increased 29 times. Soviet agriculture came to be the world's greatest, in scale and level of mechanization. Popular consumption standards rose immeasurably.

Wherein lies the strength and irresistibility of the movement towards socialism? What is the secret of the staggering success of this "experiment", as some capitalist leaders were wont to label socialist construction in the USSR? Why have the predictions of many bourgeois "prophets" that Soviet power would not hold out even three months failed so ignominiously? The strength of the Soviet system lies in the fact that it is the people, master of its own destiny, who holds power, in the fact that it is led from one victory to another by the Communist Party, whose policy is at one with the interests of the masses. That is precisely why the people is so closely rallied round its Party and its Government. The strength of the Soviet system lies in the inviolable unity of the workers and peasants, in the ever-lasting friendship of the peoples of the multi-national socialist state.

The building of socialism, the grand cause so dear to all working people, did not proceed blindly—the Communist Party carried it out in the briefest of periods thanks to its mastery of the world-remaking science of Marxism-Leninism. It was this all-conquering science that enabled the Party and Soviet Government, the aim and essence of whose activity is governed by devotion to the people, to direct the country along the only correct road. Counter-revolution, intervention, blockade, the attacks of Japanese militarism in the East, and the fascist invasion in the West failed to hold up the historic advance of the Soviet people, as will any machinations of whatever ill-wishers in the future.

Such are the facts whose recognition by the man of common sense is bound to give him a deep insight into the problems and tasks of our times.

When viewed in the light of these historic victories, it was only natural that gay and festive celebrations should flood the whole country. Millions of people took part in demonstrations held in Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev, Minsk, Erevan, Tbilisi, Riga—in all the towns and villages of the Soviet Union—to express their unanimity and readiness to work for the victory of communism. Scores of foreign delegations witnessed this powerful demonstration of a free and peace-loving people, and, like the welcome guests they were, took part in the celebrations. In every home there was music and merry-making.

Yes, it was a festive, joyous holiday. Not only because it gladdened all hearts with the achievements with which it was met, but also because Soviet people are anticipating further improvements in their well-being.

In his speech at the anniversary meeting of the Moscow Soviet of Working People's Deputies, held on November 6 in the Bolshoi Theatre, K. Y. Voroshilov, President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, once again stressed that the Communist Party and Soviet Government regard promotion of the people's welfare, the steady increase of the material well-being of the workers, collective farmers, and intellectuals—of all Soviet people—as their principal task in the field of home policy. This aim is envisaged in the Resolution of the September Plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU on "Measures for the Further Development of Agriculture in the USSR". The same aim is envisaged in the October decisions to further expand the production of consumer goods and foodstuffs, to improve their quality, and to further develop trade. The aim is not merely to feed and clothe all—that has already been achieved. The aim is to create material and spiritual plenitude for the whole people. K. Y. Voroshilov pointed out that in 1953 the output of popular consumption goods will be 72 per cent above the pre-war 1940 level.

This figure may seem unrevealing at first glance, but behind it stand men and women in the flesh and blood, their earnings, their day-to-day life. It spells economic success, more money in people's pockets, higher requirements, prosperity, a larger, better life.

On the Thirty-Sixth Anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, Soviet people once again demonstrated their cohesion with their beloved Communist Party and Soviet Government, their readiness and resolve to fulfil the tasks set before them, their desire to live in friendship with all nations, and their willingness to continue to uphold peace. The Soviet Government's first decree thirty-six years ago was the Decree on Peace; just as it did thirty-six years ago, the Soviet Country today considers its prime task in foreign affairs the strengthening, defending, and safeguarding of peace and security.

Approximately a thousand foreign visitors came to Moscow from all over the world to take part in celebrating the Thirty-Sixth Anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. Right: In Red Square on November 7, 1953. 1. Envoys of People's China. 2. Youth delegation of the German Democratic Republic. 3. Guests from India. 4. Representatives of the working class of Syria and the Lebanon. 5. Trade-Unionists from Algeria and Madagascar. 6. Members of British women's delegation

Photographed by M. Bugayeva

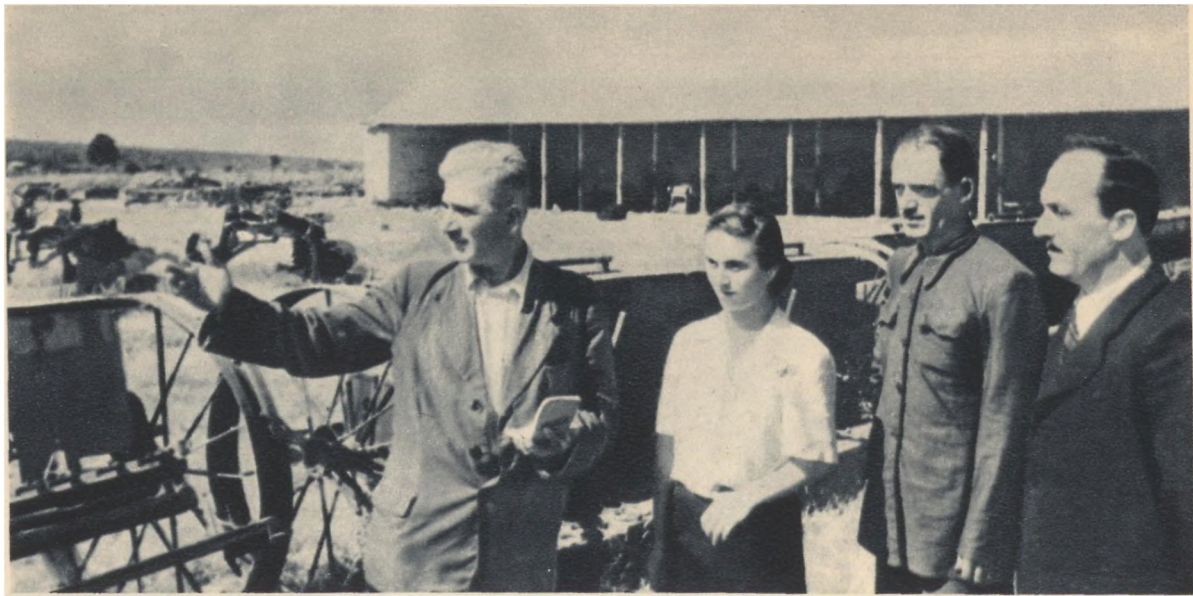


In Red Square during the anniversary artillery salute on the night of November 7, 1953

Photographed by M. Grachov

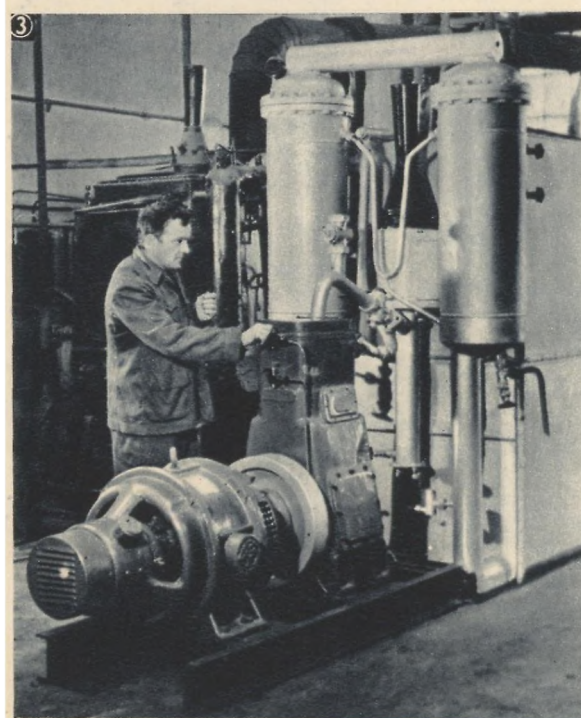
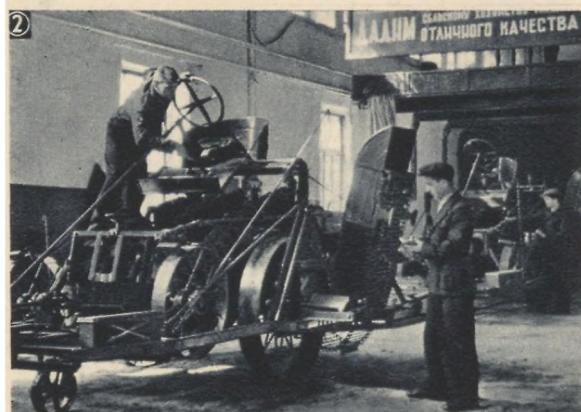


TOWARDS A FURTHER ADVANCE



MAYAKOVSKY (Georgia). Here is where you will work! G. Pachuashvili (left), director of the Mayakovsky Machine and Tractor Station, with D. Lachkepiani, agronomist, V. Mshvildadze, fitter and electric welder, and M. Tsertsvadze, agronomist, newly come from the towns of Georgia. By decision of the September Plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU 100,000 agricultural specialists will reinforce the staffs of the machine and tractor stations and the collective farms of the land by spring 1954

Photographed by P. Lutsenko



The Resolution of the September Plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU on "Measures for the Further Development of Agriculture in the USSR" is being implemented.

Socialist agriculture has scored considerable successes in its development. The Soviet country's grain requirements are being fully met. State procurements of cotton, sugar beet, and animal produce have substantially increased over the pre-war level. The equipment of agriculture with modern machinery has permitted the complete mechanization of many labour processes, with the result that the work of collective farmers has been eased and made more productive.

Despite these significant successes of agriculture, certain of its important branches lag behind. The present level of agricultural production is not commensurate with the increased technical equipment of agriculture and potentialities inherent in the collective-farm system.

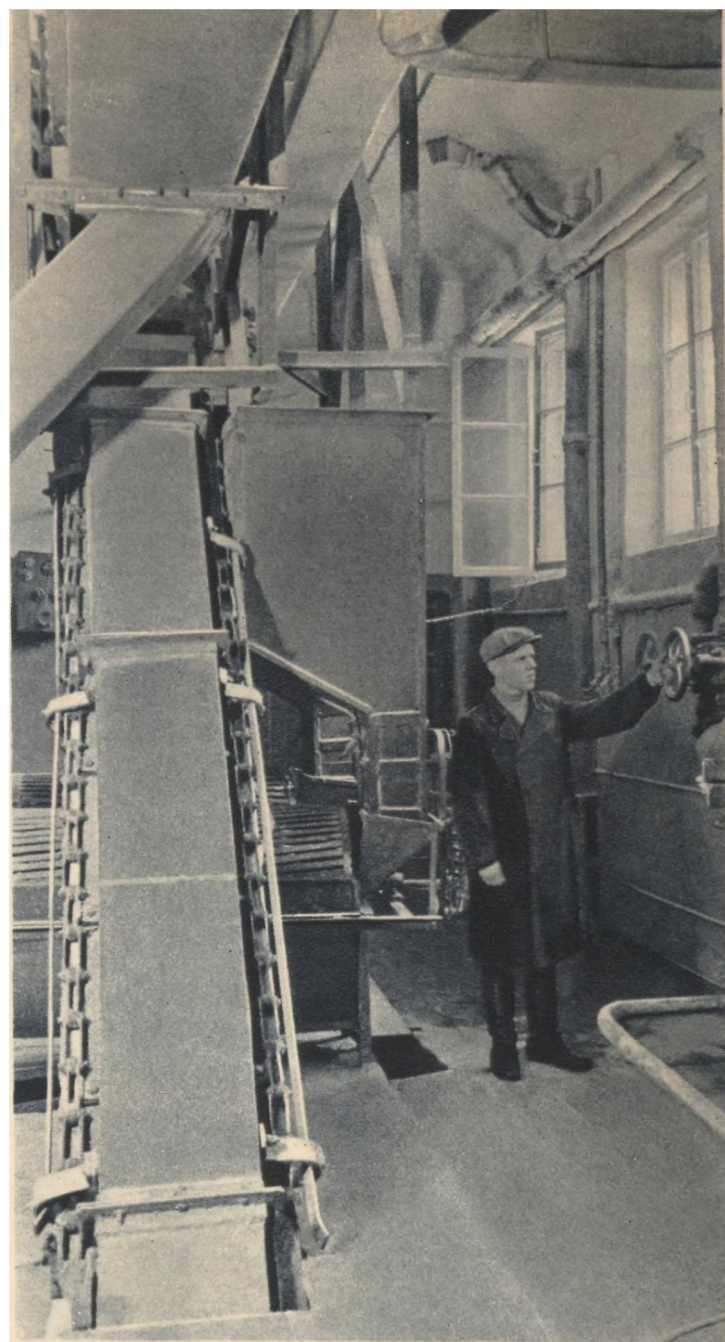
The point of the Resolution of the Plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU is to achieve, while further developing the heavy industries, a steep rise in all agricultural branches and within two or three years fully to satisfy the growing requirements of the population in foodstuffs, fully provide the light and food industries with raw materials, and, at the same time, raise the material standards of all the collective farmers.

With this aim in view, in response to the call of the Party and Government, tens of thousands of specialists—engineers, mechanization experts, agronomists, zootechnicians, tractor drivers—have volunteered for work in the countryside. Parallel with this, industry is stepping up output of agricultural machinery—tractors, various harvester combines, seeders, potato planters, mobile power plants, motors, and equipment for complex mechanization. Reporting at the anniversary meeting of the Moscow Soviet on November 6, 1953, K. Y. Voroshilov, President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, said that to finance the implementation of the adopted measures 70,000 million rubles will be invested in agriculture this year alone; the countryside will receive 150,000 tractors (in terms of 15 h.p. units), 42,000 harvester combines, more than 2,000,000 various agricultural machines and implements.

The energy of the people directed at the fulfilment of the historic task set by the Communist Party and Soviet Government is mounting daily. From border to border the country is engaged in enthusiastic constructive labour.

