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SOVIET UNION



No. 2 (48)

FEBRUARY 1954





This is one of the three arcades in Moscow's biggest department store recently opened in the heart of the city (see "New Department Store", pages 12-13)

Photographed
by V. Shakhovskoi

COVER: Their service in the Soviet Army over, Victor Novikov and Veniamin Lonchenkov arrive in Klin District, Moscow Region, to work at a machine-and-tractor station there (see "A Soldier Comes Home", pages 10-11)

Photographed
by V. Shakhovskoi



At the memorial meeting in Bolshoi Theatre, Moscow, on Lenin's thirtieth death anniversary. In the presidium are (left to right): N. N. Shatalin, A. I. Mikoyan, M. G. Pervukhin, L. M. Kaganovich, M. Z. Saburov, N. A. Bulganin, P. K. Ponomarenko, V. M. Molotov, M. A. Suslov, N. M. Shvernink, G. M. Malenkov, A. N. Kosigin, N. S. Khrushchov, N. A. Mikhailov, M. A. Yasnov, V. V. Grishin, Y. A. Furtseva, A. M. Puzanov, I. V. Kapitonov. The speaker is P. N. Pospelov

Photographed by M. Bugayeva

ALONG LENIN'S PATH

Together with all of progressive humanity, the peoples of the Soviet Union observed last month the thirtieth death anniversary of Vladimir Ilyich Lenin, founder of the Communist Party and of the world's first socialist state. Lenin's name has become the banner of the working people of the world in their struggle for peace, democracy, and socialism, for a radiant future.

The Communist Party of the Soviet Union, steered in battle under the leadership of the great genius Lenin, of his great continuer and pupil, Joseph Stalin, and of their associates, is the leading and directing force of socialist society. Led by the Party Lenin fostered, the Soviet people are confidently building Communism in accordance with his behests.

Each new year in the history of the Soviet Union brings the working people new and greater achievement. Witness the figures on fulfilment of the 1953 state plan for national-economic development, published at the end of last month.

Gross industrial output in 1953 exceeded 1952 by 12 per cent, and 1950 by 45 per cent. This means that the country is successfully approaching industrial production targets set by the fifth five-year plan (1951-55).

In agriculture the year 1953 likewise saw further development. Crop areas increased by 3,500,000 acres. Despite unfavourable weather in some regions of the country, a rich harvest was gathered. Agricultural work was further mechanized, the number of livestock in all types of farms increased. By the year's end more than 100,000 additional field and livestock experts had been assigned to machine-and-tractor stations to serve the collective farms.

Technical progress in the national economy can be eloquently described by one figure: about 700 new, valuable types and makes of machines and mechanisms were built by domestic industries during the year.

The national economy of the USSR, developing on the basis of expanded reproduction, demands ever greater man-power. Despite the growing mechanization of labour, there is no unemployment. The number of workers and other employees is, on the contrary, steadily mounting: by the end of last year it reached 44,800,000.

The achievements of the Soviet State in promoting the people's material well-being are truly enormous. Total income of the workers and peasants grew by 13 per cent last year. In 1953 the population bought much more merchandise and foodstuffs than in 1952: 36 per cent more meat, meat products, and butter, 28 per cent more cheese, 16 per cent more eggs, 23 per cent more sugar, 25 per cent more vegetables, 43 per cent more fruit and melons. At the same time the Soviet people bought 18 per cent more woollen cloth, 45 per cent more silk, 29 per cent more clothing and leather footwear, 23 per cent more knitted goods, 38 per cent more clocks and watches, 39 per cent more furniture, 64 per cent more TV sets, 130 per cent more vacuum cleaners, 160 per cent more motor-cars.

In urban localities dwellings with a total floor space of over 300,000,000 square feet were erected; 400,000 houses were built by collective farmers.

Last year was marked by an expansion of business relations with foreign countries. In

1953 the Soviet Union conducted trade with 51 countries. For the first time since the war trade agreements were signed with India, France, Argentina, Greece, and Iceland. The volume of Soviet foreign trade reached 23,000 million rubles as against 20,800 million in 1952, that is, went up 11 per cent, and was almost four times as great, in comparable prices, as before the war.

This year has begun with a further expansion and consolidation of the Soviet Union's international economic relations. In January trade protocols for 1954 were signed with the Chinese People's Republic, Norway, and the Belgian-Luxemburg Economic Union. An agreement was also concluded between the USSR and Afghanistan, granting the latter credits and technical aid in connexion with the building of two grain elevators, a flour mill, and a large modern bakery. British industrialists and also economic delegations from Egypt and Finland have arrived in Moscow for negotiations.

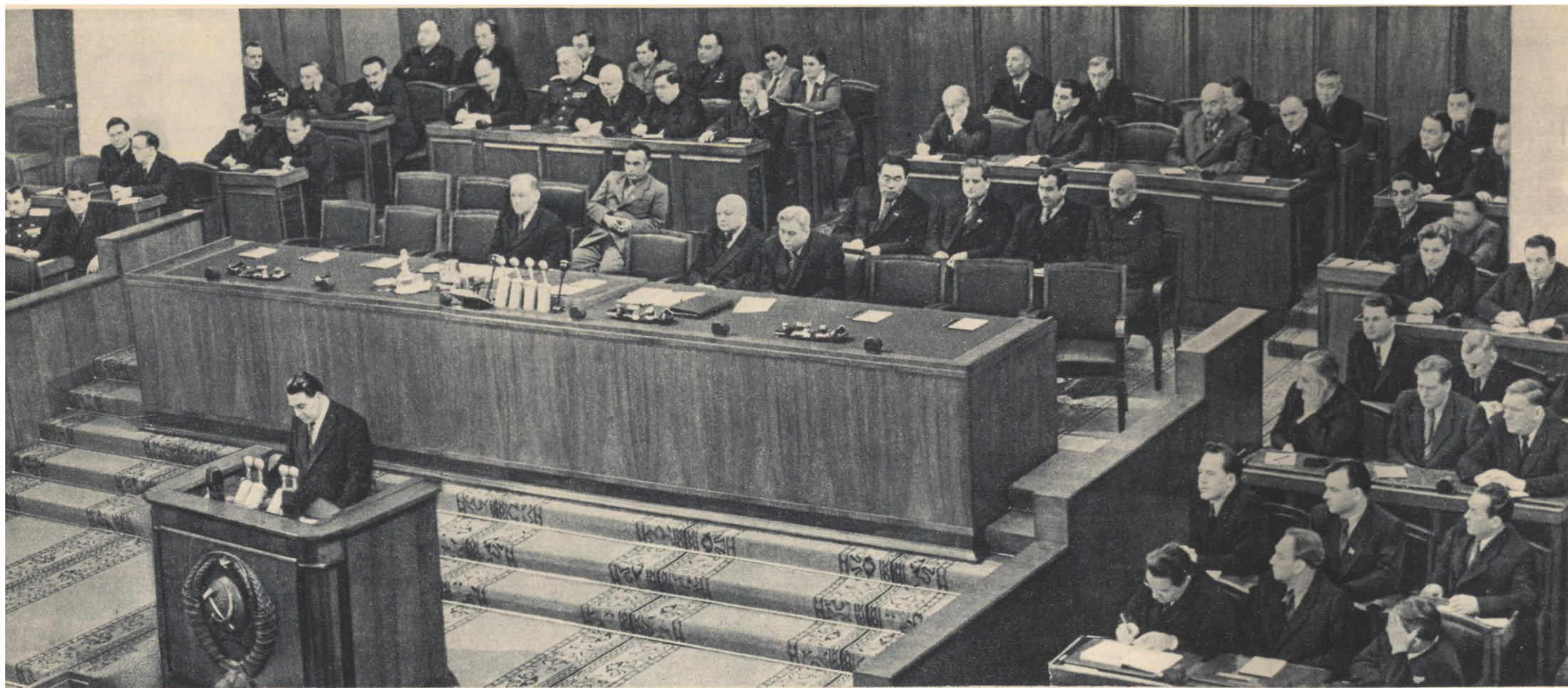
Late in January, more than 2,000 men and women from all over the country gathered in the Grand Kremlin Palace for a USSR Conference of Machine-and-Tractor Station Workers called by the Central Committee of the CPSU and the USSR Council of Ministers. The Conference will without question contribute significantly to a steep rise in all branches of agriculture. The workers of the machine-and-tractor stations, with their up-to-date machinery, are a front-rank force in the collective farm countryside. They occupy a key position in fulfilment of the broad programme for rapid, all-round agricultural development that was mapped out by the September 1953 Plenum of the Party's Central Committee. At this conference, the machine operators, conscious of the state interest and their duty to the people, initiated an emulation drive embracing the entire farming community.

An outstanding event in the country's life are the elections to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, to be held March 14. Preparations for the elections to the highest organ of state power have already begun. Throughout the land, election districts have been formed and election commissions set up; canvassing centres have started working. The people are already nominating the best sons and daughters of the Motherland, men and women who have earned general respect by their work and social activity, for election to the Supreme Soviet.

An election campaign in the Soviet Union becomes, as it were, a public inquiry into the practical work of the organs of Soviet power and represents an effective means of finding and rectifying shortcomings in the state apparatus, a means of drawing millions of working people into administration of the state. The Soviet electoral system is free of restrictions on, or infringement of, the election rights of citizens. Elections take place in an atmosphere of complete mutual confidence and friendship among the workers, peasants, and intellectuals, whether they are members of the Party or not, in an atmosphere excluding all possibility of machination or falsification; in a socialist state there are no antagonistic classes, no exploiters, and there is no one to exert pressure on the voters in order to twist and distort their will.

The Land of Soviets is achieving new and fuller economic and cultural successes and, firm in its unity and brotherhood of peoples, is advancing confidently towards Communism.

USSR CONFERENCE OF MTS WORKERS



The presidium of the USSR Conference of MTS Workers, called by the Central Committee of the Communist Party and the USSR Council of Ministers. I. A. Benediktov, USSR Minister of Agriculture, reports to the Conference

Photographed by M. Bugayeva

A view of the conference

Photographed by M. Bugayeva



A conference of workers at the country's machine-and-tractor stations was convened by the Central Committee of the Communist Party and the USSR Council of Ministers in the Grand Kremlin Palace, Moscow, January 25-28.

The conference heard and discussed a report by I. A. Benediktov, Minister of Agriculture, who made a detailed analysis of how the decisions of last September's Plenum of the Party's Central Committee and the Soviet Government aimed at achieving a steep rise in all branches of agricultural production were being carried out. He stressed the leading role played by the machine-and-tractor stations in accomplishing this, described the results of their work in the past year, and outlined their tasks in preparing for and conducting this year's spring sowing.

MTS directors, chief engineers, chief agronomists and zootechnicians, as well as collective-farm chairmen, scientists, and agricultural administrators who took the floor described the work methods of leading machine operators and made many valuable proposals; they raised questions of state importance regarding further mechanization of laborious agricultural processes, and closer collaboration between establishments of scientific research and collective farms.

The conference was also attended by workers of the machine-building industry, whose task it is to supply agriculture with the most up-to-date machinery, and to provide the machine-and-tractor stations with machine tools and spare parts. S. A. Akopov, Minister of Machine-Building, told the conference of the new ma-

chines and mechanisms designing engineers were working on for the collective-farm village. Academician T. D. Lisenko spoke of the tasks of agricultural science in the campaign for further development of production on the collective and state farms and of the latest achievements of Soviet agronomical science.

N. S. Khrushchov, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, delivered a comprehensive speech on the tasks of the MTS workers at the closing session.

The importance of the conference can scarcely be overestimated. The machine-and-tractor stations, whose number has topped 9,000, have become a decisive force in developing collective-farm production, a most important factor in the direction of the collective farms by the state. They dispose of more than 1,000,000 tractors (in 15 h. p. units), a great fleet of harvester combines, and other machines. Last year alone the countryside got 139,000 general purpose tractors, 18,000 row-crop tractors, 41,000 grain combines, 69,000 lorries, and more than 2,000,000 soil cultivators, sowing, harvesting and other machines and mechanisms. The permanent staff of the machine-and-tractor stations increased by 1,400,000.

The workers of agriculture are putting all their energies into achieving a sharp rise in every branch of agricultural production. The goal is within the next two or three years to supply the population abundantly with foodstuffs and the light and food industries with raw materials.

MODERN MACHINERY FOR AGRICULTURE



MOSCOW REGION. In winter the Hot-House State Farm grows cucumber seedlings in its conservatories with the help of electric light
Photographed by S. Preobrazhensky



KIEV REGION. This is an improved three-row beet-harvesting combine, SKEM-3, designed by V. A. Korenkov, a Stalin Prize winner
Photographed by S. Ostrovsky

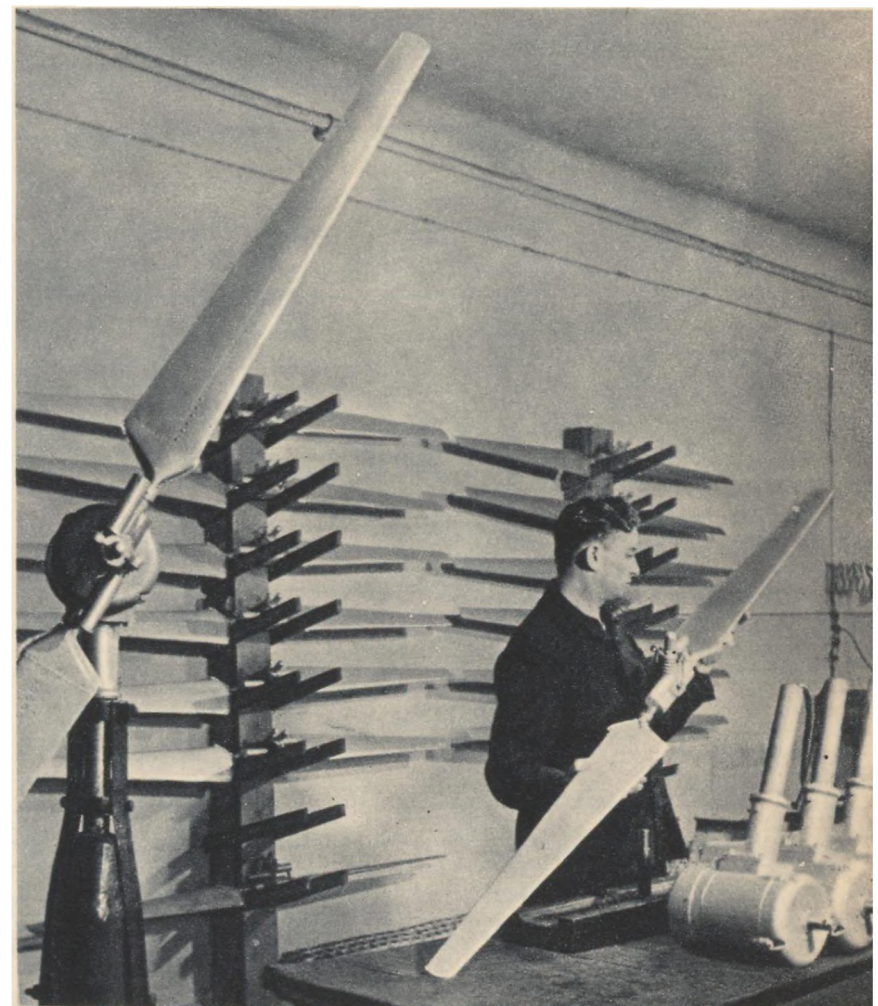
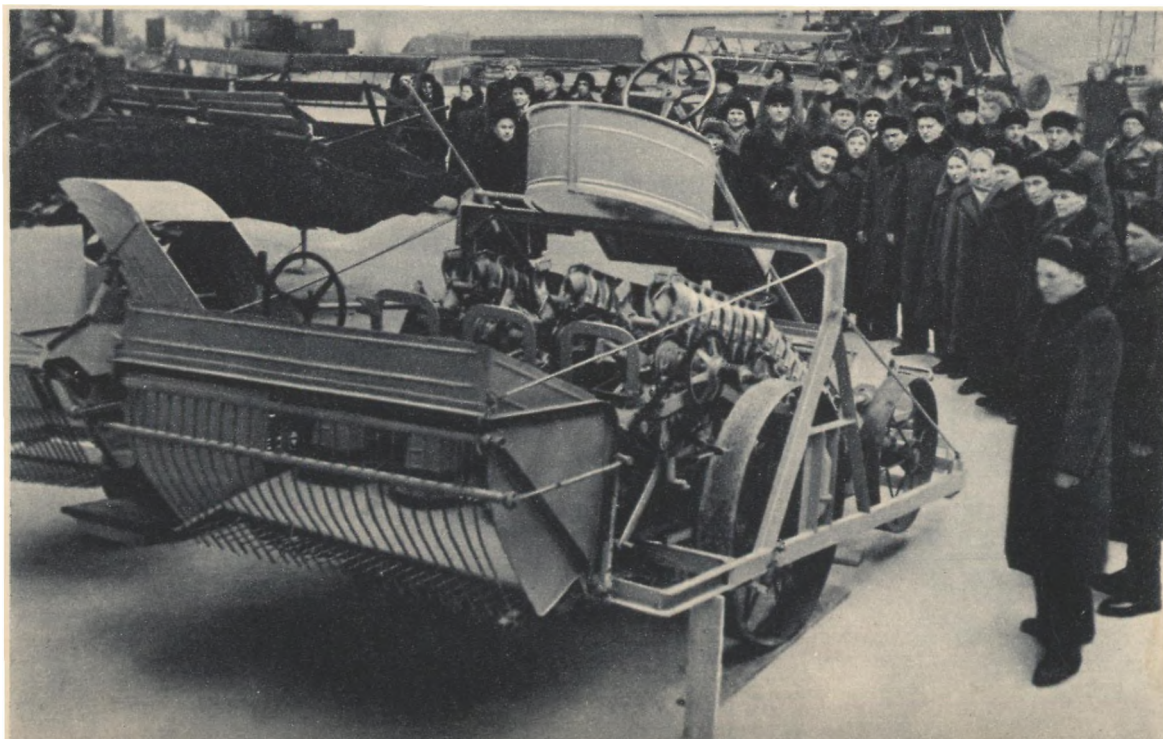


