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SOVIET UNION



No. 6 (76)

JUNE 1956





Assembling heat-exchangers at the natural gas drying department along the new Stavropol-Moscow gas pipeline

Photographed by V. Mikhal'ov

COVER: The seventh in the family. Muyasar Boltayeva brings her newborn son to see the consulting doctor at the collective-farm's maternity home (see article "Your Friends", p. 8)

Photographed by N. Khoruzhny



STRENGTHENING TRADITIONAL FRIENDSHIP

In many parts of the Soviet Union, to say nothing about Moscow, one can hear French-speaking voices. These are guests from France—delegations and individuals, politicians and businessmen, scientists and artists who have come to learn about the life of the peoples of the USSR. Soviet citizens, in their turn, go to France; they display keen interest in the life of the French people.

Recently, at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, a delegation from the French Socialist Party, headed by Secretary-General Pierre Commin, visited our country. The day after this delegation flew out, a four-engined airship landed at Moscow airport, bringing, at the invitation of the Soviet Government, Guy Mollet, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the French Republic, Christian Pineau, Foreign Minister, and official personages accompanying them, as well as a large group of French journalists.

The French leaders were warmly welcomed at the airport by N. A. Bulganin, L. M. Kaganovich, V. M. Molotov, M. G. Pervukhin, and other members of the Government. After a cordial exchange of greetings Guy Mollet and N. A. Bulganin inspected the guard of honour. The Chairman of the Council of Ministers of France made a statement at the microphone expressing his gratitude to the Soviet Government for the invitation to visit the USSR and greeted the people of the Soviet Union on behalf of the French people.

Sincerely desirous of strengthening Franco-Soviet friendship and fruitful co-operation, our people extended a hearty welcome to the French leaders. N. A. Bulganin, replying to questions by the French newspaper "Le Monde", stated that the prospects for improving relations between the USSR and France are quite good. The guarantee of this is the traditional friendship of our peoples, sealed in the joint struggle against the common enemy in the two world wars. The identity of the vital national interests of France and the Soviet Union calls for constant co-operation between the two countries in the effort to consolidate peace.

Our picture shows N. A. Bulganin and V. M. Molotov greeting the French leaders.

Photographed by A. Garanin



On the eve of the May Day celebrations in Moscow, N. A. Bulganin, Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and N. S. Khrushchov, member of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, returned from their visit to Britain. N. A. Bulganin is seen here shaking hands with K. Y. Voroshilov, Chairman of the Presidium, Supreme Soviet of the USSR, at the Central Airfield in Moscow
 Photographed by A. Garanin



A view of the conference hall in the Moscow Kremlin where talks were held between the Government delegations of the USSR and France

Photographed by A. Garanin

AN EXCERPT FROM THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT'S STATEMENT ON DISARMAMENT

The Soviet Government's statement on disarmament, published on May 15, reads in part as follows:

"Desirous of making a further contribution to disarmament and peace and of creating more favourable conditions for peaceful economic and cultural development in the Soviet Union, the Government of the USSR has resolved:

"1. To carry out within one year, by May 1, 1957, another and greater reduction in the Armed Forces of the Soviet Union, namely, by 1,200,000 men, in addition to the 640,000 demobilized in 1955.

"2. In accordance with this, to disband 63 divisions and separate brigades, including 3 air divisions and other fighting units on the territory of the German Democratic Republic, totalling more than 30,000 men.

"To close a number of military schools.

"To put 375 naval vessels in reserve.

"3. To reduce accordingly the armaments and materiel of the Armed Forces of the USSR and also budgetary expenditure for military needs.

"4. To guarantee jobs in industry and agriculture for the demobilized.

"In undertaking this further substantial reduction of Armed Forces and armaments, the Soviet Government seeks to promote realization of the disarmament programme now being discussed in the United Nations. The latest reduction in the Soviet Armed

Forces and armaments shows better than words that the Soviet Union is a sincere and loyal champion of peace, a sincere and loyal champion of easing international tension.

"In taking this decision, the Soviet Government bears in mind the fact that, as far as Europe is concerned, the French people and the people of Britain, in the same way as the peoples of the Soviet Union and other peace-loving European states, do not want war, the grave consequences of which they feel to this day, that they want an improvement in relations between the states and all-round development of international co-operation.

"Other governments, including the governments of the United States, Britain and France, in so far as they sincerely want to contribute to strengthening peace, cannot but follow this example.

"The Soviet Government is ready to consider a further reduction of the Armed Forces of the USSR provided the Western Powers—the United States, Britain and France—on their part carry out a corresponding reduction of their armed forces and armaments.

"Realization of such measures would be an important stage in carrying out an all-embracing programme of disarmament; it would provide real conditions for a speedy solution of the problem of prohibiting atomic and hydrogen weapons."

FORTHCOMING VISIT TO USSR OF PRESIDENT TITO

Marshal Tito, President of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia, has accepted the invitation of the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to visit the USSR. The Soviet people warmly welcome this visit of friendship, seeing it as another contribution to the development of sincere, good-neighbourly relations between the two fraternal peoples.

The visit of the Soviet Government delegation to Yugoslavia last summer brought about a radical turn in the relations between Yugoslavia and the USSR. "We are deeply convinced," said N. S. Khrushchov on that occasion, "that the time when our relations were darkened is a thing of the past."

There is everything that is needed for close Soviet-Yugoslav co-operation—centuries of friendship between the peoples of the two countries, glorious revolutionary traditions, the necessary economic base and community of ideals in working for peace, prosperity and happiness for the working people.

The visit of the Soviet statesmen to Yugoslavia resulted in the joint Declaration signed by N. A. Bulganin, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, and Josip Broz Tito, President of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia. As pointed out in that historic document, the talks revealed a sincere desire for further

all-round co-operation between the USSR and the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia, which is fully in keeping with the interests of the two countries and with those of peace and socialism.

Thus a new chapter was begun in Soviet-Yugoslav relations. Close contact was quickly established between the two countries and an intensive exchange of delegations got under way.

Soviet-Yugoslav economic relations are developing successfully. Last autumn talks were held in Moscow between economic missions of the two countries to discuss long-term trade and economic co-operation. Then, early this year, agreements were signed on credits and a loan for Yugoslavia. Last January a Soviet-Yugoslav agreement was concluded on co-operation in the peaceful use of atomic energy. The Soviet Union will give Yugoslavia scientific and technical aid in building an atomic reactor.

The peoples of the USSR and Yugoslavia sincerely welcome this fruitful co-operation.

As stated by President Tito, the policy of Yugoslavia, aimed at establishing and further improving friendly relations with the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies, "is a big contribution to strengthening peace throughout the world, to the cause of international co-operation."

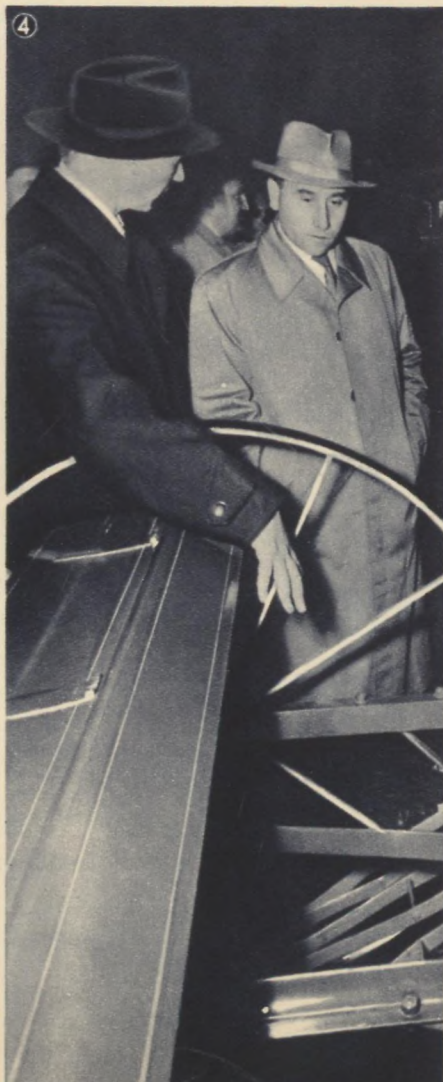


President Tito



Growing Soviet-Yugoslav contact. (1) Members of a delegation of the Yugoslav People's Assembly among workers of the Moscow Automobile Works (2) Belgrade welcomes the cast of the Moscow Art Theatre (3) President Tito on his way to the Soviet Pavilion at the International Agricultural Fair in Novi Sad (4) Alexander Rankovič, Deputy Chairman of the Federal Executive Council, inspects Soviet agricultural machines (5) USSR Supreme Soviet delegation at the memorial to the Unknown Soldier (6) Yugoslav peasants in conversation with Galina Nikiforova, Soviet collective farmer

Photographed by V. Shakhovskoi, A. Stuzhin and Yugoslav Photo Agency



PENSIONS TO BE RAISED

Interview with N. A. MURAVYOVA,
Minister of Social Welfare, RSFSR

The Soviet press has published the draft law on state pensions, which the USSR Council of Ministers has submitted to the Supreme Soviet. One of our correspondents interviewed N. A. Muravyova, Minister of Social Welfare of the RSFSR. Here are his questions and the Minister's answers.

Question: In what way will the working people benefit from the new law?

Answer: The new law will be one of the measures taken by the Soviet Government to raise the standard of living of the population. Beginning with March this year, two hours were knocked off the working day on Saturdays and on the eve of national holidays. Then, in April, maternity leave for mothers was extended from 77 calendar days to 112. A number of measures are being carried out to improve public catering. Expenditure on social and cultural needs, including pensions, is constantly being increased. Under the Fifth Five-Year Plan 689,000 million rubles was allocated for this purpose. Under the current plan expenditure will approximate to 970,000 million.

The new pension law is a big step towards improving the material conditions of the working people.

Readers of our journal will remember that, at the 20th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, attention was drawn to serious shortcomings in the matter of pensions, expressed chiefly in the amounts established. The new law will do away with these shortcomings.

Question: What is the main feature of the new law?

Answer: It is that the new law bases the pension on the total earn-

ings of the worker. Of great importance is the establishment of partial pensions for old age, disability, and also in the case of loss of the family breadwinner, to be granted to those who have not worked the required number of years. In event of disability caused by injury not connected with work, the pension is granted in the same way as when ability to work is lost owing to ill health. All pensions will be revised on the basis of the new law, with a resultant substantial increase for those who retired long ago and whose pensions were not big.

Question: Will there be any change in the system of granting pensions?

Answer: Yes, and a great one. The new law will do away with many of the qualifying conditions for a pension—conditions necessary at one time, but now obsolete. As a result, the number of people entitled to pensions will be considerably increased.

Question: Are there to be any changes in pension scales?

Answer: Yes. Scales will be raised. Here are two examples. Previously the old age pension might not exceed 60 per cent of earnings; under the new law it will range from 50 to 100 per cent of total earnings. In many cases the budget of a man or woman retiring on pension will be fully maintained. There will be a big increase for disabled workers: previously second-category invalids received from 47 to 49 per cent of their earnings, but under the new law they will receive from 65 to 90 per cent.

Question: What about supplementary payments?

Answer: There will be a series of supplementary payments: for uninterrupted service—to old age pensions, to invalid pensions and in

cases of loss of the family breadwinner; in the case of pensioners with dependents unfit to work, "family" allowances will be paid for dependents of old age pensioners and for dependents of persons receiving invalid pensions; there will be supplementary payments for first-category invalids who require the services of nursing personnel; payments for large families—for families in which the breadwinner has been lost as a result of injury at work or occupational disease, if there are three or more members of the family unfit for work; for N.C.O.s.—former servicemen and their families, provided the serviceman had the rank of sergeant, lance corporal, corporal or petty officer.

Question: How are the pensions financed?

Answer: Pensions in the USSR have always been paid, and will continue to be paid, from budgetary funds without any deductions from the wages of the working people. This non-contributory system differs radically from the system in some countries where pension funds are derived chiefly from compulsory contributions.

Question: Was the experience of the pension systems in other countries drawn upon in drafting the new law?

Answer: Yes, the pension systems in different countries were studied.

Question: I know that the draft has won the approval of the people, but in all probability some citizens will have suggestions and amendments. Will their wishes and suggestions be taken into account?

Answer: All suggestions will be carefully studied and summarized for subsequent consideration.

ALEXANDER FADEYEV



The life of Alexander Fadeyev, famous Soviet writer, born in 1901, ended in tragic circumstances on May 13. In addition to his work as a writer, Alexander Fadeyev was an active figure in Soviet public life. He was a candidate member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, deputy to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, secretary of the Board of the Union of Soviet Writers and a member of the Bureau of the World Peace Council.

Fadeyev, who became a revolutionary in his teens, linked his whole life with the heroic struggle of the Soviet people for the socialist system, for the triumph of the ideas of communism.

Joining the Communist Party at the age of 17, he fought in the ranks of the Far Eastern partisans against the whiteguards and foreign interventionists.

Fadeyev's novel "The Rout"—which he completed in 1926, was hailed as an outstanding work of socialist realism. In subsequent years Fadeyev worked tirelessly on his epic "The Last of the Udege", in which with great force and skill he portrayed the moulding of the new Soviet people in the struggle for the Soviet system.

His outstanding work, "The Young Guard", won tremendous popularity.

For thirty years Alexander Fadeyev actively participated in developing Soviet culture, and for many years played a leading part in the Union of Soviet Writers. One of the founders of the world peace movement, he ardently championed the cause of peace.

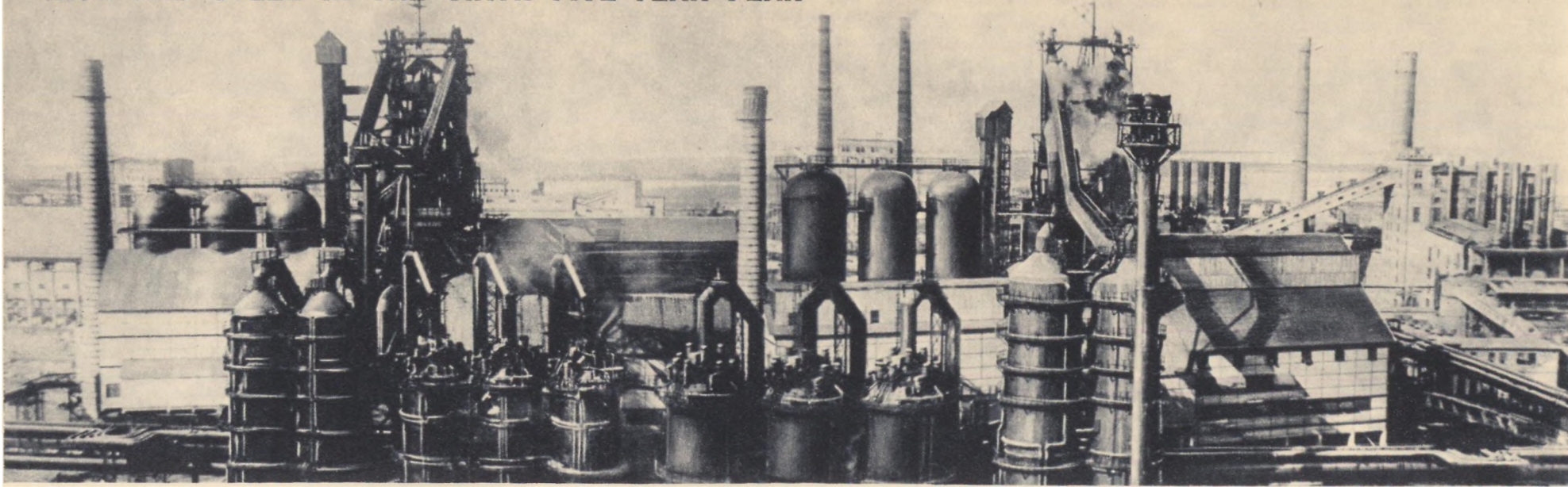
Fadeyev's literary work, imbued with love for his people and faith in the victory of communism, is part of our socialist culture.