Left: 1. In the agro-technical room of the Vasienskoye school for farm-machine operators, Moldavia. Instructor M. A. Chulikova consults a group of students. In spring the school will graduate 360 Diesel-tractor operators. 2. The Voroshilov Agricultural Machinery Works in Dnepropetrovsk is stepping up production considerably. A new conveyer has recently been launched for the assembly of beet-harvesting combines. 3. At the All-Union Institute of Research in Agricultural Mechanization, Moscow, a steam plant has been designed to supply livestock farms with power and heat. Within eight hours this plant generates 200-250 kilowatt-hours of electric power and 2,000-2,500 kilograms of steam, needed for feed steaming

Photographed by P. Lisenkin, S. Viltman, V. Kunov, and V. Yankov



RAMENSKOYE (Moscow Region). A rake conveyer carrying fodder into the boiling compartment of a mechanized fodder shop at the Ramenskoye State Farm

Photographed by A. Stuzhin

KILIYA (Ukraine). Sorters at work on fodder potatoes in Lenin's Road Collective Farm, Izmail Region. Intent on furnishing a reliable fodder supply for its livestock, the farm has stored 800 tons of various fodder over and above plan

Photographed by I. Diamant





FRIENDS. Sonya Alexeyeva (left) and Victoria Golovatykh met at the Dorzhi Banzarov Teacher's Training College in the town of Ulan-Ude. Buryat and Ukrainian, the two girls were brought together by study, co-performance in an amateur talent group, and common interests in life
Photographed by N. Khorunzhi

THE PALACE OF LEARNING IS OPEN

By Academician ALEXANDER OPARIN,
Professor of Moscow State University

Photographed by Y. Korolyov and Y. Chernyshov

On September 1, the new buildings of the Lomonosov State University of Moscow were opened, and the term began. As I review the university's extraordinary facilities for study and research, my thoughts turn to my youth, to my student days. The facilities that professors and students then possessed look scanty and inadequate in comparison with present-day achievements.

It seems to me that the reader would be interested to know what exactly Moscow University comprises. It has 12 faculties. Five of them—the Mechanics and Mathematics, the Physics, the Chemistry, the Geography, and the Geology faculties—have already moved into the new buildings. This

year a sixth, the Biology and Soil Faculty, will be moved there too.

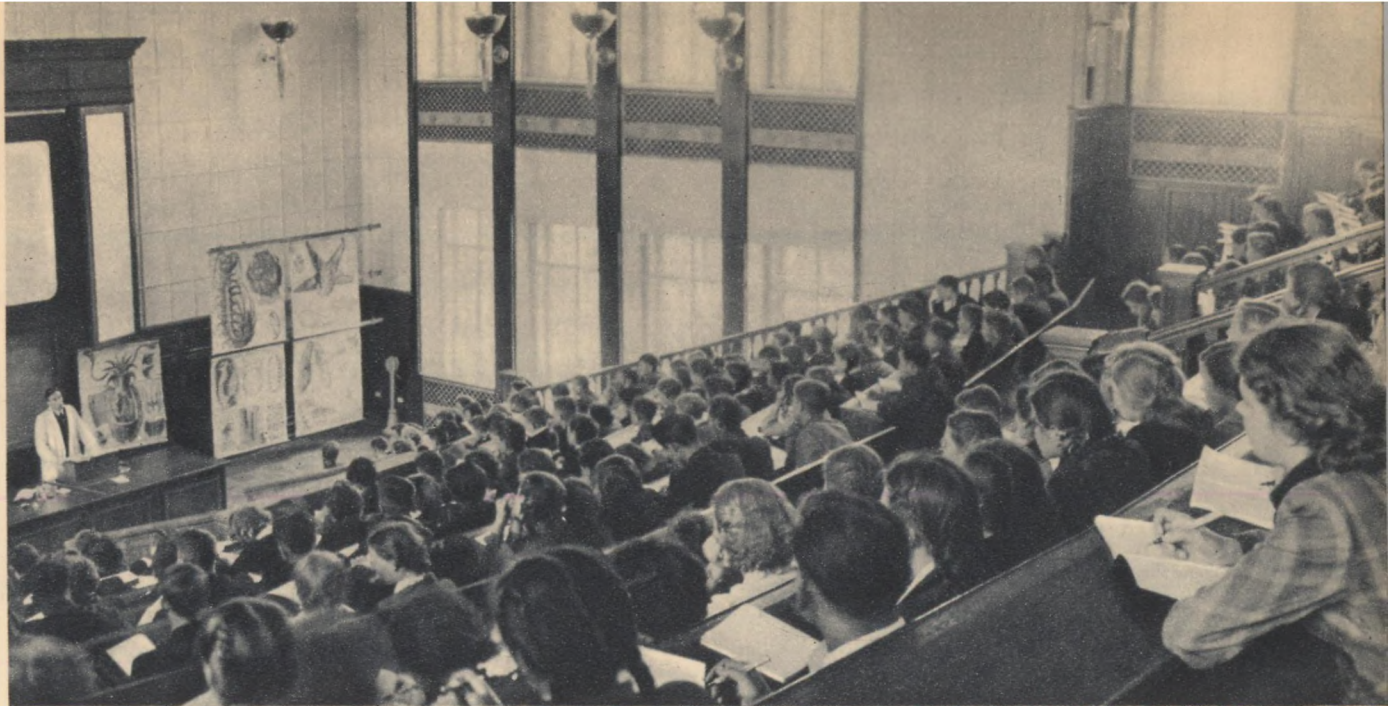
Nearly 18,000 students, 5,000 of them extra-mural, study for 42 specialities. They are taught by a staff of professors, instructors, and scientific workers, numbering almost 2,000.

People of 57 different nationalities, from all the republics of the boundless Soviet land, attend the university. They are bound together by filial love for their Motherland and their desire to study as successfully as they can. Among the students there are quite a number of young people from the People's Democracies. Chinese, Koreans, Poles, Hungarians, Czechs, Rumanians,





A lecture by Academician A. N. Nesmeyanov, President of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR. Students are taught by the most eminent scholars in the country



First-year students of the Geology Faculty at a lecture on Zoology

Bulgarians, and Albanians attend the lectures of Moscow professors.

Facilities for study include not only 148 lecture halls, but 1,000 laboratories and specially equipped study rooms, where students have at their disposal nearly 1,000,000 instruments, apparatuses and installations, and 350,000 visual aids.

There is not a university in the world that can compare with the Palace of Learning on Lenin Hills for novelty and range of equipment. The Soviet Government spared no cost to this end. Hundreds of enterprises in various parts of the country fulfilled orders for instruments of great ingenuity and precision, many of which are unique. Today we see these apparatuses in action and give due acknowledgement to the designers and to those in the factory workshops who have brought their blueprints to life.

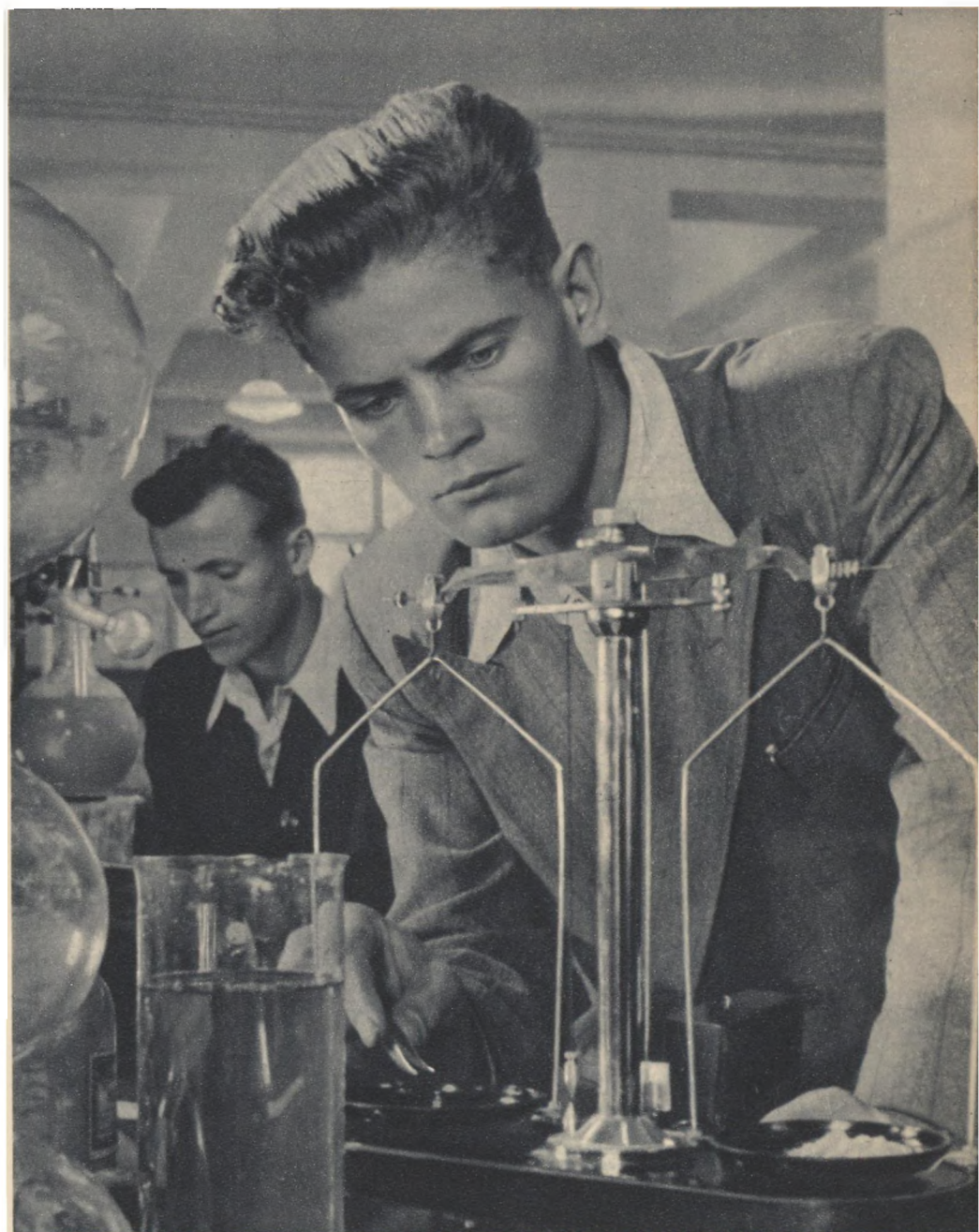
The Soviet Press has already mentioned the fact that a detailed inspection of the vast premises of the Palace of Learning would take many weeks. Every time we professors journey through the endless maze of halls, study and lecture rooms, museums, and libraries, we marvel at what has been created for the further progress of science in our country.

The process of learning has become far more interesting for students. Physicists

can now study processes that take place in a millionth part of a second. High-tension installations make it easier to solve physical problems connected with the discharge of gas. With the help of special optical apparatuses students can get to know the structure of molecules at first hand. The electrical measuring instruments, of which there is an abundance, will satisfy the requirements of the most exacting experimenter.

Soon the instructional astronomical observatory will be fully equipped. It is to have one of the biggest light power refractors in the USSR. A novel solar device will be installed on the roof. The ray of sun that is "caught" with its help will be passed down a special tube through the whole building to a laboratory situated in the cellar, where it will undergo various experiments.

The geologists are no less satisfied with the equipment of their faculty, which occupies seven floors of the main building. Here one finds an elaborate collection of minerals, as well as perfect X-ray and radio apparatuses. There is everything necessary for the laboratory analyses of coal and oil. Many specialized laboratories, provided with expensive instruments such as seismographs, magnetometers, variometers, and gravimeters, have been built. It is impossible to look at the hydrointegrator without



Many young builders of the Palace of Learning like Victor Kozlov and Alexander Yevseyenkov, seen here in a laboratory, finished their secondary education at evening classes in their free time, successfully passed the university entrance examinations, and are now first-year students



September 1, 1953. View of the inauguration ceremony at the opening of the university's new buildings





Nearly a million different apparatuses have been installed in laboratories and study rooms. Here we see post-graduate students Izida Guseva and Oleg Yevteyev in the Stereophotogrammetrical laboratory

a feeling of respect for Soviet technique. This colossal machine, which takes up a large hall, enables one to calculate and visually represent the motions of subterranean waters.

Adjoining the building of the Biology and Soil Faculty, and covering more than 100 acres, are the Botanical Gardens. Here we find samples of the vegetation of the USSR and other countries. There is an arboretum, an orchard for experimental selection and genetics, and an alpinery. The faculty will carry out its experiments in its own greenhouses, vivariums, and aquariums. There can be no doubt that the faculty's new equipment will facilitate the study and further development of the legacy of the world-famous scientists Pavlov, Michurin, and Dokuchayev.

Ichthyologists are provided with experimental ponds, soil scientists with lysimeters to investigate the processes taking place in the soil. Electronic microscopes, ultra-microscopes, and apparatuses for stud-

ying physiological phenomena in the animal organism go to make up the equipment of the faculty. There are special laboratories for investigating the higher nervous activity. But perhaps the biologists' chief pride is the "artificial climate factory"—a climatological station with devices that can create any temperature conditions for plants.

Chemists, mathematicians, and geographers have also received equipment that any university in any country of the world might well envy.

There is an apparatus that makes it easier to study kinetic processes in chemistry; it is bound to stimulate the development of the chemical industry. There are computing machines. There is equipment for geographical expeditions. Everything is well-planned, well-made, well-finished. The Soviet Government allotted generous funds for the equipment of the university's study rooms and laboratories.

Particular mention should be made of the sixteen-tier university library. It con-

tains 1,200,000 volumes. For every faculty the library has a corresponding department situated near the lecture and study rooms. When a book is ordered it is borne by a vertical conveyer and is unloaded automatically. Within ten minutes from the moment when the student orders a book it appears in the reading-room where he is waiting for it.