ROSTOV-ON-DON. Designing engineers of the Rostov Agricultural Machinery Works keep up a close contact with machine operators. In the picture, E. K. Kompaniyets (right), front-rank combine operator at the Bozhedarovka MTS in Dnepropetrovsk Region, shows engineers an appliance he invented for harvesting maize on the Stalinets-6 combine
Photographed by V. Yegorov



STALINGRAD. The Motor-Repair Works puts out these grain-loaders. Driven by a motor-car engine, they handle 18-20 tons of grain an hour. The production programme of the works has been doubled for 1954
Photographed by A. Makletsov

MOSCOW. Delegates to the USSR Conference of MTS Workers at a show of agricultural machinery
Photographed by Y. Korolyov and V. Tarasevich



MOLOTOV. The Urals Works puts out wind motors for charging accumulators at collective-farm radio centres
Photographed by I. Tyulyakov



At the Berlin Foreign Ministers Conference. Right: John Foster Dulles and members of the United States delegation. Centre: V. M. Molotov, A. A. Gromiko, Deputy-Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR, Y. A. Malik, USSR Ambassador in England. Left: Anthony Eden and members of the British delegation
Photographed by V. Savostyanov

IN HONOUR OF THE TRICENTENARY OF THE UKRAINE'S REUNION WITH RUSSIA



An anniversary vase with a portrait of Bogdan Khmelnytsky, put out by the workers of the Kiev Glass and Thermos Factory in honour of the tricentenary of the Ukraine's reunion with Russia

Photographed by N. Tsaidilkovsky



Maroseika Street, Moscow, which by decision of the Moscow City Soviet has been renamed after Bogdan Khmelnytsky

Photographed by N. Granovsky



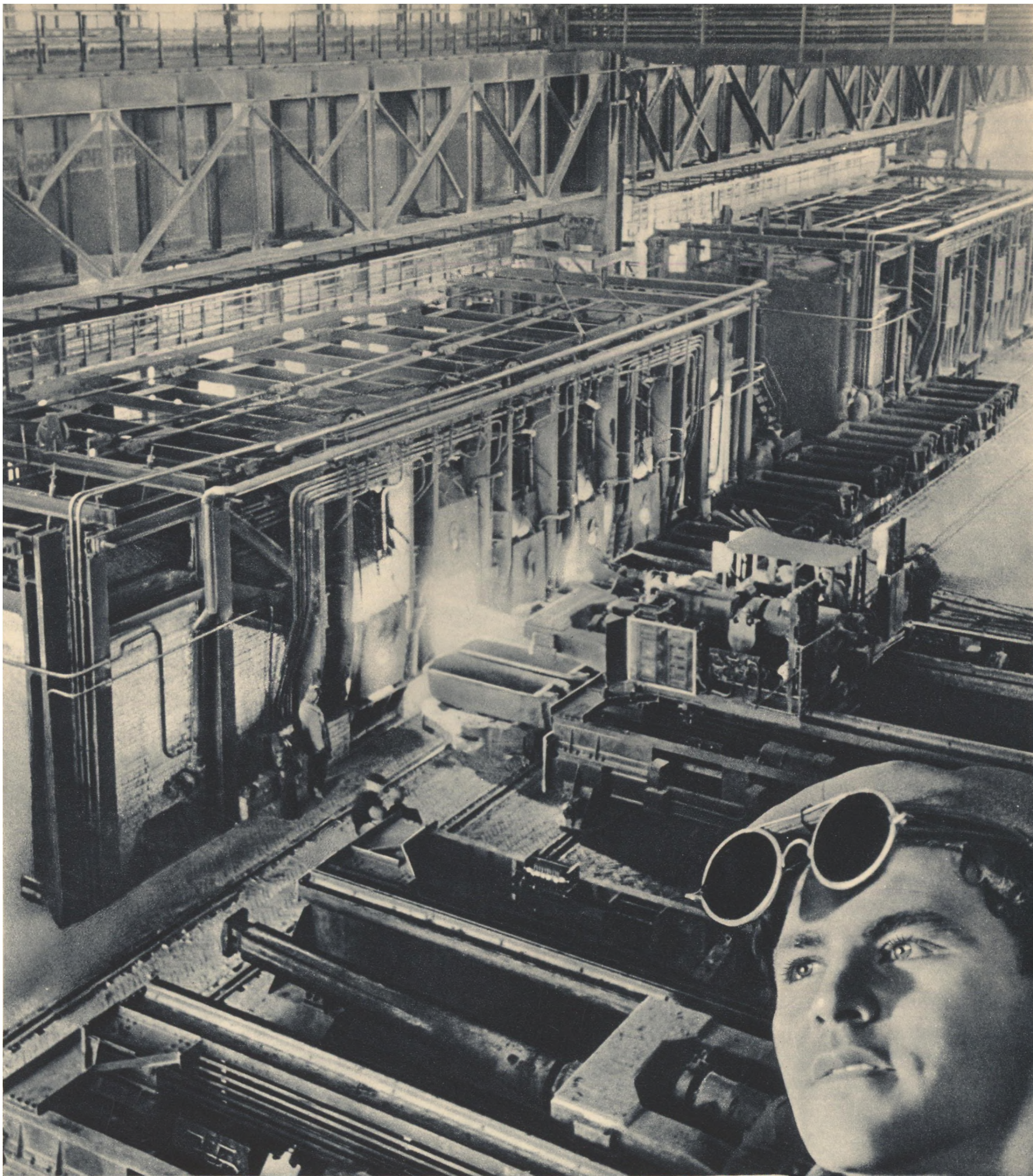
Georgian athletes honoured the tricentenary of the reunion by a motorcycle run from Tbilisi to Kiev. The picture shows the drivers in Bogdan Khmelnytsky Square in the Ukrainian capital

Photographed by M. Melnik and V. Sichov



Canvasser V. Vladimirov conducts a discussion with a group of voters at the flat of M. A. Shchegolkova, a retired Moscow schoolteacher. Preparations for the March 14 elections to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR are in full swing throughout the land. Formation of election districts and precincts has already been concluded and election commissions—central, republic, district, and precinct—have been set up. Nomination has begun of candidates for both chambers of the supreme organ of state power, the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities. Many thousands of canvassers and election speakers at canvassing centres, in factory shops, on collective and state farms, at machine-and-tractor stations, in offices and in the homes of the voters are giving talks on the Constitution of the USSR and the Soviet electoral law, and are acquainting the voters with the biographies of candidates

Photographed by V. Shakhovskoi



OPEN-HEARTH SHOP IN SUMGAI

The current (fifth) five-year plan saw the building of a tube-rolling mill in the Azerbaijan town of Sumgait. The young iron and steel workers of Azerbaijan went to their friends, the tube-rollers of the Ukrainian town of Nikopol, to learn advanced labour methods, and soon mastered operation of the complicated mill machinery.

The tubing this mill puts out goes to the Baku and Grozny oil-fields, and to the Kuibishev and Stalingrad hydro-electric projects.

The young town of Sumgait is growing and its public services are being set up along the most up-to-date lines. The mill, too, is steadily expanding. The open-hearth shop that recently went into operation enables the mill to roll tubes out of its own steel.

Here we see mechanized charging of the new open-hearth furnace at the tube-rolling mill in Sumgait. Right: Jafar Mustafayev, a steel-maker's assistant

Photographed by S. Kujishov and V. Kalinin





A SOLDIER COMES HOME

Photographed by V. Shakhovskoi



Here we see demobilized soldiers of the Soviet Army Veniamin Lonchenkov and Victor Novikov on their way to take up a steady job at the Klin Machine-and-Tractor Station



Veniamin Lonchenkov sees to his civvy wardrobe



"Just the thing, isn't it?" asks Anastasia Lonchenkova, as she shows her husband the wall-paper she has bought for their flat

February 23, Soviet Army and Navy Day, is celebrated on a country-wide scale. The armed forces of the USSR are a staunch guardian of the country's interests and a reliable champion of peace. The Soviet Army is the most humane army in the world. It has never attacked, seized, or enslaved any country or people. Its history has never been, nor will it ever be, marred by acts of aggression. No other army has rendered mankind such services as the Army of the Land of Soviets, whose feats in the name of progress and democracy will never be forgotten. Millions of people of good will in Europe and Asia call the Soviet Army the liberator-army, the army of fraternity among the peoples, and the defender of their freedom and independence.

The Communist Party and the Government of the USSR are pursuing and will undeviatingly continue to pursue a policy of peace, which is the general line of the Soviet State in foreign affairs. Together with the entire democratic camp, which unites a third of mankind, the USSR is persevering and consistent in its efforts to preserve and stabilize peace.

Soldiers, sailors, sergeants, and non-commissioned officers whose term of conscription had ended were demobilized from the Soviet Army and Navy in September 1953. They served in the armed forces in the post-war years when the USSR went over to peaceful construction on a vast scale. The demobilized servicemen have actively joined in this country-wide creative effort. Employment is assured them in their home towns and



Veniamin Lonchenkov and his friend Victor Novikov repair a tractor in the MTS workshop



P. Pravdin, the MTS chief engineer, shows ex-servicemen Victor Novikov, Konstantin Kovalyonok, and Veniamin Lonchenkov the tractor repair process chart



After his day's work at the MTS Veniamin Lonchenkov gets down to his text-books. He intends entering an agricultural institute

villages, at industrial enterprises and in agricultural production. The Soviet Government has their interests close at heart and is rendering them any help they may need in finding suitable employment.

Many ex-servicemen returned to collective and state farms and to machine-and-tractor stations. At the same time many who had never worked in agriculture warmly responded to the call of the Communist Party and went to work permanently in the countryside. There they energetically set about putting into practice the Decisions of the September Plenum of the Central Committee of the Party on "Measures for the Further Development of Agriculture in the USSR." Shoulder to shoulder with millions of collective farmers and workers at state farms and machine-and-tractor stations, demobilized servicemen are working to give the country an abundance of agricultural products in the next two or three years.

The pictures on these pages tell of the life and work of ex-soldiers of the Soviet Army, now employed at the Klin Machine-and-Tractor Station, Moscow Region.

The Klin MTS was formed 21 years ago; the number of its workshops and garages is growing. Two more transport and tractor garages are now being erected there. In addition to service and production premises the MTS has built and is building more houses for its staff of mechanization experts and specialists.

Its 1,022 agricultural machines, tractors, and harvester combines annually work about 27,200 acres of land at seventeen collective farms.

When the demobilized soldiers arrived at the MTS office they were warmly welcomed by the director and the chief engineer.

"We're very glad to have you," they were told. "There's plenty of work here and we haven't the men to handle it all."

The director offered these men, who had received sound technical training in the army, the job of sector mechanics. This job was certainly to their liking and they went to it heart and soul.

Veniamin Lonchenkov and his friend Alexei Kindeyev, a driver, out for game in the country round Klin



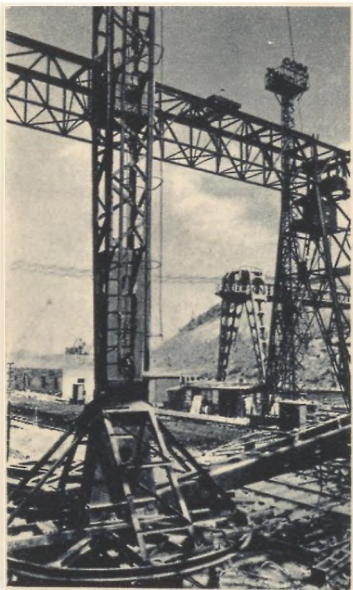
THE CONSTRUCTION SITE AT ZHIGULI

By B. FERINGER,
Assistant Chief Engineer
at the Kuibishev Hydro-Electric Project

Photographed by A. Bryanov

On August 21, 1950, the Soviet press carried the Decision of the USSR Council of Ministers "On the Construction of the Kuibishev Hydro-Electric Station on the River Volga." Soon after, barges and trains loaded with machinery, equipment, and building materials began converging on the site of the great construction work from all parts of the country. Our September issue of 1950 published the above picture, showing the first loaded barges at the approaches to the construction site

Photographed by M. Grachov



Powerful cranes go up on the Kuibishev hydro-electric project

It is now three and a half years since the decision of the USSR Council of Ministers on building the Kuibishev Hydro-Electric Station on the Volga was published. The project will consist of a hydro-power plant, a concrete spillway, an earthen dam, two double navigation locks with canals and a river port. In the short time given them the builders have to remove 5,824,500,000 cubic feet of earth, pour 247,100,000 cubic feet of concrete and reinforced concrete, drive in 46,000 metric tons of sheet pile, and assemble 100,000 tons of metal structures, machines, and equipment.

No one who visited Zhiguli when construction began will recognize the Volga banks today. Besides the workers' towns that have sprung up all round the construction site the place is criss-crossed with 230 miles of railway lines, 125 miles of highway, and 155 miles of power lines.

The power plant foundation pit, spillway, and navigation locks are protected by more than eight miles of 65-foot-high cofferdams, which required 282,400,000 cubic feet of earth, 10,590,000 cubic feet of stone, and 11,000 tons of sheet pile.