N. A. Muravyova, Minister of Social Welfare of the RSFSR, explains points of the new pension law to workers in the Borets Factory, Moscow

Photographed by S. Kostrev



IRON AND STEEL IN THE SIXTH FIVE-YEAR PLAN



This is the new Cherepovets Iron and Steel Works, where almost all the production processes have been automatized

Photographed by I. Godin

MUCH DEPENDS ON IT

Question: Could you give a general outline of what is expected of the iron and steel industry in the next five years?

Answer: Quite a lot, because in the long run ferrous metallurgy is the basis on which all the other branches of the national economy develop.

Look at all the things that are made from metal: the vanes of the world's biggest hydroturbine and pen nibs for school children, the multi-share plough for the virgin lands and the ice-pick for the mountaineer, the automatic machine-tool line and the TV transmitting mast, the buck for the giant drag-line and the body of a motor-car. Metal is needed everywhere—in industry, agriculture, and everyday life—in huge quantities. That accounts for the attention ferrous metal production is getting in the new five-year plan. By 1960 we shall be producing 53 million metric tons of pig iron, 68.3 million tons of steel and 52.7 million tons of rolled stock.

Question: Soviet economy has forged far ahead of all the European countries in total industrial output and has outpaced the USA in rate of development. How does this concern the iron and steel industry?

Answer: Much as it does industry as a whole. In the last 26 years the average annual increase in the output of steel was 9 per cent in the USSR, only 2.4 per cent in the USA, 2.8 per cent in Britain and 1 per cent in France.

Question: Besides rational utilization of equipment, the plan provides for the introduction of new techniques in the metallurgical industry. Could you tell us about them?

Answer: There are so many that I'm afraid I shall have time to mention only a few.

Interview with A. G. **SHEREMETEV**,
Minister of the Iron and Steel Industry of the USSR

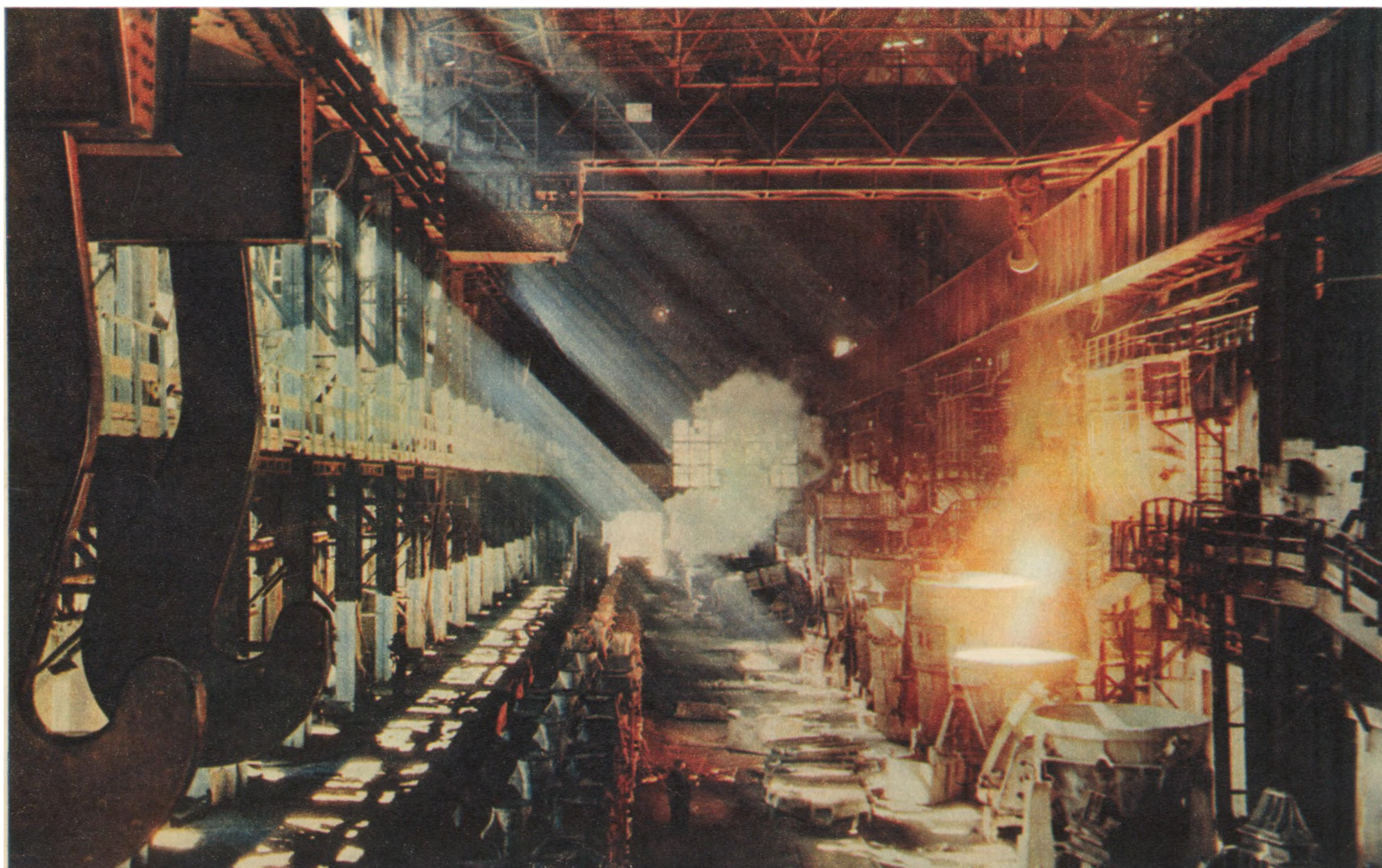
One—the continuous pouring of steel—has already been described in your magazine by Academician Bardin. I shall only repeat that this method is easing the work of steel-makers, eliminating a number of labour-consuming processes, improving quality of metal and reducing cost. In the Sixth Five-Year Plan, higher productivity of metallurgical units will be attained through extensive utilization of oxygen in blast-furnace, open-hearth, electric steel-smelting, and other operations. The plan provides for the use of concentrated oxygen blasting in the smelting of all blast-furnace ferro-alloys and for use of oxygen in the production of approximately 40 per cent of the country's steel. In addition, we are organizing the production of electric steel by the duplex process in converters and electric furnaces and considerably extending the practice of smelting and pouring steel in a vacuum.

Of course, this is but a tiny fraction of the problems linked with the output of steel, pig iron, and rolled stock. It is quite impossible to deal with them all in a brief interview. I shall only say that in our country everybody wants to see the metallurgical industry make further progress because the development of all branches of the national economy, the might of the country and the prosperity of the people depend on it to a very large extent.

"In five years ahead," writes the "United States News and World Report", "Russia's plans call for expansion of industry on a scale considerably greater than that of the US in those same five years. . . . Within five years, if goals now set are realized, Russia will be cutting into the lead of the United States in production of steel, oil, cement, and other industrial products, and will move ahead in coal output."

Open-Hearth Plant No. 2 at the Zlatoust Iron and Steel Works

Photographed by V. Kunov





The passengers in this compartment of a Trans-Mongolian express are a Korean machine-builder, returning home after a practical course in the USSR, and Soviet engineers who have been invited to work in the Mongolian People's Republic

MONGOLIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC

ULAN-BATOR

Six months have passed since direct railway communication was opened between the Soviet Union and the Chinese People's Republic. The major stretch of the new railway—"Line of Friendship"—is in the Mongolian People's Republic. By agreement between the three countries concerned, this stretch was built by Soviet engineers.

"Our builders encountered quite a few difficulties in this 443-mile stretch," said S. I. Bagayev, Soviet Deputy Minister of Railways, in an interview. "Scores of thousands of cubic feet of rock had to be removed before the line could be laid across the Khangai Range. But that is not all—249 miles of the line had to be built in the Gobi Desert. The builders got their water either by digging extremely deep wells or finding it at enormous distances from the line and bringing it to the place of work in auto-tanks. People who have never been in a desert think that the heat is the main scourge. True enough in the summer the Gobi tormented the builders with its scorching air and sand-storms. But I should say that they had an even harder time in the winter, when in the open, wind-swept spaces the temperature was about -60 deg. F.

The geological structure of the Gobi Desert is unique: below the layer of fine, drifting sand there are thick strata of hard rock. That complicated things.

"In spite of all difficulties, the steel road was built in a very short time. Thanks for this are due

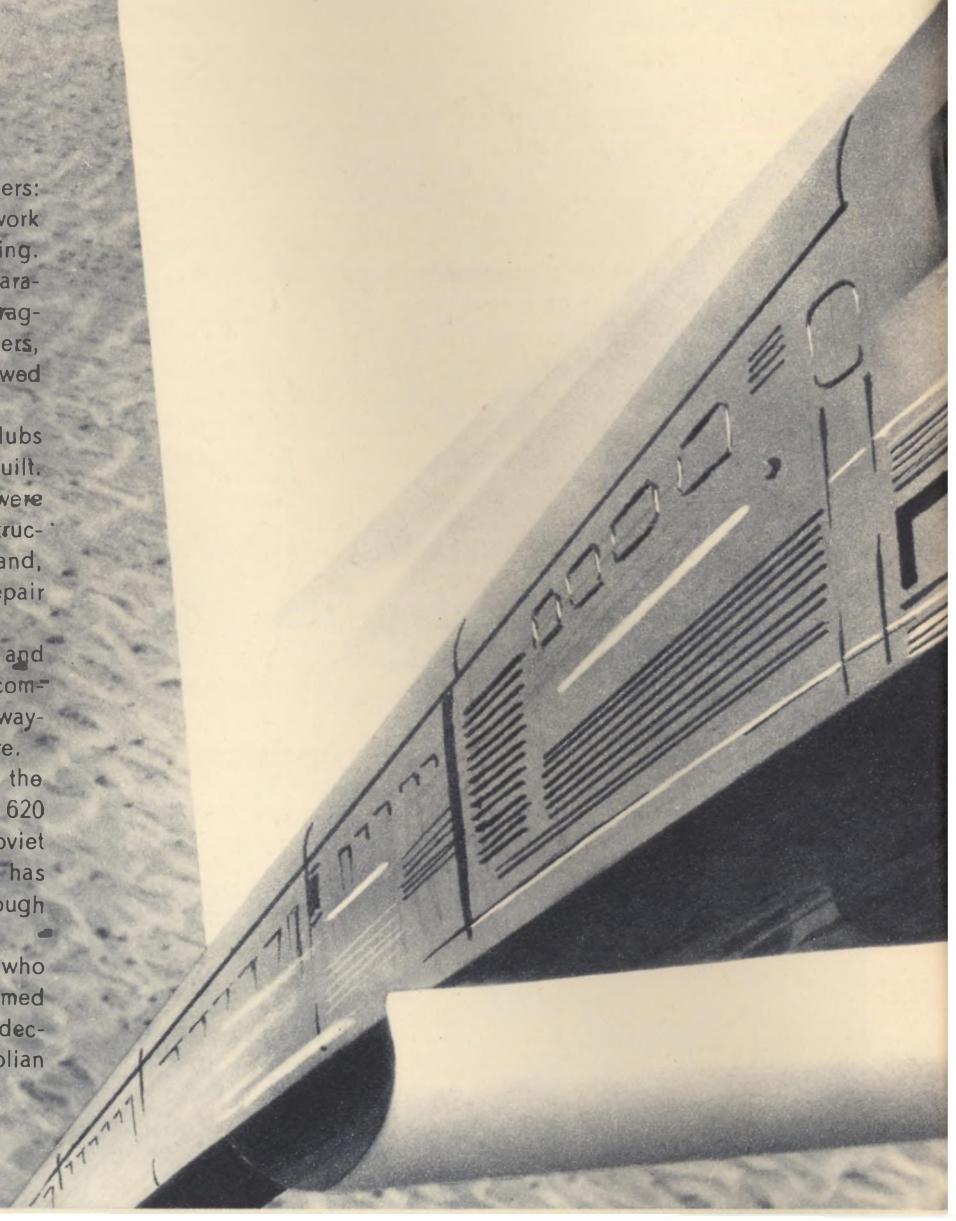
to the excellent equipment used by the builders: machines did 98 per cent of all the earthwork and 95 per cent of the track-laying and ballasting. The one-time exclusive domain of the camel caravan was invaded by tip-up lorries, tractors, drag-lines, bulldozers, grader-elevators, track-layers, and other powerful machines. These were followed by trains.

"Towns with power stations, schools, and clubs grew up along the line while it was being built. Railway stations and diesel locomotive sheds were erected. The usual industrial methods of construction were used in this vast wilderness of sand, amidst which appeared concrete works, repair shops, and other auxiliary enterprises.

"Soviet architects planned the new towns and settlements, paying particular attention to the comforts of the future residents—Mongolian railwaymen—and to their national tastes in architecture.

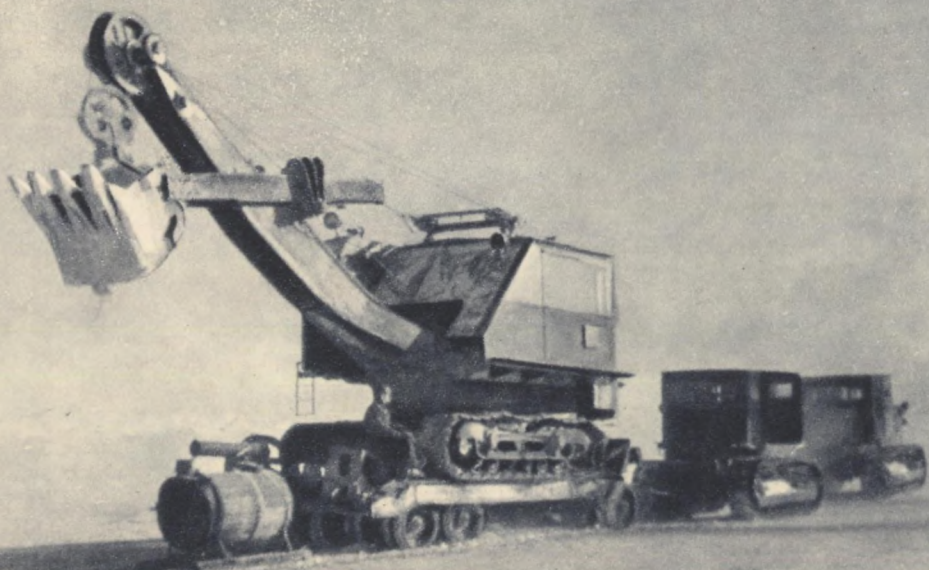
"The Trans-Mongolian Railway reduces the route from Moscow to Peking by more than 620 miles—a great asset both for China and the Soviet Union. As regards Mongolia, the new railway has become a vital artery, especially as it passes through rich oil and coal districts.

"The workers, engineers, and surveyors who built the railway across the Gobi Desert performed a real labour exploit. Many of them have been decorated with Orders and medals by the Mongolian People's Republic."



