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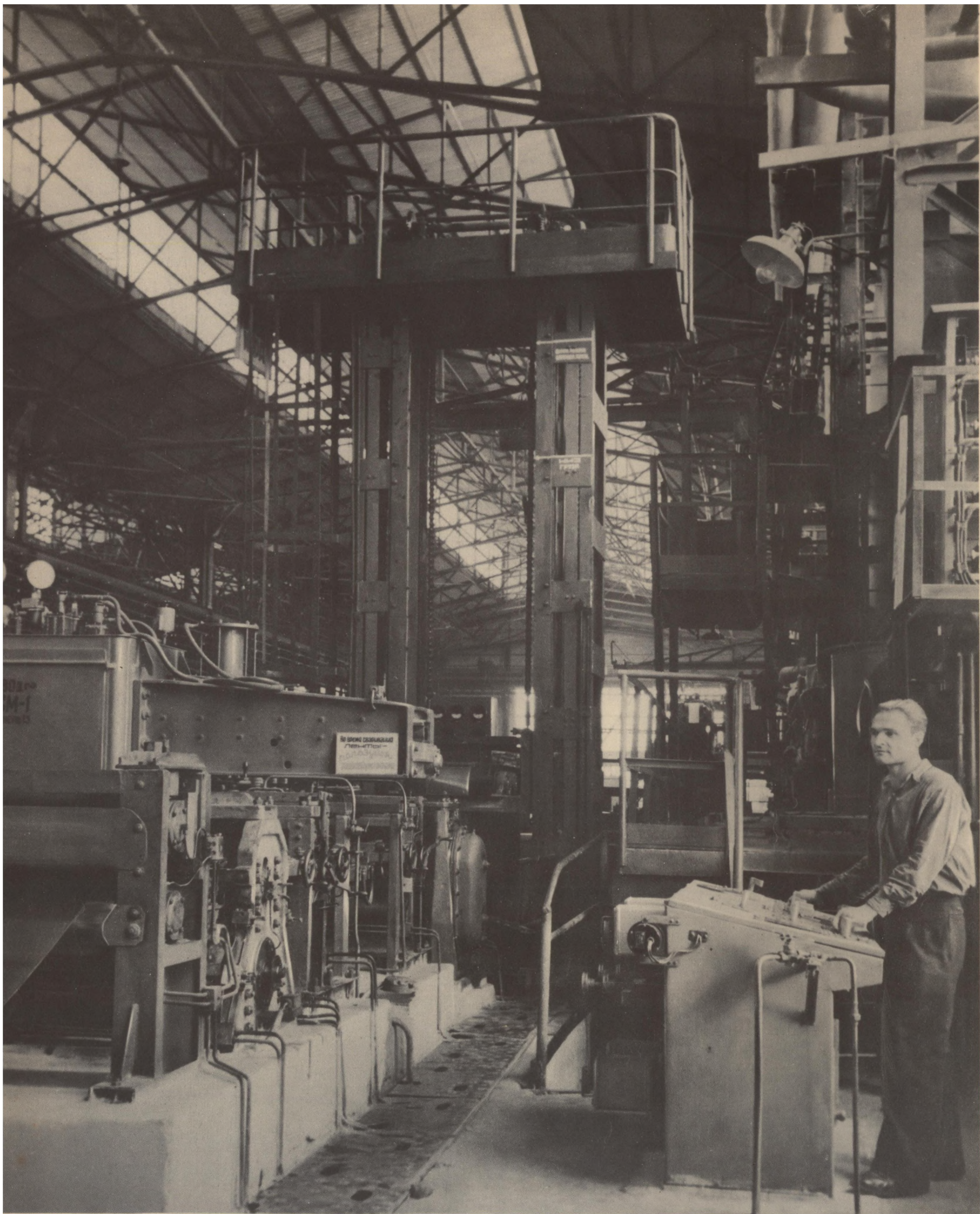
SOVIET UNION



No. 1 (47)

JANUARY 1954





An electrolytic unit in the tinning shop of the Zaporozhye Steel Mill, in the Ukraine. The shop produces tin-plate for the tinned foods industry whose output is increasing considerably this year
Photographed by A. Krasovsky

COVER: The "Klaipeda", a new Soviet tanker, shortly before she was launched (See the article "Shipbuilding" on pages 22 and 23)
Photographed by Y. Korolyov



Vladimir Ilyich Lenin (1870-1924)

Photograph by P. Oisup

TOWARDS NEW ACHIEVEMENTS

For the Soviet people the year 1953 was a year of new advances in peaceful development, a year of economic progress, growing prosperity, and flowering of the country's multi-national socialist culture. New towns and industrial settlements appeared on the map; hundreds of thousands of people moved into new homes; in the various Soviet republics, new factories and machine-and-tractor stations, schools and colleges, health and holiday centres and polyclinics, theatres and Palaces of Culture came into being.

The working people of the USSR, whom the Communist Party has made master of their own destiny, clearly visualize the road ahead. The tasks of the next two to three years have been charted by the Central Committee of the Party and the Soviet Government in their decisions for furthering agriculture, increasing consumer goods production, and expanding trade. These decisions express the vital interests of the people—greater productivity makes for better living—and therein lies their life-blood, the pledge of their success.

On New Year's eve the USSR Council of Ministers and the Central Committee of the CPSU gave a reception in the Georgiyevsky Hall of the Grand Kremlin Palace for members of the Government, members of the Central Committee of the Communist Party, deputies to the Supreme Soviets of the USSR and the RSFSR, celebrated men and women of Moscow's industrial establishments and construction projects, agriculturists, distinguished representatives of the Soviet Army, and prominent scientific and cultural figures.

The gathering responded with stormy applause to G. M. Malenkov's toasts in honour of the great Soviet people; the wise Communist Party; the working class and collective-farm peasantry, and their inviolable union; the valiant Soviet armed forces; the Soviet Union's policy of peace; the men of science, art, and letters.

Toasts in honour of the great fraternal people of China and the working masses of the People's Democracies called forth an enthusiastic response.

The reception was a striking expression of the monolithic unity of the Communist Party, the Soviet Government, and the people.

January 1954 witnesses an outstanding anniversary: 300 years of the historic reunion of the Ukraine with Russia. It is being celebrated throughout the land as a joyful and glorious anni-

versary. The inviolable and eternal friendship between the Ukrainian and Russian nations, and among all the peoples of the USSR, is a guarantee of the national independence and freedom of the Ukrainian nation and all the other peoples of the Soviet Union, as well as of the promotion of their national culture and their prosperity.

In close, fraternal union, these peoples are increasing the power and greatness of the Land of Soviets, giving unanimous support to the Communist Party and Government policy of fighting for peace and easing international tension, and of settling all international problems by negotiation.

Soviet citizens express deep satisfaction at the New Year message delivered by K. Y. Voroshilov, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and the replies by G. M. Malenkov, Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, to questions put by Mr. Kingsbury Smith, European General Director of the International News Service of America. The words of K. Y. Voroshilov and G. M. Malenkov voice the thoughts and aspirations of every Soviet man, and they have met with the people's unanimous approval. The people of the USSR are confident that there exist favourable possibilities for a further relaxation of international tension in 1954.

The Soviet Government, faithful to the principles of internationalism, democracy, and friendship among nations, unswervingly pursues the policy of peace drafted by the Communist Party. Founded and reared by the great Lenin, the Party is fulfilling with credit its role of leader and organizer of the popular masses.

The Communist Party, steeled in battle under the leadership of Lenin, the great Stalin—Lenin's disciple and continuer, and their associates, is the leading, guiding, and directing force in Soviet society. On January 21, 1954, the Soviet people, and with them the whole of progressive mankind, will observe the thirtieth anniversary of Lenin's death.

Led by the Communist Party, under the banner of Lenin, the Soviet people have entered 1954 with inexhaustible creative energy. They will make it a year of even greater economic and cultural progress and material well-being.

"Happy New Year!" say our Soviet people, confident that 1954 will bring new, all-round achievements.



The Flag of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic

its destiny for ever with that of the consanguineous, fraternal Russian nation, in whom it has always seen a reliable defender and ally, the Ukrainian people saved and preserved its nationhood.

Under the leadership of the Communist Party, the Ukrainian people was the first to follow the Russian people along the road of socialism, and realized, at last, its age-old dream by establishing a Ukrainian national state and thereby ushering in a new and truly glorious era in its history.

By the end of the fourth five-year plan period (1946-1950) the Ukrainian people, having restored its war-ravaged economy with the help of the peoples of the USSR, and first and foremost the Russian nation, considerably exceeded the pre-war level of industrial and agricultural output. New industries have been established. The Ukraine's economy continues to forge ahead. Its culture—national in form and socialist in content—is in flower. As the Ukrainian people builds communism shoulder to shoulder with the other peoples of the USSR, its life is becoming more joyous and richer than ever.

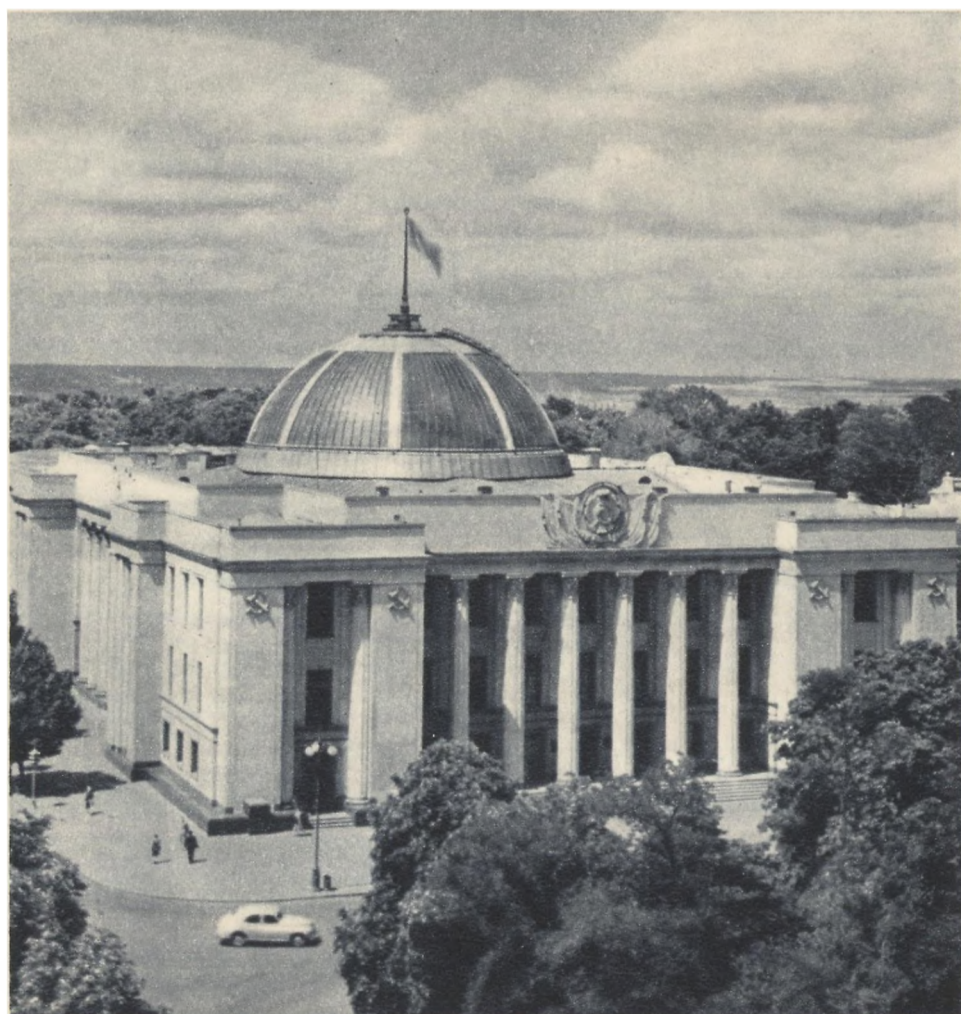
A HISTORY-MAKING EVENT

The Arms of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic



A view of the Kreshchatik, central thoroughfare of Kiev, the Ukrainian capital. The Kreshchatik was razed during the late war and has since been rebuilt

Photographed by K. Lishko



Kiev. The building of the Supreme Soviet of the Ukrainian SSR Photographed by G. Ugrinovich



In the period preceding the celebration of the 300th anniversary of the reunion of the Ukraine with Russia, lectures about this outstanding historical event were held in factories, collective farms, and offices in all parts of the country. Here we see a talk about the anniversary in the library of the Konin Club in Yegoryevsk, a town in Moscow Region

Photographed by I. Yegorov



G. M. Malenkov, Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and N. S. Khrushchov, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, converse with members of The Path to a New Life Collective Farm in the village of Usovo, in Kuntsevo District, Moscow Region. At the right is the leader of the collective farm's field brigade, A. A. Arifulin

Photographed by K. Kuznetsov

NEW YEAR'S MESSAGE OF K. Y. VOROSHILOV PRESIDENT OF THE PRESIDUM OF THE SUPREME SOVIET OF THE USSR

Dear Comrades, dear citizens of the great Soviet Union, I congratulate you, our working men and women, our collective farmers, our Soviet intellectuals, the men of our Armed Forces, and our glorious Soviet youth, on the coming New Year!

In the past year, 1953, the Soviet people worked zealously and fruitfully for the good of their beloved Country.

Thanks to the unfailing energy of the working people of our Country, we are successfully fulfilling our Fifth Five-Year Plan of Economic Development. Despite the machinations of the enemies of socialism, foreign and internal, the Soviet Power is growing in strength and stature; the wealth and beauty of our socialist Motherland are increasing; the material and cultural standards of all our Soviet people are rising.

Monolithic and unbreakable is the friendship among the peoples of our great Country. Unshatterable is the fraternal alliance of the working class and peasantry, unshakeable the moral and political unity of Soviet society.

The Communist Party of the Soviet Union, its strength anchored in the love and confidence of the working people, holds high aloft the victorious banner of Marx, Engels, Lenin, and Stalin, uniting the people and directing all their efforts and energies to the building of communist society.

Concern for the vital interests of the people and for the prosperity of our Country, the reliable bulwark of the growing friendship among nations, is the supreme aim of the Communist Party and the Soviet Government.

All the efforts of our Party and our Government are bent on further strengthening the might of our socialist state and promoting the welfare of the Soviet people. Concern for the welfare and happiness of the people is the keynote of the decisions of the Fifth Session of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, of the September Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party,

and of last year's decisions of our Government on agriculture, production of articles of popular consumption, and development of Soviet trade.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party and the Soviet Government are firmly confident that our people, builders of communist society, will, with the creative energy that distinguishes them in all things, successfully carry out these most important decisions.

Absorbed in their constructive labours, the Soviet people stand for peace and uphold the cause of peace. Our desire to ensure peace among the nations is the granite foundation of the foreign policy which the Soviet Government has conducted and will continue unswervingly to conduct in obedience to the will of its people.

The great people of China, the working folk of the People's Democracies, and the millions of ordinary, honest-minded people throughout the capitalist world are waging a courageous struggle together with the Soviet Union, with which they are united in a single camp of champions of the great cause of peace.

Confident in their strength and full of creative zeal and energy, the Soviet people—the masters of their great and happy Country—joyfully welcome the incoming year.

On behalf of the Central Committee of our Party and the Soviet Government, I heartily congratulate you, dear Comrades, and wish you a Happy New Year.

May it be a year of still greater achievement in our labours, of added might and increased defensive capacity for our Country, of multiplied material and cultural benefits for all our Soviet people!

May it be a year of further relaxation of international tension, a year of big achievements in the establishment of stable and lasting peace throughout the world!

A Happy New Year, dear Comrades!

REPLIES OF G. M. MALENKOV CHAIRMAN OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS OF THE USSR

TO MR. KINGSBURY SMITH

On December 28, 1953, Mr. Kingsbury Smith, European General Director of the International News Service of America, applied to G. M. Malenkov in connexion with the coming New Year, requesting him to reply to several questions.

The questions and G. M. Malenkov's replies are as follows:

First question. What are your wishes for the American people in 1954?

Reply. I cordially wish the American people happiness and peace. I wish them success in promoting friendly relations with all nations and fruitful results in the noble cause of protecting the peace from all attempts to violate it.

Second question. Do you hope that the New Year will witness a strengthening of the bonds of friendship between the people of America and Russia?

Reply. Improvement of relations between our countries is above all to be desired. I believe that there are no objective obstacles to an improvement of relations between the Soviet Union and the USA in the New Year, nor to a strengthening of the traditional bonds of friendship between the peoples of our countries. And I hope that it will be so.

Third question. How do you estimate the chances of preserving world peace and relaxing international tension in 1954?

Reply. All peoples yearn for durable peace, and the chances for a further relaxation of international tension in 1954 are favourable. The Governments, and above all the Governments of

the Great Powers, cannot but pay heed to the voice of the peoples and cannot but reckon with their growing desire for durable peace.

As for the Soviet Government, it has done, is doing, and will do all in its power to enable the peoples to live in peace, to bring about a relaxation of international tension, and the establishment of normal relations between States.