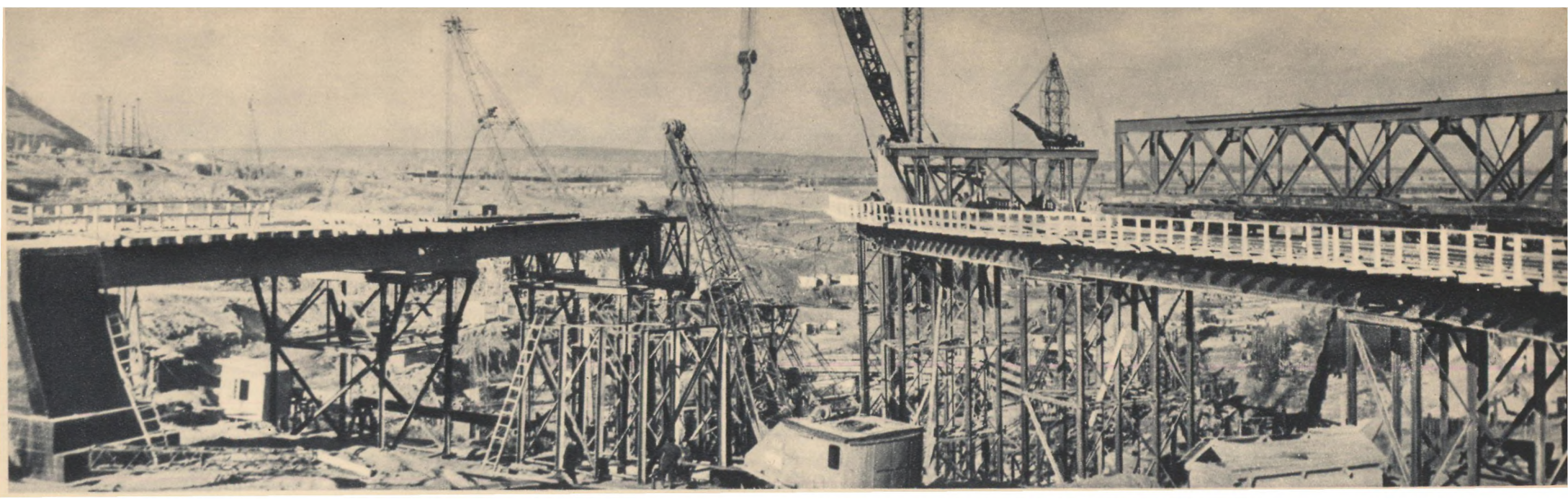
The foundation pits are very deep, especially the one on the right bank, where the base of the power plant is about 115 feet below the Volga spring flood level. The level of the subterranean waters had to be lowered before excavation work on the foundations could be started. For this purpose numerous wells were bored and deep pumps installed. One hundred pumps are in operation drying the foundation pit of the lower lock and about 300 are being used on the foundations of the power plant and the spillway.

This huge construction work on the Volga recently passed to a new stage in which the main job is to pour concrete and reinforced concrete into the main hydraulic structures.

This year sets important tasks before the thousands of workers. We have to pour 70,600,000 cubic feet of concrete into the power plant, spillway, and locks and start assembling the metal structures, machinery, and equipment. In the second half of the year the monthly rate of pouring concrete will rise to between nine and ten and a half million cubic feet.

The contours of this gigantic structure on the great Russian river will be showing clearly by the end of the year.



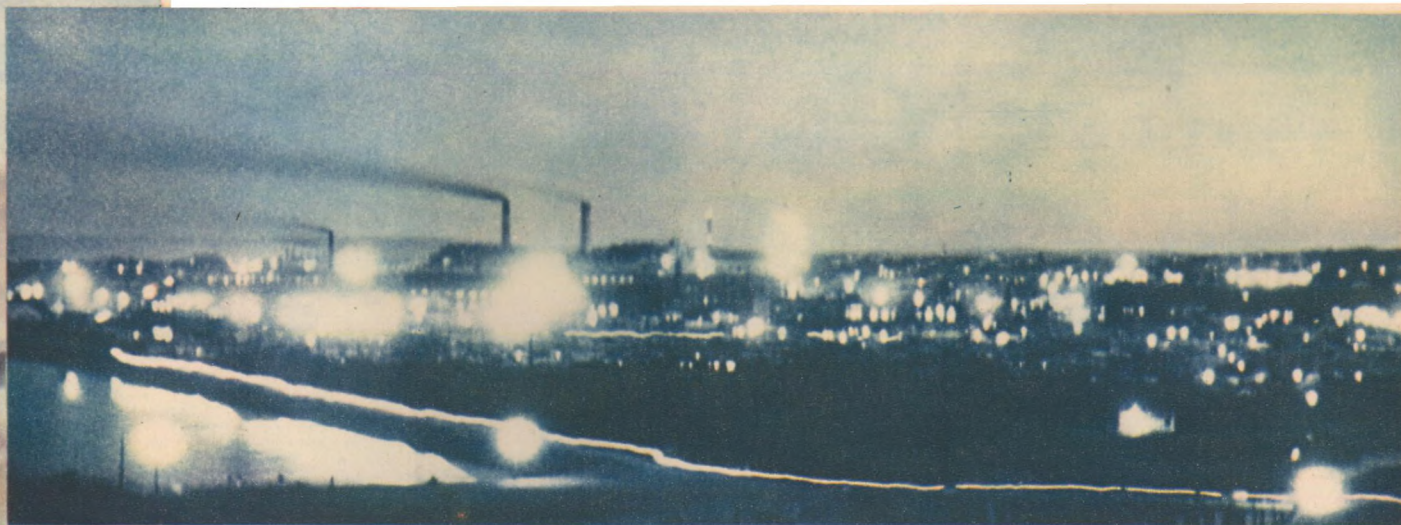


The elevated concrete-discharge track (above) and the lower navigation lock (below) under construction





Of the same age as the mill, Nadya Dosicheva, Anipa Nurbayeva, and Sasha Dolgolakov, pupils in form 2 at the Abai Secondary School in Temir-Tau, draw views of their home town



A view of Temir-Tau in the evening

TEMIR-TAU

By N. D. ORLOV,
Chief Engineer, Kazakh Iron and Steel Mill

Photographed by M. Galkin

Temir-Tau, a town that sprang up shortly before World War II in the wild hilly steppeland of Soviet Kazakhstan, is populated chiefly by metal workers. Its name, in Kazakh, means Iron Hill.

The iron and steel mill is the town's largest enterprise. Construction of this pioneer enterprise of the Republic's ferrous metal industry began in the rigorous days of the war. The builders had to overcome many difficulties, especially in the winter, when fierce blizzards swept the steppe.

The problem of supplying water to industrial enterprises in a steppe town was solved by the construction of a reservoir. The first open-hearth furnace went into operation on New Year's eve of 1945, and the first rolling mill 18 months later. Since then the originally planned capacity of the open-hearth and rolling shops has been almost doubled.

The sons of Kazakh herdsmen have become experienced steel-makers and rollers. Altinbek Dari-bayev, a young Kazakh, started as a rank-and-file worker and now he is an expert high-speed steel-maker. Steel-maker Aldajar Nasreddinov as a rule knocks 1.5 to 2 hours off every melting operation and puts out metal well in excess of his plan. Under the leadership of Fyodor Vashchenko, senior foreman at the open-hearth shop, Kazakh steel-makers have attained considerable success in furnace maintenance.

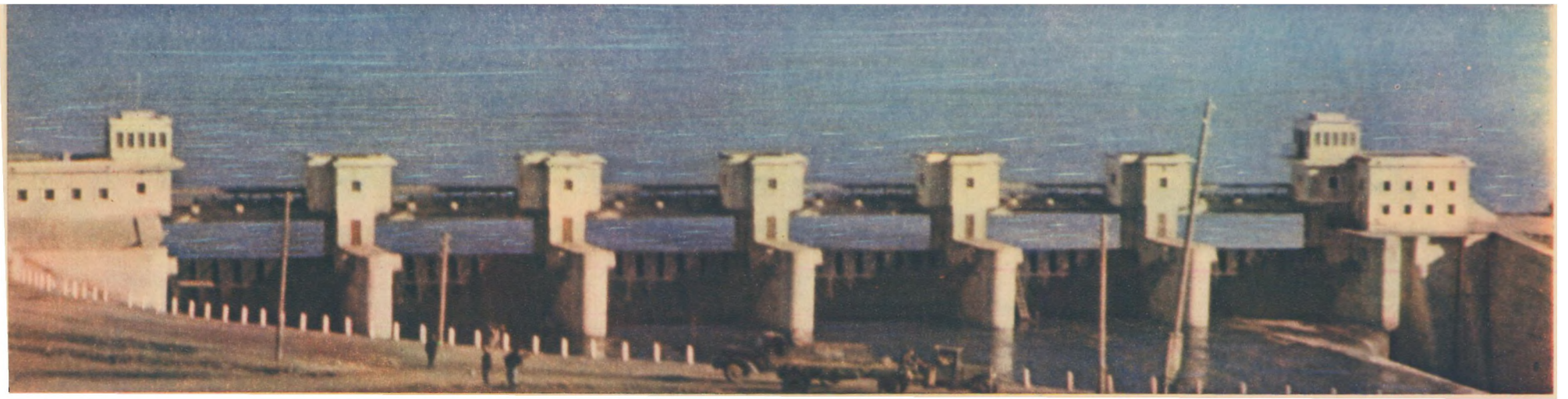
Young specialists are being trained here. Graduates of the Moscow Steel Institute and the Sverdlovsk Polytechnical Institute arrived at the mill almost simultaneously, and though only 18 months have passed since then, these young college graduates are now directing production. Saparguja Davletkazin is assistant superintendent at the open-hearth shop, Yedige Tyurkebayev is superintendent at the furnace repair shop, Makhmud Akbiev is shift superintendent at the open-hearth shop, and his wife Gul-sim has charge of a laboratory department. These young Kazakhs are improving their knowledge. For instance, Oskar Kunayev, an engineer, recently took up a post-graduate course at a research institute of the Kazakh Academy of Sciences.

The young town of metal workers is growing, too. Eight years ago Temir-Tau had two four-storied and a few two-storied houses, one school, and one cultural club. Today the town has eleven schools, five libraries, four cultural clubs, medical establishments, a sports stadium, numerous shops and restaurants. Tall blocks of steam-heated flats have been built and to date their total floor space is 240,000 square yards. Present construction includes a combined cultural club and theatre, a hotel, two schools, a technical high school, and blocks of flats.

In a short time the town has changed out of all recognition.

Rolling mill-280, which the Kazakh Iron and Steel Mill uses to produce high-grade metal for agricultural needs





This dam across the River Nura holds in a large reservoir



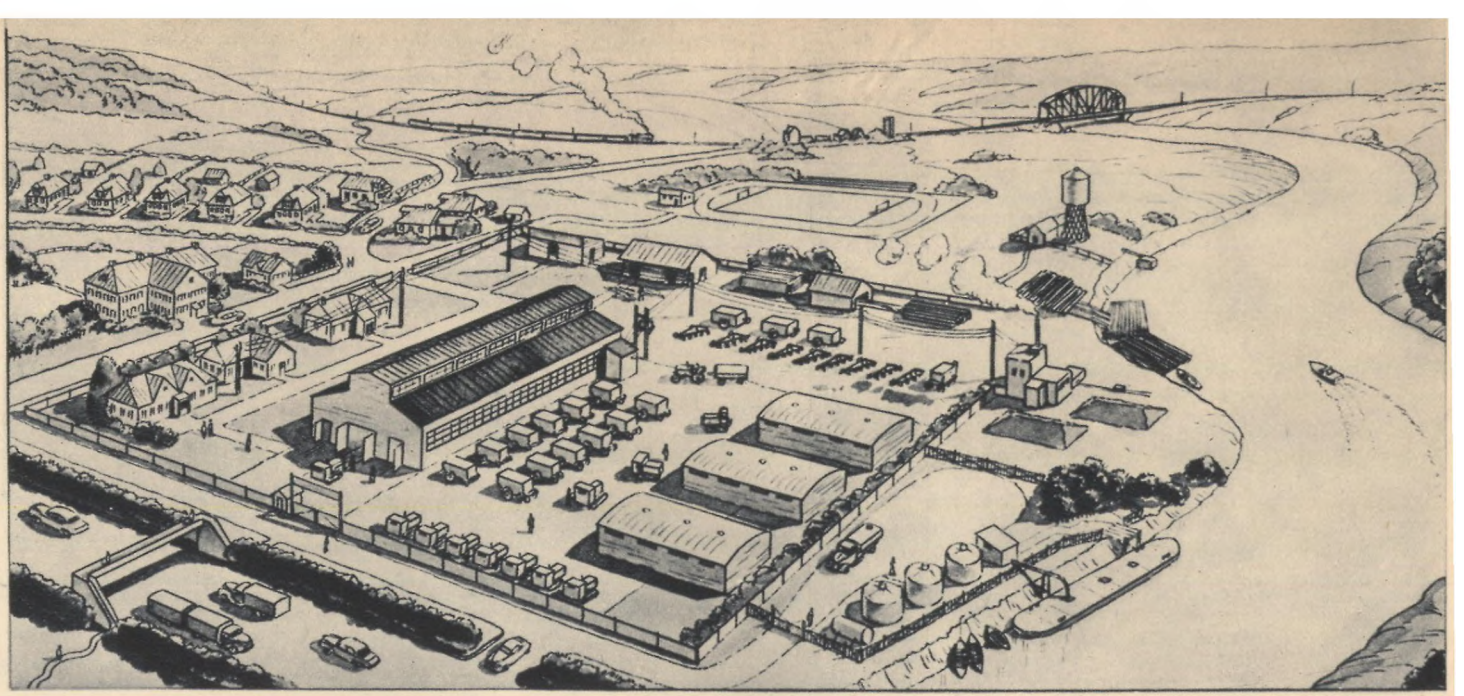
Four new blocks of flats in Panfilov Street for workers and employees. Each block contains 27 flats



Charging an open-hearth furnace with a loading machine

Aldajar Nasreddinov, who did a big melt in 4 hours 40 minutes, is congratulated by his comrades. Men of different nationalities—Kazakhs, Russians, Tatars, Bashkirs, and others—work as a united friendly family at the mill and help one another to achieve new production successes





Design for a standard machine-and-tractor station. In the centre is seen the repair shop for tractors and other farm machines. Nearby are the garages with a large concrete yard in front of them. Beyond lie the sawmill and the wood-working shop. On the right is the heating and power plant supplying the MTS with current. Left of the repair shop is the MTS office and the canteen. On the river bank are fuel and lubricant dumps. Farther along the bank stands the water-pumping station with its water-tower. The personnel of the MTS live in adjacent buildings, where they have their club. Many existing stations are being rebuilt according to this plan, which is followed for the construction of new stations

The administrative office of the Ribnoye MTS

Five houses have been built for specialists and mechanics working at the MTS, and a sixth is in course of erection



THE STORY OF A MTS

Photographed by Y. Korolyov

During the years of agricultural collectivization, when small peasant holdings were combined in producer co-operatives, the state created a country-wide network of large enterprises known, for short, as MTS (Machine-and-Tractor Stations). Through the MTS, the Soviet State helps the collective farms to apply the maximum amount of mechanization to agriculture, thus making farmers' work lighter and much more productive. These stations constitute the material and technical base of the collective-farm system and play a decisive part in developing kolkhoz production and in introducing advanced techniques and labour methods into agriculture.

A large number of different types of implements and machines, including 969,000 tractors (in terms of 15 horse-power units) and 255,000 grain harvester combines, is concentrated in the machine-and-tractor stations. The number of machines is to be considerably increased during the next few years.

Production relations between the MTS and the collective farm are determined by a contract drawn up annually. This sets out the mutual obligations and the rate of payment for work done on the farm by the MTS. Such contracts, which are mutually beneficial, have the force of law and are binding on each party.

In accordance with a decision of the September Plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU, machine-and-tractor stations have taken tractor-drivers, combine-operators, and other mechanics on to the permanent staff. A large number of experts with higher education—engineers, agronomists, vets, and livestock specialists—have joined these stations. New personnel and machines are arriving, new repair shops are being built and equipped with modern lathes and other mechanical appliances. All these measures are serving to raise the standing of the stations as the means of introducing the latest achievements of science and agricultural techniques, ensuring a high rate of expansion in farm production and strengthening of the collective farms organizationally and economically. Their main task is to secure a new and large increase in the yield of all agricultural crops on collective farms, and to ensure an increase in the head and productivity of collective-farm livestock.

Here we tell the story of the Ribnoye MTS, Ryazan Region—one of the 8,950 machine-and-tractor stations at work in the Soviet Union.