One of the excavators that helped to build the line

A Soviet electric welder working in the desert



Photographed by S. Kurunin

Rails Across the Gobi



The Moscow-Peking route is now more than 620 miles shorter

PEKING



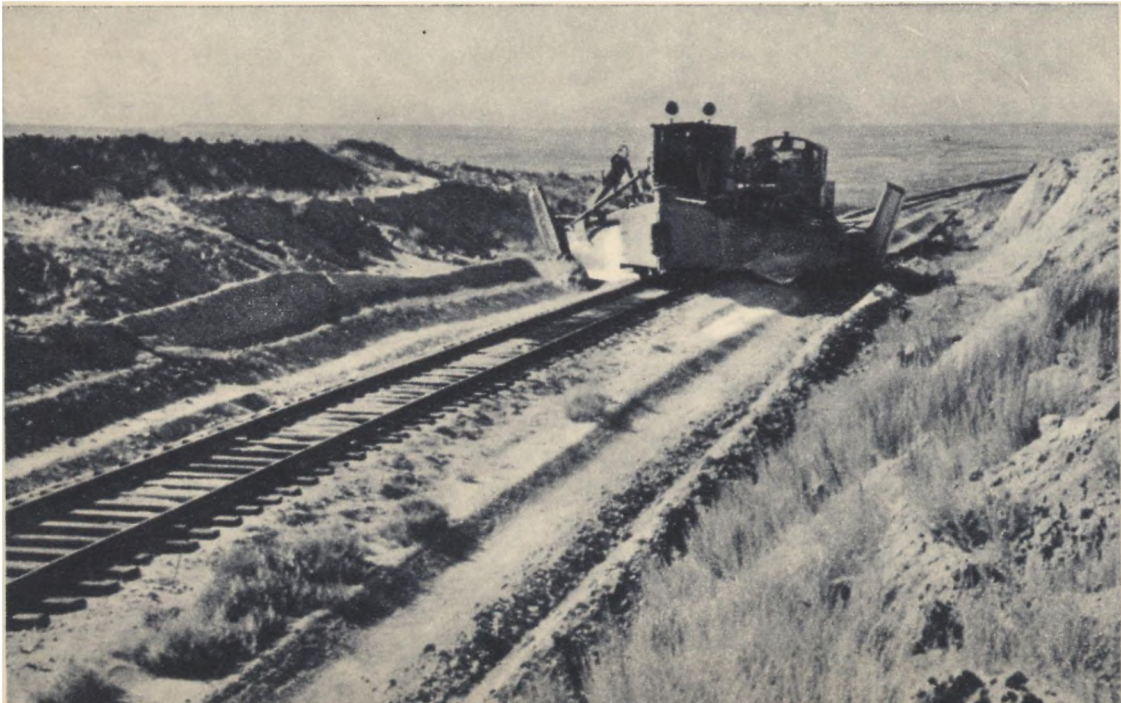
One of the first water towers in the Gobi Desert

They are losing the race



Track plane on one of the sectors of the line

Choiren Station on the Trans-Mongolian Railway





If you play chess you are sure to find a partner in the collective farm tea-house

Your Friends



L. Cartagenova (right) in Tajik national dress and R. Dovlyatov, Vice-Chairman of the collective farm (1952)

This subject came up unexpectedly. Our regular mail brought us a letter from Luigi Cartagenova, Assistant Professor of the University Pediatric Clinic in Genoa. He wrote:

"In November 1952, I spent an unforgettable day on the Stalin Collective Farm in the vicinity of Stalinabad (Tajik SSR). The administration of the farm, including one very intelligent and competent woman, told me of their work and of their plans for the further development of the collective farm. I should be very happy to learn through the "Soviet Union" magazine of the progress made by this farm and am, meanwhile, sending you my sincerest friendly regards."

One of our correspondents went to the collective farm, where the letter of the Italian scientist was read with great interest. The collective farmers wrote an answer and submitted it to the editorial office. The letter is published below.

Photographed by N. Khorunzhy

Dear Professor,

We were very glad to learn of your interest in the life of our collective farm and we decided to write you a letter.

We are getting along very well. Nearly four years have passed since you were our guest. A good deal has changed since then. Our farm has merged with four neighbouring farms and we now have 3,113 families working together. The territory of our farm has, of course, also grown and we now have 125,000 acres of land. It stands to reason that a large farm offers greater opportunities for a constant increase in production and for higher living standards.

You would hardly recognize our collective-farm villages if you saw them

now. This is what we have done since your visit. We have built two secondary and eight seven-year and elementary schools, a maternity home, a hospital, a dispensary, a pharmacy, new shops, thirteen children's crèches, five large warehouses, as many mechanized cotton-dryers, two mechanized cow-stalls, and a lot of other things; in addition, we have installed a water-supply system and have asphalted our roads. Our collective farmers have built dozens of new homes, for their old ones no longer satisfied them.

We are now building our own holiday homes in the village and also a garage for 45 motor vehicles.

Life is becoming better and better and is impelling us to reconsider a good

(Continued on page 10)

Our Italian friend has not seen this dairy department; it was only built recently



The pharmacy is one of the new things that have appeared on our collective farm of late. If a person falls ill the pharmacy is, naturally, the place to come to for medicine. But why is it so frequently visited by girls and young women, then? The answer is simple: it has a perfumery department



The collective-farm motor transport is checked every morning before work

Members of the collective farm have come to the city theatre in their own motor-cars



These two prefer their own means of conveyance



Professor Cartagenova's old acquaintance does not feel well: he is having trouble with his wisdom tooth

Little Dilovar decided to take a shave. It's all a matter of taste



deal of our old customs. In working out our new collective-farm regulations we are providing pensions for the aged and disabled collective farmers.

Our farm is increasingly developing cotton-growing, but since we are located near a city we have been devoting more and more attention to producing vegetables, fruit, meat, milk, and other agricultural produce. Close to 1,000 acres of land have been allotted to orchards and vineyards.

Our economy is expanding and our wealth increasing. The volume of agricultural production has grown. The farm's money income alone constituted 40,443,317 rubles last year. The collective farmers have been getting more money and payment in kind.

Dear Professor Cartagenova, you would certainly agree with our old saying: "better seen than heard", if you took another trip to Tajikistan, for you would see new things in every part of the Republic. New plants and factories and irrigation structures are being built everywhere, hydroelectric stations are under construction on the Syr-Darya, and on the Vakhsh Canal, and the Vakhsh River. It would really be hard to list all we have done since we met last.

We are taking advantage of this opportunity to convey our regards to you and our feelings of friendship to the Italian people.

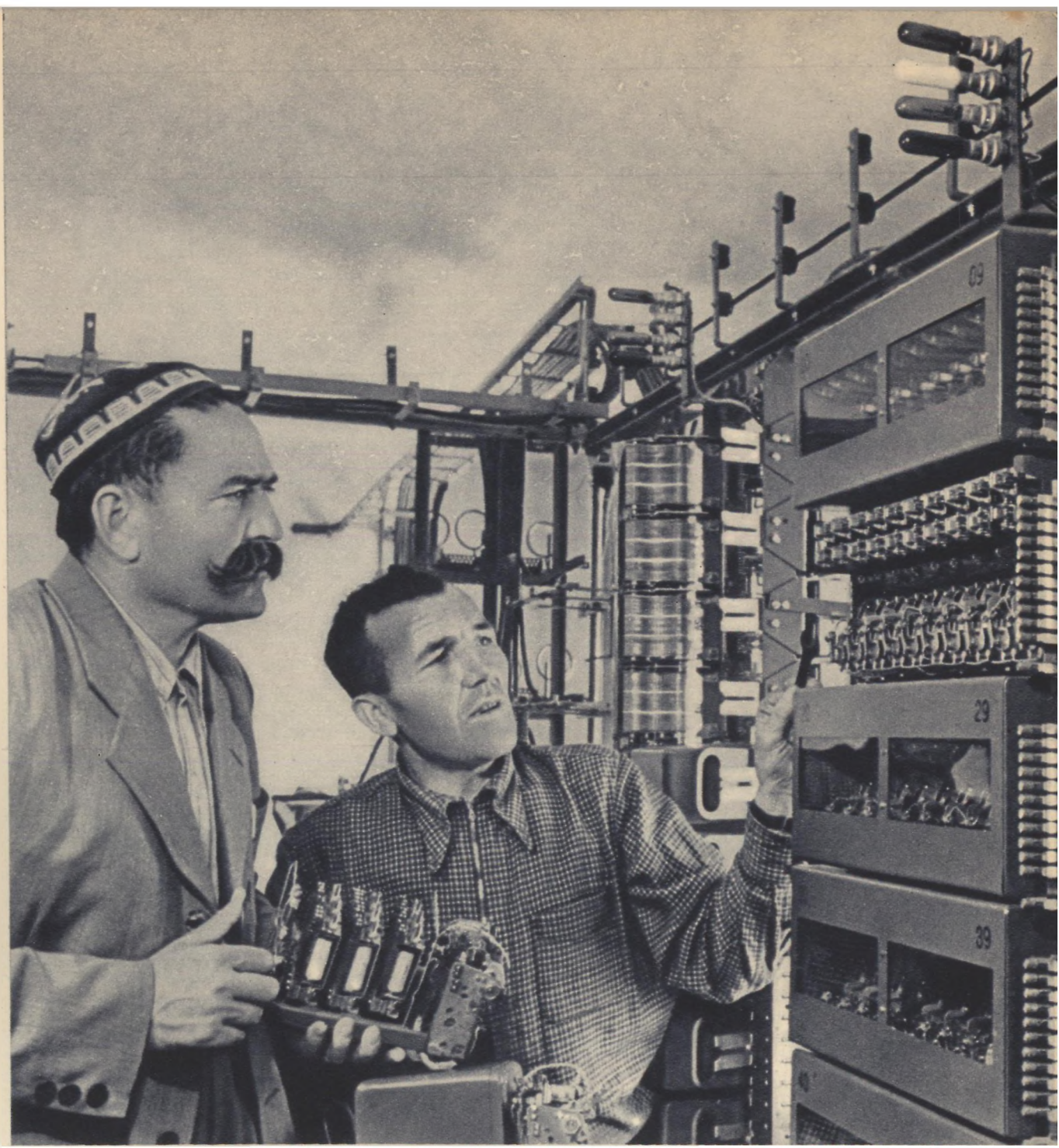
On behalf of the whole farm,

Your friends,

Sultan Zamanov,
Chairman of the Collective-Farm Board

Safar Ibragimov,
Vice-Chairman

Kubrie Akhmedova and Turgun
Tuichibayev,
collective farmers



An automatic telephone exchange is one of the latest additions to the collective farm

The pictures on the left show: (1) The collective-farm "health department"—hospital, dispensary, and maternity home (2) In the club's billiard-room (3) "Our average monthly turnover is 190,000 rubles," says Shakhob Donayev, manager of the village store

This bustling tribe is quite numerous: there are 8,000 of them on the collective farm

Water hydrants are something new in the Tajik village





The Soviet Antarctic expedition under the auspices of the Academy of Science was visited by members of the Australian Antarctic expedition

IN THE ANTARCTIC

In the ice of the Antarctic; rescuing a barge driven away by a storm

At the end of 1955, the "Ob" and the "Lena", ships of the expedition of the USSR Academy of Science, sailed for the Antarctic coast. Along with other states, the Soviet Union had launched extensive scientific work for exploring the ice continent. This work, which will take several years, constitutes the most difficult part of the broad programme of research, planned for the International Geophysics Year. The scientists will have to investigate the ice of the Antarctic, the waters of the Antarctic Ocean, the climatic conditions and the organic world of the continent, and the processes taking place in the higher strata of the atmosphere. The research is of great importance, for it is to give the scientists an insight into the behaviour of the drifting ice and the nature of the sea currents and is to make better weather forecasts for the Southern and Northern hemispheres possible.

The personnel of the Soviet Antarctic Expedition includes distinguished specialists in different branches of science. The main body of the personnel is wintering in Mirny (Peaceful)—the settlement built on the coast of the Davis Sea. Later on two more stations will be built inland—in the region of the Geomagnetic Pole and of the Pole of Inaccessibility.

We are publishing below what Professor Markov, member of the expedition, has to say about the first stage of the work in the Antarctic.

* * *

K. MARKOV, Doctor of Geographical Science

Photographed by **K. Markov**, **A. Kochetkov**, and **P. Barashev**

We were first reminded of the ice continent by the powerful cold Benguella Current near the coast of South Africa. The waters, chilled by the ice of the Antarctic, penetrate even here, to the tropics. The sun is in its zenith, but the temperature of the air is no higher than 60-63 deg. F.

But Africa is behind now. The sun comes out more and more rarely, the air and water grow colder, we see the first icebergs and a little later we pass through a ring of ice-floes fringing the coast of the Antarctic. On the ice-floes there are many seals and penguins.

Finally we see a line of quaint blue ridges rising on the starboard side. These are fragments of the Helena Glacier working down from the Antarctic coast. The ice-wall on the left is the edge of the Shackleton shelf ice which stretches for hundreds of miles.

Ahead of us is the Antarctic continent itself—the goal of our expedition. The snow-and-ice plain rises gently but steadily southward. This is the way the ice shield of the Antarctic looks when approached from the north. Its edge is steep and cracked. A ridge of glacial boulders—morenas—rises

above it, while below it lies a narrow strip of sea ice—the ice-foot.

Now came the time to find a convenient place for unloading and building the Soviet scientific observatory and settlement. West of the Helena Glacier we found large rocks frozen into the edge of the ice crust. In the ice-free sea around them numerous rocky isles—skerries were scattered.

Ivan Man, captain of the "Ob", steered the ship through the labyrinth of icebergs and skerries to the rocks of the future Mirny Settlement. The "Ob" was followed by the "Lena", and the unloading of thousands of tons of cargo began, which included building materials for houses, transport facilities, scientific equipment, foodstuffs and fuel. The crews of the ships worked day and night selflessly and sometimes at the peril of their lives. They were assisted by flyers, builders, and members of the expedition.

Within a month everything was unloaded with the building of the settlement proceeding apace. Just imagine big, flat-topped rocks and on them the buildings of the radio station. Among the rocks, on the stones of a morena runs a street lined

Below: (1) Building of the Mirny Settlement (2) N. Baranov, engineer of the aerometeorological section, observes solar radiation (3) At a lake in an Antarctic "oasis" (4) Clearing the deck of the "Lena" after a blizzard (5) In the cabin of M. Somov, Head of the Expedition, we see, left to right—K. Markov, Doctor of Geographical Science, M. Somov, Doctor of Geographical Science and Hero of the Soviet Union, O. Vyalov, Member of the Ukrainian Academy of Science (6) Visitors



with numerous houses, the building of the mess-room, scientific pavilions, and service buildings. Further down, behind the second rock, we have constructed an ice airfield for our planes and helicopters. The entire "populated" section stretches for over a mile.

At a solemn ceremony we raised the Soviet flag over the settlement.

The sixth continent—the Antarctic—is actually an enormous boulder, mainly granite. Its area of 5,404,000 square miles is nearly 1.5 times as large as the territory of Europe. The granite foundation is covered with an ice crust nearly 1.5 miles thick. The inland parts of the continent are practically unknown, while the places where it is particularly wide, and where the second and third Soviet scientific stations will be built in 1957, have never been explored. It is not without reason that this space has been named the Pole of Inaccessibility. It is possible that parts of it rise to a height of 2.5 miles and the frosts there are most severe.