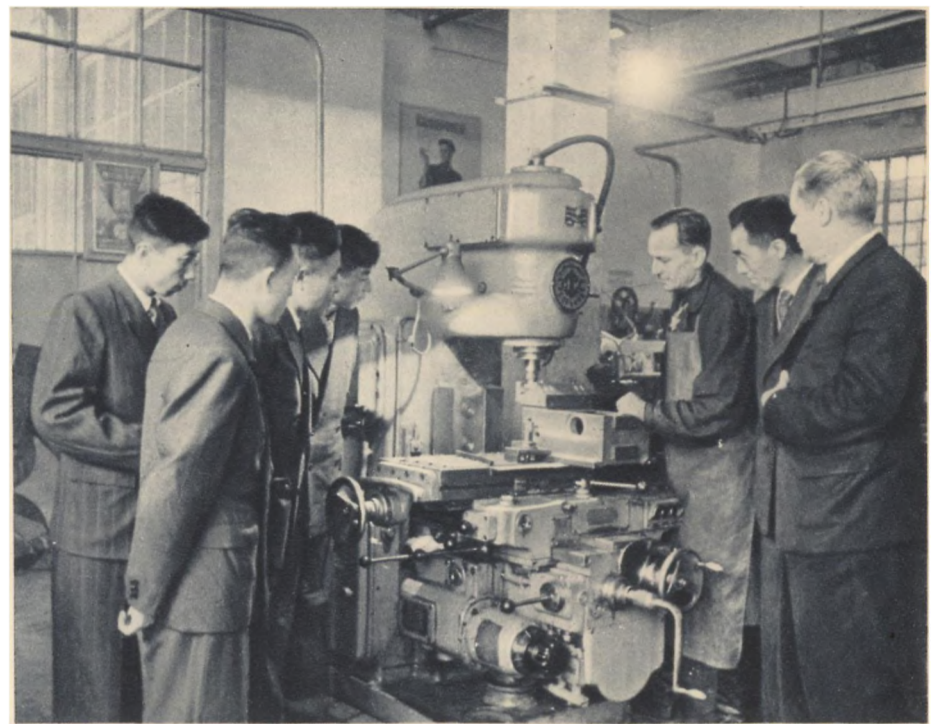
Fourth question. What do you consider the most important action that could be taken in the interests of world peace during 1954?

Reply. Such action would be the conclusion of an Agreement among the States, by virtue of which the parties to the Agreement would give a solemn and unconditional undertaking not to employ atomic, hydrogen, or other weapons of mass destruction. Such an Agreement would make it easier to reach understanding on the total banning of atomic weapons and the establishment of strict international control to ensure that the ban on the use of atomic energy for military purposes is observed.

The Soviet Government likewise considers it necessary to reach agreement concerning a substantial reduction of all other types of armament and of armed forces.

All this would undoubtedly reduce national expenditure for military purposes and ease the economic position of the people.

MAO TSE-TUNG'S 60th BIRTHDAY



At the Calibre Plant, Moscow, Chinese specialists in tool-making acquaint themselves with the new work methods of A. Chernishov, a front-rank milling-machine operator. They are members of a group which arrived in the USSR recently from the Chinese People's Republic to study Soviet industrial experience

Photographed by E. Yevzerikhin



Here we see a delegation of Afghan physicians and cultural leaders visiting the Zoological Museum of the USSR Academy of Sciences in Leningrad. Professor G. Y. Bei-Biyenko is showing the visitors a collection of locusts and describing the Soviet Government's measures for combating locusts in the area of the Soviet-Afghan border

Photographed by V. Fedoseyev

On the occasion of the 60th birthday of Mao Tse-tung, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Chairman of the Central People's Government of the Chinese People's Republic, the Central Committee of the CPSU and the Council of Ministers of the USSR addressed the following message of greetings to him:

"Dear Comrade Mao Tse-tung,

"The Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Council of Ministers of the USSR convey their fraternal Communist greetings to you, the tried and tested guide of the Communist Party of China and leader of the Chinese people, on the occasion of your sixtieth birthday.

"Your whole life is intimately associated with the heroic struggle of the Communist Party of China for the liberty and independence of the Chinese people, a struggle crowned by epochal victory—the establishment of the Chinese People's Republic. Under the guidance of the Communist Party, the Chinese people's democratic state has entered the world arena and has become a mighty force of the camp of peace and democracy.

"In the grim and trying years of struggle against the forces of internal reaction and imperialist oppression, and now, as Chairman of the Central People's Government, you have always dedicated yourself wholeheartedly to the service of the people, to the cause of the labouring folk, to the triumph of Socialism. You wisely combine Marxist-Leninist theory with the practical activity of the Chinese anti-imperialist revolution, with the upbuilding of the new, people's democratic China; you creatively develop the teachings of Marxism-Leninism; you are the standard-bearer of eternal friendship between the Chinese and Soviet peoples.

"We cordially wish you, dear friend and Comrade, long years of life, health and strength, to work for the happiness of the great Chinese people, for the welfare and prosperity of the Chinese People's Republic, for the furtherance of peace throughout the world."



Andrei Yanuaryevich Vishinsky, First Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR, and permanent representative of the Soviet Union in the United Nations. On his 70th birthday not long ago he was decorated by the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR with the Order of Lenin in recognition of his outstanding services to the Soviet State



ORDER OF LENIN

The Socialist State appreciates highly the conscientious labour of its citizens—their initiative and creative effort, their valour and heroism. The people which under the leadership of the Communist Party has built a new social and state system honours and glorifies its heroes. Orders and medals for the decoration of all who distinguish themselves in their work, who perform noteworthy deeds for the glory and good of the people, have been instituted in the USSR.

The Order of Lenin, named after mankind's greatest genius, the builder of the Communist Party, leader of the working people, and founder of the first socialist state in the world, was instituted on April 6, 1930.

As its Statute declares, the Order of Lenin is conferred upon citizens, groups, institutions, enterprises, and public organizations of the USSR:

For activity resulting in outstanding quantitative and qualitative achievements in industry, agriculture, transport, and trade, and in the procurement operations of state and co-operative institutions, establishments, and organizations;

For especial success in developing collective farms, state farms, and co-operatives;

For outstanding experimental and demonstration work in the economic field;

For technical improvements of state importance in industrial and agricultural production and in the transport services, and for outstanding inventions in these fields;

For outstanding fulfilment of special assignments of particular state importance in the spheres of industry, agriculture, trade, the defence of the country, and in the spheres of transport and co-operatives;

For outstanding scientific research in the field of socialist development;

For new urban and rural construction of outstanding artistic and social significance.

The Order of Lenin is also presented to the recipients of the highest mark of distinction—the title of Hero of the Soviet Union or the title of Hero of Socialist Labour. It is awarded to citizens of the USSR for prolonged and meritorious service in certain branches of the national economy, and to persons serving in the armed forces.



L. N. Shabrova, a dairymaid on the Twelfth October Collective Farm, Kostroma Region, receives the Diploma of Hero of Socialist Labour, the Order of Lenin, and the Sickle and Hammer Gold Medal, from K. Y. Voroshilov, President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR

Photographed by V. Savostyanov and V. Yegorov



The Order of Lenin and the Gold Star Medal are presented to Soviet people upon whom the title of Hero of the Soviet Union is conferred. If a person is twice honoured with this title he receives a second Gold Star Medal and a bronze bust is set up at his place of birth. Left: A few of the gathering in Moscow that cheered twice Hero of the Soviet Union V. I. Popkov at the unveiling of his bust. Centre: N. M. Nazaryev, senior engine-driver of the depot at Losinoostrovskaya Station, Northern Railway, is a recipient of the Order of Lenin. Right: Academician A. M. Terpigorev, Soviet scientist of distinction, a specialist in mining. On his 80th birthday, last November, he was decorated with the Order of Lenin in recognition of his outstanding services to science

Photographed by D. Baltermants, V. Ruikovich, and by the TASS

LENIN'S NAME IS IMMORTAL



"Power to the Soviets—Peace to the Peoples"

by D. NALBANDYAN, V. BASOV, N. MESHCHANINOV, V. PRIBILOVSKY, and M. SUZDALTSEV

In this painting we see Lenin delivering his historic address of October 26 (November 8), 1917, at the Second All-Russian Congress of Soviets. The Congress proclaimed the transfer of all power to the Soviets, adopted the first decrees of the Soviet State—the Decree on Peace and the decree abolishing landlord ownership of land—and formed the government, the Council of People's Commissars.



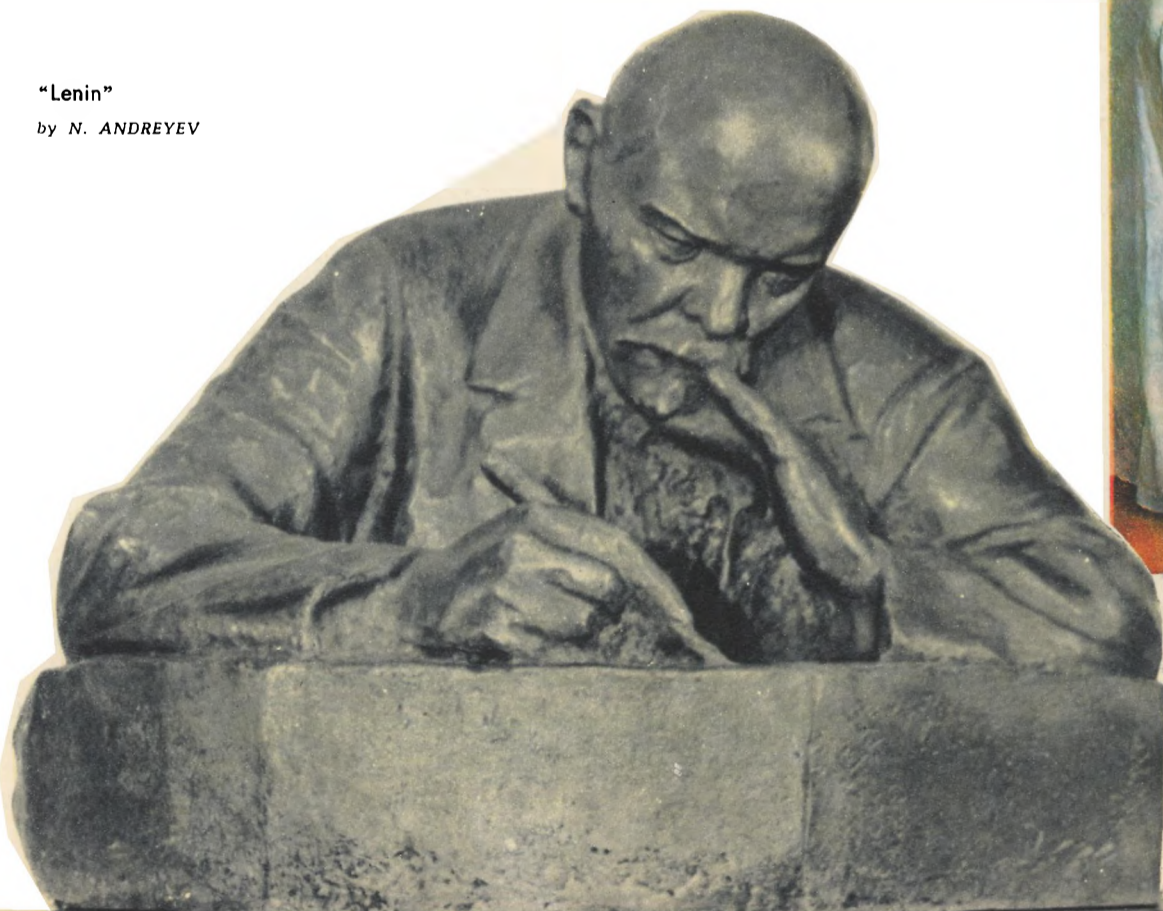
"Peasant Delegates Visit Lenin"

by V. SEROV

After the triumph of the Great October Socialist Revolution, deputations from the people flocked to Lenin from all parts of the country. This painting shows a group of peasants who have come to tell Lenin of their hopes and their wants and to seek his advice on how to build a new life in freedom.

"Lenin"

by N. ANDREYEV



All that is most humane and most noble in our life, mankind's supreme truth—the great principles of the Communist Party and the Soviet State, the inviolable friendship of the peoples, the struggle for peace—is inseparably associated with the name of Lenin.

"No force can put out the torch which Lenin raised aloft in the stifling darkness of a world gone mad," said Maxim Gorky in an article written on Lenin's death. Thirty years have passed since then. Lenin's name has become the banner of the working people of the world in their struggle to prevent new wars, in their struggle for democracy and socialism, for a radiant future.

"Lenin," said Joseph Stalin, "was not just one of the leaders, but a leader of the highest rank, a mountain eagle, who knew no fear in the struggle, and who boldly led the Party forward along the unexplored paths of the Russian revolutionary movement."

The Communist Party, which Lenin founded, has won the boundless love and confidence of the whole people. Under its guidance Soviet people are confidently advancing along the road charted by the great leader. As they put all their efforts into the common cause, they turn time and again to the precious pages of Lenin's works, from which they draw scientific knowledge of the laws governing the development of society, in conformity with which they are building communism.

Lenin is with us always. Everywhere and in everything—in the fulfilment of his behests, in the labour achievements of the masses, in the hearts of Soviet men, in their poetry and songs, in painting and sculpture.

The immortal figure of Lenin is an inspiring and eternally stirring theme for the writer and artist. To reproduce the image of Lenin means to portray a man as plain as truth itself and at the same time uniquely versatile, a man who—as even enemies admit—was the most striking embodiment of genius.

Soviet painters and sculptors have created many talented portrayals of Lenin, but they return to this theme again and again, striving to give a still fuller and deeper picture of his life, dedicated wholly and unsparingly to the struggle for the happiness of the millions of common men and women of the world.

We reproduce here a few of the works of Soviet masters devoted to Vladimir Ilyich Lenin, genius of the Revolution, builder of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, founder of the Soviet State.

Here the artist has pictured a meeting between Lenin and the fighting men of the Revolution—workers, soldiers, and sailors—at the entrance to the Smolny, the building in Petrograd which in 1917 became the headquarters of the Great October Socialist Revolution.



"October. At the Smolny"

by N. OSENEV

COLLECTIVE-FARM MEETING

By A. GARANIN and V. GLUSHCHENKO

During the Second World War the Khrushchov Kolkhoz, a collective farm in Cherkassk District, Kiev Region, was utterly ruined by the Nazi invaders. Since then the farm has not only been restored, but improved. The farm's prosperity is steadily increasing, as is the prosperity of its members. The successes of the Khrushchov Kolkhoz are the direct result of the implementation of Lenin's co-operative plan, the result of developing and strengthening the farm's economy.

The Khrushchov Kolkhoz, whose membership covers three villages, recently held a general meeting to review the results of the year's work. The report was made by Galina Burkatskaya, collective-farm chairman.

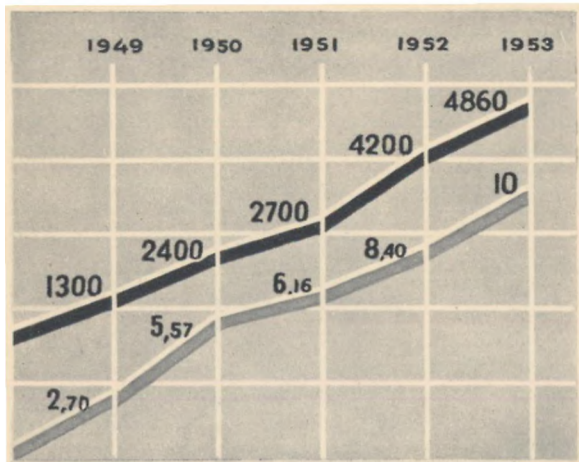
Galina Burkatskaya, Chairman of the collective farm, speaks at a general meeting



BUILT IN 1953

The photographs on this page give an idea of the collective farm's capital construction in 1953. Finished projects included: 1. A stable. 2. A cowshed equipped with automatic water feeders. 3. A club. 4. Electrification of two villages. 5. A piggy





The upper curve on this chart shows the increase of the collective farm's income per hectare of arable land; the lower curve shows the rise in payment to the collective farmers per workday unit (in rubles)

THE CHAIRMAN REPORTS

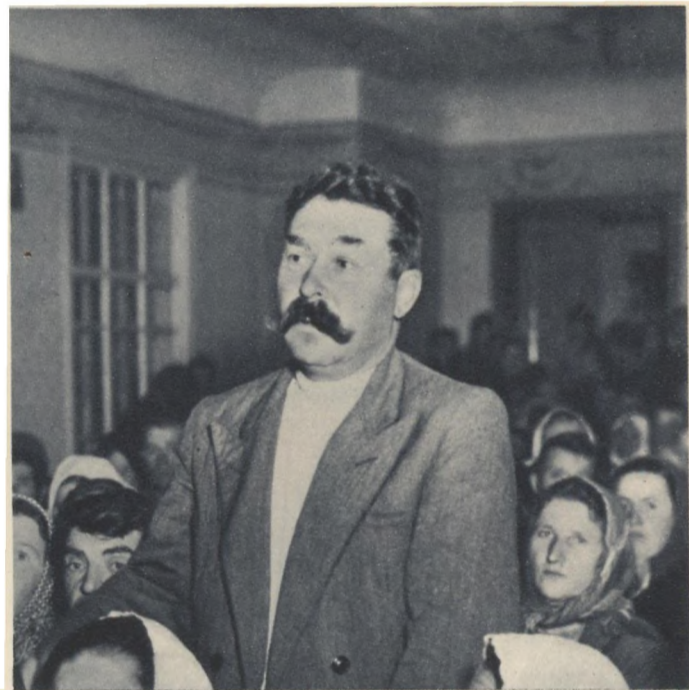
Drought prevented our farm from bringing in as big a harvest as had been planned. The grain crop, for example, averaged 0.85 metric ton per acre, root crops 7 tons per acre, and potatoes 6 tons per acre. Nevertheless, the farm's general income is 4,300,000 rubles—half a million more than our income last year. The money payment to members also increased. Besides payment in grain, vegetables, and other produce, members received ten rubles for each workday unit—almost four times as much as in 1949. For overfulfilling the plan and the high quality of their produce many members received extra payment in cash and kind. Extra payments amounted to 700,000 rubles. The farm's income has grown because we have been able to raise the productivity of our livestock, and increase our production of vegetables and such a valuable industrial crop as hemp.

In 1953, our collective farm carried out a large building programme. We have built a piggery, a cowshed to house a hundred animals, and a stable. These are all brick buildings with slate or tiled roofs. The animal farms have a running water supply and automatic water feeders. The water supply has been extended to Geronimovka Village, while Dakhnovka and Vasilitsa villages now have electricity. A bathhouse and a village club with a hall for 250 people have been built, and the foundations have been laid of a central club for the whole collective farm.

(Concluded on p. 11.)