Stalinets-6 grain harvester combines being unloaded at Ribnoye station for use at the MTS





In the seed-testing lab of the MTS, senior laboratory worker P. M. Lvova is checking the quality of seed prepared by the Khrushchov Kolkhoz for this spring



K. M. Zhukova is the MTS cashier. Here she is paying out 1,150 rubles to a girl tractor driver

← The MTS combine garage

When the engineer V. G. Radchenko came from a city job recently to work at the MTS, he brought a collection of new technical books with him. Here we see him showing some of them to a combine-operator, V. P. Pechnikov, who has come to pay him a visit

OUR STATION

The Ribnoye MTS serves 15 collective farms with their arable land amounting to nearly 137,000 acres. In its park the station has 64 tractors of various types, 31 harvester combines, 54 seeders, 15 potato-planters, 80 tractor ploughs, and other kinds of agricultural machines and implements. On its staff serve highly-qualified agricultural experts.

Our work is not confined to ensuring that the kolkhoz land is ploughed and the crops reaped by our machines; we also help to mechanize the labour processes in the livestock departments.

With our help collective farms have built two hot-houses and are setting up 25 large livestock departments. Soon we shall be helping them to lay down 3,500 hot frames.

Darya GARMASH, MTS Director



Newly-arrived machines for square-pocket planting of potatoes. The MTS chief engineer, L. G. Stukalov—on right—shows them to chairmen of nearby kolkhozes

This farm-girl is using a mechanical grain-cleaner that the MTS installed at the Chapayev Kolkhoz



THE ROLE OF THE AGRONOMIST AND ZOOTECHNICIAN ON THE COLLECTIVE FARM

The further development of the country's agriculture was charted at the September Plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU. We are reorganizing our work and taking steps to ensure complete realization of our efforts to raise the yield of agricultural crops and give livestock breeding a sharp upward curve. Last year we had one specialist for three collective farms. Now MTS agronomists and zootechnicians are attached to each farm, and they not only work but live there. Together with the kolkhoz boards of management they work out farm development plans based on the achievements of agricultural science and practice. Agronomists on the staff of our station share responsibility with the collective-farm management for the fulfilment of agronomical and zootechnical measures, for putting into practice the plans for raising crop and livestock productivity, and for the proper organization of labour in kolkhoz production.

MTS specialists hold three-year courses in agronomy and livestock breeding, give lectures, and explain the achievements of science and advanced methods. They do not simply give advice and watch others work, but take a direct part in organizing farm production.

I. RIBKIN, MTS Chief Agronomist

REPAIR BASE

I was trained to be an engineer in automobile manufacture. The Ryazan Regional Committee of the Communist Party where I went with the request to be assigned to regular work in the country suggested I should go to the Ribnoye MTS and take charge of the repair shops.

Our work consists in carrying out running repairs and general overhauls on the various types of machines found at the station. The shops are housed in a spacious steam-heated building with electricity laid on. Our repair-workers handle up-to-date equipment which is constantly replenished and modernized. Not long ago we received a new model of a milling-machine made at the Gorky Machine-Tool Works. We are installing a pneumatic hammer. In addition to our permanent staff of workers, we have tractor-drivers and combine-operators doing repairs, men who have become fitters or engine-testers.

The next thing we have to do is to arrange for mechanical washing, set up a moving crane in the assembly shop, and to assemble special machine tools and testing stands for various tractor parts.

There are many things to apply one's strength and mind to!

V. RADCHENKO, Engineer,
Chief of Repair Shop

THE DECISIVE FACTOR

Every year more and more work that used to be done by hand on our farm is getting mechanized. The Ribnoye MTS, which serves our kolkhoz, has a fine park of agricultural machinery. In 1953 all our grain crops were sown and harvested by machine. We got mechanized help in getting in the hay and we can say that our livestock's fodder supply is fully ensured for the winter.

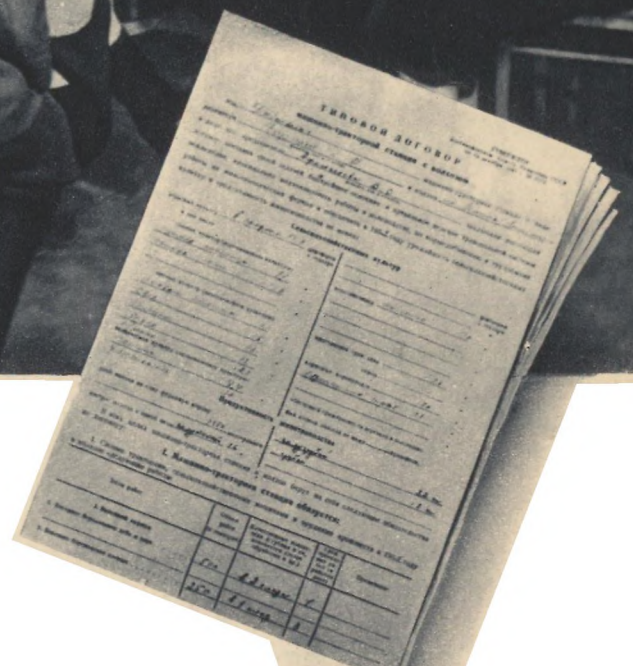
The MTS helps us to run our kolkhoz. We have one of its agronomists, A. V. Aleyev, living and working with us. With his help the kolkhoz board of management marked out the priority work which would give us a high marketable surplus—higher milk yields, bigger potato and vegetable crops. This year we're going to plant potatoes by the square-pocket method—cabbages and tomatoes, too.

Higher productivity, of course, means higher incomes—both for the collective farm and for its individual members. In the coming years we are going to produce much more grain, milk, meat, potatoes, and vegetables. We'll be helped in that by the MTS. That's the decisive factor in the expansion of kolkhoz production.

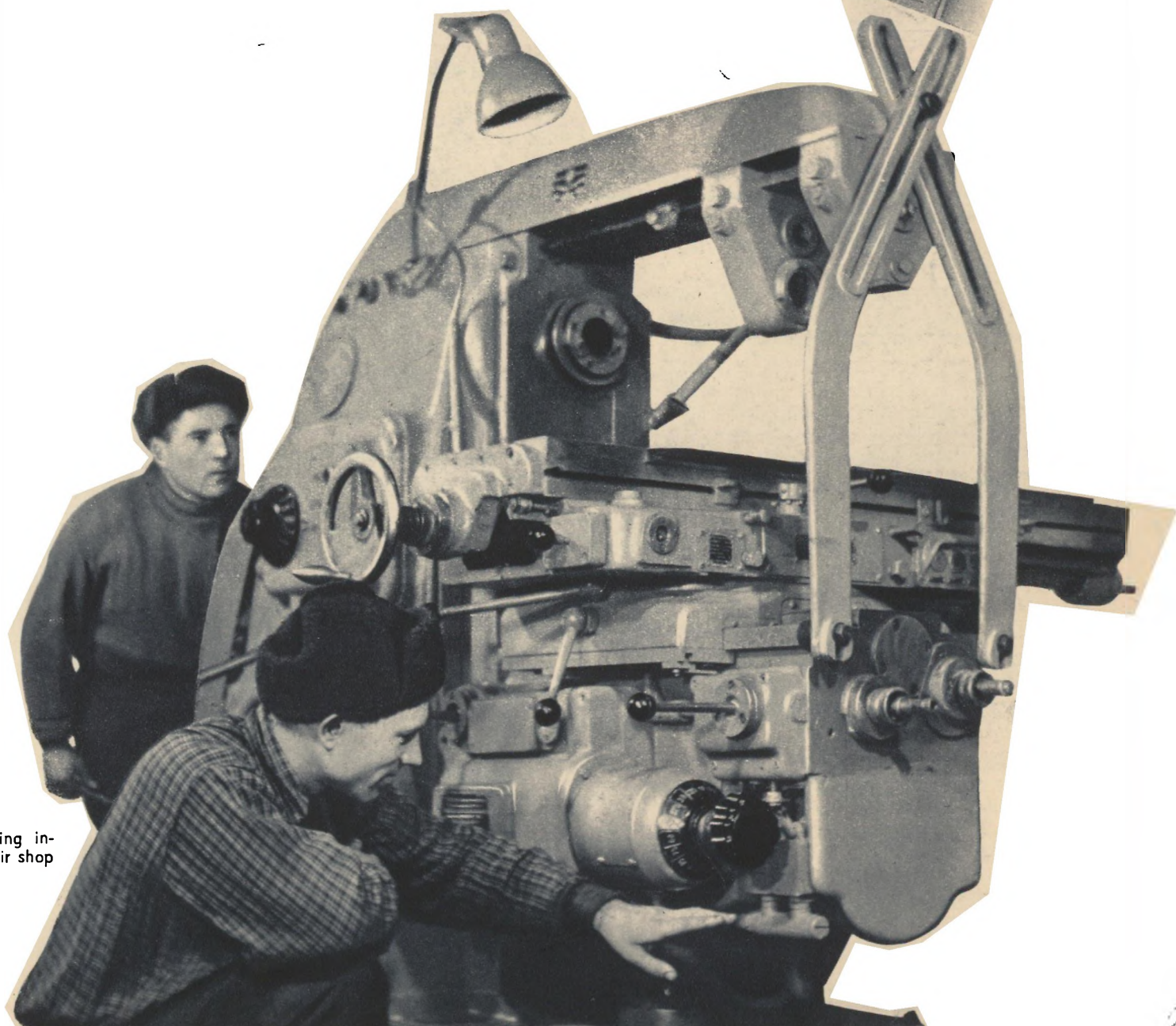
L. ASINOVSKY, Chairman
of The New Path Collective Farm



MTS director Darya Garmash explains details of the contract drawn up between the station and the Krasny Sputnik Kolkhoz



Working out the plan for developing The Banner of Communism Collective Farm during the next few years. Left to right: the kolkhoz chairman, V. A. Platonov; the sheep-breeding brigade leader, M. I. Karpova; the MTS agronomist, V. I. Semiletov, a former army officer; and the secretary of the kolkhoz Communist Party organization, K. K. Yegorov



Right: A new milling-machine being installed by workers of the MTS repair shop



The trade mark and street front of the new State Department Store opened in Moscow recently

NEW DEPARTMENT STORE

As Told to a "Soviet Union" Correspondent by A. D. KRUTIKOV, USSR Deputy Minister of Trade

Photographed by V. Shakhovskoi

Concern for the happiness of all, for the maximum satisfaction of the constantly growing requirements, both material and cultural, of the people is the supreme law motivating all the activities of the Communist Party and the Soviet Government. In the series of measures taken to increase the material welfare of the Soviet people an important place is occupied by those that lead to a further raising of the standards and extension of Soviet trade as a means of meeting the growing personal requirements of the people.

Commodity circulation in the Soviet Union goes on increasing incessantly and is to expand particularly during the next two or three years because of significant advances envisaged in all branches of agriculture, and increased output and improved quality of manufactured and comestible goods.

Workers in Soviet trade are faced with the task of ensuring within the coming few years that all things people need are on constant sale everywhere, both in town and country areas. In fulfilment of the decisions of the USSR Council of Ministers and the Central Committee of the CPSU, the Ministry of Trade is preparing to open many new shops. In 1953, 7,000 new shops were opened, including 3,800 state-operated shops in towns and workers' settlements.

Recently, on Red Square, Moscow, a State Department Store was opened. It is the largest shopping centre in the USSR, occupying buildings with 83,750 square yards of floor-space. As many as 150,000 customers a day pass through its doors; 25,000 at a time can be served at its counters. The number of brands of merchandise on sale amounts to 30,000. The new store is highly popular with the Moscow public.

This year 10,800 new state and co-operative shops will be opened throughout the Soviet Union, many of them in rural areas.

The range of goods put on sale is constantly growing. Our sales-people are paying careful attention to the taste and requirements of the public. Many shops are placing special orders with the industries in order to increase their supplies of lines in keenest demand.



Women's model shoe department in the new store. There are over a mile and a half of counters in the new shop. Customers have a wide choice of high-grade merchandise. More than 1,000 experienced sales-people attend to their needs



A view of the ready-made dress department. The store has its own dress-makers

The carpet department



Choosing a length for a silk frock.



In the electrical appliances department where refrigerators, washing-machines, vacuum cleaners, etc., are on sale

THE COLLECTIVE FARMER AT THE TOWN MARKET

Photographed by A. Garanin



The Grigorichev family—collective farmers of the V. I. Lenin Kolkhoz, Moscow Region, load meat and vegetables into a market van. The Moscow markets send these vans out into the country to collect farm produce that the kolkhozes and individual collective farmers wish to put on sale

7.00 a. m. At Moscow's Central Market the trading day has begun. There are crowds before the storage places, the giant refrigerators, the meat and dairy goods inspection points. The store-keepers weigh and return to collective farmers the goods they had left in storage for the night. Doctors and lab workers check the quality of produce at the inspection points. Villagers are issued aprons and oversleeves, scales and various utensils. Electric and hand trolleys bring produce to the stalls. In the meat pavilion, experienced butchers divide the carcasses of cattle, pigs, lambs.

Service charges are low: it costs 1 ruble 30 kopeks to hire a pair of scales and other equipment, 5 kopeks

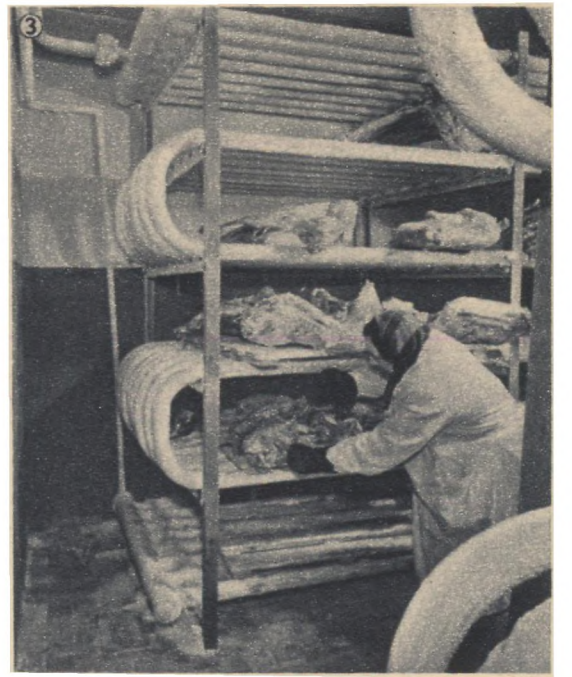
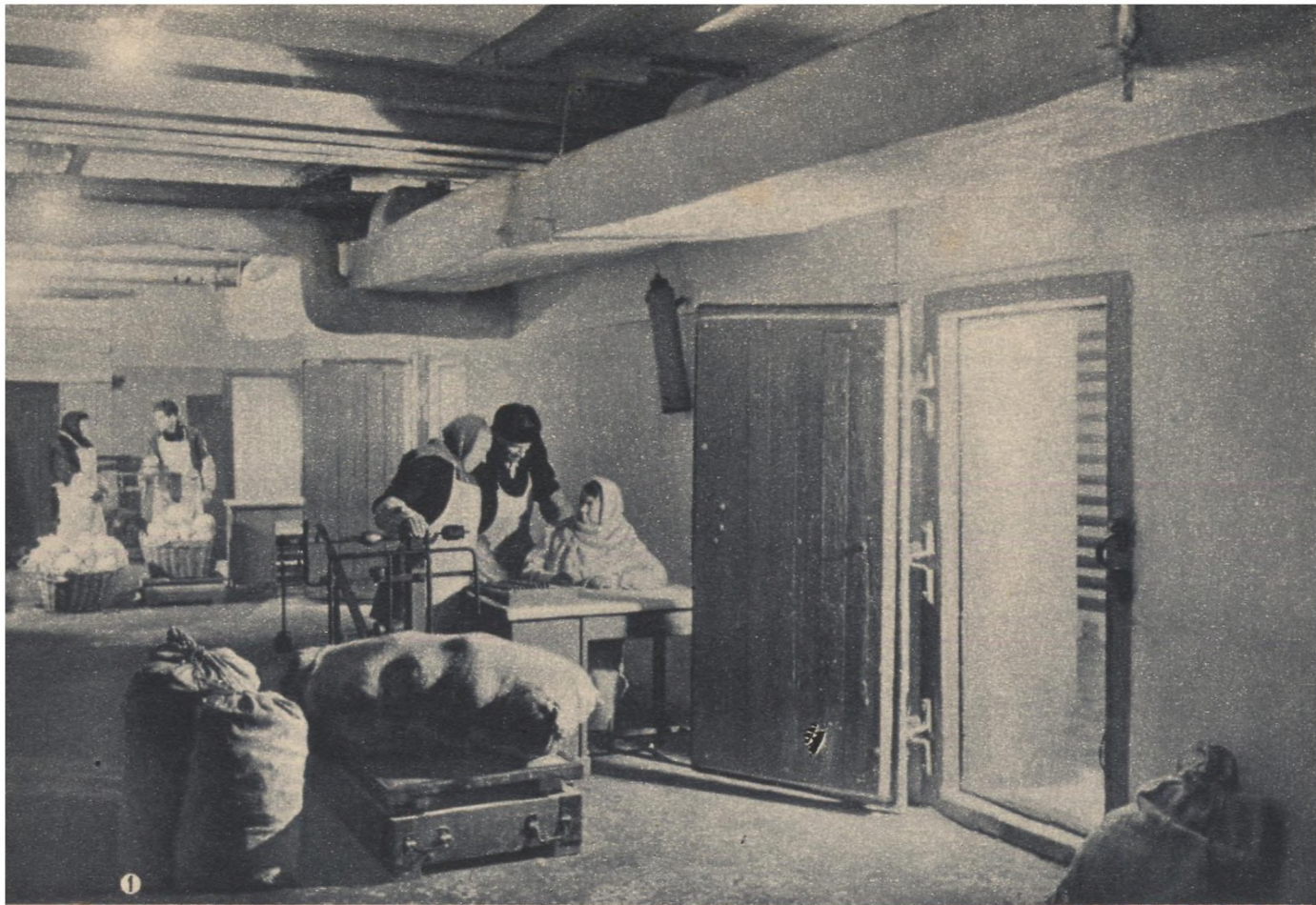
a kilogram to have products stored in the refrigerator for 24 hours.