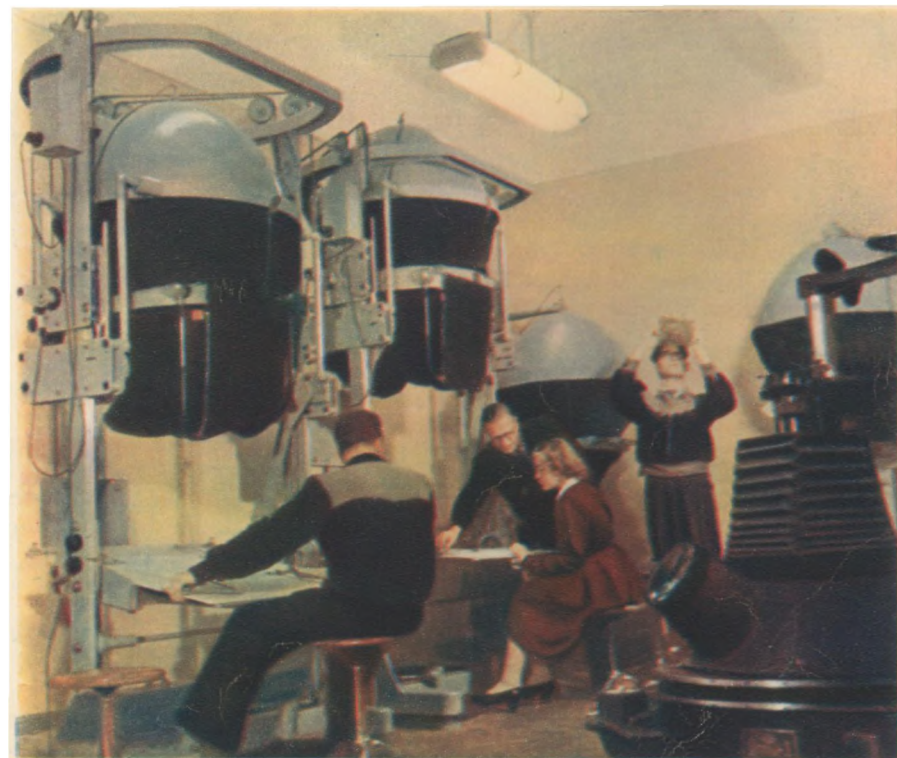
Within the buildings of the grand Palace of Learning several thousand students and post-graduates study and live. When instruction is over for the day, the students' quarters fill with young people; 5,754 undergraduates and post-graduates return to their rooms. Many students gather in the dining-halls which are built to provide 60,000 dishes per day. In the lounges you can hear the students exchanging impressions, sharing the many fascinating discoveries they have made in one ordinary university day.

The rooms for undergraduates and post-graduates—every one of them has a room to himself—are comfortable and well-furnished. They are equally suited for work and for rest. "We never imagined a student hostel could be this good," is the kind of remark one hears from the older students.

Evening. The club premises glow in the soft light of luminescent lamps. In one of the lower halls of the club 600 people are listening to a talk on the international situation; in another about the same number are watching the latest film. In a foyer upstairs, during the interval to a concert given by the best artistes of the capital, an orchestra plays while couples dance. Hundreds of students are in the gymnasiums. Boxing, gymnastic, fencing, and weight-lifting contests are in full swing.

The Palace of Learning vibrates with life. Wherever you look you find young people, capable, enquiring, and persevering. It is pleasant for us of the older generation to see how keenly and with what perseverance they study and how happily they spend their leisure.

The resources of the Lomonosov State University of Moscow are truly unlimited.



In one of the laboratories of the Geography Faculty



In the university's Assembly Hall



One of the works of sculpture that grace the entrance



Many foreign delegations have visited the university. Here a group of young visitors from India are seen on their way to the student club



One of the 5,754 rooms in the students' quarters. From the fifteenth floor the room's first tenant enjoys a fine view of Moscow and Lenin Hills



The university library is stocked with 1,200,000 volumes. Each faculty has its own special department in the library and its own reading-rooms

RYAZAN MACHINES

By ALEXANDER VLADZIEVSKY,
Director of the Experimental
Scientific-Research Institute
of Metal-Working Lathes,
Stalin Prize Winner

Photographed by V. Rulkoich



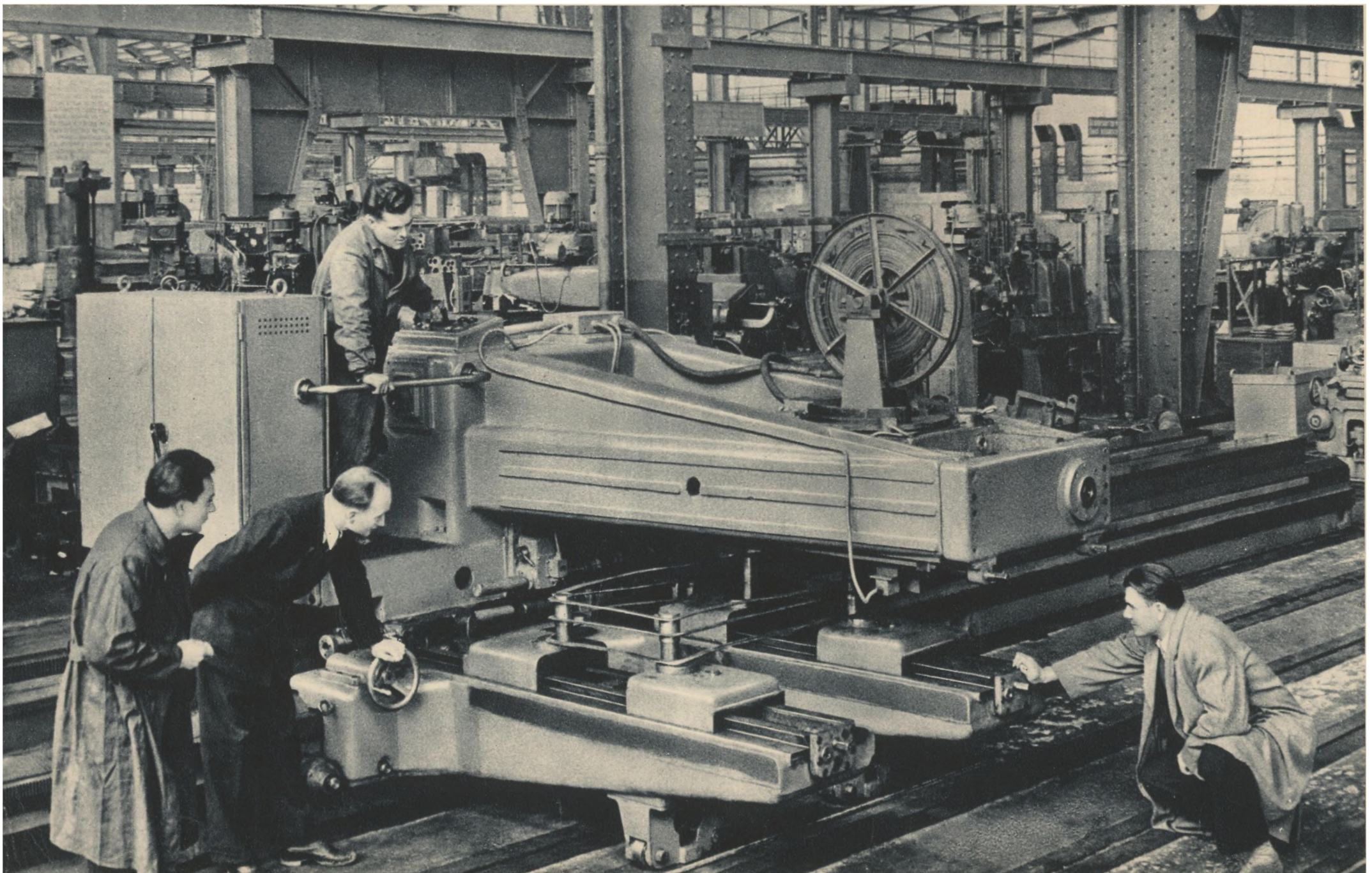
Ryazan. A view of Red Army Street

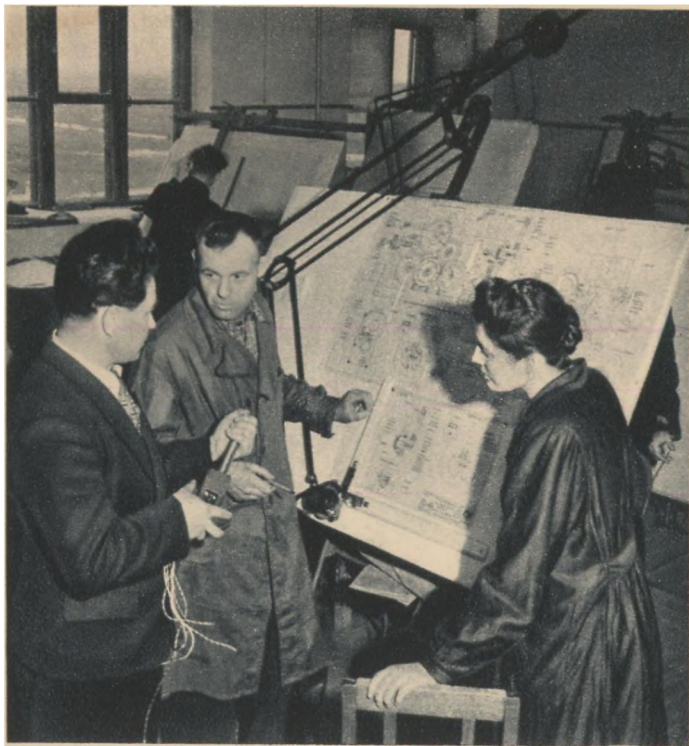
The Ryazan Heavy Engineering Works is one of the plants created during the post-war years when old engineering works were restored or reconstructed and new ones built. It has been provided with first-class equipment of Soviet make that enables it to turn out lathes built according to the last word in modern engineering. The plant operates on the basis of advanced technology.

The whole staff of the works are interested in seeing that their output is of top quality and technically perfect. Among them are many production rationalizers and inventors. The Workers Invention Bureau at the plant brings them together and assists them in their work. Constructors and technologists are always ready to help realize every useful idea, and together they plan and carry out bold technical innovations. The new types of lathes that the works is preparing to produce are often improved thanks to valuable suggestions from workers which perfect construction and simplify operation.

Such close co-operation between science and practice yields remarkable results. This year, for example, the works put out the first experimental model of a new screw-cutting

A RT-2 lathe for winding generator coils is tested before delivery. Left to right we see V. A. Lysov, representative of the receiving factory; E. P. Torgovtsev, short series production superintendent; E. A. Loparev, shop superintendent, and A. A. Tarasov, assistant-chief technologist





Many worker-inventors as well as engineers strive to perfect lathe technology and design. Here we see foreman P. M. Laskov explaining his rationalization proposal to senior designer L. M. Postnikov (left) and designer G. M. Sysoyeva

lathe whose design and performance are better than those of other lathes of the same type. The Ryazan "165" mass-produced screw-cutting lathes have also given a good account of themselves. With greater speed and power capacity they enable the operator to attain maximum productivity.

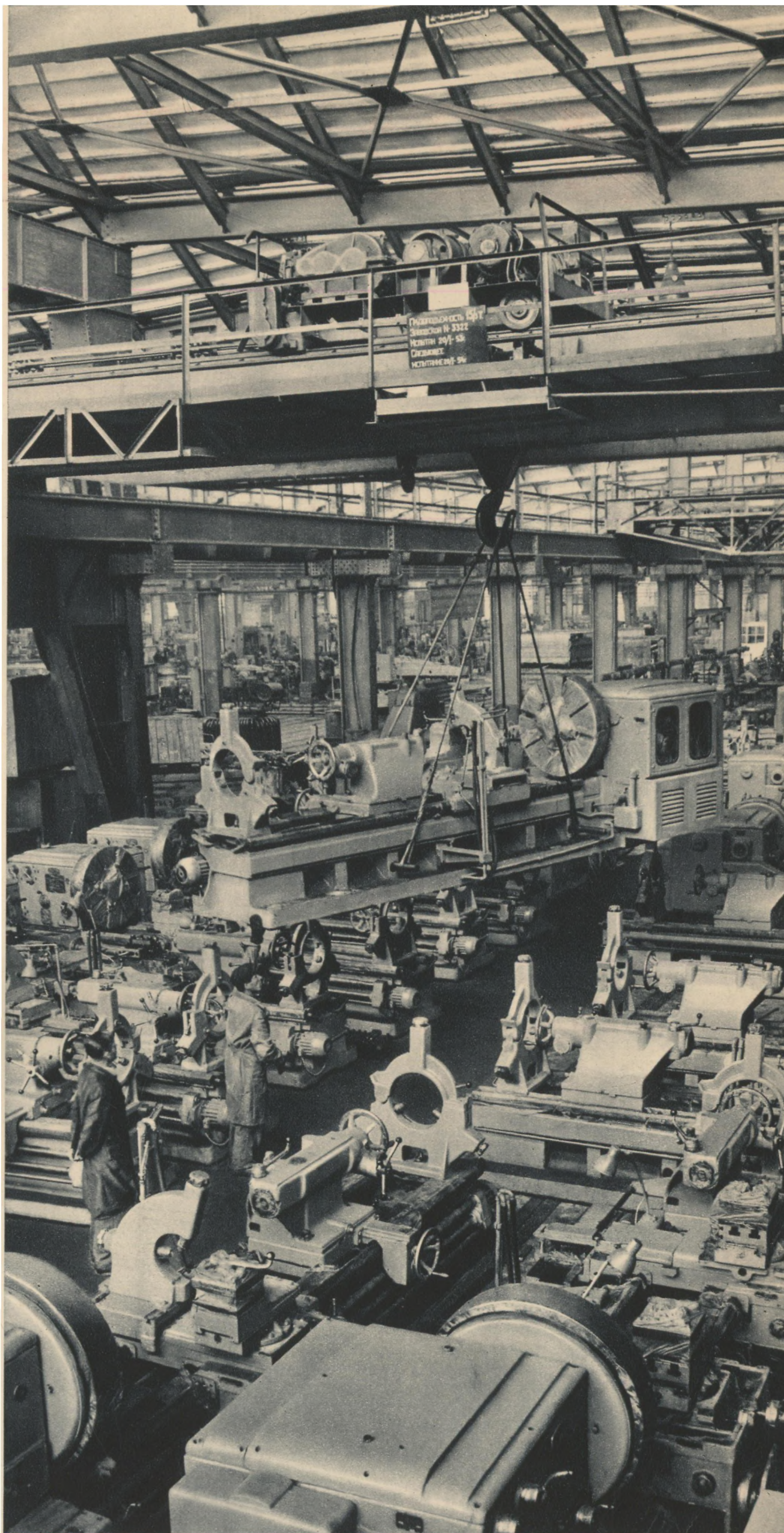
The works is still being built, but it already turns out a large number of technically perfect metal-cutting lathes and fills orders for unique machines from various enterprises.