On the edge of the continent there are rather large tracts of rocky land—oases not covered by ice. One of them, named the Oasis of Banger by the American expedition, is located in the region of Shackleton's Glacier and was cursorily explored by Soviet scientists last Antarctic summer. Among the rocky mounds of the "oasis" there are numerous lakes, including salt lakes. The temperature of the air is 34-36 deg. F, while the rocks become heated to 77-86 deg. F.

What is the secret of the formation of these spaces that are free of ice? The unevenness of the granite bed forces the ice to flow around the "oasis". The sun heats the rocks and in summer the winter snows are melted. This explanation is the result of observations made by American and Soviet investigators. Let us note, incidentally, that the Banger "oasis" is located far from the South Pole, in the Polar Circle, whereas forests grow and large cities are built in the same geographical latitudes in the North.

The Antarctic is the least known part of our planet. In this severe and inhospitable area our scientists are facing extensive and fascinating work, which will enable them to solve many riddles of nature.

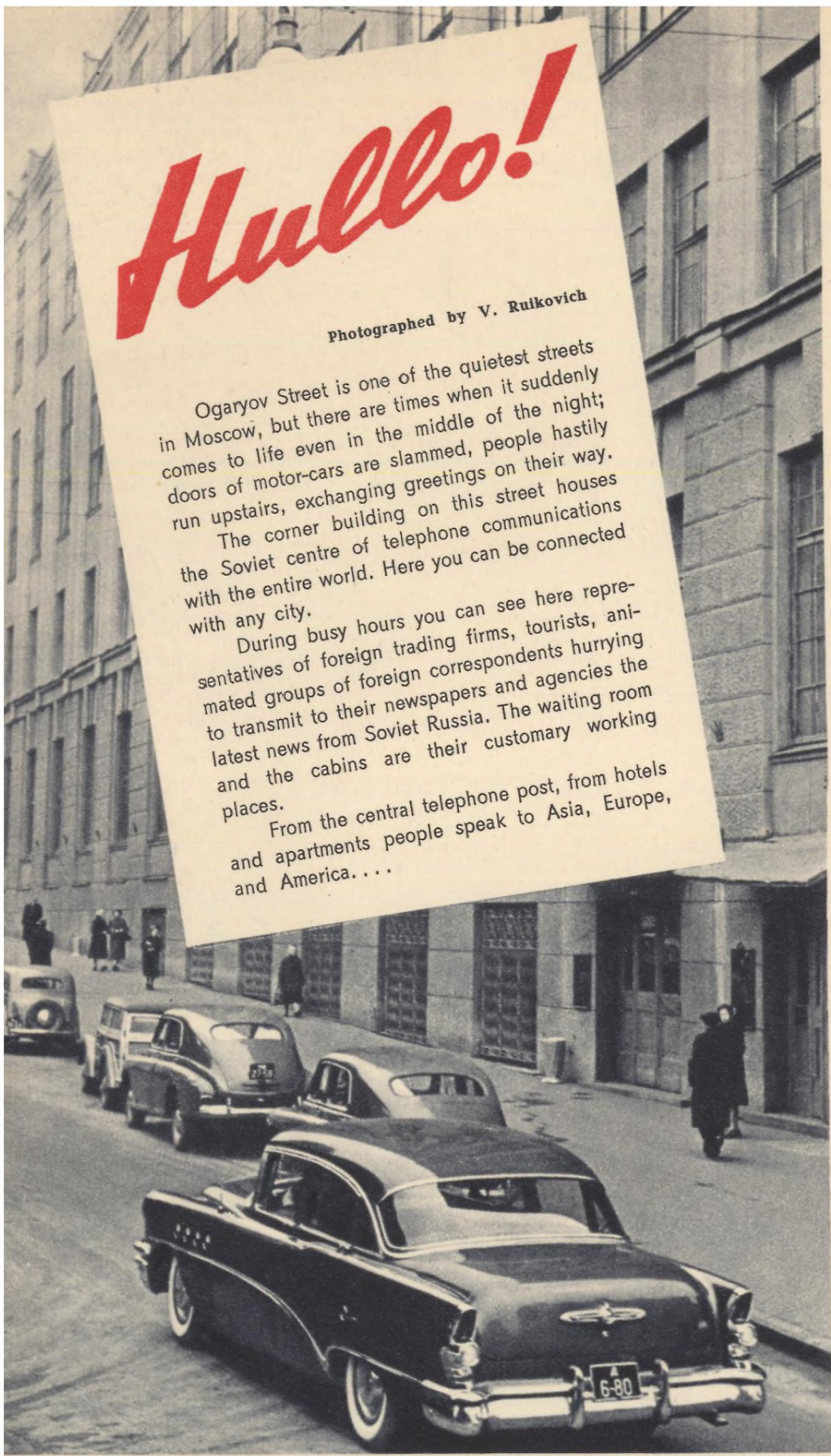


A gigantic iceberg, frozen into the ice-strip near the observatory of the Soviet expedition



The planes unloaded from the ship had to be transported along a trench cut in the ice barrier





Hullo!

Photographed by V. Ruikovich

Ogaryov Street is one of the quietest streets in Moscow, but there are times when it suddenly comes to life even in the middle of the night; doors of motor-cars are slammed, people hastily run upstairs, exchanging greetings on their way.

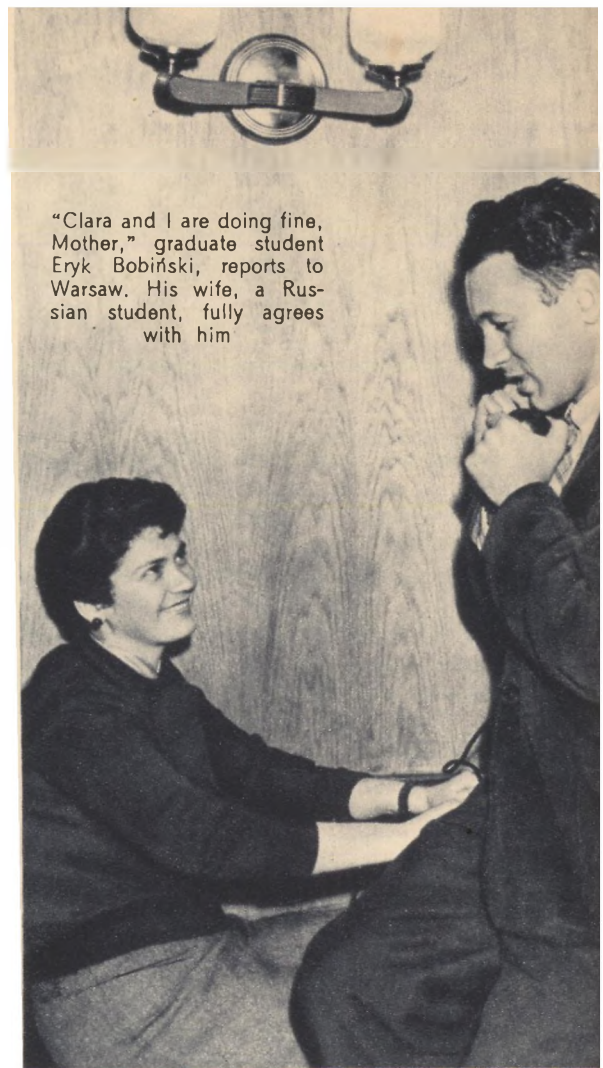
The corner building on this street houses the Soviet centre of telephone communications with the entire world. Here you can be connected with any city.

During busy hours you can see here representatives of foreign trading firms, tourists, animated groups of foreign correspondents hurrying to transmit to their newspapers and agencies the latest news from Soviet Russia. The waiting room and the cabins are their customary working places.

From the central telephone post, from hotels and apartments people speak to Asia, Europe, and America....



This is how Davor Ćulić of TANJUG Agency has to work sometimes



"Clara and I are doing fine, Mother," graduate student Eryk Bobiński, reports to Warsaw. His wife, a Russian student, fully agrees with him



Besides being transmitted from here, news is also learned here sometimes



"Daddy says he'll soon be back from Prague." Lydia, wife of Soviet Professor Zhordania, tells her little son

International service switchboard





P. Sergeant has his information for the "Daily Mail" all ready



M. Petrenko, Chief of the Administration for the Construction of the iron and steel works in India, is speaking to Delhi



Correspondents of the Columbia Broadcasting Company and the newspaper "Corriere della Sera" are in a hurry. They will soon get the line, but they are not quite ready with their message



"They'll be satisfied on the 'Baltimore Sun,'" decides Howard Norton



Fernand Lumbroso, French impresario, reports to Paris the results of the negotiations for an exchange of touring companies with the USSR



"The Stranger" by Ivan Kramskoi (1837-87)



TREASURE-HOUSE OF RUSSIAN ART

In the Tretyakov Gallery



The Tretyakov Gallery, tremendously popular with art lovers in the Soviet Union and abroad, is a hundred years old. Its history is closely linked with Russian progressive realistic art and with the names of such remarkable painters as Vasily Perov, Ivan Kramskoi, Ilya Repin, Vasily Surikov, Valentin Serov, Isaac Levitan and others.

The founder of the gallery, Pavel Tretyakov (1832-98), was a noble-minded and progressive man. He sought to concentrate the works of the best Russian artists and sculptors in one place and make them available to the general public. Tretyakov became a collector early in life, acquiring his first paintings in 1856. These were the foundation of the famous gallery. In collecting the masterpieces of Russian art, Tretyakov was moved not by a collector's passion but by public interest. The yardstick was veracity, realism, and expression of advanced social ideas.

Tretyakov opened his gallery to the public with free admission, and in 1892 he presented it to the city of Moscow.

A profound influence on the character of the collection at the Tretyakov Gallery was exerted by Vladimir Stasov, the noted patron of Russian art, who, together with the artist Ivan Kramskoi, raised aloft the banner of national realistic art and contributed greatly to the victory of this trend.

In the second half of the 19th century, the struggle against "academic" art, which was divorced from the life of the people, was carried on by progressive artists in many European countries. In France, this struggle led to the victory of impressionism and, later, postimpressionism, cubism, and futurism. In our coun-

try, it ended with the triumph of realism, which is strikingly expressed in the works of artists like Repin, Surikov, and Serov.

Championing the progressive ideas of their day, Russian artists regarded art as a means of serving the people. In their endeavour to uphold these ideas, they made exceptionally high demands on art, attaining great heights in portraying human character, real situations, and the Russian landscape.

These successes were indissolubly bound up with the Tretyakov Gallery. In the last hundred years, it has been the school, teacher, and propagandist of the art of all the best Russian masters. More, it strongly influenced art tastes, public consciousness, and the civic ideas of many generations.

Here is what V. Bonch-Bruyevich, a veteran Communist, has to say on the subject.

"Nowhere can one find a description of the emotions of the revolutionaries, of the vows we made in the Tretyakov Gallery when gazing upon paintings like 'Ivan the Terrible and His Son, Ivan', 'The Execution of the Streltsi', 'Princess Tarakanova', and the painting in which a proud revolutionary of the Narodnaya Volya group, who is condemned to death, refuses to confess to the priest. We also contemplated the 'Unequal Match', finding it expressive of the age-old oppression of women; we stopped to take in the details of the 'Failure of a Bank' and the 'Religious Procession in a Village at Easter'... We stood for hours in front of Vereshchagin's fierce and terrible battle scenes, lingered over the destiny of the political prisoners—our destiny—in the painting 'The Halt of the Convicts', looked with deep sympathy and understanding at 'The

(Continued on page 19)



"Trinity" by Andrei Rublyov (about 1360-1430). Rublyov's art was an outstanding phenomenon of Russian culture in the period when ancient Russia was taking shape as a centralized state. His works contain deep feeling and subtle lyricism and are painted with exquisite skill

"Boyarinya Morozova" by Vasily Surikov (1848-1916). The subject for this picture was a historical event linked with the religious movement in Russia in the middle of the 17th century. This movement, known as the "schism", was aimed against the official church. The artist portrayed a scene in which Boyarinya Feodosiya Morozova, one of the leaders of the movement, is sent into exile by order of the tsar



Visitors from Britain





"Golden Autumn" By Isaac Levitan

"Ivan the Terrible and His Son, Ivan, November 16, 1581" by Ilya Repin (1844-1930). This historical painting, which was finished in 1885, portrays the tsar with the son he stabbed, dying in his arms. This canvas was a condemnation of despotism and, as such, was attacked by reactionaries





"Hunters at Rest" by Vasily Perov (1833-82)

"Chernishevsky" by A. P. Kibalnikov, a Soviet sculptor



Volga Bargemen' and thousands of other canvases and drawings from the life of workers, peasants, soldiers, the bourgeoisie, and the clergy...

Therein lies the reason why the people treasure the Tretyakov Gallery. The paintings in it interpret the life, feelings, thoughts, struggle, and history of the people.

The gallery became particularly important after the Great October Socialist Revolution. A Decree of the Council of People's Commissars, signed by V. I. Lenin on June 3, 1918, states: "... The Moscow City Art Gallery... by its cultural and artistic significance is an institution which is carrying out nationwide educational functions..." This decree made the gallery the property of the state.

In Soviet times it has become the biggest depository of Russian art, a museum of a new type, which popularizes art and carries on extensive scientific, restorative and curatorial activity.

The section of ancient Russian art is especially interesting. It contains the works of Andrei Rublyov, Feofan Grek, Dionisy, Simon Ushakov, and other outstanding artists of the distant past. The gallery has splendid 18th- and 19th-century canvases. There are numerous works by the "peredvizhniki", artists and sculptors of the realistic school who were members of the Society of Travelling Art Exhibitions (1870-1923), the biggest Russian progressive democratic union of artists. The section of Soviet art exhibits the best works of the artists of the fraternal Soviet republics.

Until 1918 the gallery had 4,067 works. Today, it holds a collection of over 35,000 paintings, drawings, sculptures, and icons. The treasures exhibited in the 52 halls give the visitor an excellent idea of the development of Russian art beginning with the 11th century.

The Tretyakov Gallery attracts crowds of visitors. Suffice it to say that last year it numbered more than 1,300,000 visitors, an attendance of 3,000-4,000 a day being usual. In the course of the year the gallery's research workers acted as guides to over 10,000 excursion parties, including 733 foreign delegations. Visitors include people of all strata of Soviet society—workers, collective farmers, employees, servicemen, students, school children, writers, scientists, actors.

The visitor's book contains entries in many languages.

"What an unforgettable impression the Tretyakov Gallery makes," writes a worker of the Stalingrad Tractor Works. "In it you can see the history of our people as in a mirror..."

"This visit gave me an insight into Russian painting, beginning with the 11th century," says an entry made by a German student. "Here I felt the inspired genius of your people and read its history."



"New Moscow" by Y. I. Pimenov, Soviet artist

Portrait of sculptress Vera Mukhina, by M. V. Nesterov (1862-1942)





Egyptian guests at a reception in the USSR Ministry of Culture. Front left—V. Surin, Deputy Minister of Culture; right—Mohamed Awad El Kouni, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Egyptian Republic



Egyptian film workers arrive in Leningrad

40!



At the Moscow "Udamik" motion-picture theatre on the day of the premiere of the film "Struggle in the Valley" Many Soviet spectators wanted to get the Egyptian actress' autograph

Photographed by V. Shakhovskoi

YA LUBLU VAS ("I LOVE YOU"), said Fatin Hamama to the Soviet audience in Russian. The actress came to the USSR as member of a group of Egyptian film workers to attend the first showing of an Egyptian film in the Soviet Union. It was the warmly received "Struggle in the Valley", in which Fatin Hamama played the principal feminine part.