The Central Market is one of Moscow's 30 markets. Collective farms as well as individual collective farmers trade there. Many collective farms rent booths. Typical of these is the one run by the Stalin Kolkhoz of Likhovitsi District, near Moscow. In a clean, airy booth the kolkhoz sells its dairy produce and eggs. Dmitry Stolyarov, who is in charge of it, says, "Besides this place we have others in the market where the kolkhoz sells meat, vegetables, fruit. We trade the year round. We took 5,000,000 rubles from market sales in 1953."

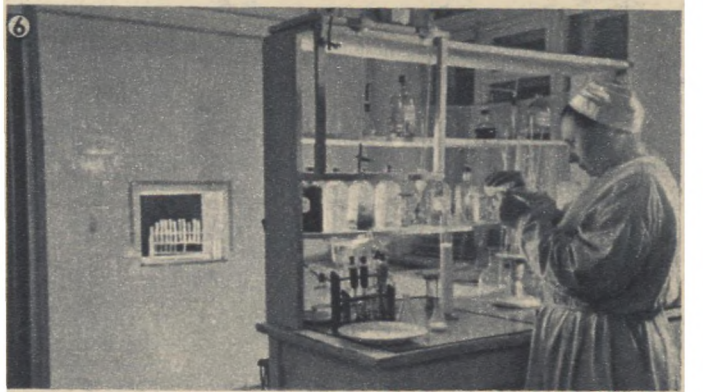
Two hours after the market opened, trade is very

The vegetable pavilion at the Central Market in Moscow





Collective farmers using the market have at their disposal a building for storing farm produce and everything else they need for a good standard of trading. Pictures: 1. The store-keeper in the vegetable store takes from a peasant the unsold portion of her produce to keep overnight. 2. The booth where the Stalin Kolkhoz, of Lukhovitsi District, near Moscow, sells its vegetables. 3. The market has refrigerators and cold storage chambers which can register a temperature of -25° C. 4. Collective farmers receive aprons, oversleeves, pairs of scales, and trading utensils from the market authorities. 5. In the lab of the meat inspection point M. A. Khokhlova (left), a vet, and her assistant examine pork that has been brought to market. 6. T. S. Tryakhalova tests the quality of milk in the milk inspection point. 7. Meat that has been tested is branded as fit for sale at the meat inspection point. 8. Pickled vegetables under inspection





The Grigorichevs go to market together—he to sell pork, she to offer vegetables



A co-operative stall where produce is sold on a commission basis for kolkhozes and individual collective farmers

Two collective farmers from Ryazan Region in the cafe at the Central Market in Moscow





State and co-operative shops trading in consumer goods have been opened in the markets for the convenience of collective farmers



The Grigorichevs visit the draper

brisk. All along the counters in the pavilions, which have now been covered with various products, customers move in a dense stream. Here and there a doctor turns up, his eyes open for any infringement of the market's sanitary regulations.

"We have organizations selling on commission as well as kolkhoz stalls," said Alexander Pogosov, the director of the Central Market. "That is a new form of trade. The Moscow Regional Union of Consumer Co-operatives accepts farm produce on commission from kolkhozes and their individual members, for whom this method is undoubtedly convenient since it frees them from the necessity of coming to the market themselves and spending time and money on travelling up to town.

"Over 20,000 people a day shop at the Central Market. We do our best to satisfy customers' requirements and to organize efficient trading. Every year the market draws up contracts with collective farms for the sale of one kind of produce or another. In this way we know in advance what goods will be in the market, who is going to bring them and when, and so we have the necessary space ready and make storage arrangements. Last year 145 kolkhozes from the Moscow, Ryazan, Oryol, Kursk, and other regions traded on the Central Market under contracts. We often have suppliers visiting us from the Ukraine, the Caucasus, Byelorussia, the Baltic republics.

"Individual trade is also being carried on in a better organized way: the villagers from many kolkhozes now often appoint representatives to go to the market for them and sell their produce. At the Hammer and Sickle Kolkhoz in Moscow Region, for example, the peasants deliver their milk to a special collection point. Two or three representatives chosen by the villagers themselves bring the milk to market and sell it. When notice is given, the market sends vehicles to nearby villages. Peasants willingly make use of our vans: they are handy for transporting their produce and cost them very little.

"For the convenience of collective farmers state shops have been opened inside the market, where cloth, garments, footwear, household utensils, hardware, and so on are on sale.

"Trading is suspended for the day at 6.00 p. m. Collective farmers who have not managed to sell everything leave the rest in cold storage overnight. Cleaning operations start in the pavilions. Near the Central Market is a hotel for the convenience of people who wish to stay in the city overnight."

The state pays constant attention to the improvement of collective-farm trade. In the Soviet Union as a whole there are about 8,500 markets, in towns, workers' settlements, and villages. Over 1,000 million rubles has been spent during the past eight years on building and improving collective-farm markets. This has paid for the building of 2,500 pavilions, 1,900 meat and dairy inspection points, 1,800 storage places, refrigerators, and cold cellars, 12,200 booths. Excellently-equipped house-markets have been erected in Leningrad, Kuibishev, Yerevan, and other industrial centres. The working principle of all collective-farm markets is the same: to ensure that the peasant has the maximum convenience for selling his surplus agricultural produce, and to create the most favourable conditions for the purchaser.



Then they go to spend the night at the hotel that has been opened at the Central Market for country-folk staying in Moscow overnight

The Grigorichevs sold more than 15,000 rubles worth of farm produce at the market in 1953. Trade has been good this day, too





A view of the Angren open-cut working. Electric excavators strip the cover and remove the coal

UZBEK COAL

Photographed by G. Graikin

The closer you get to Angren on your way by train from Tashkent, capital of Soviet Uzbekistan, the more rugged the scenery, for you are carried through the foothills of the Chatkal and Kurama ranges.

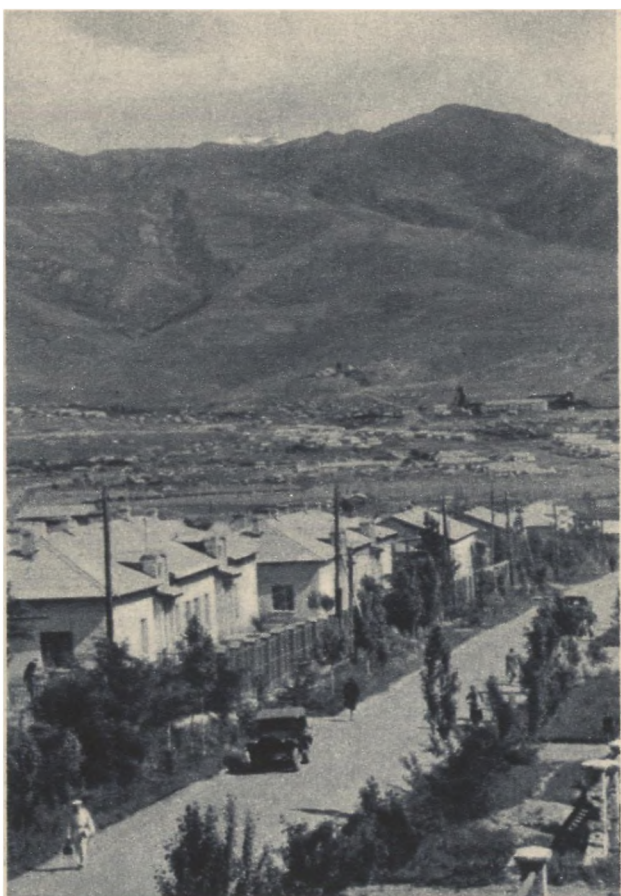
Fifteen years ago this was wild country. Tigers lurked in reed thickets; boars ran along trampled paths to watering-places on the river.

During the war the Angren Valley came alive with the clang and roar of machines and the voices of hundreds of builders. Coal had been discovered there, and mining had to be started as quickly as possible. Experienced miners from the Donets fields in the Ukraine willingly passed on their knowledge and skills to the young Uzbek miners. The first pits were sunk. A railway and a power station were built. The fast-growing town of Angren appeared on the map.

Geologists had established that part of the deposit lay under the river. A diversion canal was built, and in the place where the swift, noisy Angren had flowed a mechanized open-cut working came into being. Commissioned in 1947, it has electric excavators of the crawler and "walking" types which strip the overburden, remove the coal, and load it on conveyor belts or into railway waggons.

Angren Valley is today a major industrial centre of Uzbekistan. On one side of the river stretch the pits and open-cut working, and on the other the tree-lined streets of the young town. Bridges span the river.

The Uzbek miners are vying with one another to increase output. The interest and initiative they display on the job, plus the first-class modern equipment of the open-cut working and the pits, has put the Angren field into the front ranks.



Kirov Street in the young mining town of Angren





Headframe of Pit No. 9. Angren coal is mined deep underground as well as by the open-cut method



A drag-line excavator of the "walking" type uncovers the coal



Coal removed from the open-cut working by power excavators flows along conveyor belts in a steady stream



Vessels of the collective fishery in one of the bays of Primorye Territory



PRIMORYE FISHERMEN



By A. ANOKHIN

Photographed by N. Nemnov

Primorye Territory is one of the country's biggest fishing centres. Its factories and canneries annually supply hundreds of thousands of tons of quick-frozen, salted, and smoked fish, and millions of tins.

A large fishing fleet, chiefly ocean trawlers and seiners, operates off the Far Eastern coast of the Soviet Union. Fast, up-to-date vessels, they work in all seasons of the year and range hundreds of miles from their shore bases. They are equipped with a variety of gear and tackle, from lines to trawls.

Researchers in Primorye Territory are developing and perfecting fishing methods, among them methods involving the use of electricity.

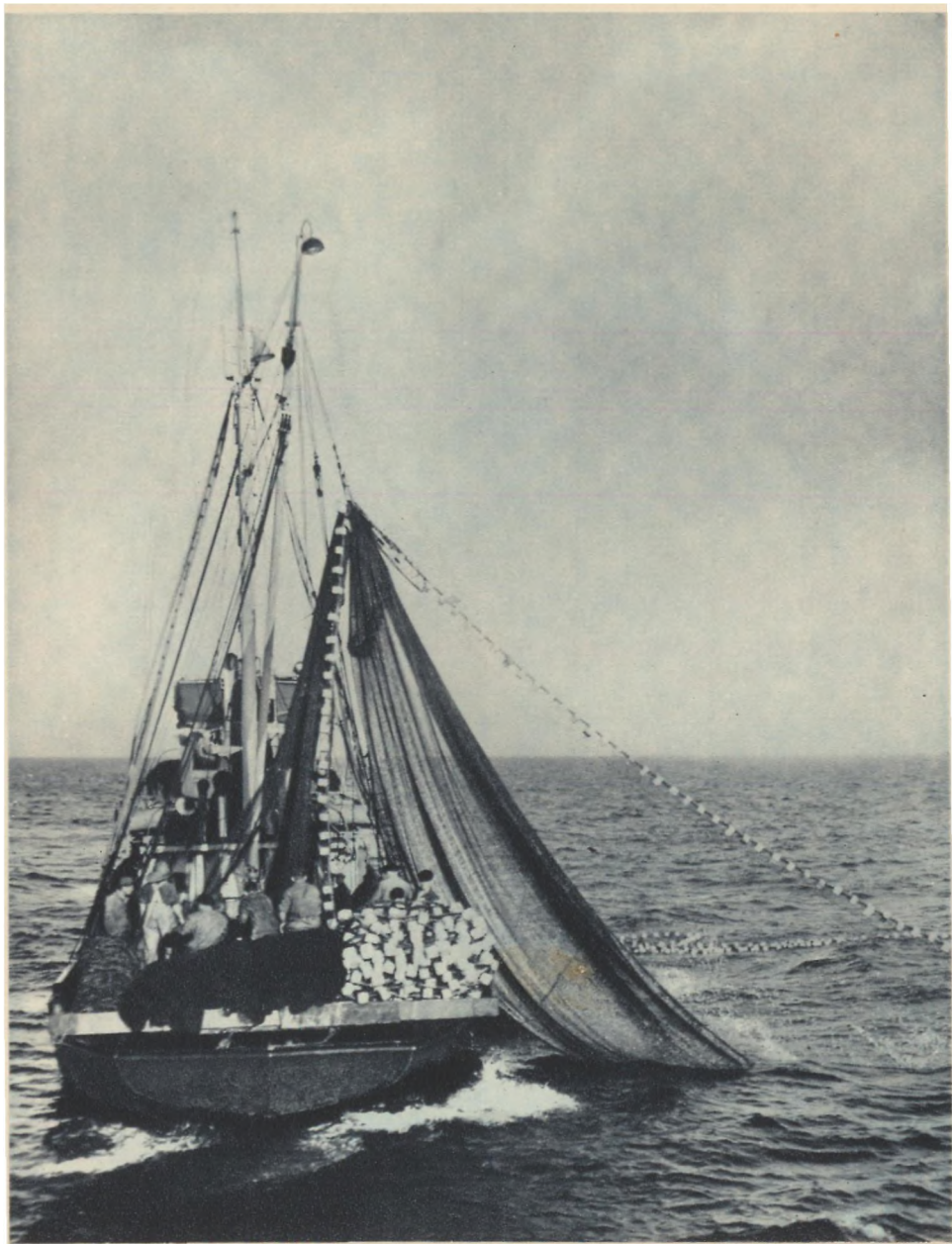
Side by side with good vessels and gear, important factors of success in the fisheries are efficient organization of the work and experienced, resourceful crews. It is these that have made the Sea-Fisherman Collective Fishery, in Olga District, one of the best-known in Primorye Territory. Far beyond the Territory, too, its methods and experience are studied. Five years ago the fishery finished mechanizing all its heavy jobs. One out of every two of its members has learned the trade of navigator, skipper, diesel mechanic, or motorman.