In 1952 the production of lathes in the Soviet Union was almost double that of pre-war years. Now we are producing universal, single-purpose, and special-purpose lathes, from midgets weighing 5 lbs. to special-purpose giants of 500 tons and more. Giant gear-milling machines, for example, are made to turn out spur gears 16.5 feet in diameter; Ryazan planers have tables 12 feet wide and 39.5 feet long.

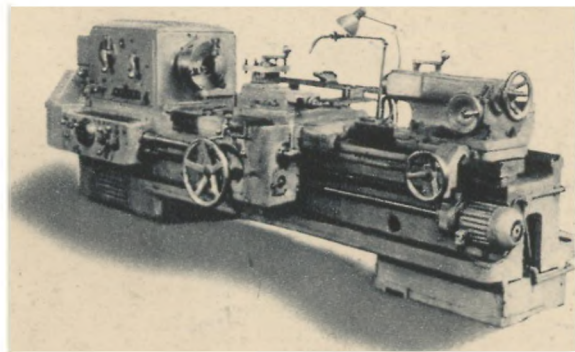
The first three years of the current five-year plan have seen a considerable increase in the production of heavy and precision lathes, automatic, and semi-automatic lathes, and automatic production lines. In the latter the whole process of production is automatic, and the worker has only to operate the push-button panel, regulate the feed of blanks on the conveyer, and check the finished products at the end of the line. The worker must, however, be specially trained, that is, have a secondary technical education.

An automatic automobile piston plant has been built by Soviet engineers on the same principle. Here the production process begins with the uninterrupted production of molten metal and ends with the packing of the finished product.

The USSR engineering industry is run by highly qualified workers, designers, and technologists. They have the skill to design and produce any lathe that the various branches of the national economy may require.



Lathes of the "165" type in the packing and dispatching department of the assembly shop



Left: First experimental model of the "163" lathe

Reply to a Reader



At the junction of Victory Street and Kirov High Road. Two years ago this was wasteland

Giving the city its morning wash



Our mail-bag included a letter from W. W. Madarajah, Ceylon, who would like to know about housing construction in the working districts. At our request the Executive Committee Chairman of the Kuibyshev City Soviet of Working People's Deputies has written the following article about the new Kirov Working District in Kuibyshev. The photographs are by a "Soviet Union" cameraman.



The new collective-farm market-house in Kirov district, Kuibyshev



The picture on the right shows an interior view of the market-house

in Ceylon

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

Photographed by A. Bryanov

Only two years ago Kirov District was a jumble of small wooden cottages on the city's outskirts. Now it has undergone a striking change.

Where there was once nothing but old cottages and rambling allotments there are now large blocks of flats, spacious well-lighted schools, kindergartens, clubs, parks and gardens. Thousands of families have flats with all the modern conveniences. The total living space in the new houses is 1,108,692 sq. ft.



One of the new buildings in Kirov High Road



Our cameraman caught these young chess votaries on a balcony of one of the new houses



The photograph below was taken in a garden in Victory Street

The district is connected with the city centre by tram and electric train. Many cars and long-distance buses are to be seen moving along its asphalted roads.

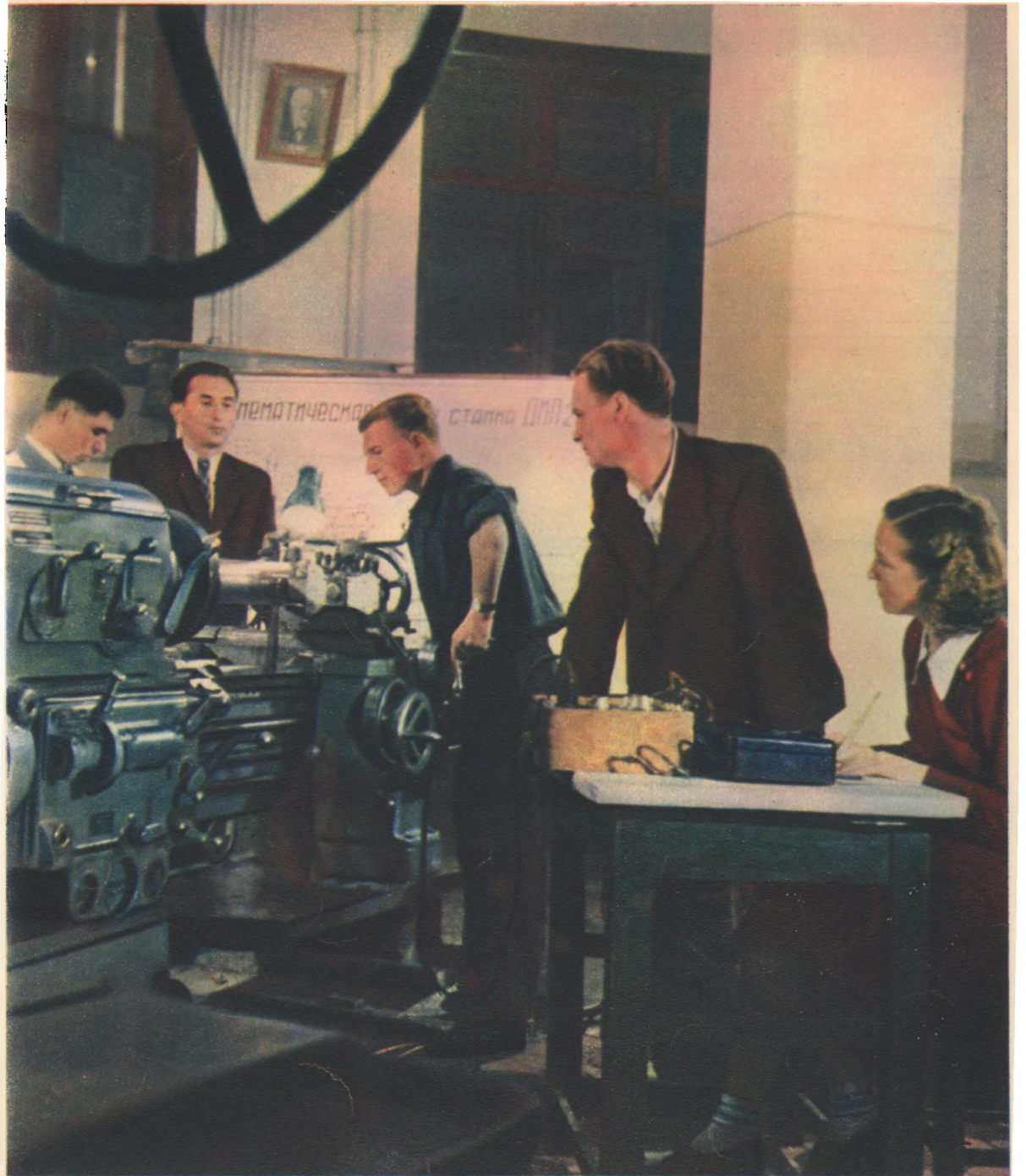
The buildings were designed by highly qualified architects and are tastefully decorated with ornaments and plaster-work. There are balconies and loggias. The flats have every convenience—baths, telephones, gas, garbage chutes. The workers and engineers who did the building knew and loved their job. They had modern building machinery and apparatuses to work with.

Among the tenants in any one of the blocks of flats you will find factory and office workers, engineers and art workers.

State capital investments in housing this year are nearly four times greater than in the pre-war year 1940. Flowers and decorative plants are being planted in Kirov District; 38,000 trees and 177,000 shrubs have already been planted there.

The district now has 19 shops and 2 restaurants occupying the ground floors of the dwelling-houses; shortly 16 more trade establishments will be opened. Four schools, three kindergartens, a children's hospital, and two public baths have been built, and building still continues.

The activities of the Soviet Government and organs of Soviet power in the towns and villages are aimed first and foremost at improving the living conditions of the workers, peasants, and intellectuals.



Many working people who live in Kirov District combine work with study at the evening institute. Here we see student-workers in the institute laboratory

At the entrance to the district department store



A view of one of the dining-halls in Kirov District





There is plenty to choose from at the stores. Here we see customers choosing crystal and stained-glass articles



The tenants at 101/13 Freedom Street have turned their courtyard into a garden



Many people spend their day-off in the country. The picture on the right shows an art circle from the Rodina Club in one of the beauty spots near Kuibyshev

MADE IN BYELORUSSIA



A new street in Minsk, capital of Byelorussia



Products of the Minsk Bicycle and Motor Cycle Works

The Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic was heavily hit by the war. Its towns and villages were wrecked and burnt by the Hitlerites.

The people of Byelorussia have truly worked wonders to rehabilitate their native land and revive the republic's industry. During the years following the Second World War they not only restored what was destroyed by the enemy, but built many new mills and factories, thus strengthening the industrial base of Byelorussia's national economy.

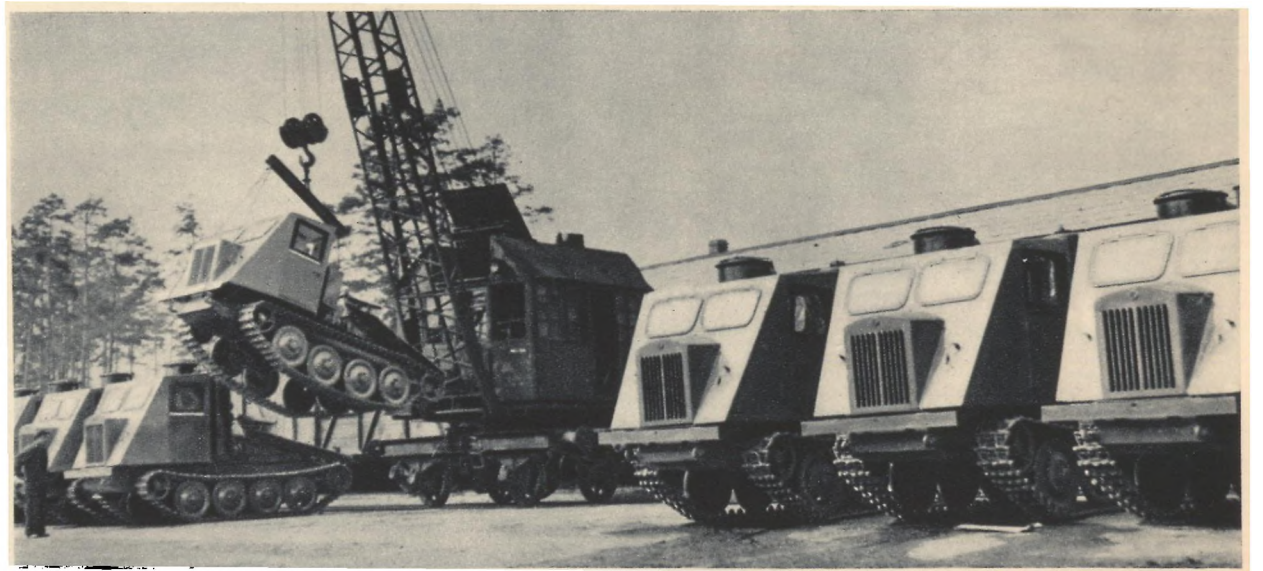
The power stations of the republic are now generating almost twice as much electricity as before the war. New industries have been created—the

automobile and tractor industries. Engineering works have considerably increased production. The republic's industrial output exceeds the pre-war level by 50 per cent.

The mills and factories of Byelorussia supply many towns of the USSR with powerful motor cars, tractors of various types, motor cycles and bicycles, metal-working lathes and instruments, agricultural machinery, radio sets, carpets, woollen cloth, glassware, and a wide range of popular consumption goods. The trade-marks of Byelorussian industrial enterprises are well known to Soviet customers.



Painting hay stackers produced for the collective farms by the Gomel Agricultural Machinery Works in its assembly department



Skidding tractors leave the Minsk Tractor Works



Twenty-five-ton lorries built at the Minsk Auto Works for the construction projects of the Fifth Five-Year Plan

The Way Ahead



Pavel, Hanna Markovna's youngest son, is shown here playing the bandore to Granny Ulyana Philippovna, his niece Natasha, and his mother Hanna Markovna

Photographed by M. Ananyin

At a distance of thirty odd miles east of Poltava, on the bank of a tiny river, Orchik, lies Karlovka, the centre of a district which includes within its precincts Varvarovka Village, the home of Hanna Nedyak's family. And it is this family that this short sketch is about.