In the debate on the chairman's report to the general meeting, the collective farmers criticized shortcomings in work, discussed current problems, and indicated ways of bringing about a further rise in the farm's prosperity. P. G. Potelyakhin, a kolkhoz stableman who is the chairman of the auditing commission, reported on the commission's findings as regards the condition of the farm's economy



WHAT COLLECTIVE FARMER D. P. BICHENKO SAID

We ought to think about next harvest well in advance. Our most urgent task is to carry out snow retention, and to lay in a good store of fertilizer. Experience has shown that where the brigades observed proper crop rotation the per acre yield of wheat was 1.05 tons, in spite of the dry summer. If all the brigades strictly observed the proper crop rotation, the average harvest throughout the collective farm would certainly be higher.

On the left: D. P. Bichenko



ACCOUNTANT I. A. VOVK'S PROPOSAL

In 1953 our kolkhoz made quite a lot of money out of the sale of vegetables, particularly tomatoes. What we lack is well-run hot-houses and hotbeds. Early vegetables are a sure source of income. I propose that we include the construction of a good hot-house system in our plan of work for 1954.

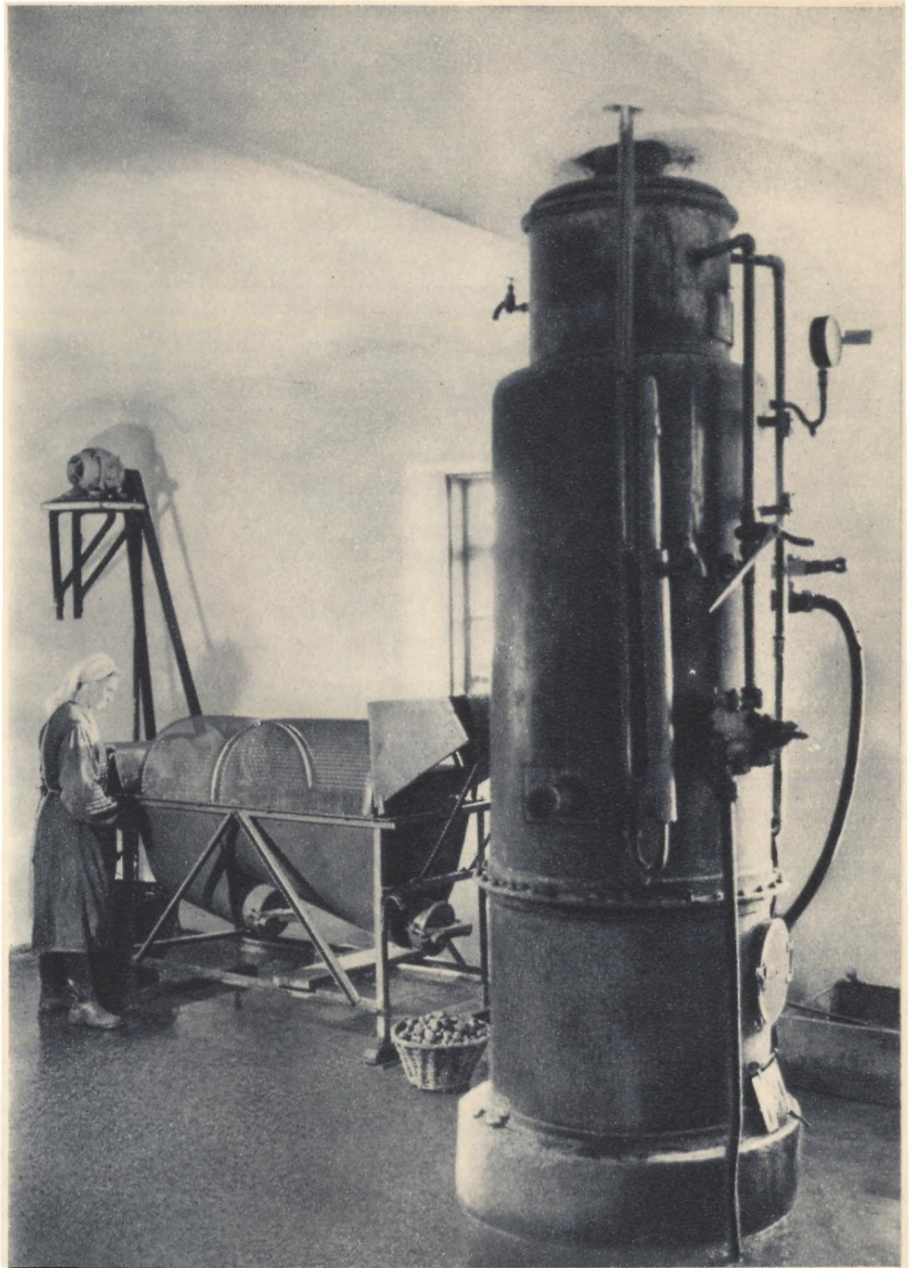
A WORD FROM COLLECTIVE FARMER GANNA BROVCHENKO

I call on you, Comrades, to work still better! The land loves being looked after. If we give it enough fertilizer and work it well, it will give us a wonderful return. For my part, I undertake to raise in 1954 on every acre not less than 9 tons of potatoes, 1.2 tons of millet, 8 tons of tomatoes, and 1.1 tons of sunflower seed.





This is one of the two new lorries bought by the collective farm. Milkmaids Maria Blazhko and Pestina Gaponenko are off to town to sell the milk that they have received as a bonus for raising the milk yield of the cows in their charge. Over the year these two collective-farm girls have received nearly a thousand gallons of milk as additional payment for their work



In 1953 a feed kitchen was fitted out for the piggery

The amateur choir sports new costumes made at the farm's expense



Last year the collective farm spent 10,000 rubles on new books for its libraries: Shakespeare, Maxim Gorky, Leo Tolstoy, and Ivan Franko, as well as new works by Soviet and foreign authors





The collective farm has built Ulyana Chemeris (left) a new house. Here we see her and her neighbour Y. P. Moskovchenko preparing for a house-warming party

The farm has bought two lorries, a feed steaming plant with all accessories, as well as corn-crushers, chaff-cutters, and other machines that help to make our work lighter.

Cultural expenditure amounted to 55,000 rubles. We have bought a piano, accordions, violins, and band instruments for the kolkhoz children's music school. Books have been added to the fiction and technical libraries. The amateur song and dance group has been supplied with Ukrainian national costumes made at the farm's expense.

To help members augment their personal property, the collective farm has supplied them with more than 35,000 roof tiles, 60,000 bricks, at the same time providing transport to convey building materials, and labour help. By a decision taken at our general meeting, Ulyana Chemeris, a member of our kolkhoz whose husband was killed in the war, has been given a new house, built at the farm's expense. The collective farm is helping its members to acquire cattle of their own; to strengthen individual holdings it has sold them fifty heifers in the past few months.

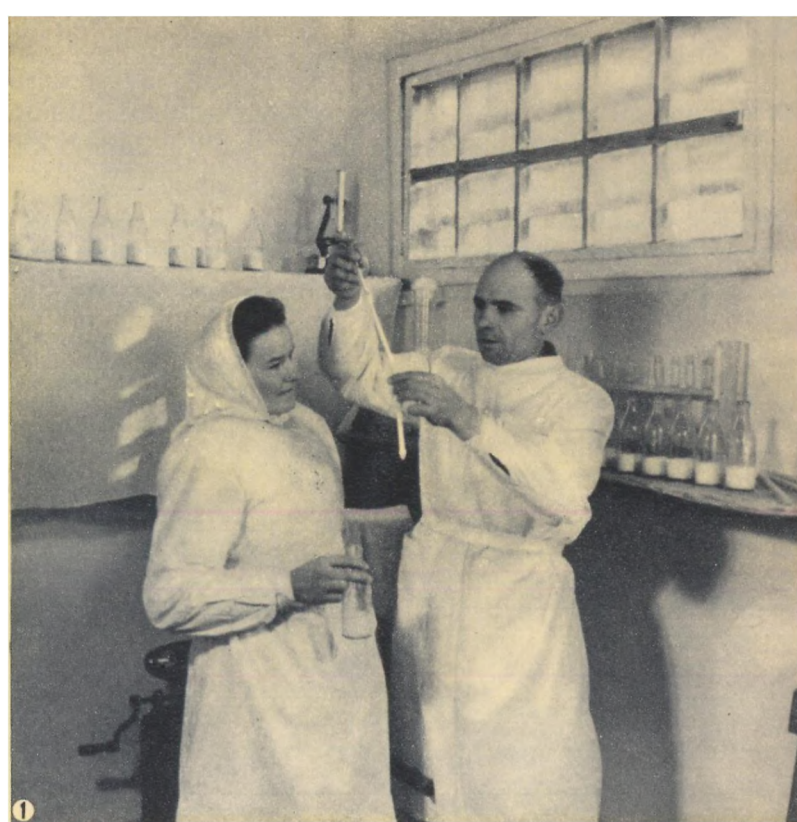
The management board has bought several thousand young fruit-trees for the personal holdings of the collective farmers.

By decision of the Central Committee of the Communist Party and the Soviet Government, procurement prices for meat, milk, wool, potatoes, and vegetables delivered by collective farms and collective farmers to the state, have been raised; higher prices are being paid for surplus agricultural produce bought from collective farms and collective farmers. In 1953, for deliveries to the state of vegetables and animal produce our collective farm was paid 185,000 rubles more than for the same quantities of produce in previous years. Merely as a result of the increase in procurement and purchasing prices for agricultural produce the money payment per workday unit at our collective farm has risen approximately by one ruble.

For 1954 the management board is planning to further expand and strengthen the farm's economy, to raise the yield of cereal and industrial crops, vegetables and potatoes, and to increase the productivity of our animal husbandry.

The carrying out of all the measures envisaged in the plan for 1954 should give the collective farm an income of 5,000,000 rubles. This increase in the farm's income will in turn raise the incomes of the collective farmers.

Right: 1. In the milk-testing laboratory organized by Z. I. Lukyanenko, a zootechnician who recently came to work at the kolkhoz. 2. P. G. Zhirny, the manager of the dairy department, hands over heifers that the kolkhoz has sold to its members. 3. P. G. Potelyakhin, the chairman of the storehouse auditing commission, and storekeeper G. T. Chemeris, the manager, inspect the kolkhoz corn-bin. 4. Nadezhda Gaponenko, a team-leader, receives a bonus for the high-quality hemp fibre that she supplied to the state





MY HOUSEHOLD

"Tell us something about your life and your family," we asked S. Y. Timchenko (left), a kolkhoz stableman.

"I have five children, and some grandchildren, too. One of my married daughters lives at home with me, the other has a household of her own. If you want to talk about our life, we can't very well ignore the question of its material side. We have all the grain we need and more. I myself made 330 workday units during the year, and the whole family brought our total up to nearly a thousand. For that, we received over two tons of grain and a lot of vegetables. That's apart from money.

"To see us through the winter we have pickled water-melons, cabbage, cucumbers, and tomatoes. We have slaughtered a hog and laid in a stock of bacon fat and pork. I haven't any bees, but I have got honey; it was supplied to me from the kolkhoz bee-garden in payment for my workday units. I have a cow, a heifer, several pigs, and forty fowl. The vegetables we grow on our allotment not only see us through to the next harvest, but leave us a surplus which we sell at the market.

"My cottage is a new one, built quite recently. In the spring I'll give it a roof of tiles. I'll also make the orchard bigger and plant another couple of dozen apple, apricot, and plum trees."



STOCKING UP

We found collective farmer F. K. Tatsko (left) in his kitchen. A neighbour, P. N. Rozayev, was there, helping him to dress a hog. This is what Tatsko told us:

"I have seven children. I support the family alone—my wife brings up the children. My youngest are studying at the village school, the older ones go to school in the town. My earnings for the year amounted to 9,000 rubles, plus a lot of grain, vegetables, and other produce.

"Now that the winter has come, there isn't a household that hasn't slaughtered one of their hogs. Mine weighs about 540 pounds. We'll cure the bacon fat, use the meat for sausages, smoke the ham, and that will do us till the spring. And by the summer some more young hogs will have grown up."



AT THE VILLAGE SHOP

In the shop we met Maria Onishchenko and her girl-friend Maria Vodopyan. Maria Onishchenko told us:

"During the year I've spent about three thousand rubles on myself. I've bought an overcoat, a tailored suit, lingerie, silk for a dress and a blouse. The rest of the money was spent on stockings, perfume, eau-de-Cologne, and other odds and ends."

Maria Vodopyan had made similar purchases.

IVAN KIRNOS answered our questions impatiently—obviously he was in a hurry.

"What school do you go to?"

"Our village school."

"What are your parents?"

"Collective farmers."

"What have they bought you during the year?"

"Father bought me an overcoat, a going-out shirt, a pair of trousers, and a pair of shoes. Then he bought me skis and a school-bag. I asked for a camera, but Mum said, 'We'll get you a new suit first, you've grown out of your old one.' They've bought me some books, too—Gogol, Kata-yev's 'Son of the Regiment', and a book about the civil war hero Shchors."

"Have you any brothers or sisters?"

"Two brothers. Apart from clothes, Father bought them an accordion, and now he's going to give them a bicycle. It's always like that in our kolkhoz: the elder boys get more. And I do want a camera. . . ."

There we let the matter drop; it was not our business to sort out family differences.



The boy on the left in the photograph is Ivan Kirnos.



IN THE EVENING

"Our club runs various groups: the song and dance group, the amateur dramatic group, and the embroidery group. We take part in all of them. But we are especially fond of fancy-work, so we do it at home, as well as at the club. We embroider towels, shirts, and tablecloths. And to make things a bit more lively, we either sing songs or ask someone to come and read to us." That was what our correspondents heard from the kolkhoz girls in the picture on the left—V. Krizhanovskaya, Y. Taranenko, M. Vasilenko, and M. Shvidka.

WHAT THE ACCORDION-PLAYER TOLD US

"My name is Feodosi Borisenko. I am a carter at the kolkhoz. My hobby is the accordion. There is a great demand for music in the kolkhoz. Every time anybody holds a celebration they invite me to come and play. I play at weddings and house-warming parties. If a baby is born, then that's another invitation. Pyotr Borisenko, no relative of mine, built himself a new cottage recently, bought new furniture, and threw a grand party. When Prokofy Gnidash's daughter got married they celebrated in fine style! Now the newly-weds have built their own house—looks as if I shall be playing there, too. Well, I am willing enough to do that! Not long ago I bought a new accordion. I've got my own transport as well—a new bike. . . . But don't think I take money for playing. My work at the kolkhoz keeps me in cash. I just play for everybody's pleasure!"

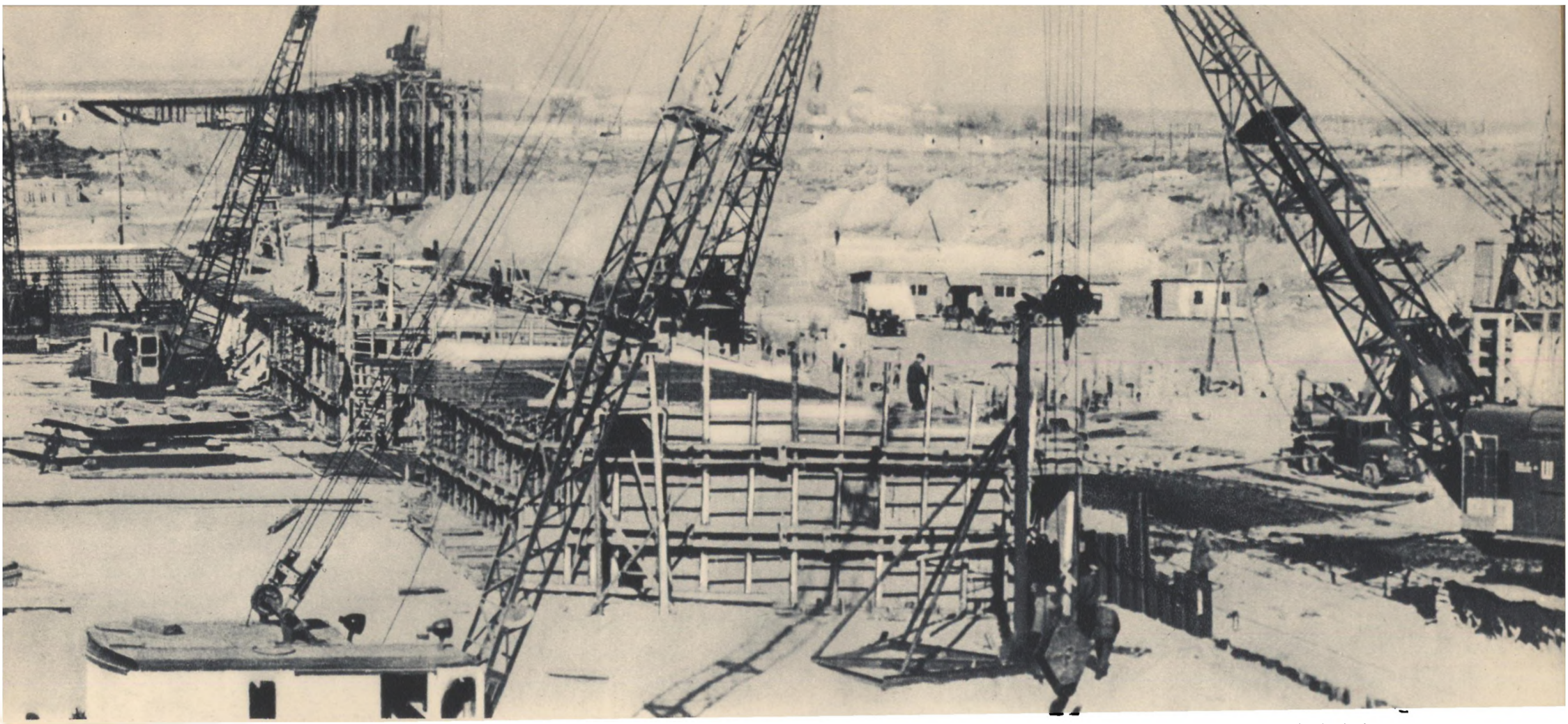




V. Khazei (right), leader of a construction section, and P. Tarasyuk, an outstanding fitter brigade leader, at the construction site



Building an abutment for the power-house



On the construction site of the Kakhovka hydro-project

Kakhovka Project

By Alexander BOGMA

Photographed by A. Krasovsky and Y. Likhuta

From the high, steeply-sloping right bank you can see far across the broad flood-lands of the Dnieper. Not so long ago this was an area of streams, estuaries, and lakes, densely covered with rushes, which served as a port of call for many a bird of passage. The builders came and in a short time transformed the district. The town that has sprung up here is called New Kakhovka. It already has over five hundred blocks of flats, three schools, a Palace of Culture, a sports stadium, an open-air theatre, a branch of the Odessa Hydrotechnical College, dozens of shops and public service establishments, parks and gardens.