The state motor-fishing station supplies the collective fishery with first-class vessels and gear. Special aircraft go out in search of

A. Ozerov, captain of a seiner, has just received a wireless message reporting a large school of herring



Aircraft help to locate schools of fish. This picture shows seiners and trawlers of collective fisheries on their way to a point wirelessed to them by a flyer



Taking in a seine with a winch and jib. At the Sea-Fisherman Collective Fishery all the heavy operations have been mechanized



The village of the Sea-Fisherman Collective Fishery stands on the shore of a bay

schools of fish, reporting their finds by wireless to the vessels and dropping buoys as markers.

In spring the vessels of the fishery seine for herring off the coast of Southern Sakhalin, in summer they go after mackerel in the northern Primorye waters, in autumn after fattening herring in the Tatar Strait, and in winter they return to the Primorye grounds for plaice, cod, bass, and other fish.

A veteran member of the fishery is seiner captain Mikhail Sidelnikov, the first man in the Far East to master the use of seines in capturing Sakhalin herring and mackerel. By forming the crews of fishing and transport vessels into an all-round brigade he has increased labour productivity several-fold.

"Aerial reconnoitring is a big help," Captain Sidelnikov says. "Our job is to follow up the aerial report quickly and efficiently. An experienced captain will know exactly the best place to start the catch and the best way of carrying it out."

Old-timers pass on their experience to the young fishermen, who are apt pupils and bring in larger and larger catches. This means more income for the fishery, and higher earnings for its members. The average monthly earnings per member are more than 2,000 rubles.

The fishery has an additional source of revenue in its farming departments: it raises livestock, keeps bees, and grows grains and vegetables.



After a good catch the entire deck of this seiner is strewn with mackerel. Only a small space is left free for the number by which the vessel can be identified from the air. Below: Vessels of the collective fishery turn in their catch at a receiving depot





How We Spent Our Holiday

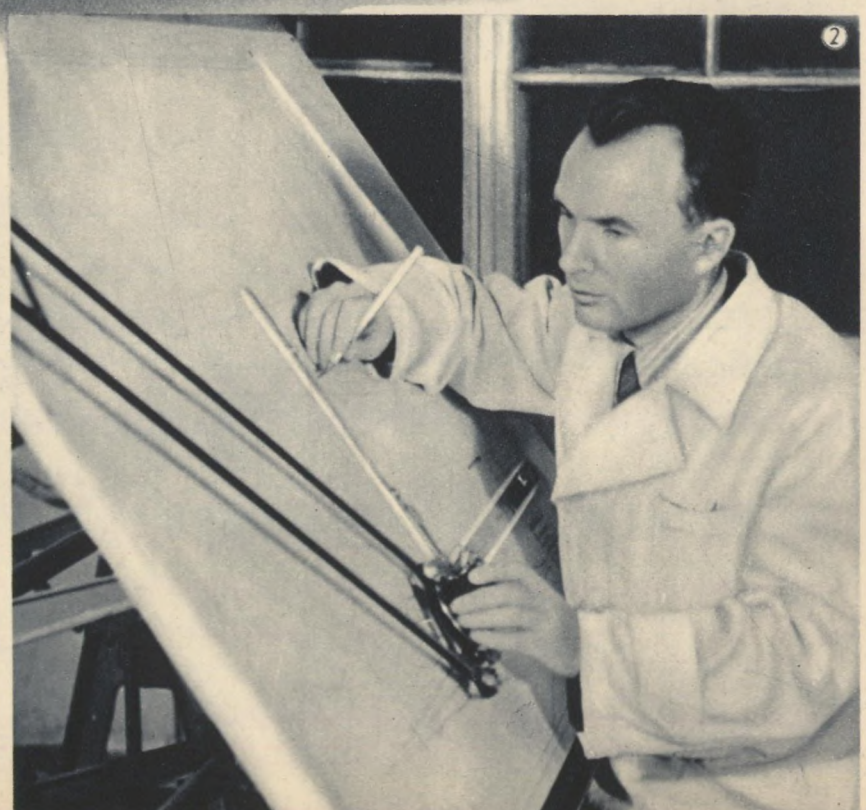
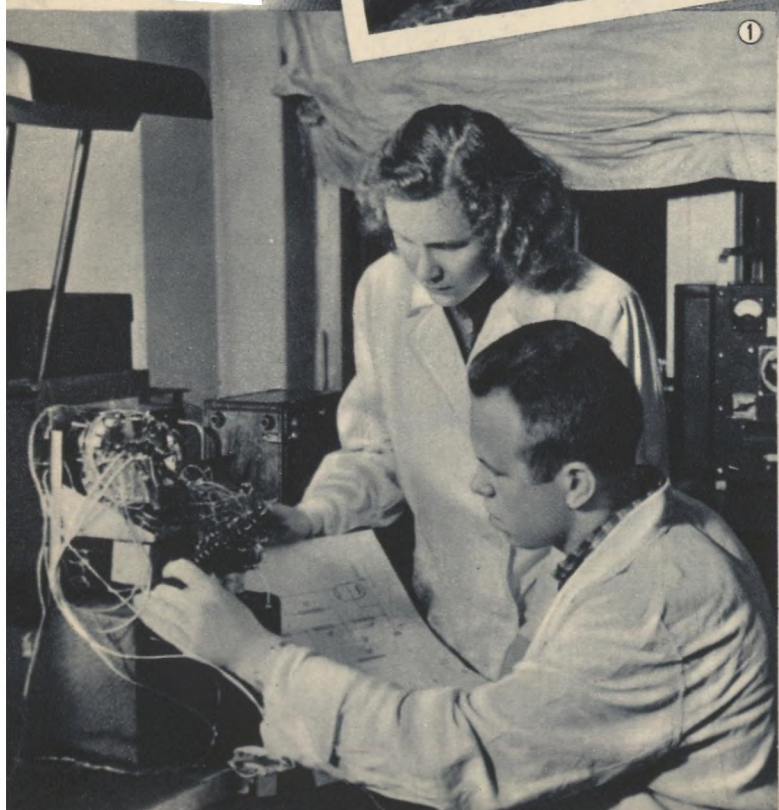
Snapshots of the tour by Vsevolod BASOV, engineer and amateur photographer



Vsevolod Basov has come to the Moscow House of Young Pioneers to tell the boys and girls who attend the geography circle about his hiking tour through the Fan Mountains (Pamiro-Alais)



"The last leg of the climb to the Jijik Pass was the hardest. Now the difficulties are behind us. We can rest and admire the grand view"



Extreme left: Valentina Snimshchikova and Victor Vetkin, technicians, two of the members of the group which made the tour in the Fan Mountains. Left: Vsevolod Basov, an engineer, who led the group

A HIKE IN THE FAN MOUNTAINS

By Vsevolod BASOV,
Designing Engineer,
leader of tourist group,
Zenith Sports Society

I first became fond of going on hiking tours in my student days when, with some of my comrades, I visited many mountain districts of the Caucasus, the Urals, the Pamirs, and the Tien Shans. Today I simply cannot imagine any other way of spending my holidays; nowhere will you see so much of Nature or pick up so many new impressions as on a walking tour. After those days out in the open, with a rucksack on your back and an ice-axe in your hand, you come back to your home and job so invigorated and hardened that right through to the next year's holidays you never know what it means to be tired, or have a thick head, or anything else.

Last summer I made my twelfth hike. We were a group of eight, all members of the tourist section of the Zenith Sports Society. There were Valentina Snimshchikova and Victor Vetkin, technicians; Yuri Orekhov, an engineer; Georgi Kupriyanov, an electrician; Sergei Petrusev, a radio operator; Arseni Belous, a power engineer. The youngest, Vladislav Ponchikovskiy, was 24. I was the oldest—and I'm in my forties. We began our preparations early, by skiing a lot in the winter. When warm weather set in, we went on Sunday walks of twenty to twenty-five miles.

We were a happy, close-knit group; most of us had previously done a good bit of hiking in different parts of the country. This time we decided to try one of the remote sections of Central Asia—the Fan Mountains, in the Pamiro-Alais. The tourist section of our society gave us much help and advice in forming our group and organizing our itinerary. It not only supplied us with mountaineering boots, rucksacks, and convenient, light-weight tents, but paid half our travelling expenses. When the managements of the places where we work learned of our plans they gave us each a 40-day holiday instead of the usual month.

When all the preparations were finished, we took an express train, and five days later arrived in sunny Tajikistan. At our starting point, the district centre of Zahmatabad, we were joined by a young Tajik named Kahor, who accompanied us to Lake Iskander-Kul. We transferred part of our gear and supplies to two donkeys, but still each of us had a good pack to carry—about 50 pounds.

In the evening of August 10 we pitched our first camp. Our camp-fire lit up crags, and somewhere below the Fan Darya roared along. Ahead of us lay a long march through difficult gorges and across high passes.

On the shore of Iskander-Kul we set up a base from which we set out on a ten-day circuit through the highest part of the Fan range. This trip left an unforgettable impression. The scenery was magnificent—towering ranges, peaks clothed in eternal ice, swift mountain rivers, deep ravines.

After returning to our base we made for the border of Uzbekistan. We got through the Dukdon Pass (12,830 ft.) and came down along the gorges of the Archa-Maidan and Voru rivers to the river Amshut, from where we made our way up to Bolshoye Allo (Solitary), a lake high in the mountains surrounded by sombre rocks. The silence there is broken only by the occasional rumble of a rock-slide.

That was the last of the difficult stages in our tour. Going down was easier, towards villages and then the city of Samarkand, where we entrained for Moscow and home.

We were in the mountains 22 days. We made our way along the gorges of 15 mountain rivers and crossed five high mountain passes.

... Now the snow is falling outside the windows as night draws in. All of us have gathered. We recall episodes from last year's tour and lay plans for another one that will be no less interesting.



"A scene of indescribable splendour opened up before us at the pass"



"Not far from Leninabad the lorry we were in overtook a camel caravan"

"During the drive from Leninabad to Zahmatabad, our starting point, we ferried across the Zeravshan, a swift mountain river"



"On the morning of August 10 our small party set out from Zahmat-abad, bound for the mountains"



"We made our way down from the Dukdon Pass along an inclined snowy plateau"

"After a tramp under the blazing sun there's nothing like a dip in the crystal-clear water of a mountain lake"



"Long late-afternoon shadows lay in the gorge by the time we reached a more level route"



"The cliffs were mirrored in the placid waters of the lake"



RICH IMPRESSIONS

By Victor VETKIN, Technician-Designer

I'll never forget our tour. We covered a long, difficult route, crossed swift mountain streams, cut steps into the ice, climbed steep slopes. But it was not at all tiring. On the contrary, each day brought us new strength and energy.

When we made camp we built a bonfire and sang songs, recited poetry, told yarns. It's marvellous being in the mountains!

And when at the end of the trip we came down to a collective-farm village buried in orchards, we were given a thrilling welcome by the farmers.

That evening, in the home of a collective farmer, bowls of fruit before us, we listened to a broadcast from Moscow and grew quite homesick.

The trip gave us many new impressions and much to remember. We saw how people lived in present-day Tajikistan and Uzbekistan. At the same time we learned a great deal about their history. We even travelled through places where Alexander the Great once campaigned. In Samarkand we visited an ancient Khan's palace, the Gur-i-Mir Mausoleum, and other places of historical interest.

It was a fine and worth-while holiday in every way.

AMONG MOUNTAIN LAKES AND GORGES

By Valentina SNIMSHCHIKOVA,
Technician-Designer

"Breakfast ready!"

As soon as we hear this call from the day's cook at the crack of dawn, we are wide-awake. We run to the stream to wash in ice-cold water, and then sit down to breakfast—with an appetite unknown in the city.

Breakfast over, we set off at once. There's always something new and interesting to be seen on the way: dizzying cliffs so smooth they seem polished; a pile of giant rocks all tumbled across the track as though a giant had been playing with them; the unforgettable colours of the mountains, colours that change with the time of day from bright red to blue to yellowish-green.

But what made the deepest impression on me were the lakes, beautiful bowls brimming with liquid turquoise that sparkles in the sun. We made our trip in August, when the temperature went up to 35°C., so you can imagine what a pleasure it was to plunge into the limpid waters of a mountain lake.

Two of our group—Sergei Petrushev and Yuri Orekhov—were keen shots, and they certainly got their fill in the Fan Mountains. When we heard a shot, we'd know that a covey of mountain partridge had sprung from a barberry patch, or the long ears of a hare had shown up from behind a rock. Sergei and Yuri were very helpful in varying our menu.

Did I find the tour hard? Only during the first two or three days, before I got into my stride. After that I felt wonderful, full of energy, and even when the going was hardest I never for a moment regretted having undertaken it.

I have spent my holidays at the country's finest resorts, Gurzuf, Gagra, Khosta, and Sochi among them. I had a good time there, of course, and the scenery was lovely. But after I developed a taste for tourism I lost any desire to go to health resorts. To my mind, the finest way of spending your holiday is a hiking tour.



"Under a scorching sun we went through the rugged gorge of the river Voru"

"In the rays of the rising sun Bolshaya Ganza stood before us in all its glory"

In the new year there are new plans. Here we see members of the group which made the Fan Mountain tour discussing their itinerary for this summer. Left to right: Sergei Petrushev, Arseni Belous, Yuri Orekhov, Valentina Snimshchikova, Vsevolod Basov, and Georgi Kupriyanov



CARPETS

Photographed by V. Shakhovskoi and V. Kivrin



From ancient times the carpets of Central Asia, the Caucasus, the Ukraine, and North Russia have been famous for their design, colour, and quality. The art of carpet-making has been passed on from generation to generation. Each locality has formed its own traditions of craftsmanship.

In the Soviet Union, the production of carpets, like everything that adds beauty to the lives of the working people, is given great attention. In accordance with age-old national traditions of carpet-making Soviet carpets of high artistic value have been created. Quality and patterns, whether floral or geometrical, are being constantly improved. At the same time there is being developed the production of carpets that colourfully portray great events in the life of the peoples of the USSR, in their struggle for peace, and their successes in building Communism.

Carpets are made by co-operative workshops and state enterprises. In the Russian Federation, Byelorussia, the Transcaucasus, and elsewhere splendidly equipped state factories and works have been built. Carpets designed by the best artists and woven by machine are so carefully and finely made that even experts cannot at once distinguish them from the hand-woven article.

There is a great demand for carpets in the USSR. Specialized shops have been opened in many towns, and the large stores have departments that stock a wide selection of carpets and tapestry. Here one can buy carpets in wool and silk, as well as pile, smooth, Jacquard and printed carpets.

The Decision of the USSR Council of Ministers and the Central Committee of the CPSU on the Expansion of Consumer Goods Production has a special point about the production of carpets—factories and co-operative enterprises are to produce 6,219,200 square yards of carpets in 1954 and 7,176,000 square yards in 1955.

Ene Hadirova (right), Honoured Carpet-Weaver of the Turkmen Republic, tells young weavers Nabat Meredova and Sultan-Gyul Babayeva how she and other carpet-weavers worked on the carpet "Victory Celebration"

Left: Turkmen carpet-weavers at work

The background photograph on the right, taken in the examining department of the Lyubertsy carpet works, shows a worker sorting the ready product



Anna Kambulova, a carpet-loom operator at the Lyubertsy plant



Carpets on sale in a new shop opened recently in the Petrovka Arcade, Moscow



LIFE

TRIUMPHANT

By Professor A. V. GULYAEV, Doctor of Medicine

Photographed by N. Khorunzhy

However ill a man may be, however serious the injuries he has received, he is still alive as long as his heart is beating, as long as breathing continues and the brain that controls the functions of all his organs is receiving an adequate supply of blood, rich in oxygen and other substances essential to life.

When breathing and blood circulation cease we are faced with the death of the organism as a single whole—"clinical death", as it is called. But even after this, the separate tissues continue their activity for a certain time, although of course it is on a very small scale. Integumental tissue and certain kinds of conjunctive tissue live longest. The most highly developed tissues (these include neural tissue) are the first to perish. The brain of a man, or of the higher animals, cannot survive even a ten-minute interruption of the blood flow.