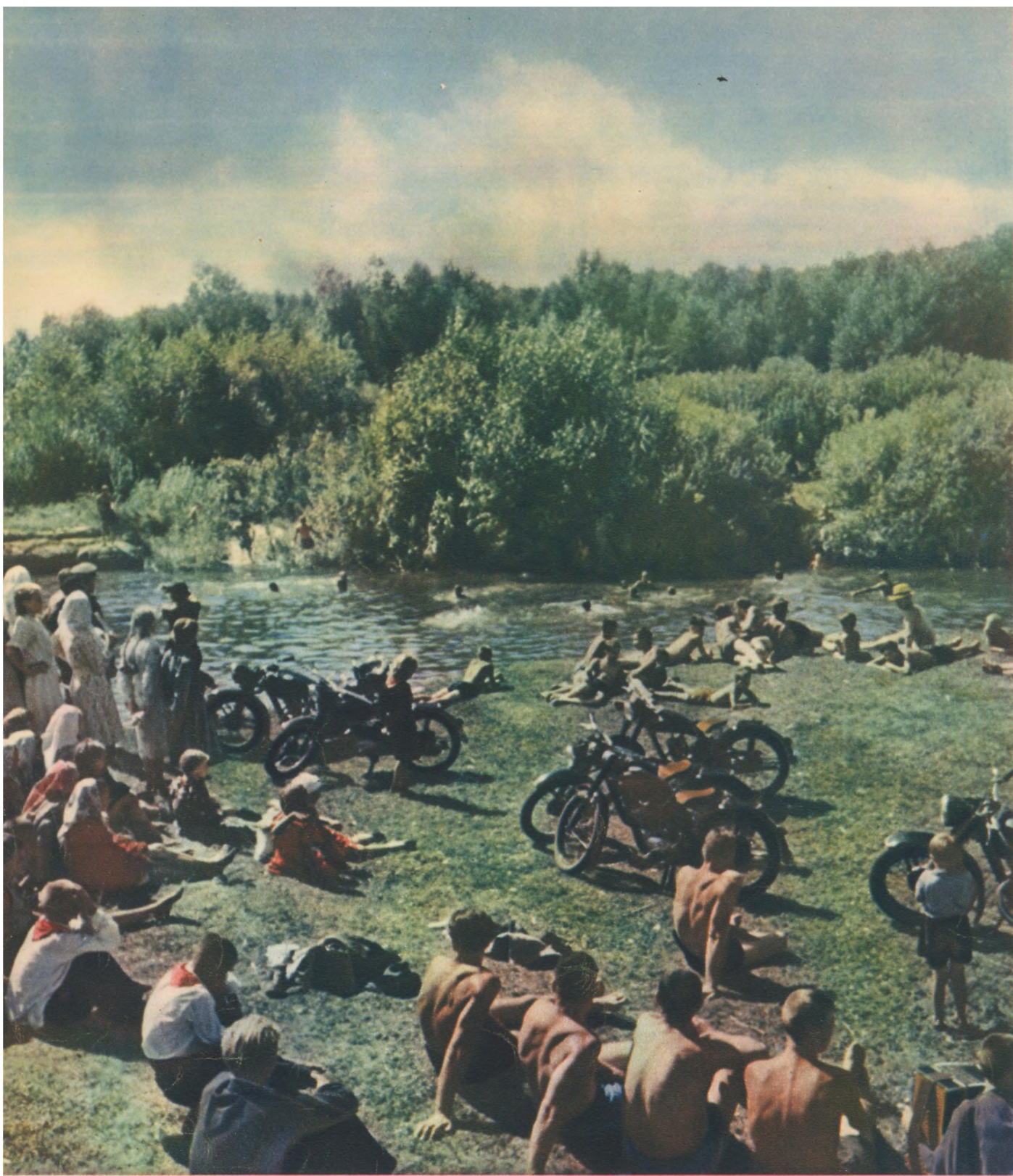
Varvarovka is a big village. Its inhabitants belong to two sizeable collective farms, one named after Thaelmann and the other after Kirov. An immeasurable gulf separates present-day Varvarovka from what it was before

the Revolution. A single parochial primary school, staffed by three teachers, and a medical post, with one doctor's assistant, was all it had then. Today the village has three schools, two primary and one secondary, with a staff of 52 teachers; a hospital of 60 beds, with a clinical laboratory, an X-ray room, physio-therapy treatment installations, and with a medical personnel mustering fifty-nine. Varvarovka has its post office, radio relay centre, savings bank, apothecary shop, two clubs, three libraries, four reading-rooms, a lunch-room,

four shops, five dress-making, and five shoe-making and repair establishments.

The Thaelmann Kolkhoz is quite a large enterprise. Its sowing area is about 10,000 acres; it has five big stock-farms. Last year a farmers' delegation from the German Democratic Republic came on a visit to the kolkhoz and it was given a fraternal welcome.

Such is the kolkhoz to which Hanna Markovna Nedyak belongs. It is a characteristic fact that she, born into a poor peasant family, now lives a life of



Gathered for the collective-farm Spartakiada. The participants have arrived on their own motor bikes

plenty on the collective farm, has gained the respect of all who know her, and though a widow, has been able to give her three daughters and three sons a higher education.

We happened to step into her house when the family was celebrating a double occasion: the ninetyeth birthday of Granny Ulyana and the birth of yet another great-granddaughter, Nadiika. All of Hanna Nedyak's children were there, except Natalya. A post-graduate student of the Department of General Agriculture at the Order of Lenin Timiryazev Agricultural Academy in Moscow, she was detained by some urgent scientific task.

Everyone drank wine to the health of the two heroes of the evening and then to the health of the absent Natalya, for her successful scientific career. After secondary school she finished a teachers' training course, and had a spell of teaching. The war broke out and she volunteered for the front. She saw fighting at Stalingrad and went with her regiment as far as Vienna. After the war was over, and Natalya was demobilized, she entered the Timiryazev Academy. She graduated from the Academy with honours and was admitted to post-graduate work.

Also present at the party was Hanna Markovna's son Pavel. He and his younger sister Hanna are likewise studying at the Academy. Hanna is a fourth-course and Pavel a fifth-course student.

Hanna Markovna's remaining three children, Andrei, Ulyana, and Dmitro, were also taking part in the family celebration. Andrei teaches at the Varvarovka secondary school and besides is taking a correspondence course (fifth year) at the Physico-Mathematical Department of the Korolenko Pedagogical Institute in Poltava.

Below: Andrei Nedyak, teacher at the Varvarovka secondary school, and some of his pupils



Natalya Nedyak, post-graduate student of the Timiryazev Agricultural Academy, with Professor Mikhail Chizhevsky, who supervises her work



Dmitro and Pavel Nedyak, both college men, have come to help the local collective farmers while vacationing at Varvarovka



Olga, wife of Andrei Nedyak, has given birth to a daughter, and here the young mother is shown, with her relatives, on the point of leaving the maternity home



The whole family is gathered round the festive table

Ulyana teaches school in Orekhovo, a city in Zaporozhye Region. Dmitro is in his fifth year at the Dniepropetrovsk Metallurgical Institute.

It was a gay reunion. The great-grandchildren behaved, the grandchildren bandied jokes and engaged in mutual banter, the mother beamed with happiness as her smiles drifted from son to daughter and from daughter to son, while the ninety-year-old great-grandmother, Ulyana Philipovna, spoke of how people had lived in the old days.

"Why tell us all that, Granny?" said one of the grandchildren. "We know all this by heart! They lived a hard, cheerless, and prospectless life."

This annoyed Hanna Markovna.

"Stop throwing about your learned words. Granny knows what she's saying! You ought never to forget to whom and to what you owe your education."

"There are about a hundred and fifty college graduates in our village, mother, and many are still studying. . . ."

A smile flitted across the mother's face. "When I'm told that I put my children on a good road, my reply is that it was not I but the Soviet Government that did it."

Hanna Nedyak, fourth-course student at the Timiryazev Agricultural Academy, is seen here with a childhood friend, Vasili Mikhailenko, who studies at the Dniepropetrovsk Metallurgical Institute



OIL CONVEYER

By N. ROMASHCHENKO,
Director-General of the Inland Water Transport, Second Rank

Photographed by P. Vyshkind

The inland waters of the Soviet Union extend for thousands of miles. They are plied day and night by ships steered by experienced navigators, carrying cargoes of millions of tons to supply the needs of our national economy. At the wharfs of Baku's sea port, near its rich oil wells, begins one of the most important freight routes of the country—what might be called a conveyer of oil. Oil and its distillation products are carried from here first by sea and then by the river Volga and its main tributaries.

Every day several sea-going tankers leave Baku, bound for the mouth of the Volga. Each one of them carries enough oil products to fill nine or ten goods trains with the heaviest load-capacity.

The northern part of the Caspian Sea is shallow and loaded tankers cannot negotiate the channels of the Volga delta. They are therefore met, far out at sea, by large roadster barges. The oil products are rapidly transhipped with the help of pumps, so that in a few hours the tanker is free to make its return trip to the oil wells. Meanwhile a powerful tug brings the barges to the river roadstead of Astrakhan, and the third and longest stage of the oil conveyer begins. The oil is poured into the reservoirs of the shore bases. Here big river barges are loaded. In groups of three or five these barges are towed up the Volga and its branches.

A bird's-eye view of any stretch of this great Russian river will show such caravans of barges—separate links in the great oil conveyer. It takes hundreds of railway cisterns to unload such a caravan. At the same time scores of small self-propelled tankers ply the river to deliver fuel to minor bases directly supplying the agricultural regions.

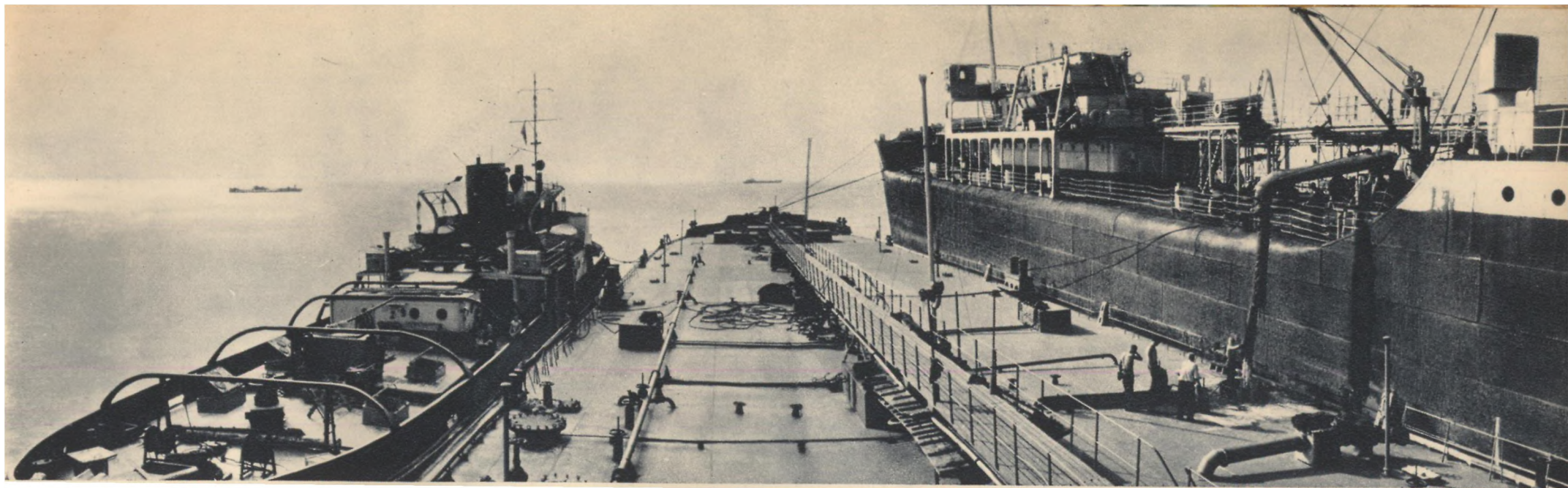


Baku. From here oil is shipped to the consumer by "conveyer". A big sea-going tanker carries thousands of tons of oil products in a single trip. Right: A tanker makes fast at Baku. Above: "Full steam ahead!" orders Captain A. E. Saltovsky. The ship has weighed anchor and now glides into the wide expanse of the Caspian Sea

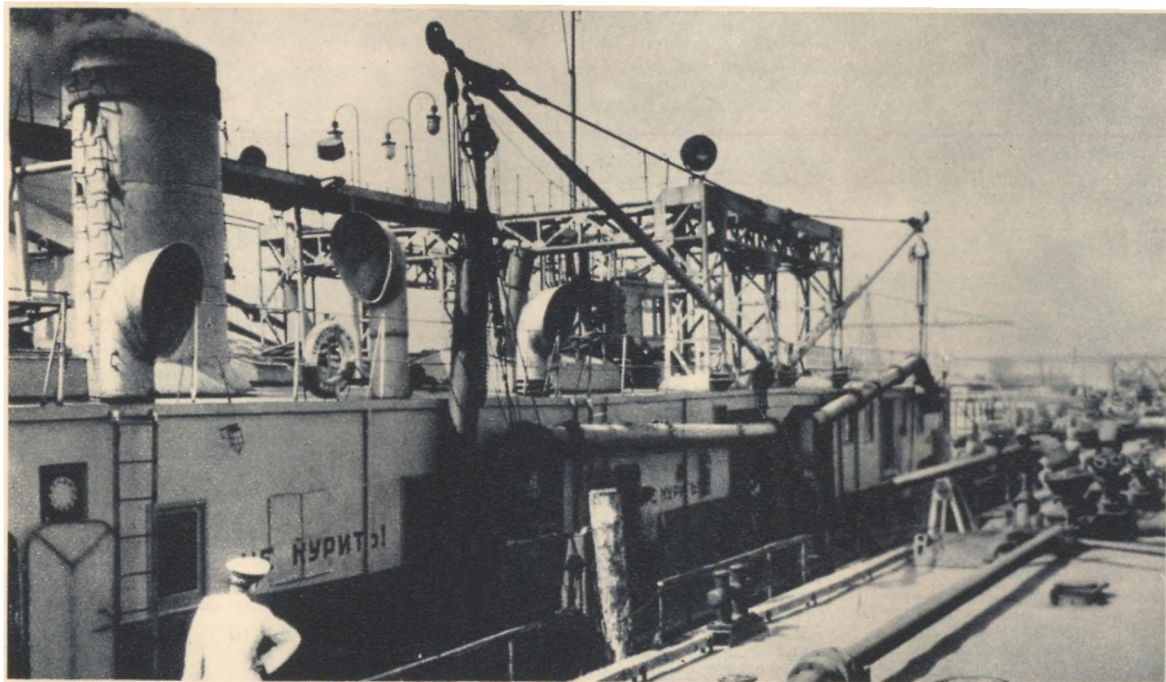


D. I. Davidenko, pipe-line operator at the oil base, opens the main valve of the trunk pipe line and pours oil into the tanker "Vyacheslav Molotov"





Astrakhan sea roadstead. The oil barge "Sulak" receives its load from the tanker, and the tug-boat "Volgar-Dobrovolets" (left) will soon take the barge to Astrakhan