The exchange of films is developing apace. Soviet films are shown in 59 countries, while our audiences see Chinese, Polish, Czechoslovak, Indian, British, German, Hungarian, Mexican, French, Italian and other films.

The wider the cultural relations, the deeper the mutual understanding. Close to 2,200 foreign workers of culture visited the USSR last year. During the same time more than 2,500 Soviet musicians, artists, actors, composers, film producers, journalists, and radio workers visited 42 different countries.



MEANS FOR RAPPROCHEMENT BETWEEN PEOPLES



Gabriel TALHAMI, producer of the film "Struggle in the Valley"

There are events which make an indelible impression on a person and leave an imprint for the rest of his life. My trip to the USSR was just such an event. I am taking back with me a mass of impressions from my visits to various cultural institutions in Moscow and Leningrad. I must mention the famous Leningrad Hermitage which rivals the best museums in the world.

We have all been greatly moved by the warm reception given us by our Russian colleagues, by their sincerity, cordiality and friendliness.

I attended the first showing of my film "Struggle in the Valley" at the "Udamik" motion-picture theatre in Moscow. The film is well dubbed in Russian. It was very well received by the public and the press.

I am convinced an exchange of films will aid in the cultural rapprochement between our peoples.

CORDIAL RECEPTION



Henry FARÈS, representative of "Société orientale de Cinéma"

Everything favoured our visit to the USSR, even the weather. We spent a charming fortnight. Warm reception, handshakes, open faces, cordial greetings—the Soviet people gave us very generously of all this.

I have retained an unforgettable impression of the music by Russian composers. We attended the magnificent productions of Musorgsky's operas "Boris Godunov" and "Khovanshchina" and have seen the famous ballets—Chaikovsky's "Swan Lake" and "Gisèle" by the French composer Adam. Splendid voices, a wonderful orchestra perfectly controlled by the magic baton of the conductor, a wealth of sound, colour and light—it is all a real feast for the eyes and ears.

I was also amazed by the wealth of the museums, the scope of work in science and engineering, the artistic decorations of the Metro, and the grand building of Moscow University.

EXCITING MOMENTS

Fatin HAMAMA, film actress

I failed to come on the opening day of my film, the 26th of March, as I fell sick. Fortunately this was in my favour since I had the opportunity of meeting the Russian public alone without formality or ceremony. And thus I felt closer to the people. Besides the success of my film I feel they have cheered me as an Egyptian. I wanted to express to my audience a great deal. But in the excitement the words failed me. I said the simplest thing that I felt sincerely "Vas ya lublu". The smiling faces that greeted me were very expressive of what they felt towards me, and this experience will remain a memorable moment in my career. I am sure any Russian movie actor who will visit Egypt will be also warmly greeted because of the likeness and similarity between our peoples. I thank you for your hospitality and for making my film a success outside of Egypt.

Fatin Hamama

Fatin Hamama appeared on the Moscow TV programme



"What a magnificent beard you have," says F. Hamama to A. Bukin, door-keeper at the Leningrad Opera and Ballet Theatre



S M O K E ?



M. VOITSEKHOVICH, Chief Engineer
of the Yava Tobacco Factory

Photographed by Y. Korolyov and Y. Khalip

FOR YOUR PIPE

Honey, prunes, and a pinch of salt are essential components of good pipe tobacco. Zolotoye Runo is a favourite blend

The smoker and the football fan are very much alike—one swears by his favourite blend, the other by his favourite eleven. With the onset of the football season the fans on the sidelines eagerly discuss the prospects of Spartak, Dynamo, Torpedo, etc. And when a smoker treats another to cigarettes he will go into raptures about the qualities of the Yava products, the other will sing the praises of the Dukat Factory weed.

I, however, will try to be impartial about the Yava Factory in which I've worked for the past thirty years.

At the Yava we make "papirosi" (short cigarette with long paper holder), cigarettes, and tobacco of all varieties. The Yava, one of the oldest factories in Moscow, has been completely re-equipped. All production processes are mechanized and many automatized. Many of the highly productive machines with which we have modernized the factory were supplied by the German Democratic Republic.

We specialize in the popular brands of "papirosi" and cigarettes—Sever, Belomorkanal and Kazbek in the "papirosi" line, and the cigarettes—Aromatniye and Noviye. Our choice "papirosi" include Festival, Bogatiri, Yava, and Sovetsky Soyuz.

Incidentally, our factory serves as an illustration of the way Soviet foreign trade is growing. We import raw material from countries in Europe, Asia, and America, and we export our brands to 19 countries in Europe, Asia, and Africa.

In all probability the smoker smoking the very popular Belomorkanal "papirosi" has no idea that it is a blend of tobaccos imported from Italy and Albania, China and Hungary, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia, India and Greece, from Turkey and, of course, homegrown Soviet tobacco. All in all, Belomorkanal is a blend of 19 tobaccos drawn from 10 countries.

Considerable research is carried on at the factory with a view to improving brands and putting out new ones. A leading role in this interesting work is played by S. S. Chistov, one of the leading Soviet tobacco experts. Chistov, ably helped by other colleagues, has had forty years experience of preparing new brands of "papirosi" and cigarettes. Another of the Yava's forty-year veterans is its present manageress M. A. Ivanova, who started in the factory as an ordinary worker.

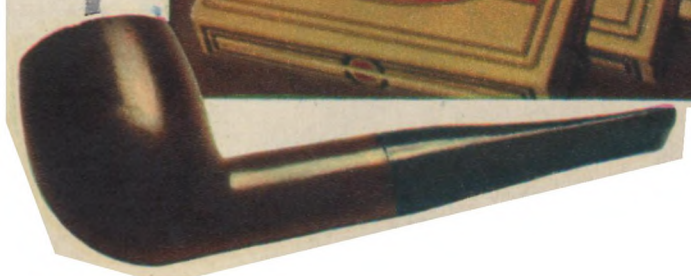
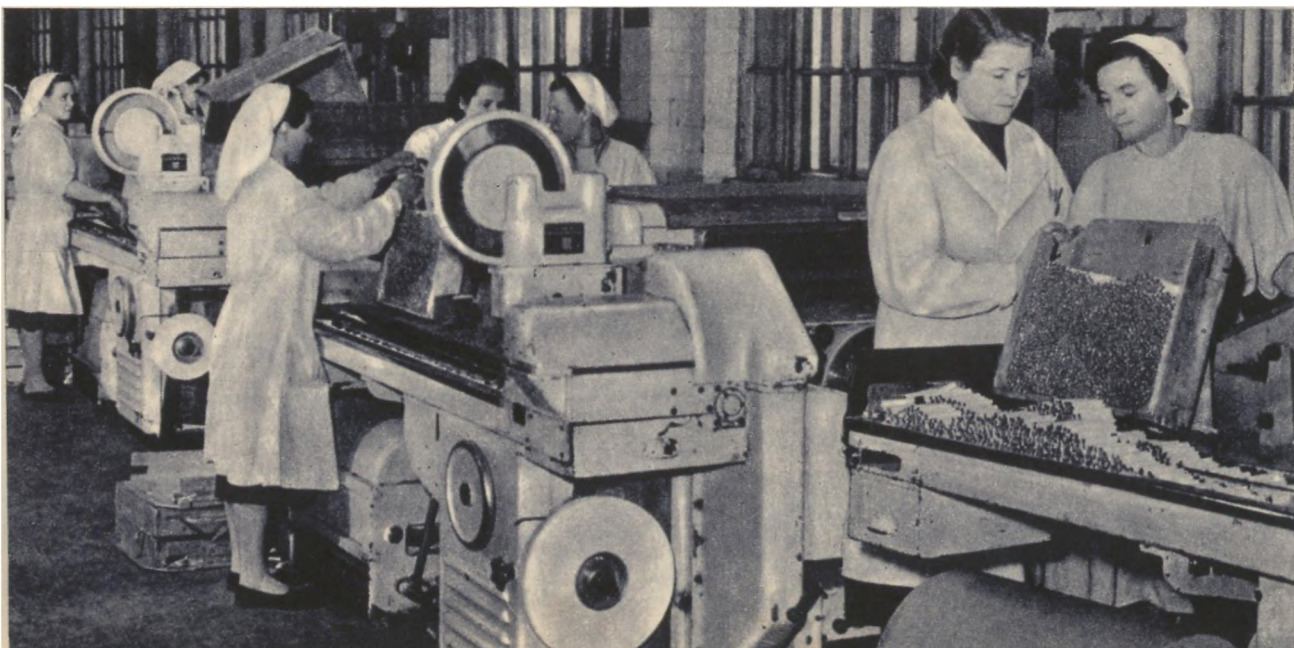
Here I would like to answer a question, invariably asked by visitors from abroad—a question which always surprises us. Yes, all the "papirosi" and cigarettes produced by Yava and other Soviet factories are made from natural tobacco, no mixtures or substitutes are used.

A straight line of Yava's daily output of "papirosi" and cigarettes would extend over 3,000 miles. Smoke? This invitation is often the prelude to good conversation or the culminating point of a good meal. And what a joy it is when the proffered cigarette bears the Yava trade mark!



"Tasters" confer. The last word in appraising a new brand lies with these "professional smokers"

The cigarette department of the Yava factory





"I lived down there," said Maria Voronova, "before moving into this flat"

In a Block of Flats

← Journalists meet Kolya Sviridov, their first contact in this block

Report by Y. Korolyov, Y. Khalip, and Y. Chernishov

We newspapermen are great rovers—always on the move and seldom at home. Sometimes we are away for a long stretch, but then the homecoming is all the happier. There is the delight of the reunion with families and friends, and then there are the new things that always strike the eye upon returning to Moscow. Here, for example, is a newly laid out square, only a fortnight ago it was nonexistent. Over there, a new block of flats has gone up—its windows ablaze with light. On the ground floor are shops and a savings bank. Gone is the old building in the next street which we had known from childhood. The site has been boarded off and we can see the crane hoisting the bricks and mortar of the new building. Cranes, incidentally, are the typical feature of the Moscow scene. “Moscow’s coat-of-arms,” wrote Otto Horn, an Austrian journalist, “might well be a building crane with a shield as background.”

On one occasion two of us returned to Moscow on the same day. A friend turned up at the station to meet us. We stood for a while on the bridge spanning the Moskva, taking in our fill of the city. Before us lay the Krasnopresnensky District—that part where large-scale building operations were started a little while ago. The small houses and sheds along the granite-clad embankment are now dwarfed by numerous tall buildings—some already occupied by tenants, others nearing completion. Who are the new tenants? What kind of people have moved into these new houses? Deciding to investigate and find out for ourselves, we returned to the embankment a few days later. We selected House No. 1/2, which has eleven floors and eight entrances. At No. 6 entrance we saw a snub-nosed youngster perched on a tricycle—our first contact in the house in which we took the pictures reproduced below. His name, he told us, was Kolya Sviridov.

At which door to knock first? This question was decided quite by accident at the lift, where we met Antonina Alimova, cashier in the Spartak Sports Society. Antonina, who was on her way home from the office, is the tenant of flat 154 on the eleventh floor, right at the top. We decided to begin at the top and then work our way down, calling at one flat on each floor.

So we took the lift to the tenth floor and knocked at flat 151, which was opened by an attractive middle-aged woman with the hands of a worker. This was Maria Yegorovna Voronova who works as a cleaner in the block. Her husband, she told us, was a painter, and their only son was in the third form at school. Going over to the window, she drew back the curtains. Looking out we saw the usual sight: row after row of houses, a forest of scaffolding and the ubiquitous cranes.

“I lived down there,” said Maria Yegorovna, pointing to one of the half-demolished wooden barracks, in the shadow of a building under construction, “before I moved into this flat.”

“What are they building there?”

“A kindergarten. The builders have promised to complete it very soon,” said Maria Yegorovna.

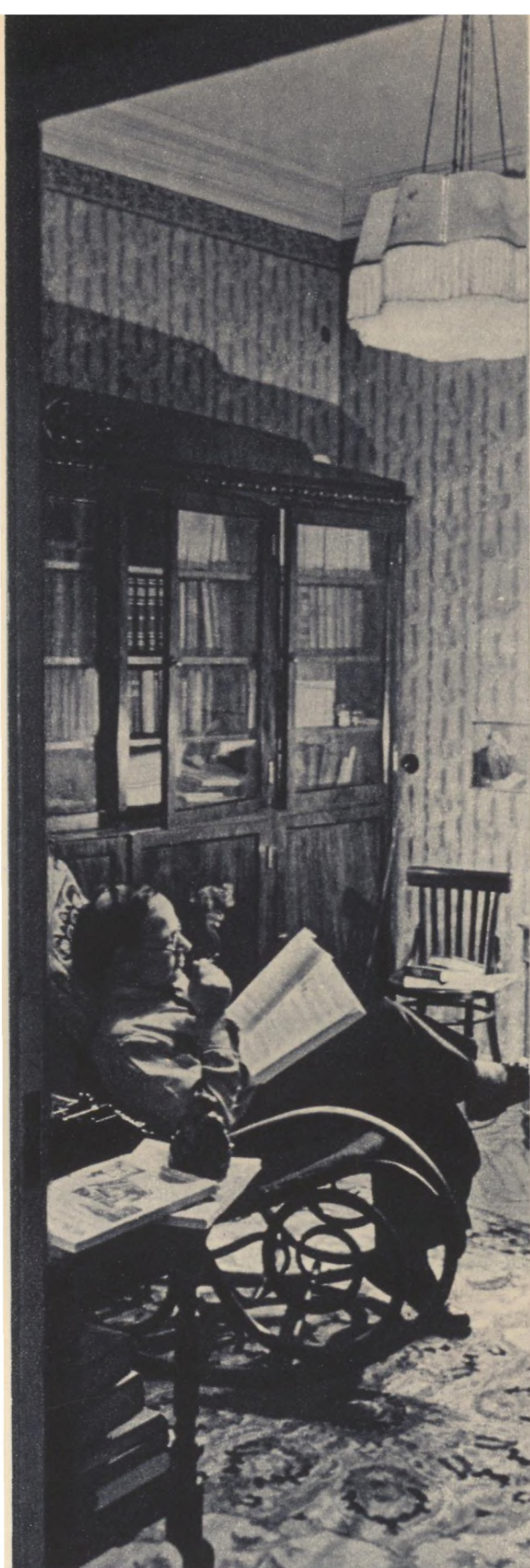
On the floor below we knocked at a door which turned out to be the home of our friend Kolya. Kolya had returned and was gazing so intently at the television screen that he didn’t notice us at first. Instead of greeting us he volunteered the statement that his father and Uncle Georgi had gone up to the roof to fix the aerial. So up to the roof we went where we found Nikolai Sviridov and Georgi Chernishov busy putting the aerial in place. Upon learning the purpose of our visit Sviridov asked us the question that was repeated in nearly all the flats.

“How do you like our house?”

In the given case the word “our” had a special meaning, because the two men, Sviridov, a mechanic, and Chernishov, a carpenter, had helped to build it. They are now working on another site.

There is little I can tell you about the tenants in the flat on the eighth floor, because we were met at the threshold by such a formidable-looking dog that we hastily descended to the next floor. But here we drew a blank. After repeated knocking the door was opened ever so slightly and an old woman cautiously peered at us. Our eloquence was of no avail—we failed to convince her of our bona fides and the door banged in our faces. Going down to the floor below we knocked at three flats but found no one at home. We were about to knock at the fourth when the postgirl came on the scene and informed us that the tenant had gone abroad on business.