Approximately six minutes after the heart has stopped beating the cortical cells of the brain die, and nothing can then restore them to life. This is "biological" death—the irreversible stage in the extinction of the organism.

Hence we arrive at the conclusion that death—the transition from the condition of life to the condition of death—is not a sudden, instantaneous act, but a process that takes a definite amount of time. Biological death is only the culminating stage of this process.

Soviet scientists, armed with the dialectical method of thought, have appreciated this circumstance in their work on the restoration of the vital functions of dying organisms. One of these scientists is the distinguished Soviet physiopathologist Professor Vladimir Alexandrovich Negovsky.

Alexandra Sh—, who works in a Moscow hospital, and her daughter **Natasha**. Born in a condition of clinical death, the little girl was saved by Surgeon **K. A. Pshenitsina**, who used the complex of re-animation measures

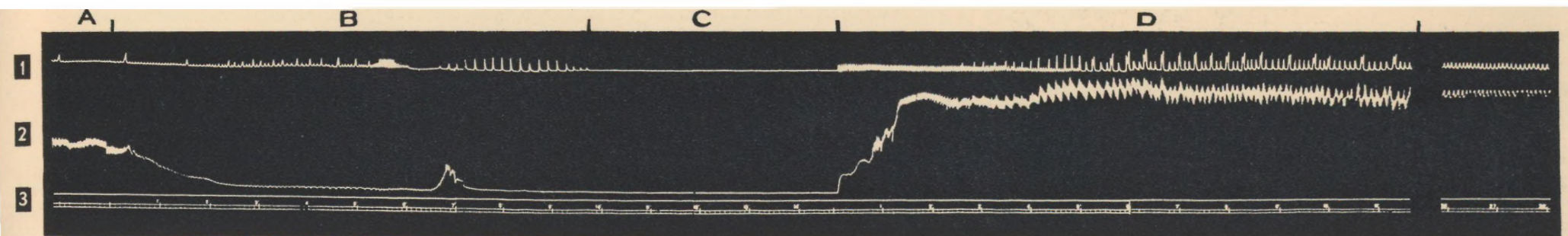


During an operation on his stomach **Dmitry G—**, a lorry driver, was found to be in an agonal condition. By pumping blood into the arteries, Surgeon **V. B. Dmitriyev** restored the ebbing life of his patient and successfully completed the operation. Here we see **A. V. Britova**, a medical student, and **V. B. Dmitriyev** talking to their patient, who is making good progress

Mikhail B—, a schoolboy, was brought to hospital in a critical condition. An urgent operation was performed but the death agony set in. Surgeons **Y. M. Alexandrov** and **L. G. Shikunova** saved the boy's life by using the intra-arterial blood transfusion method. Here we see Surgeon **L. G. Shikunova**, who has come to visit her patient at the clinic of the Academy of Medical Science's Institute of Nutrition, where he is taking a course of post-operational treatment



Owing to loss of blood **Anna Z—** was in the agonal state until Surgeon **Y. D. Semyonov** successfully applied the method of re-animation. Now **Anna Z—** is again working as a conductor on the Kursk railway



A typical kymogram showing the extinction and restoration of the vital functions of an animal during haemorrhage. 1. Record of breathing; 2. Record of blood pressure; 3. Indication of time. The kymogram shows: A) initial condition; B) period of dying; C) clinical death—heart and breathing stationary; D) restoration of the vital functions

After a thorough study of the whole sequence of events involved in the process of dying—the pre-agonal period, the agonal period, the period of clinical death, and, finally, biological death—he renounced any fantastic attempts to “resurrect the dead”, that is to say, to bring back to life actually necrotic protein substance. Basing his work on strictly scientific data, however, Negovsky set himself a concrete aim—to overcome the process of dying in its reversible stages. This aim has been achieved; what is more, it has become possible in practice to restore dying vital functions not only in the pre-agonal and agonal periods, but in the period of clinical death as well, when a man is no longer breathing and his heart has ceased to beat, but the tissues, above all the tissues of the brain, have not yet died for lack of an adequate supply of blood.

The Negovsky method is simple and can be applied in any modern hospital. In principle it consists of two simultaneously conducted operations: pumping blood that has been medicinally treated into the arteries and giving active artificial respiration.

Preserved blood is pumped at regulated pressure through a needle inserted into the brachial artery, and moving in the direction of the heart, it flows into the coronary vessels. This ensures a blood supply for the myocardium, which comes into action again from a state of near, or perhaps complete, inactivity. The blood is enriched with oxygen by adding to it a certain quantity of hydrogen peroxide; a solution of glucose added to the blood brings increased nourishment to the myocardium; and, finally, the addition of a small amount of adrenalin creates the necessary contractile stimulation.

At the same time, by means of a rubber or metal tube inserted in the trachea, the surgeons apply artificial respiration with the help of a special breathing apparatus or ordinary bellows.

After the activity of the heart has been restored the patient is given normal intra-venous blood transfusion.

Re-animation procedures under the Negovsky system can be carried out with the help of the simplest, improvised instruments. For greater convenience, however, the medical industry has devised special apparatus that facilitate all manipulations.

As I have said, the method is simple and easily applied. To evolve it, however, took many years of research, a large number of physiopathological experiments, and long clinical observation. No man could have carried out such investigations on his own. Professor Negovsky has showed himself to be not only a clear-thinking scientist of great erudition, but also a splendid organizer of scientific research. Working under him in his laboratory he has a large staff of scientists, physicians, and laboratory workers, who study various aspects of the problem. The laws connected with the process of dying and the restoration of the vital functions are at present being studied by a number of distinguished Soviet scientists, including A. N. Bakulev,



Professor V. A. Negovsky, Doctor of Medicine, Stalin Prize Winner

I. R. Petrov, S. S. Bryukhonenko, G. A. Ionkin, and I. T. Milchenko.

The method of restoring vanishing vital functions has long since ceased to be a matter for laboratory research and is used today in medical practice whenever disease or injury has put the patient in a critical condition: in cases of traumatic shock, acute loss of blood, dangerous consequences resulting from major surgical operations, and for patients dying from ileus, peritonitis, pneumonia, and other diseases.

Intra-arterial blood transfusion and the whole complex of re-animation were used during the Second World War and brought back to life several seriously wounded soldiers of the Soviet Army.

A special conference of surgeons devoted to the problem of re-animation showed that Professor Negovsky's method is being widely and successfully employed in many clinics and hospitals of the Soviet Union. The number of patients retrieved from a condition of clinical death already runs into a high figure. Only a few years ago such patients would have been considered hopeless, and doctors, diagnosing death, would have abandoned further attempts to save them.

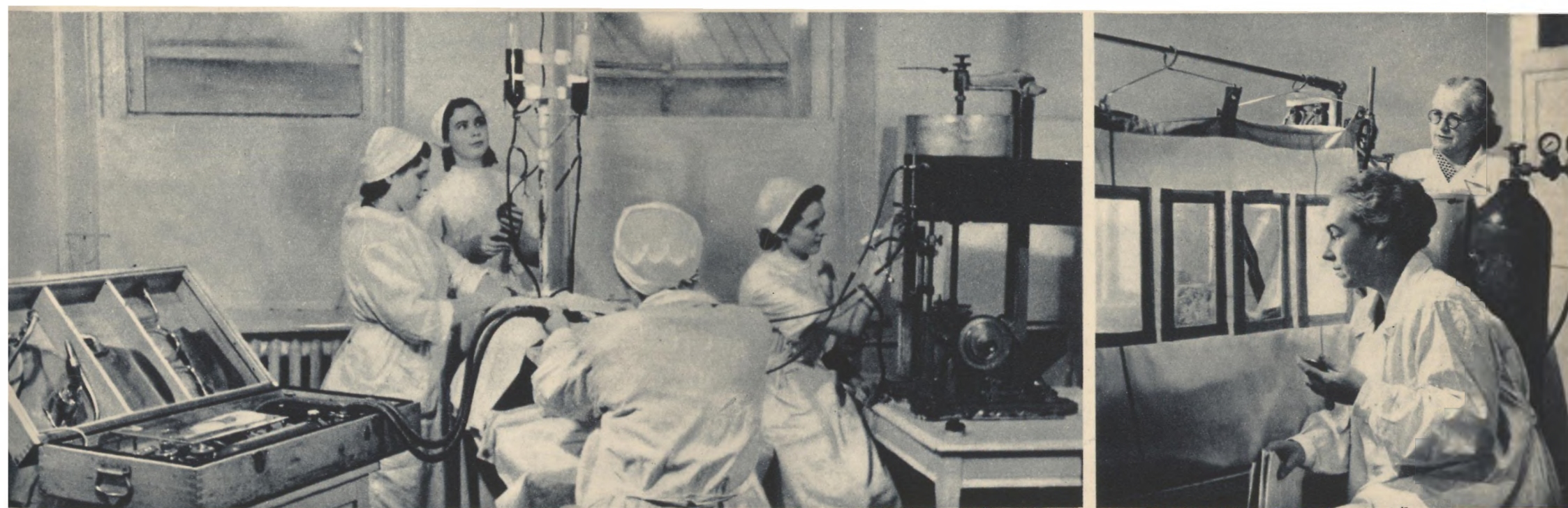
In the course of my work I have seen, and myself applied, the method of re-animation with positive results. One case, among the first, left an unusually deep impression on my memory.

A fourteen-year-old girl had been knocked down by a motor-car in the street and was brought to the clinic with her right hip badly crushed. Her condition was extremely serious and she had to be operated on immediately under anaesthetic to stop the bleeding and treat the injury. At the end of the operation the girl's pulse could no longer be felt even in the larger arteries. She had stopped breathing. Clinical death had occurred. We immediately resorted to intra-arterial blood transfusion and other measures for re-animating the organism. After only ninety seconds the pulse started beating in the radial artery and independent breathing was restored. In five minutes—the anaesthetization had been stopped—consciousness returned. As time went on the

patient's condition improved steadily. The girl got quite well and was released from the clinic in a good state of health.

There are, of course, no miracles, and it need hardly be said that re-animation is possible only when the vital organs—the brain, heart, liver, kidneys, etc.—have not suffered irreparable damage on account of injury or disease.

The problem of re-animation is far from exhausted and Soviet scientists are continuing active and fruitful research in this field. The guarantee of success lies in placing this problem on a precise scientific basis, in applying Pavlov's physiological principles and renouncing all utopian attempts to “resurrect the dead”. Such attempts have no real, genuinely scientific basis.



An experiment in re-animating an animal after five minutes of clinical death. Laboratory assistant M. M. Voronkova (first left) and senior theatre nurse L. V. Zhurchatova pump blood into the artery. Surgeon T. Y. Italyantseva performs artificial respiration, and Nurse E. M. Borovitskaya (extreme right) watches the kymograph, an instrument that records breathing and the activity of the heart

M. S. Gayevskaya-Sokolova (left), Candidate of Biological Science, and E. M. Smirenskaya, Candidate of Medical Science, apply oxygen therapy on the revived animal



YOUNG AERO-MODELLERS

The voice of the judge at the All-Union Aero-Modellers' Contest, amplified by loud-speakers, rings out over the

field, "Boris Shkursky of the Moscow Region team to the starting line!"

A minute or two later a model aircraft built by Boris Shkursky, pupil of Tushino Boys' Secondary School, No. 1, appears in the air. Obeying the will of the young aircraft constructor, the miniature radio-controlled aeroplane makes several wide circles. But suddenly the tiny engine cuts and the propeller stops turning. The model goes into a glide. Now everything depends on the way the landing is made. According to the conditions of the competition a model must land within 328 feet of its place of taking-off.

One turn, then another—the model comes down and makes a neat three-point landing no more than five or six yards from the starting line. Excellent!

Soviet aircraft-modellers hold the majority of world records officially registered by the International Aeronautic Federation.

In the USSR tens of thousands of youngsters belonging to the Society for Co-operation with the Army, Air Force, and Navy go in for constructing flying models.

Boris Shkursky, a tenth-form pupil, has often taken part in aircraft-modellers' competitions. While he was still in lower school he built the simplest kind of "outline" models, as they are called. Year by year his designs grew more complex. At competitions Boris quite frequently won first prizes not only for himself but for his team as well. At the USSR championship in 1953 he won the honoured title of Champion Aircraft Modeller of the Soviet Union with one of the most intricate types of radio-controlled flying models.

In 1953 Boris visited Bulgaria, where he took part in a competition for gliding model seaplanes. At this competition the USSR team gained first place. Boris Shkursky also beat his opponents and won the individual championship.

Here we see Boris Shkursky (left) and aircraft-modeller Yuri Artyomov, who studies in the seventh form at Moscow School No. 265, examining a new flying model

Photographed by A. Maklissov

SINGERS OF THE URALS

Photographed by I. Tyulyakov

The art of choral singing, for which the Russian people have been famed for centuries, has been developed to unusual heights in the USSR. The country has 115,000 amateur choirs with more than 2,000,000 members. In many territories and regions of the Soviet Union amateur choristers have been selected to make up professional choirs supported by the state. Every choir of this kind represents and seeks to popularize the wealth of song that belongs to its particular district; each one differs from the others not only in the character of the songs it sings, but also in its peculiar style of singing founded on local tradition.

The Urals Russian Folk Choir, which enjoys well-deserved popularity, grew into a professional ensemble out of local amateur choirs. The choir has toured many cities of the USSR, and in 1951 it performed at the Third World Youth Festival in Berlin. Both the choral and dancing sections of the ensemble won first prizes and earned for themselves the title of International Prize Winner. In 1952 the Urals singers and dancers performed in Hungary and Poland, and last year they did a successful tour in Rumania.