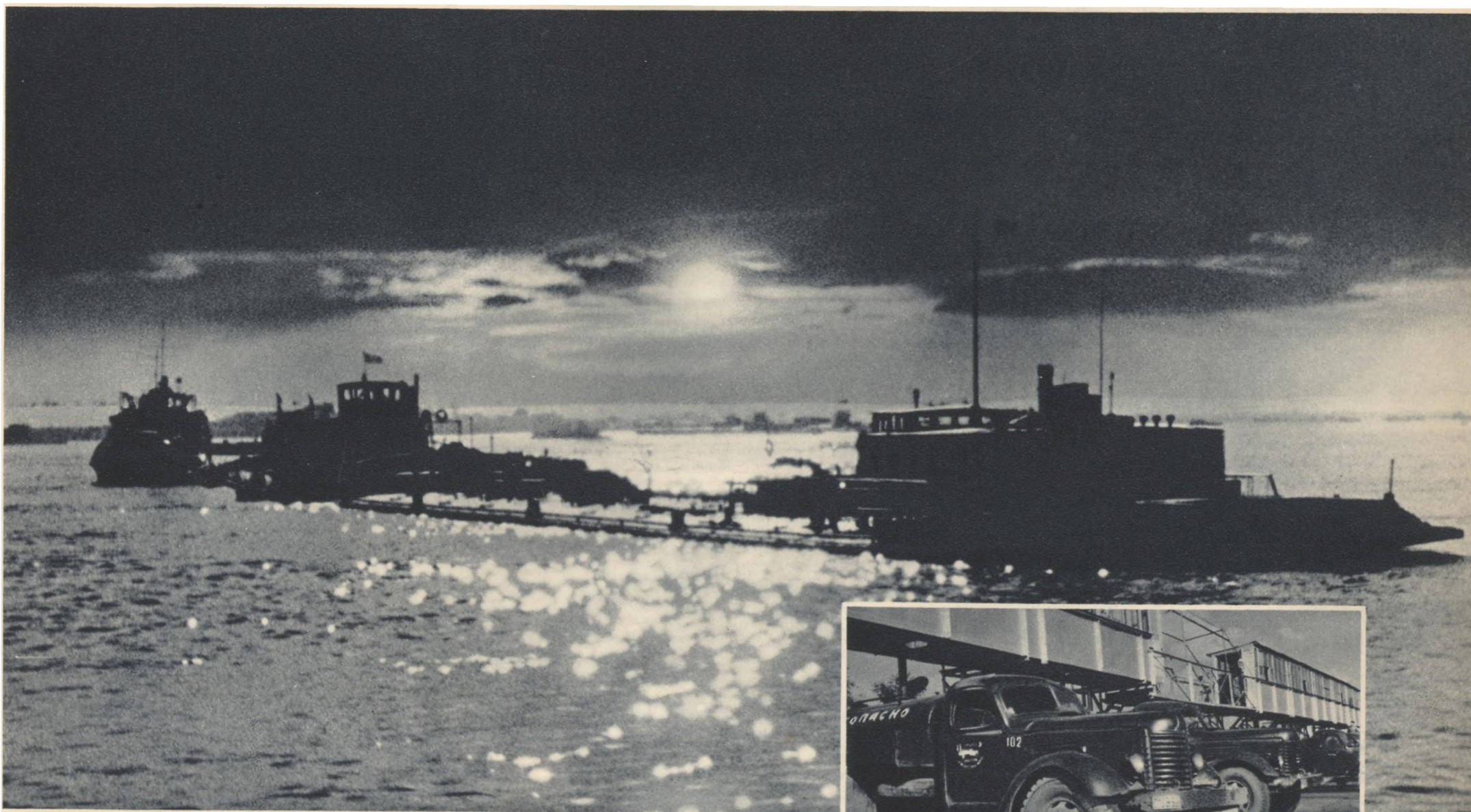


Pumping oil into a river barge at the powerful Volga Tanker oil station. The oil will be taken to the central regions of the country

The conveyer is operated by numerous sea and river crews. Every member of the crew, from sailor to captain, must give his undivided attention to his job when a tanker is conducted over the capricious Caspian Sea. Every month each vessel makes about ten short trips from the sea to the river roadstead and back. The crews must possess great skill to take the vessels entrusted them safely across the Volga shoals. An important point to remember here is that the length of the caravan including the tug is often over half a mile.

Supervising captains, line mechanics, despatchers, and route men watch the progress of the caravan along the entire route. Their duty is to ensure its safe and uninterrupted passage. Fuel, food, mail, and everything else, including medical attention, when necessary, the tug and barge crews receive en route, without stopping. Special steamships attend to that.

The river conveyer comes to a halt only for a short time, when the waters of the Volga are ice-bound. But the crews that operate the conveyer do not remain idle. The fleet has to be repaired and made seaworthy for the following year. Long before the navigation season opens ice-breakers deliver the barges to the oil bases, and loading begins. No sooner has the Volga freed itself of ice than the ships start out on their first trip, again setting the oil conveyer in motion.



The oil caravan is on the move day and night. Inset: The conveyer ends in Moscow, where the oil is transferred to tank lorries

FERGHANA VALLEY



Head-works of a Ferghana irrigation canal. A ramified network of such canals and hydro-technical constructions is being set up to irrigate the Ferghana Valley

By TISHA ZAKHIDOV,
President of the Uzbek Academy of Sciences

Photographed by G. Permenev

Encircled by lofty mountain ranges the picturesque Ferghana Valley belongs at once to three Soviet republics—the Uzbek, the Tajik, and the Kirghiz.

This valley is rightly considered one of the richest districts of Soviet Central Asia, and is a huge base for the development of cotton, silk, vine- and fruit-growing.

The many rivers that speed down the sides of the mountains spread fan-like as they reach the bottom of the valley. Irrigation canals bring their waters to the fields, forming an oasis of irrigated farming. But in the central parts of the valley there is still much land that bears no crops.

And it is to bring this land within the sphere of cultivation that a new irrigation system is being established.

The valley lies half-smothered in the verdure of cotton-plant, mulberry-trees, orchards, and vineyards. But the valley's wealth is not confined to fruits of the soil. Ferghana is justly proud of its highly developed industry, its various mineral deposits, and its wealth of hydro-power. Big industrial towns, modernized collective-farm settlements, and the buildings of machine and tractor stations, are now an integral part of the Ferghana landscape.

Large-scale industry has made great progress here. It need only be



Drying cotton in Khajiabad District. Cotton is the valley's chief source of wealth

Photographed by G. Dublinsky

Left: Superphosphate works in Kokand. The industrial towns of the Ferghana Valley are engaged in the extraction of minerals, the processing of farm products, and the supply of agriculture with machinery and fertilizers



Khamrakul Asranov, who heads a brigade of vine-growers on the Lenin Kolkhoz, Andijan Region, tests the ripeness of the grapes

mentioned that under Soviet rule the production of electricity has increased 40-fold, oil 55-fold, and coal 12-fold. New industries have been set up, including the chemical, cement, engineering, cotton, and silk-weaving industries.

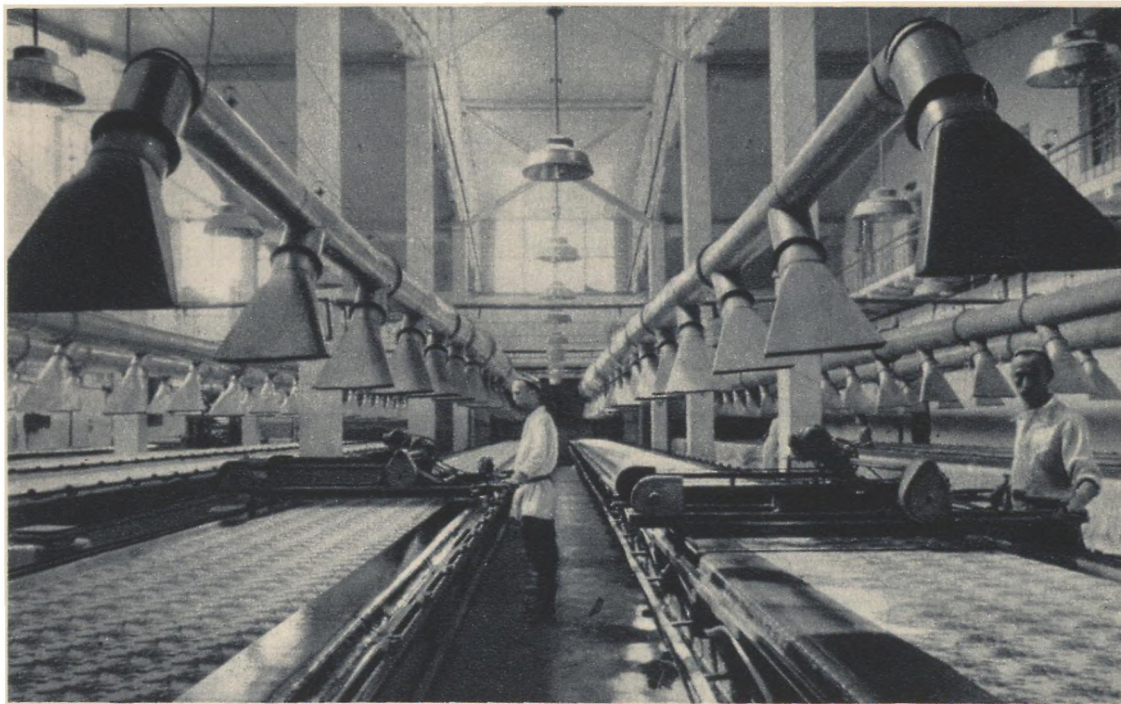
Under the leadership of the Communist Party and with the assistance of the great Russian nation the people of Ferghana have transformed the entire area. New irrigation systems have been built and old ones reconstructed. The water famine that had existed for ages is now a thing of the past. More than ninety per cent of cotton sowing and cultivation has been mechanized, and cotton output has increased by 150 per cent as against 1913.

Other branches of Ferghana's economy have also made remarkable strides ahead.

On instructions from the Government of the Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic, the Republic's Academy of Sciences has made an extensive study of Ferghana's resources to furnish the basis for planning the further development of Ferghana's productive forces for the next three or four five-year plan periods. In particular, the Academy has made an exhaustive study of soil improvement possibilities in the valley and proposed the development of an additional 593,000 acres of land lying chiefly in Central Ferghana. The Uzbek collective farmers are already tackling this task.

The decisions of the September Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union provide for a considerable increase in yields and the creation of new varieties of cotton, including early ripeners. The government of the republic has worked out a series of measures which will make it possible within the next few years to multiply the output of Ferghana cotton by 150 per cent, and of silk worm cocoons by 100 to 200 per cent. The amount of fruit picked in the Ferghana Valley can be raised 500 to 700 per cent within the next 3 or 4 five-year plan periods.

The people of the Ferghana Valley are contributing their full share towards the further economic advancement of the Socialist Motherland.



The printed goods department at the Margelan Silk Mills. The silkworm breeders of Ferghana supply the silk industry with the finest raw material

Housing construction is under way in the towns and workers' settlements of Ferghana



Along the Grand Ferghana Canal, the valley's main irrigation artery



A VILLAGE SHOP



The shop building



There is always a wide selection of musical instruments, radio sets, and crockery in the shop



This is the counter selling books in Latvian, published by the State Publishing House of the Latvian SSR

By S. ROMULIS,
Chairman of the Grenči Consumers'
Co-operative Society

Photographed by L. Mikhnovsky

The shop pictured here is in Irlava, a small Latvian village, and is one of the numerous rural retail establishments set up by the Grenči Consumers' Co-operative Society.

Only three or four years ago Irlava had a tiny, inconvenient shop with a very small stock of goods—there was nowhere to put them. In 1950 a general meeting of shareholders decided to build a new shop in the village, and the funds for this purpose were provided by the Tukums District Union of Consumers' Co-operative Societies. Soon a building housing the new shop rose in one of the village streets, and in it the Irlava

villagers can now buy things that formerly entailed a journey to Riga.

The shop has many departments, and these specialize in drapery, footwear, haberdashery, ready-made clothes, perfumery, furniture, food, and so on.

The systematic reduction of retail prices in the USSR is leading to a steady increase in popular consumption. The trade turnover in the shops operated by our society is growing every year. In the first quarter of 1951 the shop in Irlava sold 394,000 rubles' worth of various goods, while the figure for the same period in 1952 was more than 500,000 rubles. Last year the turnover was



One of the shop's mobile stalls does a brisk trade at the construction site of an inter-kolkhoz power station



Rural amateur photographers can always buy cameras, films, and chemicals, and for the housewife there is always a variety of tea and coffee pots to choose from



"Shall we buy it, Edite?" Anna Dreimane, a village schoolmistress, asks her daughter

over 2,000,000 rubles, and it continues to grow. The range of goods in our shops, too, has been widened, following the recent instructions of the Communist Party and the Government of the USSR to increase the supply of goods to rural localities. The people are buying more than last year, and it is characteristic that while the demand for cheap articles has remained on approximately the same level, the sale of items like silk, elegant shoes, and woollen cloth suits is rising constantly. Our customers have become more discriminating and exacting; they demand only top-quality articles.

We do an especially brisk trade on days when we receive new consignments of radio sets, motor cycles, and sewing machines. Chinaware and crockery, gramo-

phones, electrical appliances, clocks and watches, and musical instruments, likewise enjoy a quick sale.

The articles delivered to Irlava by state supply organizations, come from factories in different parts of the USSR. There are electric irons from Leningrad, textiles from Tashkent, motor cycles from Izhevsk, hardware from the Urals, etc. In the first six months of this year, for instance, the shop received 78 models of shoes for men, women, and children, while the entire assortment of goods was made up of 876 different items.

The shop in Irlava also sells rakes, roofing iron, slate, paints, tar paper, cement, glass, and other wares. The supply of high-quality goods is increasing steadily.



Augusts Silkens, brigade leader at the Veldre Kolchoz, wheels out his newly-purchased motor cycle



Right: The food department has a varied assortment of groceries and provisions

SERVANT OF THE PEOPLE



A. I. Rodionov, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the District Soviet of Working People's Deputies, drives out on his daily tour of industrial plants, collective and state farms. Right: A map of Efremov District



Photographed by Y. Mesnyankin

"I should like to learn about the day's work of a chairman of a district soviet, and his activities in directing the affairs of the district," writes Teng Chia-chao, a Chinese reader in Kwang-si Province.

Another reader, Heinrich Schwartze in Schwerin, German Democratic Republic, writes "We should like to know what the duties of deputies of working people in the USSR are, and to get an insight, for example, into the working day of a deputy, his personal plan of work."

In answer to our readers' request we have devoted these pages to a description of the activities of Alexei Ivanovich Rodionov, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Efremov District Soviet of Working People's Deputies.

The Efremov District Soviet of Working People's Deputies, Tula Region, is one of the 4,418 District Soviets in the USSR. A local organ of State power, it was elected by the working people in accordance with the Soviet Constitution on the basis of universal, equal, and direct suffrage by secret ballot. The district soviet ensures the maintenance of public order in its territory, the observance of the laws, and the protection of the rights of citizens,

The Chairman of the Executive Committee takes an interest in the work of P. I. Arapkin, a leading combine operator in the district who has helped the New Path Kolhoz, Novodvorsk Village Soviet, to bring in a bumper harvest this year



Here we see A. I. Rodionov at the Pamyat Ilyicha Kolkhoz telling the peasants of the substantial gains ensured them by the new Agricultural Tax Law

directs local economic and cultural affairs, draws up the local budget, and directs the work of rural soviets.