(Continued on page 27)



Mark Gonikberg scanning foreign technical journals



But the reception in the next flat made up for all the failures

“When will the thing come on? The match has started already!”



Oh no. We’d rather not make your acquaintance. . .



Crowded but happy

The tenant of this flat has gone abroad



A fashion show at home



It looks as if we're in the way again



Diligence, however, has its rewards. On the next floor we met a charming housewife—Nina Tarasova, who was in the midst of baking cakes. Upon learning that we had been on the knocker since early morning, our hostess invited us to the table. To our protestations that we still had much to do, she turned a deaf ear. She was so insistent, so kind, and her cakes looked so appetizing that we could do nothing but draw up our chairs. Over tea we discovered that Nina Tarasova was a concert artiste, and that her husband was a compère. Before moving into the flat they had lived with their daughter in one room.

She was so hospitable we didn't want to leave. But ahead, or rather below, were other flats.

In flat No. 144 we made the acquaintance of five sisters—Vera, Nadezhda, Lyubov, Anastasia, and Galina. Our arrival cut short a discussion about a new dress for Lyubov, which Vera was making. Vera is a tailoress in a dressmaking establishment and regards her sisters as the hardest of all customers to please. Lyubov is particularly fastidious because she attends dressmaking classes and judges things with a professional air.

Mother does the housework, the sisters told us. The younger girls, who are going to school, help when they come home. Father works as a roofer, and he often reminds the family that they are "living under his roof"—he helped roof this particular block.

In flat No. 137, we met the Chervyakovs, man and wife, both of whom are designing engineers. They live with their daughter and her grandmother. The mistress of the house was busy bathing the little girl when we called. We took a photo and then cleared off—we didn't want to interfere with such an important operation as the daily bath.

Our next call was at the flat occupied by Mark Gonikberg, Doctor of Chemical Science. Gonikberg is the author of a number of works on organic chemistry.

"I'll do my best," he said, "to answer your questions."

"Excuse us for interrupting you, what are you doing?"

"I'm leafing through an American technical journal, which I find very useful."

"Where is your family?"

"My wife and little girl are out walking. Our eldest daughter, Edya, is in the next room doing her homework. Come along and I'll introduce you..."

Edya, a ninth-class pupil, was writing a composition. Her last sentence read: "Tired, but happy, we were returning home."

"What is it about?"

"About a ramble in the vicinity of Moscow. The whole family goes in for rambling."

Having wished the writer of the composition good luck and high marks, we continued our exploration.

An open door doesn't mean that you can walk right into someone's house. A woman of middle age, wearing a woolen blouse, stood irresolutely at the door of flat No. 121. It was only after repeated and insistent pleading that she allowed us to cross the threshold and the moment we did so we regretted our action. For hardly had we stepped into the hall than our ears were assailed by frantic screaming. Have you ever been an involuntary witness to a family quarrel? Imagine the scene—an irate woman threatening her husband with a walking stick!

They noticed us just as the camera bulb flashed. Momentarily confused, they broke into guffaws of laughter. The family quarrel turned out to be a rehearsal of her part by the actress Yevgenia Kozireva, and so realistic was the acting that we, journalists, took it for the real thing.

The nearer we came to the end of our journey the more conscience tortured us: people were busy, and here were we distracting them!

It was in this state of mind that we knocked at the door of flat No. 117. But all our fears vanished the moment we found ourselves in the midst of a gay and noisy party. Yury Osipyan, a young scientist, son of an engineer, was celebrating the end of his first year on independent work. This time the flash of the bulb added to the gaiety. We were among young people, and could we take offence when they locked the door, took away our cameras and insisted that we join the company? We danced, sang and toasted the health of all. And the night was well on when, to the accompaniment of a waltz, our hosts let us go home.

That was the finale of our visit to the house. As the girl in flat 134 wrote in her composition: "Tired, but happy, we were returning home..."



Installing the television aerial

The journalists meet Antonina Alimova at the lift



It wasn't a quarrel after all



Briefly

DULAL CHAKRABORTY'S MAILBAG



The General Post-Office. All these letters are addressed to Dulal Chakraborty

Stocks of letters, printed matter, and parcels are sent daily from Moscow's General Post-Office to every corner of the world. Soviet people have many friends abroad, with whom they exchange scientific information, cultural achievements, and friendly letters. Children have a big share in this correspondence.

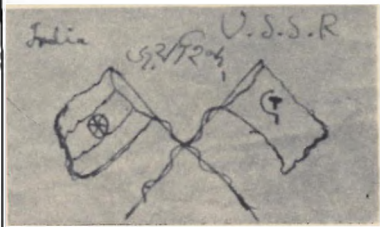
Many letters have been addressed lately to Dulal Chakraborty, a fourteen-year-old schoolboy in Calcutta. Every day, dozens and even hundreds of letters addressed to Dulal reach the General Post-Office from all parts

of the country. How has this boy found so many friends in the Soviet Union? He is studying the Russian language, so he decided to write a letter to the Moscow Young Pioneers organization with the purpose of starting correspondence.

"I live in Calcutta," he wrote, "the metropolis of West Bengal.

"You have probably heard of our great poet Rabindranath Tagore. Rabindranath was born in Calcutta. Rabindranath Tagore visited your country. And while there he went to the Pioneers' club...

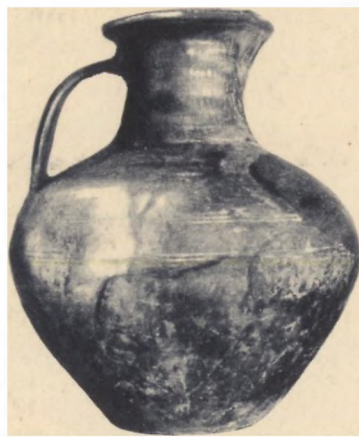
"Your Prime Minister Bulganin and the Communist leader Khrushchov came to our India and Calcutta... Our Prime Minister Nehru went to



your country... We are brothers and sisters. Hindi—Russi, bhai bhail Russi—Hindi, bhai bhail!"

This letter was read during a radio broadcast and became known to school children all over the country.

A RARE AUTOGRAPH



This jug was found during excavation on a construction job in Moscow, at the bottom of an ancient well. In olden times vessels like this one were used for carrying water. Strips of birch bark were wound round them to make them durable. This jug is 15 inches high and can hold 1.3 gallons. It has a beautiful silvery-black colour—the result of special baking and glazing. Crockery of this kind was typical of XVII-century Moscow.

The most interesting thing about the jug is its owner's autograph, inscribed on the neck. It reads: "This jug belongs to Grigory Ofonasev." It is difficult to say to what class of society the owner belonged, for his name could not be found in the records. Most probably, he was neither rich nor of noble birth. But judging by the inscription, he could read and write. Although inscriptions on vessels can be traced to ancient times in Russia, this is the first time a jug with such a long inscription has been found in Moscow.

Y. Zolotov

DOVES OF PEACE

Next summer, when the flag of the World Festival of Youth and Students is hoisted at the new Moscow stadium, lots of snow-white doves—live emblems of peace—will rise in the air. Among them one will see the doves of a new breed evolved by scientific workers of Moscow University under the supervision of Professor Larionov.

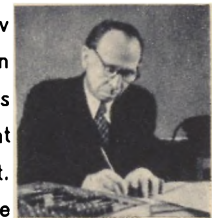
V. Larionov has been studying birds for more than a quarter of a century. As a result of numerous experiments carried out by him together with the scientists and students of the university he managed to breed a new variety of white doves with perfect flying qualities. It is a cross between



the English "dragon", long-bodied and strong-winged, and a small and delicate "seagull" variety. The bird of this new breed was named the "dove of peace".

300 ROLES PLAYED BY A BOOK-KEEPER

Yakov Krasnokutsky, chief accountant of Lvov University, is not only an experienced worker in his own field but an ardent admirer of theatrical art. He spends all his spare



time in the University dramatic circle.

The first part played by him was that of Bobchinsky in Gogol's "Inspector General" fifty years ago. Since then he has played more than 300 roles in Ukrainian, Russian, and Western plays. He was a big suc-

cess in Afinogenov's "Mashenka" during the all-Union review of amateur talent held in Moscow. The lack of special actor's training is compensated by his inborn talent. In addition to being an actor, the accountant does rather well at painting, too. Many settings are made after his designs.

Though seventy years old, he still performs on the stage and is now rehearsing his 304th role.

FOR VIENNA EXHIBITION

An International Congress of Confectioners and a Confectionery Exhibition of 10 countries, including the Soviet Union, were recently held in Vienna. This was the first time that Soviet confectioners had participated in such a contest. To carry off the prize it was important that the items exhibited, in addition to being tasty and nutritious, should be attractively prepared, should decorate the table and whet the appetite. The craftsmanship of the confectioner can be judged from the way in which he meets these demands.

Confectioners from Moscow, Leningrad, Riga, Tallinn, and Vilnius sent one ton of specimens to the Vienna exhibition. Using chocolate, marchpane, caramel, cream, and other products they



This is what can be made of chocolate and marchpane

made splendid palaces, baskets of flowers, colourful bas-reliefs and statuettes. The Moscow Bolshevik factory made a fancy chocolate fruit basket. What struck the eye in the exhibits of Riga confectioners was the careful, filigree work. Moscow's Krasny Oktyabr, the biggest confectionery

factory in the country, exhibited, among other things, a vase of flowers. The exhibits were distinguished for skill and delicate taste.

The Soviet confectioners were awarded a gold medal, and three Soviet factories received silver medals. The Vienna meeting contributed to extending friendly relations between the countries.

V. Shustov



Moscow and Riga confectioners are discussing the quality of the exhibits to be sent to Vienna

SKATING IN SUMMER

If you go to the Sokolniki Recreation Park on a summer day you will meet many people, skates in hand. They are young figure skaters, members of the famous ice-hockey team who won Olympic, European and world titles at Cortina d'Ampezzo and many others, heading for a summer skating rink.

The first summer ice-skating rink covering an area of about 1,300 sq. feet was built in the children's park of the Dzerzhinsky District of Moscow in 1951. Last year another rink, five times as large, was opened at the Young Pioneers' Stadium. The Sokolniki summer rink is the third of this type built in Moscow. Covering more than 19,000 sq. feet, it is fit for hockey games, figure skating competitions and mass skating. Its stands accommodate 6,000 spectators.

Our artificial rinks are durable and simple in construction. Skating competitions on the outdoor rink in Sokolniki can be conducted even on the hottest summer days.

Skating in summer! Every athlete and especially figure skater has been dreaming about it. The Soviet figure skaters did not participate in the winter Olympics because they lag behind the athletes of international class who skate all year round. Now our skaters will have the opportunity of catching up with them.

A new summer rink for figure skating is under construction in Kaluga. In Electrostal an experimental rink has



already been completed. Another rink will be built in Tbilisi. The sultry Georgia, where skaters only appeared on the screen, will see its own masters of this sport.

S. Glyazer, Master of Sport



If a difficult situation develops during a fire the men for the job are Mikhail Kondratyev's team. He and his mates have saved scores of lives. On one occasion Kondratyev himself was seriously injured when fighting the flames, but he stayed at his post helping the tenants of the burning house. He was afterwards awarded the Medal "For Valour"

Fire!

Photographed by V. Kivrin



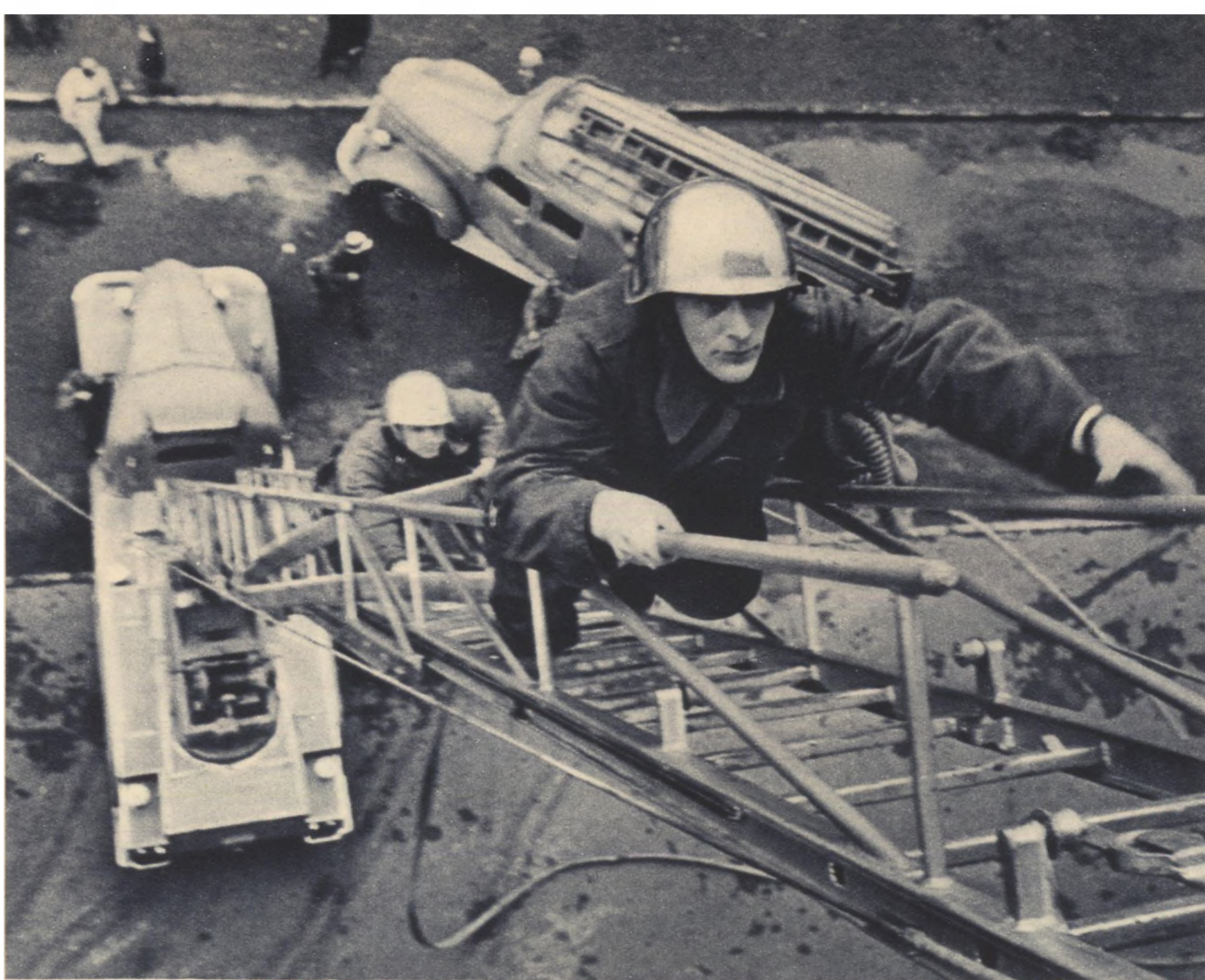
Fire!

A big fire is a rare sight in Moscow.