A road leads from the town past the reinforcement and concrete-mixing plants to the central construction site of the Kakhovka hydro-project. This site runs out into the Dnieper like a wedge and lines more than forty feet below the level of the river. It is protected from the waters of the Dnieper on three sides by sheet-pile and earthen coffer dams, and from subterranean waters by a complex drainage system. Here the steady throb of motors and the busy din of machines never cease day or night. The glow and flash of electric welding never fades. Concrete pouring and assembly work go steadily forward.

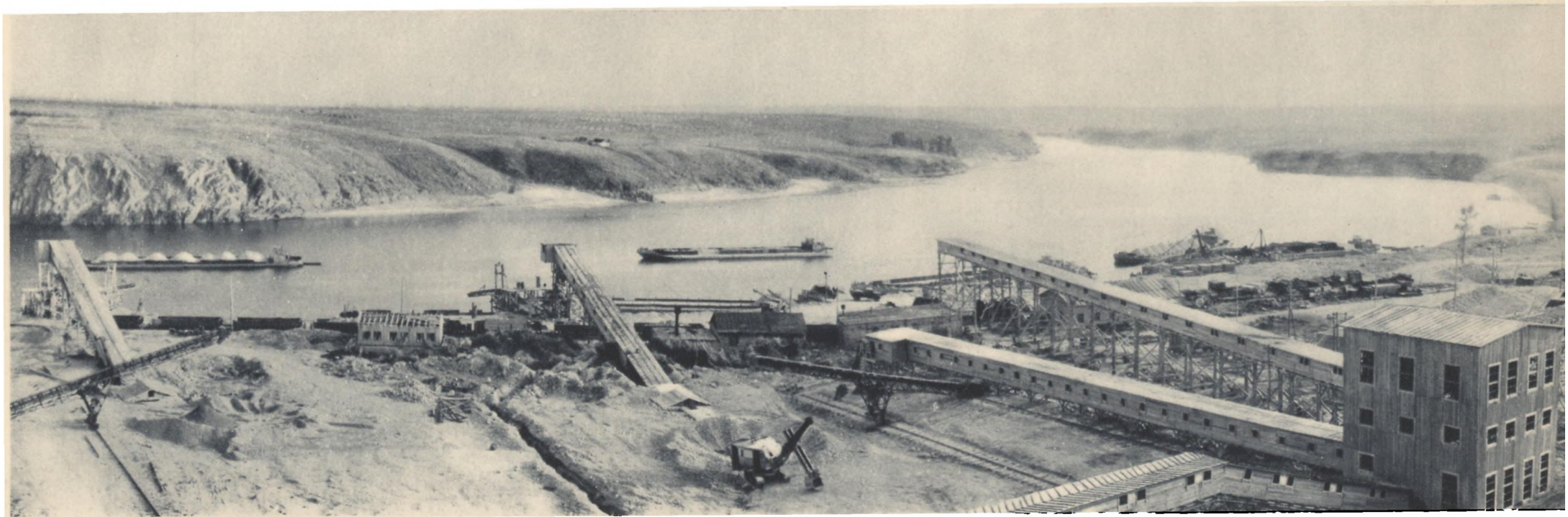
"We shall finish the project a year ahead of schedule!" That is the pledge the Kakhovka builders gave on the eve of the Nineteenth Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. Many a brilliant page has been written in the chronicle of the construction job. The material and technical base was made ready in an exceptionally short space of time; nearly 125 miles of railway and over sixty miles of roads were laid, a power transmission line strung, and dozens of subsidiary enterprises set up.

In the spring of 1953 they started laying concrete over the bottom of the sluice chamber. Now the second tier of the sluice chamber is being concreted, and concrete is also being poured into the foundations of the dam and the power-house, and the right-bank abutment of the spillway. Various dredging machines have moved over 423,600,000 cubic feet of earth, and are ahead of the time-table in erecting the levee and preparing supplies of earth for the erection of the main dam.

Some sections of the construction work are situated several hundred miles from Kakhovka—near Zaporozhye, Eupatoria, and Nikolayev. A large area between Kakhovka and Zaporozhye is being prepared for the basin of the reservoir. Loose undergrowth is being cleared away, railway and telegraph lines are being moved, protective embankments are being built. Nearly four hundred plants and factories in various parts of the country are supplying the construction site with materials and equipment.

"The year 1954," says Construction Chief S. N. Andrianov, "is a decisive one for us. Our aim is to complete the power-house ahead of schedule, install the equipment, and prepare for erecting the main dam across the Dnieper. We are planning to have the station's first unit working in the second half of 1955. To achieve this, the scope of the concreting programme for 1954 has been increased fourfold."

The Kakhovka builders are doing their utmost to hasten the day when a new hydro-electric station will flash on its lights on the Dnieper.



In Zaporozhye a stone-crushing mill has come into action. It supplies the Kakhovka project

AUTOMATIZED PRODUCTION OF SWEETS

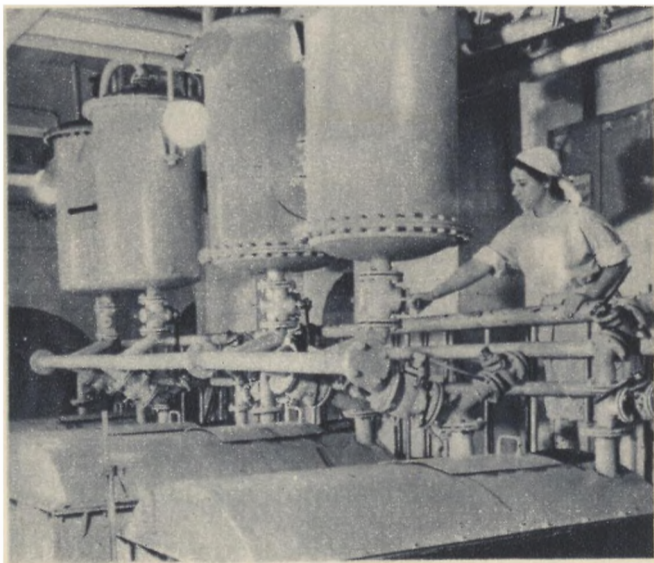
Photographed by M. Ananyin



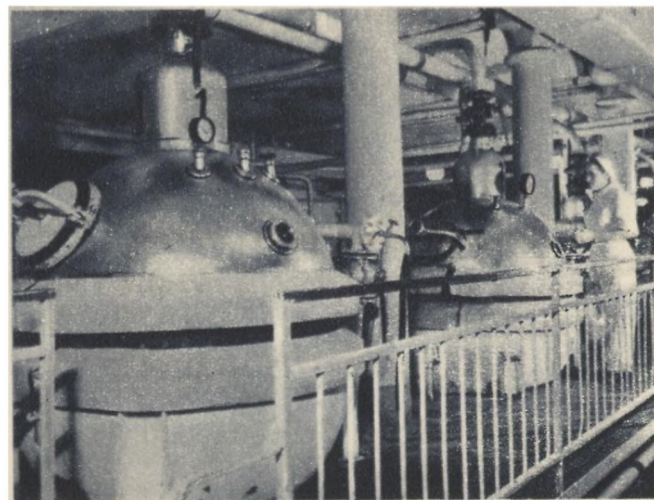
Production processes in Soviet industry as a whole are being mechanized and made automatic, and the food industry is no exception. This is done to lighten the work and to increase output for the population. In particular, many processes at confectionery factories have been mechanized. One such enterprise is the Red October Factory in Moscow, whose assorted sweets department is described below. The department is fully automatized. Machines do all the work, from preparing the sweets mixture and fillings to delivering the finished product for packing. The only human element is in adjusting the machines and controlling them. The diagram below shows the sequence of production.

Automatization has increased output many times over. The shop produces 2,000,000 sweets per hour.

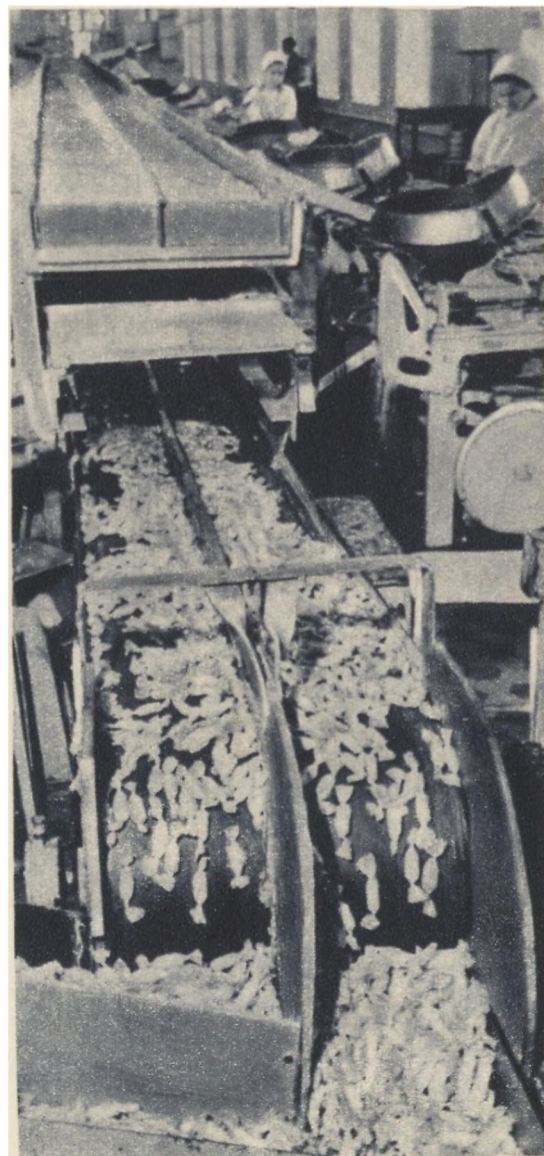
The inventors of the line now operating in the assorted sweets department at the Red October Factory are working on new automatic devices which will soon be put into service.



This is the recipe-preparing shop



These vacuum apparatuses (see figure 12 on the diagram) make the fillings for the sweets



Sweets, already wrapped, pour into the receiving bunker, from where they move to the scales

DIAGRAM FOR THE AUTOMATIC CONVEYER

Sugar and treacle, the raw materials, are delivered on the ground floor of the factory. The sugar, whose progress from one machine to another is traced by a blue line, is dissolved in water (1), filtered (2), and cooked with treacle (3), whose progress is shown by a red line. The cooked mixture (green line) is fed to the vacuum apparatuses (4), where surplus moisture is drawn off. The prepared syrup flows through a receiving funnel on to the cooling machine (5). The colouring and flavoring substances are supplied by batchers (6). Then the sweets mass is mixed (7), charged with air, and fed to the rolling and filling machine (8).

The berries or fruit with which the sweets are filled are stirred (9), sifted (10), then mixed with treacle and sugar syrup (11). The mixture (yellow line) is boiled in vacuum apparatuses (12) and, when ready (brown line), is fed back to the rolling and filling machine (8).

In this machine the semi-cooled sweets mass is rolled into a tube, which is then filled. The filled tube is drawn through a calibrating machine (13) where it acquires the right thickness, after which it is cut into separate sweets by the stamping machine (14). From here the sweets go through the cooler where they are hardened. The distributing conveyer then takes them to the wrapping machines (16). After wrapping, the sweets move to the scales (17) where they are weighed and packed in boxes.

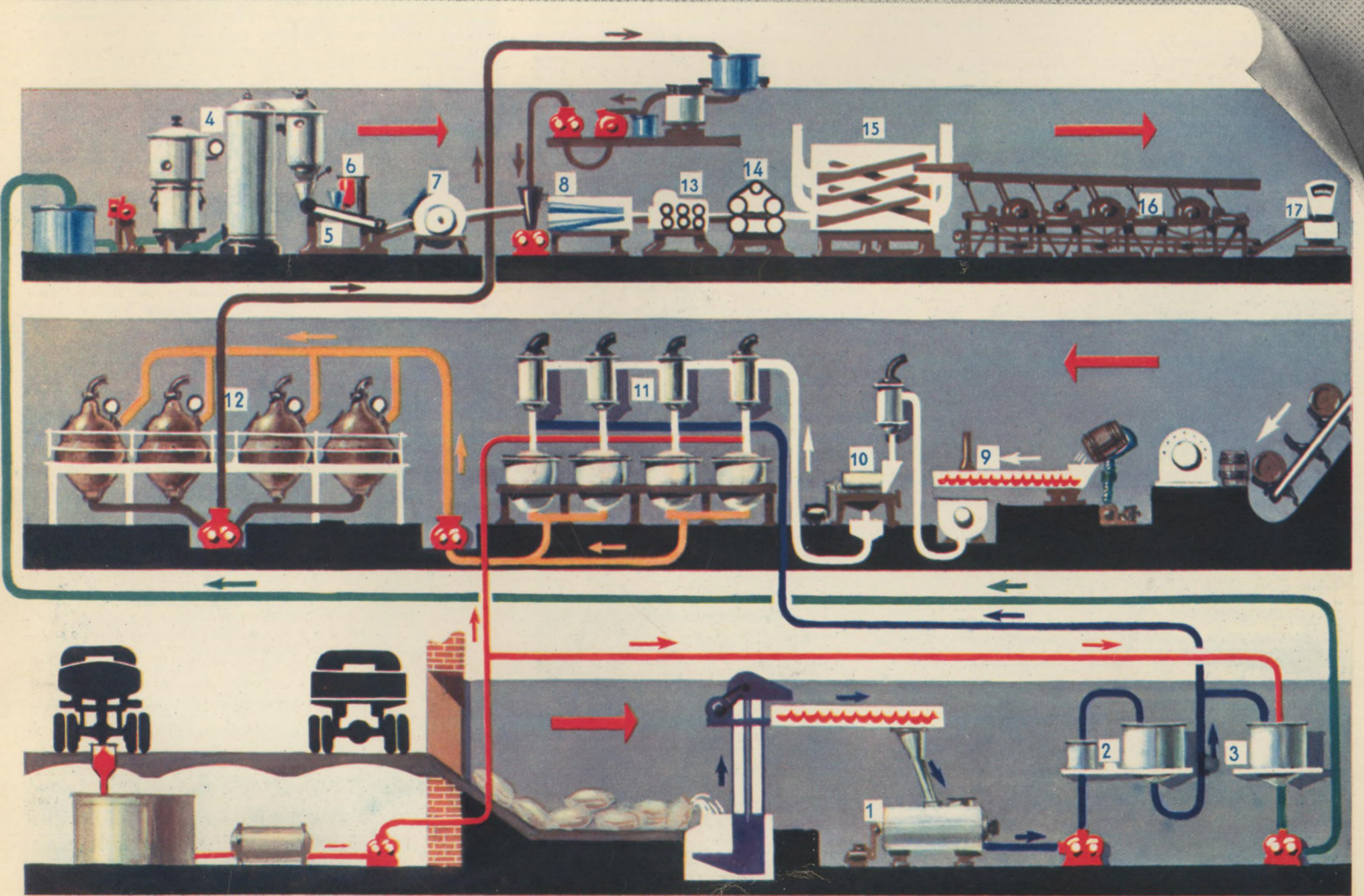
In two hours sugar, treacle, and berries have been converted into sweets.



The inventors and rationalizers of the Red October Factory have been collaborating for many years with the workers of the USSR Confectionery Scientific-Research Institute. This photograph was taken at the factory during the trial of yet another automatic line



Margarita Minina, technologist in the assorted sweets department, gives a sweet filling a humidity test, to see that the factory's strict standard requirements are satisfied



REPLY TO AN AUSTRALIAN READER

One of our readers, Mr. Jim Hyatt, of Queensland, Australia, writes: "I know your maimed war-heroes are receiving the care and devotion of your great people. If it is possible I would like to see what has been done in this regard typified in some future issue."