A District Soviet of Working People's Deputies elects an executive and administrative organ—the Executive Committee, consisting of a Chairman, Vice-Chairman, Secretary, and members. The nine members of the Executive Committee of the Efremov Soviet include G. G. Gromov, Chairman of the Pamyat Ilyicha Kolkhoz; G. B. Timofeyev, head of the District Department of Public Education; P. A. Makeyev, Secretary of the District Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union; G. M. Lipkin, Chief District Zootechnician; A. P. Petrov, a worker in a trading organization, and others. This is already the fourth time that Alexei Ivanovich Rodionov, Deputy to the District Soviet and the son of a simple peasant, has been elected Chairman of the Executive Committee. He directs a big and varied economy.

The twenty-four collective farms in Efremov District have 122,000 acres of land. The district has two stock-breeding and four vegetable-growing State farms, a fruit nursery and a tree nursery, and three machine and tractor stations. The Chairman of the district soviet has to keep his eye on everything: on the development of collective-farm production and local industry, road building, the planning and organization of public services and housing construction in the town and villages, education and trade.

The Soviet deputy is a servant of his people. The title of deputy to a soviet is both honourable and responsible. A deputy is a representative elected by the people and it is his duty to report to his electors on all his work; he may be recalled at any time upon decision of a majori-

ty of electors. He is always attentive to the voice of the masses, is considerate of the needs, suggestions, and demands of the working people, and actively works to satisfy his electors' requirements through State and public organizations. Soviet people regard their elected representative as a champion of the policy of the Communist Party and the Soviet Government, as the organizer of the masses in their striving for new achievements in economic and cultural construction.

A number of large industrial enterprises has been built in Efremov in Soviet times. The post-war years saw the construction of scores of many-storeyed buildings by the State; hundreds of people built their own individual houses. Present construction work includes a railway station, another kindergarten and nursery, and dwelling-houses with a floor space of 48,450 square feet. Not only is the town growing, it is being constantly improved; taxis and buses run along the asphalted squares and streets. Efremov has a teachers college, a chemical and veterinary secondary schools, a school training workers for trading organizations, and a factory trades school for construction workers. More than 10,000 children are attending the district's 49 schools. The 10 medical institutions and 30 first-aid stations are staffed by 250 doctors, doctor's assistants, and nurses. The district's appropriations for public health have increased by 250 per cent in the past three years, while expenditure on housing and municipal construction has almost doubled.

To fill the free time of the working people there are two clubs, where films are shown regularly, 20 libraries, a sports stadium, and a park.



The Chairman of the Executive Committee (first from the right) and a group of construction workers choose a site for a new inter-kolkhoz power station



This picture was taken in the orchard of the Stalin Kolkhoz, which, like the other collective farms in the district, is extending the area planted under fruit-trees



A. I. Rodionov (foreground) asks G. S. Savichev, Chairman of the Stalin Kolkhoz, how the construction of cattle-sheds is progressing. Some of the farm's new cattle-sheds can be seen in the background. The decisions of the Plenum of the CC of the CPSU on measures for the further development of agriculture in the USSR pay much attention to the construction and mechanization of live-stock premises

The farmers and stock-breeders in Efremov District have magnificent labour achievements to their credit. The district's collective farms won first place in Tula Region for their harvest of grain, for grain deliveries to the State, for milk yields, and for wool clip. They are working for high grain and vegetable yields, bringing in highly-productive pedigree cattle and sheep to take the place of their existing stock, mechanizing and electrifying labour-consuming processes of collective-farm production.

The Resolution of the Plenum of the CC of the CPSU on "Measures

for the Further Development of Agriculture in the USSR" and the decisions of the Fifth Session of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR were greeted with great joy by the working people in the district. At threshing-floors, stock-breeding farms, and in field brigades collective farmers are studying these documents with close attention. They clearly see how steeply the prosperity of the people will now rise.

"These successes in the industrial and cultural life of the district would never have been ours if we did not rely upon the initiative

of Soviet people who have become masters of their own destiny," said the Chairman of the Executive Committee.

The Chairman and members of the Executive Committee maintain close contact with their electors, visit industrial enterprises and collective farms every day, and are keenly aware of the needs and requirements of the working people in their district. And that is why A. I. Rodionov's working day is invariably a day of active, creative labour, wholly dedicated to the welfare of the people.

Left, top to bottom: 1. The Executive Committee of the Efremov District Soviet of Working People's Deputies in session. 2. New flats in Tula Street, Efremov. 3. A. I. Rodionov chats with L. N. Semyonov, turner, in one of the shops at the Efremov Machine and Tractor Station. 4. Siloing fodder at the Stalin Kolkhoz. 5. A. F. Zhrebtsova of the Path to Communism Kolkhoz has just been in to see the Chairman of the Executive Committee and her smile eloquently shows that her petition has been granted

AT THE LESNIYE POLYANY STATE FARM

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" mentioned the Lesniye Polyany State Farm, Moscow Region, among other leading farms that have attained high live-stock productivity.

Here we publish a report by our correspondent from the Lesniye Polyany Stock-Raising State Farm.



A. S. Meshkov, Secretary of the Party organization, reads the Resolution of the Plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU at a meeting of workers at the state farm

Photographed by A. Garanin

To emphasize the fact that the Lesniye Polyany State Farm has many machines and that its work is organized on advanced lines, the inhabitants of neighbouring villages call the farm a factory of highly productive animal husbandry. It is a model State agricultural enterprise run in accordance with advanced scientific methods of agriculture and animal husbandry.

Labour processes at the Lesniye Polyany State Farm are completely mechanized and electrified. Machinery makes the labour of the workers considerably lighter. In addition to supplying Moscow with milk, the farm sends pedigree Kholmogor cattle to various parts of the country. Animals raised at Lesniye Polyany may be seen at collective farms in the Moscow, Leningrad, Vologda, Bryansk, and other regions.

The Lesniye Polyany cows are kept in well-built sheds that are both light and warm. The cow-sheds are exemplary for their cleanliness and order. The animals are of above-average fatness, and their care is based on advanced zootechnical methods. At fixed hours the dairy-maids come to milk their wards with the help of electric milkers. The cows are noted for their high milk yield; last

Zoya Baskakova, a worker at the state farm, fills one milk-can after another with new milk



year the average milk yield per cow was 11,682 pints with a 3.7 per cent fat content, while some of the record holders each gave 14,790 pints or more.

The kitchen where the animals' feed is prepared is equipped with various machines and devices; stock-breeders call it the fodder-preparing shop. The conveying of feed to the cow-sheds is also mechanized. It is brought direct from the kitchen to the trough of each cow by trolleys running on overhead rails. The cow-shed has automatic waterers.

The feeding of animals is conducted scientifically. The state farm itself grows all the cereals and roots it needs, and in addition to grain crops and perennial grasses, it also grows vegetable marrow, turnip, mangel, maize, and fodder cabbage.

The Resolution of the Plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU

not only filled the state farm workers with pride that their efforts had received such high appreciation, it also fired them with a fervent desire to do still more for the development of animal husbandry at collective and state farms all over the country.

This sentiment was expressed at a meeting by Maria Gortova, milkmaid and Heroine of Socialist Labour, who said:

"We are glad and happy that our labours have been recognized. But, Comrades, this means that our sacred duty is to do everything we can to help other farms and all stock-breeders. Especially in the matter of getting pedigree stock."

Agreement was unanimous.

The brigade in which Maria Gortova works, suggested raising the average milk yield of the brigade's one hundred cows to 12,669 pints.



Vera Barsukova, a milkmaid, skilfully handles the electric milker. Labour processes at the state farm are mechanized and electrified



This is "Lesnaya", the cow that gave 15,632 pints of rich milk during her fifth lactation





Anastasia Kosykh, senior worker in the fodder kitchen, prepares a fodder mixture



The overhead railway along which trolleys carry food to the troughs



Fodder cabbage is an essential item in the feeding ration

Like all premises for farm animals, the cow-shed seen below is clean and bright





Flocks of collective-farm sheep in Alpine pastures, Kakhi District, Azerbaijan SSR

Photographed by S. Kulishov



Piramerkuli Saparov, Turkmenian collective farmer

Photographed by V. Shakhovskoi



View of the eastern part of the Peter the First Range, Pamirs, with Korzhenevskaya Peak in circle

7105

SCALING KORZHENEVSKAYA PEAK



The north-eastern slopes of Korzhenevskaya Peak are steep and difficult to climb. Only the thunder of avalanches and stone-slips breaks the solemn stillness reigning in the mountains. The photograph in the upper left corner shows the trade-union group negotiating a steep ascent along the ridge of the peak. Above, right, is the summit of Korzhenevskaya Peak. Left, the mountaineers on the summit. Left to right are: A. Kovyrvkov, a designer at the Small-Displacement Car Works in Moscow; R. Selijanov, an engineer; L. Krasavin, a senior economist; Master of Sports A. Ugarov, chief technologist at a Leningrad works, head of the group; P. Skorobogatov, chief of an apparatus laboratory at a research institute in Moscow; Master of Sports A. Gozhev, a foreman at an aircraft factory; E. Ryspaiev, a student of the Mechanics Institute in Moscow



By D. ZATULOVSKY,
Candidate of Technical Sciences, Expedition Chief

*Photographed by mountain-climbers A. Kovyrkov,
B. Dmitriev, S. Lupandin, and A. Bundel*

During one of his expeditions to the Pamirs, N. L. Korzhenevsky, the well-known explorer of Central Asia, discovered in 1910 and marked on the map a gigantic mountain massif with a tapering peak 7,105 metres high (23,305 feet), which he named after his wife and collaborator.

Discovered in 1910, Evgenia Korzhenevskaya Peak has stubbornly defied the many attempts to scale it and seemed inaccessible.

This summer saw a great victory of Soviet mountain-climbers: eight members of an expedition sponsored by the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions ascended Korzhenevskaya Peak on August 22, 1953. The diaries of the participants in this feat tell of the many perils they had to brave in the dizzy climb above the clouds.

After the height of 22,960 feet was reached—and there still remained a two days' climb—they could hardly eat anything owing to the shortage of oxygen.

... The mountaineers were ascending single file. An icy wind whipped their faces, and everything around was shrouded in dark leaden clouds. Their breath came harder and harder, and they had to stop now and again to rest and calm their violently beating hearts.

At last the goal was not far off. They had left behind them the steep mountainsides, the deep snow, and the ice-covered rocks of the massif's ridge. But the ascent was becoming more and more difficult, and every inch won cost incredible effort. Then, as the summit seemed quite near, an unexpected obstacle rose in their way: spears of ice hung precariously over them, threatening to fall and crush the intrepid climbers. A detour had to be found. Finally they felt under their feet a firm, gently sloping surface. Then there was nowhere to climb farther—the summit was reached! A magnificent panorama of mountains, glaciers, and snow opened before their eyes.

Joy illumined the weather-beaten faces of the exhausted men. In token of their victory they hoisted a red flag on the summit of the peak.

The trade-union mountain-climbers had performed a feat worthy of the thirtieth anniversary of Soviet mountaineering, observed this year.

In those very days, thousands of mountain-climbers showed their skill in ascending peaks in the Caucasus, Pamirs, Tien-Shan, and the Altai. Beginners learned to scale rocks and negotiate snowed-up passes in the country's 25 mountaineering camps.

Mountain-climbers of the Burevestnik Sports Society scored a signal success: over an exceedingly hard route they managed to cross from peak to peak the ridge of the Bezingi Circus, in Central Caucasus. The sportsmen of the Soviet Army climbed the northern wall of the Dombaiulgen massif, West Caucasus. The northern wall of Shurovsky Peak, near Mt. Elbrus, fell to the Spartak Society's mountaineers, and many other difficult ridges and mountain walls in other parts of the Caucasus were scaled. Central Asian mountaineers conquered the lofty peaks of the Tien-Shan and Fan Mountains in the Pamirs-Alai region. Trade-union mountain-climbers crossed the Belukha peaks by a new route.

The 1953 summer mountaineering season is over, and mountaineering groups of various sports societies are studying the results of their past activities and planning new conquests in the coming year.



The mountaineering group pitch camp for the night after a day of climbing



The mountaineers have slung a rope bridge over the turbulent Muk-Su in place of the bridge destroyed by flood waters. Members of the group: E. Ryspalev (left) and R. Selijanov



Moldavian

FOLK DANCES



Merited Artiste of the Republic Nadezhda Pshenichnaya and Victor Ryzhakov, soloists of the Folk Dance Ensemble of the Moldavian SSR

Photographed by N. Khorunzhy

The Folk Dance Ensemble of the Moldavian SSR won deserved popularity far beyond the Republic by its numerous performances in Moscow, Leningrad, and its trips to the Ukraine, Byelorussia, the Caucasus and Transcaucasus, the Extreme North and Far East, to Siberia and the Urals.

Quite recently the Ensemble took part in the contest at the Fourth World Youth Festival in Bucharest as part of the Soviet Union's delegation and won first place and a Gold Medal. Over 60,000 spectators attended the Ensemble's performances at which the dances "Moldovenyaska", "Tabakeryaska", and the dance suite "Zhok" were a great success.



The group dance "Moldovenyaska" is very popular with spectators. Right: Maria Shtogrya and Georgi Fortsu, the Ensemble's solo dancers



FOR POPULAR CONSUMPTION

Decisions of the USSR Council of Ministers and the Central Committee of the CPSU to increase production of popular manufactured goods and foodstuffs and to raise their quality were published in October. These are documents which lay down a concrete programme for improving Soviet living standards, for a steep rise in the production of popular consumption goods. The Communist Party and Soviet Government set the task of sharply increasing within two-three years, by stimulating the development of the light industries as well as of all the food industries, the supply to the population of fabrics, clothes, footwear; crockery, furniture, and other household goods; meat, fish, butter, sugar, confectionery, tinned goods, and other foodstuffs.

The trade stock of commodities will expand with each month. To this end 1,200 light industry mills and factories are being built or reconstructed. They will shortly offer the population hundreds of millions of metres of fabrics, tens of millions of knitted articles, and millions of pairs of footwear. Never before have the country's light industries launched such powerful capacities into production in so short a period.