Sirens howling, fire engines race to the scene

Top to bottom: (1) Alarm! (2) Equipment is always ready (3) Every fireman must be at his post in a few seconds (4) Already on the move (5) Radio makes it easier to control operations



Up an extension ladder to the heart of the fire

Yevgeny MAR

The old fire towers have long since disappeared from Moscow's skyline. The builders of the new Moscow could not be bothered with them and the walls of new buildings soon blocked their view. Then the firemen left their towers and went up on the roofs of the new buildings. From there, inconspicuous behind the glass of their observation nests, they keep watch for the appearance of any suspicious cloud of smoke.

Fire-fighting units are scattered in all kinds of places throughout the city nowadays. You will find them in factory workshops, in the wings of theatres, in the tunnels of the underground railway. Sometimes they work independently, sometimes they call for assistance direct to the central control room of the Moscow fire service.

The central control room also receives calls from people whose flats have caught fire, from neighbours or passers-by, or anybody who happens to notice an outbreak of fire. Anxious voices can be heard in the big control room:

"There's a fire! Send a fire engine! . . ."

"What address?" the telephonist on duty asks at once and takes down all important particulars: on what floor has the fire broken out, whether there is much smoke, is there anybody in the burning flat, where exactly did the fire start.

The worried caller thinks all these questions are unnecessary. But why jump to conclusions? Put down the receiver and look out of the window; while you have been talking on the phone the fire engines have already arrived.

As soon as the address is given, a fire-fighting team is sent out. What is more, your message has already been recorded by a tape-recorder. All the fire stations in Moscow are immediately informed that some flats have caught fire in your kitchen or the wiring is giving off sparks that may set the woodwork alight. No matter how trivial the incident, they must still be on the alert.

It is not mere curiosity that makes the telephonist ask so many questions about the nature of the fire. Everything you tell her she at once passes on to the wireless operator who is already driving to your house on the fire engine. This means that the firemen will not have to

waste time asking questions, they will know their way about your house as well as they know their way about their own. The only difference being that the lift—in the form of an extension ladder—will take them straight up to the window or the balcony of your flat instead of the front door.

As soon as he gets the first report of the fire-fighting team, the chief controller issues fresh instructions. If necessary, additional equipment is sent—smoke absorbing machines, foam-extinguishers, and so on. In another twenty or thirty seconds a gas-and-smoke protection squad is on the spot. Equipped with oxygen apparatus and special clothing, such squads can get through the thickest smoke. There is also a machine that extinguishes flames with carbon dioxide. If the nature and extent of the fire is evident from the start, the whole complement of equipment will reach the scene simultaneously within five or six minutes of the alarm.

In recent years it has been rather hard to see all these machines working simultaneously. They are always kept in readiness, but are only sent out for big "battles". Moscow fires have degenerated. They are nothing to what they were twenty or even ten years ago. Photographers have scarcely anything to take in that line. Nevertheless, one must admit that the degeneration of fires is a great victory for the fire brigade.

Incidentally they have their own ideas about achievement. They consider bravery a normal professional quality. Many of these brave men have saved scores of human lives.

They know how important the work is not only of those who force their way through the smoke, hose in hand, but of those who sit at an office desk over the design of a block of flats, or go round inspecting the fire precautions at factories. Those people are fighting fires that have not yet broken out, but that may break out if someone makes a mistake. In fire-fighting, prevention is just as important as in medicine.

On the whole our firemen are very glad if there are no fires. They are wholly in agreement with the old saying: "No news is good news".

RUSSIAN COUNTRY

Photographed by V. Kinelovsky





“Perets”

Many magazines of satire and humour appear in the various republics of the Soviet Union. One of them—the Ukrainian magazine “Pepper”—is described in the following article



(“Pepper”)

Boris PRIVALOV

Photographed by K. Lishko

If you visit the Ukraine you will realize at once how hospitable the people are there, and in paying tribute to the national cooking, you will be sure to meet the Ukrainian chef's favourite spice—red pepper. Useful for rousing the appetite and adding flavour, in the old days red pepper was even credited with certain magical qualities; it was supposed to be a good remedy for curing liars of their bad habits. For a long time it has been a joking custom among the people to show a teller of tall stories a pod of red pepper.

Pepper is often mentioned in conversation, too.

“There's pepper in him!” the Ukrainians say of a witty speaker.

“They rubbed him down with pepper!” is another expression used to describe the criticism handed out to idlers or boasters.

Wit and humour are very much in favour in the Ukraine. Biting satire and cheerful humour seem to have something in common with the famous vegetable; they sharpen the mind to facts and encourage one's appetite for life. Naturally enough, when the Ukrainian magazine of satire and humour was founded sixteen years ago it was named “Pepper”.

The new magazine quickly won the appreciation of the reading public. Hundreds of sketches and stories, thousands of cartoons and short news items have been published in it. How many people have had a dose of “Pepper”? Naturally there are some who can't bear even to hear the mention of its name. The magazine's success can easily be judged by the fact that some people praise it emphatically while others do the opposite.

“The worst thing that can happen,” says “Pepper's” chief editor, “is when readers don't notice a magazine's existence. If every issue gives rise to argument and discussion, it must be doing some good.”

“Pepper” certainly does do good. One has only to see the dozens of visitors who call every day at the editorial office and the hundreds of letters that the editors receive. All kinds of people write, from collective farmers to ministers of state. They complain of red tape and muddle, of mistakes made in this or that institution, they share their joys, they ask for advice. Some letters even ask for advice on purely personal matters. How to make it up with the wife, for instance. And the editors respond with a mild joke, a snappy drawing, a biting article or caricature, depending on the circumstances.

The magazine's authority is such that sometimes it is enough for a sufferer from injustice to announce: “I'll write to ‘Pepper’ about it,” and things are put right on the spot. Perhaps the best praise for the magazine's staff of writers and cartoonists is that one often hears them referred to by readers with affectionate respect as “our pepper-pots.” It is not for nothing that the people know of such contributors to the magazine as cartoonist Kozyurenko, poet Oleinik, and journalist Ostap Vishnya. In Kiev it is quite enough to get into a taxi and, instead of giving an address, to say, “To Ostap Vishnya's!” Without any further questions the driver will take you straight to the journalist's flat. And don't forget there are at least one million people living in Kiev.

“Pepper” is not always caustic and fiery. It can be gentle when it writes of good things and gives friendly advice. Whenever a fresh issue comes out it is equally pleasant to see the discontented faces of those who have been “peppered” and the grateful smiles of the other readers.



A serious conference in progress: the editors discuss new cartoons



“Yes, what were you saying?”



“We'll publish this. Very funny!” says Fyodor Makivchuk, a seasoned editor

Letters to the editor about inefficiency are sometimes corroborated by concrete evidence

“We must make sure we haven't had this before,” says the editor's secretary

It is hard to catch Ostap Vishnya on his own. Readers often visit his office in person to talk things over



"I wasn't doing any harm, chaps! I'm only president of the hunters' union"
Drawing by V. Grigoryev



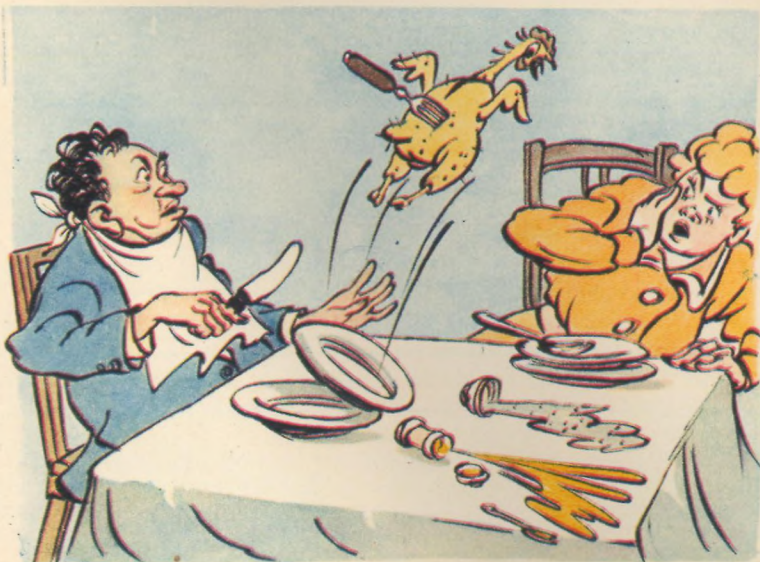
Ostap Vishnya, a constant contributor to "Pepper"
Drawing by V. Litvinenko



Stepan Oleinik, the satirical poet
Drawing by V. Litvinenko



"Never mind, Comrade, our suits shrink beautifully!"
Drawing by Be-sh



"Underdone again!"
Drawing by A. Arutyunyan



Enough's as good as a feast
Drawing by V. Litvinenko





WE AND THE SCYTHIANS

On the banks of the River Reut. Pupils set out for excavation site. Below—ruins of a fort built 700 years ago



IVAN MELNIK, teacher
at Secondary School No. 22, Kishinyov

Photographed by I. Gryaznov and E. Michnik

The bell rings for break. The school corridors, previously silent, suddenly liven up. Boys and girls form a deep circle around the chairman of the school's local history club, their eyes glued to the large envelope bearing the words: USSR Academy of Science.

These young historians have quite a big mailbag. Letters come to them from all over the Soviet Union, and also from Peking and Sofia, from Prague and Leipzig, Vienna and Ulan Bator, Bucharest and Tirana. This shows that they have friends not only all over the Soviet Union but also in other countries. But today's letter is of special interest—famous scientists have shown interest in their archaeological discoveries.

A few years ago the pupils were told during a history lesson that in olden times an important trade route passed over the ground on which their school stands.

"What if we do some excavation?" one of them suggested.

The idea caught on and digging began during the very first tour of exploration. The juvenile historians were rewarded with success; find followed find.

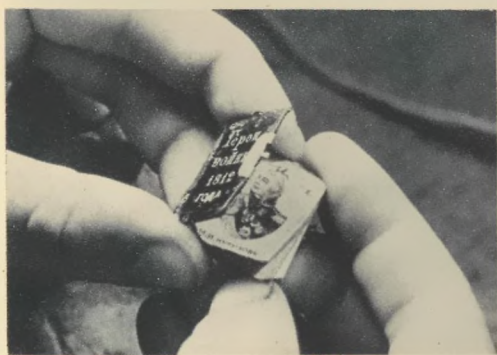
They discovered the site of an ancient Slav settlement. Excavation yielded masses of objects—domestic utensils, implements of labour, decorative articles, etc. The boys and girls devoted quite a few summers to excavation. Piecing together all the information yielded by the site, they arrived at interesting conclusions concerning the ancient inhabitants of Moldavia. In some places they found sites of Scythian settlements dating back to the 7th-3rd centuries before our era. The large collection of objects unearthed by the juvenile historians throw light on the way of life of these ancient communities. In the vicinity of the village of Petrikani the children uncovered human remains of the early Stone Age. The place where they carried out the excavation has been renamed the Valley of Young Historians.

A history-archaeology museum, opened in the school, contains thousands of exhibits. These include, in addition to archaeological finds, more than 10,000 coins of different times and different peoples and also postage stamps of all the countries of the world. Along with the stone implements of primitive man and bones of long extinct animals, one can see the wonderful models made by the children themselves: "Egypt", an ancient Greek theatre, the Great Wall of China, a medieval castle, a Roman military camp, and many others. Here, too, is the midget book, no bigger than a postage stamp, the "Golden Book of the Patriotic War of 1812", with portraits of its outstanding personalities, "Alphabets of the World"; there are herbs, soil samples, and collections of local proverbs, sayings, and fairy-tales written down by the youngsters.

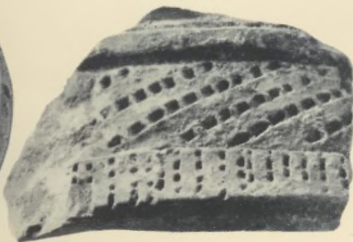
The museum is continually adding to its exhibits—the result chiefly of expeditions carried out by the children. They have explored hundreds of miles in their own republic, and have been on excursions to the banks of the Volga, to the Crimea, Caucasus, and Transcarpathia.



After hard digging



Early Polish coin



Remains of ancient Greek jar



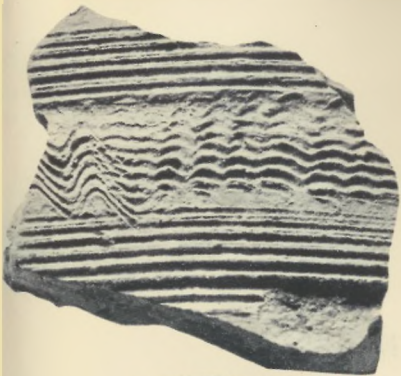
Ancient Emblem



Mammoth's teeth



Oriental ornament



Exhibits in the school museum (top to bottom): (1) Midget book containing portraits of personalities of the Patriotic War of 1812 (2) Remains of pottery with ancient Slav ornamentation (3) Silver coin dating from reign of Catherine II



Konstantin Russu, chairman of the Young Historians' Club, examines the finds

TODAY'S DINNER

By Galina AVDEYENKO, housewife

Photographed by V. Shakhovskoi

A liking for cooking and plenty of experience are just as important as the food you cook with, especially when you want to do something tasty for your family or friends. I always think the praise she gets after a good meal is the housewife's best reward.

What dishes do I cook? All kinds, of course. But it's mainly traditional Russian cooking that our family likes best. I will try to describe the kind of dinner I usually cook.

First course A glass or two of something strong makes an excellent appetizer. Vodka is good with lemon peel and very strong tea (one tablespoon per half litre). To go with it you can serve pickled mushrooms, red caviare with spring onions, fresh cucumbers, tomatoes, salted herrings with onions and hard-boiled eggs, or pickled cabbage with cranberries.

Second course Borsch. First you must make a meat broth. Then shred the beetroots, carrots, parsley, and onion and put them in the soup pot, adding tomatoes or tomato purée, vinegar, sugar, and a little of the broth with some fat in it. Put the lid on and let the vegetables simmer. After fifteen or twenty minutes add shredded cabbage, stir well and allow to simmer for another twenty minutes. Then pour the rest of the broth over the vegetables, seasoning to taste with pepper, laurel leaves, salt, and vinegar, and boil till the vegetables are cooked. While boiling your borsch you can add sliced potatoes and fresh tomatoes, and just before serving put in sour cream and boiled ham or sausages. Meat rolls can also be served.

Third course Pork chops. Prepare in the usual way and dress with beaten egg and breadcrumbs. Then fry in butter. To go with it we usually have fresh cucumbers, braised cabbage, green peas, and potato chips, which I cook in the following way. I shred the potatoes very fine, wash them and dry them on a cloth, then drop them into boiling butter and fry for ten or twelve minutes until they are crisp and brown. After that I take them out with a slice, put them on a sieve and sprinkle them with salt. Shredded cabbage takes about forty minutes to braise with a lid over the frying pan, add a tablespoon of oil and half a tumbler of broth, then lightly fried onions, tomato purée, vinegar, sugar, salt, laurel leaf, and pepper. When the cabbage is well braised, mix in a little flour fried in butter.