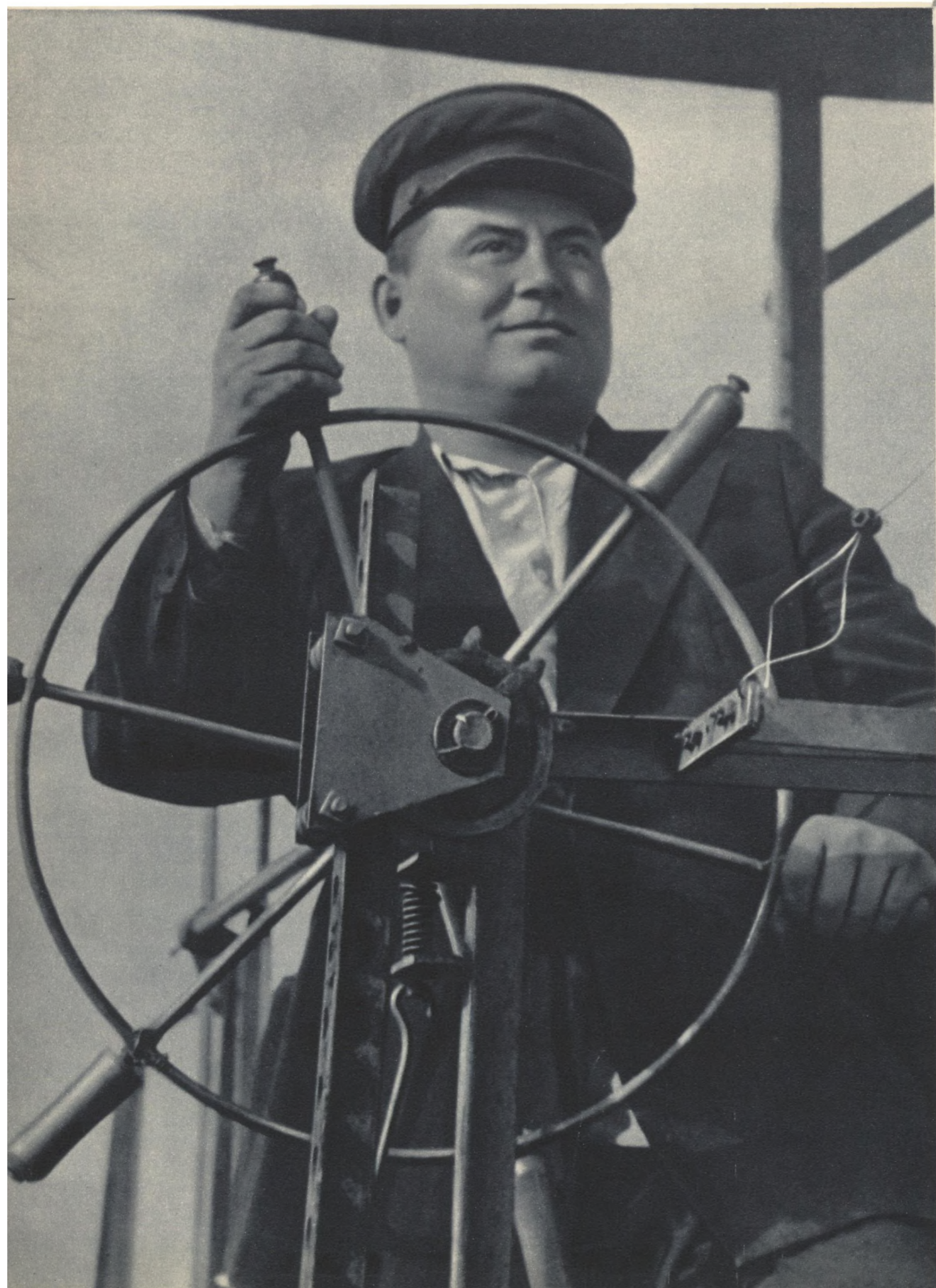
The Soviet state makes every provision for its disabled servicemen. They receive pensions scaled at a higher rate, are exempt from taxes, are supplied with artificial limbs free of charge, are provided with motor-driven wheel-chairs, and are given sanatorium accommodation. The State helps them in every way in vocational training and finding suitable employment, and grants them long-term loans for building their own houses.

In answer to our reader's request we publish the following article by Prokofy Nektov, an ex-serviceman in the Soviet Army who lost both legs. The accompanying pictures were taken by a staff cameraman.



At the beginning of 1943 the Soviet people were fighting along a vast front, stretching from the northern to the southern seas, to free their country from the Nazi invaders. It was in the battle of Staraya Russa that Prokofy Nektov was severely wounded.

Hero of Socialist Labour Prokofy Nektov at the wheel of his combine



By Prokofy NEKTOV,
Combine-Operator, Hero of Socialist Labour

Photographed by M. Grachov

I get many letters, very often from people who ask me to write them without fail and tell them how a legless man like myself manages to operate a combine and, besides, won first place in a competition among the combine operators of our district.

How shall I answer these questions? I could, of course, tell how we introduced improvements that made the Stalinets-6 harvester-combine a finer machine than ever. I could tell how we organize our work. But I think that I ought to speak about something else: about what helped me to overcome the grave disability I received in the war, to take my place at the wheel of a combine, and to achieve a certain degree of success. What I have done I owe not so much to myself as to our socialist system, to the spirit in which we are brought up, to the very way of life in the Soviet Union. Before the Revolution, too, there were many who came back disabled from wars. But we all know how they spent the rest of their days. Some became beggars, while the others remained a burden to their families.

I remember having read about the son of an American millionaire, whose name, if memory serves, was Fred. Paralysis made him a bedridden invalid for many years. He had full use of his senses, he could see, he could speak and hear, so of course he could have found an occupation for himself. But no, he did nothing but suffer. His friends soon forgot him. In the eyes of his relatives he read only one question: when would he die? Only one thing interested them: who would get his father's millions? When Fred learned how Nikolai Ostrovsky, a young Soviet man stricken by a grave disease, had risen above his suffering, he too decided to write a book. He described his life as the life of the world's greatest sufferer, and himself as a pair of eyes existing only to see, envy, dread, and weep. Neither his millions nor position could bring Fred joy, give him hope, or something to dream about, could arouse in him a desire to live and do something in life.

We live in a different world, where the customs and the people are different. Everybody all over the world knows that in the land of socialism the aim of life is not profit, not personal enrichment. The purpose of our life is man's health, welfare, and happiness. With such a lofty, noble goal it is possible to accomplish anything.

As for myself, I could not but return to a life of labour. My mother had brought me up by herself, for my father had been killed in the First World War. But for our Soviet system she would have been unable to do much for me. I went to school like all the other children in our village free of charge, and was fed and clothed. When I finished school I learned to drive a tractor. Everything contributed to my success. Everyone went out of his way to help me, to teach me, to educate me. And so in every Soviet man I see a friend.

When I returned home legless the entire collective farm came to my assistance. I shall never forget what my fellow villagers did to help me get well and to keep me from feeling down in the mouth and lonely. They kept me in touch with what the collective farm was doing as a whole and the successes of each work-brigade. They brought me books. "Here's a good book," they'd say, "let's take it over to Nektov." Or, "This accordion is just the thing for Nektov, he'll enjoy playing it." Then, "Nektov's house is old; we'll get the collective farm to help him build a new one." All this they did from the bottom of their hearts.



Prokofy Nektov is shown here telling young combine operators and tractor drivers about his work methods



Last year Prokofy Nektov harvested grain and oil-bearing crops over an area of 4,200 acres on his Stalinets-6 combine. The picture above shows the sorting of some of the grain he harvested



This is the house that the collective farm built for Prokofy Nektov. In the foreground is the car he bought

Prokofy Nektov is shown here talking with senior pupils at the secondary school in his native village, Kazanka, Chkalov Region



Prokofy Nektov and his wife Yevdokia are reading some of the letters and telegrams of congratulation that he received when he was awarded the title of Hero of Socialist Labour last October for his outstanding work

At that time Konstantin Danilov was Secretary of the collective-farm Party organization. He became my close friend. I read dozens of fine books that he recommended, and with his help drew up a time-table of the day's activities, which I followed to the dot. He was the one who found me my first job. He brought me tractor parts to repair at home. The state has been paying me a handsome pension. I had the best of medical attention.

My only anxiety was how I could repay all this kindness on the part of my people. I dreamed of getting back to work, of rejoining the builders of the communist life. I was determined to get back to operate machines. It is no boast on my part when I say that the upbringing the Komsomol and the Party had given me helped me to overcome all the difficulties in my path and to rise above my disability.

Ten years have passed since I returned home wounded. In all these years I have studied constantly. I've learned to operate a combine pretty well and can again drive a tractor. I even drive my own car, a Moskvich.

But the main thing, as always, is ahead. A promising future lies before us. Great, engrossing work is being launched in agriculture. The Party has assigned the collective farms, machine and tractor stations, and state farms new tasks that are very important for the country's prosperity. Fulfilling these tasks depends first and foremost on us tractor drivers, combine operators, brigade leaders, and mechanics, in whose hands the state has placed a mighty force: first-class Soviet machinery. We shall put this machinery to good use and so increase the welfare of Soviet people.

FOR EVER WITH MOSCOW, FOR EVER WITH

1654-1954

The Soviet people are solemnly marking the 300th anniversary of the reunion of the Ukraine with Russia—one of those outstanding historical events shaped by the will of the people which determine the destiny of states and their path to progress. This memorable anniversary is a great red-letter day not only for the Russians and Ukrainians, but for all the peoples of the Soviet Union, members of a friendly family building a new life.

For a long time the Ukrainians waged a war of liberation against their enslavers—Polish magnates and squires—hav-

ing to repel at the same time devastating incursions by the Turks and Tatars. By the mid-seventeenth century the Ukrainian people, under the leadership of the talented military leader and outstanding statesman Bogdan Khmelnytsky, had won a series of major battles. But the enemies, gathering fresh forces, threw them time after time against the Ukraine. Its towns and villages were put to flame, thousands of people were killed or led away into captivity, riches accumulated through many generations of arduous labour were destroyed.

Since time immemorial the Ukrainian people strove for reunion with the Russian people with which it was linked by common origin and by closeness of historical development. This aspiration grew still stronger in the years of harsh trials. In 1654 negotiations about reunion that had been in progress

for several years were successfully concluded. Russian envoys from Muscovy arrived at Pereyaslav in the Ukraine where they were met with honours by the Ukrainian people.

On January 8(18), 1654, at Pereyaslav, there was solemnly opened a Rada—a popular assembly of representatives of the Ukrainian lands. To the dais, decorated with carpets, rose Bogdan Khmelnytsky and representatives of the army and the authorities. Khmelnytsky delivered an ardent speech. He declared that the Ukrainian people was called upon to decide its own fate. It was for the Rada to say whether the Ukrainians should link their fate with the fraternal Russian people, with Muscovy, or fall under the yoke of foreigners and be enslaved by the Polish magnates, the Turkish sultan, or the Crimean khan. The whole square rang with the delighted cry:



“For Ever with Moscow, For Ever with the Russian People”

THE RUSSIAN PEOPLE

"Tis our desire to be with the Russian people, with the state of Muscovy, with our brethren for ever and ay!" The Ukrainian representatives and the Russian envoys went into the Cathedral of the Assumption where an oath of loyalty was taken and the acts of reunion signed. Upon leaving the Cathedral, Bogdan Khmel'nitsky, the Russian envoys, and Ukrainian officials addressed the people and declared that henceforth the Ukrainians were for ever united with their Russian brothers. That historic moment is depicted in my canvas, I have tried to reflect with the greatest fidelity the jubilation of the Ukrainian people, among whom only individual rich and privileged Cossacks nursed opposition to reunion with Russia and harboured dark thoughts. These potential traitors to their people may be recognized in the picture by their resentful expressions. But it

was not they but the people which is the decisive force in history.

The Pereyaslav Rada laid the foundation stone of that great friendship between the Ukrainian people and the Russian people which has become especially close and strong during the Soviet years, on the basis of genuine equality and mutual assistance, on the basis of the wise nationality policy of the Communist Party.

The indissoluble fraternal union and friendship between the Russian people and the Ukrainian people and the numerous other peoples of our Socialist State is a source of the invincible strength of the Land of the Soviets.

M. KHMELKO,
Merited Art Worker of the Ukrainian SSR

Monument in Kiev
to Bogdan Khmel'nitsky



Oil painting by M. KHMELKO

SHIPBUILDING

Alexander Komarov, a welder, working on one of the outer plates of a new tanker. Below: Tanker "Klaipeda" ready for launching

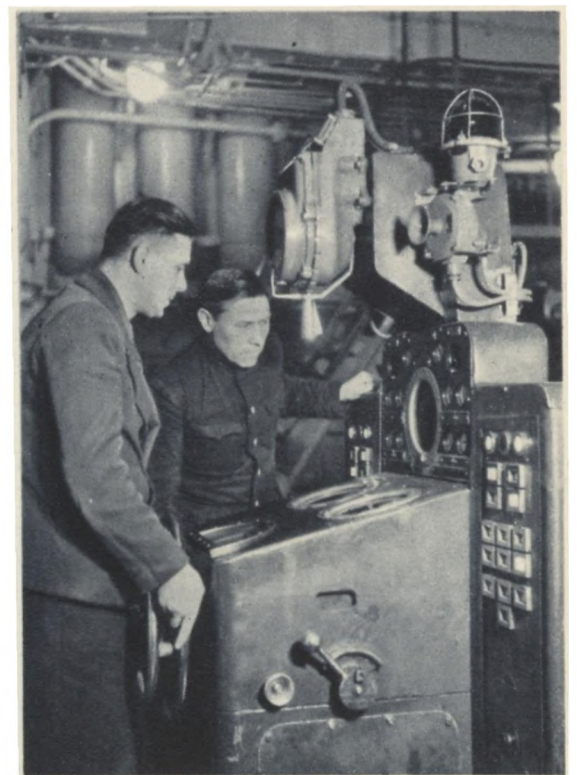
By A. KOSTROV, Engineer

Photographed by Y. Korolyov

In accordance with the fifth five-year plan, under which Soviet shipbuilding is to turn out in 1955 about three times more tonnage in ocean-going cargo ships and tankers than in 1950, a series of large ocean-going petrol-tankers is under construction. These vessels, 478 feet long, with a displacement of 16,000 tons, can carry a 10,000 ton cargo of liquid fuel. They are all-weather ships, being fitted with up-to-date navigational, steering, and wireless equipment. Powerful pumps ensure fast discharging of cargo and perfected fire-fighting appliances and an automatic signalling system make the tankers fire-proof.

These ships are being built by high-speed construction methods. Pre-fabricated sections, many tons in weight, are lifted to the stocks by crane to be assembled and welded.

Soviet shipbuilders are constantly perfecting technical processes and reducing construction time, thus providing the country's merchant fleet with more high-class vessels.



Final tests in the engine-room of tanker "Leningrad"



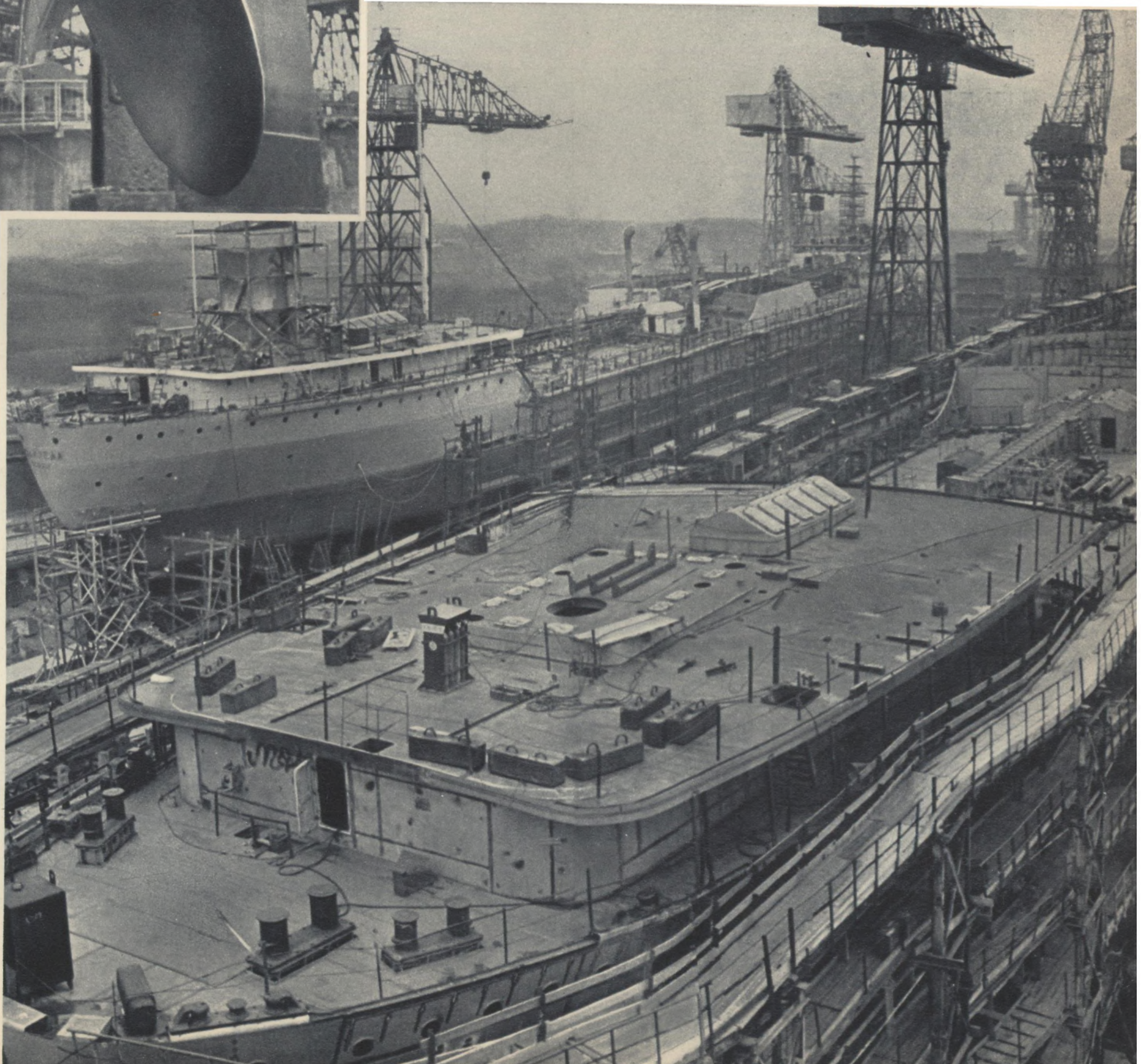


Mounting the screw



Designers and builders are seen here finalizing plans for installing the midship house of a tanker

Tankers on the stocks





NEW CLOTH

Recent decisions by the Council of Ministers and the Central Committee of the CPSU have led to an expansion of the output of high-grade consumer goods. Textile mills are putting out new samples of cloth of various quality and design. Before they go into large-scale production the novelties have to be examined and approved by experts. Above: A samples exhibition of new cloth in the Central Sampling Department of the USSR Ministry of Industrial Consumer Goods Production.