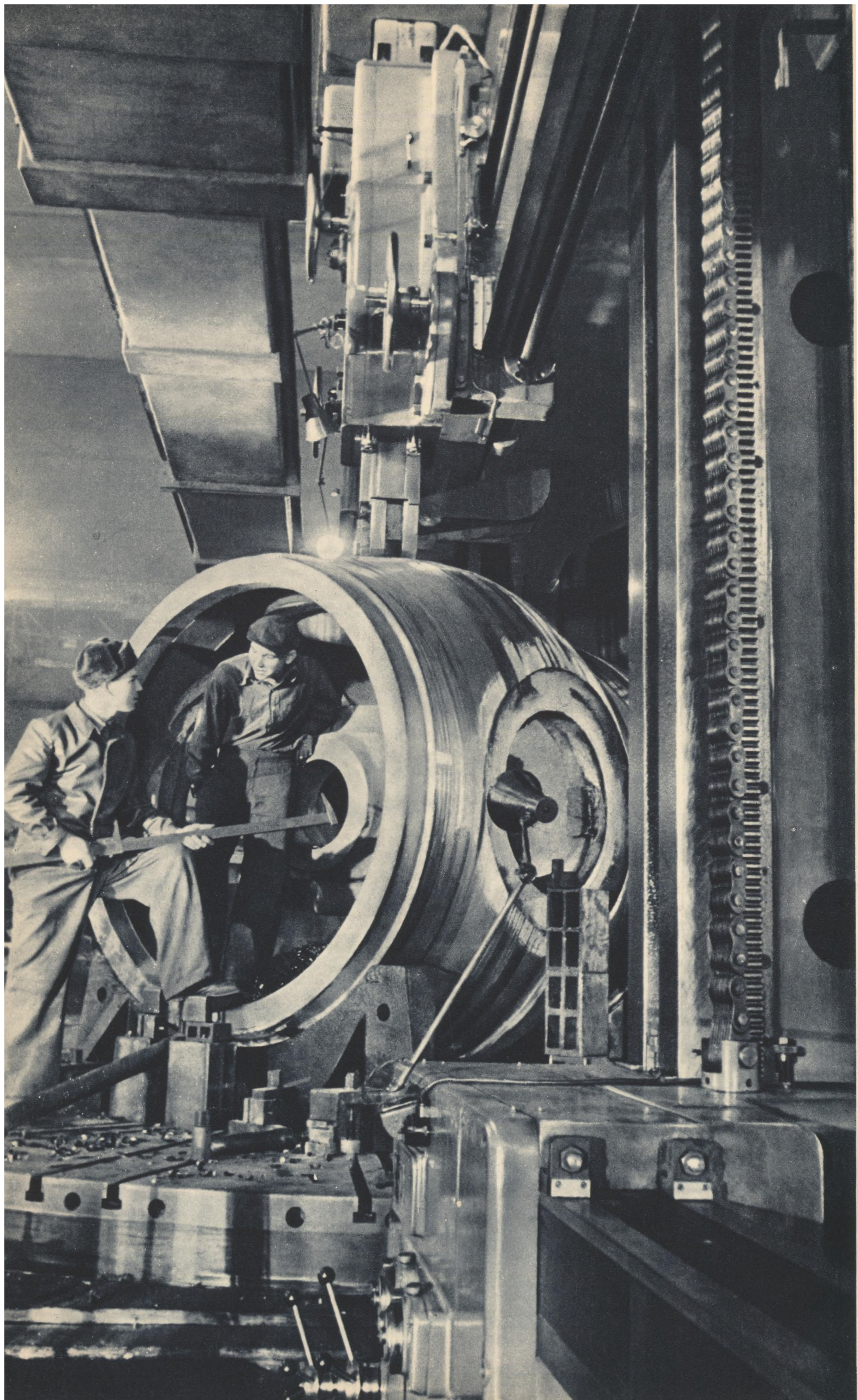
The Urals "Nightingale" dance



A performance by the Urals Russian Folk Choir. On the right, soloists Avgusta Ustyuzhanina and Valentina Trifonova sing "chastushki", popular quatrains



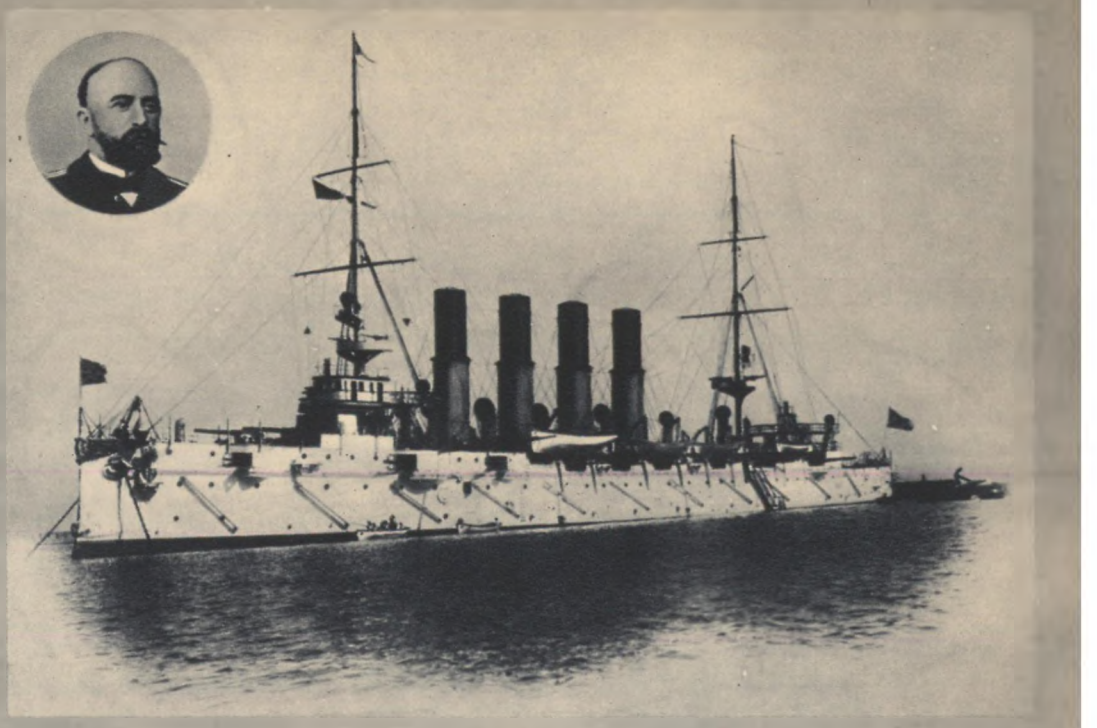
"Urals Grand Pereplyas"



Milling the bush of a turbine drive-wheel at the Sizran Turbine Plant. This plant makes equipment for the large hydro-electric stations that are being built in various parts of the country
Photographed by A. Bryanov

RUSSIAN SAILORS' IMMORTAL DEED

Fifty years have passed since the heroic deed performed by the crew of the Russian cruiser "Varyag". On February 9, 1904, in the neutral harbour of Chemulpo (Korea), the commander of a Japanese squadron informed Captain of the First Rank V. F. Rudnev, commander of the "Varyag", that war had broken out between Japan and Russia and demanded that the cruiser leave the harbour by midday, otherwise he would attack it there. Although greatly outnumbered, Captain Rudnev decided to break through to Port Arthur together with the gunboat "Koreyets". The Japanese squadron of one battle cruiser, five light cruisers, and eight destroyers barred their way. In the unequal engagement that followed, the "Varyag", supported by the "Koreyets", sank one Japanese destroyer and damaged two cruisers. But the Russian ships themselves suffered heavy damage and casualties. Fire broke out on the "Varyag". Further resistance was impossible, yet the Russian sailors refused to surrender. Captain Rudnev issued the command to explode the "Koreyets" and scuttle the "Varyag". The feat accomplished by the heroic sailors of these two ships has gone down for ever in the annals of world fame won by the Russian navy. The accompanying pictures show Captain of the First Rank Rudnev and the cruiser "Varyag".



MOSCOW—PEKING

On January 31, direct railway communication was established between the capital of the USSR and that of the Chinese People's Republic. The pictures show an express train being prepared for the first run to Peking and an interior view of one of the coaches

Photographed by S. Preobrazhensky and A. Stuzhin



SAMARKAND. The Kinap Factory in this Uzbek city is now producing combined radio-cinematographical apparatuses for village clubs

Photographed by A. Kuzmenko



Chang Ju Ik, head of a delegation from the Academy of Science of the Korean People's Democratic Republic, makes a speech at a reception in the USSR Academy of Sciences

Photographed by E. Yevzerikhin



A delegation of miners from the German Democratic Republic visit the Lutugin Mine in the Donets coal fields

Photographed by L. Azriel

Sports



Boris Shilkov, the winner of the international skating championship in Japan

SOVIET ATHLETES SET WORLD RECORDS

Halida Shchegoleyeva, who recently set three new world records



New world records were set last month by Soviet athletes at home and at competitions abroad. Boris Shilkov, of Leningrad, was crowned with the laurels of world speed skating champion in Sapporo, Japan; his team-mates Oleg Goncharenko and Yevgeny Grishin placed second and third in the world championship.

Almost at the same time twenty-year old Halida Shchegoleyeva, of Moscow, set three world records in the alpine rink near Alma-Ata, the Kazakh capital, in the 1,000 and 3,000 metres and in aggregate points scoring.

In Kiev, Pyotr Kirshon, Ukrainian feather-weight registered 106.05 kg. in the two-hand press, beating the record set in 1939 by 1.05 kg.

In Moscow a team of Soviet swimmers—V. Solovyov, V. Minashkin, P. Skripchenkov, and L. Balandin—clocked 4 min. 21.3 sec. in the 4 x 100 metres medley, bettering the official European and world records.

The International Cyclists' Union has ratified as a world record the time of 1 min. 10.4 sec. shown by R. Vargashkin (USSR) in 1000 metres on the track from a standing start. The previous world record was held by the Italian cyclist Marino Morettini.



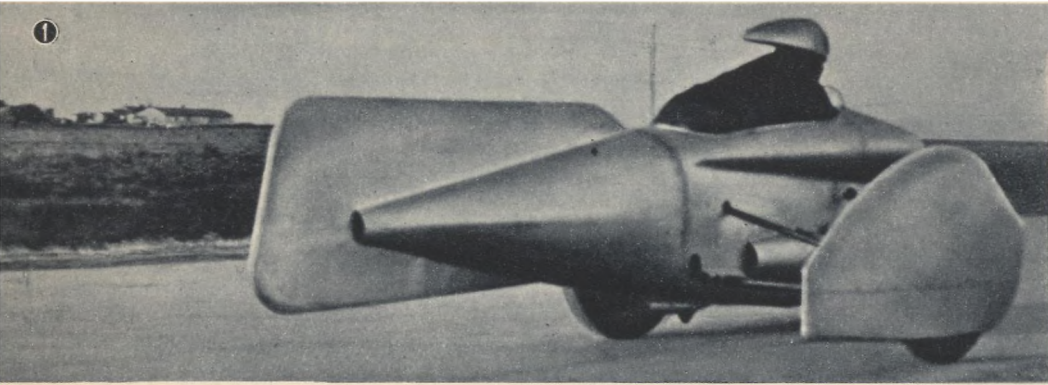
Halida Shchegoleyeva, of Moscow, Women's World Speed Skating Champion
Photographed by L. Dorensky



Boris Shilkov, of Leningrad, Men's World Speed Skating Champion
Photographed by L. Dorensky

USSR auto and motor-cycle races to establish new records were held recently near Simferopol (Crimea). Photographs: (1) Merited Master of Sport N. Shumilkin developed a speed of 206.540 km. p. hr. on a three-wheeled motor-cycle with original streamlining, (2) V. Nikitin, of Kharkov, smashed a world record by covering 10 kilometres at an average speed of 256.228 km. p. hr. in his Kharkov-6, (3) Master of Sport E. Lorent, of Kharkov, on a racer of his own design, Kharkov-250, set up a USSR record for machines of up to 250 c. c. which tops the world record for the 350 c. c. class. Lorent averaged 203.389 km. p. hr. in five kilometres from a flying start

Photographed by N. Bondarenko and G. Borodin





Dynamo v. AIK Club (Sweden) at Dynamo Stadium, Moscow. The home team won 4-0

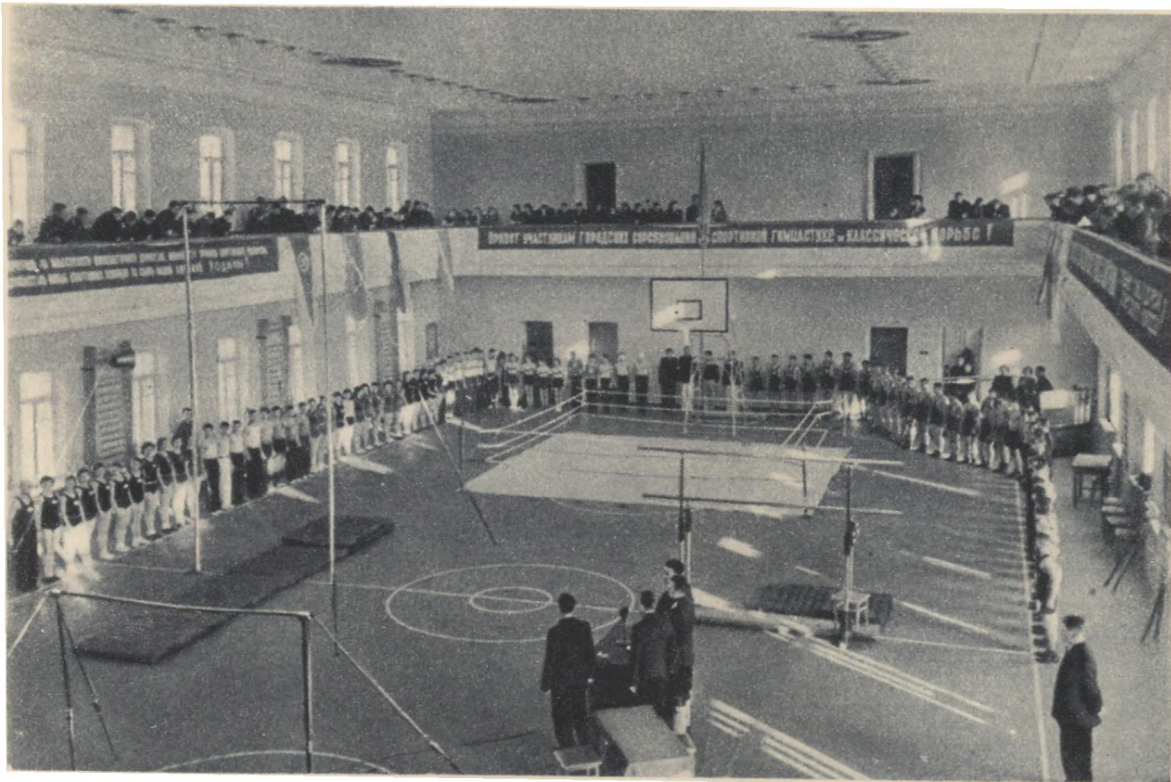
INTERNATIONAL COMPETITIONS

From the very first day of the new year Soviet sportsmen have competed in numerous international meetings. At Moscow's Dynamo Stadium, USSR ice-hockey teams won all three matches with a Swedish club. In January skiers from Norway, Poland, Finland, and Czechoslovakia came to the USSR to take part in a tournament. Competing with them near Sverdlovsk V. Kuzin (USSR) won the 30 kilometres race in 1 hr. 40 min. 9 sec. In the 4 x 10 kilometres relay the Soviet team finished first. Finnish skiers won the two other races. At the traditional women's skiing races in Switzerland, Soviet entrants won all the prizes in the 10 kilometres race and placed first in the 3 x 5 kilometres relay. In a meeting in Sweden, a Soviet wrestling team lost 5 bouts and won 27



A tense moment in the game of the Central House of the Soviet Army against the AIK Club. The Soviet team won 13-1

Photographed by N. Volkov and L. Dorensky



Main hall of a sports club opened recently in Stalingrad by the Dynamo Society

Photographed by A. Makletsov

Winners of the 50 kilometres race at the international skiing contest (USSR, Finland, Poland, and Czechoslovakia) held in Uktus Hills, near Sverdlovsk. They are Eero Kolehmainen and Veiko Hakulinen (Finland), and A. Shelukhin (USSR)

Photographed by I. Tyulyakov



Left to right are V. Solovyov, V. Minashkin, P. Skripchenkov, and L. Balandin, Soviet swimmers who bettered the official world record in the 4 x 100 metres medley

Photographed by N. Volkov



ART

Vanja Orico, Brazilian film star, gives a song recital in the Grand Hall of the Chaikovsky State Conservatoire, Moscow. She recently made a successful concert tour in the Soviet Union
Photographed by V. Kunov



A still from the new magicolor film "Skanderbeg, Albania's Great Warrior", produced by the New Albania State Film-Studio in collaboration with the Soviet Mosfilm Studio. The film enjoyed great success with Soviet cinema-goers



The Drama Theatre of the Pacific Fleet has staged, in Vladivostok, a play by the Chinese dramatist Wang Shih-fu, "The Spilt Cup"
Photographed by N. Nazarov



Recitals by the violinist Ion Voicu, Merited Artiste of the Rumanian People's Republic, have been warmly received by Moscow music-lovers
Photographed by A. Vorotinsky



In a hall of the show of Czechoslovak nineteenth and twentieth century art, displaying more than 600 paintings, statuary, and works by graphic artists, on the day it was opened in the exhibition-rooms of the Academy of Arts, Moscow. Left to right are J. Vosahlik, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Czechoslovak Republic in the USSR, M. Manizer, Vice-President of the USSR Academy of Arts, V. Stoletov, Deputy Minister of Culture of the USSR, and others
Photographed by M. Ozersky

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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. CHERNYSHOVA

No photographs in this magazine may be reprinted without acknowledgement

Editorial Office: 8, Ulitsa Moskvina, Moscow 9

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



N. V. Mikhailova, a teacher at the Polytechnical Institute, prepares a lecture in the Saltikov-Shchedrin State Public Library, Leningrad

Photographed by A. Garanin

BACK COVER: "Winter"

By Y. Trankvillitsky