Simultaneously, new enterprises are being built for the production of foodstuffs. To form an idea of the scale on which they will be built it will suffice to mention just one figure: 8,500,000,000 rubles, the sum earmarked for their construction in 1954.

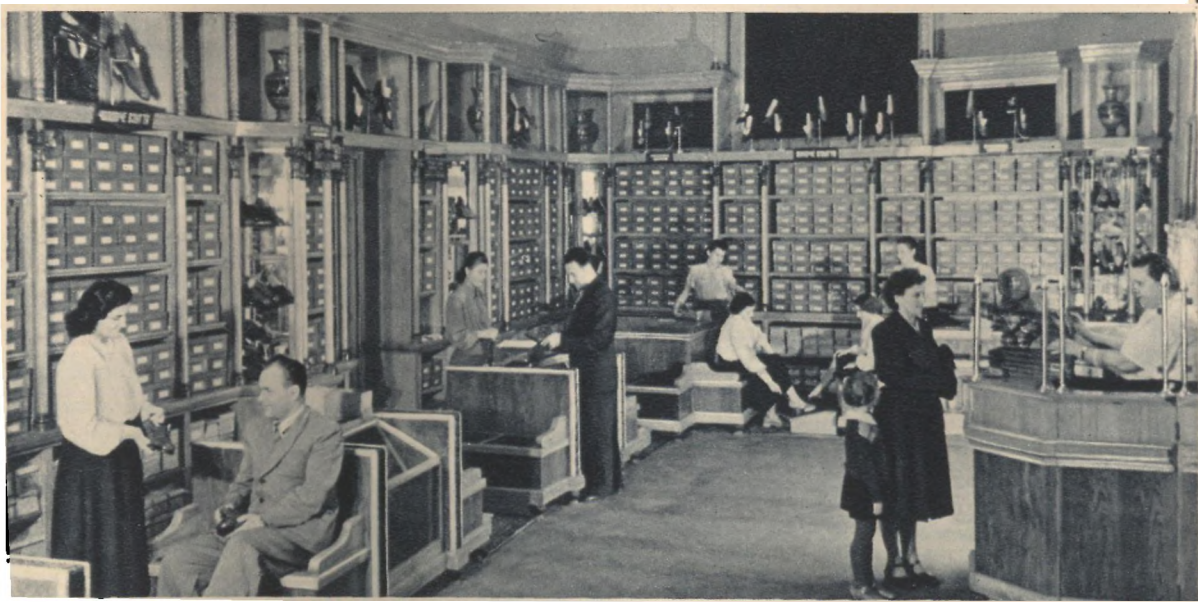
As a result of measures taken by the Party and Government the output of woollens will increase, in 1956 as against 1950, by 100 per cent, silk goods 420 per cent, furniture 290 per cent, meat 140 per cent, butter 100 per cent, refined sugar 160 per cent. The production of many other commodities will likewise be multiplied.

The trade network is expanding; by the end of 1956 it will be greater by 40,000 new shops.

Two or three years will go by and the Soviet country will have an abundance of all the commodities needed by man. In every town, workers' settlement, and rural district, all the necessary goods will be there for the buying.



M. Ivanova (right), technologist of the chocolate shop at the Red October Confectionery Factory in Moscow, and I. Demidova, inspector, check the finished product. This year the factory has put out over 1,400 tons of various sweets above plan *Photographed by V. Sobolev*



KIEV. A new footwear shop recently opened in the capital of the Ukraine

Photographed by M. Melnik and N. Tsidilkovsky

RIGA. In a pavilion of the Central Collective-Farm Market. The stocks of the shops and markets are increasing daily

Photographed by Y. Yasenov



In conformity with the Decision of the Council of Ministers of the USSR and the Central Committee of the CPSU to expand production of manufactured goods and to improve their quality, the light industries of Leningrad are considerably boosting output. Right: The grading of curtain-lace at the Vera Slutskaya Mill. Below: Packing caprone stockings at the Red Banner Factory, which puts out knitted goods and socks and stockings of more than 200 kinds *Photographed by B. Utikin*



DOYENS OF SCIENCE



Academician Vladimir Afanasyevich Obruchev reads congratulatory telegrams

A Decree of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, published in October, conferred the country's highest award, the Order of Lenin, upon the veteran Soviet savants, academicians A. V. Vinter, G. M. Krzhizhanovsky, and V. A. Obruchev.

Alexander Vasilyevich Vinter, upon whom the Order was conferred on the occasion of his 75th birthday for services rendered in the development of Soviet energetics, is an outstanding scientist and engineer-innovator. He made a distinguished contribution to the electrification of the land, and supervised the construction of two important power projects, the Shatura and Dnieper power stations. He is the author of many works devoted to the study of the resources and structure of Soviet electric power systems, to problems of minor energetics, and to a generalization of experience in operating powerful electric stations. At present Academician A. V. Vinter is actively engaged in mammoth power constructions on the Volga—the Kuibyshev and Stalin-grad hydro-electric stations.

Academician Gleb Maximilianovich Krzhizhanovsky was decorated on the occasion of his 50th year of engineering and scientific work for distinguished service in the electrification of the national economy of the USSR, for fruitful work in energetics.

Shortly after the advent of Soviet power G. M. Krzhizhanovsky, at Lenin's request, wrote a pamphlet, "Tasks of Electrification of Russia", and headed the State Commission for the Electrification of the RSFSR, and, later, the State Planning Commission.

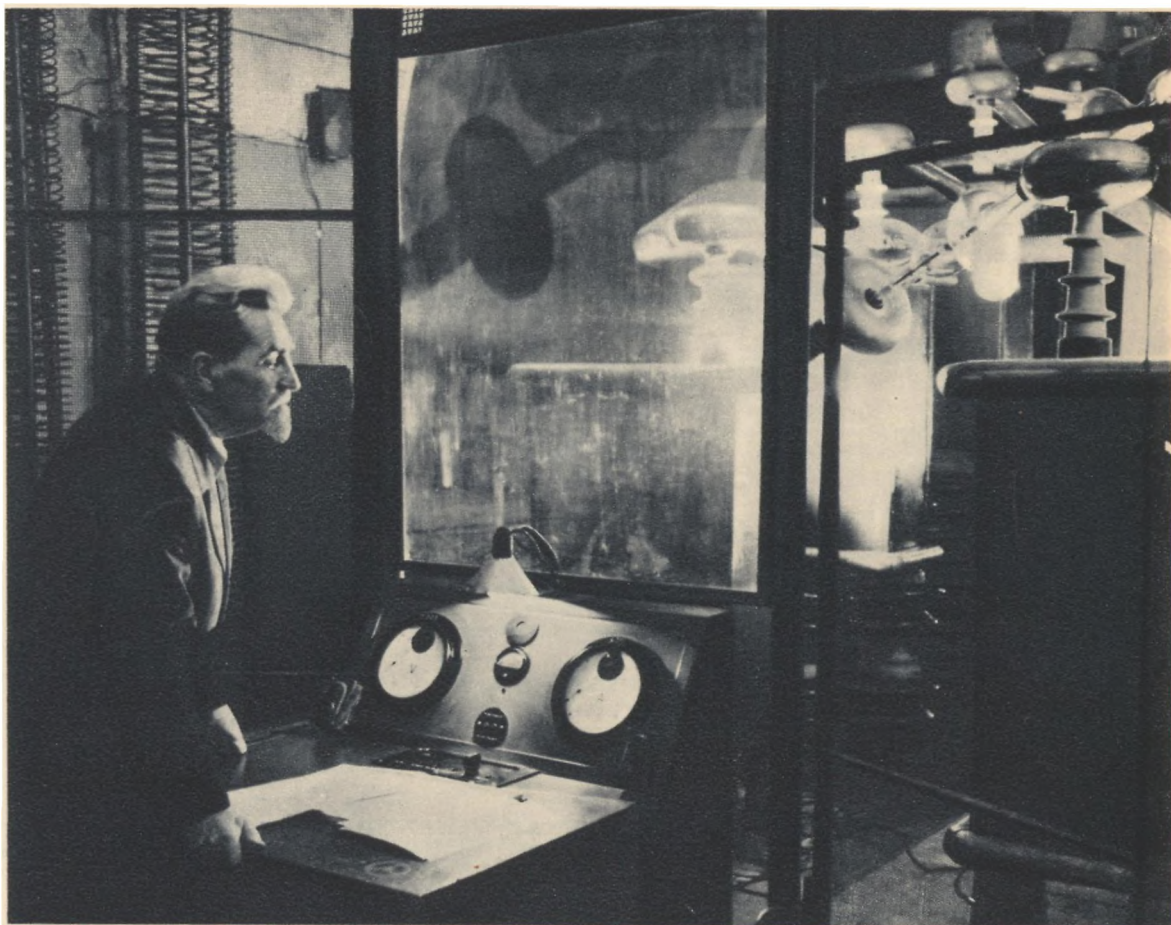
The veteran Soviet geologist and famous traveller, Vladimir Afanasyevich Obruchev, was decorated on the occasion of his 90th birthday for outstanding service in science. To him belong valuable scientific discoveries, especially those pertaining to the geology of the continent of Asia. Academician V. A. Obruchev travelled extensively in Central Asia, Siberia, China, and Mongolia. His findings are held in high esteem by scientific institutions over all the world. He is author of more than 1,000 works—scientific monographs, articles, and popular-scientific books. His fundamental "Geology of Siberia" and the twelve-volume "History of Geological Research in Siberia" are widely known.

The Soviet people took a warm interest in the triple anniversary of their country's veteran doyens of science whose creative labours are unreservedly placed at the service of the people and serve the cause of world peace.



Academician Gleb Maximilianovich Krzhizhanovsky

Photographed by A. Garanin



Academician Alexander Vasilyevich Vinter in a laboratory of the Power Institute of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR

Photographed by A. Garanin

ELECTIONS TO USSR ACADEMY OF SCIENCES

Elections of new members to the Academy of Sciences of the USSR and approval of corresponding members elected by the Academy departments were held in Moscow on October 23. The elections established more members and corresponding members than at any other juncture in the Academy's 228 years of existence, which is indicative of the further advance made by progressive Soviet science.

By secret ballot 51 academicians and 148 corresponding members were elected. Among them were scientists from all the domains of knowledge, representatives of 63 specialities who included the most distinguished scholars of Moscow, Leningrad, the Ukraine, Byelorussia, Armenia, Estonia, Latvia, and other Union Republics.

The picture records a moment during the elections. Left to right are academicians Y. A. Kosminsky, A. Y. Arbutov, S. L. Sobolev, A. N. Nesmeyanov, and N. I. Muskhelishvili

Photographed by A. Garanin



Sports



An international chess tournament was held in Switzerland in September and October for the right to play against the World Chess Champion, M. Botvinnik, at the forthcoming world chess championship. Our picture shows the victor of the tournament, Soviet Grand Master V. Smyslov, who garnered 18 points out of 28. Runners-up were Bronstein, Keres, both of the USSR, and Reshevsky, USA, each of whom scored 16 points



D. Ivanov, of the USSR, European champion in heavy-weight-lifting. At a contest held in Podolsk, Moscow Region, on October 18, he set two world records: 114.9 kilograms in the two hands continental press and 372.5 kilograms in the three Olympic

Photographed by L. Dorensky

INTERNATIONAL FOOTBALL MATCHES



In October the Dozsa Club football team, Hungary, played three games against Soviet football elevens at stadiums in Moscow and Tbilisi. Playing against the Spartak side, Moscow, the guest team lost by a score of 0:5. The game with the Dynamo eleven, Moscow, ended in a 1:1 tie. The Hungarians won their game against the Tbilisi Dynamo team by 3:2.

The picture on the left: N. Simonyan, Spartak captain (left), presents a bouquet to the Hungarian captain, B. Egressy; centre: Czechoslovakia's Jaroslav Vlcek, referee of international rank

Two friendly football matches were played on October 13 and 15 between the Austrian team Rapid and the Soviet teams of the Spartak and Dynamo sports societies. The Spartak eleven won by 4:0; the Dynamo players lost by 1:2.

Picture on the right shows a tense moment in the Spartak v. Rapid match

Photographed by V. Kivrin and A. Bochinin



BRITISH ARCHITECTS IN THE USSR

A. V. Vlasov (extreme left), Chief Architect of Moscow, shows his British colleagues, members of a delegation of architects who recently visited the Soviet Union, the housing reconstruction plans for various Moscow districts

Photographed by E. Yevzerikhin



GREAT RUSSIAN COMPOSER

*Chaikovsky's
Sixtieth Death Anniversary*

On November 6 the Soviet public observed the sixtieth anniversary of the death of a great Russian composer. P. I. Chaikovsky is the composer of such operas of immortal fame as "Yevgeny Onegin", "Queen of Spades", "The Cherevichki", "Mazepa", "The Enchantress", "Iolanthe", such ballets as "Swan Lake", "The Nut-Cracker", and "The Sleeping Beauty", of world-renowned symphonies, overtures, and chamber music.

In one single year, 1952, the philharmonic societies, the radio, and the theatres performed Chaikovsky's works 102,116 times. In pre-revolutionary times, Chaikovsky's "Queen of Spades" was performed 83 times on the stage of the Bolshoi Theatre; the number since the October Revolution is 618. "Swan Lake" ran respectively 58 and 596 times.

"I wish with all my heart," Chaikovsky wrote, "that my music would spread and the number of its lovers grow."

That dream of the great composer came true in Soviet times.



Pyotr Chaikovsky

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BULGARIAN ARTISTES IN MOSCOW

The Bulgarian State Opera and Ballet Theatre gave a series of successful performances in the Soviet capital in October. Soviet theatre-goers heard the national heroic opera "Momchil", by L. Pipkov, the ballet "The Insurgent Song", by A. Raichev, as well as M. Mussorgsky's "Boris Godunov" and M. Glinka's "Ivan Susanin". Moscovites gave the Bulgarian troupe a warm welcome. Left: A scene from Act I of "Boris Godunov". The title role is sung by the Bulgarian bass H. Brimbarov. Below: A moment from Scene VI of the Bulgarian national opera "Momchil".

Photographed by V. Sabolev and V. Kashevoi



Spinning a Hunters' Yarn
Photographed
by N. Khorunzhy



BACK COVER: Volga Rafts
at Zhiguli Gates
Photographed by A. Bryanov