Photographed by V. Shakhovskoi

MADE TO ORDER

Photographed by Y. Korolyov



A worker in a local knitted-goods factory has ordered a coat. She is being fitted by S. D. Kholev, a cutter



Brightness, spaciousness, and comfort await the customer at this Nikolayev outfitting establishment



The shop makes shoes to measure. Here we see foreman A. F. Filenko looking over some of its products

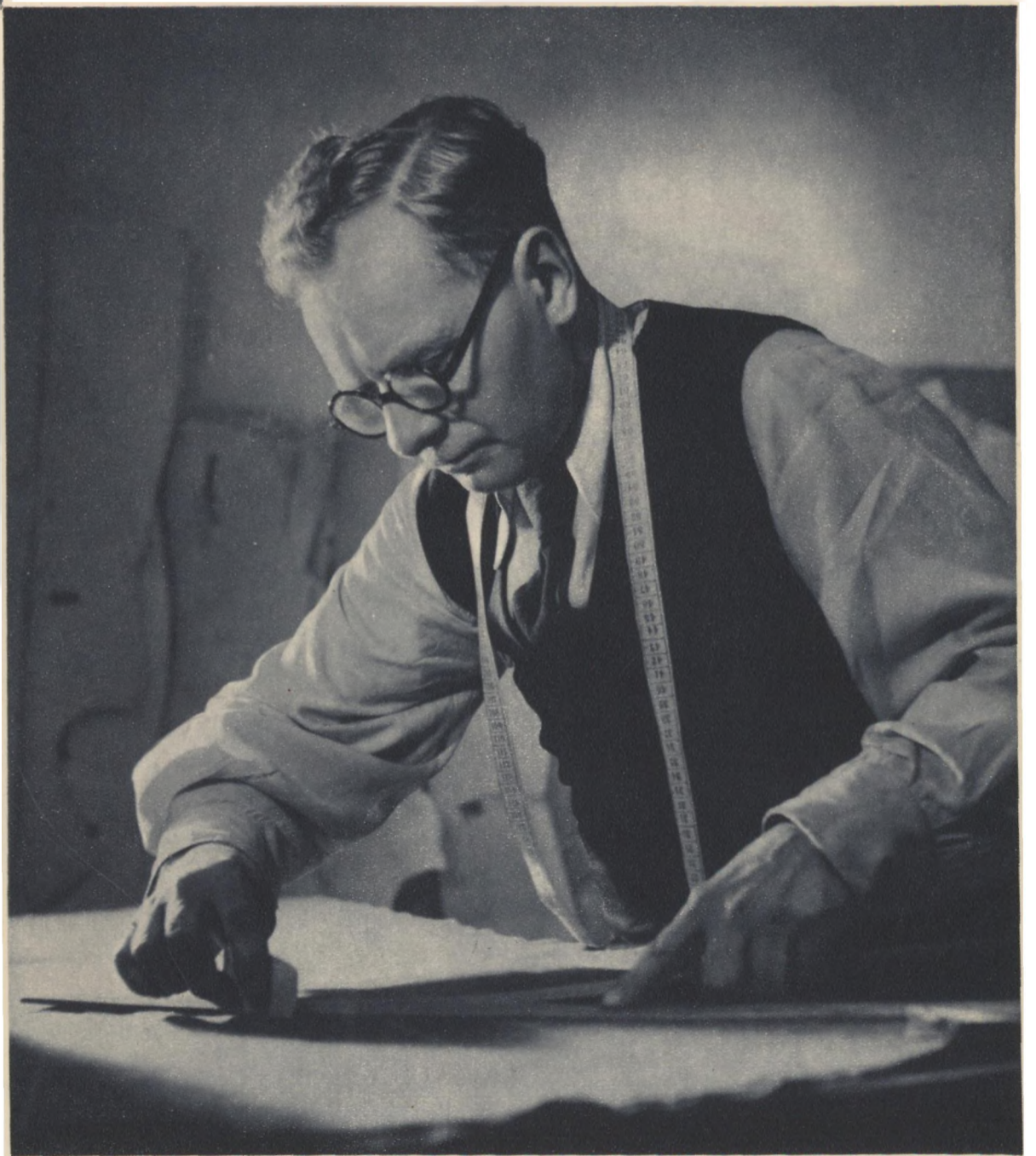
An example of the developments to be expected from recent official measures to increase and improve consumer goods production is provided by a large general outfitting establishment that has been opened in the town of Nikolayev in the Ukraine.

This shop occupies the ground floor of a large new block of flats tenanted by factory and office workers. It deals only in bespoke goods made from the large range of silks and woollens. Its shop-front exhibits the latest models.

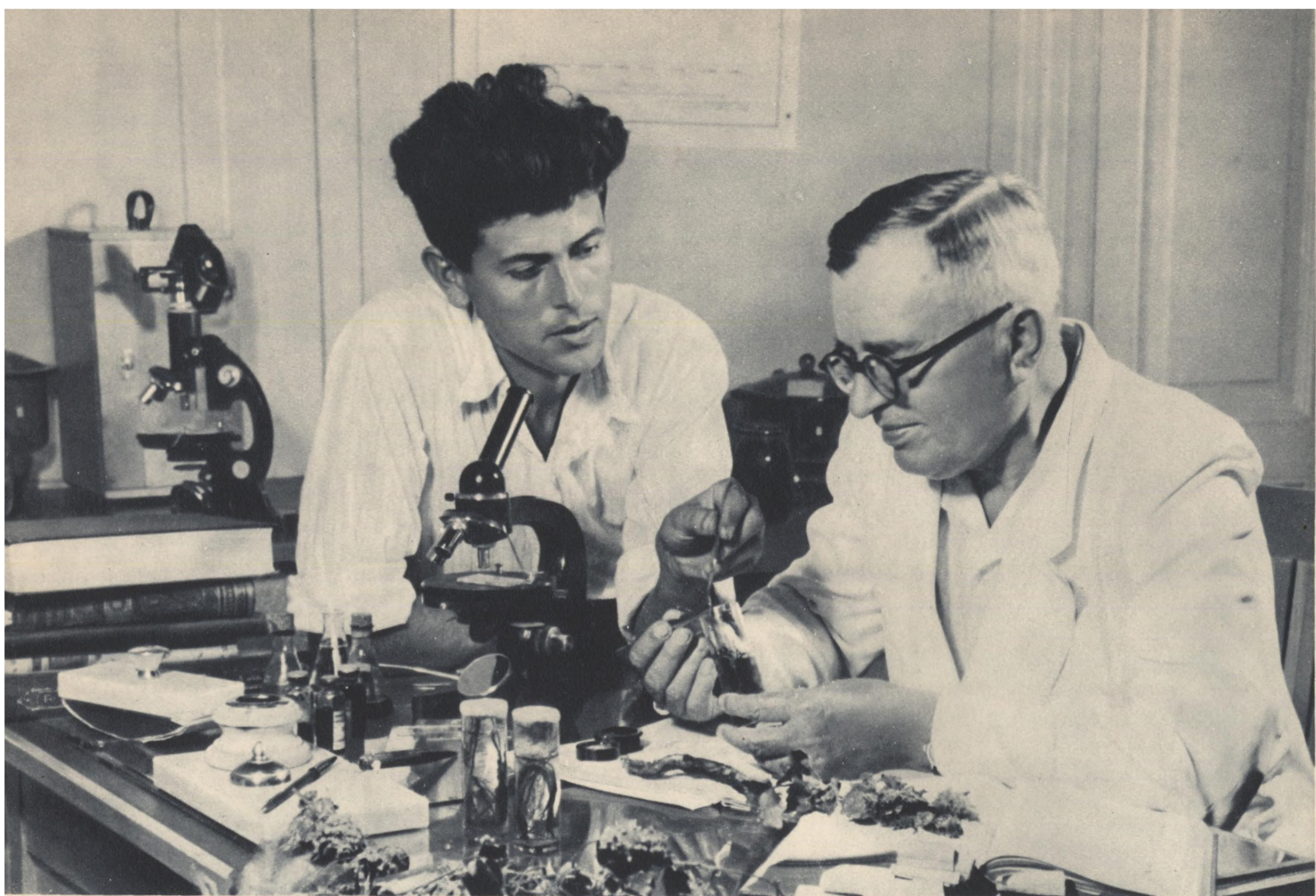
A visit to this shop on Chernomorskaya Street, Nikolayev, reveals conditions typical of the new establishments of this kind being opened in many parts of the Soviet Union following the recent Decision of the Council of Ministers of the USSR and the Central Committee of the Communist Party "On Expanding the Production of Industrial Consumer Goods and Improving Their Quality". The Decision calls for a chain of new services catering for the public's daily requirements.

"We cater for all tastes," said Yulia Shlinichenko, the shop's production manager. "You can order a coat, frock, or suit, millinery and shoes in any style or colour you like. For the convenience of our clients we keep in stock a wide range of materials of all kinds so they needn't bring their own. The demand keeps on growing, specially for the top-quality things. People want nice clothes and shoes whether they are from the factory or office or farm. Women like to add fur trimmings to their coats—black or grey astrakhan, otter, polar fox, silver fox. There is a wide demand for frocks trimmed with embroidery. The clothes, millinery, and shoes we make are not only done to patterns from the fashion magazines but from those of local designers. We have skilled dress-makers and cutters on our staff—people who've been well trained at trade schools.

"We all do our best to satisfy the growing needs of our folk for more and better things. We consider it nothing less than an honour to do so."



A. N. Chalov, an experienced cutter on the staff, at work on a new costume of his own design



Soviet scientists are seeking new methods of combating the vine pest. Here we see Professor Y. I. Prints and P. H. Kiskin, one of his assistants, examining roots of infected vines. Professor Prints heads the plant-protection department of the Fruit, Vine-Growing, and Wine-Making Institute of the Moldavian branch of the USSR Academy of Sciences



Fighting

THE PHYLLOXERA

SCIENCE AND LIFE

By Professor Y. I. PRINTS, D.Sc. (Biol.)

Photographed by N. Khorunzhy

In the mid-nineteenth century Europe's vineyards were swept by disaster—phylloxera was introduced into Europe in root-stocks obtained from America. Penetrating into the soil, this harmful pest feeds on the sap in plant roots; the resulting injury causes decay of the roots with subsequent death to the vine.

Neither scientists nor vine-growers had any remedy against this pest. The plant-lice, hardly to be seen by the naked eye, left a train of devastation like a hurricane—within a short period they destroyed nearly 15,000,000 acres of the vine-growing areas of Europe.

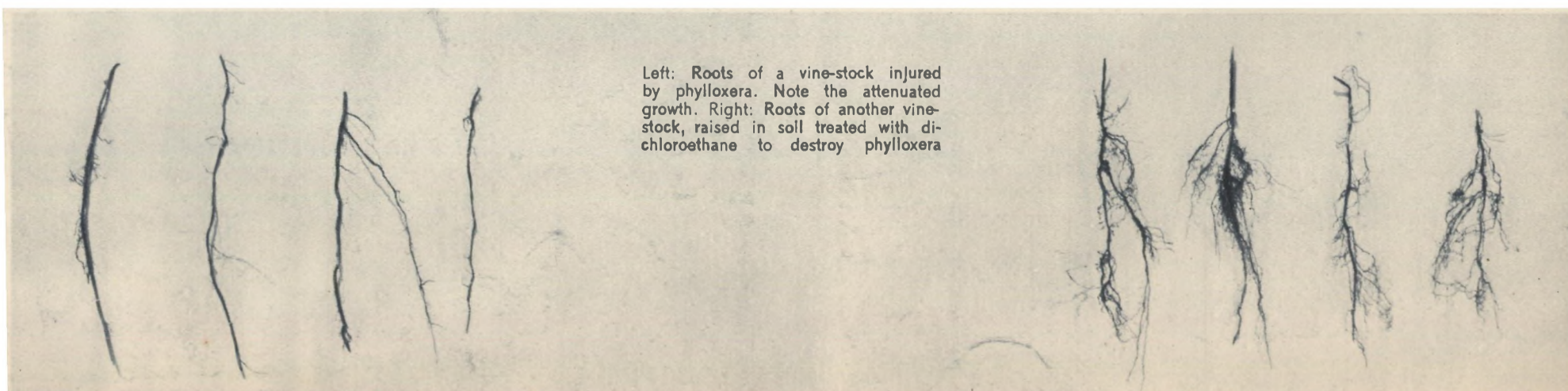
In France where some 6,500,000 acres of vineyards were destroyed or infected, a prize of 300,000 gold francs was offered for the discovery of a means of wiping out the phylloxera without destroying the vine-stock. Since then 85 years have passed, yet the prize has never been awarded.

It stands to reason that during this period many methods for combating this vine pest were suggested. They fall into two main categories: the method known as radical and the method of grafting. The first consists of treating the soil around the infected stock with carbon bisulphide or other poisonous substances. This method, however, is effective only when the phylloxera has just appeared and has had no time to spread widely. If it has spread, this method is unsuitable, for by poisoning the soil not only the infected vines but healthy ones in the vicinity will be killed together with the pest.

The second method consists of cultivating high-quality European varieties of vines grafted on phylloxera-resistant but low-quality American stock. But this method, too, has its drawbacks. Above all, it is costly both in labour and money; furthermore, vineyards of grafted vine are subject to rapid thinning and are slow to recover. And finally, vines with natural roots bear fruit for more than fifty years while grafted vines rarely bear fruit for more than twenty-five to thirty years.

The vine-grower's dream is to have a stock which need not fear phylloxera and at the same time gives a high-quality grape. Such a stock has not yet been obtained. By crossing phylloxera-resistant American and high-quality European stocks, plant-breeders have obtained hybrids which are immune to harmful plant-lice and are frost-resisting, but their grapes have little taste and give a poor wine. These hybrids, moreover, have another serious failing: although their roots are but little affected by phylloxera, the lice gather in enormous numbers both on the roots and on the leaves. Thus they serve as a permanent source of phylloxera infection and spread damage to newly planted vineyards of high-quality varieties.

In the past, Bessarabia, which now lies in the Moldavian SSR, lost through phylloxera nearly 250,000 acres of splendid vineyards. Having no opportunities to plant grafted vines, the peasants often planted the cheaper above-mentioned hybrids, and it is this stock which covers a considerable part of Moldavia today.



Left: Roots of a vine-stock injured by phylloxera. Note the attenuated growth. Right: Roots of another vine-stock, raised in soil treated with dichloroethane to destroy phylloxera



Phylloxera attacks leaves as well as roots. This is a hybrid vine that has been injured by the winged form of phylloxera

In order to meet the constantly rising requirements of the Soviet people a rapid and considerable increase and improvement in viticulture is required. This affects Moldavia among other parts of the Soviet Union. By 1955—at the end of the current five-year plan—the area under vines on Soviet kolkhozes is to be half as large again as in 1950. Soviet science has been set the difficult task of finding new ways of speedily developing viticulture, raising the quality of grapes and wine, and fully neutralizing the harmful effects of the phylloxera.

Among the scientific institutions that are working on problems of protecting vines from harmful plant-lice are the Moldavian branch of the USSR Academy of Sciences and the Moldavian plant-protection station of the Lenin Academy of Agricultural Sciences of the USSR. For several years studies have gone on there into the peculiarities of the development of phylloxera in different soils; research has been made into the phylloxera-resistance of different high-quality local and foreign varieties of vines; the essential features of phylloxera-resistance have been analyzed, new cheap and highly effective chemicals for use against the phylloxera are being sought, and methods devised for introducing them into the soil by machine.

It was previously maintained that no European varieties of vines possessed a high degree of phylloxera-resistance. Soviet scientists, however, have proved that this is not so. Among vines possessing this quality are: the Moldavian vines Rara-Nyagra, Galbena, Sgigarda, Kabasma, Plavai, Tsitskla, Donglabi; the Georgian vines Rkatsiteli, Mtsvane, Chinuri, Goruli, Alexandrouli, the West-European vines, Cabernet-Sauvignon, Portugaise, and Rose Greque.

Scientific expeditions organized in Moldavia established for the first time the effectiveness for natural root vines of using a sandy loam without chemical treatment. During these investigations we nevertheless made it our principal task to devise a chemical method for the complete liquidation of phylloxera without loss of the vine-stock. As a result of many years of work methods and means of achieving this have been discovered.

The scientific staff of the Moldavian branch of the USSR Academy of Sciences has shown that for the periodical treatment of the soil with toxic substances the most suitable chemical preparation is not carbon bisulphide, which is expensive and can prove fatal to plants if applied in large quantities, but cheap chemicals such as dichloroethane, paradichlorobenzene, and the still residue of dichloroethane together with other preparations. While destroying the phylloxera lice and other pests these chemicals are not only harmless for the vine roots but seem to have a stimulating effect on their growth and help to increase the yield. Some of these chemicals are by-products of the chemical industry and are available in practically unlimited quantity.

Mechanical methods are now in use for treating the soil with these new substances. At our suggestion two engineers of the Moldavian plant-protection station, P. A. Lukashevich and M. A. Listengurt, designed machines to be drawn by tractor or horse, for treating the soil to a depth of about eight inches. At present a factory is manufacturing self-propelled and tractor-drawn machines, designed by those engineers, for carrying out two- and three-level treatment with soil infiltration to a depth of three and a quarter feet. This destroys the phylloxera at all depths it reaches.

In its work for the further large-scale development of viticulture, Soviet science is paying much attention to discovering the essential feature of the phylloxera-resistant vine-stock. To what the plant-anatomist had already discovered in theory about that resistance quality, biochemistry has been able to add much. Armed with the knowledge of the pre-conditions for the plant's resistance to phylloxera, we can with greater assurance recommend what varieties ought to be planted, choose parental pairs for evolving new hybrid varieties, and test seedlings.

In the Moldavian Republic large areas of natural root vines are now being planted beside the grafted vines. It is our aim and desire to see plenty of grapes and good wine on the tables of our Soviet people.

A tractor-drawn machine for treating the soil to a depth of eight inches



A self-propelled machine for deep impregnation of the soil at work at the Grateshti State Farm, Kishinev District. Anti-phylloxera preparations are injected into the ground at depths of 8, 24, and 40 inches. As a result the vine-lice are destroyed and the vine remains undamaged

Moldavian girls weighing the grape crop in a vineyard where the soil has been mechanically treated



WORKERS' DINING-HALL

Krivoi Rog, which lies in a huge ore basin, has 25 dining-halls for miners, almost all of which are in recently-built premises and situated close to the mines. Below we offer our readers a description of some of these workers' dining-halls.