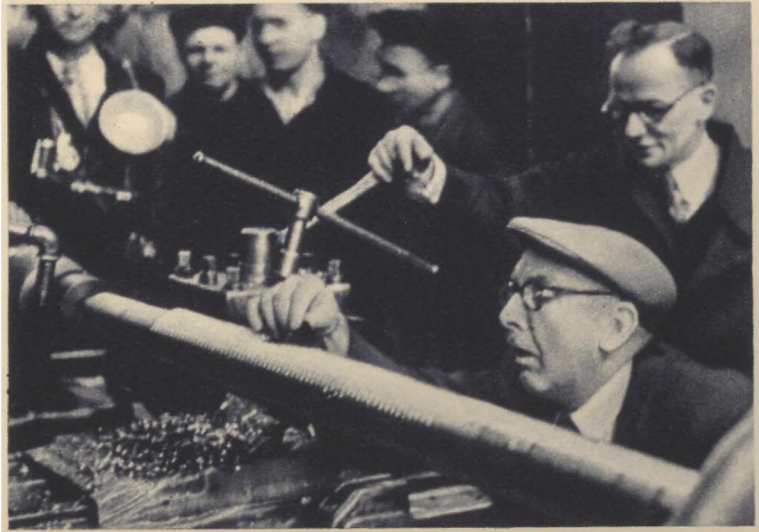
Dessert Dried fruit compot. Wash dried fruit three times in warm water, then take out the apples and pears, pour cold water over them and cook for half an hour on a slow gas. Then put the rest of the fruit in the saucepan adding sugar and boil for another five minutes. The compot can be served hot or cold. A little vanilla and dessert wine added to the juice will improve the flavour.



Galina Avdeyenko starts preparing the dinner



BRITISH GUESTS



OUR CONTACTS

The friendly contact between the peoples of Britain and the USSR is growing and becoming stronger. Another milestone in this development was the recent visit to Britain of N. A. Bulganin and N. S. Khrushchov. Undoubtedly, Anglo-Soviet relations will be further improved by the forthcoming visit of Sir Anthony Eden to the Soviet Union.

In May the city of Sverdlovsk played host to a delegation from the Birmingham Trades Council. Before leaving for home the members of the delegation made the following statement for our magazine:

"Sverdlovsk, USSR, and Birmingham, England, are 4,500 kilometres apart, yet in understanding and friendship the peoples of the two cities are becoming increasingly closer to one another.

"During August of last year a Birmingham civic delegation, headed by the Lord Mayor, Alderman Gibson, were the guests of the Sverdlovsk City Soviet. This development of personal contact between the peoples of the two cities has been greatly accelerated during the first two weeks of May of this year. At the time when a civic delegation was visiting Birmingham, an official delegation of the Birmingham Trades Council were the guests of the Sverdlovsk Area Trades Council. The officers of the Birmingham Trades Council were elected by the unanimous vote of the Council to comprise the delegation.

"Our intensive programme of visits included industrial undertakings, schools, colleges, palaces of culture and Pioneer clubs, a co-operative consumer enterprise, kindergarten and a workers' home. During our stay in Sverdlovsk and Nizhny Tagil the delegates were given a glimpse of the rich cultural life of the people, we visited the theatre and amateur clubs.

"Information regarding the functions of the trade-union movement was obtained through personal discussions with rank-and-file workers in the factories, with members of shop committees and with full time trade-union officials.

"The members of the delegation now know that the desires of the people of Sverdlovsk are the same as those of our own folk in Birmingham, that is, to develop our lives in our own ways and to live in peace with each other.

"This getting together of the peoples of our two cities is very important. By knowing each other better, misunderstandings and mistrust can be dispelled. We hope that this exchanging of delegations will be still further developed with teachers, students, scientists, journalists and school children of both cities participating. We believe it is important that the ordinary people of our two countries should visit one another, in addition to the visiting by heads of government."

President—G. E. Varnom
Vice-President—T. Patterson
Treasurer—I. Ingram
Secretary—H. Baker

Pictures (from top to bottom): (1) Birmingham Trades Council delegation in Sverdlovsk (2) The British guests H. Baker and G. Varnom in the Uralmash plant (3) T. Patterson, member of the delegation, shows the apprentices a wrinkle or two about the "leather"

Photographed by I. Tulyakov



IN THE USSR

I have come to the USSR on a tour together with a group of British artists. Upon arriving in Moscow we immediately felt the hospitality of the Soviet people. The audiences, among whom there were many young people, gave us an exceptionally warm welcome. It was obvious that they have a good feeling for English music and understand it. The State Symphony Orchestra of the USSR made a big impression on us. Its musicians not only magnificently played fragments from my

ballet "Chess", they are also excellent chess players at whose hands I suffered defeat.

I hope that our tour will contribute to stronger mutual friendship.

Arthur BLISS, Master of the Queen's Music

Pictures (from top to bottom): (1) At the concert given by English artistes in Moscow (2) V. Andreyev, orchestra soloist, checkmates A. Bliss, author of the ballet "Chess" (3) Sir Arthur Bliss hurries to a rehearsal

Photographed by V. Shakhovskoi

IN THE INTERESTS OF MUTUAL UNDERSTANDING

A delegation from the British Broadcasting Corporation spent ten days in the Soviet Union. The delegation, which was headed by J. B. Clark, director of foreign broadcasts, came at the invitation of the USSR Ministry of Culture.

In conversation with our correspondent Mr. Clark said: "The BBC delegation has welcomed this first opportunity of visiting the Soviet Union (as an official team). We have had valuable discussions with the senior officials of Soviet radio in Moscow. . . . During the course of the tour we have seen technical and programme operations in the Soviet Union in both sound broadcasting and television. We have realized the

important part played in the development of the USSR by broadcasting as in so many other parts of the world. The engineering members of the delegation have had fruitful discussions with Soviet engineers of all kinds in the field of broadcasting design and operation. . . .

In the cultural field contacts have been established which will help the BBC in the months and years ahead to learn some of USSR music and musicians and of Soviet literature and drama. . . .

"The BBC believes that broadcasting has a great contribution to make to international understanding."

J. B. Clark and I. V. Inozemtsev, Director of the Central Television Studio in Moscow

Photographed by V. Shakhovskoi



Football

Photographed by V. Shakhovskoi





Who will win: Spartak? Dynamo? Torpedo? That is the question agitating football fans ever since the opening of the season. Take a look at these "fans"—each longs for his favourite to win, and he certainly does all in his power to cheer them by shouting "Play up, play up,"... Every newspaper photographer will tell you that football spectators are the best possible copy: they, completely carried away, see nothing but the ball and, without being the least bit aware of it, are ideal subjects for the cameraman.

Take a glance at that picture on the top. Is it not clear that this young lady is simply dying to see the ball in the net! And with eyes glued to the tussle in the field she is, of course, completely oblivious to that queer expression on her neighbour's face. Nor will the neighbour believe that in his excitement he has bitten his tongue; he will admit, however, that in the rush to get to the match he even forgot to shave. Now take a look at the young fellow on the right. If only he had wings how he would glide from his seat on to the pitch and help "his" team. There is no need to say anything about the other pictures—all these people, tense with excitement, are deciding the question: Who will win?

The first games for the championship of the USSR have added enormously to the "fan" tension. The young Moldavian team from the Burevestnik Sports Society has got off to an excellent start. This is their first appearance in a stadium in the capital. And how they played! Their beautiful passing and sweeping attacks were too much for the first-class Torpedo eleven, and the match ended, to the applause of the spectators, in a 4-1 victory for Burevestnik. The older clubs are now faced with a very dangerous rival.

Still, the question remains, who will win the championship?



Our Visitors Say...

Photographed by V. Shakhovskoi

AMERICAN VIOLINIST IN MOSCOW



The Soviet music public have made the acquaintance of Isaak Stern, famous American violinist. Stern was accompanied at the piano by Alexander Zakin, also from the USA. Before leaving Moscow for a tour of other Soviet cities Isaak Stern had a chat with our correspondent. The American musician wrote these words on a sheet of paper:

"Both Mr. Zakin and I have been delighted by the warm and friendly reception given us thus far by the audiences in Moscow."



HENRIK IBSEN

Acting on a decision taken by the World Peace Council, people of goodwill everywhere observed the 50th anniversary of the death of Henrik Ibsen, famous Norwegian playwright. Ibsen's work is treasured by the Soviet people. His plays never leave the stages of many of our theatres.

Many editions of his works have been published in the USSR. The opening of subscriptions for a new edition of the works of the Norwegian playwright has been announced.



SOVIET CYCLISTS WIN

The Ninth Peace Cycle Race has come and gone. The route lay through Poland, the German Democratic Republic, and Czechoslovakia—in all, 1,375 miles.

There was a record number of entries this year—141 from 24 countries. An intensive two weeks' struggle resulted in the Soviet team taking first place with a Polish team as runner-up. C. Krulak, the Polish team, placed first in the individual competition.

Our picture shows the last lap—in the streets of Prague. Picture supplied by Czechoslovak Telegraph Agency

FIRST IMPRESSIONS

María Luisa ANIDO,
Argentine guitarist

My first impressions of Moscow are magnificent. They are based not only on the extraordinary cordiality and hospitality with which I have been received here, they are heightened by the grandeur and beauty of the city itself.

As for purely artistic impressions, I was amazed by the degree of perfection reached in all branches of culture.

One can but sincerely welcome the mutual visits which are beginning to link our two countries in the sphere of art. This contact is to the benefit of the peoples of the two countries.



María Luisa Anido with the Soviet guitarist A. Ivanov-Kramskoi

WE GET TO KNOW EACH OTHER BETTER

Dr. A. J. VERHAGE, President of the Netherlands Flower-Growers' Association

This is my fourth visit to the Soviet Union. I have come this time to see the annual flower-show in which we, Dutch flower-growers, are also taking part. Compared with my first visit Moscow has changed beyond recognition. Not a few of the old buildings have disappeared to give way to huge structures; there is much more greenery, more squares and flower beds. In summer and autumn flowers are plentiful, but there are not enough in winter and spring, when people enjoy them particularly. I think that flower-shows should be held precisely during these seasons. Flowers help people to know each other better, to find a common language and to strengthen cultural contact. There is full agreement about this in the USSR, where we are always cordially welcomed and where we have so many friends.



Uruguayan artistes have made a successful tour of concert halls in Moscow and Leningrad. On the left is Virginia Castro, singer, and Carlos Estrada, conductor, at a concert in Moscow. On the right is Nibia Mariño, pianist, in the Leningrad Philharmonic

Photographed by L. Porter and V. Fedoseyev



FASHIONS

Photographed by M. Gankin

For every new season our clothes designers and the staffs of tailoring establishments and fashion houses try to turn out many new fashions to suit the varying tastes, appearance, age, and profession of Soviet people.

In their search for new forms and lines our artists do not set themselves the aim of creating ultra-modern extravagant garments for only a very narrow circle of people. On the contrary, their task is to provide as many people as possible with smart, comfortable, practical clothes, to satisfy the needs of collective farmers, professors, actors, and so on.

For the 1956 spring-summer season several interesting models have been produced: two-pieces, coat and dress outfits, outdoor costumes and light costumes with an emphasis on colour, loose jackets. Waists are lower this year with belts and pockets designed to bring out the hip line.

This page shows a few of the models produced for the season by made-to-measure dress establishments.



Summer outfit. A two-colour combination in rayon jersey. Loose jacket with raglan sleeves and patch pockets. Straight skirt with deep pleat in front. The fitted blouse has one-piece sleeves and fastens with a buckle



Designed by I. Volman,
Glavtrikotazh Atelier No. 1
(Moscow)

Pyjamas. "Throw on" jacket and slacks in wool with silk blouse. The jacket is designed with double lengths of material in two colours sewn together like a shawl. Slit-sleeves with cuffs

Designed by Y. Shub,
Lenodezhda Atelier No. 3
(Leningrad)



Close-check artificial silk with white sailor collar. The fitted waist is dropped into a broad skirt with deep pleats

Designed by I. Danilina,
Mosindodezhda Atelier No. 34
(Moscow)



Fitted velvet evening gown. Open back with pleat following the line of the seam. The gown may be worn with a stole of the same material

Designed by Y. Istomina, GUM Fashion Dept. (Moscow)

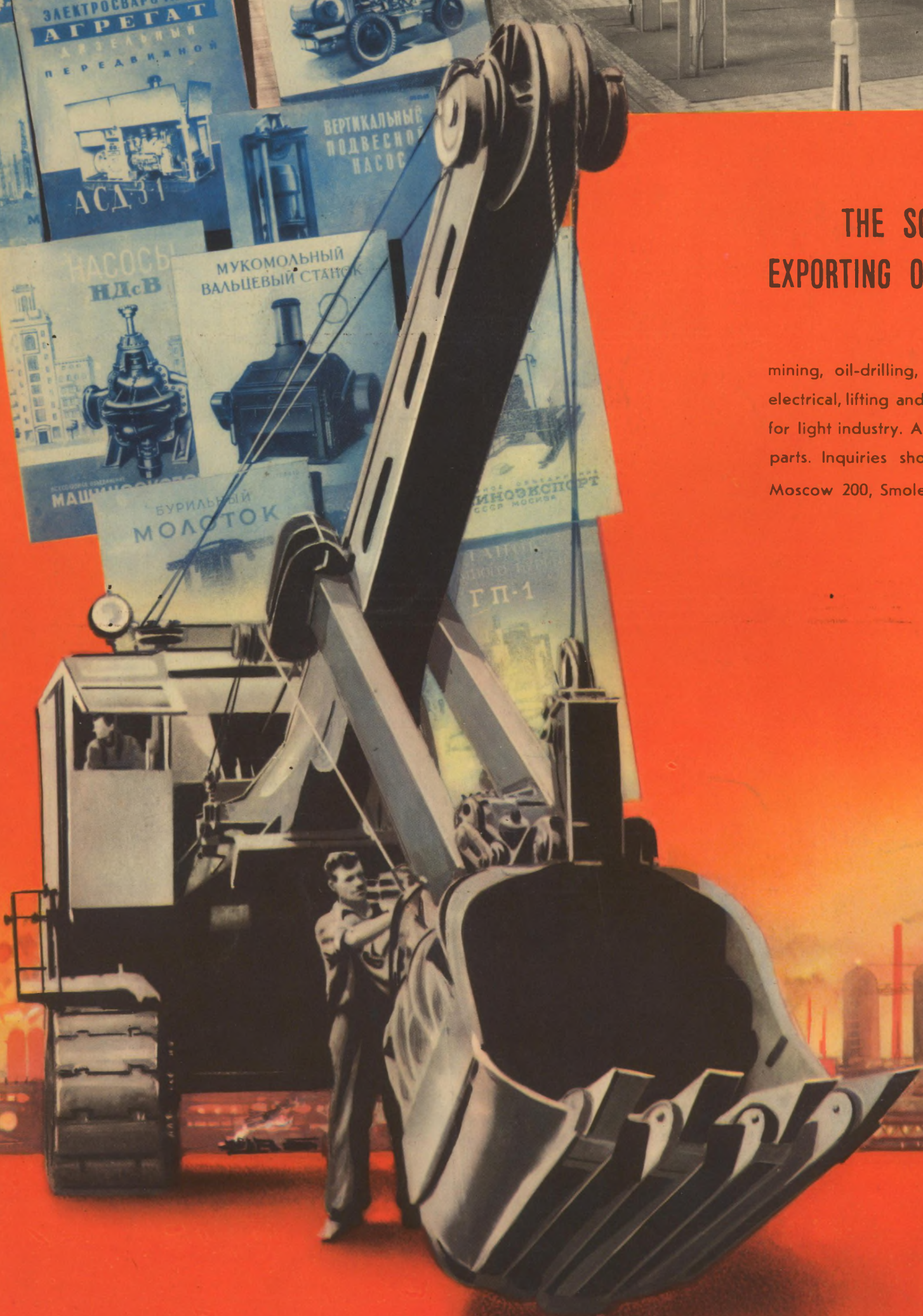




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