Photographed by V. Shakhovskoi



The dietetic dining-hall at the Dzerzhinsky Mine in Krivoi Rog



Fyodor Repa is chef at Dining-Hall No. 1



Grigory Rosstalnoy and Mikhail Polokhovskiy have their meals regularly in Dining-Hall No. 1. Here we see Lyubov Gerasimenko, a waitress, exchanging friendly banter with them as she serves their lunch

MINERS SATISFIED

In the past year our dining-hall has considerably increased its selection of hot and cold dishes, and the quality of the breakfasts, lunches, and dinners is steadily improving. On a Sunday we sometimes make up a party and go to a restaurant, but I must say that the cooking in our dining-hall is just as good. And I should like to add that the service is very good, too. The waitresses are attentive, always anticipate your wants, and serve you quickly. In short, you waste very little time over lunch.

Grigory ROSSTALNOY
Miner at the Orjonikidze Mine

OUR RESPONSIBILITY TO THE CUSTOMER GROWS WITH HIS REQUIREMENTS

A large quantity of meat, milk, fish, butter, vegetables, fruit, eggs, and cereals is delivered daily to our store-rooms from state warehouses. We also receive a fairly large amount of provisions from the mine administration supply department, which has a large subsidiary farm. This consists of a poultry farm, vegetable fields, a pig-breeding farm, hotbeds, melon fields, and an orchard. The dining-hall provides almost round-the-clock service, and whatever shift the miners are on they can always have a hot breakfast, lunch, or dinner.

I have been working in the dining-hall for close on 20 years and I can say that our customers are becoming more discriminating. Take the years immediately following the war, for instance. The only thing our worker guests worried about then was that the helping should be bigger. Now they want the dishes to be tastier and more varied. The earnings of the miners and mine office staffs are growing. They want the best meals they can get.

At the September Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party N. S. Khrushchov set the task of attaining a level of food consumption commensurate to scientifically substantiated norms of nourishment required for the all-round harmonious development of a healthy person. Much depends here on us, workers in public catering. Our staff is doing its best to make our dishes tasty, varied, and attractive.

Kitchen work is becoming more efficient. Soviet factories are putting out new machines and electric apparatuses for cooking. Last year many of these novelties appeared in our kitchen and what savers they are proving to be, both in time and energy! They give us more time to see that every dish is tastier, more appetizing, and a pleasure to eat.

Nadezhda BOCHAROVA,
Cook Brigade Leader at Dining-Hall No. 1



The photograph on the left shows Nadezhda Bocharova, a cook, operating a new dough mixer

Right: In the dining-hall kitchens at the Krivoi Rog mines: 1. Yevdokia Kulbashina, cook's assistant, operates an electric potato peeler. 2. Alexandra Soloman puts patties into a special electric oven that keeps hot dishes at a constant temperature. 3. Dr. V. M. Timoshenko tests soup cooked in an electric cauldron. 4. Ralsa Khrienko fries rissoles in an electric pan. 5. Anna Yereimina, senior cook, puts meat through an electric mincer





Before taking over their shift, miners of the Gigant Mine call in at their canteen for a bit of breakfast

A WIDE CHOICE

Our dining-hall caters for a more or less permanent set of customers and we waitresses know the tastes of every one of them. That is why we find it easy to recommend them something they will like. We offer a big variety of dishes. Today, for example, there are more than forty on the menu.

The most unpleasant thing as far as a waitress is concerned is to have a guest leave dissatisfied, or, what is worse, to see him write a complaint in the book for complaints and suggestions. True, that has never happened to me yet. My girl-friends and I do all we can to serve our guests to their fullest satisfaction.

Galina KOZAK



Galina Kozak is a waitress at the Bolshevik Mine Dining-Hall



Here we see Yefrosinya Kurtia, a cook, in the bakery of Dining-Hall No. 1 at the Orjonikidze Mine

COOKED MEALS FOR THE HOME

Until last year I studied at a Young Worker's School and now I am attending a sewing class. Much of my time I devote to my daughter. And then I like to do some reading, and to take in a theatre or picture now and then. It is a pity to waste one's time fussing over the kitchen stove, and that is why I order our dinners from the Dining-Hall—they do not cost much, and are tasty, and varied.

My husband, who is a driller at the Gigant Mine, prefers meat dishes for his second course, so I usually get him a beef-steak, a sirloin steak or a chop, and for my daughter I order milk and vegetable dishes. Personally, I like fish, curd dumplings, and "blinchiki"—meat pancakes. These and many other dishes are always available at our dining-hall, and my "journey" there and back takes not more than 10 to 15 minutes. Prepared dinners are sold at a 10 per cent discount.

Naturally, I sometimes bustle around my kitchen. But then what woman does not feel like showing off her own cooking now and then!

Dina KELEMBET, housewife



The picture on the right shows us Dina buying a prepared meal at the dining-hall, and below we see her back in her flat with husband Pyotr and daughter just before they sit down to dinner

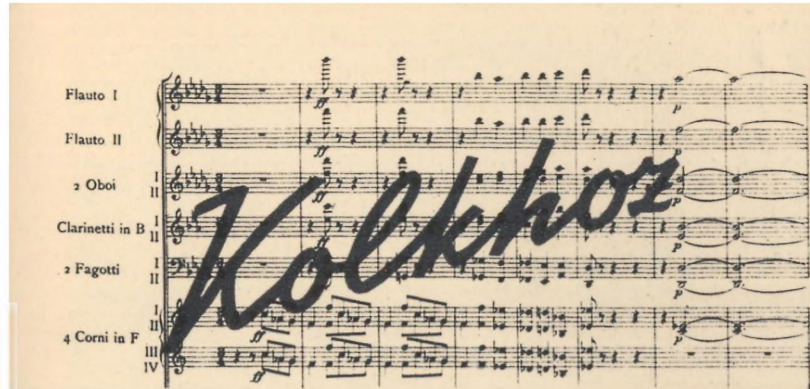




ROAD OVER THE VOLGA

This overhead cableway is being built to facilitate transportation of materials to the construction site of the Kuibyshev Hydro-Electric Station. It will stretch over the Volga from a large concrete factory on the right bank to a stone-crushing plant on Mount Mogutovaya and from there to a concrete factory near the site of a spillway dam on the opposite bank of the river. The trolleys of this cableway will carry rock and broken stone from the right bank, and on their return journey they will be loaded with sand for concrete

*Photographed by A. Bryanov
and V. Rukovich*



Bobrka, a district town in Lvov Region, in the Ukraine

Photographed by M. Ananyin



Diplomas awarded to the amateur talent groups of the Bobrka House of Culture



A performance by chorus and orchestra under V. M. Martinov, a collective farmer



D. T. Ivanyuk, Chief Conductor at the Maria Zankovetskaya Theatre in Lvov, heads the kolkhoz symphony orchestra. Here he is seen giving instruction to I. I. Novak, a collective farmer and one of the orchestra's oboists

By M. BIRYUKOV

The people of the western regions of the Ukraine had been separated from the Motherland for many long years. But even in those unhappy times they never parted with their songs and music. In their songs the enslaved people poured out their inconsolable grief and expressed their dreams of the future, their yearning for freedom and independence. Even now, people still remember how their national culture was persecuted, and how dearly they had to pay for their native language, for their native songs and music. And for that reason, the music here rings out all the more joyfully and freely ever since Western Ukraine was reunited with the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic.

In fourteen years hundreds of clubs and Houses of Culture have been built in the western regions of Soviet Ukraine. In Lvov Region alone there are 2,880 amateur choral, instrumental, dramatic, and other groups. In these groups

S. M. Vengzhin is a brick-maker at the Stalin Collective Farm; he is a second violin in the symphony orchestra



Yaroslav Okhrimovich is a tailor in the local tailoring establishment. He plays the percussions in the orchestra

Amateur musicians at a lesson of theory



Amateur performers among the young people of Romaniv Village on an outing





M. I. Tarnavsky, a carpenter at the Bobrka repair and construction shop, plays the bass tuba in the orchestra

nearly 40,000 workers of town and country study free of charge under the guidance of experienced teachers.

In Lvov last autumn there was a regional review of amateur talent. Great success fell to the kolkhoz symphony orchestra of Bobrka District. This orchestra was founded a comparatively short while ago at the district House of Culture on the initiative of a group of kolkhoz musicians. They found a ready helper in D. T. Ivanyuk, chief conductor at the Maria Zankovetskaya Theatre in Lvov. A determined start was made. Most of the future orchestra could play only the violin, or the cymbal and tambourine, and only by ear. So when they started learning to read music, they at the same time learned to play new instruments. At last the day came when the kolkhoz symphony orchestra gave its first public performance.

The people of Lvov Region have come to know and love the Bobrka orchestra. It has often performed at amateur reviews and given concerts at kolkhozes in its own and neighbouring districts. Its repertoire includes Glinka, Chaikovsky,

Beethoven, Mozart, Schubert, Lisenko, and many Soviet composers. The choral group from the district House of Culture goes everywhere with the orchestra.

The choir and orchestra are made up of collective farmers, workers, and office employees from Bobrka District. Take, for example, the Naugolnik brothers from Stoki Village. Both of them are violinists. The elder, Ivan, is carter at the kolkhoz, the younger, Pavel, works in a field brigade. Both spend much of their spare time instructing young people in amateur music groups. The leader of the second violins in the orchestra is a former landless labourer, Stanislav Vengzhin, now a member of the Stalin Collective Farm. Violinist Vladimir Martinov, a collective farmer from Zvenigorod Village, and the first oboe Ivan Novak, a collective farmer from Lopushna Village, are now managers of clubs in their villages.

Some of these amateur orchestra players have decided to acquire higher musical education. Ivan Maximov, and Olga and Yuri Zatserkovny are now studying at the Lvov State Conservatoire.



The trophy awarded to the Bobrka Symphony Orchestra at the Ukrainian Republic's amateur talent review in 1951

Younger inhabitants of Romaniv Village also hope to play in the orchestra one day



KRASNOYARSK PILLARS

Photographed by G. Danielyan and F. Mansurov

Stolbi, a 117,300-acre reserve lying some eight miles from the Siberian city of Krasnoyarsk, is famous among other things for its piles of fantastically-shaped boulders. There are about eighty of them towering above the endless taiga forests like islands of stone, and many of them are a thousand feet high and higher.

Exposed for centuries to the influence of the rain, heat, and frost, and polished and carved by the wind, these giants have gradually been beaten into grotesque shapes, resembling humans, animals, and various objects.

Yellowish-red, they stand out vividly against the background of the ever-green taiga.

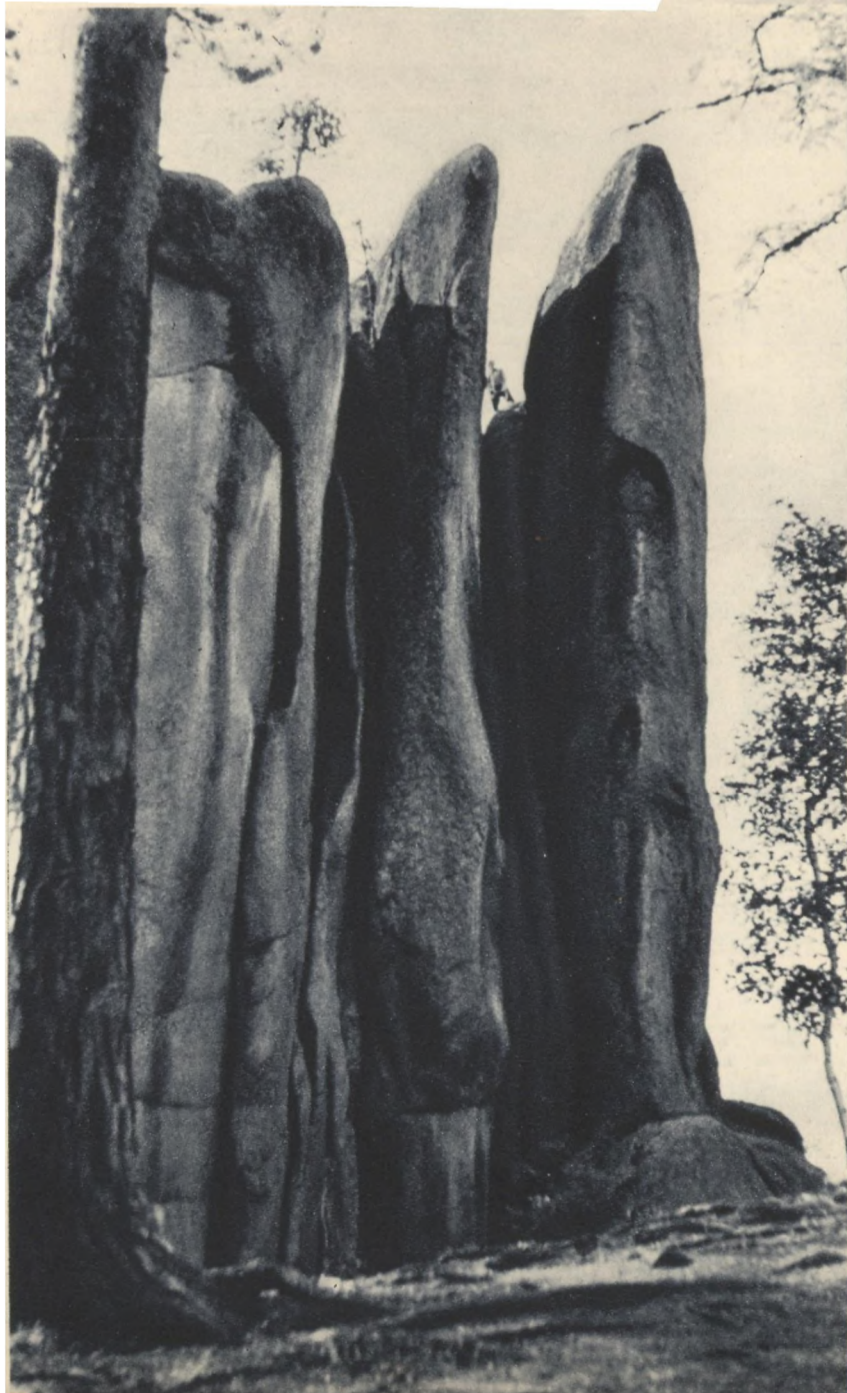
Each pillar has been given an apt name by the people. One of them is called Feathers and it indeed resembles feathers shed by a gigantic bird standing upright on the ground. Then there are Pillars, Hippopotamus, Toad, Golden Eagle, Grand-Dad, Second Pillars, that rise in a pyramid to a height of 1,970 feet, and others.

The beautiful scenery of this reserve, across which winds the broad and mighty river, the Yenisei, attracts many excursionists, tourists, and rock climbers.

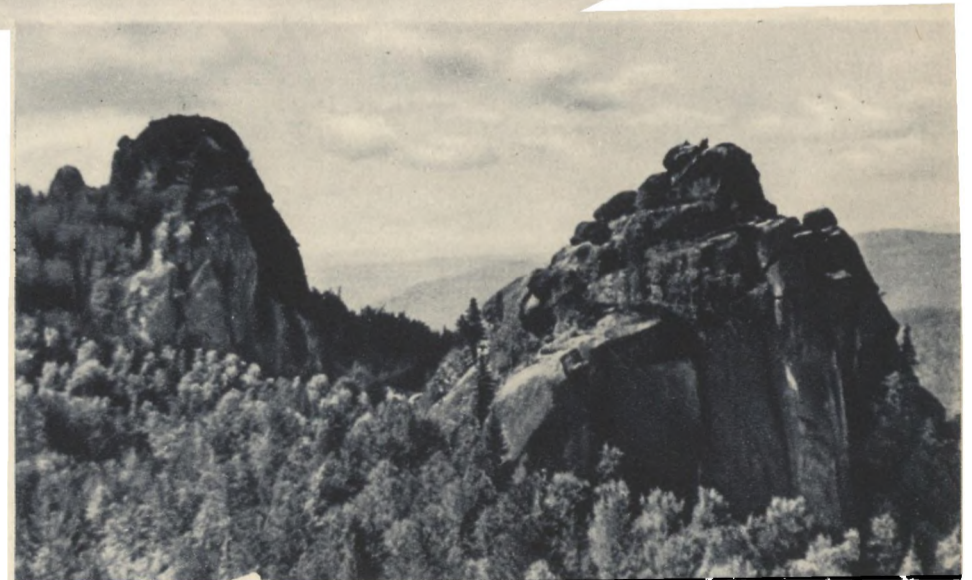
Here scientists are studying the life and habits of taiga birds and animals and are successfully domesticating elks.



Feathers



Grand-Dad



Pillars



PIERRE COT
Member of the National Assembly
(France)



SAHIB SINGH SOKHEY
Member of the Council of States
(India)



ANDREA GAGGERO
Priest (Italy)



ISABELLE BLUME
Member of Parliament (Belgium)



HOWARD FAST
Author (USA)

INTERNATIONAL STALIN PRIZES "FOR THE PROMOTION OF PEACE AMONG NATIONS" 1953 AWARDS

Decision of International Stalin Peace Prize Committee December 12, 1953

For outstanding services in the struggle to preserve and consolidate peace, International Stalin Prizes "For the Promotion of Peace Among Nations" shall be awarded to the following persons:

Pierre Cot, Member of the National Assembly (France)

Sahib Singh Sokhey, Professor, Major-General, Member of the Council of States (India)

Andrea Gaggero, Priest (Italy)

Isabelle Blume, Member of Parliament (Belgium)

Howard Fast, Author (USA)

John Bernal, Professor at London University (Britain)

Leon Kruczkowski, Author (Poland)

Pablo Neruda, Author (Chile)

Andrea Andreen, Doctor of Medicine, Chief Physician of the Stockholm Clinical Laboratory (Sweden)

Nina Vasilyevna Popova, Secretary, All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions (USSR)

Chairman of the Committee: D. V. Skobeltsin (USSR)

Vice-Chairmen of the Committee: Kuo Mo-jo (China)

Louis Aragon (France)

Members of the Committee:

Martin Andersen-Nexö (Denmark), Jan Dembowski (Poland),

Mihail Sadoveanu (Rumania), Alexander Fadeyev (USSR),

Ilya Ehrenburg (USSR)

Moscow,
December 12, 1953



JOHN BERNAL
Professor at London University
(Britain)



LEON KRUCZKOWSKI
Author (Poland)



PABLO NERUDA
Author (Chile)



ANDREA ANDREEN
Doctor of Medicine (Sweden)



NINA POPOVA
Secretary, All-Union Central
Council of Trade Unions (USSR)

At a meeting in Moscow on December 15 devoted to the Vienna Session of the World Peace Council, prominent Moscovites declared that the decisions of the session have been met with wide approval. Foreign visitors also took the floor. The gathering gave a rousing welcome to the distinguished fighters for peace Emi Hslao (China), Govind Sahai (India), Baltasar Castro (Chile), Bo Tung Sein (Birma), Jose Ortiz Monteiro (Brazil), Mauricio Virgin (Argentina), and Gustavo Mujica (Chile)

Photographed by V. Ruikovich



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Editor-in-Chief: N. M. GRIBACHEV

This issue was designed by chief artist A. ZHITOMIRSKY and artists M. ZABOLOTSKAYA and A. CHERNISHOVA

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People's Artiste of the USSR Ivan Kozlovsky, the tenor, performs in the concert during the New Year's Youth Fancy Dress Ball in the Grand Kremlin Palace
Photographed by A. Garanin

NEW YEAR'S PARTIES AND YOUTH FANCY DRESS BALL IN THE GRAND KREMLIN PALACE



Grandfather Frost and Snow Maiden entertain the boys and girls at a New Year's party in the Grand Kremlin Palace
Photographed by F. Kislov

New Year's parties for the school-children of Moscow were held in the Grand Kremlin Palace from January 1 to 10, during the winter vacation.

While in the Kremlin the boys and girls visited such places of historical interest as the Georgiyevsky and Vladimirsky Halls, the Angulous Palace (Granovitaya Palata), the ancient tower-rooms, the Armoury (Oruzheynaya Palata), and the Cathedrals of the Assumption and the Annunciation.

In the Georgiyevsky Hall there were concerts of leading Moscow stage, circus, and variety actors, group games, dancing, and other amusements around a giant fir-tree. Gift packages were given to all the children.

In the evening of January 1 a New Year's fancy dress ball attended by more than two and a half thousand young people—front-rankers at Moscow's factories, college and university students, students of military schools, and tenth-form secondary school pupils—was held in the Grand Kremlin Palace. A large concert was included in the programme. The young men and women also made a sight-seeing tour of the Kremlin.



These shots were taken at the Youth Fancy Dress Ball in the Grand Kremlin Palace on January 1
Photographed by A. Garanin

ТАБЕЛЬ — КАЛЕНДАРЬ НА 1954 ГОД

Дни недели	ЯНВАРЬ	ФЕВРАЛЬ	МАРТ	АПРЕЛЬ	МАЙ	ИЮНЬ
Понедельник	4 11 18 25	1 8 15 22	1 8 15 22 29	5 12 19 26	3 10 17 24 31	7 14 21 28
Вторник	5 12 19 26	2 9 16 23	2 9 16 23 30	6 13 20 27	4 11 18 25	1 8 15 22 29
Среда	6 13 20 27	3 10 17 24	3 10 17 24 31	7 14 21 28	5 12 19 26	2 9 16 23 30
Четверг	7 14 21 28	4 11 18 25	4 11 18 25	1 8 15 22 29	6 13 20 27	3 10 17 24
Пятница	1 8 15 22 29	5 12 19 26	5 12 19 26	2 9 16 23 30	7 14 21 28	4 11 18 25
Суббота	2 9 16 23 30	6 13 20 27	6 13 20 27	3 10 17 24	1 8 15 22 29	5 12 19 26
Воскресенье	3 10 17 24 31	7 14 21 28	7 14 21 28	4 11 18 25	2 9 16 23 30	6 13 20 27
Дни недели	ИЮЛЬ	АВГУСТ	СЕНТЯБРЬ	ОКТАБРЬ	НОЯБРЬ	ДЕКАБРЬ
Понедельник	5 12 19 26	2 9 16 23 30	6 13 20 27	4 11 18 25	1 8 15 22 29	6 13 20 27
Вторник	6 13 20 27	3 10 17 24 31	7 14 21 28	5 12 19 26	2 9 16 23 30	7 14 21 28
Среда	7 14 21 28	4 11 18 25	1 8 15 22 29	6 13 20 27	3 10 17 24	1 8 15 22 29
Четверг	1 8 15 22 29	5 12 19 26	2 9 16 23 30	7 14 21 28	4 11 18 25	2 9 16 23 30
Пятница	2 9 16 23 30	6 13 20 27	3 10 17 24	1 8 15 22 29	5 12 19 26	3 10 17 24 31
Суббота	3 10 17 24 31	7 14 21 28	4 11 18 25	2 9 16 23 30	6 13 20 27	4 11 18 25
Воскресенье	4 11 18 25	1 8 15 22 29	5 12 19 26	3 10 17 24 31	7 14 21 28	5 12 19 26

Январь 1 — Новогодний праздник. Май 1, 2 — Празднование Международного дня трудящихся. Ноябрь 7, 8 — Празднование 37-й годовщины Великой Октябрьской социалистической революции. Декабрь 5 — День Конституции СССР.

日曆 一九五四年

	一月	二月	三月	四月	五月	六月
星期一	4 11 18 25	1 8 15 22	1 8 15 22 29	5 12 19 26	3 10 17 24 31	7 14 21 28
星期二	5 12 19 26	2 9 16 23	2 9 16 23 30	6 13 20 27	4 11 18 25	1 8 15 22 29
星期三	6 13 20 27	3 10 17 24	3 10 17 24 31	7 14 21 28	5 12 19 26	2 9 16 23 30
星期四	7 14 21 28	4 11 18 25	4 11 18 25	1 8 15 22 29	6 13 20 27	3 10 17 24
星期五	1 8 15 22 29	5 12 19 26	5 12 19 26	2 9 16 23 30	7 14 21 28	4 11 18 25
星期六	2 9 16 23 30	6 13 20 27	6 13 20 27	3 10 17 24	1 8 15 22 29	5 12 19 26
星期日	3 10 17 24 31	7 14 21 28	7 14 21 28	4 11 18 25	2 9 16 23 30	6 13 20 27
	七月	八月	九月	十月	十一月	十二月
星期一	5 12 19 26	2 9 16 23 30	6 13 20 27	4 11 18 25	1 8 15 22 29	6 13 20 27
星期二	6 13 20 27	3 10 17 24 31	7 14 21 28	5 12 19 26	2 9 16 23 30	7 14 21 28
星期三	7 14 21 28	4 11 18 25	1 8 15 22 29	6 13 20 27	3 10 17 24	1 8 15 22 29
星期四	1 8 15 22 29	5 12 19 26	2 9 16 23 30	7 14 21 28	4 11 18 25	2 9 16 23 30
星期五	2 9 16 23 30	6 13 20 27	3 10 17 24	1 8 15 22 29	5 12 19 26	3 10 17 24 31
星期六	3 10 17 24 31	7 14 21 28	4 11 13 25	2 9 16 23 30	6 13 20 27	4 11 18 25
星期日	4 11 18 25	1 8 15 22 29	5 12 19 26	3 10 17 24 31	7 14 21 28	5 12 19 26

一月一日——放假慶祝新年。五月一、二日——放假慶祝國際勞動節。十一月七、八日——放假慶祝蘇聯憲法節。
假慶祝偉大十月社會主義革命三十七週年。十二月五日——放假慶祝蘇聯憲法節。

ТАБЕЛЬ-КАЛЕНДАРЬ НА 1954 г.

CALENDAR 1954

	January	February	March	April	May	June
Monday	4 11 18 25	1 8 15 22	1 8 15 22 29	5 12 19 26	3 10 17 24 31	7 14 21 28
Tuesday	5 12 19 26	2 9 16 23	2 9 16 23 30	6 13 20 27	4 11 18 25	1 8 15 22 29
Wednesday	6 13 20 27	3 10 17 24	3 10 17 24 31	7 14 21 28	5 12 19 26	2 9 16 23 30
Thursday	7 14 21 28	4 11 18 25	4 11 18 25	1 8 15 22 29	6 13 20 27	3 10 17 24
Friday	1 8 15 22 29	5 12 19 26	5 12 19 26	2 9 16 23 30	7 14 21 28	4 11 18 25
Saturday	2 9 16 23 30	6 13 20 27	6 13 20 27	3 10 17 24	1 8 15 22 29	5 12 19 26
Sunday	3 10 17 24 31	7 14 21 28	7 14 21 28	4 11 18 25	2 9 16 23 30	6 13 20 27
	July	August	September	October	November	December
Monday	5 12 19 26	2 9 16 23 30	6 13 20 27	4 11 18 25	1 8 15 22 29	6 13 20 27
Tuesday	6 13 20 27	3 10 17 24 31	7 14 21 28	5 12 19 26	2 9 16 23 30	7 14 21 28
Wednesday	7 14 21 28	4 11 18 25	1 8 15 22 29	6 13 20 27	3 10 17 24	1 8 15 22 29
Thursday	1 8 15 22 29	5 12 19 26	2 9 16 23 30	7 14 21 28	4 11 18 25	2 9 16 23 30
Friday	2 9 16 23 30	6 13 20 27	3 10 17 24	1 8 15 22 29	5 12 19 26	3 10 17 24 31
Saturday	3 10 17 24 31	7 14 21 28	4 11 18 25	2 9 16 23 30	6 13 20 27	4 11 18 25
Sunday	4 11 18 25	1 8 15 22 29	5 12 19 26	3 10 17 24 31	7 14 21 28	5 12 19 26

January 1—New Year Holiday; May 1, 2—Celebration of the Day of International Solidarity of the Working People; November 7, 8—Celebration of the 37th anniversary of the Great October; December 5—U.S.S.R. Constitution Day

CALENDRIER 1954

Jours	Janvier	Février	Mars	Avril	Mai	Juin
Lundi	4 11 18 25	1 8 15 22	1 8 15 22 29	5 12 19 26	3 10 17 24 31	7 14 21 28
Mardi	5 12 19 26	2 9 16 23	2 9 16 23 30	6 13 20 27	4 11 18 25	1 8 15 22 29
Mercredi	6 13 20 27	3 10 17 24	3 10 17 24 31	7 14 21 28	5 12 19 26	2 9 16 23 30
Jeudi	7 14 21 28	4 11 18 25	4 11 18 25	1 8 15 22 29	6 13 20 27	3 10 17 24
Vendredi	1 8 15 22 29	5 12 19 26	5 12 19 26	2 9 16 23 30	7 14 21 28	4 11 18 25
Samedi	2 9 16 23 30	6 13 20 27	6 13 20 27	3 10 17 24	1 8 15 22 29	5 12 19 26
Dimanche	3 10 17 24 31	7 14 21 28	7 14 21 28	4 11 18 25	2 9 16 23 30	6 13 20 27
Jours	Juillet	Août	Septembre	Octobre	Novembre	Décembre
Lundi	5 12 19 26	2 9 16 23 30	6 13 20 27	4 11 18 25	1 8 15 22 29	6 13 20 27
Mardi	6 13 20 27	3 10 17 24 31	7 14 21 28	5 12 19 26	2 9 16 23 30	7 14 21 28
Mercredi	7 14 21 28	4 11 18 25	1 8 15 22 29	6 13 20 27	3 10 17 24	1 8 15 22 29
Jeudi	1 8 15 22 29	5 12 19 26	2 9 16 23 30	7 14 21 28	4 11 18 25	2 9 16 23 30
Vendredi	2 9 16 23 30	6 13 20 27	3 10 17 24	1 8 15 22 29	5 12 19 26	3 10 17 24 31
Samedi	3 10 17 24 31	7 14 21 28	4 11 18 25	2 9 16 23 30	6 13 20 27	4 11 18 25
Dimanche	4 11 18 25	1 8 15 22 29	5 12 19 26	3 10 17 24 31	7 14 21 28	5 12 19 26

JANVIER 1.—Jour de l'An. MAI 1, 2.—Journée de la solidarité internationale des travailleurs. NOVEMBRE 7, 8.—37e anniversaire de la Grande Révolution socialiste d'Octobre. DÉCEMBRE 5.—Journée de la Constitution de l'U.R.S.S.

1954년 월력

일	1월	2월	3월	4월	5월	6월
월요일	4 11 18 25	1 8 15 22	1 8 15 22 29	5 12 19 26	3 10 17 24 31	7 14 21 28
화요일	5 12 19 26	2 9 16 23	2 9 16 23 30	6 13 20 27	4 11 18 25	1 8 15 22 29
수요일	6 13 20 27	3 10 17 24	3 10 17 24 31	7 14 21 28	5 12 19 26	2 9 16 23 30
목요일	7 14 21 28	4 11 18 25	4 11 18 25	1 8 15 22 29	6 13 20 27	3 10 17 24
금요일	1 8 15 22 29	5 12 19 26	5 12 19 26	2 9 16 23 30	7 14 21 28	4 11 18 25
토요일	2 9 16 23 30	6 13 20 27	6 13 20 27	3 10 17 24	1 8 15 22 29	5 12 19 26
일요일	3 10 17 24 31	7 14 21 28	7 14 21 28	4 11 18 25	2 9 16 23 30	6 13 20 27
일	7월	8월	9월	10월	11월	12월
월요일	5 12 19 26	2 9 16 23 30	6 13 20 27	4 11 18 25	1 8 15 22 29	6 13 20 27
화요일	6 13 20 27	3 10 17 24 31	7 14 21 28	5 12 19 26	2 9 16 23 30	7 14 21 28
수요일	7 14 21 28	4 11 18 25	1 8 15 22 29	6 13 20 27	3 10 17 24	1 8 15 22 29
목요일	1 8 15 22 29	5 12 19 26	2 9 16 23 30	7 14 21 28	4 11 18 25	2 9 16 23 30
금요일	2 9 16 23 30	6 13 20 27	3 10 17 24	1 8 15 22 29	5 12 19 26	3 10 17 24 31
토요일	3 10 17 24 31	7 14 21 28	4 11 18 25	2 9 16 23 30	6 13 20 27	4 11 18 25
일요일	4 11 18 25	1 8 15 22 29	5 12 19 26	3 10 17 24 31	7 14 21 28	5 12 19 26

1월 1일—신년명절. 5월 1, 2일—국제근로자 단결일 기념. 11월 7, 8일—위대한 신흥 사회주의 혁명 37주년 기념. 12월 5일—헌법일.

KALENDER 1954

	Januar	Februar	März	April	Mai	Juni
Montag	4 11 18 25	1 8 15 22	1 8 15 22 29	5 12 19 26	3 10 17 24 31	7 14 21 28
Dienstag	5 12 19 26	2 9 16 23	2 9 16 23 30	6 13 20 27	4 11 18 25	1 8 15 22 29
Mittwoch	6 13 20 27	3 10 17 24	3 10 17 24 31	7 14 21 28	5 12 19 26	2 9 16 23 30
Donnerstag	7 14 21 28	4 11 18 25	4 11 18 25	1 8 15 22 29	6 13 20 27	3 10 17 24
Freitag	1 8 15 22 29	5 12 19 26	5 12 19 26	2 9 16 23 30	7 14 21 28	4 11 18 25
Sonnabend	2 9 16 23 30	6 13 20 27	6 13 20 27	3 10 17 24	1 8 15 22 29	5 12 19 26
Sonntag	3 10 17 24 31	7 14 21 28	7 14 21 28	4 11 18 25	2 9 16 23 30	6 13 20 27
	Juli	August	September	Oktober	November	Dezember
Montag	5 12 19 26	2 9 16 23 30	6 13 20 27	4 11 18 25	1 8 15 22 29	6 13 20 27
Dienstag	6 13 20 27	3 10 17 24 31	7 14 21 28	5 12 19 26	2 9 16 23 30	7 14 21 28
Mittwoch	7 14 21 28	4 11 18 25	1 8 15 22 29	6 13 20 27	3 10 17 24	1 8 15 22 29
Donnerstag	1 8 15 22 29	5 12 19 26	2 9 16 23 30	7 14 21 28	4 11 18 25	2 9 16 23 30
Freitag	2 9 16 23 30	6 13 20 27	3 10 17 24	1 8 15 22 29	5 12 19 26	3 10 17 24 31
Sonnabend	3 10 17 24 31	7 14 21 28	4 11 18 25	2 9 16 23 30	6 13 20 27	4 11 18 25
Sonntag	4 11 18 25	1 8 15 22 29	5 12 19 26	3 10 17 24 31	7 14 21 28	5 12 19 26

1. Januar — Neujahr, 1., 2. Mai — Feier des Tages der Internationalen Solidarität der Werktätigen, 7., 8. November — Feier des 37. Jahrestages der Großen Sozialistischen Oktoberrevolution, 5. Dezember — Tag der Verfassung der UdSSR

CALENDARIO 1954

	Enero	Febrero	Marzo	Abril	Mayo	Junio
Lunes	4 11 18 25	1 8 15 22	1 8 15 22 29	5 12 19 26	3 10 17 24 31	7 14 21 28
Martes	5 12 19 26	2 9 16 23	2 9 16 23 30	6 13 20 27	4 11 18 25	1 8 15 22 29
Miércoles	6 13 20 27	3 10 17 24	3 10 17 24 31	7 14 21 28	5 12 19 26	2 9 16 23 30
Jueves	7 14 21 28	4 11 18 25	4 11 18 25	1 8 15 22 29	6 13 20 27	3 10 17 24
Viernes	1 8 15 22 29	5 12 19 26	5 12 19 26</			

Happy
New Year!



Playmates

Photographed by Y. Chernishov

BACK COVER: G. M. Sleptsov, an employee at the USSR Ministry of the Iron and Steel Industry, helps his wife and daughter decorate their New Year Tree

Photographed by V. Shakhovskoi

